



ECONOMIC SURVEY

2000-2001

GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

ECONOMIC SURVEY

2000-2001

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**DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS,
PLANNING AND CO-ORDINATION DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA**

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D-11063
23-04-2001

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CHAPTER 1

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

1.01 This economic review of Orissa 2000-01 presents an account of the State's efforts in the pursuit of transformation of its economy and the progress achieved in this regard. The recurrent natural calamities like the cyclone, drought, flood coupled with the persistent resource constraint have been the major inhibiting factors for the growth and revival of the economy. Orissa, despite being a land of the exquisite art, craft, architecture and rich cultural and maritime heritage, has been wading through unending poverty and unemployment. The State's economy is characterised by low per-capita income, low capital formation, inadequate exploitation of plentiful natural resources and inadequate development of socio-economic infrastructure. However, the State is in the process of building up a sound socio-economic infrastructure for self sustaining economic growth with equity by way of adoption of new economic reforms and reorientation of district administration through successive Five Year Plans.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKDROP

1.02 Orissa, comprising 4.74% of India's landmass and with 31.66 million people (1991 Census), accounts for 3.74% of the population of the country. Nearly 87% of its population live in rural areas and depend mostly on agriculture for their livelihood. The State has abundant resources of minerals including precious and semi-precious stones. It has also abundant water resources. According to the estimate of the Central Ground Water Board, the total replenishable ground water resources from normal recharge in Orissa in 1992 were 16,48,573 hectaremeter. The gross annual draft in 1992 was 1,66,875 hectaremeter. Accordingly 10.12 percent of ground water resources had been harnessed till 1992. The total cultivable land of the State is nearly 65.59 lakh hectare of which only 24.85 lakh hectare were irrigated by the end of 1999-00. Planned exploitation and optimum utilisation of rich mineral, land, water and other resources including human resources holds the key to rapid economic development of the State.

1.03 The State can be divided into ten agro-climatic zones with varied characteristics. Its land can be classified into three categories, low (25.6%), medium (33.6%) and up-lands (40.8%) with various types of soil like red, yellow, red-loamy, alluvial, coastal alluvial, laterite and black soil etc. with low and medium texture. Characteristics of different agro-climatic zones in Orissa are presented in Table 1.1

Table 1.1

Agro-climatic Zones in Orissa

Sl No	Agro-climatic zone	Climate	Mean annual rainfall (in mm)	Soil group
1	2	3	4	5
1	North western plateau	Hot and moist	1648	Red and yellow
2	North central plateau	Hot and moist	1535	Red loamy
3	North eastern coastal plateau	Hot and moist sub-humid	1568	Alluvial
4	East and south eastern plateau	Hot and humid	1449	Costal alluvial saline (near the coast line)
5	North eastern ghat	Hot and moist sub-humid	1597	Laterite and brown forest
6	Eastern ghat high land	Warm and humid	1522	Red
7	South eastern ghat	Warm and humid	1522	Red, mixed red and yellow
8	Western undulating	Warm and moist	1527	Black, mixed red and black
9	West central table land	Hot and moist	1527	Red, heavy textured colourous
10	Mid central table land	Hot and dry sub-humid	1421	Red loamy, laterite mixed red and black

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

1.04 Demographic profile has an important bearing on the development process. The population of Orissa increased from 263.70 lakh in 1981 to 316.60 lakh in 1991. The decennial growth rate of population of Orissa during 1981-91 was 20.06% as against 20.17% in the previous decade. The marginal decline in the growth rate may be attributed to the rise in literacy rate, effective dissemination of the message about benefits of small family, and the drive launched by the State Government to provide access to family planning measures. The sex ratio in the State i.e. number of females per 1000 males declined from 981 in 1981 to 971 in 1991 as compared to the all India average which declined from 933 to 927 during the corresponding period. The density of population which was 169 persons per sq km in 1981 increased to 203 per sq km in 1991. The urban population of 11.8% in 1981 increased to 13.38% in 1991. On the literacy front, the achievement has been noticeable as the literacy rate increased from 34.2% in 1981 to 49.1% in 1991 as against an increase from 36.2% to 52.1% at the national level during the same period. The male and female literacy rates which were 47.1% and 21.1% in 1981 have increased to 63.1% and 34.7% respectively in 1991.

1.05 Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, as per the 1991 Census, constitute 16.20% and 22.21% respectively of the total population of the State. The scheduled areas cover nearly 45% of the total geographical area. The literacy rate of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe populations was 36.78% and 22.31% respectively according to 1991 Census.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1.06 With the increase in population and consequent addition to the labour force, the supply of labour continues to outstrip demand resulting in accentuation of the problems of unemployment and under-employment. The occupational classification as per 1991 census data shows that the total workers in the State account for 118.83 lakh constituting 37.53% of the total population of the State. Out of the total number of workers, main workers accounted for 87.33%. The main workers comprised cultivators (44.31%), agricultural labourers (28.68%), household workers (3.13%) and other workers (23.88%).

1.07 The unemployment situation is a formidable problem for the State. It has been estimated that the total backlog of unemployment at the beginning of 1999-00 was of the order of 8.27 lakh. The employment generation during 1999-00 and 2000-01 is estimated at 3.05 lakh and 4.20 lakh respectively. Keeping in view the backlog of unemployment at the beginning of 1999-00, the average annual addition to the labour force at the rate of 2.62 lakh, and the employment generation during 1999-00 and 2000-01, the levels of un-employment at the end of 1999-00 and 2000-01 is expected to be around 7.84 lakh and 6.26 lakh respectively. To tackle the problem of un-employment, the wage employment and self-employment programmes that were implemented during the Eighth Plan would continue during the Ninth Plan with special emphasis on generation of employment opportunities through innovative schemes in the secondary sector.

1.08 As per the Live Register maintained by employment exchanges, at the end of 1999, the number of educated unemployed in the State was 7.70 lakh which comes to 76.69% of the total number of applicants which was 10.04 lakh. The number of registrations made in employment exchanges during 1999 was 2,29,581 and vacancies notified were 4,741. Out of the notified vacancies, placement was made in respect of 5,024 constituting 105.97% of the vacancies notified.

STATE INCOME

1.09 The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Orissa increased from Rs 18,213.08 crore in 1993-94 to Rs 23,007.11 crore (quick estimate) in 1999-00 at 1993-94 prices, showing a compound annual growth rate of 3.97 percent over the period. The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) commonly known as State income increased from Rs 15,861.30 crore in 1993-94 to Rs 19,329.31 crore (quick estimate) in 1999-00 at 1993-94 prices. The per capita income at 1993-94 prices has been estimated at Rs.5,411.00 in 1999-00 against Rs 4,797.00 in 1993-94. The increase in NSDP in 1999-00 over the corresponding figure for 1993-94 is mainly attributable to the increase in SDP of Tertiary sector as well as Finance and Service sector.

AGRICULTURE

1.10 Agriculture continues to be the main-stay of the State's economy with contribution of about 30% to NSDP during 1998-99. Taking into account the high contribution of this sector to the State's income and the large percentage of people dependent on this sector, the State Government have formulated the Agriculture Policy 1996 with the main objectives of doubling the production of food grains and oilseeds by the end of the Ninth Plan, to adopt agriculture as the main route for eradication of poverty. The Agricultural Policy 1996 is expected to provide the much needed boost to this sector for all-round development of the agricultural sector. Agriculture has been given the status of an industry under the new Agricultural Policy.

1.11 According to Agricultural Census conducted by the Board of Revenue, there were 39.48 lakh operational holdings in Orissa in 1990-91 of which small and marginal holdings accounted for 79.88% while the remaining 20.12% came under the category of semi-medium, medium and large holdings. As much as 46.66% of the total operated area was owned by small and marginal farmers and the remaining 53.34% by the semi-medium, medium and large farmers.

1.12 A bumper harvest of 72.3 lakh tonne of food grains was achieved during 1991-92. The foodgrain production during 1992-93 was 59.6 lakh tonne which was 17.56% less than the production during 1991-92. However, during the three succeeding years, the level of production of foodgrains recovered. In 1993-94, the foodgrain production was 72.2 lakh tonne which was just below the level of production in 1991-92. In 1994-95,

because of unfavourable weather conditions, production of foodgrains declined to 69.0 lakh tonne. The production of foodgrains further declined to 67.8 lakh tonne in 1995-96 and to a record low 48.1 lakh tonne in 1996-97. During 1997-98 and 1998-99 the production was 66.1 lakh tonne and 57.9 lakh tonne respectively which again declined to 55.6 lakh tonne during 1999-00. The production of pulses and oilseeds in the State during 1999-00 was 2.1 lakh tonne and 1.5 lakh tonne respectively. The contribution of Orissa to the foodgrain basket of the country which was 3.61% in 1994-95 declined to 2.70% in 1999-00. Paddy was the major cereal crop in the State with coverage of about 77.2% of the total gross cropped area under principal crops in 1999-00 followed by pulses (10.7%) and oil seeds (5.4%). Similarly the area under fibre crops and cash crops accounted for 1.3% and 2.2% respectively of the gross cropped area under principal crops.

1.13 Due to increase in population, percapita availability of cultivated land in the State which was 0.39 hectare in 1950-51 declined to 0.17 hectare in 1999-00 and percapita foodgrain production declined from 230.44 kg to 153.93 kg per annum during the same period. The average yield rate of rice in Orissa was 12.12 quintal per hectare which was much below the national average of 19.30 quintal per hectare during 1998-99. However, the average yield rate of rice in Orissa decreased from 12.12 quintal per hectare in 1998-99 to 11.27 quintal per hectare in 1999-00. Consumption of fertiliser in the State was 40.6 kg per hectare during 1999-00 in comparison to 36.2 kg per hectare during 1998-99.

IRRIGATION

1.14 In the absence of adequate irrigation facilities, agriculture is pathetically dependent upon monsoon. As a result of the erratic behaviour of the monsoon, agricultural production fluctuates widely from year to year. The net irrigation potential created by the end of 1999-00 from all sources was 24.85 lakh hectare which is 42.12% of the total irrigable area of the State. Out of 24.85 lakh hectare of irrigated area, 11.56 lakh hectare of land are irrigated through major and medium irrigation projects, 4.41 lakh hectare through minor (flow), 3.31 lakh hectare through minor (lift), and 5.58 lakh hectare through other sources which include private tanks, ponds, dugwells, water harvesting structures and the like. However, assured irrigation is available through major and medium irrigation projects which accounts 46.52%. This underscores the need for boosting the assured irrigation potential in order to insulate agriculture from the vagaries of monsoon.

FISHERIES

1.15 With a coast line of 480 km and a continental shelf area of 24,000 sq km, there is excellent scope for marine fish production in the State. The inland fishery resources of the State include fresh water area of 7.06 lakh hectare and brackish water area of 4.18 lakh hectare. The State has thus vast scope for development of fish industry. The total fish production in the State was 2.61 lakh tonne in 1999-00, of which the marine fish accounted for 48.21%, brackish water fish 4.00% and fresh water fish 47.79%. Export of fish to other states and countries during 1999-00 was estimated at 0.84 lakh tonne. The total fish production in the State was 1.59 lakh tonne in 1990-91 which increased to 2.61 lakh tonne in 1999-00. The percapita consumption of fish in the State has decreased from 8.23 kg in 1998-99 to 7.33 kg in 1999-00.

FOREST

1.16 The forest area in the State during 1999-00 was 58,135 sq km, which constitutes 37.3% of the total geographical area of the State, as against 59,963 sq km in 1981. Therefore, the main thrust in the forestry sector is on afforestation of waste lands and restoration of degraded forests. Besides, conservation of forests is being ensured by intensifying protective measures and enlisting people's involvement in checking illegal felling and removal of trees. During 1999-00, plantation and reforestation programmes have been carried out over 58,372 hectare of area as against 16,991 hectare during 1998-99. The revenue receipts from forest produce were Rs.95.39 crore during 1999-00 as against Rs.86.81 crore in the previous year.

ANIMAL RESOURCES

1.17 Animal resources sector plays an important role in providing and supplementing income of rural households. The total livestock population in the State was 250.20 lakh as per livestock census of 1995 of which cattle population accounted for 147.66 lakh, buffaloes 16.52 lakh, goats 54.12 lakh, sheep 18.65 lakh, pigs 5.72 lakh. The total milk production in the State in 1999-00 was 8.48 lakh tonne, with per-capita availability of 62 gm. per day. The production of milk during 1999-00 was 1.80% higher than the production of 8.33 lakh tonne in 1998-99. Egg production in 1999-00 was 8222.10 lakh showing a decline of 12.55% over the production level of 9402.30 lakh during 1998-99. Meat production in 1999-00 was 43 thousand tonne in comparison to 40 thousand tonne in 1998-99. There were 541 Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries, and 2939 Livestock Aid Centres in the State by the end of 1999-00. During 1999-00, 106.89 lakh animals and birds were

treated against diseases and 15.44 lakh castrations were done. The number of Milk Producer's Cooperative Societies in the State was 1044 at the end of 1999-00 with procurement of 69.56 MT milk per day on an average during 1999-00.

EDUCATION

1.18 Education is an indispensable input for development of human resources. While the overall literacy rate in 1951 was 15.8%, it was only 4.5% among females. The overall literacy rate in Orissa has increased to 49.1% and that for females to 34.7% as per 1991 census. The literacy rates of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe populations were comparatively low being 36.8% and 22.3% respectively as per the 1991 census. A major factor responsible for low educational level among females and persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is the high drop-out rate at primary level especially in tribal and inaccessible areas.

1.19 By the end of 1999-00, there were 42,104 primary schools in the formal stream with 1.11 lakh teachers and enrolment of 46.46 lakh students. In the non-formal stream there were 23,448 educational institutions with 24,344 teachers and enrolment of 5.86 lakh students. By the end of 1999-00, the number of upper primary schools in formal stream was 11,510 with 38,914 teachers and enrolment of 13.90 lakh students. In the non-formal stream, there were 896 institutions at the upper primary level with 1,792 teachers and enrolment of 0.22 lakh students. During the same period, 6,094 high schools were functioning in the State with 51,568 teachers and enrolment of 10.76 lakh students.

1.20 The State has 7 universities and 1367 general colleges with 5.55 lakh students and 23,003 teachers. In the field of technical education, the State has made significant progress. By the end of 1999-00, there were 29 Engineering Colleges with intake capacity of 6,189 students and 25 Engineering Schools/Polytechnics with intake capacity of 3,775 students. There were 131 Industrial Training Institutes, both under Government and private management, with intake capacity of 16,344 students. In the field of medical science, the State has three Medical Colleges, one Dental College, two Pharmacy Colleges, five Ayurvedic Colleges, six Homoeopathic Colleges and one Nursing College.

POWER

1.21 During 1999-00, State's share in installed capacity in the State sector was 2498.88 MW (hydro 1618.88 MW and thermal 880.00 MW) against which power was available to the extent of 1108.13 MW. In addition to this, 19.33 MW of power was received from Central sector projects towards State share and 79.16 MW of power was purchased from captive power plants installed in the State by different industries. Thus, from all sources, 1206 MW power was available against the estimated demand of 1,270 MW. Out of 46,989 villages in the State, 35,190 villages including 10,466 tribal villages and 6,290 scheduled caste villages / bastis have been electrified by the end of 1999-00.

1.22 Power sector reforms and restructuring have been implemented for promoting efficiency in the system. Consequently, Orissa State Electricity Board has been dissolved and generation, transmission and distribution systems have been entrusted to Orissa Hydro Power Corporation (hydro generation), Orissa Power Generation Corporation (thermal generation), Grid Corporation of Orissa (transmission), and four distribution companies. An independent Regulatory Authority has been established to administer, regulate and monitor various aspects relating to generation, transmission and distribution of power.

HEALTH SERVICES

1.23 The National Health Policy aims at providing universal health care and access to medical services, covering preventive, promotive and curative aspects, to all sections of the society. By the end of 1999-00, there were 180 Hospitals, 157 Community Health Centres, 184 Public Health Centres (PHCs), 1168 PHCs (New) and 14 Mobile Health Units in the State providing curative health services. Apart from 14 established mobile health units in the State 80 more mobile health units are also operating in KBK districts with assistance from Government of India, of which 44 are in tribal and 36 in non-tribal areas. In addition to these institutions there were 5 Ayurvedic Hospitals, 519 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 9 Unani Dispensaries, 4 Homoeopathic Hospitals and 460 Homoeopathic Dispensaries. Health care and population control are the two main objectives of the Ninth Plan. The Family Welfare Programme is being implemented by the State Government with the objective of motivating eligible couples to adopt spacing and terminal methods and ensuring child survival through universal immunisation. The number of persons cumulatively covered under the Family Welfare Programme increased from 104.84 lakh in 1994-95 to 145.17 lakh in 1999-00 registering an increase of 38.47% over these years. The death rate per thousand has been brought down from 21.6 in 1951 to 10.6 in 1999 and the infant mortality rate has been reduced from 188 to 97 per thousand during the same period.

MINERALS

1.24 The State is endowed with vast mineral deposits like coal, iron-ore, manganese ore, bauxite, chromite etc. According to All India Mineral Resources Estimates, the mineral deposits of Orissa in respect of chromite, nickel, cobalt, bauxite, iron ore were about 98.4%, 95.1%, 77.5%, 52.7% and 33.4% respectively of the total deposits of India. Other important mineral resources of the State are limestone, china clay, quartz, precious and semi-precious stones, copper, vanadium etc. However, the rate of exploitation of different minerals is much below the potential. During 1999-00, the mineral production of the State was 644.8 lakh tonne valued at Rs 2,605.05 crore. The export of minerals and ores to different countries during the same period was 18.25 lakh tonne valued at Rs 425.89 crore. Mining revenue and cess collection during 1999-00 stood at Rs 320.46 crore as against Rs 315.96 crore in 1998-99 showing an increase of 1.42%.

INDUSTRY

1.25 With vast mineral resources, abundance of raw materials and comfortable power situation, the State has an immense potential for industrialisation. Large industries like Rourkela Steel Plant, National Aluminium Company, Indian Charge Chrome Ltd., Paradeep Phosphate, and coal based power plants at Talcher, Kaniha and Banharpali have been set up in the State during different Plan periods. At present, three nodal agencies namely Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation Ltd. (IPICOL), Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (IDCOL) and Orissa State Electronics Development Corporation (OSEDC) are engaged in promoting large and medium industries in the State. By the end of 1999-00, Orissa had 339 large and medium industries with an investment of Rs. 1880.36 crore and employment potential for 82,533 persons.

1.26 In recognition of the importance of small scale and village and cottage industries, efforts have been made to provide institutional and financial support, in addition to various incentives and concessions, for promoting this sector. By the end of 1999-00, 62,552 small scale industries with an investment of Rs 1,396.02 crore were operating in the State providing employment to 4.18 lakh persons. Besides, 15.11 lakh cottage industries had been set up in the State with an investment of Rs 556.96 crore and provision of employment to 26.37 lakh persons by the end of 1999-00.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1.27 As per the latest estimates of Planning Commission available for the State, the percentage of population below the poverty line was 49.72 in rural areas and 41.64 in urban areas in 1993-94. Several anti poverty and wage employment programmes are being implemented in the State since 1980-81 to create income generating assets and employment on daily wage basis for identified beneficiaries of target groups so as to enable them to cross the poverty line. These anti poverty programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Development of Women and Children in Rural Area (DWCRA), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans (SITRA), Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY) and Million Well Scheme (MWS) were merged into a single new scheme called "Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana" (SGSY) with effect from 1.4.1999. During 1999-00, 74,633 families have been assisted with income generating assets under SGSY with an investment of Rs.148.37 crore. A centrally sponsored wage employment scheme called "Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana" (JGSY) was launched by the Government with effect from 01.04.99 by restructuring the erstwhile "Jawahar Rojagar Yojana". During the year 1999-00, 212.12 lakh mandays of employment was generated under JGSY with an investment of Rs.137.51 crore.

DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN

1.28 Several welfare programmes are being implemented in the State which include setting up of women's training centres, provision of short stay homes for women, rehabilitative services for women in distress, provision of old age pension etc. The female literacy rate in the State has increased from 4.5% in 1951 to 34.7% in 1991. The proportion of women to total employees in the organised sector has increased from 8.77% in 1990 to 11.65% in 1999. To increase the number of women in public services, 30% of the vacancies in the State Government Departments in Group B, Group C and Group D services/posts to be filled up by direct recruitment have been reserved for women candidates. Under State Old Age Pension Scheme 3.02 lakh women beneficiaries were covered during 1999-00. Similarly under National Old Age Pension Scheme 1.55 lakh women were benefited. Under DWCRA programme, financial assistance amounting to Rs.407.94 lakh has been provided to 2,637 DWCRA groups benefiting 34,921 women during 1998-99. The scheme has been merged into a new scheme namely "Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana" (SGSY) with effect from 1st April 1999.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

1.29 One of the major concerns of the State has been the welfare and development of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes who together constitute 38.41% (STs 22.21% and SCs 16.20%) of the total population of the State as per the 1991 Census. For historical reasons, this segment of the society has remained socially and economically backward and concerted efforts have been made under different Plans to bring them into the mainstream of society. The State Government is committed to the development of these communities and special programmes have been launched for their benefit which include legal aid, rehabilitation of victimised STs and SCs, housing facilities, establishment of special employment exchanges, reservation in employment etc.

1.30 The Tribal Sub-Plan approach was adopted in the Fifth Plan and the Special Component Plan for SCs in the Sixth Plan. Allocations are being earmarked for the Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan apart from the general programmes of economic development undertaken by the Government which are also available to the members of these communities.

ORISSA BUDGET

1.31 The State Budget for 2000-01 was a balanced one. Under consolidated fund the receipt and expenditure were estimated at Rs.12,719.5 crore and Rs.13,604.6 crore respectively showing a deficit of Rs.885.1 crore. Under public account the receipt and expenditure were estimated at Rs.5,647.0 crore and Rs.4,761.9 crore, thus showing a surplus of Rs.885.1 crore. Under contingency fund the receipt and expenditure were balanced, each being Rs.150.00 crore. The State's own resources which comprise of State's own tax and non-tax revenue were estimated at Rs.3,174.6 crore in 2000-01 as against the revised estimate of Rs.2,606.2 crore in 1999-00. The per capita tax revenue in Orissa for the year 2000-01 has been estimated at Rs.1,270.5 against Rs.1,032.2 in 1999-00. The per capita non-tax revenue of the State was estimated at Rs.782.3 in 2000-01 as against Rs.791.5 as per the revised estimates for 1999-00. Orissa's own tax revenue and own non tax revenue together constitute 43% of total estimated revenue receipts in 2000-01 while the resource transferred from Central Government in the form of shared tax and grants and contribution from Centre together constitute 57% of the total estimated revenue receipts.

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS (EAPs)

1.32 The State avails external assistance in the form of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for implementation of Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) in the State. External agencies such as World Bank, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), and agencies of different countries such as Germany, Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, U.K. etc. have extended financial assistance in selected areas for economic development.

1.33 During the Ninth Plan, it has been envisaged to allocate Rs 4,344.34 crore for Externally Aided Projects in the State, out of the total State Plan outlay of Rs 15,000 crore. It is expected that an amount of Rs 3,935.39 crore of ACA will be made available to the State during the Ninth Plan period. Additional Central Assistance to the tune of Rs 535.54 crore, Rs.415.83 crore and Rs.661.21 crore have been received during the years 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-00 respectively. For the year 2000-01 a provision of Rs.1040.59 crore has been earmarked under State Plan for execution of 17 Externally Aided Projects in the State. It has been projected that Additional Central Assistance to the tune of Rs.887.13 crore will be received during the year 2000-01. Some of important EAPs presently under implementation in the State are Orissa Power Sector Restructuring Project, Orissa Health System Development Project, Orissa Water Resources Consolidation Project, Second National Highway Project and Super Cyclone Disaster Management Project.

PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES (PSEs)

1.34 At present 35 public sector enterprises registered under the Companies Act or created under Special Acts of the State Government are functioning in the State. The total investment in these PSEs in the form of share capital and term loan was of the order of Rs.1,696.46 crore and Rs.5,958.31 crore, of which the State Government's share was Rs.1,630.62 crore and Rs.2,148.16 crore respectively as on 31.03.2000. An amount of Rs.154.00 crore has been realised by the Government from the PSEs towards advances and repayment of loans during 1999-00.

1.35 The Government is accorded top priority to Public Enterprises Reform in pursuance of the changed industrial scenario in the country. The steps contemplated include disinvestment, financial restructuring, creation of social safety net for redundant employees, and implementation of voluntary retirement schemes for the employees of the State PSEs. Financial assistance is being sought from international financial institutions for restructuring State PSEs.



CHAPTER 2

MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT

2.01 Amelioration of poverty and reduction in unemployment continue to be one of the objectives of development planning. In order to achieve these twin objectives, several self employment and wage employment programmes have been launched both in rural and urban areas, particularly for economically backward and socially vulnerable target groups. The problem of unemployment among educated youths, who generally seek employment in Government and semi Government offices, public sector undertakings, factories, business establishments etc. is particularly acute. Although it was aimed to achieve near full employment by the end of the Ninth Plan, the problem of unemployment still continues.

2.02 The population of the State, according to the 1991 census, was 316.60 lakh. Nearly 87% of the total population in Orissa live in villages and the remaining 13% in urban areas as compared to 74% and 26% respectively at the all India level. The decennial growth rate of population of 20.06% in the State during the decade 1981-91 was only marginally lower than the growth rate of 20.17% during the previous decade. The density of population which was 169 per sq km in 1981 increased to 203 in 1991, as compared to corresponding the all India figures of 208 and 257. The sex ratio of 981 females per 1000 males in 1981 declined to 971 in 1991. The literacy rate for males and females in the State according to 1991 census stood at 63.1% and 34.7% respectively as compared to corresponding figures of 47.1% and 21.1% in 1981.

2.03 As per the 1991 census, the proportion of workers to total population was 37.53% which is marginally lower than that of 1981 (38%). Main workers accounted for 87.3% of the total number of workers while marginal workers accounted for 12.7%. The proportion of workers in rural areas was 89% and in urban areas 11%. The proportion of male workers to total workers was 73% in 1991 as compared to 74% in 1981. The proportion of male workers to male population and female workers to female population in 1991 stood at 54% and 21% respectively as compared to 56% and 20% in 1981.

2.04 Out of the total workers of 118 83 lakh 38.7% were cultivators, 25.1% were agricultural labourers, 2.7% were engaged in household industries, 3.1% were engaged in industries other than household industries and 30.4% were other workers as per 1991 census. The corresponding figures in 1981 census were respectively 40.4%, 23.9%, 2.8%, 3.1% and 29.8%. The economic classification of workers in Orissa as per 1981 census and 1991 census is given in Table 2.1. There has been no reduction in the pressure of population on agriculture during these 10 years. The proportion of cultivators has gone down despite increase in absolute number while that of agricultural labourers has gone up, thus keeping the total pressure on agriculture almost at the same level in terms of percentage.

Table 2.1
Economic Classification of Workers in Orissa

(in thousands)			
Sl. No.	Category of Workers	As per 1981 Census	As per 1991 Census
1	2	3	4
A.	MAIN WORKERS		
1.	Cultivators	4053 (40.4)	4599 (38.7)
2.	Agricultural labourers	2397 (23.9)	2977 (25.1)
3.	Live stock, forest, fisheries etc.	207 (2.1)	193 (1.6)
4.	Mining and quarrying	72 (0.7)	101 (0.8)
5.	Manufacturing and processing		
	i. Household industries	285 (2.8)	324 (2.7)
	ii. Other than household industries	313 (3.1)	364 (3.1)
6.	Construction	96 (1.0)	90 (0.8)
7.	Trade and commerce	355 (3.5)	558 (4.7)
8.	Transport, storage and communication	136 (1.4)	181 (1.5)
9.	Other services	721 (7.2)	991 (8.3)
	Total main workers	8635 (86.1)	10378 (87.3)
B.	MARGINAL WORKERS	1387 (13.9)	1505 (12.7)
C.	TOTAL WORKERS (A+B)	10022 (100.0)	11883 (100.0)
D.	TOTAL NON-WORKERS	16348	19777

N.B. Figures in brackets are percentages to total workers
Source: 1981 and 1991 Census of India.

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT

2.05 The stock of educated job seekers (matriculates and above) has been increasing over years as may be seen from Table 2.2. In 1995, there were 6.74 lakh educated unemployed in the State, which increased by 14.2% and reached 7.70 lakh by the end of 1999. There has been a high growth in the number of educated job seekers with matric and higher qualifications while the magnitude of job seekers with below matric qualification shows a downward trend. During 1995 there were 2.46 lakh applicants in the Live Register with below matric qualification which declined to 2.34 lakh by the end of 1999.

Table 2.2

Live Register Position in Orissa

(in thousands)

Sl. No	Year	Total applicants	Below matric	Matriculate and under graduate	Graduate and post-graduate (general)	Graduate and post-graduate (technical)	Other diploma holder	Total educated unemployed (col.5+6+7+8)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1995	920	246	507	149	6	12	674
2	1996	976	231	563	163	6	13	745
3	1997	1006	246	574	166	5	15	760
4	1998	1000	240	565	167	5	23	760
5	1999	1004	234	579	172	5	14	770

Source : Directorate of Employment, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

2.06 The trend of unemployment in respect of technical manpower as per the Live Register is presented in Table 2.3. The number of registered technical job seekers as on 31.12.95 was 6342. It declined to 4969 at the end of 1998. There after it increased marginally by 2.3% and reached 5086 at the end of 1999.

Table 2.3

Live Register Position of Technical Manpower in Orissa

(In numbers)

Sl. No.	Category	Job seekers by end of the year				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Technical graduates						
a.	Engineering					
	i. Civil	547	421	453	433	412
	ii. Electrical	1121	940	983	866	918
	iii. Mechanical	930	755	722	606	576
	iv. Electronics	897	709	616	389	359
	v. Chemical	23	25	28	33	31
	vi. Metallurgical	23	12	22	30	34
	vii. Agril. Engineering	53	59	64	76	92
	viii. Others	181	531	128	78	64
	Total (a)	3775	3452	3016	2511	2486
b.	Medical	1841	1804	1742	1848	1848
c.	Veterinary	35	41	34	19	56
d.	Agriculture	345	386	382	410	461
	Total (1)	5996	5683	5174	4788	4851
2. Technical post-graduates						
a.	Engineering	54	5	5	-	10
b.	Medical	34	3	2		7
c.	Veterinary	16	10	3	2	4
d.	Agriculture	242	198	212	179	214
	Total (2)	346	216	222	181	235
	Grand Total (1+2)	6342	5899	5396	4969	5086

Source: Directorate of Employment, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

2.07 Table 2.4 shows that during 1999, vacancies notified work out to 2.07% of the total registrations made during the year in the State. During the year 1999, 5024 placements have been made which comes to 105.97% of the total vacancies notified.

Table 2.4

Registration, Notification of Vacancies and Placement.

Sl. No.	Year	Registrations made in employment exchanges	Vacancies notified	Vacancies notified as percentage to registrations made	Number	Placement made	
						Percentage to vacancies notified	Percentage to registrations made
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1995	2,23,046	13,599	6.10	4,020	29.56	1.80
2	1996	2,46,642	38,057	15.43	4,577	12.03	1.86
3	1997	2,29,895	16,314	7.10	10,033	61.50	4.36
4	1998	2,09,036	8,074	3.86	4,369	54.11	2.09
5	1999	2,29,581	4,741	2.07	5,024	105.97	2.19

Source : Directorate of Employment, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE ORGANISED SECTOR

2.08 Table 2.5 shows that the total employment in the organised sector by the end of 1999 was 8.02 lakh as compared to 8.06 lakh by the end of 1995 showing a decrease of 0.5%. The total employment in the public sector decreased from 7.10 lakh in 1995 to 7.09 lakh in 1999, registering a decrease of 0.14% whereas in the organised private sector it decreased from 0.96 lakh to 0.93 lakh during the said period. Organised private sector in the State contributes only 11.60% of the total employment. With economic liberalisation, the proportion of employment in the private sector is expected to increase in the coming years.

2.09 The State Government accord high priority to providing jobs to women. As a result, the proportion of women employees in the organised sector has been gradually increasing. Women employees constituted 11.6% of total employees in the organised sector at the end of 1999 as against 10.7% at the end of 1995. In public sector, the number of women employees increased from 82 thousand in 1998 to 83 thousand in 1999. However, the number of women employees in the organised private sector came down from 11 thousand in 1998 to 10 thousand in 1999.

Table 2.5
Employment in the Organised Sector

(in thousands)

Sl. No.	Year	Public sector		Private sector		Total organised sector employment	Women employees in organised sector	Percentage of women employees to total employees
		Total	Women	Total	Women			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1995	710	74	96	12	806	86	10.7
2	1996	776	73	96	12	872	85	9.7
3	1997	713	79	97	11	810	90	11.1
4	1998	712	82	99	11	811	93	11.5
5	1999	709	83	93	10	802	93	11.6

Source: Directorate of Employment, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNORGANISED SECTOR

2.10 A number of self employment and wage employment schemes/programmes initiated during earlier Plans are continuing during the Ninth Plan.

2.11 A new scheme called "Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana" (SGSY) has been launched by Government of India with effect from 01.04.1999 by amalgamating the earlier schemes like I.R.D.P (Integrated Rural Development Programme), TRYSEM (Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment) and DWCRA (Development of Women and Children in Rural Area). The objective of "SGSY" is to bring every assisted poor family above the poverty line in three years. During 1999-00, 74,633 families were assisted for self employment under this programme.

2.12 A centrally sponsored scheme called "Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana" (JGSY) was launched by Government with effect from 01.04.1999 by restructuring the erstwhile "Jawahar Rozgar Yojana". During 1999-00, 212.12 lakh mandays of employment were generated with an investment of Rs. 137.51 crore.

2.13 Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) which was launched in 1994-95 aims at providing employment to educated unemployed youth. During 1999-00, an amount of Rs 7,261.52 lakh was sanctioned for 9,781 beneficiaries of which a sum of Rs.601.74 lakh has been disbursed to 1099 beneficiaries. The disbursement during 1998-99 was Rs 4,560.84 lakh for 7,133 beneficiaries.

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION DURING 1999-00 AND 2000-01

2.14 In absence of precise data on chronic unemployment in the State, this has been estimated through a normative approach, making use of N.S.S. survey results and the sectoral investment - employment norms derived on the basis of a study undertaken by National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) during 1973-74 with necessary price adjustments. The estimate of chronic unemployment in the State at the beginning of 1999-00 arrived at on this basis was 8.27 lakh. For the purpose of estimation of Employment Generation, it has been assumed that along with the employment generation through State Plan investment employment to equal extent is also generated through investment made by various Public Sector Undertakings, Private Sector and Central Sector. Taking into account, the investment component of the State Plan Expenditure made during 1999-00 and the agreed plan outlay for 2000-01, the estimates of employment generation during 1999-00 and 2000-01 have been arrived at 3.05 lakh and 4.20 lakh respectively. These estimates include employment generation through investment made by the Private Sector, Central Sector and the Public Sector Undertakings.

2.15 On the basis of N.S.S. Survey results, average annual addition to the labour force in the State has been estimated to be of the order of 2.62 lakh. Accounting for the backlog of unemployment of 8.27 lakh at the beginning of 1999-00, average annual addition to the labour force of 2.62 lakh and employment generation of 3.05 lakh during the year 1999-00, the extent of backlog of unemployment at the end of the year 1999-00 i.e. at the beginning of the year 2000-01 comes to around 7.84 lakh. Assuming the same level of addition to labour force and likely Employment Generation of around 4.20 lakh during 2000-01, the extent of unemployment at the end of 2000-01 is expected to be of the order of 6.26 lakh. Sector-wise estimates of Employment Generation during 1999-00 and 2000-01 are indicated in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6

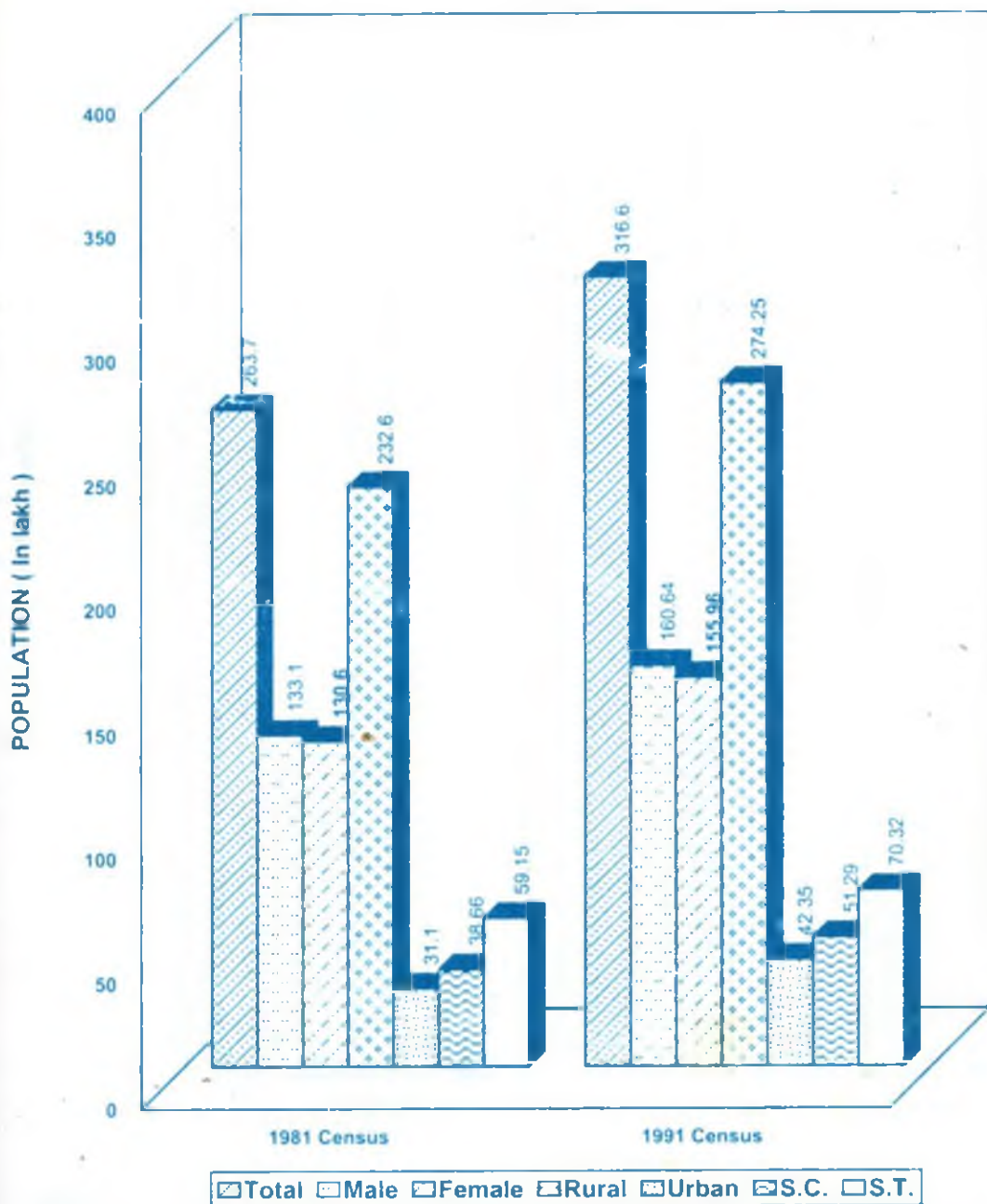
Estimated Employment Generation during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001

Sl. No	Sector	Number of persons employed with Rs 1 lakh of investment (At April, 1999 Price.)	Estimated investment during 1999-2000 (Rs in lakh)	Employment generation during 1999-2000 (no. of persons)	Number of persons employed with Rs 1 lakh of investment (At April, 2000 price)	Investment component of agreed outlay for 2000-2001 (Rs in lakh)	Employment generation during 2000-2001 (no. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Through State Plan Funds							
i)	Agriculture and Allied Activities	1.77	2592.09	4588.00	1.71	3315.54	5669.57
ii)	Rural Devt.	1.29	2618.60	3377.99	1.25		
iii)	Irrigation and Flood Control	1.77	56508.31	100019.71	1.71	71691.72	122592.84
iv)	Energy	0.18	28020.18	5043.63	0.17	73203.76	12444.64
v)	Industries and Minerals	0.26	1049.52	272.88	0.25	1121.48	280.37
vi)	Transport	0.35	15145.47	5300.91	0.34	15899.92	5405.97
vii)	Science, Technology and Environment	1.29	63.33	81.70	1.25	1.00	1.25
viii)	General Economic Services	1.29	2649.24	3417.52	1.25	8770.71	10963.39
ix)	social Services	1.19	23331.18	27764.10	1.15	15503.49	17829.01
x)	General Services	1.29	1486.03	1916.98	1.25	24794.12	30992.65
xi)	Forestry and wildlife	1.77	309.46	547.74	1.71	2188.48	3742.30
Total (A)			133773.41	152331.16		216490.22	209921.99
B. Through Central Plan, Public Sector Undertakings and Private Sector (equal to A)				152331.16			209921.99
Grand Total (A + B)					304662.32 or 3.05 lakh		419843.98 or 4.20 lakh

2.16 The scope for generation of employment through government effort being very much limited, it has been decided to give emphasis on employment generation through self employment avenues. Government intends to create self-employment opportunities for around 30,000 unemployed youths in the State. Apart from the ongoing schemes, a number of new self-employment schemes have been conceptualised and launched in the State. This includes setting up of Agro-Service Centres, Horticulture Nurseries, Milk Parlours, Sale Centres for Kandhamal Turmeric, Pisciculture etc. To oversee proper implementation of the self-employment schemes, and to ensure effective monitoring and better coordination, a State Level Steering Committee has been constituted during 2000-01 under the Chairmanship of the Additional Development Commissioner.

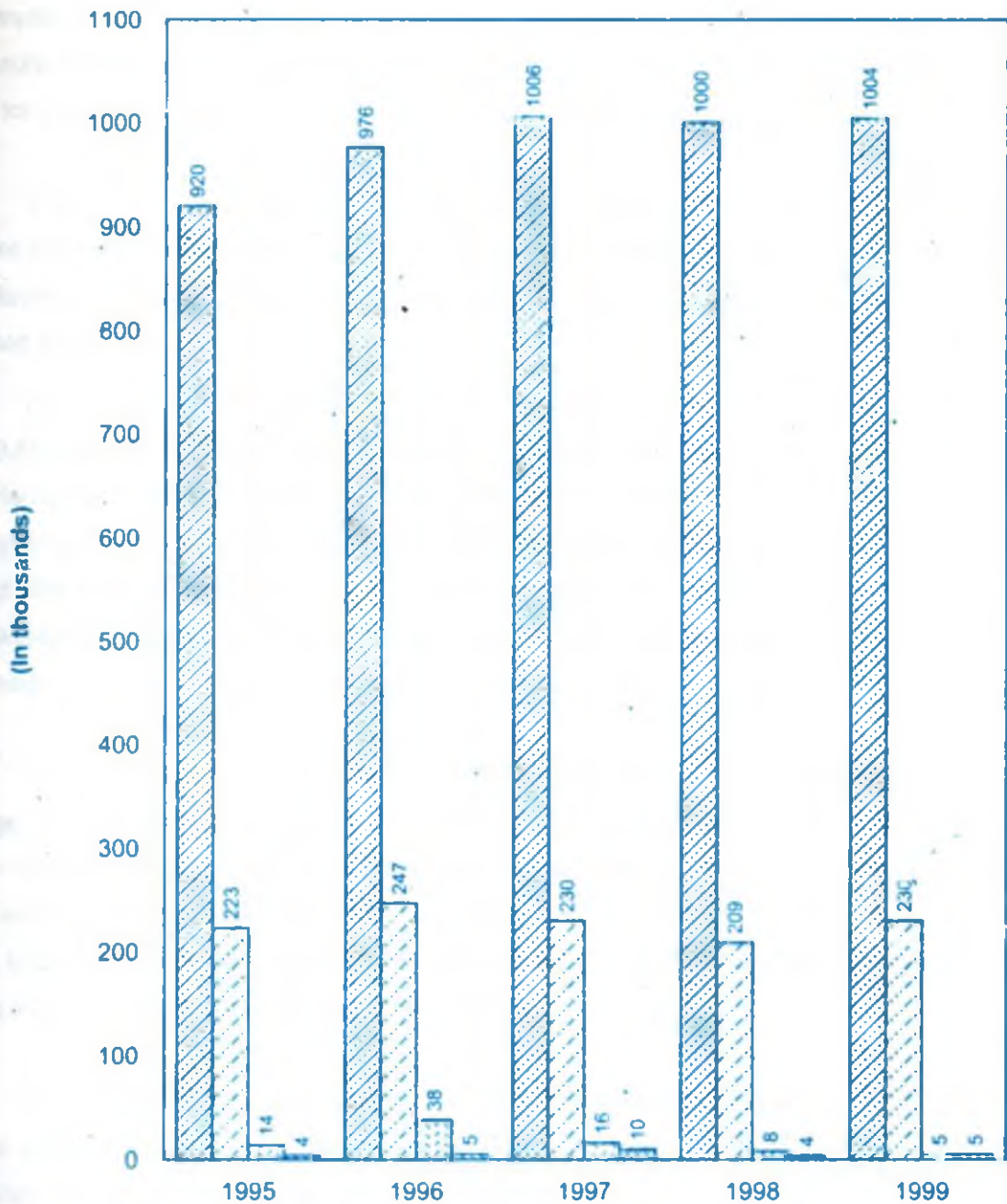


DECENNIAL BREAK-UP OF POPULATION IN ORISSA



REGISTRATION AND PLACEMENT IN ORISSA

(1995 to 1999)



Live Register Position New Registration Vaccancies Notified Placement

CHAPTER 3

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

3.01 The expenditure incurred by a household to meet its domestic consumption is the household's consumer expenditure. The level of consumer expenditure is a measure of the economic well being of the household. Data on private consumption is also useful for observing changes in the quality of life over a period of time.

3.02 Data on average monthly percapita consumer expenditure (MPCE) on different food and non-food items for Orissa and at the all India level based on the results of 54th Round of National Sample Survey (January to June 1998) is presented in Table 3.1. The data shows that :

i) The monthly percapita consumer expenditure in rural areas of Orissa was Rs.300.88 as against the all India average of Rs.382.07. The MPCE in rural areas of Orissa under food items was higher being 64.74% of the total expenditure as against 60.83% at the all India level. The expenditure under non-food items was 35.26% of the total expenditure as against the all India average of 39.17%. This indicates that the average living standard in rural Orissa as reflected by Consumer Expenditure is below the average living standard in rural India.

ii) In urban areas of Orissa, the MPCE was Rs.641.49 as against the all India average of Rs.684.27. Here again, the percentage of expenditure under food items was higher (55.23) as compared to the corresponding all India figure (49.64). The expenditure under non-food items to total expenditure in urban areas of Orissa was 44.77% as against the all India level of 50.36%. This shows that the living standard in urban Orissa also lags behind the average living standard in urban India.

iii) Cereals alone accounted for 57.25% of the total expenditure under food items in rural area and 33.58% in urban areas of Orissa as against 37.53% and 26.23% in the rural and urban areas respectively at the all India level.

iv) The percentage of expenditure under food and non-food items to total expenditure was 55.23 and 44.77 in the urban areas of Orissa against 64.74 and 35.26 in the rural areas. This is indicative of the quality of life in urban areas being better than that in rural areas.

Table 3.1

Average Monthly Per capita Expenditure on Groups of Items of Consumption for Rural and Urban Areas of Orissa and at All India Level during January to June 1998 (54th Round NSS)

Sl. No.	Item	ORISSA					
		Rural			Urban		
		Amount [Rs.]	% to expenditure on food/non-food	% to total expenditure	Amount [Rs.]	% to expenditure on food/non-food	% to total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Cereals	111.53	57.25	37.07	118.95	33.58	18.55
2	Gram	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.86	0.24	0.13
3	Cereal substitutes	0.01	0.01	neg.	0.05	0.01	0.01
4	Pulses and pulse products	8.03	4.12	2.67	19.37	5.47	3.02
5	Milk and milk products	7.92	4.07	2.63	35.68	10.07	5.56
6	Edible oil	9.63	4.94	3.20	23.29	6.57	3.63
7	Meat, fish, egg	9.77	5.01	3.25	25.92	7.32	4.04
8	Vegetables	25.09	12.88	8.34	49.66	14.02	7.74
9	Fruits (fresh)	2.08	1.07	0.69	11.84	3.34	1.85
10	Fruits (dry)	0.11	0.06	0.04	0.33	0.09	0.05
11	Sugar	4.73	2.43	1.57	9.17	2.59	1.43
12	Salt	0.92	0.47	0.31	1.49	0.42	0.23
13	Spices	5.09	2.61	1.69	9.20	2.60	1.43
14	Beverage etc.	9.85	5.06	3.27	48.48	13.68	7.56
	Food Total	194.80	100.00	64.74	354.28	100.00	55.23
15	Pan	2.15	2.03	0.71	6.68	2.33	1.04
16	Tobacco	2.03	1.91	0.68	3.61	1.26	0.56
17	Intoxicants	1.62	1.53	0.54	9.54	3.32	1.49
18	Fuel and light	25.45	23.99	8.46	52.64	18.33	8.21
19	Clothing	18.06	17.03	6.00	48.99	17.06	7.64
20	Footwear	1.53	1.44	0.51	9.07	3.16	1.41
21	Miscellaneous consumer goods	11.58	10.92	3.85	33.97	11.83	5.30
22	Miscellaneous consumer services	6.45	6.08	2.14	33.20	11.56	5.17
23	Rent	1.17	1.10	0.39	50.79	17.68	7.92
24	Tax and cesses	0.10	0.09	0.03	0.53	0.18	0.08
25	Education	5.57	5.25	1.85	17.16	5.97	2.67
26	Medical (institutional)	4.44	4.19	1.48	0.04	0.01	0.01
27	Medical (non-institutional)	10.65	10.04	3.54	13.26	4.62	2.07
28	Durable goods	15.28	14.40	5.08	7.73	2.69	1.20
	Non-food Total	106.08	100.00	35.26	287.21	100.00	44.77
	TOTAL	300.88		100.00	641.49		100.00
	CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE						

neg. negligible

Contd.

Table 3.1 (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Item	ALL INDIA					
		Rural			Urban		
		Amount [Rs.]	% to expenditure on food/non-food	% to total expenditure	Amount [Rs.]	% to expenditure on food/non-food	% to total expenditure
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Cereals	87.21	37.53	22.84	89.11	26.23	13.02
2	Grain	0.76	0.33	0.20	1.34	0.39	0.20
3	Cereal substitutes	0.33	0.14	0.09	0.37	0.11	0.05
4	Pulses and pulse products	13.93	5.99	3.65	19.52	5.75	2.85
5	Milk and milk products	36.54	15.72	9.56	64.63	19.03	9.44
6	Edible oil	16.54	7.12	4.33	25.52	7.51	3.73
7	Meat, fish, egg	12.65	5.44	3.31	21.94	6.46	3.21
8	Vegetables	24.32	10.46	6.37	35.66	10.50	5.21
9	Fruits (fresh)	4.59	1.98	1.20	11.92	3.51	1.74
10	Fruits (dry)	1.02	0.45	0.27	2.86	0.84	0.42
11	Sugar	10.18	4.38	2.66	12.65	3.72	1.85
12	Salt	0.82	0.35	0.20	1.10	0.32	0.16
13	Spices	8.42	3.62	2.20	11.12	3.28	1.63
14	Beverage etc	15.09	6.49	3.95	41.96	12.35	6.13
	Food Total	232.40	100.00	60.83	339.70	100.00	49.64
15	Pan	1.58	1.06	0.41	2.77	0.80	0.40
16	Tobacco	6.31	4.22	1.65	6.62	1.92	0.97
17	Intoxicants	3.07	2.05	0.80	3.71	1.08	0.54
18	Fuel and light	30.02	20.06	7.86	49.89	14.48	7.29
19	Clothing	22.34	14.93	5.85	37.71	10.94	5.51
20	Footwear	3.97	2.65	1.04	7.53	2.19	1.10
21	Miscellaneous consumer goods	18.80	12.56	4.92	40.10	11.64	5.86
22	Miscellaneous consumer services	17.95	11.99	4.70	56.67	16.45	8.28
23	Rent	1.29	0.86	0.34	26.99	7.83	3.95
24	Tax and cesses	0.47	0.31	0.12	4.12	1.20	0.60
25	Education	9.57	6.39	2.50	34.89	10.13	5.10
26	Medical (institutional)	6.10	4.08	1.60	17.62	5.11	2.58
27	Medical (non-institutional)	14.74	9.85	3.86	20.10	5.83	2.94
28	Durable goods	13.46	8.99	3.52	35.85	10.40	5.24
	Non-food Total	149.87	100.00	39.17	344.57	100.00	50.36
	TOTAL	382.07		100.00	684.27		100.00
	CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE.						

3.03 The MPCE on food and non-food items separately for rural and urban areas of Orissa as well as at the all India level over different NSS Rounds is presented in Table 3.2. Although the expenditure on food items has always been higher than the expenditure under non-food items, the percentage of expenditure on food items to total expenditure in Orissa has generally declined over the years. The expenditure on food items to total expenditure was around 75% in rural areas and 72% in urban areas in the year 1972-73 (27th Round NSS) which declined to around 64% in rural areas and to 50% in urban areas in the year 1995-96 (52nd Round NSS). This is indicative of a gradual improvement in the living standards of the people both in rural and urban areas of Orissa. However, as per the figures of the 53rd and 54th round of NSS, the proportion of expenditure on food items to the total expenditure has risen marginally both for rural and urban areas - to 64.5% and 64.7% in rural areas and to 54.6% and 55.2% in urban areas respectively.

Table 3.2

Value (Rs.) of Consumption of Food and Non-Food Items of a Person for a Period of 30 Days in Rural and Urban Areas over different Rounds of NSS for Orissa and at All India level.

Sl No	NSS Round and Period	OF ORISSA					
		Rural			Urban		
		Food	Non-food	Total	Food	Non-food	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	27th Round (1972-73)	26.24 (75.06)	8.72 (24.94)	34.96 (100.00)	44.77 (71.80)	21.58 (34.61)	62.35 (100.00)
2	32nd Round (1977-78)	37.47 (71.41)	15.00 (28.59)	52.47 (100.00)	57.43 (66.02)	29.56 (33.98)	86.99 (100.00)
3	38th Round (1983)	72.72 (73.64)	26.03 (26.36)	98.75 (100.00)	98.89 (65.31)	52.51 (34.68)	151.40 (100.00)
4	42nd Round (1986-87)	79.19 (69.35)	35.00 (30.65)	114.19 (100.00)	135.52 (62.47)	81.42 (37.53)	216.94 (100.00)
5	47th Round (1991-92)	149.70 (69.82)	64.72 (30.18)	214.42 (100.00)	204.57 (61.76)	126.64 (38.24)	331.21 (100.00)
6	51st Round (1994-95)	164.51 (67.55)	79.02 (32.45)	243.53 (100.00)	246.28 (56.04)	193.21 (43.96)	439.49 (100.00)
7	52nd Round (1995-96)	197.17 (63.90)	111.38 (36.10)	308.55 (100.00)	283.81 (49.88)	285.21 (50.12)	569.02 (100.00)
8	53rd Round (1997)	192.62 (64.53)	105.86 (35.47)	298.48 (100.00)	306.72 (54.55)	255.57 (45.45)	562.29 (100.00)
9	54th Round (January-June 1998)	194.80 (64.74)	106.08 (35.26)	300.88 (100.00)	354.28 (55.23)	287.21 (44.77)	641.49 (100.00)

Contd.

Table 3.2 (Contd.)

Sl No	NSS Round and period	ALL INDIA						Per capita expenditure for Orissa as percentage of all India average	
		Rural			Urban			Rural	Urban
		Food	Non-food	Total	Food	Non-food	Total		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
1	27th Round (1972-73)	32.16 (72.81)	12.01 (27.19)	44.17 (100.00)	40.84 (64.49)	22.49 (35.51)	63.33 (100.00)	79.15	98.45
2	32nd Round (1977-78)	44.33 (64.35)	24.56 (35.65)	68.89 (100.00)	57.67 (59.98)	38.48 (40.02)	96.15 (100.00)	76.16	90.47
3	38th Round (1983)	73.73 (65.57)	38.71 (34.43)	112.44 (100.00)	96.97 (59.12)	67.06 (40.88)	164.03 (100.00)	87.82	92.31
4	42nd Round (1986-87)	92.55 (65.67)	48.38 (34.33)	140.93 (100.00)	128.97 (57.93)	93.66 (42.07)	222.63 (100.00)	81.03	97.44
5	47th Round (1991-92)	153.59 (63.08)	89.91 (36.92)	243.50 (100.00)	207.77 (56.10)	162.57 (43.90)	370.34 (100.00)	88.06	89.43
6	51st Round (1994-95)	188.89 (61.04)	120.54 (38.96)	309.43 (100.00)	271.49 (53.44)	236.58 (46.56)	508.07 (100.00)	78.70	86.50
7	52nd Round (1995-96)	207.76 (60.34)	136.53 (39.66)	344.29 (100.00)	299.98 (50.06)	299.28 (49.94)	599.26 (100.00)	89.62	94.95
8	53rd Round (1997)	231.99 (58.73)	163.02 (41.27)	395.01 (100.00)	320.26 (49.62)	325.19 (50.38)	645.44 (100.00)	75.56	87.11
9	54th Round (January-June 1998)	232.40 (60.83)	149.67 (39.17)	382.07 (100.00)	339.70 (49.64)	344.57 (50.36)	684.27 (100.00)	78.75	93.75

* Figures in bracket indicate percentages.

3 04

Monthly percapita consumer expenditure in rural Orissa as per the

54th Round of NSS (1998) is the second lowest amongst the major States of the country as may be seen from Table 3.3 below.

Table 3.3

*Average Monthly Per capita Consumer Expenditure in Orissa vis-a-vis
Other Major States as per 53rd and 54th Rounds of NSS
in Rural and Urban Areas.*

Sl. No.	State	Average Monthly Per capita Consumer Expenditure (Rs.)			
		53rd Round (1997)		54th Round (1998)	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Punjab	670.32	753.35	614.19	679.52
2.	Haryana	536.21	655.25	545.96	590.53
3.	Maharashtra	386.09	772.87	384.04	888.64
4.	Tamilnadu	440.56	657.53	380.68	613.11
5.	Karnatak	344.30	669.50	364.60	677.00
6.	Andhra Pradesh	420.75	623.56	386.18	623.61
7.	Kerala	568.57	794.11	603.53	778.01
8.	Uttar Pradesh	390.26	547.47	375.92	576.86
9.	West Bengal	366.15	560.11	357.50	684.11
10.	ORISSA	298.48	562.29	300.88	641.49
11.	Rajasthan	452.28	608.42	452.21	745.98
12.	Madhya Pradesh	325.94	546.47	326.32	570.91
13.	Gujarat	484.54	686.82	415.60	593.65
14.	Bihar	294.93	492.37	289.00	514.86
15.	Assam	360.43	584.89	337.55	579.57
	ALL INDIA	395.01	645.44	382.07	684.27

3.05 Both in the 53rd Round (1997) and in the 54th Round (1998), the average MPCE for Bihar only was lower than that of Orissa in rural areas only. In the 53rd Round, the average MPCE in urban areas of only 4 major States was lower than that of Orissa whereas in case of 54th Round the MPCE of 8 major states was lower than that of Orissa. The average MPCE for Orissa in both the rounds in rural as well as urban areas are lower than the corresponding figures at all India level.

3.06 Engel's ratio, which is calculated as the proportion of consumption expenditure under food items to total consumer expenditure, is an index of standard of living of the people. The smaller the ratio, higher the standard of living. Engel's ratio in respect of fifteen major states of the country is presented in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4

Statewise Engel's Ratio during 53rd and 54th Rounds of NSS

Sl. No	State	53rd Round (1997)		54th Round (1998)	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Punjab	49.36	48.57	53.25	52.61
2	Haryana	57.07	50.68	56.85	51.85
3	Maharashtra	55.54	47.60	57.05	44.78
4	Tamilnadu	60.76	48.50	63.67	53.49
5	Karnatak	64.33	45.71	62.23	49.18
6	Andhra Pradesh	56.67	47.91	60.39	50.88
7	Kerala	56.53	49.59	55.74	50.41
8	Uttar Pradesh	55.66	50.80	57.46	51.43
9	West Bengal	62.57	54.69	66.80	51.33
10.	ORISSA	64.53	54.55	64.74	55.23
11	Rajasthan	60.33	53.34	57.04	44.62
12	Madhya Pradesh	58.57	48.92	60.99	47.34
13	Gujarat	59.16	50.86	66.91	62.23
14	Bihar	65.99	55.94	68.20	54.57
15	Assam	65.53	54.96	69.04	56.55
	ALL INDIA	58.73	49.62	60.83	49.64

3.07 Engel's ratio in Orissa, both in rural and urban areas, was higher than that at the all India level in both the Rounds. This is indicative of a generally lower standard of living in Orissa as compared to the national level.

3.08 The table reveals that as per the 54th Round of NSS conducted in 1998 the standard of living in rural areas of Orissa was better than the standard of living in rural areas of West Bengal, Gujarat, Bihar and Assam. In respect of urban standard of living, Orissa was better placed than Gujarat and Assam.

3.09 Engel's ratio in Orissa worsened from the 53rd Round to the 54th Round with an increase from 64.53 to 64.74 in rural areas and from 54.55 to 55.23 in urban areas. As compared to the 53rd Round, the ratio for rural areas deteriorated in the 54th Round for Punjab, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar, Assam and Orissa. The deterioration in the case of Orissa is marginal being 0.21 whereas the deterioration in respect of the other states is significantly higher. In respect of urban areas, Engel's ratio deteriorated from the 53rd Round to the 54th Round for Punjab, Haryana, Tamilnadu, Karnatak, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Assam besides Orissa. Also at all India level, the Engel's ratio deteriorated from 53rd round to the 54th round in both the areas, more in rural areas and very negligibly in urban areas.

3.10 Distribution of rural and urban population by MPCE classes indicates the change in the standard of living of the people and the magnitude of poverty. A higher concentration of population in the lower expenditure classes is indicative of a higher proportion of population living in poverty. The distribution of number of persons by MPCE classes in rural and urban areas separately for Orissa and India as a whole based on the results of the 54th Round of NSS (January - June 1998) is presented in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5

*Percentage Distribution of Population by MPCE Classes
(NSS 54th Round, January - June 1998)*

SI No	MPCE Class	Percentage of Population			
		Rural		Urban	
		ORISSA	ALL INDIA	ORISSA	ALL INDIA
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Less than Rs.190	19.70	10.20	11.50	9.10
2.	Rs. 190-265	33.30	22.70	10.00	23.80
3.	Rs. 265-355	24.80	27.20	36.90	28.00
4.	Rs. 355 & above	22.20	39.90	41.60	39.10
	All Classes	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

3.11 The percentage of population in the MPCE class of less than Rs.190 in both rural and urban areas of Orissa was higher than the corresponding all India figures in this class. For the MPCE class of Rs. 190 to Rs.256, the proportion of population in rural areas of Orissa was higher than the all India figure. For the two higher MPCE classes this percentage, for rural areas, was lower for Orissa than the all India figures whereas for urban areas, this was higher for Orissa than the all India figures. This indicates a lower standard of living in Orissa compared to the all India level for rural areas and somewhat a better standard for the urban dwellers.



CHAPTER 4

AGRICULTURE

4.01 Agriculture occupies a vital place in the economy of the State like Orissa. While Agriculture and Animal Husbandry contributed 32.88 percent of the Net State Domestic Product of the State in 1999-00, the Agriculture alone provides direct and indirect employment to around 64 percent of the total work force of the State as per the 1991 Census.

4.02 Agriculture in Orissa continues to be characterised by low productivity due to traditional agricultural practices, inadequate capital formation and low investment, inadequate irrigation facilities and uneconomic size of holdings. Nearly 62% of the cultivable land is rainfed and exposed to the vagaries of monsoon. The per capita availability of cultivated land which was 0.39 hectare in 1950-51 has declined to 0.17 hectare in 1999-00. The State has around 31.54 lakh small and marginal farmers accounting for 79.88% of the total operational holdings. These farmers do not have the means to make appropriate investment in agriculture due to poverty.

4.03 Agriculture is a complex and multi-dimensional enterprise. Its development depends on various factors like agro-climatic conditions, technology, inputs, system of land holdings and other socio-economic factors. During the Seventh Plan several new programmes were launched for development of Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds, Jute etc. These programmes continued during the Eighth Plan period with the objective of improving the level of production and productivity. Priority was laid on crop planning, productivity, expansion of area under cash crops, cropping intensity, use of fertilisers, pest management, marketing and use of modern agricultural implements and farm machinery.

4.04 In recognition of the crucial role of this sector in the State's economy, the State Government have announced the Agriculture Policy in 1996 according to which agriculture has the status of an industry. The State Agriculture Policy 1996 aims at doubling the production of foodgrains and oil seeds, generation of adequate employment opportunities in the rural sector and eradication of rural poverty within a specific time frame. The main objectives set out in the State Agriculture Policy 1996 are as follows.

- i. To double the production of foodgrain and oil seed crops by the end of the Ninth Plan period
- ii. To enhance the status of agriculture from the present level of subsistence agriculture to a profitable and commercial venture, so that young persons can accept agriculture as a means of self employment
- iii. To generate adequate employment opportunities.
- iv. To make agriculture the main route of poverty eradication
- v. To make available the knowledge of modern farming systems at the door step of the farmer.
- vi. To adopt integrated programmes for problem soils such as water logged areas, areas with soil erosion, dry/rainfed areas, area under shifting cultivation, waste land, saline and alkaline soil etc.
- vii. To create entrepreneurship in the field of agriculture.
- viii. To create skilled labourers for management of modern agriculture.
- ix. To help mechanisation of agriculture to increase productivity.
- x. To establish agro-based industries and food processing industries.
- xi. To be self-sufficient in the production of fruits, flowers, vegetables, potato, onion, milk, egg, fish and meat.
- xii. To increase area under tea, coffee, rubber, cashew and other plantation crops
- xiii. To provide irrigation facilities to 50% of cultivable land through completion of incomplete irrigation projects and promotion of individual and group enterprise.
- xiv. To take up extensive training in the field of agriculture and related activities.
- xv. To promote private enterprise in the marketing of agricultural produces.
- xvi. To identify and promote thrust crops in different agro-climatic zones of the State.
- xvii. To reorient agriculture towards export.

PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS

4.05 Table 4.1 presents data on production of foodgrain in the State during the years 1995-96 to 1999-00. Production of food grains has fluctuated over the years. There was a bumper harvest during 1995-96 with a production of 67.82 lakh MT of which the share of rice alone was 91.80%. Thereafter the production reached a recorded low level of 48.10 lakh MT during 1996-97 owing to unprecedented drought. Around 28,837 villages out of the total of

51,536 villages in the State were affected by drought. The production of food grain rose to 66.11 lakh MT during 1997-98 and declined again to 57.88 lakh MT and 55.62 lakh MT during 1998-99 and 1999-00. The major factor which contributed to low production of foodgrains (particularly of rice) in 1998-99 was late and erratic monsoon in northern and western parts of the State. The foodgrain production during 1999-00 declined further on account of the devastation caused by the cyclones that hit the 14 fertile coastal districts of the State in October 1999.

4.06 The average yield rate of rice in Orissa which was 12.12 quintal/hect in 1998-99 decreased to 11.27 quintal/hect during 1999-00. Over-dependence on monsoon and low application of recommended inputs are the two major factors responsible for low productivity of rice in Orissa. The per capita availability of foodgrains per annum which was 198 kg in 1995-96 decreased to 154 kg in 1999-00. The contribution of Orissa to the food grain basket of the country is estimated at 2.70% in 1999-00.

Table 4.1
Foodgrain Production in Orissa

(in lakh MT)

Sl. No.	Food Crop	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Rice	62.26	44.38	62.05	53.91	51.87
2	Total cereals	63.71	46.05	63.51	55.43	53.55
3	Total pulses	4.11	2.05	2.60	2.45	2.07
	Total foodgrains	67.82	48.10	66.11	57.88	55.62

P : Provisional

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.
Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

RICE

4.07 "The Integrated Cereal Development Programme-Rice" is being implemented in the State since 1994-95, with the objective of augmenting paddy production and enhancing productivity of rice through adoption of a package of scientific practices. A major component of this programme is to increase coverage of area under High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds. Despite inadequate irrigation facilities, shortage of HYV seeds, low use of fertilisers and pesticides, there has been significant expansion of area under HYV crops in the State. Area under HYV paddy has increased by 41.84% during the period from 1995-96 to 1999-

00. The Agriculture Policy 1996 accords priority to multiplication of high yielding variety of seeds to replace the traditional varieties being used in the State. Seed multiplication is organised through departmental agricultural farms, Orissa State Seeds Corporation, Seed Village Programme and private registered seed growers. Certified seeds are supplied to farmers through 628 departmental sale centers located in all the 314 blocks of the State. During 1999-00, 2.30 lakh quintals of paddy seeds was supplied to farmers. It has been targeted to supply 3.73 lakh quintals of HYV seeds to farmers during 2000-01, of which 2.07 lakh quintals had been supplied to farmers up to June 2000. Table 4.2 presents data relating to area under HYV paddy in the State for the period from 1995-96 to 1999-00.

Table 4.2
Area under HYV Paddy in Orissa

Sl. Year		(in thousand hectare)							
		Autumn		Winter		Summer		Total	
No.		Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Irrigated	Un-irrigated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1995-96	14.00	226.00	591.00	710.00	275.00	-	880.00	936.00
2	1996-97	22.67	232.52	638.89	735.18	264.14	-	925.70	967.70
3	1997-98	18.24	269.38	646.70	875.87	232.66	-	897.60	1145.25
4	1998-99	38.43	265.68	835.13	758.18	263.27	-	1136.83	1023.81
5	1999-00(P)	22.85	310.61	811.98	1048.64	381.81	-	1216.64	1359.25

P - Provisional

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

PULSES

4.08 The total area under pulses accounted for about 11.71% (6.36 lakh hectare) of the area under foodgrains and contributed about 3.73% (2.07 lakh MT) of total foodgrain production of the State during 1999-00. As against the total demand of 12 lakh MT of pulses in the State, only about 2.66 lakh MT has been produced on an average in a year during the preceding 5 years. In order to increase production of pulses, it is proposed to increase the coverage of area under pulses and to raise productivity through the adoption of dry farming technology, adoption of mixed and inter-cropping system, use of quality seeds, use of phosphatic fertilisers, and need based plant protection measures. It has been targeted to produce 13.54 lakh MT of pulses in the State during 2000-01.

OIL SEEDS

4.09 Groundnut, sesamum, mustard and niger are the main oil seed crops in the State. Sun-flower cultivation has also been introduced in western Orissa. Emphasis is laid on production of certified seeds, supply of input kits, subsidised sale of quality seeds, plant protection chemicals, plant protection equipments, and farm implements under the Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme "Oil Seeds Production Programme" (OPP). The coverage under oil seeds in 1999-00 was 3.20 lakh hectares with production of 1.49 lakh MT as against coverage of 3.84 lakh hectares and production of 1.77 lakh MT during 1998-99. Out of the total area under oil seed crops during 1999-00, niger was cultivated in 39% followed by groundnut in 22% and til in 17%. The oilseed production in the State contributed only 0.71% to the total production of oilseeds in the country during 1999-00. Despite all out efforts at Government level, area coverage as well as production of oilseeds has been gradually declining over the years which is a matter of great concern. However, it has been targeted to produce 11.80 lakh MT of oil-seeds during 2000-01.

COMMERCIAL CROPS

4.10 Commercial crops like sugarcane, jute, mesta, cotton, soyabean, groundnut, potato, chilly, onion etc. are being given more attention. Paddy and other foodgrains will be encouraged only in land which is suitable for their cultivation. In low rainfed areas of Kalahandi, Koraput, Bolangir, Nowrangpur and Rayagada, cotton cultivation has been encouraged. In the coastal districts, river bed potato cultivation is being promoted by using certified potato seeds and other improved planting materials. Sugarcane cultivation has been accepted by farmers in the State because it is a high value commercial crop. Steps are being taken to cover at least 1.5 lakh hectares under sugarcane during the next five years. The resulting production should provide sufficient feedstock not only to the seven sugar mills currently in operation in the State but also to the sugar mills likely to come up in the coming years. Sugarcane growers are provided with quality cane seeds, farm implements and drip irrigation under two schemes, namely, Sugarcane Development Programme under the State Plan and Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System under the Centrally Sponsored Plan.

CROPPING PATTERN

4.11 More than 70% of the cultivated area in the State is covered under paddy crop. Since the Eighth Plan, efforts are being made to divert land from paddy to cash crops like pulses, oil seeds, sugarcane, potato etc. to ensure better returns. Table 4.3 presents the cropping pattern of principal crops in Orissa from 1995-96 to 1999-00

Table 4.3

Cropping Pattern of Principal Crops in Orissa.

(Figures in percentage)

Sl. No.	Principal crop	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Paddy	71.8	75.7	74.7	74.4	77.2
2.	All cereals	75.0	79.6	78.0	77.6	80.4
3.	Total pulses	14.2	10.6	12.2	11.8	10.7
4.	Total foodgrains	89.2	90.2	90.2	89.4	91.1
5.	Oil seeds	7.3	6.9	7.0	6.4	5.4
6.	Fibers	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
7.	Other crops (sugarcane, potato, tobacco, chilly and ginger)	2.5	1.7	1.6	3.0	2.2
	All crops	100	100	100	100	100
	Total Area (thousand hectare)	6309	5897	6022	5980	5960

P : Provisional

Source : 1) Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bhubaneswar

2) Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Bhubaneswar

3) Directorate of Horticulture, Bhubaneswar

4.12 Table 4.3 shows that during 1999-00 paddy was the major cereal crop in the State with coverage of about 77.2% of the total gross cropped area under principal crops, followed by pulses (10.7%), and oilseeds (5.4%). The area under fibre crops accounted for only 1.3% and other cash crops which include sugarcane, potato, chilly, ginger and tobacco etc. constituted only 2.2% of the total gross cropped area under principal crops. The percentage of area under cereals & fibers has increased in 1999-00 over 1995-96 while that of the other principal crops has declined. Efforts should be made for diversion of paddy area to non-paddy area

CROPPING INTENSITY

4.13 Cropping intensity is one of the indices of the level of agricultural development. Table 4.4 shows that cropping intensity in the State has varied between 138% and 156% during the last 5 years ending 1999-00 and has declined from 156% in 1995-96 to 146% in 1999-00.

Table 4.4.

Cropping Intensity for the Period from 1995-96 to 1999-00

Sl. No.	Year	Net area sown	Gross cropped area	(Area in thousand hectare)
				Cropping intensity (%)
1	2	3	4	5
1	1995-96	6210	9668	156
2	1996-97	5968	8216	138
3	1997-98	6122	8645	141
4	1998-99	6048	8425	139
5	1999-00 (P)	6056	8871	146

P: Provisional

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Bhubaneswar.

HORTICULTURE

4.14 Orissa has vast potential for development of horticulture. Different agro-climatic zones have been identified for development of specific fruits, vegetables and spices. Hill tracts of KBK districts and of Phulbani and Gajapati districts are suitable for intensive horticultural activities. Cultivation of commercial fruits, use of hybrid vegetable seeds, propagation of off-season vegetable cultivation, establishment of bio-centres for production of quality planting materials, use of quality potato seeds, installation of drip irrigation systems, beneficiary oriented cultivation of oil palm etc. are the major thrust areas in horticulture. The area under different fruit crops was 2,33,874 hectares during 1999-00 as against 3,03,941 hectares in 1998-99. The decrease in area under fruit crops in 1999-00 is due to the devastation caused by the super cyclone in the coastal districts in October 1999. It is targeted to bring an additional area of 35,000 hectares under fruit crops during 2000-01. A compact area approach would help in developing the market and also facilitate establishment of food processing units and other down stream activities. The Agriculture Policy 1996 envisages establishment of at least one agricultural farm or nursery at block level to produce and supply quality seeds and seedlings to the cultivators. At present 171 sale outlets are functioning in the State through which seeds and planting materials are being supplied.

4.15 Out of the total area of 233.87 thousand hectares under fruit crops in the State during 1999-00, mango orchards accounted for 96.23 thousand hectares, banana 16.35 thousand hectares, citrus fruits 21.31 thousand hectares, papaya 10.40 thousand hectares and coconut 28.99 thousand hectares. All other fruits covered 59.65 thousand hectares. Table 4.5 presents data on area, production and yield rate of different fruits during 1999-00.

Table 4.5

Area, Production and Yield Rate of Fruits in Orissa during 1999-00

Sl. No.	Name of the fruits	Area (thousand hect)	Production (thousand MT)	Yield rate (qtl/ hect)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Mango	96.23	343.48	35.69
2	Banana	16.35	193.54	118.37
3	Citrus	21.31	124.19	58.28
4	Pine apple	0.94	10.53	112.02
5	Papaya	10.40	199.54	191.87
6	Coconut	28.99	1633	5633
			(lakh nuts)	(nuts)
7	Other fruits	59.65	331.62	55.59
	Total	233.87	1202.90	58.71
			and 1633 (lakh nuts)	and 5633 (nuts)

Source : Directorate of Horticulture, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

4.16 During the Ninth Plan period, it is proposed to cover an area of 5 lakh hectares under mango, coconut, citrus fruits and banana. To accelerate plantation activities, it has been proposed to produce 724 lakh quality plants during the Ninth Plan period through departmental production farms located at block level and through private nurseries. During 1999-00, 35.00 lakh quality plants have been produced and supplied to farmers. Potato and onion development is being given importance and use of quality seeds has been promoted. During 1999-00, potato and onion were grown over an area of 17,760 hectares and 46,400 hectares respectively in the State. A total of 16,053 quintal of quality potato seeds were supplied to farmers. In the cyclone affected areas, potato seeds were supplied at 50% subsidy.

4.17 Oil palm plantations and use of drip irrigation system are being given priority during the Ninth Plan. By 1999-00, cultivation of oil palm was taken up in an area of 1,431 hectares as against 1,382 hectares by 1998-99. Drip irrigation facilities were provided over an area of 2,121 hectares under fruit crops by 1999-00. It has been targeted to bring an area of 3,500 hectares under drip irrigation by the end of 2000-01.

LAND REFORMS

4.18 Land reforms continues to be an integral part of the overall strategy of poverty alleviation. Land reform measures include abolition of intermediary rights, tenancy reforms such as regulation of rent, provision of security of tenure to tenants, distribution of ceiling surplus land to the landless agricultural labourers and small land holders, consolidation of land holdings, and updating and maintenance of land records.

4.19 The basic objective of land ceiling laws is to acquire ceiling surplus land and to distribute it among land less persons. By the end of 1999-00, 1,61,885.09 acres of ceiling surplus land has been distributed among 1,43,767 landless persons including 50,119 SC and 52,304 ST persons as against 1,61,314.21 acres distributed to 1,42,971 persons by the end of the previous year.

4.20 Consolidation of holdings includes preparation, correction, and updating of land records and amalgamation of small and scattered holdings in a rational manner with a view to ensuring better land management and optimum utilisation of limited water resources. Since inception, 9200 villages have been brought under the fold of consolidation operation of which 25 villages covering an area of 4830 hectares have been exempted during 1999-00. By the end of 1998-99, consolidation of holdings in respect of 7,244 villages covering an area of 10.83 lakh hectares has been completed. Out of the remaining 1,931 villages, consolidation operation in respect of 173 villages for an area of 33,880 hectares has been completed during 1999-00 and that of the remaining villages was under progress.

CROP INSURANCE

4.21 In order to provide financial support to cultivators in the event of crop failure on account of natural calamities, a Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) was launched in the State in the year 1985. The scheme was voluntary in nature and covered all farmers availing crop loans from Co-operative Banks, Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks. A modified and more liberal scheme formulated by Government of India named as National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) has been implemented since Rabi season of 1999-00.

4.22 Crops like paddy, ground nut and mustard were covered under the crop insurance scheme. During Rabi season of 1998-99, amounts of Rs 135.13 lakh and Rs.147.38 lakh were paid to 12222 and 15304 farmers towards compensation for the loss of paddy and groundnut crops respectively. Similarly during Kharif season of 1999-00, an amount of Rs 6,653.85 lakh was paid to 2,14,315 farmers for the loss of paddy crop over an area of 3.20 lakh hectares and an amount of Rs 0.07 lakh was paid to 6 farmers on account of loss of ground-nut crop in an area of 8 hectare and Rs 0.33 lakh to 97 farmers for loss of ginger crop over an area of 122 hectares. The State Agriculture Policy 1996 envisages extension of insurance cover to crops like sugarcane, cotton, jute, biri, mung, arhar, gram, peas, sunflower, soyabeans, til, niger and maize etc.

DRY LAND FARMING

4.23 Nearly 62% of the cultivable land in the State is rainfed and depends on monsoon. The farmers in the State grow paddy widely in all situations despite the risk of moisture stress and low yield. In respect of upland paddy, it has been observed that only early varieties group (of 90 days or less duration) has a reasonable chance of success. In drought situation, even early varieties suffer a setback. Under such situations, other upland crops like ragi, gram, biri, groundnut etc. give a more stable yield with smaller fluctuations. Hence, for stabilising production in rainfed areas, more particularly in the KBK, Gajapati and Phulbani districts, farmers need to be motivated to divert uplands for growing drought resistant crops. Inter-cropping is a commendable practice in dry land agriculture since it offers a kind of insurance against total crop failure in drought years. It also ensures proper utilisation of soil moisture as well as plant nutrients. The ideal inter-cropping system in Orissa is cereals and pulses, pulses and ragi, maize and arhar and groundnut and arhar.

4.24 Dry land farming technology, however, has to be location specific depending on the type of soil, rainfall pattern and agrarian practices. Sustainability in crop production can be achieved through appropriate soil and water management, run-off water collection and recycling, provision of farm ponds, percolation tanks, adoption of improved agronomic practices, crop substitution, inter-cropping, mixed cropping, use of fertilisers at optimum levels, use of improved implements, and need based pest control measures.

4.25 Adoption of land and water conservation techniques and alternative land use systems like agro-forestry, agro horticulture, and silvi pasture development can be taken up in dry land areas for increasing and stabilising production.

CONSUMPTION OF FERTILISERS

4.26 Application of chemical fertilisers and organic manure plays a vital role in increasing productivity. It also protects land fertility by meeting the nutrient requirement of crops. Consumption of chemical fertilisers in the State, which was 1.37 kg per hectare in 1964-65, has risen to 24.60 kg per hectare in 1995-96 and further to 40.57 kg per hectare in 1999-00. During 1999-00, the total fertiliser consumption in the State was 359.94 thousand MT as against 299.14 thousand MT during 1998-99. In order to boost agricultural production, the Agriculture Policy - 1996 emphasises increased use of chemical fertilisers and organic manure. The fertiliser consumption is proposed to be increased to 100 kg per hectare within a period of five years.

4.27 Continuous use of chemical fertilisers with gradual decline in application of organic manure such as farmyard manure and compost affects the nutrient status and physical and chemical properties of the soil. Besides, injudicious use of chemical fertilisers can also pollute the environment, particularly water. Bio-fertilisers are the present need for sustained agricultural production as they not only enrich soil fertility but also provide continuous supply of nitrogen and minimise the need for inorganic fertilisers. Hence, production and use of bio-fertilisers like blue green algae, azolla, rhizobium and azospirillum need to be encouraged along-with composting of water hyacinth and farm waste, and green manuring with dhanlcha.

4.28 Table 4.6 presents data relating to per hectare consumption of fertilisers for major States in the country from 1995-96 to 1999-00. The per hectare consumption of fertilisers in Orissa at 40.57 kg in 1999-00 was much below the national average of 95.33 kg and lower than the consumption in all the States except Assam and Rajasthan. The per hectare consumption of fertiliser was highest in Punjab (184.57 kg) followed by Tamilnadu (162.91 kg), Andhra Pradesh (155.50 kg), Haryana (148.47 kg), West Bengal (135.97 kg), Uttar Pradesh (125.38 kg), Karnataka (103.11 kg), Bihar (97.19 kg), Maharashtra (88.87 kg), Gujarat (87.77 kg) and Kerala (69.99 kg) during 1999-00. The fertilizer consumption in Orissa has increased substantially by 64.92% in 1999-00 over 1995-96 while the corresponding all-India figure is 28.17%.

4.29 In order to provide assistance to the farmers of tribal areas, where off take of fertilisers is very low, a transport subsidy of Rs.100 per tonne has been made available by State Government.

Table 4.6
Consumption of Fertiliser in Selected States

		(kg / hectare)				
Sl. No.	Name of the State	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	134.26	131.90	126.37	137.76	155.50
2.	Assam	12.48	14.02	17.90	18.74	27.66
3.	Bihar	71.87	77.49	84.85	95.27	97.19
4.	Gujarat	74.74	73.95	93.44	92.14	87.77
5.	Haryana	121.16	125.36	138.05	139.29	148.47
6.	Karnataka	78.33	66.95	89.93	85.57	103.11
7.	Kerala	66.31	62.11	72.68	60.19	69.99
8.	Madhya Pradesh	33.00	38.23	48.09	48.91	47.19
9.	Maharashtra	64.42	61.16	73.90	76.05	88.87
10.	Orissa *	24.60	30.52	34.93	35.51	40.57
11.	Punjab	162.97	154.01	167.61	176.58	184.57
12.	Tamil Nadu	120.53	122.50	145.97	146.07	162.91
13.	Uttar Pradesh	101.00	105.93	115.98	121.19	125.38
14.	West Bengal	94.48	98.91	107.75	106.43	135.97
15.	Rajasthan	32.66	33.85	38.05	37.74	39.49
	All India	74.38	75.49	85.44	88.49	95.33

* Figures of Directorate of Agricultural and Food production, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

Source : Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), November 2000

PEST CONTROL

4.30 As high yielding varieties of crops are susceptible to pests and diseases, plant protection measures are essential for sustaining agricultural production. However, excessive use of pesticides may be hazardous to human health. As a result, integrated pest management technology has been given a major thrust during the Ninth Plan period in order to achieve effective pest control on one hand and to curb its possible adverse effects on environment on the other. This technology inter-alia envisages encouraging the use of biological pest control measures, identifying the most poisonous/toxic pesticides and putting a ban on their use, and restricting the use of pesticides in a sustainable manner. During 1999-00, 997.70 MT of pesticides/insecticides were consumed in the State as against 870.50 MT during the previous year with an increase of 14.61 %.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

4.31 The Orissa State Marketing Federation has been functioning as the apex organisation of 55 Regional Co-operative Marketing Societies (RCMS) distributed all over the State. At present, there are 33 rice mills and 16 oil mills managed by RCMSs, which are processing paddy and oil seeds procured from cultivators. The Orissa State Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation and Orissa State Oil Seeds Growers' Federation are also functioning as apex marketing institutions. There are 223 LAMPS functioning in the TSP areas which provide a package of services at a single contact point. One Jute Marketing Co-operative Society, one Coconut Growers' Marketing Co-operative Society, eighteen Cashew-nut Marketing Co-operative Societies, three Betel Marketing Co-operative Societies, three Forest Marketing Co-operative Societies, 28 Fruit and Vegetable Co-operative Societies and eight Cotton Co-operative Societies are functioning for assisting the growers in marketing their products. It is proposed to restructure the existing Regulated Market Committees so as to adopt the pattern of Mandi system in operation in Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

4.32 The total amount of agricultural loans advanced by different Commercial Banks, RRBs, and Co-operative Banks during 1999-00 was to the tune of Rs.759.92 crore as compared to Rs.624.05 crore in 1998-99. Out of the total crop loan and term loan financed during 1999-00, the share of Co-operative Banks was 61.52% followed by Commercial Banks (25.96%) and RRBs (12.52%). The investment made by different financing agencies in the agricultural sector in 1999-00 has increased by 21.77% over the previous year. The amount of loans financed by Co-operative banks and Commercial Banks has increased substantially by 33.82% and 14.17% respectively in 1999-00 in comparison to the previous year, but financing by RRBs has registered a decrease of 6.63% during the same period.

4.33 By the end of 1999-00, the percapita loan financed by different banks in Orissa in agriculture sector was only Rs.227.00 which showed a very low profile as against the all India average of Rs.408.00. The percapita agricultural credit provided by banks in Andhra Pradesh during the same period was Rs.1373.00 followed by Rs.1069.00 in Punjab, Rs.822.00 in Karnataka, Rs.735.00 in Haryana, Rs.674.00 in Tamilnadu, Rs.570.00 in Kerala, Rs.463.00 in Gujarat, Rs.420.00 in Maharashtra, Rs.399.00 in Rajasthan and Rs.344.00 in Madhya Pradesh. Loans advanced by Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Co-operative Banks in Orissa from 1995-96 to 1999-00 has been presented in Table 4.7

Table 4.7

Agricultural Credit Advanced in Orissa from 1995-96 to 1999-00

(Rs: in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Commercial Banks	RRBs	Co-operative Banks	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1995-96	151.78	49.47	176.10	377.35
2	1996-97	175.06	76.28	189.22	440.56
3	1997-98	163.30	79.18	225.48	467.95
4	1998-99	172.82	101.90	349.33	624.05
5	1999-00 (P)	197.30	95.14	467.48	759.92

(Continued)

Source : State Level Banks Committee, Bhubaneswar

IRRIGATION

4.34 Inadequacy of assured irrigation in the State has been a major bottle neck in the development of the agricultural sector. Nearly 62% of the cultivable land is rainfed and exposed to vagaries of monsoon. Erratic and uneven distribution of rain-fall affects agricultural production adversely. The State Government have therefore assigned high priority to optimum utilization of both surface and ground water.

4.35 The State has 65.59 lakh hectares of cultivable land of which 59.00 lakh hectare can be brought under assured irrigation through different types of sources of irrigation. By the end of the Eighth Plan (1996-97), 23.44 lakh hectares of net irrigation potential had been created through all sources which constitutes 39.73% of the estimated irrigable land. It is proposed to provide irrigation facilities to 11.60 lakh hectares of additional agricultural land from different types of sources during the Ninth Plan period as shown below.

	(Lakh hectare)
Major and medium irrigation projects	5.30
Ground water (dug wells, shallow tube wells etc.)	1.30
Minor irrigation (flow and lift)	3.00
Water harvesting structures etc.	2.00
Total	11.60

4.36 A major part of the programme for the Ninth Plan is proposed to be funded out of World Bank aid and assistance from other external sources. Priority is accorded to completion of the incomplete irrigation projects within a reasonable time. Private irrigation points will also receive special encouragement.

4.37 During 1999-00, additional irrigation potential for 0.25 lakh hectares has been created through all sources in the State. Thus the total net irrigation potential increased to 24.85 lakh hectares at the end of 1999-00 and the proportion of irrigated area to irrigable land went up to 42.12%. During the first 3 years of the 9th plan i.e. 1997-98 to 1999-00 net irrigation potential to the extent of 1.41 lakh hectares has been created through major and medium, minor flow and lift irrigation projects and water harvesting structures etc. as against the 9th plan target of 11.60 lakh hectares. Data on irrigation potential created in the State from 1995-96 to 1999-00

through different types of sources has been presented in Table 4.8. Figures for the category 'Other Sources' do not exclude irrigation potential relating to sources that may have become derelict in the course of time.

Table 4.8

Net Irrigation Potential in the State through different Types of Sources

(Area in thousand hectare)

Sl. No.	Irrigation source	Irrigation potential created up to end of				
		1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Major and medium	1028.17	1067.83	1102.40	1142.79	1155.67
2	Minor (flow)	415.77	422.79	434.63	439.01	441.35
3	Minor (lift)	301.66	314.24	325.04	323.16	330.54
4	Other sources*	528.20	539.10	547.44	555.36	557.72
Total		2273.80	2343.96	2409.51	2460.32	2485.28

P - Provisional

* Includes water harvesting structures, irrigation sources created under Million Wells Scheme and other schemes of Panchayati Raj Department, minor (lift) sources created from loans from co-operative institutions, etc.

Source: Engineer-in-Chief, Major and Medium Irrigation, Bhubaneswar;
 Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation (Flow), Bhubaneswar;
 Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation, Bhubaneswar;
 Panchayati Raj Department, Bhubaneswar;
 Directorate of Soil Conservation, Bhubaneswar.

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS

4.38 The total irrigation potential that could be created by major and medium irrigation projects is estimated at 39.49 lakh hectares against which 10.68 lakh hectares has been achieved till the end of Eighth Plan (1996-97) with an investment of Rs.2564.09 crore. During the first three years of 9th plan period an additional irrigation potential of 0.88 lakh hectares was created with investment of Rs.1609.12 crore. Thus by the end of 1999-00,

irrigation potential of 11.56 lakh hectares in kharif and 4.67 lakh hectares in Rabi season has been created in the State through major and medium irrigation projects. In order to achieve the Ninth plan target of covering 5.30 lakh hectares under assured irrigation, 4.42 lakh hectares land has to be covered in the remaining two years of the plan period at a rate of 2.21 lakh hectares per year. During 2000-01, an amount of Rs.612.29 crore has been proposed for the major and medium irrigation sector with a target to create additional potential for 28 thousand hectares in kharif season only.

4.39. Irrigation potential for 11.56 lakh hectares of land has been created by end of 1999-00 through major and medium irrigation projects. However, in some of these projects, water does not reach the tail end of ayacut area due to lack of maintenance and other defects. In order to tackle this problem, it has been decided to organise Water User's Associations (Pani Panchayats) with the involvement of NGOs. These Water User's Associations (W.U.A.) will distribute water, collect water taxes, maintain water channels, and ensure supply of water through outlets. In the first phase, on an experimental basis, Aunli, Dapang, Ghudahada and Rushikulya Irrigation Projects have been taken up for this activity. By the end of 1999-00, 50 WUAs have been organised for the above four projects and action is being taken by government to create another 114 WUAs during 2000-01.

MINOR IRRIGATION (FLOW)

4.40. By the end of 1999-00, the total number of minor irrigation projects in the State was 4,764 of which 2,684 were fully functioning, 651 were partly derelict, 1,205 were completely derelict and 224 were ongoing projects. During 1999-00, additional irrigation facilities for 2,344 hectares in Kharif was created as against the target of 6,698 hectares with an expenditure of Rs.61.13 crore raising the net irrigation potential to 4.41 lakh hectares by the end of 1999-00. The irrigation potential created at the end of 1999-00 registered an increase of 6.15% over a period of four years (1995-96 to 1999-00). The potential created through minor irrigation (flow) constitutes 17.76% of the total net irrigation potential created in the State through different types of sources. During 2000-01, it is targeted to create additional irrigation potential to the extent of 8,995 hectares in Kharif and 1,122 hectares in Rabi respectively and outlay of Rs.70.95 crore has been proposed for the purpose.

MINOR IRRIGATION (LIFT)

4.41 Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation (OLIC) is in-charge of implementation of ground water development schemes in the State. Individual farmers also make some investment at their level to provide irrigation to their agricultural fields. The irrigation potential targeted under minor irrigation (lift) is 8.87 lakh hectares, against which irrigation facilities to the extent of 3.23 lakh hectares in Kharif and 1.94 lakh hectares in Rabi season had been provided by the end of 1998-99 with energisation of 14,779 lift irrigation points. During 1999-00, 322 new lift irrigation points were energised with creation of additional irrigation potential of 7,378 hectares in Kharif and 4,427 hectares in Rabi with an expenditure of Rs.38.71 crore. During 2000-01, it has been targeted to establish 500 new lift irrigation points with creation of additional irrigation potential of 17,000 hectares in Kharif and 10,200 hectares in Rabi respectively. In order to reduce the establishment cost of the Corporation and for better operation and maintenance of L.I.Ps, Govt. have decided in principle to hand over the L.I.Ps to Water User's Association.

IRRIGATION IN KBK DISTRICTS

4.42 The KBK districts namely Koraput, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Nawarangapur, Bolangir, Sonepur, Kalahandi and Nuapada are chronically affected by drought due to low and erratic rainfall. By the end of the Eighth Plan, the total irrigation potential created in these districts was 3.54 lakh hectares constituting 14.34% of the total irrigation potential created in the State. During 1997-98 to 1999-00 of Ninth Plan, additional irrigation potential for 55,173 hectares has been created. The Annual Plan 2000-01 envisages creation of additional irrigation potential of 15,290 hectares with an outlay of Rs.146.99 crore through ongoing and new irrigation projects such as Upper Indrabati, Upper Kolab, Potluru, Lower Indira, Lower Suktel etc.

SOIL CONSERVATION

4.43 Soil Conservation activities are taken up on watershed basis. An integrated Watershed Development Project aided by the World Bank, Indo-Danish Comprehensive Watershed Development Project, National Watershed Development Project in Rainfed Areas and River Valley Scheme under central sectors are important schemes of soil

ECONOMIC SURVEY

conservation being implemented in the State. The primary objectives of the programmes are to prevent land degradation, promote and balance the ecosystem, enhance capacity to retain moisture, and increase the fertility and productivity of the soil. People's participation is built into the programmes at all stages, from planning to execution. Women are also involved in a number of activities.

4.44 The total degraded land in the State is 61.21 lakh hectares which works out to 39.31% of the total geographical area of the State. Up to the end of 1999-00, 11.90 lakh hectare of land has been treated with different anti-erosion measures. Cumulatively till the end of 1999-00, 9,618 water harvesting structures have been constructed and irrigation potential of 1.86 lakh hectares (Kharif) has been created. It has been targeted to take up anti-erosion measures in an area of 10.95 lakh hectares during the Ninth Plan period of which the target for 2000-01 is 0.60 lakh hectares. An amount of Rs 27.97 crore has been proposed during 2000-01 under State Plan and Central Plan schemes for the purpose.

DRIP IRRIGATION

4.45 In recent years Government have been laying emphasis on installation of drip irrigation systems for development of crop husbandry in agriculture and horticulture. Till 1994-95, Government of India used to provide 50% subsidy with a maximum amount of Rs.50,000 for establishment of drip irrigation systems in farmers' orchards. The remaining 50% of cost was to be borne by the beneficiary. After 1994-95, this 50% subsidy is being shared at the rate of 45% and 5% by Centre and the State respectively. During 1998-99, 840 drip irrigation sets have been supplied to interested farmers at subsidised rates as against 2,026 in 1997-98 and it was targeted to supply another 500 sets during 1999-00.

AGRICULTURAL PROMOTION AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION LTD (APICOL)

4.46 APICOL was established in 1996 as a wholly owned Government Corporation with the objective of promoting agro-based and food processing industries particularly in rural areas. Up to the end of 1998-99, the Corporation has promoted 147 agro-based and food processing industries with an investment of Rs 30.27 crore. These units have created employment potential for 510 persons. During 1999-00, APICOL has promoted 59

industrial units with an expenditure of Rs 49.68 crore. These units have the potential of generating employment for 590 persons. The Corporation also acts as an agent for implementing various incentive schemes provided by Government. By the end of 1999-00, it has released Rs 23.84 crore as subsidy in favour of 12,381 eligible beneficiaries. APICOL also organises training programmes, seminars, workshops, and awareness programmes.

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS

1.47 The Agricultural Census 1990-91 shows that there were 39.48 lakh operational holdings in the State in comparison to 35.86 lakh as per the 1985-86 census registering an increase of 10.09% over a period of five years. The total area of the operational holdings which was 52.61 lakh hectares in 1985-86 has marginally increased to 52.96 lakh hectares in 1990-91. The average size of holdings which was 1.47 hectare in 1985-86 has decreased to 1.34 hectare in 1990-91. The distribution of number of operational holdings into different size classes and the area in each class is presented in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9

Number and Area of Operational Holdings in Orissa

Sl. No.	Holding size	No of operational holdings (in thousand)			Area of operation (thousand hectare)		
		1985-86	1990-91	% variation	1985-86	1990-91	% variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Marginal (below 1.0 hect)	1868 (52.09)	2118 (53.65)	13.38	920 (17.49)	1045 (19.73)	13.59
2.	Small (1.0 hect to 2.0 hect)	910 (25.38)	1035 (26.22)	13.74	1273 (24.20)	1426 (26.93)	12.02
3.	Semi-medium (2.0 hect to 4.0 hect)	583 (16.26)	594 (15.04)	1.89	1567 (29.78)	1561 (29.47)	(-)0.38
4.	Medium (4.0 hect to 10.0 hect)	204 (5.69)	186 (4.71)	(-)8.82	1167 (22.18)	1012 (19.11)	(-)13.28
5.	Large (10.0 hect and above)	21 (0.58)	15 (0.38)	(-)28.57	334 (6.35)	252 (4.76)	(-)24.55
	Total	3586 (100.00)	3948 (100.00)	10.09	5261 (100.00)	5296 (100.00)	0.67

113 Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total

Source: Board of Revenue, Agricultural Census Division, Cuttack

4.48 There were 5.41 lakh SC and 10.49 lakh ST operational holding in the State with 4.54 lakh and 15.20 lakh hectares of total area respectively in 1990-91. Table 4.10 shows that the SC farmers had a share of 13.70% in the total number of holdings while their share in the total area constituted only 8.57%. Similarly the number of holdings of ST farmers formed 26.56% to the total number of holdings and their share in the total operational area was 28.70%. Data on distribution of operational holdings among all social groups are presented in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10

Distribution of Holdings among different Social Groups as per 1990-91 Census

Sl. No.	Holding size	No. of operational holdings (in thousand)			Area of operation (thousand hectare)		
		SC	ST	All groups	SC	ST	All groups
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Marginal	389 (18.37)	514 (24.27)	2118 (100.00)	164 (15.69)	275 (26.32)	1045 (100.00)
2	Small	103 (9.95)	295 (28.50)	1035 (100.00)	168 (9.68)	414 (29.03)	1426 (100.00)
3	Semi-medium	42 (7.07)	180 (30.30)	594 (100.00)	105 (6.73)	476 (30.49)	1561 (100.00)
4	Medium	7 (3.76)	56 (30.11)	186 (100.00)	40 (3.95)	304 (30.04)	1012 (100.00)
5	Large	NIL (-)	4 (26.67)	15 (100.00)	7 (2.78)	51 (20.41)	252 (100.00)
Total		541 (13.70)	1049 (26.57)	3948 (100.00)	454 (8.57)	1520 (28.70)	5296 (100.00)

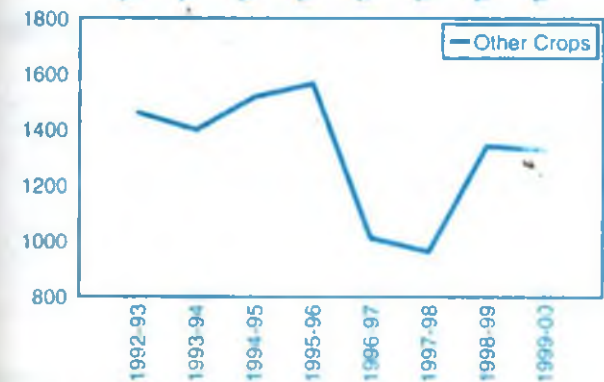
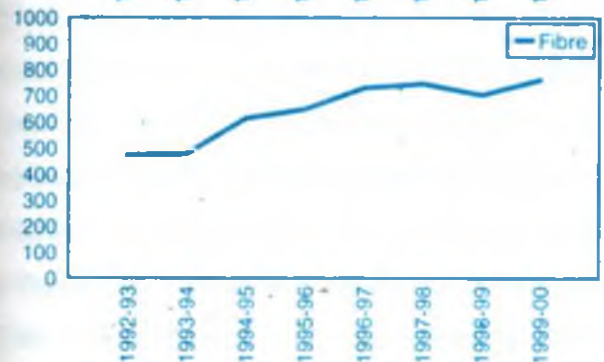
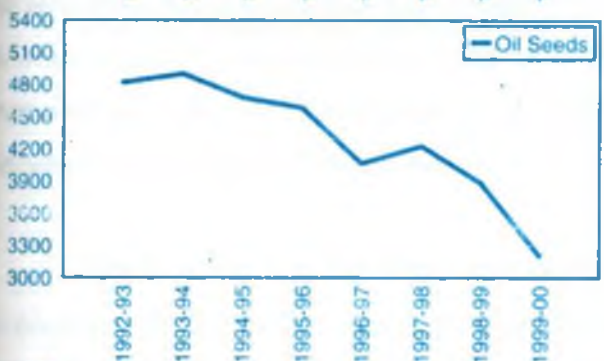
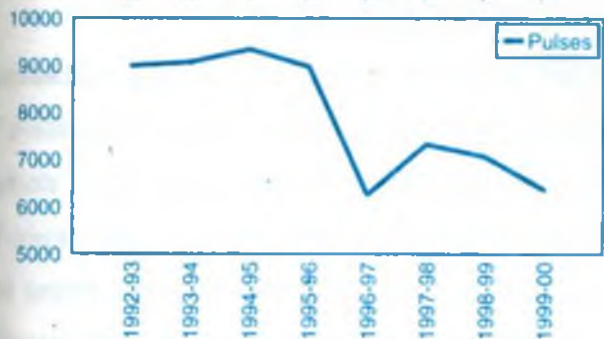
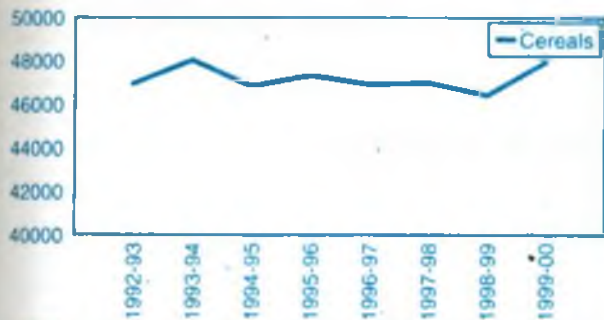
N.B. : Figures in brackets indicate percentage.

Source : Board of Revenue, Agricultural Census Division, Cuttack.

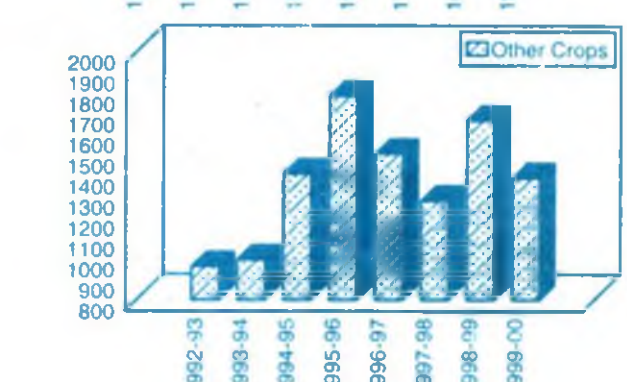
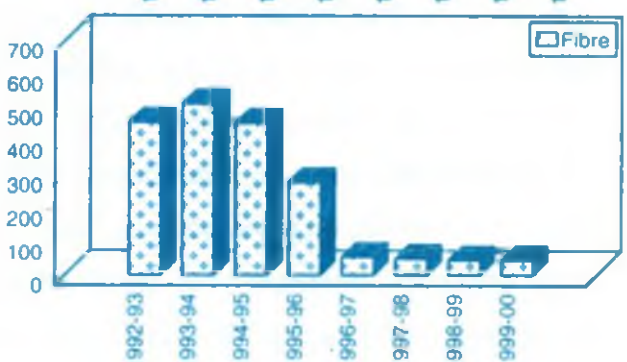
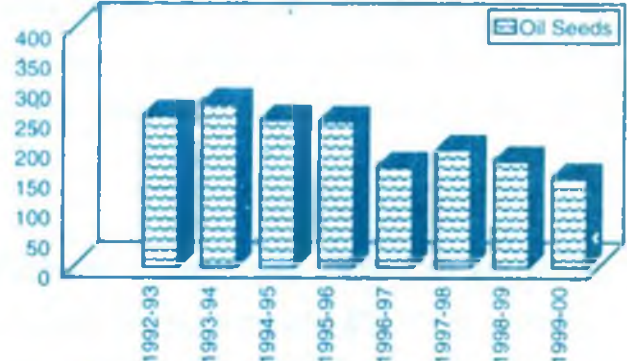
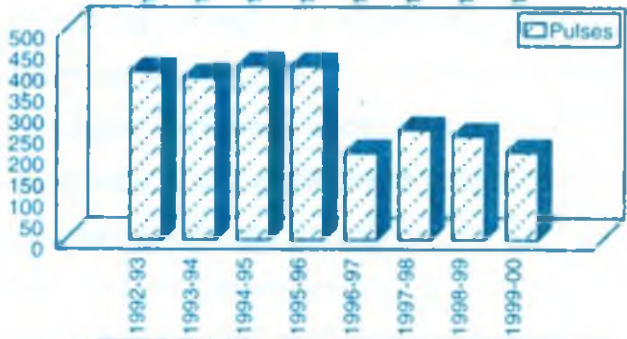
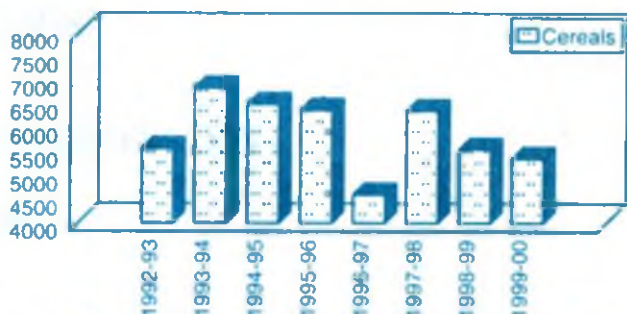


AREA AND PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS IN ORISSA (1992-93 to 1999-00)

Area (In thousand hectare)



Production (In thousand tonnes)



CHAPTER 5

FORESTS AND ENVIRONMENT

FORESTS

5.01 Forests play a vital role in maintaining ecological stability. They provide protection against, and reduce impact of, natural calamities like droughts, floods and cyclones. Forests are also an important source of livelihood for weaker sections of society in general and tribals in particular. Forestry activities also create substantial wage employment opportunities. Forests also provide a wide variety of products of commercial value such as timber, lac, resins, oil seeds, kendu leaves and medicinal plants. However, forest cover is dwindling at a fast pace. Several factors, including rising population, increasing needs for fuel wood, timber and fodder, and increasing industrialisation and urbanisation have contributed to large scale forest degradation. Deforestation needs to be arrested and measures need to be taken for rapid reforestation in degraded forest areas.

5.02 During 1981, the area under forest cover was 59,963 sq km which accounted for 38% of the State's geographical area (1,55,707 sq. km.) and 8% of the country's forest area. By December 1997, the total forest area of the State is reported to have declined to about 58135.47 sq km which is 37.3% of the geographical area of the State. Out of the total forest area of 58135.47 sq km in the State, the area under reserved forests, demarcated and protected forests, un-demarcated forests, unclassified forests, and other forests accounts for 26329.12, 11685.68, 3838.78, 20.55 and 16261.34 sq km respectively. The district-wise figures of these five categories of forest areas are given in Annexure -5.1. However, according to the State Forest Report, 1997, published by Forest Survey of India, the actual forest cover in the State is only 46,941 sq km (30.1% of the total geographical area) with the following break up.

(i)	Dense forest with crown density of above 40%	26,101 sq km
(ii)	Open forest with crown density of 10 to 40%	20,629 sq km
(iii)	Mangrove forest	211 sq km
Total		46,941 sq km

5.03 The National Forest Policy, 1988 envisages a forest cover of at least one third of total geographical area, with 60% coverage in hilly tracts and 20% in plains. Against this, the State has 37% of its geographical area under forest as compared to 23% at the national level.

5.04 Keeping in view the declining trend of the forest cover, new strategies have been formulated by the Government. The main thrust in the forestry sector is an afforestation of waste forest lands and restoration of degraded forests. Besides, conservation of forests has to be ensured by intensifying protective measures particularly by enlisting people's involvement as ultimate stake holders. Improvement of forest management has also become a necessity. Several important afforestation schemes, for example, Economic Plantation, Area Oriented Fuel Wood and Fodder Project, Development of Non-Timber Forest Produce including Medicinal Plants, Integrated Afforestation and Eco-development Projects, River Valley Projects, Development of City Forests and Afforestation in KBK districts are being adopted by the Government.

FOREST PLANTATIONS

5.05 Forestry sector has excellent potential for creating additional employment opportunities for economically backward groups such as tribals and women. In order to prevent fast depletion of forest resources and to enhance ecological stability, plantation programmes have been undertaken in degraded forests and waste lands under various State and Central Plan schemes. The main objective and strategy of forest planning is "development without destruction".

5.06 During 1999-00, forest regeneration activities including Block Plantations and Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests (RDF) Programmes have been carried out over an area of 58,371.56 hectares. Avenue plantations along 163.59 km have also been established. Besides, 332.68 lakh seedlings have been distributed to farmers under Farm Forestry during 1999-00. The plantation programmes carried out by different wings of Forest Department from 1995-96 to 1999-00 are summarised in Table 5.1

Table 5.1

**Achievement under Plantation Programmes by Different Wings of Forest Department
(1995-96 to 1999-00)**

Sl. No	Activity	Name of the Organisation	Achievement During the Year				
			1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Block Plantation (in hectare)	Territorial	8,052.67	2,440.29	8,852.80	63,40.80	30,883.60
		SFP	298.00	384.00	1,554.91	680.50	2,493.00
		OFDC	65,432.88	13,074.14	159.12	309.25	317.60
		Total	73,783.55	15,898.43	10,566.83	7,330.55	33,694.20
2	Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests (in hectare)	Territorial	2,527.62	2,643.91	5,659.00	8,409.17	18,857.36
		SFP	19,353.00	-	1,734.00	1,251.00	5,820.00
		OFDC	-	60.00	-	-	-
		Total	21,880.62	2,703.91	7,393.00	9,660.17	24,677.36
3	Farm Forestry (seedlings distributed in lakh)	Territorial	-	-	128.16	5.31	325.63
		SFP	191.00	151.41	23.73	3.36	7.05
		OFDC	-	-	-	-	-
		Total	191.00	151.41	151.89	8.67	332.68
4	Avenue Plantation (Rkm)	Territorial	-	-	351.30	533.17	43.93
		SFP	-	-	113.65	148.15	97.66
		OFDC	N.A	131.41	22.20	34.29	22.00
		Total	-	-	487.15	715.61	163.59

P - Provisional

Territorial : Territorial wing of Forest Department.
SFP : Social Forestry Project
OFDC : Orissa Forest Development Corporation.

Source : Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.
Directorate of Social Forestry, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.
Orissa Forest Development Corporation, Bhubaneswar

CITY FORESTS AND GREENING OF THE STATE CAPITAL

5.07 This scheme was introduced in the State during the Eighth Plan period with the objective of developing Bharatpur Reserve Forest in the periphery of Bhubaneswar City and taking up avenue plantations and block plantations on vacant lands in Bhubaneswar. A sum of Rs. 22.60 lakh has been spent under this scheme during 1998-99 for raising plantation on 155 hectare of land and for maintenance of old plantations. For the year 2000-01, a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been proposed for maintenance of the City Forest Plantation and improvement of stocking on selected sites with potential for rehabilitation.

REQUIREMENTS OF FOREST PRODUCTS

5.08 It is estimated that total requirement of fuel wood, bamboo and timber in Orissa by the year 2001 will be 141.28 lakh MT, 5.09 lakh MT and 3.67 lakh cum respectively against which the present production is only 1.35 lakh MT, 2.50 lakh MT and 1.00 lakh cum respectively. There is, therefore, a considerable gap between supply and requirement.

FUEL WOOD AND FODDER PROJECT

5.09 This is a Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme with a funding pattern in ratio of 50:50 between the Centre and the State. Orissa Forest Development Corporation (CFDC) is implementing this scheme. The main objective of the scheme is to augment production of fuel wood and fodder by associating the local people in planning, implementation and management. The scheme is now operating in 15 districts of the State. The outlay for the Ninth Plan under the scheme is Rs. 600.00 lakh. During 1999-00, plantations were raised over 4,000 ha. of land under the Fuel and Fodder Project.

KENDU LEAF

5.10 Kendu leaf is one of the most important minor forest products and is used for manufacturing bidis. The State produces about 15% of the total kendu leaf production in the country. The revenue from Kendu leaf trade has increased steadily from Rs. 43.58 crore during 1995-96 to Rs. 74.50 crore during 1999-00. Plucking of Kendu leaf is highly labour intensive activity. It benefits rural poor in most interior areas. Government have enhanced the purchase

price of Kendu leaf to 80 paise per 100 leaves to benefit the pluckers in rural areas during 1999-00. The kendu leaf purchase price has been further raised to 100 paise per 100 leaves or one paise per leaf. Besides, it provides employment to local people in lean times when no other employment opportunities are available. The kendu leaf wing is responsible for production and processing. OFDC is responsible for marketing of kendu leaf products. OFDC has earned a gross revenue of Rs.128.15 crore from transaction of 34,281 MT of Kendu leaves during 1999-00.

SOCIAL FORESTRY

5.11 A Social Forestry Project was implemented in the State over a period of 13 years from 1983-84 to 1995-96 with the assistance of Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA). The project aimed at creating forest resources with the active involvement of the local community, primarily to meet their needs of fuel wood, fodder, small timber and minor forest produce. After 1995-96, activities under the project have been funded from the State Plan resources. Achievements of the Social Forestry sector have been indicated in Table 5.1.

5.12 An agreement between Government of Sweden and Government of India has been signed to implement a project for Capacity Building for Participatory and Sustainable Management of Degraded Forest in the State. The project is to be implemented in two stages. Stage I was launched in December 1997 and continued upto May 31, 1999. Under Stage I, contact has been established with 15,705 village level organisations and forest area protected by them has been ascertained and mapped by holding 13,928 direct interface meetings. Degraded forests over 10,660 hectare have been demarcated and handed over for protection and natural re-generation to Village Samrakhyan Samitis. A total of 968 forest personnel have been trained, and 139 forest personnel and 1,514 villagers have been taken for exposure visits to successful JFM areas. A total of 2,370 persons have been trained under experience sharing and learning workshops and 3,041 women have been trained for undertaking income generating activities. A sum of Rs.1.28 crore has been spent under Stage I of the project. A project report for Stage-II has been submitted to SIDA. The Stage-II of the Project is estimated to cost Rs.70.00 crore.

5.13 A scheme namely "Sworna Jayanti Kurja" has been launched aiming at distribution of seedlings free of cost at the rate of 50 seedlings to every village of the State. Government of India have provided an amount of Rs.46.99 lakh for the Scheme during 1999-00. During 1998-99, 3.36 lakh seedlings were distributed and about 6,700 villages benefitted from the scheme. During 1999-00, 5.79 lakh seedlings have been distributed

FOREST PROTECTION

5.14 Government imposed a ban on tree felling in forest areas of Kalahandi, Balangir and Phulbani effective from October 1988. The ban on felling of green trees was extended to undivided Koraput and Ganjam districts during 1990. Since November 1992, a moratorium has been imposed on felling of green trees from all forest areas of the State. As a first step to involve people in forest protection, a Resolution was issued by Government of Orissa on 1.8.1988 to facilitate formation of village level Forest Protection Committees (FPCs) for protection of reserved forests. This Resolution was amended in 1990 and protected forests were also brought under the ambit of the scheme. Since this scheme could not make the desired impact in re-generating degraded forests, a new scheme of Joint Forest Management involving formation of Vana Samrakhyana Samitis (VSSs) was initiated. Under the new dispensation Forest Department and villagers of adjoining villages were envisaged to be equal partners in the protection and regeneration of degraded forests. Under this scheme, usufructuary benefits were granted to VSSs. Also, under the SIDA assisted Social Forestry Project, a number of village level organisations, called Village Forest Committees (VFCs), were formed. At present, 11,000 different types of village level community organisations namely FPCs, VFCs, VSSs, and some unregistered groups are engaged in protection of forests. These community organisations have taken up day-to-day protection responsibilities over 6.46 lakh hectares of forest area, which is about 11% of the total forest area of the State.

5.15 19 units of Forest Protection Squads including police personnel and CRPF are also engaged in keeping vigil over vulnerable forest areas throughout the year

FOREST REVENUE

5.16 Forests are an important source of non-tax revenue for the State Government. Year-wise collection of revenue from 1995-96 to 1999-00 is presented in Table 5.2. The table shows that revenue receipts from forest products in 1999-00 increased by 39.75% in comparison to 1995-96.

Table 5.2
Revenue Receipts from Forest Products

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	Item	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Timber and firewood	7.95	11.74	10.24	6.47	5.21
2	Bamboo	10.02	8.74	9.06	8.52	5.50
3	Kendu leaf	43.58	47.86	40.60	63.50	74.50
4	Others	6.71	8.28	13.21	8.32	10.18
	Total	68.26	76.62	73.11	86.81	95.39

Source : Forest and Environment Department, Bhubaneswar

WILD LIFE

5.17 Due to inadequate protection measures and dwindling forest cover, there has been a rapid decline in the wild life population in the State. In order to protect and preserve wild life, 18 Wildlife Sanctuaries and 2 National Parks, one at Bhitarkanika and another at Similipal, and one closed area Chilika lake have been notified under the provisions of Wildlife (protection) Act 1972 with 6,373 sq.km. of area comprising of 4.09% of the geographical area and 10.96% of the total forest area of the State. A total of 84 species of reptiles, 446 species of birds and 65 species of mammals have been identified in these areas. The wildlife status survey and census is being done by forest personnel. Table 5.3 gives names of species and their numbers as per status survey and census reports for different years, besides the captive stock at Nandankanan Zoological park.

Table 5.3

Wildlife Population in the State

Sl. No.	Name of species	Number	Year	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tiger	194	1998	In the wild (entire state)
2	Leopard	401	1998	do
3.	Elephant	1872	1999	do
4.	Salt Water Crocodile	672	1998	Bhitarkanika
5.	Birds	14 33 lakh	1999	Chilika lake
6.	Olive Ridley Sea Turtles	3 00 lakh (approx)	1998	Gahirmatha beach
7	Dolphin	79	1998	Chilika lake
8.	Black Buck	551	1998	Balipadar - Bhetnoi Wildlife Reserve

Source : Chief Warden, Wildlife, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

5.18 The Similipal National Park, which is one of the Project Tiger areas, has been designated as a Biosphere Reserve by Government of India. As per 1998 census of tigers, which covers an area of 2,750 sq.km with a core area of 845.70 sq km, there were 98 tigers and 115 leopards. As per 1999 elephant census, there were 432 elephants in Similipal National Park. The population of tigers in Similipal Tiger Reserve, which was only 30 during 1975, has increased to 98 during 1998.

5.19 The Bhitarkanika Wild Life Sanctuary and the Bhitarkanika National Park are spread over an area of 672 sq. km and 145 sq. km respectively. The Marine Sanctuary covering an area of 1,435 sq. km is the largest nesting ground for Olive Ridley sea turtles in the world. Every year, about 2.5 lakh (ranging 0.5 to 6.9 lakh) large turtles come to the Gahiramatha beach for nesting and lay about 5 to 6 crore eggs.

5.20 The Chilika (Nalabana) Wild Life Sanctuary was started in December 1987 over an area of 15.53 sq km. It is an ideal habitat for migratory birds and also for the endangered Irrawady Dolphin. It attracts 94 species of migratory birds from far off countries. An action plan for treatment of catchment areas through plantations and restoration of Nalabana island has been approved by Govt. of India, Ministry of Environment and Forest at an outlay of Rs. 36.00 lakh.

5.21 Chandaka Dampara Sanctuary, with 175.79 sq km of area, was set up in December 1982. As per the 1996 census, there were 70 elephants in this reserved forest. Tiger, leopard, sambar and spotted deer are also found in this sanctuary. An outlay of Rs. 180.00 lakh has been proposed for development of the Sanctuary during the Ninth Plan.

5.22 The Nandan Kanan Zoological Park, established in 1960, houses 537 mammals of 52 species, 286 birds of 55 species and 82 reptiles of 18 species. A White Tiger Safari, a Lion Safari, an Aquarium, a Toy Train and an Aerial Ropeway are some of the attractions of this Zoo. During 1999-00, 4.43 lakh persons visited the Zoo and a revenue of Rs. 28.51 lakh was collected. This is in sharp contrast to 10.61 lakh visitors and revenue of Rs. 63.21 lakh during 1998-99. The number of visitors and revenue collection decreased during 1999-00, as the Nandan Kanan Zoological Park was closed from Nov '99 to 31st March 2000 due to devastation by the super cyclone of 1999.

5.23 An Eco-tourism scheme was introduced in 1995-96 to provide transport and accommodation facilities for tourists in Sanctuaries and National Parks. In the first phase, Similipal, Chilika, Bhitarkanika and Nandan Kanan have been covered by the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 155.00 lakh has been proposed for the scheme in the Ninth Plan for maintenance of Forest Rest Houses and improvement of roads leading to tourist spots.

ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

5.24 The Environment Wing of the Forest and Environment Department has the following objectives

- i To act as the nodal agency for environmental management and conservation.
- ii To implement Pollution Control Acts and Rules.
- iii To assess environmental impact of development projects and industries
- iv To protect ecologically fragile sites, natural living resources and endangered eco-systems including land, waste land, grass land and mangroves
- v To restore, develop, protect and maintain ecologically sensitive sites and selected nature reserves / locations
- vi To promote environmental awareness and environmental education.
- vii To promote research, education and training on environmental conservation and protection.
- viii To co-ordinate activities for conservation and management of Chilka and Ansupa lakes

ORISSA ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (OEP)

5.25 Orissa Environment Programme (GEP) was launched in April 1992 with the assistance of the Norwegian Government for a period of five years. It was subsequently extended upto March 2000. The total committed amount for the project is about Rs. 18.00 crore. The notable achievement under this programme are:

- i Strengthening of Orissa Pollution Control Board;
- ii Controlling pollution due to fly ash;
- iii Processing solid waste at Puri;
- iv Promoting awareness among the citizens for proper disposal of garbages;
- v Preparing an Environment Management Plan for Angul-Talcher area; and
- vi Preparing a stream pollution atlas for Angul-Talcher, and zoning atlas for setting up of industries in un-divided Dhenkanal, Balasore and Ganjam districts.

ENVIRONMENT EDUCATION AND AWARENESS PROMOTION

5.26 In order to promote awareness for environmental protection and conservation, thirty District Environment Societies, one for each district, have been constituted under the Chairmanship of District Collectors. The Government have instituted "Prakruti Nitra"

and "Prakruti Bandhu" awards for encouraging voluntary organisations / villages / institutions / individuals. Upto the end of 1999-00, 297 "Prakruti Mitra" awards and 151 "Prakruti Bandhu" awards have been conferred. The State Government is also co-ordinating implementation of National Environmental Awareness Campaign in the State since last 5 years. During 1999-00, grants-in-aid amounting Rs.16.95 lakh have been sanctioned in favour of 315 organisations (NGO's & Educational Institutions) under this programme

NATIONAL RIVER CONSERVATION PLAN

5.27 Under National River Conservation Plan, Cuttack, Talcher, Dharmasala and Chandabali townships have been identified to avail support for treatment of effluent water and its discharge to Mahanadi, Kathajodi, Brahmani and Baitarani respectively to control the pollution load of these rivers. Both, Government of India and State Government, have provided Rs 12.43 lakh each for this work. In the first phase, a detailed project report for Mahanadi, Kathajodi and Cuttack has been sent to Government of India for approval

CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE COASTAL AREA

5.28 The Central Government has constituted an Orissa Coastal Zone Management Authority in November 1998 under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act 1986 under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Forest and Environment. The main functions of the Authority are to deal with environmental issues relating to Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) referred to it by the State Government or the Central Government or the National Coastal Zone Management Authority, and to prepare Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plans for them.

CONSERVATION OF ANSHUPA LAKE

5.29 Chilika Development Authority has been declared as the nodal agency for integrated development and conservation of Anshupa lake. A master plan for Anshupa lake is being prepared by the State Government for exploring possibilities of securing assistance from Central Government and other foreign donor agencies for its restoration and conservation. An amount of Rs 19.52 lakh has been proposed for eco-restoration and management of Anshupa lake during 2000-01.

STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD (SPCB)

5.30 State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) was constituted in 1983. Apart from its head office and central laboratory at Bhubaneswar, it has seven regional offices at Cuttack, Sambalpur, Berhampur, Balasore, Angul, Boudkela and Rayagada. The primary task of the Board is to ensure optimal and sustainable utilisation of natural and human resources and to control and prevent pollution from industries and urban local bodies. For control of pollution, the Board issues consent with conditions for operation of newly established industries. During 1999-00, the Board has issued 89 consents to establish industries and 489 consents to operate various industries. Various conditions stipulated in the consents regarding quality of effluent and emissions from the industry are monitored regularly. During 1999-00, 1291 number of industrial effluents and 329 number of industrial emissions have been analysed.

5.31 The Board monitors the quality of water of Mahanadi, Brahmani and Rusikulya rivers every month. The quality of water of river Baitarani is monitored quarterly. For this purpose, 45 stations have been established along these rivers. It also monitors the quality of the water of various ponds and wells in Bhubaneswar and in villages around the NALCO smelter in Angul. The Board also monitors the quality of ambient air of industrial areas and townships in the State. It has monitored 4,865 water samples and 3,565 air samples during 1999-00.

5.32 The Board has established a Public Awareness and Assistance Cell (PAAC) through which it disseminates useful information to the public and interested parties. An Environmental Grievance Cell has also been created for redressal of environment related complaints received from the public. During 1999-00, 195 complaints have been received from the public and action has been taken in all cases.

CHILIKA DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

5.33 The Chilika Development Authority was established in November 1992 as an autonomous body to attend to various problems of the lake and to ensure its conservation and around development. The lake is facing a number of problems that include siltation, shifting of Chilika mouth, loss of salinity, extensive weed growth, and depletion of fishery resources.

5.34 The Tenth Finance Commission has provided financial assistance of Rs 27.0 crore for 1994-2000 for integrated development of Chilika lake. By 1999-00, the entire amount has been spent. Following activities are being undertaken for the development of Chilika lake.

- i) Dredging of the outer channel with technical advice from Central Water & Power Research Station (CWPRS), Pune, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Chennai, and National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) Goa. During 1999-00, widening of the lead channel from 100 metres to 200 metres near Magarmukh to a stretch of 2,200 metres out of 2,700 metres and extension of the lead channel to a length of 300 metres and 50 metres width was completed involving 9 lakh cubic metres of dredging.
- ii) Programmes have been undertaken for habitat improvement of Nalabana bird sanctuary through Wild life Wing of Forest Department.
- iii) Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA) has developed a patent for generation of bio-gas using weeds of Chilika and has been promoting the setting up of these units in the peripheries of the lake with a view to mitigate the problem of weed growth.
- iv) To tackle the problem of siltation of Chilika lake, a number of soil conservation measures in catchment area are under implementation. It includes plantations (980 hectares), gully control (62 units), water harvesting structures (10 units), diversion weir (5 units), vegetative measures (6 kms), barren hill plantations (80 hectares), island plantations (32 hectares) and distribution of seedlings (87,500 numbers).
- v) During 1998-99, a sum of Rs 0.13 crore was released for removal of unauthorised gherries. Steps have been initiated for establishment of an awareness promotion centre at Satapada.

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5.34 The Tenth Finance Commission has provided financial assistance of Rs 27.0 crore for 1994-2000 for integrated development of Chilika lake. By 1999-00, the entire amount has been spent. Following activities are being undertaken for the development of Chilika lake :

- i) Dredging of the outer channel with technical advice from Central Water & Power Research Station (CWPRS), Pune, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Chennai, and National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) Goa. During 1999-00, widening of the lead channel from 100 metres to 200 metres near Magarmukh to a stretch of 2,200 metres out of 2,700 metres and extension of the lead channel to a length of 300 metres and 50 metres width was completed involving 9 lakh cubic metres of dredging.
- ii) Programmes have been undertaken for habitat improvement of Nalabana bird sanctuary through Wild-life Wing of Forest Department.
- iii) Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA) has developed a patent for generation of bio-gas using weeds of Chilika and has been promoting the setting up of these units in the peripheries of the lake with a view to mitigate the problem of weed growth.
- iv) To tackle the problem of siltation of Chilika lake, a number of soil conservation measures in catchment area are under implementation. It includes plantations (980 hectares), gully control (62 units), water harvesting structures (10 units), diversion weir (5 units), vegetative measures (6 kms), barren hill plantations (80 hectares), island plantations (32 hectares) and distribution of seedlings (87,500 numbers).
- v) During 1998-99, a sum of Rs.0.13 crore was released for removal of unauthorised gherries. Steps have been initiated for establishment of an awareness promotion centre at Salapada.

REGIONAL PLANT RESOURCES CENTRE

5.35 The Regional Plant Resources Centre has been functioning on a patch of 487 acres of land at Bhubaneswar since March 1985 as an autonomous body to introduce, conserve, propagate and upgrade plants of non agricultural importance in the State. During 1999-00, some 305 species of native and exotic origin have been introduced to the living collection division through field collection and procurement of seeds and planting materials from botanical gardens. This includes 54 species of trees having economic and conservation value, 10 species of palms, 6 species of bamboo, 25 species of wild orchids, 22 species of cacti and other succulents, 11 species of medicinal and aromatic importance and some rare / endangered taxa. In addition, 72 cultivars of cacti and 400 cultivars of rose have been evolved by the centre. To facilitate research in different aspects of seed biology, seeds of 155 important tree species have been collected and stored in the seed bank for distribution to botanical gardens.



CHAPTER 6

FISHERIES

6.01 The State has a long coast line of 480 km with continental shelf area of 21,000 sq. km along the Bay of Bengal. Besides, the State has a brackish water area of 4.18 lakh hectares and fresh water area of 7.06 lakh hectares. The largest Indian brackish water lagoon, Chilika lake, measuring 790 sq. km. of water spread area, offers a natural capture environment for a number of brackish water species. In view of the long coastline, there is a good prospect for improving the catch of marine fish and for boosting foreign exchange earnings without interfering with the eco system.

6.02 The State Government have formulated the Policy for Fishery Development as a part of the Agriculture Policy 1996. The Policy aims at

1. Increasing fish production by adopting scientific methods of culture,
2. Assisting fishermen in more efficient fishing,
3. Boosting fishing operations in deep sea,
4. Transmitting technology both for culture and capture to fishermen and fish farmers, and
5. Establishing fish feed mills for culture of fish and prawn.

Efforts are to be made for promoting inland and coastal aquaculture to generate surplus for domestic consumption and export. If the fishery sector is developed on a commercial basis, it will not only improve the socio-economic condition of the fishing communities but also generate additional employment and income in the rural areas.

Table 6.1
Production of Fish in Orissa

(In thousand MT)

Sl.	Year	Inland fish production			Marine fish	Total	Per capita consumption of fish (kg)
		Fresh Water	Brackish Water	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1995-96	121.94	12.90	134.84	123.20	258.04	7.11
2	1996-97	127.29	16.20	143.50	133.46	276.95	7.78
3	1997-98	135.64	16.78	152.42	156.08	308.50	8.60
4	1998-99	145.00	14.90	159.90	124.33	284.23	8.23
5	1999-00	124.86	10.44	135.30	125.94	261.24	7.33
		(-13.9)	(-29.9)	(-15.4)	(-1.3)	(-8.1)	

Figures in brackets indicate % change over previous year.

Source : Directorate of Fisheries, Orissa, Cuttack

6.03 Table 6.1 shows that fish production in the State has generally shown an increasing trend from 11995-96 to 1997-98, with an average annual increase of 9.8%. However, thereafter the total fish production in the State sharply decreased to 284.23 thousand MT in 1998-99 and further decreased to 261.24 thousand MT in 1999-00. The inland fish production declined by 15.4% during 1999-00 in comparison to the previous year due to the devastation caused due to the super cyclone during October '99. Both fresh water and brackish water fish production were affected by the super cyclone. Decline of fresh water fish by 13.9% and brackish water fish by 29.9% together contributed to a decline of 15.4% in inland fish production during 1999-00. The reasons for the decline in production of brackish water fish in 1999-00 are silting of the Chilika lake near Magarpukha, indiscriminate catch of brood fish, increase of weeds in the lake, restriction on prawn culture in the lake, and conflict between traditional fishermen and other operators over prawn culture in the lake. An Action Plan for overall development of Chilika lake at an estimated cost of Rs 27.00 crore is being implemented.

6.04 Out of the total fish production of 261.24 thousand MT during 1999-00, 91.19 was cultured and the balance of 170.05 was from capture sources.

6.05 The total value of the fish produced in the State has increased from Rs 592.73 crore in 1995-96 to Rs 785.41 crore during 1999-00 registering an increase of 33% over 1995-96. However, there has been a continuous fall in the value of production from 1997-98 till 1999-00 as also in the quantity of production. Districtwise quantity and value of fish production in Orissa is given in Annexure - 6.1

6.06 The major fish producing States in the country during 1995-96 were West Bengal (8.93 lakh MT), Gujarat (6.60 lakh MT), Kerala (5.82 lakh MT), Maharashtra (4.64 lakh MT), Tamil Nadu (4.48 lakh MT), Andhra Pradesh (3.56 lakh MT) and Orissa (2.58 lakh MT). So far as the marine fish production is concerned, Orissa ranked eighth at All India level in 1995-96 while Gujarat and Kerala occupied first and second positions. In regard to fresh water fish production, Orissa ranked fifth while West Bengal occupied the first position and Bihar the second.

6.07 The per capita annual consumption of fish in the State has decreased from 8.23 kg in 1998-99 to 7.33 in 1999-00. This was much less than the per capita consumption in States like Assam, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh and Union Territories like Goa, Lakshadweep, Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Similarly in South Asia, the per capita annual consumption of fish in Bangladesh, Maldives and Sri

Lanka is higher than that of India. In 1992, while the per capita consumption of fish in India was 3.7 kg per annum, it was 7.3 in Bangladesh, 33.1 in Maldives and 14.6 in Sri Lanka. In order to raise the per capita annual consumption of fish in Orissa to 11 kg which is the recommended per capita level of requirement of fish, it is targeted to increase the production from the present level of 261.24 thousand MT to 387 thousand MT by the end of the Ninth Plan.

6.08 The year-wise disposition of fish is given in Table 6.2. Out of the total production of 261.24 thousand MT during 1999-00, about 80% was marketed in raw form, 13% kept for sun drying, 5% for deep freezing and 2% for salting. The quantum of disposition of fish in raw form decreased by 9.7% than the previous year due to fall in the inland fish production by 15.4% in the State during 1999-00.

Table 6.2

Disposition of Fish Produced in Orissa

(In thousand MT)

Sl. No	Year	Marketed in raw form	Freezing	Drying	Salting	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1995-96	209.4	10.7	32.6	5.3	258.0
2	1996-97	222.6	13.2	35.4	5.8	277.0
3	1997-98	246.2	15.2	40.4	6.7	308.5
4	1998-99	230.8	14.2	33.8	5.4	284.2
5	1999-00	208.4	14.6	32.9	5.3	261.2

Source : Directorate of Fisheries, Orissa, Cuttack

INLAND FISHERIES

6.09 The inland fisheries can be classified broadly into two categories i.e. (i) fresh water fisheries, and (ii) brackish water fisheries. The fresh water fishery sources comprise of 1,14,822 hectares of small and big tanks and ponds, 2,56,000 hectares of small, medium and major reservoirs, 1,80,000 hectares of fresh water lakes, swamps, jheels and 1,55,400 hectares of water area of rivers and canals. Similarly, the brackish water area comprises of 79,000 hectares of Chilika lake, 2,97,850 of estuaries, 32,587 of brackish water tanks, and 8,100 of back water.

(I) FRESH WATER FISHERIES

6.10 The production of fresh water fish from different sources is given in Table 6.3. Tanks and ponds are the major source of fresh water fish followed by rivers and canals, reservoirs and lakes, swamps and jheels. Out of the total production of 124 thousand MT fresh water fish in 1999-00, production from tanks/ponds was 88 thousand MT and the balance quantity of 37 thousand MT was produced from reservoirs, lakes/swamps/jheels and rivers/canals. Fresh water fish production was highest in Ganjam district (13.50 thousand MT) and lowest in Kandhamal district (0.15 thousand MT) during 1999-00.

Table 6.3

Fresh Water Fish Production from different Sources in Orissa

(In MT)						
Sl. No.	Year	Tanks/ Ponds	Reservoirs	Lakes/ Swamps/ Jheels	Rivers/ Canals	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1995-96	93,079	12,506	3,847	12,509	1,21,941
2	1996-97	92,927	14,652	5,158	14,556	1,27,293
3	1997-98	99,980	14,628	4,364	16,664	1,35,636
4	1998-99	98,386	16,202	4,100	26,318	1,45,006
5	1999-00 (P)	88,107	13,809	2,074	20,873	1,24,861

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Cuttack

6.11 A Centrally Sponsored Scheme, "Fish Farmer's Development Agency" (FFDA) is being implemented in the State to develop pond areas and to impart training to fish farmers in modern pisciculture techniques. Presently, 30 FFDA's are functioning one in each district. By the end of 1999-00, about 50,320 hectares of fresh water tank areas have been developed and 46,729 fish farmers have been trained through these agencies to boost up production of fish. By the end of 1999-00, the total number of beneficiaries assisted by FFDA's was 1,22,217 and loans amounting to Rs 6909.93 lakh had been sanctioned to the fish farmers by different Commercial Banks.

6.12 During 1999-00, FFDAs have undertaken pisciculture in 1,01,892 tanks and ponds out of which 63,097 tanks and ponds comprising of 32,658.99 hectares were harvested and 63,236 MT of fish was produced. The average productivity in FFDA tanks was reported to be 1,936 kg per hectare in 1999-00 as compared to 2,043 kg per hectare in 1998-99. The decrease in per hectare productivity was due to devastation caused by Super Cyclone of October 1999. There is a target to develop 3,500 hectares of tank areas and impart training to 2,400 fishermen and fish farmers during 2000-01 by FFDAs.

6.13 The total reservoir resources available in Orissa were 256.00 thousand hectares out of which 197.20 were suitable for pisciculture. In order to increase fresh water fish production, 65 reservoirs constituting 147.81 thousand hectares of water area have been transferred to the Fisheries Department. Out of these pisciculture has been taken up in 53 reservoirs comprising 22.98 thousand hectares of water area with financial assistance from the World Bank during 1999-00 and 48.93 lakh fingerlings were stocked in different reservoirs and 143.60 MT fish worth Rs 15.80 lakh was produced creating employment for 3,277 persons under the "Special Programme for Reservoirs" funded by the World Bank.

6.14 A project for development of fisheries with World Bank assistance of Rs.108.55 crore has been launched in the State from the year 1992-93. The project period was initially for 5 years but was subsequently extended up to the end of December 2000. The project envisages development of 863 hectares of brackish water area and 28,364 hectares of reservoir resources of the State to produce 1,900 MT of shrimps and 2,891 MT of fish at the end of the project period.

6.15 Fresh Water Prawn Culture Programme which has been launched since 1991-92, is widely accepted by the fish farmers of the State. Demand for prawn from both within and outside the State is high and the activity generates good profits for the farmers. During 1999-00, fresh water prawn culture was undertaken in 371.75 hectares, where 28.25 lakh prawn seeds were stocked against a target of 100.00 lakh.

(II) BRACKISH WATER FISHERIES

6.16 Brackish Water Fisheries Development Agencies (BWFDA) have been set up in seven coastal districts of the State which look after various aspects of brackish water fish farming with special emphasis on prawn culture. The total brackish water area of the State is around 4,17,537 hectares of which the Brackish Water Fisheries Development Agencies have identified 32,587 hectares as suitable for prawn culture. These agencies have

developed about 12,560 hectares for prawn culture by the end of 1999-00 since their inception out of which 907 have been leased out on long term basis. During 1999-00 brackish water prawn culture was undertaken in an area of 4,030 hectare and about 3081 MT brackish water prawn were produced. About 9,038 fish farmers had been benefitted and 4,035 farmers had been trained in modern shrimp culture techniques, loans amounting to Rs.11.38 crore had been released by different financing banks to the beneficiaries and an amount of Rs.2.25 crore had been released as subsidy up to the end of March 2000. since the inception of the programme. For 2000-01, a target to develop 100 hectare of brackish water area and to train 210 beneficiaries has been set.

6.17 During 1999-00, about 1,973 lakh brackish water prawn seeds were supplied to the prawn farmers of the State. There are nine brackish water prawn hatcheries in the State of which the only departmental hatchery at Chandrabhaga produced 53.83 lakh of shrimp seeds valued Rs.21.67 lakh which were sold to the farmers. For 2000-01, there is a target for production of 150 lakh shrimp seeds in Chandrabhaga hatchery

6.18 Chilika lake is the main source of brackish water fish with average water spread area of 790 sq. kms and island area of 223 sq. kms. There are 128 fishermen villages with 12,363 families of whom 27,200 fishermen depend on Chilika lake for their livelihood. There are 83 Primary Co operative Societies comprising 18,972 members. There are 12 landing centers in which about 1,745 MT of fish/shrimps and 9 MT of crab were landed in 1999-00 against 4,273 MT and 24 MT during 1990-91. The reasons for decline of fish, prawn and crab landing from Chilika are the silting of the mouth, indiscriminate catch of brood fish and juveniles, growth of weeds etc. in the lake. Measures have been initiated to restore the ecosystem of the lake. The brackish water fish/shrimp production from different sources in the State is given below :

Table 6.4
Brackish Water Fish/Shrimp Production from different Sources in Orissa

(in MT)

Sl No	Year	Chilika lake	Brackish water shrimp	Estuaries	Total production
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1995-96	1,269	6,957	4,676	12,902
2	1996-97	1,633	6,627	7,943	16,203
3	1997-98	1,652	4,873	10,257	16,782
4	1998-99	1,702	6,256	6,940	14,898
5	1999-00	1,745	3,081	5,616	10,442

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Orissa

MARINE FISHERIES

6.19 As mentioned earlier, the State has a coastline of 480 kms with a continental shelf area of about 24,000 sq kms which comprises about 6% of the coastline and 4.7% of the continental shelf area of the country. Among the seven coastal districts, Puri has the longest coastline of 155 kms and Bhadrak 50 kms. From the off-shore and on-shore waters, 125.9 thousand MT of fish was caught during 1999-00. Prawn, hilsa and pomfret are the important species among the marine fish.

6.20 During the current year small fish landing centres at Tantiapal and Khandiapatna in Kendrapara district, Bahabalpur in Balasore district, Bandar in Jagatsinghpur district, Baliapatpur/Bhusandpur in Khurda district and Sorada in Ganjam district are under construction. There is a proposal for undertaking the next phase of construction work at the harbours at Dhamara, Chudamani and Chandipur. Administrative approval from Government of India has been received for construction of fish landing centres at Kirtania and Talasani in Balasore district, Penthakata in Puri district, and at Gopalpur-on-sea in Ganjam district.

GENERAL

6.21 Contribution of the fisheries sector to the Gross Domestic Product of the State at constant (1993-94) prices has shown a steady growth from 1993-94 to 1997-98 and a decline in subsequent years. In 1993-94 the contribution to the GSDP from the fisheries sector was Rs.408.33 crore at constant prices which increased to Rs 564.14 crore in 1999-00. The contribution of the fisheries sector to GSDP increased from 2.2 % in 1993-94 to 2.5 % in 1999-00. Considering the vastness of the water area available, the contribution of the fisheries sector to GSDP is much below the potentiality which need be harnessed.

6.22 In view of the importance of the fisheries sector in the State's economy, the Plan investment for development of fisheries increased from a meagre amount of Rs.0.29 crore during the First Plan to Rs 51.03 crore during the Eighth Plan period. An outlay of Rs 22.52 crore has been proposed during 2000-01 for schemes under the State Plan including Rs 5.25 crore towards State share of Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes. Besides, an outlay of Rs 0.96 crore has been proposed for Central Plan Schemes.

6.23 Both fresh water and brackish water prawn culture have assumed considerable importance on account of their profitability as well as their foreign exchange earning capabilities. The State Government have decided to set up new fresh water prawn hatcheries in the next five years with World Bank assistance. In the meantime private entrepreneurs have set up prawn seed hatcheries in Puri and Ganjam districts to cater to the needs of prawn farmers. There is a shrimp hatchery at Chadrabhaga in Puri district and another at Gopalpur in Ganjam district under the Marine Products Export Development Agency (MPEEDA). The Fisheries Department also has a fresh water prawn hatchery at Paradeep in Jagatsinghpur district.

6.24 In order to meet the growing demand for quality fish seed in the State, greater emphasis has been given to production of quality fish seed in departmental hatcheries and the hatcheries of Orissa Pisciculture Development Corporation. During 1999-00, about 3,459 lakh quality fries have been produced and sold to pisciculturists for stocking in their tanks.

EXPORT AND IMPORT OF FISH

6.25 The export of fish from the State increased from 89.97 thousand MT in 1995-96 to 100.43 thousand MT in 1997-98 but there after it decreased and reached 84.33 thousand MT in 1999-00. Out of 84.33 thousand MT fish exported during 1999-00, marine fish constituted 69.91 thousand MT, fresh water fish 9.98 thousand MT, and brackish water fish 4.44 thousand MT. In proportionate terms the respective share was 82.9%, 11.8%, and 5.3%. The total marine products exports from the State in 1997-98 constitutes 21.5% of the total marine products exports from India (Table 6.5).

6.26 During 1998-99, about 9,568 MT of marine products valued Rs 332.95 crore were exported to countries like Japan, China, USA, UAE, Indonesia and Hongkong. Among marine products of Orissa frozen shrimp accounts for a major share of 8,305 MT valued Rs 325.68 crore. The other products exported are frozen scampy, frozen pomfret, frozen ribbon fish, frozen sheer fish, frozen eel fish and dry fish.

6.27 During 1999-00, about 42,200 MT of fresh water fish was imported through private trade channels from the neighbouring State of Andhra Pradesh. Excepting the year 1999-00, the import of fresh water fish from neighbouring States has been increasing over the years due to high demand for fresh water fish in the State and low cost of imported fish (Table 6.5).

Table 6.5
Export and Import of Fish

(in MT)

Sl. No.	Year	Fish export to other States and Countries				Import of fresh water fish
		Marine fish	Fresh water fish	Brackish water fish	Total exported	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1995-96	71,455	12,194	6,322	89,971	30,000
2	1996-97	73,404	10,183	7,777	91,364	35,000
3	1997-98	83,659	11,421	5,345	1,00,425	40,250
4	1998-99	68,381	10,875	6,704	85,960	43,530
5	1999-00	69,914	9,984	4,436	84,334	42,200

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Orissa, Cuttack

FISHERMEN WELFARE SCHEMES

6.28 The Accident Insurance Scheme was introduced in 1983-84 in the State. Under this scheme a fisherman's life is insured and an amount of Rs.25,000/- is provided in the event of his accidental death and Rs.12,500/- in the event of partial disability. The premium of Rs 11.25 for insurance coverage for each fisherman is shared by the State Government and Government of India on 50 : 50 basis. During 1999-00, 1.20 lakh fishermen were covered under this scheme and a sum of Rs 18.50 lakh was disbursed covering 48 death and 12 partial disability cases.

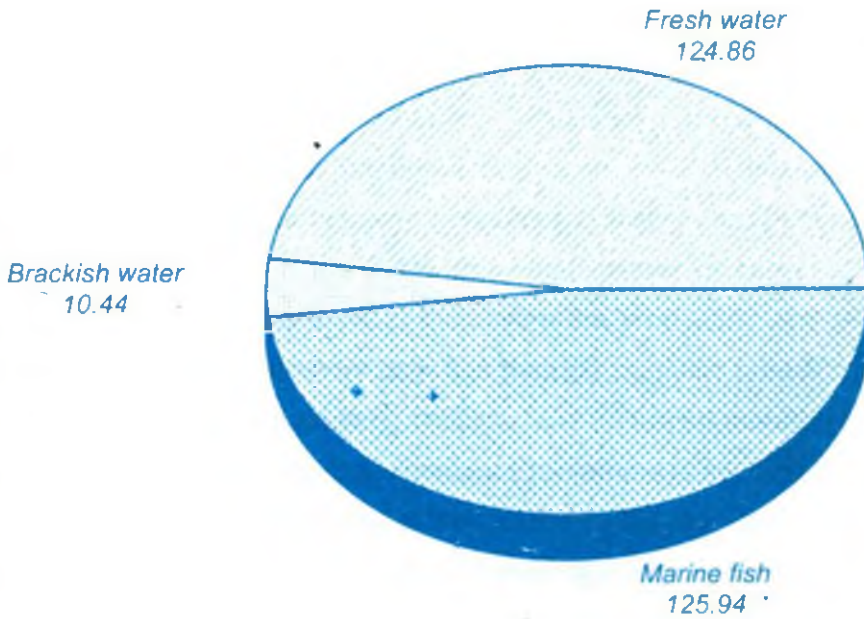
6.29 Under the scheme for Development of Model Fishermen Villages, 155 low-cost houses were constructed and distributed among the fishermen during 1998-99. In addition, 15 houses were partially constructed.

6.30 There are 633 registered Fishermen Co-operative Societies with a total membership of 88,398. There is further need to organise fish farmers in all the three areas namely, marine, brackish and inland fisheries so that more group schemes can be launched and marketing support organised.

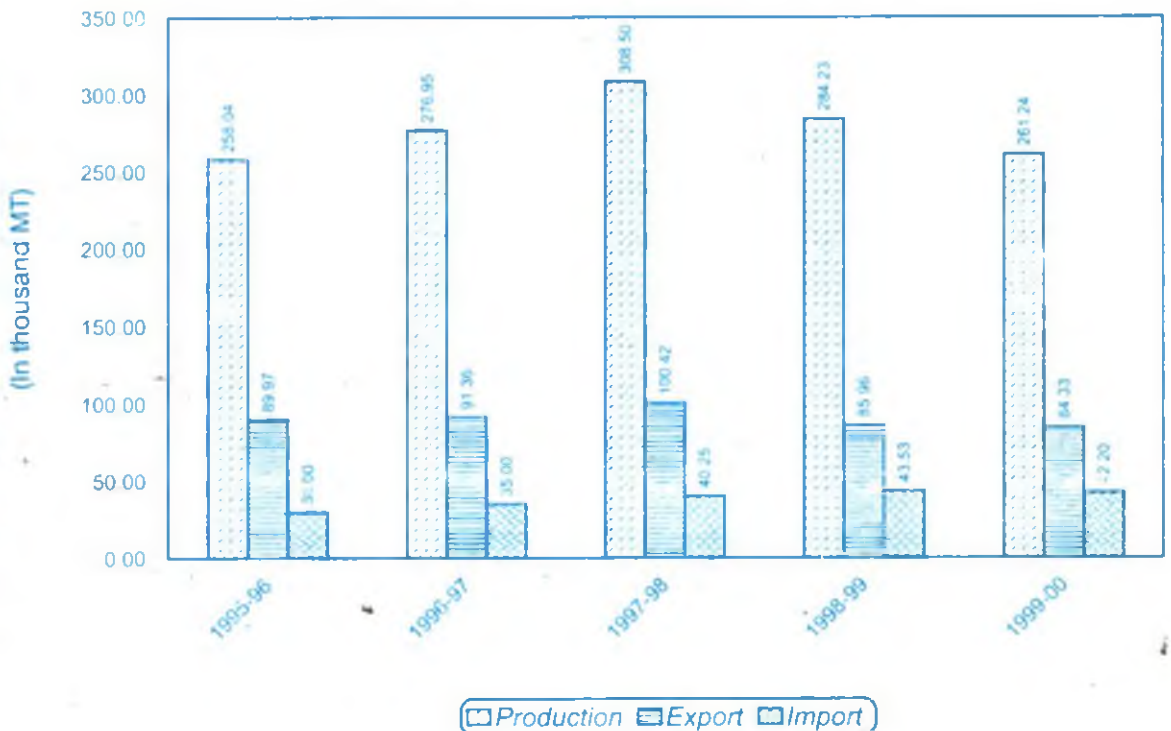


PRODUCTION OF FISH IN ORISSA, 1999-00

(In thousand M.T.)



PRODUCTION, EXPORT AND IMPORT OF FISH (1995-96 to 1999 -00)



CHAPTER 7

ANIMAL RESOURCES

7.01 Development of animal resources has considerable relevance and significance for development of an agrarian economy. Next to crop production, animal husbandry is the most important income generating activity in rural households of the State. Over 80% of the rural households in Orissa keep livestock of one specie or another. The State Agricultural Policy, 1996 aims at increasing the production and productivity in dairy, poultry, and other animal husbandry activities through scientific breeding, balanced feeding, adequate health care, better marketing facilities, and improved management practices. The objective of the Animal Resource Development Programme is not only to increase the animal resources and to increase availability of their products but also to provide employment and income generating opportunities through both main and supplementary enterprises.

LIVESTOCK POPULATION

7.02 The distribution of livestock population in the State into various species in the years 1982, 1991 and 1995 is indicated in Table 7.1. The livestock population of the State was 242.67 lakh as per the livestock census held in 1995, registering an increase of 8.7% over livestock population as per the previous census held in 1991. The district-wise livestock position of 1995 census is given in Annexure 7.2. Out of the total livestock population, cattle population was 147.66 lakh (60.8%), buffaloes 16.52 lakh (6.8%), goats 54.12 lakh (22.3%), sheep 18.65 lakh (7.7%) and pigs 5.72 lakh (2.4%). Apart from this, population of other animals including dogs figures at 8.32 lakh. The population of cattle, buffaloes, goats and sheep in 1995 is estimated to have increased by 8.8, 9.5, 12.7 and 1.3% respectively over the livestock population in 1991 while the population of pigs decreased by 3.1%. The proportion of cross-bred cattle population to total cattle population in the State increased from 4.2% in 1991 to 5.0% in 1995. It is estimated that the live stock population in the State will reach 280 lakh by the year 2000.

Table 7.1

Livestock Population in Orissa

(Figures in lakh)

Census Year	Cattle		Buffaloes	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Total
	Total	Cross bred					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1982	129.30	N.A.	13.33	49.31	19.90	4.10	215.94
1991	135.77	5.63	15.09	48.04	18.41	5.90	223.21
1995	147.66	7.44	16.52	54.12	18.65	5.72	242.67

Source: Directorate of Animal Resource Development, Orissa, Cuttack

AVAILABILITY OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS

7.03 Table 7.2 shows the production and per capita availability of milk, meat and eggs in Orissa for the period from 1995-96 to 1999-00. The table shows that the per capita availability of these products has by and large gone up steadily upto 1998-99 followed by marginal decline for milk and sharp decline for eggs during 1999-00.

Table 7.2

Year-wise Production and Percapita Availability of Milk, Meat and Eggs in Orissa

Year	Production of milk (thousand MT)	Per capita availability of milk (gms/day)	Production of meat (in thousand MT)	Per capita availability of meat (gm/annum)	Production of eggs (in lakh)	Per capita availability of eggs (nos/annum)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1995-96	624.50	50	31.57	933	5866.50	17
1996-97	650.00	51	34.00	971	5996.70	17
1997-98 (P)	669.92	51	37.12	1040	8252.80	23
1998-99 (P)	833.30	63	40.00	1098	9402.30	26
1999-00 (P)	847.78	62	43.00	1157	8222.10	22

P - Provisional

Source: Directorate of Animal Resource Development, Cuttack, Orissa

ANIMAL HEALTH CARE

7.04 Provision of adequate health care is a prerequisite for increasing the production potentiality of livestock. The spread of veterinary services in the State has resulted in the control of some communicable diseases and improvement in animal health. By the end of 1999-00, the State had built up a network of 541 Veterinary Hospitals/Dispensaries with 799 Veterinary Doctors, 3031 Livestock Inspectors and Technicians; 2939 Livestock Aid Centres (LACs), 3 Clinical Investigation Laboratories, 3 Disease Research Centres, one Animal Disease Research Institute at Phulnakhara in Cuttack district, and two Biological Product Institutes (one at Bhubaneswar and the other at Berhampur) to provide curative and preventive health services. During 1999-00, 108.92 lakh animals were protected against various diseases, 15.44 lakh castrations were performed and 106.89 lakh animals & birds were treated.

7.05 In order to provide better health care to the animal population, it is proposed to open at least one Livestock Aid Centre in every Gram Panchayat in the State in a phased manner. The number of Livestock Aid Centres is proposed to be increased to 5263 by the end of 2009.

7.06 It was targeted to treat 4.95 lakh animals against parasitic worm diseases and to organise 40,000 infertility camps during 1999-00, against which 3.56 lakh animals have been dewormed and 13,220 infertility camps have been organised. Besides, 97.18 lakh doses of different vaccines were produced and about 108.92 lakh animals were vaccinated in the State during 1999-00. It has been programmed to deworm 4.95 lakh animals, organise 40,000 infertility camps, and produce 200 lakh doses of different vaccines during 2000-01.

CATTLE AND BUFFALO DEVELOPMENT

7.07 According to the livestock census held in 1995, the cattle and buffalo population was 164.18 lakh which constituted 67.7% of the total livestock population of the State. Out of this, the number of adult female animals was 48.14 lakh and of milch animals 20.99 lakh which constitute 29.3% and 12.8% of the total cattle and buffalo population. Among the milch animals only 8.5% belong to cross bred/improved varieties (Table 7.3).

Table 7.3
Cattle and Buffalo Population as per 1995 Animal Census

(In thousand)

Category	Total animals	Adult female animals		Milch animals	
		Total	Cross bred	Total	Cross bred
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cattle	14766.00	4365.80	333.26	1882.77	169.22
Buffaloes	1652.00	448.52	13.63	216.11	8.17
Total	16418.00	4814.32	346.89	2098.88	177.39

7.08 In order to upgrade the production potential of cattle and buffaloes, two schemes, namely, Artificial Insemination through Frozen Semen Technology and Strengthening of State Cattle Breeding Farms are being implemented. While the former aims at production of superior breeds of female progeny, the latter is intended to provide breeding bulls.

7.09 There are 541 veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries and 2939 Livestock Aid Centres in the State out of which 1756 centres have the facility of artificial insemination through frozen semen technology. During 1999-00, 4.78 lakh artificial inseminations were performed against the target of 10.00 lakh. It has been targetted to conduct 15.00 lakh artificial inseminations during the year 2000-01. For successful implementation of this programme, it is targetted to open 200 new Artificial Insemination Centres, to produce 10.00 lakh frozen semen straws and 5.00 lakh litre of liquid nitrogen during 2000-01.

7.10 During 1999-00, 12 livestock breeding farms were functioning in the State under the Government sector. Different breeds of cattle and buffaloes are reared in these farms to produce genetically superior bull calves. During 1999-00, 18 bull calves have been produced against the target of 200. During the year, 182 quality bulls have been distributed for natural insemination in remote and inaccessible areas of the State.

7.11 Two externally aided projects namely, Indo-Swiss Project on Animal Husbandry Development with financial assistance from the Government of Switzerland and the Integrated Livestock Development Project with financial assistance from Government of Denmark are in operation in the State during 1999-00.

7.12 The Orissa State Cooperative Milk Producers Federation Ltd (OMFED) came into being on 01.10.1980 with objectives of promoting production, procurement, processing and marketing of milk and milk products for economic development of the rural farming community. At present, it functions with 6 dairy plants with a capacity of 1,39,000 litre per day, 11 milk chilling centres with a capacity of 75,800 litre per day and 8 bulk coolers with a capacity of 5,250 litre per day. Besides these plants, four new plants with capacity of 18,000 litre per day are under construction.

7.13 Dairy projects for women beneficiaries are under implementation in the undivided districts of Cuttack, Puri, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar and Sambalpur with full assistance from Government of India. About 40,000 rural women will be benefitted by these projects.

7.14 An Integrated Dairy Development Project, designed for hilly and backward areas, is being implemented in 14 non-Operation Flood districts of the State with the aim of increasing milk production and generating self-employment. Infrastructure has been built up for collecting about 3,000 litres of milk per day with potentiality of generating income of about Rs 2.40 lakh to the milk producers. During the year 1999-00, 462 primary M.P.C.Ss. have been organised and through these societies 4,921 thousand litres of milk has been collected and marketed in these 14 non Operation Flood districts.

7.15 During 1999-00, the 1044 Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies functioning in the State procured 69556 kg milk per day on an average. The total milk production in the State during 1999-00 was 847.48 thousand MT against the target of 855 thousand MT. The per capita per day availability of milk during 1998-99 was 63 gm, which was slightly decreased to 62 gm during 1999-00. This figure is however much below the per capita per day requirement of 210 gm recommended by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR). The per capita per day availability of milk at the all India level was 204 gm during 1997-98. The yield of milk per adult milch animal is still very low at about 298 gm per day. This low yield is due to the poor availability of hybrid/improved animals in the State. Awareness and infrastructure for rearing cross bred/hybrid animals is lacking in the private sector. However, by introduction of frozen semen technology and embryo transfer technology, the population of crossbred cattle has increased over the years and production of milk has also gone up considerably. The possibility of leasing Government's Livestock Breeding Farms to private entrepreneurs with a view to ensuring full utilisation of available infrastructure is under consideration.

FEED AND FODDER DEVELOPMENT

7.16 Green fodder is essential not only for raising production of milk, meat and eggs but also for reducing the cost of rearing and keeping the animal healthy. This underlines the need for pasture development programmes. Farmers having milch cows are being encouraged to take up fodder cultivation in their own land. Fodder seeds are being supplied to farmers at subsidised rate under the fodder minikit programme. During 1999-00, 257.47 quintal of fodder seeds were produced and 11901 minikits were distributed against the target of 482.15 quintal and 3918 minikits. It is targeted to produce 175 qtl of fodder seeds, to train 4000 farmers, and to distribute 4400 fodder seed minikits to ensure expansion of fodder production in the State during 2000-01.

SMALL ANIMAL DEVELOPMENT

7.17 There is a good potential for development of sheep, goat and piggery resources in the State. The State Agricultural Policy provides incentives to farmers for production of small animals and birds.

7.18 During 1999-00, 398 sheep, 537 goats, 247 pigs and 169 rabbits were reared in the departmental farms against the target of 1250 sheep, 1300 goats, 480 pigs and 300 rabbits. There are four farms each for sheep, goats and pigs and two farms for rabbits. During 2000-01, it is targetted to produce 200 rams, 200 bucks, and 100 boars and 1000 rabbits from the departmental farms. Efforts are being made for introduction of goat semen technology in the State for production of heavy weight goats to increase the yield of meat. It is also proposed to invigorate the pig breeding programme by importing boars from foreign countries.

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT

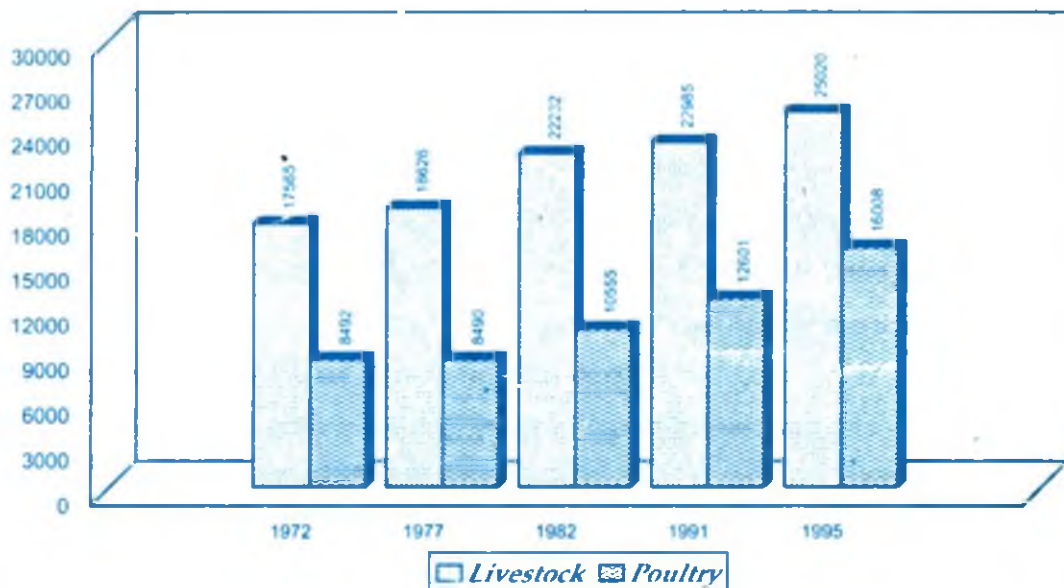
7.19 Poultry development in Orissa has made significant progress over the years. The total poultry population of the State as per the 1995 animal census was 160.08 lakh. The demand for poultry meat and egg has been increasing over the years. There is vast scope for generation of employment in poultry farming. The egg production in the State during 1999-00 was 822.21 million and the per capita availability was 22 eggs per annum. The State has 11 departmental poultry and duck breeding farms to supply day old chicks to

farmers. In order to increase egg production it is proposed to rear Rhode Island Red, Kaling Brown, and Commercial Parentline poultry birds in departmental farms. There are about 110 large organised commercial poultry farms in Orissa, mostly in semi-urban areas. Leasing out of departmental farms to private entrepreneurs is also under consideration.

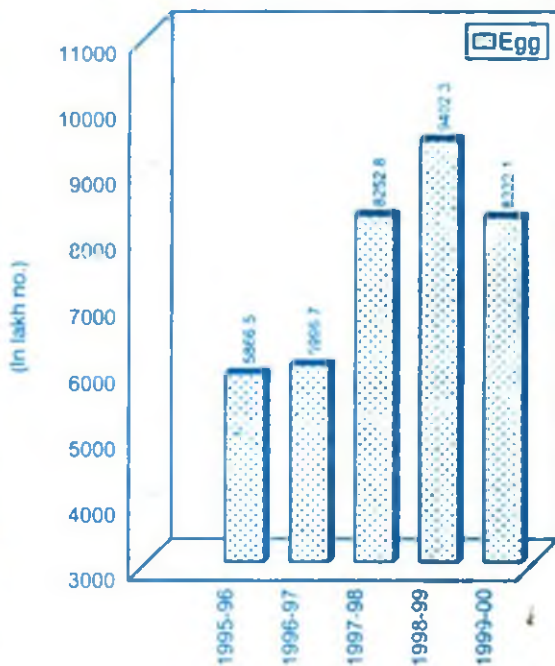
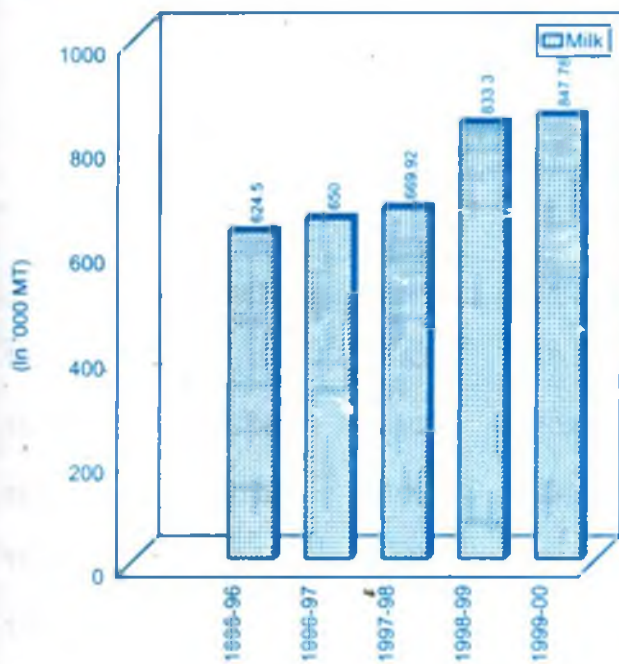
7.20 Orissa State Poultry Producers' Cooperative Marketing Federation (OPOLFED) is the apex organisation for marketing poultry products of the 71 Poultry Producers' Cooperative Societies affiliated to it. OPOLFED has four zonal offices at Bhubaneswar, Angul, Berhampur and Cuttack. It owns two feed mixing plants. There are two hatcheries one at Bhubaneswar (with production capacity of 36,000 chicks per month) and another at Similiguda (with production capacity of 50,000 chicks per month). OPOLFED assists Poultry Producers' Cooperative Societies by providing inputs like day old chicks, pre-mixed poultry feed at subsidised rate, technical guidance, and health care. It also implements self employment programmes for the educated unemployed youth. During 1999-00, OPOLFED has sold 33.08 lakh eggs, 6956 chicks, 14041 kg of birds, and 949.50 quintal of feed.



LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY POPULATION IN ORISSA IN DIFFERENT LIVESTOCK CENSUS



MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION IN ORISSA



CHAPTER 8

POVERTY ALLEVIATION

8.01 High incidence of poverty characterises the economy of a State like Orissa. Poverty is generally measured in terms of poverty ratio, which is the proportion of population in a region that lies below poverty line. Poverty ratios for rural and urban areas of Orissa and that of India are indicated in Table 8.1. The table shows that the poverty ratio in Orissa has declined from 67.28% in 1973-74 to 49.72% in 1993-94 in rural areas and from 55.62% to 41.64% in urban areas during the said period. These figures are much higher than the national average of 37.27% for rural areas and 32.36% for urban areas in 1993-94. The overall poverty ratio, taking both rural and urban areas together, was also the highest for Orissa among 25 States during 1987-88. During 1993-94, the position improved marginally and Orissa occupied its position above Bihar in respect of poverty ratio for rural areas as well as for the overall poverty ratio. It is noteworthy that while the combined poverty ratio for Orissa declined by only 0.89% between 1973-74 and 1983-84, the decline during the same period at the National level was 10.4%. The decline in the combined poverty ratio of Orissa between 1983-84 and 1993-94 was 16.73% which is much higher than the decline at the National level of 8.51% during that period. It implies that there was appreciable effect of the State towards poverty reduction during the later period.

Table 8.1

Percentage of Population below Poverty Line in Orissa and India

Sl. No	Year	Orissa			India		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1973-74	67.28	55.62	66.18	56.44	49.01	54.88
2	1977-78	72.38	50.92	70.07	53.07	45.24	51.32
3	1983-84	67.53	49.15	65.29	45.65	40.79	44.48
4	1987-88	57.64	41.53	55.58	39.09	38.20	38.36
5	1993-94	49.72	41.64	48.56	37.27	32.36	35.97

Source : Planning Commission, Govt. of India

8.02 Of the total population below the poverty line, a sizable section belongs to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections. The problem of unemployment, poor working and living conditions among these sections need to be tackled in order to raise their standard of living. Since the benefits of economic growth have not reached the lower strata of society to the desired extent, there is need for continued direct State intervention for eradication of poverty. As such, programmes for self-employment and supplementary wage employment and other anti-poverty programmes started earlier have been continued during the Ninth Plan period.

SWARNJAYANTI GRAM SWAROZGAR YOJANA (SGSY)

8.03 Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Development of Women and Children in Rural Area (DWCRA), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans (SITRA), Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY) and Million Well Scheme (MWS) were in operation in rural areas till the end of 1998-99. It was felt that this fragmented approach with a multiplicity of schemes was not able to focus on the needs of the rural poor in a coherent manner. Hence these schemes were amalgamated by Government of India and merged into a single new scheme called "Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana" (SGSY) with effect from 1.4.1999. The funding pattern of 50 : 50 or 80 : 20 between the Centre and the State prevalent for the earlier schemes has been changed to 75 : 25.

8.04 SGSY aims at establishing a large number of micro enterprises in the rural areas, building upon the potential of the rural poor. The assisted families (known as Swarozgaris) may be individuals or in groups (Self-Help Groups). Emphasis is laid on the group approach. The objective of SGSY is to bring every assisted family above the poverty line in three years. In establishing the micro enterprises emphasis under SGSY is on the cluster approach. For this, 45 key activities are identified for each block based on the resources, occupational skills of the people and availability of markets. Selection of key activities will be with the approval of the Panchayat Samities at the Block level and DRDA at the District level. The target under this programme is to cover 30% of the poor in each block in next five years.

8.05 SGSY focuses on Group approach. This involves organisation of the poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their capacity building. Efforts are made to involve women members in each SHG. Besides, exclusive women groups are to be formed. At the Block level at least half of the groups are to be exclusively women groups.

8.06 SGSY seeks to lay emphasis on skill development through well-designed training courses. It also provides for promotion of marketing of the goods produced by the SGSY Swarozgaries. Individual subsidy under SGSY is uniform at 30% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs 7500/-. In respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, however, it is 50% subject to a ceiling of Rs 10,000. For Self Help Groups (SHGs) the subsidy would be at 50% of the cost of the scheme, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1.25 lakh.

8.07 SGSY particularly focuses on the vulnerable groups among the rural poor. Accordingly, the Schedules Castes and Scheduled Tribes will account for at least 50% of the Swarozgaries, Women for 40% and the disabled for 3%.

8.08 The last severe cyclone of October 1999 in Ganjam and Gajapati districts and super cyclone of October 1999 in other 12 districts shattered the rural economy in these 14 districts. In order to revive the economic condition of the people who were hard hit by this natural calamity, a number of individual oriented schemes were implemented in those districts. The total expenditure on account of this during 2000-01 up to 04.11.2000 under SGSY is Rs 6.84 crore. This expenditure has resulted in a coverage of 592 beneficiaries under milch cows, 174 under bullocks, 33 under shallow tube wells, 434 under diesel pumps, 22 under tractors / power tillers, 2,537 under small business, 155 under boat and net, 31 under loom, 235 under artisan based scheme and 1,672 under other schemes. The number of beneficiaries covered specifically under cyclone rehabilitation works out to 5,885.

8.09 Table 8.2 shows the physical and financial achievements under SGSY during 1999-00, i.e. up to March 2000.

Table 8.2

Districtwise Achievement under SGSY during 1999-00

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Target (No. of families)	Coverage of Families			
			Total	SC	SI	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Angul	2220	2733	547	446	479
2	Bolangir	3169	1167	263	224	249
3	Balasore	5259	2703	558	163	355
4	Baragarh	2573	482	128	98	127
5	Bhadrak	3686	2192	487	9	462
6	Boudh	1028	1116	222	142	169
7	Cuttack	4764	4629	1168	204	1066
8	Deogarh	553	309	92	93	66
9	Dhenkanal	3600	4027	964	768	2089
10	Gajapati	2100	1856	115	1426	1241
11	Ganjam	8924	3876	941	337	1929
12	Jagatsinghpur	10000	8444	2113	2	3465
13	Jajpur	4064	2921	1006	169	689
14	Jharsuguda	546	221	36	137	36
15	Kalahandi	3599	1595	287	490	410
16	Kendrapara	3213	1993	552	1	540
17	Keonjhar	4600	3699	475	1585	1348
18	Khurda	3654	2997	529	141	729
19	Koraput	2846	2001	258	1124	354
20	Malkangiri	1258	1418	506	654	566
21	Mayurbhari	7900	7940	451	4684	1228
22	Nawarangpur	2407	1291	151	844	63
23	Nuapada	1277	858	149	185	118
24	Nayagarh	3449	2792	550	276	560
25	Phulbani	1761	1679	347	893	445
26	Puri	4076	4114	1216	0	1304
27	Rayagada	1897	1684	320	917	541
28	Sambalpur	1351	681	162	366	333
29	Sonepur	999	555	185	50	97
30	Sundargarh	2810	2460	247	1819	568
	Total	99583	74633	15025	18247	21626

Contd.

Table 8.2 (Concl'd.)

Sl. No	Name of the District	Investment (Rs in lakh)			Per Family Investment (in Rs.)
		Subsidy	Credit	Total	
1	2	8	9	10	11
1	Angul	214.16	436.48	650.64	23807
2	Bolangir	93.77	165.42	259.19	22210
3	Balasore	227.49	458.78	686.27	25389
4	Baragarh	95.59	62.83	158.42	32867
5	Bhadrak	167.14	255.70	422.84	19290
6	Boudh	84.12	173.70	257.82	23102
7	Cuttack	231.56	430.60	662.16	14305
8	Deogarh	22.84	29.40	52.24	16906
9	Dhenkanal	324.23	730.08	1054.31	26181
10	Gajapati	113.40	104.23	217.63	11726
11	Ganjam	203.54	420.37	623.91	16097
12	Jagatsinghpur	310.55	803.87	1114.42	13198
13	Jajpur	217.08	348.73	565.81	19370
14	Jharsuguda	23.72	33.68	57.40	25973
15	Kalahandi	419.64	356.07	775.71	48634
16	Kendrapara	133.25	309.37	442.62	22209
17	Keonjhar	239.60	417.39	656.99	17761
18	Khurda	263.30	543.56	806.86	26922
19	Koraput	140.46	208.95	349.41	17462
20	Malkangiri	57.93	82.53	140.46	9906
21	Mayurbhanj	644.72	1070.21	1714.93	21589
22	Nawarangpur	100.28	137.73	238.01	18436
23	Nuapada	117.26	156.71	273.97	31931
24	Nayagarh	153.88	360.82	514.70	18435
25	Phulbani	146.08	276.39	422.47	25162
26	Puri	301.47	601.72	903.19	20936
27	Rayagada	109.70	145.49	255.19	15154
28	Sambalpur	47.23	56.25	103.48	15195
29	Sonepur	32.57	58.38	90.95	16387
30	Sundargarh	159.76	204.96	364.72	14826
Total		5396.32	9440.40	14836.72	19880

Source : Panbhayati Raj Department.

8.10 The above table shows that as against the target of 99,583 families, only 74,633 families accounting for 75% have been assisted during the year 1999-00. The percentage of S.C. and S.T. swarozgaries works out to 20% and 24% respectively. The coverage of women swarozgaries was only 29%. The percentage of women swarozgaries assisted under the scheme was highest (67%) in Gajapati district and lowest (5%) in Nawarangpur district.

8.11 In 1999-00, the total investment was Rs 148.37 crore having subsidy and credit components of Rs.53.96 crore and Rs 94.41 crore respectively. The family investment was Rs.19, 880/- and the subsidy:credit ratio was 36:64.

JAWAHAR GRAM SAMRIDHI YOJANA (JGSY)

8.12 A centrally sponsored scheme called "Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana" was launched by the Government with effect from 01-04-99 by streamlining and restructuring the erstwhile "Jawahar Rozgar Yojana" on a cost sharing basis of 75:25 between the Centre and the States. This scheme focuses on the development of rural infrastructure, which is to be implemented by the village Panchayats. They have the sole authority for preparation of Annual Action Plans and its implementation, including the power to execute works with the approval of the Gram Sabha. This programme also provides for creation of assets to benefit individuals belonging to the weaker sections of the society.

8.13 The primary objective of this scheme is creation of demand driven community village infrastructure including durable assets at the village level and the assets to enable the rural poor to increase the opportunities for sustained employment. The secondary objective is generation of supplementary employment for the unemployed poor in the rural areas. Wage employment under the programme shall be given to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families.

8.14 Table 8.3 indicates year wise expenditure and generation of employment opportunities under JRY during the period 1995-96 to 1998-99 and under JGSY during the year 1999-00. During 1999-00, 212.12 lakh mandays of employment were generated with an investment of Rs.137.51 crore as against 296.81 lakh mandays with an expenditure of Rs.152.19 crore during 1998-99. Generation of mandays and expenditure during 1999-00 under the JGSY decreased by 28.5% and 9.6% respectively over the previous year. However, the percentage of achievement in respect of generation of mandays has exceeded the target by 4.73% during 1999-00, the target being 201.53 lakh mandays.

8.15 Due to the cyclones of October 1999, many people in the affected 14 districts of the State were thrown out of employment. In order to provide wage employment to the jobless poor, the Government implemented the food for work programme in the affected districts during 2000-01. A total of 15,365 labour oriented projects were programmed to be taken up. Till 04.11.2000, cash component of Rs.51.76 crore and grain component of 22,424 MT was released in favour of the affected 14 districts. By the said date, a total of 82.58 lakh mandays have been generated by utilising cash of Rs.47.39 crore and grains of 15,805 MT.

Table 8.3

Employment Generation under JRY / JGSY

Sl No	Year	Employment generated (in lakh maday)					Total expenditure (Rs. in crore)
		SC	ST	Others	Total	Women	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1995-96	177.34	218.49	190.21	586.04	187.79	246.84
2	1996-97	96.65	115.09	102.45	314.19	102.77	144.27
3	1997-98	92.47	111.72	95.63	299.82	93.33	150.74
4	1998-99	89.54	107.00	100.30	296.84	91.55	152.19
5	1999-00 (JGSY)	61.09	72.23	78.80	212.12	60.93	137.51

Source :- Panchayati Raj Department, Orissa

EMPLOYMENT ASSURANCE SCHEME (EAS)

8.16 Employment Assurance Scheme was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme with a sharing of 80:20 between the Centre and the State with effect from October 2, 1993 for generating wage employment opportunities for the rural poor during the lean agricultural season in 143 Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) blocks of 16 districts in the State. Subsequently, this scheme was extended to cover 250 blocks of 27 districts and finally to all the 314 blocks in all the 30 districts. The scheme aims at providing assured employment of about 100 days to persons between 18-60 years of age during the lean agricultural season. During 1999-00, 3.65 lakh persons were employed under the scheme and 215.42 lakh mandays were generated with an expenditure of Rs 140.29 crore.

INDIRA AWAS YOJANA (IAY)

8.17 Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) was launched during May 1985 to provide dwelling houses free of cost to families below the poverty line with priority for SC and ST families. From 1989 up to the end of 1997-98, this scheme was being operated as a component of JRY and 10% of the funds under JRY was being earmarked for IAY. From April 1996, this scheme has been treated as a separate scheme. The unit cost under this scheme is Rs. 20,000 for plain areas and Rs.22,000 for hilly and difficult areas. Up to the end of 1998-99 since the inception of the scheme in 1989, 2,89,631 low cost houses have been constructed with an expenditure of Rs.466.03 crore. During 1999-00, 53,328 houses have been constructed against the target of 55,221 houses at a cost of Rs.115.26 crore.

8.18 The cyclones of Oct. 1999 rendered many people homeless in the affected 14 districts. For providing accommodation to the economically weaker sections, a special Indira Awas Yojana was implemented during the year 2000-01. During 2000-01 till 04-11-2000, an amount of Rs.190.37 crore was released to District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs), for construction of 1.73 lakh units of Indira Awas in the affected 14 districts. A total of 31,359 houses were completed and work in respect of 36,614 houses was in progress till 04-11-2000 with a total expenditure of Rs.110.19 crore out of the amount released.

OPERATION BLACK BOARD (OBB)

8.19 A large number of primary schools in the State lack adequate buildings. The Government have taken steps for providing basic infrastructure (school buildings) under OBB programme launched in 1990-91. The unit cost of each building under the programme has been fixed at Rs.1.00 lakh of which 60% is met from JRY. By the end of 1998-99, 6,043 primary school buildings had been constructed involving an expenditure of Rs.66.33 crore. During 1999-00, 662 school buildings have been completed against a target of 866 with the investment of Rs.9.13 crore.

8.20 The cyclones of October 1999 caused extensive damage to the infrastructure network in the affected 14 districts. Most of the school buildings collapsed which created an apprehension regarding continuance of education by the students. For construction of school buildings specifically, in the affected 14 districts, Government have made provision of funds under the scheme "Operation Black Board" (OBB). During 2000-01 till 04.11.2000, a total amount of Rs 19.46 crore was spent for construction of 3,758 school buildings, has been taken up out of target of 4,420 school buildings.

REHABILITATION OF BONDED LABOURERS

8.21 With the enactment of Bonded Labour Abolition Act 1976, all bonded labourers stood free and were discharged from any obligation to render any bonded labour. Their debts got automatically liquidated. A Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme was launched in 1978-79 on a 50:50 cost sharing basis between the State and the Centre to identify, release and rehabilitate bonded labourers. Up to the end of 1999-00 since the inception of the scheme 49,027 bonded labourers were released and 46,942 rehabilitated with an expenditure of Rs 21.60 crore. During 1999-00, 35 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated with an expenditure of Rs.3.50 lakh.

AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (DROUGHT PRONE AREA PROGRAMME)

8.22 Drought prone areas are characterised by degraded environment, acute soil erosion, insufficiency of water and moisture stress. Drought proneness has an adverse effect on productivity. The Drought Prone Area Development Programme (DPAP) is being operated in 47 blocks in eight districts in the State (2 blocks each in Boudh, Sonepur, Dhenkanal, 12 blocks in Phulbani, 10 blocks in Kalahandi, 8 blocks in Bolangir, 6 blocks in Baragarh and 5 blocks in Nuapada districts). Multi-pronged activities are taken up under the programme on watershed basis for restoration of the ecological balance and also for drought proofing through harmonious management of land, water and other natural resources. 212 watershed projects started during the year 1995-96, are under progress.

8.23 The following activities are being taken up under the programme:

- i) Agriculture: Moisture conservation measures through construction of water harvesting structures, land shaping and bunding etc.

- ii) Horticulture : Development of vegetable and fruit nurseries ;
- iii) Water Resources Development : Construction of community irrigation wells for IRDP beneficiaries, percolation tanks and water harvesting structures
- iv) Animal Husbandry : Fodder production and pasture development
- v) Forestry : Establishment of nurseries, plantations in degraded forests, social forestry and wasteland development
- vi) Fisheries : Excavation and renovation of fishing ponds, production of fingerlings.
- vii) Sericulture : Development of rainfed mulberry plantations etc.

8.24 Availability of funds and expenditure incurred under DPAP from 1995-96 to 1999-00 is presented in Table 8.4

Table 8.4

Financial Performance under DPAP

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Funds available	Expenditure	Percentage of expenditure over availability
1	2	3	4	5
1	1995-96	13.47	6.40	47
2	1996-97	14.20	4.79	34
3	1997-98	9.77	4.69	48
4	1998-99	9.33	2.89	31
5	1999-00	8.16	2.83	34

Source : Agriculture Department

URBAN POVERTY

8.25 As per the 1991 Census, the total urban population in Orissa stood at 42.35 lakh of which slum dwellers constituted 20%. The distribution of slum population among Class I, Class II and smaller cities/towns is 43.00%, 15.40% and 41.60% respectively. Orissa had the second highest urban poverty ratio of 41.64 in 1993-94 after Madhya Pradesh (48.36), the all India urban poverty ratio being 32.36.

SWARNA JAYANTI SAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA (SJSRY)

8.26 This programme came into operation from 01.12.1997 subsuming the earlier urban poverty alleviation programmes namely Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP). SJSRY is a Centrally Sponsored Programme funded on 75:25 basis between the Centre and the State with the objective of providing gainful employment to urban poor by way of encouraging setting up of self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment. The target group comprises of urban poor having monthly per capita income below Rs 287/- with special focus on women, SC, ST and disabled persons. This programme consists of two special schemes namely,

- I. The Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP)
- II. The Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)

8.27 The USEP has three distinct features:

- a) **Assistance to individual urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment ventures.**

During 1999-00, 1281 beneficiaries have been assisted with an investment of Rs 2.92 crore under the programme.

- (b) **Assistance to groups of urban poor women for setting up gainful self-employment ventures.**

This sub-scheme is called "The scheme for Development of Women and Children in the Urban Areas" (DWCUA). Besides generation of income, this group strategy shall strive to empower the urban poor women by making them independent and also providing atmosphere for self employment. During 1999-00, 261 groups consisting of 3236 members have been assisted under this programme with an investment of Rs 5.27 lakh.

(c) Training of beneficiaries

Potential beneficiaries and other persons associated with the urban employment programmes are trained for upgradation and acquisition of vocational and entrepreneurial skills. During 1999-00, 2646 urban poor have received training.

THE URBAN WAGE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME(UWEP)

8.28 The programme envisages provision of wage employment to beneficiaries living below the poverty line within the jurisdiction of Urban Local Bodies by utilising their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. The programme covers only those urban local bodies, the population of which was less than 5 lakh as per the 1991 census. During 1999-00, a sum of Rs 5.45 crore was spent under the programme, which generated 10.98 lakh mandays of employment.

NATIONAL SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (NSDP)

8.29 For the over all improvement of slums, physical amenities (like water supply, drainage, community baths, latrines, sewerage, street lights, community infrastructure etc.) and social amenities (like pre-school education, non formal adult education, primary health care etc.) are provided under this programme. NSDP covers all the 102 urban local bodies in the State. A sum of Rs 6.78 crore was spent under the programme in 1999-00.



CHAPTER 9

INDUSTRY

9.01 In consonance with the economic reforms launched by Government of India, the State Government reformulated its Industrial Policy in March 1996 with a view to improving the investment climate in the State and promoting opportunities for growth of industries and related activities. The Policy offers a comprehensive package of incentives to encourage investment in the State. The main objectives of the State Industrial Policy 1996 are:

- i Harnessing Orissa's vast natural resources and the potential for accelerated industrial growth consistent with the protection of environment.
- ii Advancement of agriculture by establishing appropriate linkages between agriculture and agro and food processing industries.
- iii Attracting and facilitating large investment in infrastructure and industries both from within the country and abroad.
- iv Generating employment on a large scale in industrial/commercial activities.
- v Development of backward areas/regions of the State through industrial/mining ventures.
- vi Strengthening the rural economy through development of agro-based industries, small industries, village and cottage industries, sericulture, handloom and handicraft.
- vii Stimulating and strengthening local entrepreneurial base/talent.
- viii Development of skills/expertise.

9.02 The Industrial Policy 1996 seeks to attract investment in priority industries through a scheme of special incentives in areas like electronics, telecommunication, agro and food processing, aluminium based industries, garment manufacturing including hosiery and knitwear, synthetic yarn spinning and weaving mills, gems and jewelry, automobile components, basic drugs and pharmaceuticals, petrochemicals, 100% export oriented industries, ship breaking etc. Higher incentives have been provided to pioneer units (i.e. medium and large scale units in areas where there were

no such units earlier), labour intensive industries, industries set up by ST/SC, handicapped and women entrepreneurs, small scale units with fixed capital investment less than Rs 10 lakh and large scale projects with capital investment over Rs 100 crore.

9.03 The net value added by manufacture and the share of the manufacturing sector in NSDP have shown an erratic trend over the years. The net value added by manufacture in the State in the revised estimate in 1993-94 at constant prices (base year) was Rs. 1169.74 crore which after showing an increasing trend till 1995-96 again declined to Rs 851.23 crore in 1998-99. It further declined to Rs 831.46 crore in 1999-00. The share of the manufacturing sector in the NSDP was 7.37% in 1993-94, 4.57% in 1998-99 and 4.30% in 1999-00.

LARGE AND MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIES

9.04 Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (IPICOL), Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (IDCOL), and Orissa State Electronics Development Corporation (OSE-DC) are three nodal agencies promoting large and medium scale industries in the State. By the end of 1998-99, Orissa had 335 large and medium industries with an investment of Rs 1869.82 crore and employment potential for 81,565 persons. During 1999-00, 4 large and medium industries have been set up with an investment of Rs 10.54 crore and employment for 968 persons. Table 9.1 indicates the development of large and medium industries in the State. The table reveals that the number of industries gone in to production has increased over the years from 1995-96 to 1998-99.

Table 9.1

Large and Medium Industries in Orissa

Sl No	Year	No of units gone into production	Investment (Rs. in crore)	Employment generated (number)
1	2	3	4	5
1	By the end of 1994-95	296	1572.98	77,804
2	1995-96	3	14.16	313
3	1996-97	6	29.82	476
4	1997-98	14	167.17	1769
5	1998-99	16	85.39	1203
5	1999-00 (p)	4	10.54	968
	Total	349	1880.16	82533

(p) Provisional

Source: 1. Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation Ltd., Bhubaneswar.

2. Orissa State Electronics Development Corporation, Bhubaneswar.

3. Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Bhubaneswar.

9.05 In addition to the units indicated in Table 9.1, nine large and medium industries namely Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. unit at Sunabeda, Rourkela Steel Plant at Rourkela, Indian Rare Earth Ltd. at Chhatrapur, Carriage Repair Work Shop at Anugul, Fertiliser Corporation of India (FCI) unit at Talcher, Heavy Water Project at Talcher, National Aluminum Company units at Angul and Damanjodi, and Paradeep Phosphate Ltd. at Paradeep have been set up in the State in the Central sector. All these units were established prior to 1990-91.

9.06 After economic liberalisation and adoption of the Industrial Policy 1996, there has been a surge in investment proposals for establishment of medium and large scale industries in the State. These include proposals by Utkal Alumina Ltd., Larsen and Toubro Ltd., Sterlite Industries Ltd., Hindalco Industries Ltd., Anaar Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd., Ortel Communication Ltd., Inno Tech Powders Ltd., International Aluminium Products Ltd., Well Brine Chemical Ltd., Mangalchand Telecom Cables (P) Ltd., Grewal Associates (P) Ltd., and Shivasakti Sponge Iron Ltd. etc.

9.07 For rapid industrialisation in the State, emphasis is being laid on infrastructure development. Till recently, development of infrastructure was perceived to be the responsibility of Government. Owing to constraints of Government resources, there has been a shift in focus and steps have been taken to enable private and foreign investment to flow for infrastructure development. Notable initiatives taken in this regard include proposals for development of Dhamara and Gopalpur ports through private investment, development of an industrial park at Paradeep through foreign investment, and development of major road links through external assistance and private participation.

INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF ORISSA LIMITED (IPICOL)

9.08 IPICOL was set up in 1973 as the nodal agency of the State Government for promotion and development of large and medium industries in the State including joint sector/joint venture and assisted projects. Besides promotional activities, IPICOL provides low cost consultancy services for industries and assists entrepreneurs from the time of conceptualisation of industry till final commissioning. IPICOL also disburses subsidy on the basis of feasibility reports. It also provides escort services to major industrial ventures and electricity duty loans and sales tax loans on behalf of the State Government. It operates the state incentive schemes to large and medium industries in accordance with the Industrial Policy 1996. At present IPICOL is monitoring the progress of several large projects at various stages of implementation in sectors like Steel, Petroleum Refinery, Aluminium, Sugar etc.

9.09 During the Eighth Plan period (1992-97) 34 units promoted by IPICOL went into production with a total project cost of Rs.427.22 crore and generation of employment for 5,514 persons. During 1997-98 to 1999-00 of Ninth Plan, IPICOL has set up 18 large and medium industries in the State with an investment of Rs.128.77 crore and creation of employment for 2,948 persons. Achievement of IPICOL from its inception till 1999-00 has been presented in Table 9.2.

Table 9.2
Large and Medium Industries Promoted by IPICOL

Sl. No.	Year	No. of units sanctioned	No. of units gone into production	Project cost (Rs. in crore)	Employment generated
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	By the end of 1994-95	238	227	1194.83	29934
2	1995-96	7	2	4.16	63
3	1996-97	6	6	29.82	476
4	1997-98	13	6	61.07	1187
5	1998-99	4	3	58.40	843
6	1999-00 (p)	10	3	9.30	918
Total		278	253	1357.58	33,421

P: Provisional

Source: Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation Ltd., Bhubaneswar

9.10 IPICOL has received Rs.9.26 crore as loan from the State Government and Rs.20.74 crore from IDBI and SIDBI as refinance assistance during April 1997 to December 1999. It has provided term loan assistance of Rs.21.09 crore and invested Rs.5.50 lakh as equity in new units during 1999-00. It has also disbursed loans of Rs.14.50 crore towards expansion, modernisation and diversification of 5 industrial units and Rs.1.05 crore for rehabilitation of one sick unit during the period. IPICOL is at present providing escort services for a number of new industrial units being set up in the State and closely monitoring the mega projects which are at different stages of implementation. It has also associated in developing the Aluminium Park at Bhubaneswar and Export Promotion Industrial Park at Bhubaneswar.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF ORISSA LIMITED (IDCOL)

9.11 IDCOL was set up in 1962 to set up and promote industrial units for utilisation of natural resources available in the State. The Corporation, since its inception, has set up 14 industrial units in sectors like cement, ferrochrome, pig iron, spun pipe etc. Of the 14 existing industrial units, 3 are operating under direct management of the Corporation, 9 units are under subsidiary management, and 2 units are being run under Joint sector. All these 14 units have generated employment for about 9000 persons and indirect employment for almost an equal number. The value of production of the Corporation increased from Rs 126.07 crore during 1998-99 to Rs 131.97 crore during 1999-00, but it sustained loss to the tune of Rs.36.64 crore due to fall in the prices of finished goods like pig iron and high carbon ferrochrome during the period. IDCOL has exported 13,500 MT of chrome ore valued at Rs 3.35 crore during 1999-00. The ferrochrome and cement plants of IDCOL have obtained ISO-9001 certification during 1998.

9.12 Modernisation and expansion of a furnace of Kalinga Iron Works (KIW), a unit of IDCOL, taken up with an estimated project cost of Rs.23.00 crore has been completed during 1999-00 and operated on experimental basis since October 1999. This expanded project of KIW will increase the annual production capacity of pig iron from 1,10,000 MT to 1,66,000 MT. IDCOL has formed a joint sector company "IDCOL SOFTWARE LTD." with State Electronics Development Corporation and has executed MOU with Microsoft Corporation of India for setting up Microsoft Development Centre, Microsoft Technical Education Centre and Microsoft Valuable Project for engineering student. Besides, it has signed MOU with M/S Company of Computer of India (P) Ltd. for operating in the areas like training, software distribution and implementation, application development, internet service, software exports etc.

ORISSA STATE ELECTRONICS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (OSEDIC)

9.13 Orissa State Electronics Development Corporation Limited was established in the year 1991 for promotion of electronic industries both in the field of hardware and software. By the end of 1999-00, the Corporation has promoted 28 industrial units with total project cost of Rs.197.81 crore. Employment opportunity has been created for 1,782 persons in these units. Out of the total of 28 units, only one unit has been promoted during 1999-00 with total project cost of Rs 1.24 crore and employment generation

for 50 persons. Besides, six new electronic industries are under implementation involving project cost of Rs. 36.05 crore. After completion, these units will provide employment to about 585 persons.

ORISSA INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (IIDCO)

9.14 Orissa Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation was established in 1981 with the objective of creating infrastructure facilities in industrial estates and areas identified for accelerated growth of industries, trade and commerce. IIDCO has so far established 66 industrial estates/areas in the State to facilitate establishment of small scale and ancillary industries. The total turnover of the Corporation during 1999-00 was Rs. 80.06 crore towards infrastructure projects, diversification activities and land acquisition etc. as compared to Rs. 76.88 crore during the previous year. The cumulative profit of the Corporation as on March 31, 2000 was Rs. 9.87 crore. IIDCO has received ISO-9001 certification for its services. ISO-14000 certification for its environmental protection and resource conservation has also been received since September, 1999.

9.15 IIDCO is the nodal agency for identifying and acquiring land for establishment of various industrial projects. During 1999-00, it has developed 3,287 acres of land and allotted to Eastern India Refinery Project at Paradeep, M/S Coca Cola at Khurda and M/S Infosys Technologies Ltd. at Bhubaneswar. Besides, acquisition of 5,502 acres of land for port development at Gopalpur and Dhamara are under progress. Four Growth Centres at Kalinganagar, Chhatrapur, Jharsuguda and Kesinga are being set up with an estimated project cost of Rs. 30.00 crore each. Land acquisition for the Kalinganagar Growth Centre has been completed and that of other three places is under progress. Under Integrated Infrastructure Development Scheme of Govt. of India, three IID centres at Khurda, Paradeep and Rayagada are under implementation with a project cost of Rs. 6.00 crore each. Development work for Khurda IID centre is in progress and master plan for execution of development work for other two centres has been completed. In order to encourage and facilitate growth of export oriented industrial units, IIDCO has developed an area of 205 acres with state-of-the-art infrastructure facilities in Chandaka area with a project cost of Rs. 25.50 crore under Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP) scheme of Govt. of India.

9.16 IIDCO has entered into an agreement with Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Ltd., Mumbai to implement the Bhubaneswar Integrated Road Project under Privatisation Programme. Under the programme, 10 km. of road will be developed with an estimated cost of Rs. 170 crore in two phases. A joint venture company for execution of the work has been formed. State Government has provided approval for project and pre-project

development activities have already been started. The corporation has already constructed a seven storeyed buildings known as Tower 2000 at Mancheswar Industrial Estate. Construction of another 8 storeyed software complex at Bhubaneswar over 3.60 acres with an estimated cost of Rs 36.00 crore is under rapid progress.

AGRICULTURAL PROMOTION AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF ORISSA LTD. (APICOL)

9.17 In pursuance to the Industrial Policy 1996, Agricultural Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (APICOL) was established in March 1996 as a wholly owned Government corporation with a view to strengthening the rural economy by providing financial support for promotion and development of agro-based and food processing industries including commercial agriculture and horticulture activities. By the end of 1998-99, APICOL had promoted 147 agro and food processing industries in the State with an investment of Rs 30.27 crore. These units provided employment for 510 persons. During 1999-00, it had promoted 59 agro and food processing units investing Rs.49.68 crore with employment generation for 590 persons. APICOL has also so far provided Rs 3.98 crore towards incentive in favour of 188 industrial units out of which Rs.1.19 crore was provided in favour of 54 units during 1999-00.

ORISSA STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (OSFC)

9.18 Orissa State Financial Corporation has been providing term loans for establishment of small and medium scale industries in the State since its inception in 1956. It also provides financial assistance for ventures in areas like transport, hotels, nursing homes and clinics, and for acquisition of mining and road construction equipment etc. The Corporation receives financial assistance from the State Government and Central Government and provides soft loans and margin money for rehabilitation of sick industrial units.

9.19 By the end of 1999-00, the Corporation had disbursed loans amounting to Rs 949.20 crore to 25,367 units. During 1999-00, Rs.82.79 crore was provided to 584 units as compared to Rs.46.33 crore in favour of 473 units in the previous year. During 1999-00, the disbursement of loans to no-industry districts and backward districts was 10.63% and 19.34% respectively of the total investment.

9.20 OSFC acts as an agent of the State Government for disbursement of capital investment subsidy and soft loans to eligible industries. During 1998-99, the Corporation has disbursed an amount of Rs.2.24 crore towards subsidy and soft loans as against Rs.5.75 crore in the previous year.

9.21 The performance of OSFC, from 1995-96 to 1998-99 is presented in Tables 9.3 and 9.4

Table 9.3

Capital Investment of Orissa State Financial Corporation

		(Rs in lakh)			
Sl. No.	Type of Investment	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	State investment subsidy	303.00	912.77	574.28	218.22
2	Soft loans		0.15	0.38	6.09
	Total	303.00	912.92	574.66	224.31

P - Provisional

Source - Orissa State Financial Corporation, Cuttack

Table 9.4

OSFC Assistance under Special Schemes

		(Rs. In lakh)					
Sl. No.	Type of assistance	1996-97		1997-98		1998-99 (P)	
		No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Rehabilitation of sick units	2	2.00	3	23.47	1	6.00
2	Modernisation	11	40.00	4	133.78	11	331.57
3	Single window scheme						
a)	Term loan			14	105.98	5	27.83
b)	Working capital			3	63.39	-	107.50
4	Women entrepreneurs	22	125.00	23	127.75	5	10.02
5	Hire purchase	14	321.00	4	219.51	76	382.93
6	National Equity Fund	85	95.00	89	152.35	80	114.28
7	Factoring services	58	2860.00	89	3887.00	89	3623.50
8	Others	784	3367.50	405	4696.26	295	3653.27
	Total	977	6710.50	634	9409.49	562	8256.90

P - Provisional

Source - Orissa State Financial Corporation, Cuttack

ORISSA PISCICULTURE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD (OPDC)

9.22 The two Corporations, namely Orissa Flautine and Chilika Area Development Corporation (OMCAD) and Orissa Fish Feed Development Corporation (OFSDC) were brought under one Corporation namely Orissa Pisciculture Development Corporation Ltd. (OPDC) and are now functioning as two separate divisions under OPDC.

The OMCAD division has launched several projects which include a fish-net manufacturing unit at Mancheswar, supply of fuel to mechanised fishing trawlers from the diesel outlets located at marine fishing bases at Paradeep, Chandipur, Kasafal, Dhamara and Gopalpur, and supply of high speed diesel to deep sea fishing trawlers and vessels from its diesel outlets at Paradeep. The OFSD division produces fish seed for sale to farmers.

9.23 During 1999-00, the OMCAD division has produced 34.25 MT of webtings at the fish-net manufacturing unit at Mancheswar and supplied these to fishermen at reasonable price. It also sold 12,311 kltr of high speed diesel and 27,104 ltr of lubricants to fishermen at subsidised rates. A total of 105.53 quintals of coconut fibre and 142.56 quintals of yarn were produced at the Coconut Industrial Complex, Sakhigopal. OMCAD earned a profit of Rs 4.17 lakh during 1999-00. It has proposed to take up brackish water prawn culture on its land at Jagatjore on joint venture basis. Besides, OMCAD is in the process of establishing two ice plants and cold storages at the fishing harbours at Gopalpur and Dhamara ports for the benefit of fishermen.

ORISSA FILM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (OFDC)

9.24 Orissa Film Development Corporation continues to encourage promotion and development of film related activities along with construction and remodeling of low cost Janata and Rural Cinema Halls in the State. The Corporation extends financial assistance in collaboration with various commercial banks and the National Film Development Corporation. By the end of 1998-99, the Corporation had invested a sum of Rs. 87.25 lakh for renovation/remodeling of 79 cinema halls, provided subsidy of Rs.311.73 lakh to 244 Oriya films and extended term/soft loans amounting to Rs.351.43 lakh in favour of film producers for production of 120 Oriya feature films. During 1999-00, it has extended loan amounting to Rs.6.00 Lakh for renovation & remodeling of 2 existing cinema halls, subsidised 10 Oriya feature films by providing subsidy of Rs 26.97 lakh and provided loan amounting to Rs 12.00 lakh in favour of 3 films.

9.25 The Corporation has established a sophisticated studio complex at Bhubaneswar in order to provide infrastructure facilities for production of films. This complex has capacity for production of 16 mm, 35mm, cinema scope and video films.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES (SSI)

9.26 Development of small scale industries has been emphasised in the Industrial Policy 1996. In the new organisational and structural set up, the District Industries Centres (DICs) will operate as nodal agencies for development of small scale industries and for recommending grant of various incentives. Government have taken steps to establish DICs in all the newly created districts and Collectors have been delegated with the power to allocate land upto five acres and to ensure supply of power, water etc. through coordination with different agencies.

9.27 During the year 1999-00, 3,473 small scale industrial units were set up in the State with an investment of Rs.162.94 crore and employment opportunities for 18,608 persons as against 3,184 small scale units with an investment of Rs.190.06 crore and generation of employment for 16,776 persons during 1998-99. The position in regard to small scale units set up in Orissa is presented in Table 9.5.

Table 9.5
Small Scale Industries in Orissa

Sl. No.	Year	No. of small scale units set-up	Investment (Rs. in crore)	Employment generated (number of persons)
1	2	3	4	5
1	By the end of 1994-95	47,104	729.58	3,36,781
2	1995-96	2,507	74.82	13,019
3	1996-97	3,098	104.53	15,629
4	1997-98	3,186	134.09	16,716
5	1998-99	3,184	190.06	16,776
6	1999-00	3,473	162.94	18,608
Total		62,552	1,396.02	4,17,529

Source: Directorate of Industries, Orissa, Cuttack.

PRIME MINISTER'S ROZGAR YOJANA (PMRY)

9.28 The PMRY launched on 2nd October 1993 was originally targeted to provide self-employment opportunities to educated unemployed youths in urban areas only. From 1994-95, the scheme has been extended to rural areas also. Youths in the age group of 18 to 35 years with requisite educational qualification and having annual family income of

Rs.24,000 or less are eligible to avail loan assistance upto Rs 1.00 lakh. The beneficiaries are required to invest 5% of the project cost as margin money and can get subsidy to the tune of 15% of the project cost. By the end of 1997-98 since inception, loans amounting to Rs.150.51 crore were disbursed to 24,443 beneficiaries under PMRY. During 1998-99, PMRY loan amounting Rs.67.10 crore was sanctioned in favour of 8,850 beneficiaries, of which Rs.45.61 crore was disbursed to 7,133 beneficiaries. During 1999-00, the target was fixed to cover 12,150 beneficiaries for the state against which Rs.72.62 crore in favour of 9,781 beneficiaries was sanctioned and Rs.6.02 crore was disbursed to 1,099 persons by 31.03.2000. The disbursement of PMRY loan for 1999-00 has been extended to 31.12.2000.

ANCILLARY AND DOWNSTREAM INDUSTRIES

9.29 The Directorate of Industries co-ordinates with large and medium industrial units like Rourkela Steel Plant, National Aluminium Company, Paradeep Phosphate Limited, Mahanadi Coalfields Limited and Larsen and Toubro etc. to obtain ancillary status or registered manufacturer/supplier status for small and medium scale industries. Rourkela Steel Plant has ancillarised 25 small scale units and National Aluminium Company and Mahanadi Coalfields Limited have given ancillary status to 27 and 55 units respectively. The Directorate also establishes linkages with large and medium scale industries for development of downstream industries by utilising the finished goods and waste products of the mother plants.

9.30 As per provisions of the Industrial Policy 1996, capital investment subsidy to the tune of Rs.20.79 crore has been sanctioned to 512 SSI units during 1995-96 to 1998-99. During 1999-00 (upto December 1999) such subsidy amounting to Rs.2.51 crore was sanctioned in favour of 25 units. Sales tax exemption has been granted in favour of 1,100 units, electricity duty exemption has been granted to 57 industrial units engaged in commercial production and octroi tax exemption has been granted to 119 units during 1999-00 (up to December 1999) by way of incentives.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

9.31 The Industrial Policy 1996 envisages a series of measures to improve the stock of technical manpower and upgrade the skills of local entrepreneurs. It is proposed to establish a Technical University in the State for maintaining and improving the standards of technical education.

9.32 Four Government Engineering Colleges, two University Engineering Colleges and 23 private Engineering Colleges are functioning in the State with a total intake capacity of 6,189 students. Diploma courses are being conducted through 13 Government Engineering Schools/ Polytechnics (of which four are exclusively meant for women) and 12 private Engineering Schools/Polytechnics with total intake capacity of 3,775 students. Craftsmanship training is being imparted in 38 disciplines through 23 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) / ITCs with intake capacity of 6,124 students. Besides, 108 ITIs under private management are functioning in the State whose sanctioned strength is 10,220.

EXPORT PROMOTION AND MARKETING

9.33 Directorate of Export Promotion and Marketing plays a vital role in rendering marketing assistance through quality control, and registration and approval of rate contracts of small scale units for sale of their products to different Government, quasi Government and other agencies. It also provides marketing support to eligible exporting units. By the end of 1999-00, the Directorate has registered 1,913 small scale units and concluded rate contracts in respect of 1,112 store items. During 1999-00, 719 technical inspections were conducted and 16,197 samples were tested by the Directorate in its six testing laboratories. An amount of Rs.16.00 lakh was collected towards testing fee. An Export Promotion Industrial Park at Bhubaneswar has been sanctioned by Government of India with a project cost of Rs.25.50 crore including land cost of Rs.10.25 crore for development of export activities. 155 export oriented industries are proposed to be located in the park which will boost the export performance of the State.

ORISSA SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION (OSIC)

9.34 Orissa Small Industries Corporation was established in 1972 as a nodal promotional agency for small scale industrial units in the State. The Corporation has been extending marketing support, financial assistance for purchase of raw materials, sub-contracting exchange, and factoring services to small scale units. The Corporation also administers certain incentives under the Industrial Policy, 1996. During 1999-00, the Corporation has supplied 44,778 MT of raw materials to small scale units valued at Rs.124.30 crore through its 13 raw material depots as against 68,614 MT raw materials worth Rs.118.94 crore supplied in the previous year. The achievement of the Corporation during 1998-99 and 1999-00 has been presented in Table 9.6.

Table 9.6
Activities of OSIC

(Quantity in MT , Value Rs. in lakh)

Sl No	Scheme	Achievement			
		1998-99		1999-00(P)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Raw materials supplied	68,614	11,894.00	44,778	12,430.00
2	Factoring services	-	1,387.96		1,819.91
3	Photo-identity cards	-	33.03		40.93
4	Export activities	-	2.37		1.57
5	Sub-contracting exchange	-	68.82		213.34
	Total	68,614	13,386.18	44,778	14,505.75

P : Provisional

Source : Orissa Small Industries Corporation, Cuttack.

9.35 OSIC also acts as the nodal agency for operating various assistance schemes of the State Government to the SSI sector. It provides sales tax loans, subsidy for project feasibility study, technical know how fee, ISI certification subsidy etc. to small scale units. During 1992-97, the Corporation has disbursed assistance to the tune of Rs.122.06 lakh in favour of 172 SSI units. During the period 1997-98 to 1998-99, it has provided assistance amounting to Rs.3.22 lakh in favour of 9 SSI units. Under sub-contracting exchange activities, the Corporation secures large construction work orders from the private sector and public sector undertakings like NALCO, RSP and Railways etc. and executes these through small scale units. During 1999-00, it has executed construction work valued at Rs. 213.34 lakh as against Rs.68.82 lakh during the previous year.

HANDICRAFT AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

9.36 Orissa is known for its excellence in silver filigree, applique, stone carving, brass and bell-metal goods, horn carving, terracotta and patta painting etc. The Directorate of Handicrafts and Cottage Industries provides administrative, managerial and financial support for promotion, revival and diversification of these traditional industries through various schemes. During 1999-00, 18,310 cottage industries have been set up in the State with an investment of Rs.2,955.94 lakh for providing employment to 32,782 persons. Data on the growth of cottage industries in the State over the years is presented in Table 9.7.

Table 9.2
Growth of Cottage Industries in Orissa

Sl No.	Year	No. of units established	Investment (Rs. in lakh)	Employment generated (number of persons)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	By the end of 1994-95	13,06,623	34,445.20	22,60,429
2.	1995-96	48,161	3,616.86	91,484
3.	1996-97	41,478	3,925.68	76,516
4.	1997-98	45,602	4,886.16	82,941
9.	1998-99	50,607	5,869.00	92,822
10.	1999-00(P)	18,310	2,955.94	32,782

P Provisional

Source : Directorate of Handicrafts and Cottage Industries, Bhubaneswar

9.37 At present 266 Handicrafts Co-operative Societies with a membership of 19,705 are actively functioning in the State. These societies provided employment to 6,285 artisans and produced handicraft articles worth Rs 383.08 lakh during 1999-00 as against Rs.636.97 lakh in the previous year. The value of production of handicraft goods declined by 39.86% during 1999-00 over 1998-99.

9.38 In order to strengthen the artisan base of enterprises in the handicrafts sector, 26 Handicraft Training Centers are functioning in different districts of the State. During 1999-00, 354 persons were trained in these centers. A woolen carpet weaving training programme is being conducted in collaboration with an Export House in 24 centres with facilities to train 1,320 persons per batch. During 1999-00, 870 persons have been trained in these training centres.

9.39 The Orissa State Co-operative Handicrafts Corporation is engaged in strengthening the production base, enlarging marketing opportunities, encouraging exporters, and introducing new design and technology in the handicrafts sector. The Corporation provides assistance to Primary Handicrafts Co-operative Societies, voluntary organisations and individual artisans for improving the marketability of their products. The Corporation procures a wide variety of handicraft products and markets these both inside and outside the country. The Corporation extends benefits to artisans through its Common Facility Service Centre at Mancheswar. A Craft Development Centre at Jaypore is being run

Financial Corporation, Board of Secondary Education, Directorate of Employment, Welfare Department, Parliamentary Affairs Department, College of Accountancy and Management etc.

9.60 By the end of 1999-00, 41 software exporting units including majors like Infosys and Satyam have started operations and many more such units are expected to come up in the near future. Infosys has achieved an export turn over of Rs 4976 lakh by September'99 and has generated employment for 414 IT professionals. It has plans to expand operations to provide employment to another 1,000 persons over the next three years. Satyam Computers has already recruited 70 persons and has started work from its own premises at Bhubaneswar. A US software company is setting up an industrial park namely Bhubaneswar Electronics and Software Technology (BEST) Park over an area of 250 acres at Bhubaneswar for high-tech software and electronics industries. Besides, an off-shore campus of a top ranking U.S. University is likely to be set-up at Bhubaneswar which would offer M.S. course in Computer Science and Software Engineering.

PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES (PSEs)

9.61 There are 35 Public Sector Enterprises, registered under the Companies Act or created under special Acts of the State Government, in the State. The total investment in these PSEs as on 31.03.2000 in the form of share capital and term loan was Rs.1696.46 crore and Rs.5958.31 crore of which the State Government's share capital and loan was Rs.1630.62 crore and Rs.2148.16 crore respectively. During 1999-00, an amount of Rs.154.00 crore has been realised by the State Government from PSEs towards outstanding loans and advances.

9.62 Government is according top priority to reform public enterprises and to improve their performance in view of the changed economic scenario in the country. The measures being considered by the State Government in this regard include disinvestment, financial restructuring, and implementation of voluntary retirement schemes for the employees of PSEs. Accordingly the State Government have constituted a Public and Co-operative Enterprises Restructuring Committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to consider the restructuring proposals of PSEs such as disinvestment, closure, privatization, rehabilitation etc. Department for International Development (DFID) has sanctioned Rs.86.65 crore for implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) for reduction in the number of employees and is also providing high level technical support under DFID funded Public Enterprise Reform Programme.



9.56 Excellent data communication facilities are in the process of being established for use of IT companies. The Software Technology Park of India (STPI) at Bhubaneswar has set up a 2 mbps satellite earth station to provide high speed data links with foreign countries. Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. will soon provide international gateway services from Bhubaneswar. Dedicated 64 kbps and higher band width connections would be made available to bulk users. Department of Telecommunications has commissioned Internet Access Services (IAS) at Bhubaneswar recently. Internet services are available to export oriented IT companies and educational and research institutions at competitive rates through STPI, Bhubaneswar. Private internet service providers are being granted licenses to start operations.

9.57 The State Government have decided to set up an Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) at Bhubaneswar. The Institute would conduct research and offer short-term courses in different IT areas. Other initiatives in the field of IT education are also being undertaken.

9.58 Orissa Computer Applications Centre (OCAC) was established by the State Government in 1995 as a science society under the control of Science and Technology Department which subsequently came under the control of Industry Department from July, 1998. The main activities of the centre are to develop, coordinate and supervise all activities relating to information technology including software and computer communication. During 1999-00, OCAC has organised educational training programmes in respect of DOEACC courses, Auto CAD (Civil) course and Internet and Java Programming. Besides, professional courses on office automation, CADD ORACLE, Networking and Internet, AOTS certified Technical Japanese Language training, training of teachers of Govt. colleges on B.Sc (Hons.) curriculum and DAS probationer on office automation were also undertaken. MOUs have been signed by OCAC with ERNET India for extending ERNET transit node facility by the DOE for another year and with ORACLE, India making OCAC an on line ORACLE solution development partner.

9.59 OCAC has developed a spell checker for Oriya in collaboration with CDAC, Pune. Systems studies were taken-up during 1999-00 for S.C.B. Medical College, Nilachala Ispat Nigam, Orissa Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bureau of Text Book Publication and Printing, Orissa State Housing Board, Hotel Management Institute etc. Consultancy services for computer infrastructure development and project development were undertaken by OCAC during 1999-00 in respect of a number of organisations such as GRID Corporation of Orissa, Orissa Textile Mills, Institute of Life Sciences, Directorate of Family Welfare, Orissa State

HOTEL INDUSTRY

9.54 Development of hotel industry is essential for growth of tourism. The hotel industry in Orissa has been making a steady progress in recent years. At the end of 1999, there were 733 hotels with 14,939 rooms and 28,223 beds in comparison to 694 hotels with 14,207 rooms and 26,946 beds at the end of 1998. Of these 733 hotels, 64 were top category with 2,301 rooms and 4,681 beds, 160 of middle category with 4,012 rooms and 8,298 beds, and 509 of low category with 8,626 rooms and 15,244 beds.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT)

9.55 The State Government have recognised IT (both hardware and software) as a priority industry and special incentives have been provided for this sector in the industrial Policy 1996. The Orissa State Electronics Development Corporation (OSEDC) is the nodal agency and single point contact forum for IT industries. Government have recently announced the Information Technology Policy 1998. The main objectives of IT Policy 1998 are to

- i. Accord primacy to the growth of IT industry in the State.
- ii. Accelerate the use of information technology at the Government level to provide better and expeditious service to people.
- iii. Improve productivity and efficiency of Government service by hastening the process of decision making at Government level and providing an efficient and transparent tool for monitoring implementation of various Government support programmes.
- iv. Use IT as an important tool to increase employment potential for the educated unemployed.
- v. Enable the State to emerge as a destination of choice for IT industry.
- vi. Enhance domestic and export earning in the software and hardware areas of IT industry.
- vii. Encourage and accelerate the use of IT in schools, colleges and educational institutions so as to prepare the youth for employment both inside and outside the country.
- viii. Provide an administrative frame work for quick clearance of IT proposals by the Government and regulatory authorities.

9.52 The Tourism Department maintains 15 accommodation units comprising of 10 Panthasalas, 3 Pan Niwases, 2 Panthikas and one Aranya Niwas. In addition, the Orissa Tourism Development Corporation operates 12 Pantha Niwases, one Aranya Niwas, 4 transport units and a restaurant.

9.53 During 1999-00, work in augmenting the tourist infrastructure through activities like construction/improvement of Panthasalas, construction of way-side amenities centres, refurbishment of temples, provision of public conveniences, landscaping at different tourist centres was taken up. The tourism Department organised and celebrated in a number of festivals such as Konark Festival, Puri Beach Festival, Folk Dance Festival at Sambalpur, and tribal festivals at different districts. The department participated in various tourism fairs at national and international level. The boat race in Chilka lake was revived. Government of India have sanctioned funds for construction of Tourist Reception Centres at Rourkela, Paralakhemundi and Dhenkanal and for development of Chandrabhaga beach on priority basis. During 1999-00 an amount of Rs 48.76 lakh was provided for development of tourist infrastructure at different tourism projects in the State.

Table 9.8

Tourist Arrivals and Earnings from Tourism in Orissa

(Rs in lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Tourist arrivals			Estimated inflow of money through tourist expenditure		
		Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1995	1360267	28201	1388468	13976.14	881.83	14857.97
2	1996	1401126	34303	1435429	15113.00	1126.00	16239.00
3	1997	1431334	35081	1466415	16498.00	1231.00	17729.00
4	1998	1462127	33101	1495228	48964.00	3926.00	52890.00
5	1999(P)	1324529	29758	1350287	44356.00	3055.00	47411.00

P - Provisional

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

SALT INDUSTRIES

9.49 The salt production in the State does not fully meet the requirement of edible salt in the State. The four salt co-operative societies in the State produced 26,438 MT of salt during 1999-00. Eight iodised salt plants have also been established in the State in which 96,000 MT of salt was iodised during the year.

TOURISM

9.50 Orissa has vast potential for development of tourism which has remained largely untapped. The State Government have formulated the Orissa Tourism Policy 1997 with the following objectives.

- i) Optimum harnessing of the resources to attract the maximum number of domestic and foreign tourists with increased average duration of their sojourn in Orissa,
- ii) Development of tourism-related industries which would provide increased employment opportunities,
- iii) Promotion of the rich handicrafts and handlooms of Orissa through tourism,
- iv) Promotion of the natural grandeur and cultural heritage of Orissa through tourism,
- v) Promotion of cross-cultural interaction, socio-cultural amity, and economic development through tourism and through involvement of the private sector, autonomous bodies, local authorities, and the people at large in promotion of tourism.

9.51 The growth of tourism is measured in terms of number of tourist arrivals. The arrival of tourists in the State during 1999 was reported to be 13,50,287 of which 25,758 were foreign tourists. The arrival of foreign tourist to the state is decreasing continuously for the last 2 years. The growth of tourist traffic and estimated flow of income from tourism in the State has been presented in Table 9.8. During 1995-99, the total tourist arrival in the State has decreased by 2.75%. Arrival of both foreign tourists and domestic tourists has declined which can be attributable mostly to the super cyclone of October 1999.

iii. Eri

9.46 Eri culture has been promoted as a subsidiary occupation in the undivided districts of Cuttack, Sundargarh, Kalahandi, Phulbani, Keonjhar, Sambalpur and Koraput. During 1999-00, eri-culture operation was done over an area of 500 acres. 35,000 DFLs were supplied to the rearers and 900 Kgs of yarn was produced with employment generation for 7,160 persons.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

9.47 Khadi and village industries are being promoted in the State by the Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board with financial support from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Assistance is provided in the shape of grants and loans to the beneficiaries through co-operative societies operating at the block level. Out of 95 schemes approved under Khadi and Village Industries Programme for assistance, 51 schemes are being implemented in the State. At present, out of 5,317 Cooperative Societies in the State, 1,252 co-operative societies/institutions are functioning under the fold of khadi and village industries including one block level Artisan Industrial Multipurpose Co-operative Society in each block. These institutions monitor schemes under Khadi and Village Industries Programme such as bee keeping, carpentry, blacksmithy, pottery, manufacture of palm gur, leather goods, cane, bamboo goods, bell metal goods, and polyvastra etc. During 1999-00, goods worth Rs.3548.46 lakh were produced by these societies with provision of employment to 1,00,805 persons. The value of production was Rs 5304.69 lakh in the previous year.

COIR INDUSTRIES

9.48 Orissa Co-operative Coir Corporation is the apex co-operative organisation in the State dealing with marketing of coir and coir products produced by societies/individuals and its own production units. The production and sale of coir and coir products by the Corporation during 1999-00 upto December'99 was Rs.8.67 lakh and Rs 13.81 lakh respectively. Five Regional Coir Training and Development Centres are functioning in the State with capacity to train 100 artisans annually. The Corporation has ventured to establish a Rubberised Coir Unit at a project cost of Rs 4.17 crore with financial assistance from the National Coir Development Corporation (NCDC).

not been completed. A modern ginning and processing unit has been established at Kesinga. The Orissa State Co-operative Spinning Mills Federation has also set up a Central Cotton Yarn Testing Laboratory at Bhubaneswar. During 1999-00, all the mills under the co-operative sector except Jagannath Spinning Mill, Nuapatna were running on conversion basis. The co-operative mills produced 2,965 MT of yarn during 1999-00 and received Rs 76.87 lakh towards conversion charges. Since these mills are not able to meet their operating expenses and the losses are mounting, it has been decided to privatise them.

(f) Sericulture

9.43 Sericulture industry deals with tassar, mulberry and eri and provides avenues for rural employment and income generation. Orissa State Tassar and Silk Co-operative Society is the apex body for providing financial assistance and working capital to primary societies. It also provides various services to cocoon producers and weavers, and marketing support for tassar, mulberry and eri fabrics.

i. Tassar

9.44 For the development of tassar products, 62 Primary Tassar Rearers' Co-operative Societies are functioning in the State under their apex society, the Orissa Tassar and Silk Co-operative Society. During 1999-00, 6.16 lakh tassar worms were supplied to rearers and 17.42 MT of tassar yarn has been produced providing employment to 42,257 persons. Rearers from 1,110 villages in the State are now actively involved in tassar rearing activities covering an area of 6,830 hectares. The production of tassar yarn during 1999-00 has decreased by 46.4% as compared to 1998-99.

ii. Mulberry

9.45 Mulberry plantation and silkworm rearing have been taken up on a large scale in 23 blocks of the State. A total of 2,587 acre of land has been brought under mulberry culture involving 2,222 farmers in 39 Rearers' Co-operative Societies during 1999-00. For development of mulberry sericulture, two pilot projects namely Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project and National Sericulture Project are operating in the State. During 1999-00, 4.54 MT of mulberry yarn was produced with employment of 20,025 persons. A cold storage for preservation of mulberry eggs has been set up at Chandragiri and Mulberry rearing has also been introduced in 4 Mulberry Rearing Cooperative Societies as a preliminary venture to impart training.

by the Corporation for providing a package of services to a cluster of craftsmen under a single umbrella for development of handicrafts. The Corporation is implementing the Woolen Carpet Weaving Training Scheme through its four training centres at Banarpal, Kendrapara, Kakatpur and Gabkund. A total of 240 persons have so far been trained in these institutions. During 1999-00, the total procurement and sale of handicrafts and art-textile products by the Corporation was to the tune of Rs 127.91 lakhs and Rs 196.84 lakh respectively. During 1989-99, the Corporation has exported handicraft and art-textile goods worth Rs.28.76 lakh to countries like Germany, Australia and France.

TEXTILE AND HANDLOOM INDUSTRIES

a. Handloom

9.40 A number of State Plan, Central Plan and Centrally Sponsored Plan schemes are being implemented for extending support to this sector. Under the Project Package Scheme an amount of Rs.63.56 lakh has been invested during 1999-00 for construction of 668 worksheds, 9 godowns, modernisation of 86 looms, electrification of 167 looms and supply of accessories to 924 weavers. Under Integrated Handloom Village Development Scheme, 68 worksheds and 2 godowns were constructed, 133 looms were electrified and accessories were supplied to 100 weavers during 1999-00 with an expenditure of Rs.11.33 lakh. An amount of Rs. 317.76 lakh has been provided towards market development in 1999-00 under a Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme. Besides Rs.2.00 lakh and Rs 88.54 lakh has been spent under Group Insurance Scheme and Workshed-cum-Housing scheme respectively during 1999-00.

b. Power looms

9.41 Presently, there are 1200 powerlooms in the co-operative sector and 3000 power looms outside the co-operative sector in the State. Due to lack of managerial ability and shortage of working capital, power looms under the cooperative sector have stopped functioning. Government have decided in principle to privatise these power loom units.

c. Spinning mills

9.42 There are 12 spinning mills in the State of which 7 mills are operating in the co-operative sector, 3 mills under the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa, Limited (IDCOL) and one each under Orissa State Textile Corporation and National Textile Corporation. The spinning mills under Cooperative Field were set up with a project cost of Rs 78.33 crore and provided employment for 7003 persons. Construction of Konark Cotton Co-operative Spinning Mill, Kesinga, one of the greatest mills in the co-operative sector, has

CHAPTER 10

MINERAL RESOURCES

10.01 Orissa is endowed with rich mineral wealth. According to the all India Mineral Resources Estimates as on 01.04.1995, the deposits of chromite, nickel, cobalt, bauxite, iron-ore and coal in Orissa were nearly 98.4%, 95.1%, 77.5%, 52.7%, 33.4% and 23.6% respectively of the total deposits in India as indicated in Table 10.1. Other minerals like china clay, fire clay, lime stone, quartz, precious and semi-precious stones, copper, manganese, graphite, titanium, vanadium etc. are also available in the State.

Table 10.1

Mineral Reserves in Orissa and India

(in million tonne)

Sl No	Name of the Mineral / ore	ORISSA		INDIA		Percentage of reserve in Orissa to reserve in India
		Reserve as assessed in 1994-95	Production in 1994-95	Reserve as assessed in 1994-95	Production in 1994-95	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Iron ore	4200.16	8.01	12569.71	64.51	33.41
2	Chromite	183.00*	1.12	186.00*	1.14	98.39
3	Coal	46527.00	27.57	196891.87	257.77	23.63
4	Bauxite	1554.69	2.15	2952.55	4.90	52.66
5	Lime stone	1608.71	2.23	99436.55	93.21	1.62
6	Dolomite	889.18	1.42	5828.03	3.38	15.26
7	Fire clay	178.22	0.10	671.91	0.43	26.52
8	China clay	311.16	0.01	1797.92	0.73	17.31
9	Nickel	174.48	-	183.48	-	95.09
10	Quartzite	25.72	0.07	441.65	0.27	5.82
11	Vanadium	4.01	-	13.50	-	29.70
12	Manganese	118.76	0.58	408.19	1.68	29.09
13	Cobalt	30.91	-	39.91	-	77.45
14	Graphite	2.18	0.08	12.93	0.10	16.86
15	Titanium	42.05	-	145.39	-	28.92
16	Garnet	15.44	-	102.95	0.07	15.00
17	Sillimanite	18.06	-	57.86	-	31.21
18	Zircon	1.20	-	2.11	-	56.87
19	Lead	2.49	0.09	228.52	0.50	1.09
20	Copper	4.61	-	584.02	4.77	0.82

* Chromite reserve relates to 1991-92.

Source : Col. 3 and 5 : National Mineral Inventory as on 01.04.95 (Published in Jan.2000)

Col.4 : Directorate of Mines, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

Col.6 : Indian Mineral Year Book, 1997.

10.02 The total production of minerals and ores in the State during 1999-00 was 644.8 lakh tonnes valued at Rs 2605.05 crore, as against the production of 634.3 lakh tonnes valued at Rs 2365.56 crore in 1998-99, registering an increase of 1.66% in quantity and 10.12% in value. Table 10.2 indicates the trend in total mineral production in the State and its value from 1995-96 to 1999-00.

Table 10.2

Production and Value of Minerals/Ores in Orissa.

Sl. No	Year	Production (in lakh tonne)	Percentage increase over previous year	Value (Rs. in crore)	Percentage increase over previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1995-96	511.2	16.55	1634.03	25.63
2	1996-97	569.1	11.33	1791.33	9.63
3	1997-98	628.1	10.37	2148.96	19.96
4	1998-99	634.3	0.99	2365.56	10.08
5	1999-00 (P)	644.8	1.66	2605.05	10.12

Source: Directorate of Mines Orissa, Bhubaneswar

10.03 Production figures of some important minerals and ores in the State from 1995-96 to 1999-00 are given in Table 10.3. The table shows that the production of minerals and ores in the State has increased by 26.13% between 1995-96 and 1999-00. The production of coal and metallic minerals has increased by 33.31% and 22.03% respectively while that of non-metallic minerals has decreased by 14.52% over this period. However, the total production has shown a rising trend without exception during the period 1995-96 and 1999-00 with 1995-96 as the best year which recorded an increase of 16.55% over the previous year's production.

Table 10.3

Production of Minerals in Orissa from 1995-96 to 1999-00

(lakh tonne)

Mineral/Ore	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6
A Fuel					
i) Coal	326.6	371.5	423.4	434.7	435.4
Total (A)	326.6	371.5	423.4	434.7	435.4
	(18.46)	(13.75)	(13.97)	(2.67)	(0.16)
B Metallic					
i) Bauxite	24.2	25.7	26.7	28.2	28.8
ii) Chromite	16.5	13.6	14.1	13.2	16.9
iii) Iron-ore	93.3	113.2	123.6	116.7	120.5
iv) Manganese	6.3	6.9	4.9	5.4	5.3
v) Lead Ore	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
Total (B)	141.2	160.2	170.2	164.4	172.3
	(18.16)	(13.46)	(6.24)	(-3.41)	(4.81)
C Non-Metallic					
i) China clay	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
ii) Dolomite	13.5	11.7	9.5	9.6	11.0
iii) Fire clay	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6
iv) Graphite	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.9
v) Mineral sands	-	1.0	1.3	2.1	2.0
vi) Lime Stone	23.8	19.0	19.2	18.2	18.5
vii) Pyro phyllite	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
viii) Quartz	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.5
ix) Quartzite	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4
x) Other minerals	2.4	1.7	1.8	2.7	2.6
Total (C)	43.4	37.4	34.6	35.2	37.1
		(-13.82)	(-7.78)	(2.03)	(5.40)
Grand total	511.2	569.1	628.1	634.3	644.8
(A+B+C)	(16.55)	(11.33)	(10.37)	(0.99)	(1.66)

P Provisional

N.B. . Figures in brackets indicate percentage change over previous year.

Source : Directorate of Mines, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

10.04 Several mineral based industries have been set up in Orissa which include Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP) aluminium plants by INDAI and National Aluminium Company (NALCO), three charge chrome plants at Brahmanipal, Bhadrak and Choudwar by Orissa Mining Corporation (OMC), Ferro Alloys Corporation (FACOR) and Indian Charge Chrome Ltd. (ICCL) respectively. At Theruvalli in Rayagada district, Indian Metal and Ferro Alloys (IMFA) has set up a plant for production of charge chrome/ferro chrome. The other important mineral based industries established include two sponge iron plants in Keonjhar district, a refractory in Dhenkanal district and mineral sands separation and synthetic rutile plants of Indian Rare Earth Ltd. at Chhatrapur in Ganjam district. Several cement plants have been set up in the State and three coal based thermal power plants have been set up at Talcher, Kaniha and Banharpalli. In addition, NALCO, RSP, ICCL, INDAI etc. have set up their own coal based captive power plants.

VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED

10.05 The value of minerals and ores produced in the State during 1998-99 was Rs.2365.56 crore constituting 5.84% of the total value of production in the country as against 13.85% in Madhya Pradesh, 12.54% in Bihar, 7.31% in Gujarat, 6.44% in Andhra Pradesh, 5.77% in Maharastra (Annexure 10.1). The value of minerals and ores produced in the State has increased from Rs.1634.03 crore during 1995-96 to Rs.2605.05 crore in 1999-00 registering an increase of 59.42%. Out of the total value of production during 1999-00, the share of coal, metallic and non-metallic minerals is 66.39%, 28.33% and 5.28% respectively. Table 10.4 indicates the value of fuel (coal), metallic and non-metallic minerals produced in the State from 1995-96 to 1999-00. It is observed that the value of minerals produced in Orissa is on the increase from 1995-96 to 1999-00.

Table 10.4

Value of Minerals Produced in Orissa

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Fuel	Metallic	Non-metallic	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1995-96	932.99	635.18	65.86	1634.03
2	1996-97	1072.28	631.68	87.37	1791.33
3	1997-98	1368.47	672.77	107.77	2148.96
4	1998-99	1591.43	643.24	130.89	2365.56
5	1999-00 (P)	1729.39	738.11	137.55	2605.05

P - Provisional

Source: Directorate of Mines, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

MINERAL EXPORTS

10.06 During 1999-00, 18.25 lakh tonne of minerals and ores valued at Rs 425.89 crore were exported from the State as against 11.65 lakh tonne valued at Rs 258.58 crore in 1998-99 registering an increase of 56.65% in terms of quantity and 64.70% in terms of value of exports. Mineral wise export figures from 1995-96 to 1999-00 are given in Table 10.5. The table shows that the quantity of chromite and ilmenite exported has increased over the years from 1995-96 to 1999-00. The export of chromite & ilmenite has registered an increase of 75.98% and 35.09% in 1999-00 over 1998-99. But export of iron ore from Orissa showed a decreasing trend from 1995-96 to 1998-1999. The decrease in the export of iron was due to slump in the international market. Also the international market for iron ore and other minerals has become more competitive in recent years. However, export of iron ore in 1999-00 has increased by 49.25% over 1998-99. During this period iron ore was exported to countries like Japan, China, Malaysia and Chromite to China through Paradeep port. Ilmenite was exported to Canada, South Korea and Malaysia through Gopalpur port.

Table 10.5

Export of Minerals/Ores from Orissa

(Quantity - in lakh tonne)

(Value - Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Items	1995-96		1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-00(P)	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Chromite	2.98	110.55	3.00	142.68	3.09	128.79	3.83	177.50	6.74	294.07
2	Iron Ore	15.82	90.78	10.91	68.56	9.54	61.39	6.68	45.68	9.97	82.08
3	Ilmenite	0.33	8.15	1.10	22.71	1.45	33.91	1.14	35.40	1.54	49.74
	Total	19.13	209.48	15.01	233.95	14.08	224.09	11.65	258.58	18.25	425.89

P Provisional

Source: Directorate of Mines, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

10.07 Iron ore is abundantly available in the districts of Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Keonjhar and Jajpur. As assessed upto 1999-00, total reserve of iron ore in these districts is estimated at 3567 million tonne. Similarly, the total reserve of chromite ore is of the order of 183 million tonne and of manganese of the order of 50 million tonne. While chromite is mostly available in Jajpur, Dhenkanal and Keonjhar districts, manganese is mostly available in Sundargarh and Keonjhar districts. Dolomite is available only in the district of Sundargarh with estimated reserve of 434 million tonne.

10.08 There are two major coal bearing areas in the State which are currently being exploited namely Talcher and the Ib Valley. The total reserve of coal in these areas is estimated to be 49406 million tonne. Table 10.6 shows district wise figures of exploitation and value of major minerals in Orissa for the year 1999-00.

Table 10.6

District-wise Exploitation and Value of Major Minerals in Orissa, during 1999-00

(Quantity - lakh tonne)
(Value - Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	District	Chromite		Coal		Dolomite		Iron ore		Manganese ore		Bauxite	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Angul	-	-	298.13	1112.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Dhenkanal	0.40	6.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Jajpur	15.50	316.34	-	-	-	-	3.01	5.73	-	-	-	-
4	Jharsuguda	-	-	130.40	585.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Keonjhar	1.03	20.22	-	-	-	-	84.68	180.85	3.81	47.18	-	-
6	Mayurbhanj	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	4.12	-	-	-	-
7	Sundargarh	-	-	4.91	1.50	11.01	5.21	0.19	89.08	1.01	12.60	0.50	1.06
8	Koraput	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.2	46.84
	TOTAL	16.93	342.86	435.44	1729.39	11.01	25.72	120.53	286.78	5.26	49.82	28.78	47.90

Source: Directorate of Mines, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

10.09 Table 10.6 shows that about 91.55% of chromite is mined from Jajpur district and the balance 8.45% from Keonjhar and Dhenkanal districts. Coal is largely available in Angul district (68.47%) and the balance (31.53%) is in Jharsuguda and Sundargarh districts. Similarly, manganese ore is largely available in Keonjhar district (72.43%) followed by Sundargarh (27.57%). Iron ore is largely available in Keonjhar district (70.25%) followed by Sundargarh (25.88%), Jajpur (2.50%) and Mayurbhanj (1.37%). Dolomite is exclusively available in Sundargarh district.

REVENUE FROM MINERAL RESOURCES

10.10 Mining revenue and cess collected during the year 1999-00 stood at Rs 320.46 crore as against Rs 315.96 crore in 1998-99 registering a marginal increase of 1.42%. Table 10.7 shows the trend of revenue receipts from mining sector over the period from 1995-96 to 1999-00. The table shows that the collection of mining royalty and other revenue from minerals, except for the marginal decline registered in 1998-99, has been increasing steadily. The mining sector is an important source of revenue for the State, but its proportion to the total own non-tax revenue of the State has decreased from 59.23% in 1997-98 to 49.08% in 1998-99 and further decreased to 36.21% in 1999-00.

Table 10.7

Revenue Receipt from Mining Sector and Total Own Non-Tax Revenue of Orissa.

Year	Revenue receipts			Total non-tax revenue of the State	Percentage of col 4 to col.5
	Cess on mining royalties	Mining royalties and other revenue from minerals	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1995-96	11.05	241.26	256.31	628.20	40.16
1996-97	4.20	269.39	273.59	481.80	56.78
1997-98	3.19	317.15	320.34	540.80	59.23
1998-99	1.91	314.05	315.96	643.70	49.08
1999-00 (P)	0.38	320.08	320.46	885.10	36.21

Source: Directorate of Mines, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

MINERAL RESERVES IN ORISSA

10.11 As per the estimates made for 1999-00, the reserve of coal was the highest at 49,406 million tonne followed by iron ore (3567 million tonne), bauxite (1733 million tonne), and limestone (1032 million tonne).

10.12 Though Orissa is rich in mineral resources, exploitation is still not commensurate with the potential. Enhanced rate of exploitation of different mineral reserves will not only improve the financial position of the State but also will be helpful in generating sizeable direct and indirect employment. The rate of exploitation of minerals/ores in the State is less than 1% in all cases except graphite and manganese. Table 10.8 shows the total mineral reserves and the rate of exploitation of different minerals in Orissa from 1997-98 to 1999-00.

Table 10.8

Total Mineral Reserves and Rate of Exploitation of different Minerals in Orissa from 1997-98 to 1999-00.

(in million tonne)

Sl. No.	Ore/mineral	Total reserves in 1999-00	Exploitation during			Rate of exploitation to total reserves (%)		
			1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Iron ore	3567	12.36	11.67	12.05	0.35	0.33	0.34
2	Chromite	183	1.41	1.32	1.69	0.77	0.72	0.92
3	Coal	49406	42.34	43.47	43.54	0.09	0.09	0.09
4	Bauxite	1733	2.67	2.82	2.88	0.15	0.16	0.17
5	Lime stone	1032	1.92	1.82	1.85	0.19	0.18	0.18
6	Dolomite	434	0.95	0.96	1.10	0.22	0.22	0.25
7	Fire clay	108	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05
8	China clay	157	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
9	Nickel ore	270						
10	Quartz, quartzite and silica	15	0.12	0.09	0.11	0.80	0.60	0.73
11	Mineral sands	82	0.13	0.21	0.20	0.16	0.26	0.24
12	Graphite	2	0.06	0.09	0.08	3.00	4.50	4.00
13	Manganese ores	50	0.49	0.54	0.53	0.98	1.08	1.06

Source: Directorate of Mines, Orissa, Bhubaneswar;
Directorate of Geology, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

10.13 The State Government have been making concerted efforts to attract investment in steel based and other industries in order to make better use of the mineral wealth of the State. By the end of 1998-99, proposals from 13 entrepreneurs have been received to set up their steel plants in Orissa of which 8 are proposed at Duburi Integrated Industrial Complex of Jajpur district. These are Mideast Integrated Steel Ltd., MESCO Kalinga Steel Ltd., Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd., Indian Seamless Steel and Alloys Ltd., Uttam Steel Ltd., Ganapati Exports Ltd., Bhusan Steel and Strips Ltd. and Orind Steels Ltd. The State Government have already allotted land to these companies in accordance with the master plan prepared by MECON. Besides, Tata Iron and Steel Company is interested to set up port-based steel plant at Gopalpur in Ganjam district. The company has already signed MOU with the State Government. M/s Bamra Iron and steels Ltd. have proposed to locate their venture in Sambalpur district, JINDAL Strips Ltd. in Angul and National Steel Ltd. and Mid West Iron and Steel Ltd. in Keonjhar district.

10.14 The State Government have formulated a policy for leasing of the captive iron-ore mines to the steel plants proposed to be set up in Orissa. Tata Iron and Steel Company, Mideast Integrated Steel Ltd., Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd. and Uttam Steel Ltd. have already been considered for such linkage and proposals in respect of TISCO, MISL AND NINL have been sent to Central Govt. for approval. Grant of mining lease in favour of MISL has so far been approved by the Government of India.

10.15 For development of bauxite resources in Orissa, the State Government in their Bauxite Policy have decided to link the bauxite deposits with prospective entrepreneurs through Orissa Mining Corporation. Linkage of bauxite mines in favour of M/s JINDAL, M/s HINDAL CO, M/s Sterlite Industries and M/s Continental Resources, Canada has been made so far.

10.16 During 1998-99, the State Government formulated a "Gemstone policy of 1998" for promoting exploration and exploitation of gemstone resources in a scientific and systematic manner. The policy, inter alia envisages steps for prevention of illegal trading and theft of gemstones, opening of the gemstone bearing areas to private sector exploitation and introduction of a scheme of issuing trading licenses to parties dealing with gemstone resources. Out of 28 gemstone bearing tracts identified in the State, 18 tracts have been developed so far and opened for regrant of mining leases. There exists a good prospect of export of gems and jewellery from Orissa.

10.17 The Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd. acts as an agent of the state Govt. for exploration and exploitation of gold and diamond resources in the State in joint/assisted sector partnership with the reputed global companies having technical expertise and financial standing. Accordingly Empire Gold Mines, Australia, Inter-Continental Business Development Ltd. U.K., Dundee Bancrop INC, Canada for development of gold mines and M/s Cuff Resources Pacific Ltd, Australia, M/s Ashton Mining Ltd, Australia, M/s Leader Mining Corporation, Canada and M/s Stockdale Prospecting Ltd, Australia for diamond have been selected by OMC so far. State Government have also earmarked the area to grant prospecting licenses in favour of joint venture companies in pursuance of the guide lines issued by the Central Government during 1996.

EMPLOYMENT IN MINING AND QUARRYING SECTOR

10.18 According to the 1991 census, the number of persons engaged in mining and quarrying activities in Orissa was 1,01,247 as against 71,842 in 1981 registering a growth of 41%. This includes persons directly or indirectly engaged in both major and minor mineral activities. Table 10.9 shows that the direct employment in major mineral activities has been showing a declining trend. The number of workers engaged directly in major mineral activities has declined from 65,147 in 1995-96 to 5,3209 during 1999-00 showing a decrease of 18.32% over the period. The decrease in employment is attributed in part to induction of higher technology and automation in mineral exploitation.

Table 10.9

Year wise Number of Workers Directly Employed in Major Mineral Activities

Sl No	Mineral Ore/ District	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bauxite (Koraput Sundargarh)	541	418	449	360	758
2	Chromite (Debankal Jajpur Keonjhar)	8886	8892	6927	7684	6779
3	Coal (Angul Jharsuguda, Sundargarh)	19420	18664	20010	20087	19739
4	Dolomite and lime stone (Baragarh, Bolangir, Keonjhar, Nuapada, Koraput Sundargarh)	8844	6976	5923	6015	5616
5	Iron ore (Jajpur, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh)	14856	15140	15953	16239	12583
6	Manganese ore (Keonjhar, Sundargarh)	6865	6610	5745	4178	4000
7	Others	5735	4472	4319	3885	3734
	Total	65147	61192	59326	58448	53209

Source : Directorate of Mines, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

MINING LEASES

10.19 Table 10.10 shows that the total number of mining leases in the State as on 31.03.2000 was 606 covering an area of 115911 hectare. Out of these, 315 leases covering an area of 82228 hectare were in operation. Out of the total of 606 leases granted, 40 leases covering an area of 24225 hectare were held by the Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd. out of which 17 leases were in operation covering an area of 14282 hectare.

Table 10.10

Mineral-wise Leases in the State as on 31.03.2000

Sl. No.	Name of the ore/mineral	Total no. of leases	Area leased (in hectare)	No of leases in operation	Area under operation (in hectare)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Iron ore	77 (12)	20123 (7701)	46 (6)	15975 (5654)
2	Iron and manganese	63 (6)	20055 (5359)	15 (4)	15767 (4074)
3	Iron and bauxite	2	480	2	480
4	Bauxite	7 (1)	8963 (1389)	3	4841
5	Bauxite and manganese	1	52	1	52
6	Manganese	37 (5)	8351 (1059)	20	6363
7	Graphite	126	3485	51	1432
8	Chromite	22 (11)	7409 (5833)	17 (6)	4829 (3253)
9	Dolomite	2	435	2	435
10	Dolomite and lime stone	42	7113	22	3721
11	Lime stone	11 (1)	4723 (1301)	6 (1)	2551 (1301)
12	Lime kankar	1	48		
13	Gem stone	3 (2)	127 (93)		
14	China clay	14 (1)	1311 (143)	6	831
15	China and fire clay	3	151	1	74
16	Fire clay	39	4732	11	1250
17	Coal	26	18459	16	18459
18	Asbestos	2	166	1	117
19	Galena	1	5		
20	Lead and zinc	1	500	1	500

(Contd.)

Table 10.10 (Concl'd.)

Sl. No	Name of the ore/mineral	Total no. of leases	Area leased (in hectare)	No. of Leases in operation	Area under operation (in hectare)
1	2	3	4	5	6
21	Pyrolylite and quartzite	10	605	6	286
22	Quartz and quartzite	94	2872	41	1043
23	Mineral bearing sands	1	2878	1	2878
24	Sand (stowing)	4	428	2	60
25	Silica sand	1	70	-	-
26	Soap stone/ steatite	7	622	3	229
27	vanadium	1	1347	-	-
		(1)	(1347)		
28	Tin	2	57	-	-
29	Mica	2	30	-	-
30	Red oxide/redochre	2	197	-	-
31	Talc	1	67	-	-
32	Kyanite	1	55	1	55
	Total	606	115911	315	82.28
		(40)	(24225)	(17)	(14282)

N.B. Figures in bracket relate to leases held by Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd.

Source: Directorate of Mines, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

10.20 Table 10.11 presents data relating to the total quantity and value of different minerals/ores produced by the Orissa Mining Corporation (OMC) Ltd. during 1999-00.

Table 10.11

Quantity and Value of Minerals Produced by OMC Ltd. during 1999-00

Sl. No.	Ore/ mineral	Quantity produced (thousand tonne)	Value (Rs. in lakh)	Despatched for export (thousand tonne)	Average daily employment of labour
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Chromite	574	10230	263	2244
2	Iron ore	881	1793	142	1660
3	Limestone	2	4	-	70
4	Manganese ore	137	1459	-	1012
5	Fire clay	5	7	-	20
	Total	1599	13493	405	5006

Source: Directorate of Mines, Orissa, Bhubaneswar



CHAPTER 11

POWER

11.01 Adequate availability of power is essential for sustained growth of the economy. The primary objectives in this sector are utilisation of the power generated in an optimum manner and plan for adding to generation for meeting the anticipated increase in demand for power over the coming years.

11.02 With the enactment of Orissa Electricity Reform Act, 1995, Orissa became the first State in the country to initiate reform and restructuring of power sector. Reforms in the power sector have been implemented with the restructuring of the erstwhile Orissa State Electricity Board (OSEB) and establishment of an independent Regulatory Commission to improve the overall efficiency of the system. The functions of OSEB were entrusted to two new corporations namely (i) Grid Corporation of Orissa (GRIDCO) (ii) Orissa Hydro Power Corporation (OHPC) on 1st April 1996. The existing transmission and distribution system was transferred to GRIDCO. All hydro power stations including projects under construction were transferred to OHPC. OPGC, which was incorporated in 1984, is looking after the thermal power projects in the State. OHPC is at present wholly owned by the State Government. However in respect of OPGC, 49% of equity was dis-invested in 1998-99.

11.03 The distribution function of GRIDCO was separated in November 1997 and four distribution companies namely Central Electricity Supply Company of Orissa Ltd. (CESCO), North-Eastern Electricity Supply Company of Orissa Ltd. (NESCO), Western Electricity Supply Company of Orissa Ltd. (WESCO) and Southern Electricity Supply Company of Orissa Ltd. (SOUTHCO) were incorporated as wholly owned subsidiaries of GRIDCO. GRIDCO disinvested 51% equity each in WESCO, NESCO and SOUTHCO in favour of M/s Bombay Suburban Electricity Supply Company Ltd. (BSFS) and disinvested 51% equity in CESCO in favour of a consortium between M/s American Electricity Supply Company Ltd. (AES) and M/s Jyoti Structure Ltd. The equity of GRIDCO in each of these companies now is at the level of 39% and the remaining 10% is held by the Employees' Welfare Fund. GRIDCO is the sole transmission licensee for supply of power in Orissa and is at present wholly owned by the Government of Orissa.

11.04 The estimated demand for power in the State for the year 1999-00 was about 1270 MW. The demand for power is increasing and is expected to reach 2150 MW in the year 2001-2002. It is proposed to meet this additional requirement through a series of measures which include creation of additional generating capacity, demand side management, reduction of transmission and distribution losses and renovation of old units. Keeping these objectives in view, it has been decided to invest more funds in the power sector. Accordingly, the Ninth Plan outlay has been projected at Rs 4622.79 crore while the Annual Plan for 2000-01 envisages an outlay of Rs 818.22 crore.

11.05 At the end of 1999-00, the State's share in the total installed capacity from the hydro power projects in the State sector was 1618.88 MW from which power generation was 551.66 MW. Similarly, the total installed capacity of the existing thermal power projects in the State was 880.00 MW with power generation of 556.47 MW. Thus the State's share in the total installed capacity in the State sector was 2498.88 MW which generated 1108.13 MW of power during 1999-00. In addition, Orissa's share of the installed capacity in Central sector projects was 262.00 MW. These Central sector projects supplied 559.91 MW of power to the State during 1999-00. Thus, the total installed capacity available for the State was 2760.87 MW, which generated 1668.04 MW of power for the State. During 1999-00, the State also purchased 79.16 MW of power from captive power plants installed in the State by different industries against 115.94 MW of power purchased in the previous year.

Table 11.1

Year-wise Total Installed Capacity and Availability of Power in Orissa from all Sources from 1995-96 to 1999-00

(in MW)

Sl No	Year	Installed capacity *	Availability of power from all sources	Percentage of (4) to (3)
1	2	3	4	5
1	1995-96	2152.00	1114.00	51.77
2	1996-97	4052.00	1195.00	29.49
3	1997-98	3905.00	1162.00	29.76
4	1998-99	4020.33	1206.73	30.02
5	1999-00	3935.75	1206.62	30.66

* Inclusive of capacity of captive power plants owned by industrial units in Orissa
 and exclusive of central sector generation.

Source: GEDP-C, Bhubaneswar.

11.06 Table 11.2 shows the installed capacity and power generation of different power projects in Orissa during the year 1999-00

Table 11.2
Installed Capacity and Power Generation of different Power Projects
in Orissa during 1999-00

(In MW)					
Sl. No.	Power Projects	Installed capacity	State's share in installed capacity (%)	State's share in installed capacity	State's share in power generation
1	2	3	4	5	6
A STATE SECTOR					
a) Hydro Power Projects					
i)	Hirakud, Burla	331.50	100.00	331.50	126.10
ii)	Hirakud, Chipilima				
iii)	Balimela P.H.	360.00	100.00	360.00	137.38
iv)	Rengali P.H.	250.00	100.00	250.00	102.18
v)	Upper Kolab P.H.	320.00	100.00	320.00	91.69
vi)	Indrabati P.H.	300.00	100.00	300.00	55.87
vii)	Machhakunda P.H.	114.75	50.00	57.38	38.44
Total (a)		1676.25		1618.88	551.66
b) Thermal Power Projects					
i)	Ib (I & II)	420.00	100.00	420.00	323.51
ii)	TTPS Stage - I	240.00	100.00	240.00	112.42
iii)	TTPS Stage - II	220.00	100.00	220.00	120.54
Total (b)		880.00		880.00	556.47
Total A (a + b)		2556.25		2498.88	1108.13
B. CENTRAL SECTOR					
i)	STPS Kaniha, Orissa	1000.00	26.20	262.00	559.91
Total B		1000.00		262.00	559.91
Total (A + B)		3556.25		2760.88	1668.04

Source: GRIDCO, Bhubaneswar

11.07 Table 11.3 indicates the installed capacity of captive power plants owned by industrial units located in Orissa.

Table 11.3

Major Industries having Captive Power Plants in Orissa during 1999-00

(in MW)

Sl. No.	Captive power plant	Installed capacity	Power supplied to GRIDCO
1	2	3	4
1.	NALCO, Angul	720.00	67.88
2.	ICCL, Choudwar	108.00	8.94
3.	RSP, Rourkela	248.00	1.64
4.	INDAL, Hirakud	67.50	0.70
5.	FACOR	21.00	-
6.	ISPAT ALLOYS	40.46	-
7.	Others	174.54	-
	Total	1379.50	79.16

Source : GRIDCO, Bhubaneswar

11.08 The demand for power in the State has been increasing rapidly due to increasing industrialisation, urbanisation, and rural electrification. The estimated demand for power has increased from 1114 MW during 1995-96 to 1270 MW during 1999-00, showing an increase of 14.00% over the period. Table 11.4 shows the demand and availability of power from different sources in Orissa from 1995-96 to 1999-00.

Table 11.4

Year-wise Demand for and Availability of Power in Orissa over the Period from 1995-96 to 1999-00

(in MW)

Sl. No.	Year	Demand (estimated)	Availability of power from different sources			Total
			State sector	Central sector	Purchase from captive plants of the State	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1995-96	1114	734	235	145	1114
2	1996-97	1136	811	228	156	1195
3	1997-98	1162	635	167	60	1162
4	1998-99	1234	689	107	116	1207
5	1999-00	1270	1108	19	99	1206

Source : GRIDCO, Bhubaneswar

11.09 An assessment made by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) shows that the requirement of power in the State may go up to 2150 MW by the end of 2001-02. During the year 1999-00 the State sector projects and Central sector projects together generated only about 1091 MW of power for the State. In order to meet effectively the increasing demand, further addition to capacity would be necessary. Accordingly, capacity upgradation for generation of 840 MW has been planned which involves completion of the ongoing projects as well as implementation of new projects as shown in Table 11.5

Table 11.5

Additional Availability of Power by 2001-2002

(in MW)

Sl. No	Power Project	Installed Capacity	Firm Power	Peak Capacity
1	2	3	4	5
A. On-going Schemes				
i)	Upper Indrabati	600	225	450
ii)	Potteru	6	5	5
Total - A		606	230	455
B. New Schemes (Cleared for execution)				
i)	1b Thermal Unit- 3 & 4 OPGC	420	251	290
ii)	1b Thermal Unit- 5 & 6 AES	500	342.5	355
iii)	Balimela Unit- 7 & 8	150	-	150
iv)	Samal Barrage	18	16	15
Total - B		1088	609.5	810
Total addition by 2001-02 -(A + B)		1694	839.5	1265

Source Annual Plan Document 1997-98

11.10 Table 11.6 presents year-wise expenditure in the power sector in Orissa since 1995-96. Substantial increase in investment over the years reflects the priority accorded to the power sector by the Government.

Table 11.6
Year-wise Investment on Power and Renewable Energy in Orissa
(1990-91 to 2000-01)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Expenditure on power	Total Annual Plan expenditure	Col (3) as percentage of col (4)
1	2	3	4	5
1	1995-96	135.5	1698.1	8.0
2	1996-97	343.1	2288.5	15.0
3	1997-98	154.4	2037.1	7.6
4	1998-99	425.3	2581.7	16.5
5	1999-00	310.5 (P)	2448.6-	12.7
6	2000-01	818.8 (O)	3381.7	24.2

(O: Outlay; P: Provisional)

Source: Budget in Brief, 1999-2000

11.11 The consumption of power in the State has decreased to 5431 million units (MU) in 1998-99 from 5571 MU in the previous year. The energy consumption in the domestic sector has increased from 1609 MU during 1997-98 to 1713 MU during 1998-99. The total energy consumption of the industrial sector also decreased from 2829 MU during 1997-98 to 2521 MU during 1998-99 excluding power consumption by industries like NALCO, RSP, HPCL and ICCL etc. which used power from their own captive power plants. The consumption of power by different sectors over the years with percentage to total consumption has been presented in Table 10.7

Table 11.7
Year-wise Power Consumption by different Sectors in Orissa
from 1995-96 to 1998-99

(In MU)

Sl. No.	Year	Total consumption (in MU)	Consumption for different purposes								
			Dome- stic	Comm- ercial	Indus- tries	Public lighting	Irrigation and agrl	Rail ways	Public water works	Bulk supply	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1995-96	7532	2330 (30.94)	152 (4.67)	3133 (44.24)	41 (0.55)	491 (6.52)	182 (2.42)	176 (2.34)	247 (3.29)	380 (5.03)
2	1996-97	5418	1287 (23.76)	282 (5.21)	2663 (49.16)	27 (0.49)	150 (2.77)	173 (3.19)	100 (1.86)	202 (3.72)	534 (9.83)
3	1997-98	5571	1609 (28.88)	328 (5.89)	2829 (50.78)	32 (0.57)	201 (3.62)	180 (3.23)	95 (1.70)	247 (4.43)	-
4	1998-99	5431	1713 (31.54)	148 (6.40)	2521 (46.42)	36 (0.66)	258 (4.75)	166 (3.06)	97 (1.79)	292 (5.38)	-

N.B. Figure in bracket indicate percentage to total consumption

Source: GRIDCO, Bhubaneswar.

ORISSA POWER GENERATION CORPORATION

11.12 Orissa Power Generation Corporation (OPGC) was incorporated in November 1984 with the objective to establish, operate and maintain coal based thermal power generating stations and tie-up sub-stations. OPGC was also entrusted with the construction of two units of Ib Thermal Project each of 210 MW capacity. These units were commissioned in December 1994 and January 1996 at a total cost of Rs.1016 crore. A proposal for construction of Units III and IV (2 X 210 MW) under Phase II of the programme at an estimated cost of Rs. 631 crore with project period of 36 to 42 months is under consideration. All statutory clearances have been obtained and the commissioning schedule has been worked out.

11.13 In addition to the above the construction work of seven mini hydel projects located in different districts is in progress with total installed capacity of around 5.075 MW. Out of seven units two units at Kendupatna and Biribati with total installed capacity of 1.15 MW have already started functioning. In the mean time Orissa Govt. have decided to transfer all the mini hydel projects to Orissa Hydro Power Corporation Ltd. (OHPC) along with all manpower.

ORISSA HYDRO POWER CORPORATION

11.14 Orissa Hydro Power Corporation (OHPC) has been in operation since April 1996. Under the Electricity Reforms Act, Government of Orissa have transferred the existing and ongoing hydropower projects to the control of OHPC. The Corporation is monitoring the execution and completion of two ongoing projects namely Upper Indravati Hydro Electric Project (4 x 150 MW) and Poteru Small Hydro Electric Project (2 X 3 MW). OHPC has also undertaken the renovation and modernisation of unit -3 & 4 of Burla Power Station and the work will commence during 2000-01. Out of the 4 units of Upper Indravati HEP, two units have since been commissioned.

GRID CORPORATION OF ORISSA

11.15 Improvement of transmission and distribution network has been taken up by GRIDCO to minimise technical and commercial losses. A number of short-term and long-term measures have been contemplated. The short-term measures include augmenting

distribution transformer capacity, installation of capacitors, balancing of loading arrangement, and installation of express feeders. The long term measures include increasing the number of distribution systems and upgrading 33 KV system to 132 KV and 11 KV system to 33 KV. Adoption of a low tension loss distribution system through the use of small capacity single phase distribution transformers is an important activity to be taken up to improve voltage levels at the consumer level and to reduce both technical and non technical losses substantially.

DISTRIBUTION COMPANIES

11.16 The entire distribution systems of GRIDCO have been transferred to four distribution companies namely (i) Central Electricity Supply Company of Orissa Ltd. (CESCO), (ii) North-Eastern Electricity Supply Company of Orissa Ltd. (NESCO), (iii) Western Electricity Supply Company of Orissa Ltd. (WESCO) and (iv) Southern Electricity Supply Company of Orissa Ltd. (SOUTHCO). Out of the above four distribution companies M/S BSES Ltd., took over operational control of three distribution companies (WESCO, NESCO & SOUTHCO) from 1st April 1999 while privatisation of distribution was completed with M/S AES Ltd. taking over the fourth distribution company CESCO from 1st September, 1999.

PRIVATE SECTOR POWER PROJECTS

11.17 It has been planned to add additional generating capacity by supporting two thermal power projects in the private sector: (I) AES Ib Valley Corporation Units V and VI (500 MW) and (ii) Kalinga Power Corporation Ltd (KPCI) Units I and II at Duburi (500 MW). It is expected that one unit of each project will be commissioned by March 2002. Two mega projects, one by Consolidated Electric Power Asia (CEPA) at Hirma (4320 MW) and another by NTPC at Talcher (2000 MW) are also on the anvil. When implemented these two projects are likely to generate power during the Tenth Plan period, for supply to neighbouring states.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION**Village Electrification**

11.18 Out of 46,989 inhabited villages in the State, 35,190 villages have been electrified by the end of 1999-00, representing a coverage of 74.89%. It is proposed to electrify 6000 villages by conventional methods and the remaining villages by non-conventional methods during the Ninth Plan period with an investment of about Rs.220 crore. During 2000-01 it is programmed to electrify 800 villages through conventional method and an outlay of Rs 24.00 crore has been proposed for the same. The Rural Electrification works are to be taken up by the four Distribution Companies in the State i.e. CESCO / NESCO / WESCO / SOUTHCO as GRIDCO has been divested of its distribution activities consequent upon the reform process.

Table 11.8

Number of Villages Electrified in Orissa over the period from 1996-97 to 1999-00

Sl No	Year	Number of Villages Electrified		
		During the year	By the end of the year (Cumulative)	Percentage to total villages
1	2	3	4	5
1	1996-97	737	32,825	70.00
2	1997-98	800	33,625	71.56
3	1998-99	817	34,442	73.43
4	1999-00	748	35190	74.89

Source : GRIDCO, Bhubaneswar

Tribal Village Electrification

11.19 There are 19,491 tribal villages in the State out of which 10,466 have been electrified by the end of 1999-00 representing a coverage of 53.70%. During the Ninth Plan, all the remaining tribal villages are proposed to be taken up for electrification.

Energisation of Lift Irrigation Points

11.20 By the end of 1999-00, 74526 pump sets have been energised in the State. During the Ninth Plan period, the proposed target for pump sets energisation has been kept at 17,500.

Table 11.9

Progress of Rural Electrification and Energisation of Pump Sets in the State.

Sl No	Item	Total	Electrified by the end of				(In number)
			8th Plan	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Inhabited villages	46,989	32,825 (69.86%)	33,625 (71.56%)	34,412 (73.30)	35,190 (74.89)	
2	Tribal villages	19,491	10,120 (51.92%)	10,296 (52.82%)	10,459 (53.66)	10,466 (53.70)	
3	SC villages/Bastis villages	4,022	3,762 (93.54%)	3,784 (94.08%)	3,784 (94.08%)	6,290 (includes bastis)	
4	Street lights in ST villages/bastis	-	30,380	30,380	30,380		
5	Street lights in SC villages/bastis.	55,400	NA	11,575	11,679	12,580	
6	Pump sets energised.	-	70,113	72,047	73,359	74,526	

Source: GRIDCO, Bhubaneswar



CHAPTER 12

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

12.01 A well developed network of transport and communication is a basic infrastructural prerequisite for rapid economic development. Adequacy of infrastructure in the transport and communication sector is crucial for attracting investment. The ongoing economic reforms therefore attach high priority to development of transport and communication infrastructure. The Industrial Policy, 1996 accords special priority to infrastructural development which in turn would facilitate flow of funds for large investments in the industrial sector. Development of transportation infrastructure is also essential for marketing of agricultural products and helps the farmers to get a fair price.

ROADS

12.02 In absence of adequate internal rail linkages, roads are the major means of transportation in the State. The total road length in the State was 2,32,970 km as on 31.03.2000. The surfaced road length per 1000 sq. km of area was 333 km as compared to the all India average of 363 km during 1998-99. The roads of different categories in the State include 2,752 km of National Highways, 30 km of Express Highways, 4,816 km of State Highways, 3,727 km of Major District Roads (MDR), 4,598 km of Other District Roads (ODR), 4,670 km of Classified Village Roads (CVR), 24,852 km of Village Roads, 20,380 km of Panchayat Samiti Roads, 1,39,973 km of GP Roads, 7,030 km of Forest Roads, 13,777 km of Municipal Roads, 1,277 km of Irrigation Roads and 88 km of GRIDCO Roads.

12.03 All-weather connectivity to every village is necessary for improving the quality of life and economic conditions in rural areas. Rural connectivity has been identified as one of the basic minimum services for development of agriculture and the rural economy and the State Government have accorded high priority to this sector. During 2000-01 apart from the usual flow of plan funds for Rural Roads and Bridges, Rural connectivity has been given highest priority within the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana and Rs 175.00 crore has been earmarked for the purpose. During the year 1999-00, 40 bridges, 189 km of black-topped roads, 187 km of metalled roads, 200 km of morum roads and 200 culverts were constructed. Out of 46,989 inhabited villages in the State, all weather connectivity to 21,057

villages (44.8%) has been provided by the end of 1999-00. Provision of funds to the tune of Rs.74.24 crore under State Plan and Rs.101.96 crore under the non Plan sector has been made for the year 2000-01 and it has been targeted to complete sixty ongoing bridges, 300 km of black topped roads, 400 km of metalled roads, 250 km of morum roads and 450 culverts and to provide all weather connectivity to villages not connected with their GP Headquarters.

12.04 The Works Department of Government of Orissa is in charge of construction, improvement and maintenance of State Highways, Major District Roads and Other District Roads. It also maintains 2,752 km of National Highway and 30 km of Express Highway on behalf of Government of India. During 1998-99, a sum of Rs.79.22 crore was provided and 27 on-going bridges, and road improvement such as metalling, black topping, widening and strengthening of 55 km of road were completed. During 1999-00, 29 ongoing bridges and improvement of 33 km of road have been completed with an expenditure of Rs.73.17 crore.

12.05 During 1999-00, 138 bridges were under execution out of which 29 were completed. With a view to improving road infrastructure World Bank have sanctioned 2.9 Million U.S. dollars for project preparation work of Orissa State Road Projects. With the World Bank loan assistance of Rs.560.00 crore out of total requirement of Rs. 800.00 crore, it was decided to take up upgradation and improvement of 198 km and heavy maintenance of 1207 km of road during 1999-00.

12.06 Under a Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme, construction of three major bridges over the rivers Safai (on Sambalpur-Rourkella road), Madhavi (on Seragada-Medinipur road) and Mahanadi (on Sambalpur-Sonepur road) has been taken up and the projects are under progress. Reconstruction of six bridges in Ganjam district (damaged during 1990 floods) was taken up during 1994-95 with World Bank assistance with a project cost of Rs.48.90 crore. All the bridges have been completed in 1998-99 incurring total expenditure of Rs.37.78 crore. Government of India has recently approved construction of bridges over the rivers Luna near Delanga, Budhabalanqa near Balighat, Badagenguti near Salipur, and Mahanadi near Kiakata. The total estimated cost of these three projects is Rs.38.65 crore.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

12.07 The total number of Highways in the State has increased to eleven covering a total length of 2751.98 km passing through 23 districts of Orissa. A portion of N.H. 5 (385 kms.) and total N.H. - 60 (52.37 kms.) have been handed over to National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) for maintenance and improvement under Golden Quadrilateral Project with effect from dt.01.04.99. The maintenance repair and improvement work is being taken up by the State Government as a deposit work of NHAI. The NHAI has taken up survey and investigation of N.H. 5 and N.H. 60 for converting the road to four lane carriage way. The stretch of N.H. 5 from Cuttack to Bhubaneswar measuring 27.80 km was being widened to four lane under World Bank Assistance at an estimated cost of Rs.218.41 crore. The road was inaugurated and opened to traffic on dt.02.09.2000. The stretches from 27.80 km to 61.00 km of N.H.- 5 has been taken up for widening to four lane by M/s K.M. Construction, Hyderabad during February, 2000 at a tendered cost of Rs. 105.60 crore. Information about allotment of funds by Government of India and expenditure during last five years for N.H. development in Orissa is presented in Table 12.1.

Table 12.1

Allotment of Funds and Expenditure for development of National Highways in Orissa

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Allotment		Expenditure	
	Original	Repair	Original	Repair
1	2	3	4	5
1995-96	16.98	14.47	16.98	14.47
1996-97	19.82	19.81	19.82	19.81
1997-98	28.25	25.22	28.25	25.22
1998-99	42.26	27.61	42.26	27.61
1999-00	40.28	49.38	40.28	49.38
Deposit work of NHAI	-	16.07		16.07

Source: Chief Engineer, N.H., Bhubaneswar.

12.08 Some roads have been proposed for conversion to new national highways on priority basis in view of their importance. These are Gopalpur-Raipur (MP) (438 KM), Khurda - Bargarh (315 km), Cuttack - Paradeep (82 km), Jagatpur - Chandbali - Bhadrak Road (150 km), Jeypore - Motu - Khunta (208 km) and Phulnakhara - Puri (100 km).

12.09 Besides, the above Govt. of Orissa have started preliminary works for providing a coastal highway connecting the important locations along the coast line of Bay of Bengal linking Andhra Pradesh in south and West Bengal in north. The proposed coast line road will extend over a length of about 574 km from Gopalpur in Ganjam district of Orissa to Digba in Malapur district of West Bengal. This road is envisaged to be executed with assistance from Government of Norway. Preliminary feasibility report for construction of the said coast line road has been prepared by Sheladia Associates and Consultants (India) Pvt. Ltd.

12.10 The State Government propose to implement Bhubaneswar Integrated Road Network Project (BIRNEP) on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) basis with an estimated cost of Rs.170 crore to remove congestion on NH-5 in the vicinity of Bhubaneswar. The project will also provide improved road communication between the State capital and north-western districts of the State. Three roads will be constructed/upgraded under the project. An MOU between Works Department, Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa and Infrastructural Leasing Financial Services Ltd., Mumbai has been signed. The project cost is proposed to be mobilised from different funding agencies.

ROAD TRANSPORT

12.11 The availability of motorised transport in Orissa is lower than the all India average. In 1993-94, Orissa had only 3.5 vehicles per square km and 16.4 vehicles per thousand population as against the all India averages of 8.3 and 30.5 respectively. The number of motor vehicles on road of all categories in the State increased from 6,94,425 in 1998-99 to 7,78,791 in 1999-00 registering a growth of 12.15%. The number of vehicles per square km and per thousand of population increased to 5.0 and 21.9 respectively during 1999-00 from 3.5 and 16.4 respectively during 1993-94. Orissa State Road Transport Corporation and private bus services are catering to the travelling needs of the public with 4372 buses in the State. The number of buses available per lakh population which was 9 in 1992-93 has increased to 12 during 1999-00. The number of goods vehicles per lakh of population was 166 in 1999-00 as compared to 163 in 1998-99. Table 12.2 presents information on different types of motor vehicles on road in Orissa during 1998-99 and 1999-00.

Table 12.2
Motor Vehicles on Road in Orissa

Sl. No.	Type of Vehicles	Number as on 31.3.99	Number as on 31.12.2000 (P)	Percentage increase
1	Goods vehicle	57,999	60,059	3.55
2	Private bus	4,229	4,372	3.38
3	Motor car/jeep/taxi	39,930	45,660	14.35
4	Auto rickshaw	4,820	5,561	15.37
5	Motor cycle/scooter/mopeds	5,78,301	6,54,114	13.11
6	Others	9,146	9,025	(-) 1.32
	Total	6,94,425	7,78,791	12.15

P - Provisional

Source - State Transport Authority, Orissa, Cuttack
(Goods vehicles include Trucks, Lorries, Three wheelers, Tractors and Trailors etc.)

12.12 Collection of motor vehicle revenue went up substantially because of introduction of one time tax on two wheelers with effect from 1.6.1989 and its extension to private cars/jeeps etc. from 1.12.1990. During 1999-00, a sum of Rs.155.53 crore (including Rs.40.27 crore at Inter-state border check gates) was collected towards motor vehicle revenue as against the target of Rs.180.00 crore. The collection of motor vehicle revenue for 1998-99 was Rs.143.21 crore. During 1999-00, 54,733 offences were detected under the Motor Vehicles Act by the enforcement wing and an amount of Rs.8.80 crore was collected towards fine as against Rs.9.43 crore collected during previous year. In order to encourage private operators to run town bus services in cities like Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Berhampur, Sambalpur and Rourkela, Government have exempted 25% of motor vehicle tax and additional motor vehicle tax in respect of carriages operating as town buses which are not more than five years old. The Government in Transport Department is taking steps for installation of computers at the 5 check-gates and S.T.A./R.T.A. offices in the State to provide better service to the people.

AUTOMOBILE EMISSION

12.13 Automobile emission is a hazard for the environment of major towns in the State such as Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Sambalpur, Rourkela and Berhampur. The State Government have made the issue of Pollution Under Control (PUC) certificate obligatory for all categories of vehicles since 1997. By the end of 1998-99, 35 Pollution Testing Centres in different parts of the State have been set up to check auto emission levels and to issue PUC certificates to different categories of vehicles. Other preventive measures like use of gas analysers and catalytic converters and use of unleaded petrol in two and four wheelers have been initiated by the State Government to minimize the hazards of vehicular pollution.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

12.14 Table 12.3 shows that number of road accidents in the State and of deaths caused by road accidents are rising. During 1999, there were 6551 road accidents in the State with 1796 reported deaths. During 1999, however, the number of road accidents has been little less than that in the previous year.

Table 12.3
Number of Road Accidents and Deaths in Orissa
(1995 - 1999)

Sl. No.	Year	No. of accidents	No. of deaths reported
1	2	3	4
1	1995	6228	1621
2	1996	6360	1712
3	1997	6378	1671
4	1998	6741	1882
5	1999	6551	1796

Source: State Transport Authority, Orissa, Cuttack

ORISSA STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION (OSRTC)

12.15 Orissa State Road Transport Corporation has been providing transport services and amenities to passengers, travel concession to certain categories of passengers and has been operating / regulating inter-State routes with reciprocal arrangement with other States since its inception in 1974. OSRTC acquired the Orissa Road Transport (ORT) Company Ltd. with effect from August 1990. The total capital investment of the Corporation as on 31.3.2000 was Rs. 136.41 crore. The Corporation has been incurring losses over the years owing to reasons like fare structure, need to operate on uneconomic routes, over staffing etc. During 1999-00, the total fleet strength of the Corporation was 615 with 272 buses plying on road. The Corporation carried 167.90 lakh passengers during the year. Table 12.4 shows that although the capital investment has increased by 17.72% in 1999-00 over 1995-96, the fleet strength, number of buses on road and passengers carried during the corresponding period have decreased by 26.44%, 44.83% and 25.33% respectively. In order to revamp OSRTC and to meet the growing need of the travelling public, Government have decided to make 100 'off-road' buses of OSRTC road-worthy after major repairs. Steps are being taken to purchase 100 new buses for the Corporation. A Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) has been introduced to downsize the Corporation and a 'private agency ticketing system has been introduced to enhance the earnings of the Corporation. During 1999-00, Government have released Rs. 6.98 crore as share capital and Rs. 1.60 crore as subsidy in favour of O.S.R.T.C.

Table 12.4
Activities of Orissa State Road Transport Corporation

Sl No	Year	Fleet strength	No. of buses on road	Cumulative investment (Rs. in lakh)	Employment/ staff strength	Number of passenger carried (in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1995-96	836	493	11587.71	6221	224.86
2	1996-97	799	395	11982.71	5906	190.19
3	1997-98	753	324	12582.71	5583	148.94
4	1998-99	755	306	12942.71	4922	173.85
5	1999-00(P)	615	272	13641.03	4455	167.90

P: Provisional

Source: Orissa State Road Transport Corporation, Bhubaneswar.

RAIL TRANSPORT

12.16 Odisha has so far remained backward in the field of development of railways. The existing railway lines pass through the fringes of the State leaving the central areas untouched. This inadequacy is one of the factors which has had an adverse impact on the pace of infrastructural and industrial development in the State. The State had 2317 km of railway route (broad gauge 2,173 km and narrow gauge 144 km) as on 31.03.2000. This represents only 3.5% of the total railway network of the country. The railway route length in the State per thousand sq. km of area comes to 14.9 km as against the all India average of 19.0 km and occupies the 13th position among all the States in the Country. West Bengal occupied the highest position with a railway route length of 42.5 km per 1000 square km followed by Punjab (41.7 km), Haryana (35.1 km), Tamil Nadu (31.2 km), Bihar (29.8 km), Uttar Pradesh (30.2 km), Assam (30.3 km), Kerala (27.0 km), Gujarat (27.1 km), Andhra Pradesh (18.4 km), Maharashtra (17.7 km), Rajasthan (17.3 km) and Karnataka (15.5 km). Out of a total of 2317 km of railway track in the State, a length of 329 km has been electrified accounting for 14.2% of the total route length. This is much below the all India average of 22.3%.

12.17 The State Government have been pursuing proposals relating to the expansion of the railway network in the State through the Rail Coordination Directorate which is functioning under the administrative control of the Transport Department. The Directorate also functions as a liaisoning agency between the State Government and Railway authorities for development of rail communication and movement of freight and essential commodities. Of the six railway divisions of South Eastern Railways, two are located in Odisha with headquarters at Khurda Road and Sambalpur and a new railway zone namely East Coast Zone has been functioning at Bhubaneswar since 1996. In order to oversee the ongoing railway projects in the State, the office of Chief Administrative Officer, South Eastern Railways has been shifted from Calcutta to Bhubaneswar and offices of Senior Project Manager (Construction) have been opened at Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Angul, Sambalpur, Keonjhar and Bhawanipatna to monitor the ongoing projects. Besides, a diesel locomotive at Angul, Box-N repair depot at Paradeep and wagon repair depot at Khurda Road have been set up in the State. A Railway Claims Tribunal is also functioning at Bhubaneswar. Other railway facilities in the State include induction of superfast train services (DMUs) and computerisation of reservations.

12.18 During the year 1999-00 efforts were made for development of railway network as well as expansion. The revised estimated cost of Daitari-Bansapani new broad gauge rail link is Rs 595.00 crore against which expenditure by end of December 1999 is Rs 184.00 crore. The project is scheduled to be completed by end of 2003 to cater to the transport requirement of the Steel Plant coming up at Dugar. During 1998-99 and 1999-00, Rs 2.00 crore has been allotted for Lanjigarh Road-Junagarh rail link. For Khurda Road-Molangir new broad gauge rail link Rs. 10.00 crore has been provided for 1999-00. Land acquisition process for this project has already begun. Rs 5.00 crore and Rs 2.00 crore is provided for Handaspur-Paradeep rail link and Angul Sukinda project respectively during 1999-00. The allotment for Rupsa-Bangiriposi gauge conversion for the year 1999-00 is Rs 14.00 crore and for Nuapara-Gunupur is Rs 1,000.00 as a token provision. An Express Train has been running between Bhubaneswar and Koraput with effect from May, 1999. A computerised Railway Reservation office/counter has been established at Khurda Road with effect from 31st July 1999.

PORTS

12.19 Among the 11 major ports of the country, Paradeep is the only port located in the State. Mainly minerals and metallurgical products are exported through this port. During 1999-00 88.60 lakh MT of goods were exported and 47.76 lakh MT of goods were imported through the port as against export of 86.00 lakh MT and import of 45.07 lakh MT during 1998-99. An amount of Rs.1096.58 crore was invested and 4,182 persons were employed in the port during 1999-00. The export, import, investment and employment position of Paradeep port from 1995-96 to 1999-00 has been presented in Table 12.5.

Table 12.5

Export and Import through Paradeep Port with Investment and Employment

Sl. No.	Year	Export (lakh MT)	Import (lakh MT)	Investment (Rs. In crore)	Persons Employed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1995-96	70.59	41.96	541.00	4,391
2	1996-97	77.21	38.47	652.82	4,541
3	1997-98	86.14	44.88	612.96	4,492
4	1998-99	86.00	45.07	813.95	4,197
5	1999-00	88.60	47.76	1096.58	4182

Source: Paradeep Port Trust, Paradeep.

12.20 The State Government have developed a fair weather port at Gopalpur with an investment of Rs.35.95 crore which has been opened to traffic from 1987. Mainly, illmenite, fertiliser and wheat move through the port. During 1999-00, 1.54 lakh M.T. illmenite was exported through the port as against 1.20 lakh M.T. during 1998-99. Illmenite was the only cargo handled by this port during 1999-00. An amount of Rs.3.07 crore was collected as revenue during the year and employment for about 1000 persons round the year and for about 3000 persons for six months in the year was created. This port obtained grant of Rs.50.00 lakh during 1999-00 and Rs.190.00 lakh during 2000-01 from NCFR for repair/restoration work of damages caused by last cyclone. Considering the requirement of port based Steel Plant (TISCO and L. & T) and other industries which are coming up near the Gopalpur Port, the State Government have decided to develop it into an all weather port through private investment. It has also been decided to develop a mega port at Dhamara in Bhadrak district through private investment. Accordingly, an agreement has been signed with M/S International Sea Ports Ltd. of Singapur in April, 1998. The process of land acquisition for construction of railway corridor and road from Bhadrak to Dhamara mouth has been initiated. It is expected that the port will become operational by the year 2003. Keeping in view the overall economic development of the State, development of the other nine minor ports along the coast line in a phased manner is also being planned.

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

12.21 The State Government is providing inland water transport services through motorised launches in different inaccessible areas. Ministry of Surface Transport, Government of India extends support and assistance for improvement of inland waterways, navigation control etc.

12.22 The Directorate of Inland Water Transport, Orissa is the nodal agency for the operation of motor launch services. At present, 20 mechanised launches and 5 country boats are running on 8 different water routes namely Chandabali to Aradi, Rajanagar and Talchuan, Balugaon to Krishnaprasad, Kalijai, Nuapada and Satapada, and Nuagarh to Sribantapur. The Directorate of Inland Water Transport (DIWT) is also entrusted with the work of registration of inland vessels, investigation of new water routes for navigation and imparting crew training to fresh in-service personnel at the Crew Training Institute, Chandabali. During 1999-00, it has invested Rs.29.91 lakh and provided carriage to 2,06,726 passengers with a revenue collection of Rs.13.85 lakh as against investment of Rs.30.41 lakh, carriage of 2,45,307 passengers and revenue collection of Rs.15.89 lakh during 1998-99.

CIVIL AVIATION

12.23 The Directorate of Civil Aviation looks after the use and maintenance of the State's passenger aircrafts and trainer aircrafts, training of student pilots and construction and development of air strips in the State. At present there are 13 airstrips and 16 helipads in the State for landing of State Government aircrafts and helicopters and efforts are being made for black topping all the air strips to make them fit for all weather operation. During 1999-00, an expenditure of Rs.29.11 lakh has been incurred for maintenance and development of airstrips/ helipads. 19 persons were provided Pilot training during that period.

12.24 In view of its geographical, tourist and commercial importance, Government of India in the Ministry of Civil Aviation have taken up expansion and modernization of Bhubaneswar Airport. The project includes construction of a sophisticated terminal house, extension of run-way up to 2743.2 mtrs. for accommodation of large jet aircrafts, a new apron, establishment of a new fire service centre, installation of an instrument landing system, and development of ground security system. The State Government have provided 68.3 acre of land free of cost and the development work of the airport is in progress. Direct flights from Bhubaneswar to cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Chennai, Hyderabad and Mumbai are available.

12.25 Consequent upon declaration of Bhubaneswar Airport as Customs Airport, an air cargo complex started functioning at the airport in August 1995 under the Air Customs Division, Bhubaneswar to facilitate export and import by air. Commodities like handicrafts, applique items, and mineral samples are exported through air. Similarly hospital equipment, scientific equipment, machinery and spares etc. are imported.

POSTAL AND TELECOM SERVICES

12.26 There were 8,135 post offices in the State in 1999-00 out of which 7,533 post offices were located in rural areas and the remaining 602 in urban areas. The number of post offices per 100 sq km in Orissa is 5.2 as against the all India average of 4.7. The average number of post offices available in the State per 10,000 population comes to 2.3. On an average in urban areas one post office in Orissa serves a population of 7,934 and an area of 3.68 sq km and in rural areas a population of 4,097 and an area of 20.38 sq km. There are 68 speed post centres in the State. Other premium services such as Express Parcel Post, Mass Mailing Service, Corporate Money Order Service and Satellite Mail Service are also available in the State.

12.27 The telecommunication service network has undergone a major expansion in the State in the nineties. In 1994-95, there were 656 telephone exchanges, 26 Departmental Telegraph Offices and 1,15,520 telephone connections in operation while the number of telephone connections per 1000 persons was 3.5 as against the all India average of 9.0. By 1999-00, the number of telephone exchanges, telegraph offices and telephone connections in the State increased to 862, 30 and 4,23,309 respectively. All the telephone exchanges are electronic. The Subscriber Trunk Dialing (STD) service is now available at 862 stations spread over all the 30 districts. A 1000 line internet node is available at Bhubaneswar which caters to the internet subscribers of Orissa on local call basis. The following box shows the profile of postal and telecom services in Orissa as on 31.03.00

1. Number of Post Offices :	6. Total Number of STD Stations : 862
Rural : 753	7. Public Telephones :
Urban : 602	Urban STD : 6502
Total : 8135	Local PTS : 10616
Number per 100 sq. km : 5.2	8. Electronic Telex Exchanges :
Number per lakh population : 23	Total number : 7
2. Premium Postal Services Available	Total number of operating connections : 297
Speed Post, Express Parcel Post, Mass Mailing Service, Corporate Money Order Service and Satellite Mail Service, Greeting post, Retail post	9. Transmission Systems
3. Number of Telephone Exchanges	Co-axial, OFC, Microwave, Satellite Earth Station, UHF, Interstice, MCPG, ISAT, PCM.
Electronic : 862	10. Telegraph facilities :
Manual : Nil	No. of DTOs/CTOs/TOs : 30
4. Number of Telephone Connections	No. of Telecom Centres : 7
Total direct exchange lines : 4,23,309	No. of Combined Offices : 3397
Number per 1000 population : 11.72	No. of FAX Services : 29
5. Number of villages covered with telephones	No. of Telex PCOs : 7
Total number of villages covered : 2,928	No. of Internet PCOs : 1
Percentage of villages covered : 35	

*Source: Office of the Chief Post Master General, Orissa and
Director General, Manager, Telecom, Orissa*



CHAPTER 13

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

13.01 The role of a well-developed financial infrastructure in stimulating and sustaining economic growth is well recognised. A network of financial institutions helps the economy to deploy its savings more efficiently. The role of Banking Institutions, Non-Banking Financial Companies, All India Financial Institutions and the Bhubaneswar Stock Exchange in extending their support for development activities in the State have been summarised below in individual sections.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS

SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS

13.02 There are 29 Commercial Banks with 1380 branches and 9 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) with 839 branches in the State. Table 13.1 shows that the number of bank branches increased from 2209 in 1998-99 to 2219 during 1999-00. There is one branch for around 16.3 thousand persons. While the aggregate deposits have increased by 383% between 1990-91 to 1999-00, the gross bank credit has increased by only 138%. The credit deposit ratio has steadily declined from 80.59 in 1990-91 to 39.75 in 1999-00 and was well below the all India average of 57.05 in 1999-00. In 1999-00, the States with a better credit deposit ratio than Orissa included Tamil Nadu (88.00), Maharashtra (83.79), Delhi (76.91) Andhra Pradesh (63.60), Karnataka (61.01), Gujarat (49.85), Madhya Pradesh (49.17), Rajasthan (46.69), West Bengal (45.17) and Kerala (42.29). The decline in credit deposit ratio is a cause for concern. Steps need be undertaken to improve the volume of advances.

Table 13.1

Performance of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Orissa

Sl. No	Year	No. of branches	Aggregate deposit (Rs. in crore)	Gross bank credits (Rs. in crore)	Credit deposit ratio	Population per branch (In thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1990-91	2084	2637.85	2125.74	80.59	15.2
2	1995-96	2154	6005.96	3291.82	54.81	15.9
3	1996-97	2160	7152.72	3504.49	48.99	16.1
4	1997-98	2170	8817.54	3984.40	45.19	16.2
5	1998-99	2209	10239.54	4352.59	42.51	16.2
6	1999-00	2219	12733.96	5062.15	39.75	16.3

Source: Banking Statistics, Quarterly Handout, Reserve Bank of India, March 2000.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

13.03 Orissa has a three tier co-operative credit structure in rural areas for extending short and medium term loans with Orissa State Co-operative Bank (OSCB) at the apex level, Central Co-operative Banks (CCB) at the district level and Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies (PACS) at the base level. There are 2564 PACS, 223 largesize Agricultural and Multi Purpose Societies (LAMPS), and 6 Farmers' Service Societies (FSSs) extending short and medium term agricultural loans to cultivators. To provide long term loans, there is a two-tier structure in the State with Orissa State Co-operative Agricultural Rural Development Bank (OSCARD) at the apex level and Co-operative Agricultural Rural Development (CARD) Banks at the base level. At present there are 57 CARD Banks functioning mostly at the sub-divisional level to advance long term agricultural credit for purposes like land shaping, purchase of tractors, power tillers, pump sets etc. In the urban areas, Urban Co-operative Banks, Employees Credit Co-operative Societies etc. are functioning which provide loans to traders, and salary and wage earners. Details of co-operative societies, their membership, working capital, and loans advanced during 1998-99 have been indicated in Annexure 13.1. The aggregate deposit and gross credit of Orissa State Co-operative Bank during 1999-00 was Rs.411.91 crore and Rs.649.49 crore with a credit deposit ratio of 157.68% in comparison to all India average of 87.59%. Madhya Pradesh is at the top position with credit deposit ratio of 554.26% followed by Andhra Pradesh 375.13%, Haryana 176.07% and Punjab 166.10%.

ANNUAL CREDIT PLAN (ACP)

13.04 Banks extend loan facilities to priority sectors in accordance with the Annual Credit Plan formulated for each district by the District Level Co-ordination Committee (DLCC) for the district. Sector-wise target and achievement for all banks in Orissa in priority sectors under the Annual Credit Plan for 1999-00 and the target for 2000-01 is presented in Table 13.2. During 1999-00, against the target of Rs.1459.78 crore, loan assistance of Rs.1538.21 crore was provided by banks under agriculture, industry and services sectors. The achievement comes to 105.37% of the target fixed. Out of the total investment of Rs.1538.21 crore, agriculture sector received the lion's share of 49.40%, followed by services sector (39.52%), and industry sector (11.08%). The achievement for agriculture, industry and services sectors was 96.49%, 80.69% and 131.86% respectively against the respective targets fixed in the Credit Plan. The achievement for term loans under the agricultural sector was particularly low at 46.94%. The reasons attributed by the banks for

the shortfall of targets under agriculture and industry sectors are insufficient number of viable proposals, poor recovery of bank loans, inadequate infrastructural support, low credit absorption capacity, and inadequate manpower in the banks. The loan assistance provided by the banks during 1999-00 increased by 10.46% as compared to 1998-99.

Table 13.2

Sector wise Target and Achievement of Banks in Priority Sectors under the Annual Credit Plan for 1999-00

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	Target	Achievement	Achievement as percentage of target	Target for 2000-01
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture				
a	Crop Loan	524.81	594.78	113.33	660.55
b	Term Loan	201.86	94.76	46.94	239.44
c	Allied Sector	60.92	70.38	115.53	98.23
	Total Agriculture	787.59	759.92	96.49	998.22
2	Industries	211.16	170.38	80.69	282.11
3	Services	461.03	607.91	131.86	559.26
	Total Loans (1+2+3)	1459.78	1538.21	105.37	1839.59

Source: State Level Bankers Committee, Bhubaneswar.

BANK ASSISTANCE UNDER DIFFERENT PROGRAMMES

Assistance under Anti-poverty Programmes

13.05 Coverage of beneficiaries by Commercial Banks, RRBs and Co-operative Banks under antipoverty programmes from 1995-96 is presented in Table 13.3. During 1999-00, the banks have provided loan assistance of Rs. 92.30 crore to 48448 beneficiary families as against Rs.161.75 crore to 94671 families in the previous year. The achievement was 44.59% against the target of Rs.207.00 crore. Per family investment has increased from Rs.17085 in 1998-99 to Rs.19051 during 1999-00. Government of India have fixed a credit mobilisation target of Rs.267 crore for the State under anti-poverty programmes for the year 2000-01.

Table 13.3

*Assistance by Commercial Banks, RRBs and Co-operative Banks
In Orissa under Anti-poverty Programme*

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Commercial Banks	RRBS	Coop. Banks	Total	Number of families covered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1990-91	2277.91	871.19	104.09	3253.19	149612
2	1995-96	5881.72	2829.57	603.86	9315.15	120669
3	1996-97	7277.74	4038.34	793.07	12109.15	94636
4	1997-98	7545.28	4095.49	810.72	12451.49	85344
5	1998-99	9464.36	5701.79	1008.69	16174.84	94671
6	1999-00	5307.00	3375.00	548.00	9230.00	48448

Source : State Level Bankers Committee, Bhubaneswar

Assistance under Other Programmes

13.06 Banks are providing credit facilities under housing schemes, for rehabilitation of sick industrial units, under Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana, under National Project of Bio-gas Development etc. During 1999-00, banks have disbursed Rs.7.05 crore to 672 persons under National Housing Scheme, Rs.0.43 crore to 357 persons under Home Loan Scheme and Rs.4.07 crore in favour of 405 persons under Golden Jubilee Rural Housing Scheme. Total loan outstanding under different housing schemes as on 31.3.2000 was to the tune of Rs.50.06 crore. Under PMRY, during 1999-00, against the target to cover 12,150 beneficiaries, loans amounting to Rs.72.62 crore have been sanctioned in favour of 9781 beneficiaries and an amount of Rs.6.02 crore has been disbursed to 1099 beneficiaries as against the target of 10,100 beneficiaries. Sanction of Rs.67.10 crore to 8850 beneficiaries and disbursement of Rs.45.61 crore to 7133 beneficiaries were done during 1998-99. The disbursement of PMRY loan in favour of beneficiaries sanctioned during 1999-00 has been extended up to 31.12.2000. Besides, under Self Help Group (SHG) Linkage Programme, 2021 SHGs have been formed in the State during 1999-00 with bank loan to the tune of Rs. 1.76 crore and refinance assistance of Rs. 1.75 crore.

RECOVERY POSITION OF BANKS

13.07 Despite several initiatives taken, the position of recovery of loans has not been satisfactory which is one of the major constraints to the growth of the banking business, as it increases non-performing assets and affects the resource position and profitability of banks. In a less developed State like Orissa where public sector investment is

inadequate to meet the requirement, the recovery position of the banks needs to be improved for expanding credit facilities for developmental investment. Government have instructed Collectors, Tahasildars and BDOs to take active interest in recovery camps organised by the banks.

13.08 Recovery position of bank loans in the State as a whole during 1999-00 is very much alarming. The total overdue during the period was Rs.1176 crore, which accounted for 67.20% of the total demand. The proportion of overdue to the total demand in respect of Commercial Banks, RRBs and Co-operative Banks was 67.95%, 39.76% and 75.57% respectively as on 31.03.2000 in comparison to 62.57%, 41.21% and 56.02% at the end of 1998-99. Sector-wise and bank-wise recovery and overdue position is presented in Table 13.4.

Table 13.4

Sector-wise and Bank-wise Loan Recovery Position in Orissa

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector / items	Commercial Banks		RRBs	
		As on 31.3.99	As on 31.3.2000	As on 31.3.99	As on 31.3.2000
1	2	3	4	5	6
A Agril. Short Term Loan					
1	Total demand for recovery.	12238.00	12900.00	7254.00	6700.00
2	Amount collected	6682.00	6100.00	4806.00	4500.00
3	Overdue amount	5556.00	6800.00	2448.00	2200.00
4	% of overdue to demand	45.40	52.71	33.75	32.84
B. Agricultural Term Loan					
1	Total demand for recovery	17498.00	19200.00	5126.00	4600.00
2	Amount collected	6197.00	6800.00	2109.00	1700.00
3	Overdue amount	11301.00	12400.00	3017.00	2900.00
4	% of overdue to demand	64.58	64.58	58.85	63.04
C Other Priority Sector					
1	Total demand for recovery.	38795.00	43100.00	15246.00	13600.00
2	Amount collected	12775.00	11200.00	9325.00	8800.00
3	Overdue amount	26020.00	31900.00	5921.00	4800.00
4	% of overdue to demand	67.07	74.01	38.83	35.29
TOTAL (A+B+C)					
1	Total demand for recovery.	68531.00	75200.00	27626.00	24900.00
2	Amount collected	25654.00	24100.00	16240.00	15000.00
3	Overdue amount	42877.00	51100.00	11386.00	9900.00
4	% of overdue to demand	62.57	67.95	41.21	39.76

(Contd.)

Table 13.4 (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Sector / Items	Co-operative Banks		Grand Total	
		As on 31.3.99	As on 31.3.2000	As on 31.3.99	As on 31.3.2000
1	2	7	8	9	10
A. Agril. Short Term Loan					
1	Total demand for recovery	44849.00	61000.00	64341.00	80600.00
2	Amount collected	17984.00	12700.00	29472.00	23300.00
3	Overdue amount	26865.00	48300.00	34869.00	57300.00
4	% of overdue to demand	59.90	79.18	54.19	71.09
B. Agricultural Term Loan					
1	Total demand for recovery	11385.00	6400.00	34009.00	30200.00
2	Amount collected	4702.00	1500.00	13008.00	10000.00
3	Overdue amount	6683.00	4900.00	21001.00	20200.00
4	% of overdue to demand	58.70	76.56	61.75	66.89
C. Other Priority Sector					
1	Total demand for recovery	6150.00	7500.00	60191.00	64200.00
2	Amount collected	4748.00	4100.00	26848.00	24100.00
3	Overdue amount	1402.00	3400.00	33343.00	40100.00
4	% of overdue to demand	22.80	45.33	55.40	62.46
TOTAL A+B+C					
1	Total demand for recovery	62384.00	74900.00	158541.00	175000.00
2	Amount collected	27434.00	18300.00	69328.00	57400.00
3	Overdue amount	34950.00	56600.00	89213.00	117600.00
4	% of overdue to demand	56.02	75.57	56.27	67.20

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee Bhubaneswar.

NON BANKING FINANCIAL COMPANIES (NBFCs)

ORISSA STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (OSFC)

13.09 The Orissa State Financial Corporation (OSFC) was set-up in March 1956 and it started commercial operations from 1957-58. The Corporation provides financial assistance for setting up of small and medium scale industries, construction of hotels and nursing homes, acquisition of transport vehicles etc. It also provides financial support for modernisation, expansion and rehabilitation of sick industrial units. Since inception of operations up to 31.03.2000, the Corporation has disbursed Rs 949.20 crore to 25367 units. During 1999-00, the Corporation disbursed an amount of Rs 82.79 crore to 584 units as against Rs 46.33 crore covering 473 units in the previous year. Out of the total investment of

Rs 82.79 crore during 1999-00, the flow of assistance to backward districts constituted 19.34%, 10.63% to 'no industry' districts, and 70.03% to other districts. The total flow of assistance to 'no industry' districts and backward districts increased from Rs 13.59 crore during 1998-99 to Rs 24.61 crore in 1999-00. During 1999-00, the Corporation recovered Rs 105.00 crore as against the total demand of Rs 487.08 crore. Details of loans disbursed by OSFC during 1998-99 and 1999-00 are presented in Table 13.5.

Table 13.5
Disbursement of Loans by OSFC

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Category of district	1998-99		1999-00 (P)		Cumulative disbursement	
		No. of loans	Amount	No. of loans	Amount	No. of loans	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	No industry districts	61	6.22	85	8.80	3433	149.47
2	Backward districts	100	7.37	124	16.01	5503	147.04
3	Other districts	312	32.74	375	57.98	16431	652.69
	Total	473	46.33	584	82.79	25367	949.20

P: Provisional

Source: Orissa State Financial Corporation, Cuttack.

PRIVATE NON BANKING FINANCIAL COMPANIES (NBFCs)

13.10 Private Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) play an important role in facilitating higher resource flow into the economy by mobilising household savings. At present a total of 15 NBFCs are functioning in the State. These NBFCs have accepted public deposits of Rs 7.57 crore during 1998-99 and invested Rs.3.85 crore out of which Rs.0.18 crore is in Government securities.

ALL INDIA FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

INVESTMENT INSTITUTIONS

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA (LIC)

13.11 Life Insurance Corporation of India provides life insurance cover under a number of schemes. The Corporation deploys its funds keeping in view the best interests of policyholders and the community. It invests its funds in Government and other approved securities, and extends development loan assistance in socially oriented sectors like power,

drinking water supply, housing and sewerage, road transport and cooperative industrial units. It also provides term loans to industrial units and gives share/debenture and other resource support to term lending institutions.

13.12 LIC business in the State went up to 5,11,159 policies with an assured sum of Rs.2161.88 crore during 1999-00 as against 4,36,646 policies and assured sum of Rs.1816.73 crore in the preceding year. It has invested Rs.1517.60 crore in Orissa as on 31.03.2000 (as against Rs.1345.83 crore as on 31.03.99) in Government securities and other developmental activities of which 60.40% is in Government securities, 11.55% in State Electricity Board, 19.64% in shares/debentures, 6.22% for housing loans (Government and co-operative) and 1.45% in the State Financial Corporation. Table 13.6 presents sector wise investment of LIC in Orissa from 1997-98 to 1999-00.

Table 13.6

Sector-wise Investment of LIC in Orissa

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Heads of Investment	As on 31.3.98		As on 31.3.99		As on 31.3.2000	
		Book value	Percentage	Book value	Percentage	Book value	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	State Government securities	580.53	54.71	757.43	56.28	916.70	60.40
2	Land Development Bank	0.47	0.05	0.32	0.02	0.32	0.02
3	State Electricity Board	186.91	17.52	180.59	13.42	175.27	11.55
4	State Financial Corporation	21.97	2.07	21.97	1.63	21.97	1.45
5	Loan to Government for housing	54.77	5.16	50.97	3.79	47.27	3.11
6	Loan to cooperative housing societies	47.06	4.44	48.16	3.58	47.25	3.11
7	Loan to Municipalities	7.37	0.69	7.05	0.52	6.91	0.46
8	Loan to sugar cooperatives	0.04	Neg.	0.04	Neg.	0.05	0.01
9	State Road Transport Corporation	3.74	0.35	3.74	0.28	3.74	0.25
10	Shares/debentures and loans to companies	159.21	15.01	275.56	20.48	298.12	19.64
	TOTAL	1061.07	100.00	1345.83	100.00	1517.60	100.00

Neg. Negligible

Source: LIC Central Office, Mumbai

UNIT TRUST OF INDIA (UTI)

13.13 The Unit Trust of India (UTI) was established in 1964 with three main objectives namely (i) to contribute to India's industrial development by transforming household savings into corporate investment, (ii) to enable common investors to participate in the prosperity of the capital market through portfolio management aimed at reasonable return, liquidity, and safety, and (iii) to facilitate orderly development of the capital market. UTI offers a variety of saving and investment instruments in the form of units, which are sold primarily to the household savers, assuring them of safety, liquidity, regular return and capital appreciation. During 1999-00, UTI has sold 446.31 lakh units with cash value of Rs 7544.36 lakh to 62273 applicants within the State in comparison to sale of 546.51 lakh units to 57685 applicants with cash value of Rs.7682.80 lakh in the previous year.

DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTION**INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA (IDBI)**

13.1 The Industrial Development Bank of India is an apex financial institution in the field of industrial financing. It extends financial support both directly and indirectly for the promotion and development of medium and large-scale industries in the country. Its wholly owned subsidiary the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) provides assistance to the small-scale sector. IDBI has diversified its activities in different areas of credit merchant banking, stock exchange, capital market, corporate services and research. The promotional activities of IDBI include setting up of Technological Consultancy Organisations, sponsoring of Quality Testing Centres, Science and Technology Parks, Industrial Potential Survey, Entrepreneurship Development Programmes, and training programme for the employees of other development banks.

13.15 IDBI has played an effective role in setting up of Orissa Industrial and Technological Consultancy Organisation (ORITCO), Institute of Entrepreneurship Development, and Orissa Quality Testing Centres. During 1999-00, it has disbursed Rs.202.87 crore for promotion of 20 industrial projects in the State as against Rs.236.41 crore in the previous year registering a decrease of 14.19%. The cumulative sanction and disbursement of IDBI loan for the State as on 31.03.2000 stood at Rs 2308.76 crore and Rs 2028.94 crore respectively.

SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA (SIDBI)

13.16 Small Industries Development Bank of India was set up in 1990 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Industrial Development Bank of India with the objective to serve as the principal institution for financing and promoting employment oriented small scale industries (SSIs) especially in rural and semi urban areas, expanding the channels for marketing the products of SSI sector in domestic and overseas markets, and coordinating the function of other financial institutions engaged in similar activities. SIDBI also provides refinance assistance for expansion, upgradation, modernisation and diversification of existing SSI units and rehabilitation of sick units through primary lending institutions such as State Financial Corporations. It also extends financial support to small road transport operators, qualified professionals for self-employment, small hospitals and nursing homes, and to promote hotel and tourism related activities. Up to the end of 1999-00, since its inception, SIDBI has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 696.05 crore in favour of SSI units in the State and disbursed a sum of Rs 501.65 crore. It has disbursed a sum of Rs.138.33 crore to 3575 SSI units during 1999-00 as against disbursement of Rs.117.70 crore to 2991 SSI units in the previous year.

NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (NABARD)

13.17 NABARD has been functioning as the apex development bank to provide credit for promotion of agriculture, small-scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts, development of rural infrastructure, and other allied activities in rural areas. Its basic thrust has been to provide refinance support to banks to channelize loans to priority sectors in the rural area.

13.18 During 1999-00, NABARD has provided refinance assistance for investment credit activities of banks to the extent of Rs.20053.70 lakh in Orissa for agriculture and other rural development activities as compared to Rs.15599.01 lakh in the previous year, registering an increase of 28.56% over the year. Table 13.7 presents category wise refinance assistance provided by NABARD from 1995-96 to 1999-00.

Table 13.7

Refinance Assistance Provided by NABARD in Orissa.

(Rs. In lakh)

Sr. No.	Item	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	Percentage change in 1999-00 over 1998-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Minor irrigation	466.26	861.91	506.84	272.77	137.34	(-) 49.65
2	Land development	1.20	0.79	3.71	7.58	30.02	296.04
3	Farm mechanisation	928.72	1674.47	1620.89	1298.73	2835.51	118.33
4	Plantation and horticulture	163.24	134.24	113.29	205.89	135.24	(-) 34.31
5	Fishery (in land and marine)	390.64	220.03	85.82	142.68	132.59	(-) 7.07
6	Forestry and waste land	0.15	141.92	76.00	118.50	79.23	(-) 33.14
7	Dairy development	59.45	96.65	36.92	64.44	92.70	43.85
8	Bio-gas	2.79	1.42	1.55	3.83	1.60	(-) 58.22
9	Poultry	63.06	206.48	121.09	164.13	229.97	40.11
10	IRDP/SGSY	4969.98	4888.07	5625.09	7121.39	6477.28	(-) 9.04
11	SC /ST - AP /ITDP		592.87	1096.77	1593.79	2175.87	36.52
12	PMRY		680.05	673.18	1222.32	1956.72	60.08
13	Self help groups	-	-	-	-	175.20	-
14	Non-farm sector	1453.66	2103.34	2859.72	3351.82	5549.53	65.57
15	Sheep/goats/ piggery	10.58	9.12	11.04	4.35	19.10	339.08
16	Other farm sector	-	-	-	26.79	25.80	(-) 3.70
	Total	8509.73	11611.36	12831.91	15599.01	20053.70	28.56

Source : NABARD, Bhubaneswar.

BHUBANESWAR STOCK EXCHANGE

13.19 The Bhubaneswar Stock Exchange was established in April 1989 as a public company limited by guarantee in order to primarily mobilise local savings for investment in local enterprises. The Exchange started trading operations in January 1991 after being recognised by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India under the provisions of the Security Contracts (Regulation) Act 1956. During 1998-99, there were 225 members including 10 corporate members. During the same year, 72 companies including 46 regional companies i.e. companies with head offices registered in Orissa and 26 non-regional companies i.e. companies with head offices registered outside were listed on the Bhubaneswar Stock Exchange. The non-regional companies listed on the Exchange are mostly those carrying out a significant level of manufacturing or other business activity in

Orissa. The listed companies include NALCO, J. K. Corporation Ltd., Orient Paper and Industries Ltd., Orissa Cement Ltd., Orissa Sponge Iron Ltd., Indo Flogates Ltd., NICCO Corporation Ltd., Orissa Industries Ltd., Ispat Alloys Ltd., Mid-east Integrated Steels Ltd. etc. In addition, trading in the securities of a number of unlisted companies, called permitted companies, is also allowed to take place in the Exchange.

13.20 During 1999-00 the trading activities on the floor of the Exchange were very poor and the volume of business declined due to decline in number of active members. During this year the total volume of business recorded on the Exchange was of the order of about Rs.136.00 crore as against Rs.153.00 crore during the previous year. The number of public issues by the companies having registered office in Orissa have not been very encouraging during 1999-00. This is attributed to the lower industrial activity in the State. However, there was an increase in the listed stocks and 73 companies having paid up share capital of around Rs.3727.00 crore have been listed on the Exchange including paid up share capital of about Rs.6.70 crore arising out of new issue of a company. The primary market continued to be in a poor state except in case of issues of certain IT companies. The trading operations by members of the Exchange on the Inter Connected Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (ISE) segment commenced on 6th May 1999. The ISE through its subsidiary, ISE Securities and Services Ltd. (ISS) has obtained the membership of National Stock Exchange of India Ltd., (NSE) and has provided facility for trading on NSE segment to all members of the participating Stock Exchanges, who have promoted ISE, subject to fulfilment of certain conditions. As a result of this, 8 members of the Bhubaneswar Stock Exchange have been registered with ISE / ISS on 10.8.2000 for trading in ISE / NSE



CHAPTER 14

EDUCATION

14.01 The Constitution of India casts an obligation on the State to provide free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of 14. The literacy rate in Orissa during 1951 was 15.8% against the all India average of 18.3% which increased to 49.1% in 1991 against the all India average of 52.1%. While the male literacy rate of 63.1% in the State in 1991 was nearer to the national average of 64.1%, the female literacy stood at 34.7% in 1991 which was 4.6% lower than the national average of 39.3%. The literacy rates among of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were comparatively low i.e. 36.8% and 22.3% respectively as per 1991 census as compared to 37.4% and 29.6% respectively at the all India level.

14.02 In 1950-51 there were 9,801 primary schools with 16,525 teachers and enrolment of 3.15 lakh. There were 501 middle schools with 2,569 teachers and enrolment of 40,000. Also there were 172 high schools with 2,247 teachers and 16,000 enrolment. There were 14 Arts and Science colleges and one affiliating University with 6,282 students. The total enrolment in primary schools was 17%, middle schools 4% and in high schools it was 1.8%. In case of higher education the enrolment ratio was 0.4%. Since 1950-51, there has been a considerable expansion in the number of educational institutions, enrolment and number of teachers at all levels during successive plan periods.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION (ECE)

14.03 The population of children in the age group of 3-6 years as per 1991 census was 34.29 lakh which was 10.8% of the State's total population. This group of children is being motivated towards primary education under the UNICEF assisted Early Childhood Education (ECE) Programme to help achieve the aim of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE). This programme is being implemented in the State since 1982. Under the programme, an early childhood education unit at the State level and a training institute to train up early childhood educators have been set up. These units develop basic learning and play materials for pre-school children. ICDS projects and agencies like State Council of Child Welfare and State Social Welfare Advisory Board are administering the pre-primary stage education through anganwadis, balwadis and creche centres. Since 1985 ECE programme has been extended to cover pre-school component of anganwadis functioning under ICDS projects in the State and about 8.17 lakh children have been enrolled under pre-school activities.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

14.04 The population of children in the age group of 6-14 years as per 1991 census was 61.10 lakh which was 19.3% of the State's total population. The strategy of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) covers three aspects of elementary education i.e. i) Universal access and enrolment, ii) Universal retention of children up to 14 years of age, and iii) Substantial improvement in the quality of education to enable all children to achieve essential levels of learning. Universalisation of primary education has been included as a component of the Basic Minimum Service Programme under which certain thrust areas of development have been identified by Government of India for priority implementation.

14.05 As per guidelines adopted at the national level, the State aims at providing access to primary schools within one km and to upper primary schools within three km from habitations having a population of 300 or more and 500 or more respectively. It is envisaged to enroll 54.47 lakh children in the age group of 6-11 years and 27.80 lakh children in the age group of 11-14 years by the end of the Ninth Plan period.

14.06 The number of primary schools has increased from 56,656 at the end of 1995-96 to 65,552 by the end of 1999-00. Out of this, the number of non-formal schools is 23,448 and the formal primary schools are 42,104. There is one formal primary school for every 3.7 sq. km. area in the State. Basing on the projected population of 361.33 lakh in the year 2000, there is one primary school for 551 population on an average in Orissa during 1999-00. The enrolment in both formal and non-formal streams has increased from 42.65 lakh in 1995-96 to 52.32 lakh by the end of 1999-00. Similarly the total strength of teachers in the two streams has gone up from 1.25 lakh in 1995-96 to 1.35 lakh by the end of 1999-00. The increase in the number of primary schools, enrolment and number of teachers over the period 1995-96 to 1999-00 amounts to about 16%, 23% and 8% respectively. The teacher pupil ratio which was 1 : 34 in 1995-96 changed to 1:39 by the end of 1999-00. Table 14.1 shows the number of primary schools, students and teachers in the State, both in formal and non-formal streams, from 1995-96 to 1999-00.

14.07 Gross enrolment ratio in the primary, upper primary and elementary stages is defined as the percentage of the enrolment in Classes I to V, Classes VI to VIII and Classes I to VIII to the estimated child population in the age groups of 6-11 years, 11-14

years, and 6-14 years respectively. Enrolment in these stages includes under-age and over-age children. Hence the enrolment ratio may be more than 100 in some cases. The gross enrolment ratio for the primary stream was 124.8 in Orissa during 1999.

14.08 With a view to increasing retention of children and to reduce the drop out rates in primary schools, Government introduced a Mid-Day Meal programme from July 1995 in which 45,06,299 children are covered by 1999-00 in primary schools. During 1998-99, the over all dropout rate at the primary stage was 43.6%, the dropout rate for girls was 42.4% and for boys 44.0%. The overall drop out rate at the primary stage declined from 43.6% in 1998-99 to 43.0% in 1999-00. The dropout rate of SC and ST students which was 52.9% and 65.0% respectively during 1998-99 declined marginally to 52.5% and 64.7% respectively.

Table 14.1

Number of Primary Schools, Students and Teachers in Orissa

Sl No	Item	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Primary schools	56656	65552	65552	65552	65552
	i) Formal	42104	42104	42104	42104	42104
	ii) Non-formal	14552	23448	23448	23448	23448
2	Enrolment (in thousand)	4265	4531	4591	4666	5232
	i) Formal	3887	3945	4005	4080	4646
	ii) Non-formal	378	386	586	586	586
3	Teachers	125092	134488	134488	134488	135384
	i) Formal	110540	111040	111040	111040	111040
	ii) Non-formal	14552	23448	23448	23448	24344

P: Provisional

Source: Director, Elementary Education, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

14.09 A number of primary schools are functioning in the State without proper buildings and other infrastructure. Government have taken steps for providing basic infrastructure (including school buildings) under the Operation Black Board programme in rural areas since 1990-91. During the period from 1991-92 to 1999-00, 6,705 primary school buildings were constructed involving an expenditure of Rs. 75.76 crore.

14.10 The District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), a Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme with a fund sharing pattern of 85:15 between the Centre and the State, was launched in Orissa in the year 1996-97 for development of primary education. DPEP adopts a holistic approach to universalise access and retention, to improve learning achievements, and to reduce disparities among social groups. The programme is being implemented in Orissa by the Orissa Primary Education Programme Authority (OPEPA) in eight low literacy and backward districts namely Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Rayagada, Bargarh, Deonjhar and Sambalpur with the objective of extending primary education facilities to all children with special emphasis on SC and ST children and girls and for reducing dropout rates. A proposal to extend DPEP to eight more districts namely Nuapada, Koraput, Nowrangpur, Malkangiri, Boudh, Kandhamal, Sonepur, and Mayurbhanj with funding from the Department for International Development (DFID), UK is under consideration of Government of India.

14.11 The number of upper primary schools by the end of 1999-00 is 12,406 of which the number of non-formal schools is 896 and the formal schools are 11,510. There is one upper primary school (formal) for each 13.52 sq. km. area in the State. Basing on the projected population of 361.33 lakh in the year 2000, there is one upper primary school for 2,913 population on an average in Orissa during 1999-00. The ratio of upper primary schools to primary schools stood at 1:3.7 during 1999-00 in the formal stream. For achieving the ratio of 1:2.5 there is need for opening of 5,331 new upper primary schools. The enrolment in both formal and non-formal streams has increased from 12.92 lakh in 1995-96 to 14.12 lakh by the end of 1999-00. Similarly the total strength of teachers in both the streams has gone up from 40,206 in 1995-96 to 40,706 by the end of 1999-00. The number of upper primary schools, during 1995-96 to 1999-00 remained constant but the enrolment and number of teachers over the period from 1995-96 to 1999-00 increased by 9% and 1% respectively. The teacher pupil ratio which was 1:34 during 1998-99 has increased to 1:35 during 1999-00. Table 14.2 shows the number of upper primary schools, enrolment and number of teachers for the period from 1995-96 to 1999-00.

Table 14.2

Number of UP Schools (Middle Schools), Students and Teachers in Orissa

Sl No.	Item	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Number of UP schools (middle schools)	12406	12406	12406	12406	12406
2	Enrolment (in thousand)	1292	1318	1384	1390	1412
3	Number of teachers	40206	40706	40706	40706	40706

P Provisional

Source: Director, Elementary Education Orissa, Bhubaneswar

14.12 Gross enrolment ratio in the UP stage was 37.8 in respect of Orissa in 1998-99. The dropout rate at upper primary stage during the year 1998-99 was 58.0% which declined to 57.7% during 1999-00. The drop out rate in case of Scheduled Castes is 59.0% and Scheduled Tribes is 74.0%. In case of SC and ST girl students, the dropout rates are 70.2% and 78.0% respectively.

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

14.13 Non-Formal Education, a Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme, is in operation in the State to supplement the formal stream of primary and upper primary education. The objective of the scheme is to impart minimum levels of learning and to create awareness among children in the age group of 6-14 years (specially girl children and children of backward areas) so as to enable them to join the main stream of education. This programme also covers working children and habitations having no primary schools. During 1999-00, 23,448 non-formal education centres at the primary level were functioning out of which 8,830 centres were meant for boys and 14,618 for girls. At upper primary level, there were 662 centres for boys and 234 for girls. Apart from this, 198 voluntary organisations are also managing 11,863 non formal education centres with full Central Government assistance. The enrolment in the primary level centres was 5.86 lakh and in the upper primary level centres 0.22 lakh during the year 1999-00.

MASS EDUCATION

14.14 The Mass Education Programme, as a part of National Literacy Mission, was introduced in the State in the year 1990-91 with the objective of covering all adult illiterates up to the age of 45 years. The programme comprises of two phases, i) Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) and ii) Post Literacy Campaign (PLC). Up to the end of 1999-00, since the inception of the programme, 28 districts and one special project area in Rourkela have been covered under TLC. The target of enrolment under TLC is 63.83 lakh illiterates (25.62 lakh males and 38.21 lakh females) out of which achievement as on 31.03.2000 was 24.94 lakh (10.95 lakh males and 13.99 lakh females). The achievement in respect of SC was 5.00 lakh and in respect of ST was 7.25 lakh. The Post Literacy Campaign (PLC) is being implemented in eleven districts and the special project area in Rourkela. Against the target of 21.90 lakh neo-literates, 14.14 lakh were covered (6.32 lakh males and 7.82 lakh females) under PLC up to 31.03.2000. The total expenditure incurred as on 31.03.2000 under TLC is Rs.2847.55 lakh and under PLC Rs.978.33 lakh.

STATE INSTITUTE OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY (SIET)

14.15 State Institute of Educational Technology (SIET) was set up in Orissa in 1986. The prime activity of the Institute is production of educational and enrichment Video and Audio programmes and their telecast and broadcast through Doordarshan and All India Radio for benefit of primary school students. It also designs programmes to add to training of primary school teachers. The educational programmes telecast through National Channel of Doordarshan and broadcast through AIR Cuttack mostly relate to environmental science, social studies, mathematics, health and hygiene, physical education, work experience, language and art. During 1999-00 SIET has transmitted 399 ETV Programmes and broadcast 91 ER Programmes.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

14.16 The secondary stage of education, which comprises of Classes VIII to X in Orissa, is under the academic control of the Board of Secondary Education. Table 14.3 shows the number of high schools, enrolment of students and strength of teachers from 1995-96 to 1999-00. The number of high schools, students and teachers has gone up from 5,808, 8.22 lakh and 47,096 in 1995-96 to 6,094, 10.76 lakh and 51,568 by 1999-00, showing an increase of 5%, 31% and 9% respectively. There is one High School for every 25.55 sq. km. area in the State and basing upon the projected population of 361.33 lakh in the year 2000, there is one High school for 5,929 population on an average in Orissa. The

teacher pupil ratio which was 1:17.45 in 1995-96 has risen to 1:20.87 during 1999-00. The dropout rate in high school stage which was 72.5% in 1998-99 reduced to 72.0% in 1999-00. Eligible non-Government high schools are provided grant-in-aid by the Government subject to availability of funds and by 1999-00, 664 non-Government High schools are provided with grant-in-aid. Table 14.3 shows the number of high schools, students and teachers in the State for the period from 1995-96 to 1999-00. Apart from high schools, there are 140 Madrasas and 249 Sanskrit tols which also provide secondary education in the State. Also, 56 Kendriya Vidyalayas and independent schools and 13 Navodaya Vidyalayas are providing secondary education in the State.

Table 14.3

Number of High Schools, Students and Teachers in Orissa

Sl No	Item	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Number of high schools	5808	5967	6072	6072	6094
2	Number of students (in thousand)	822	866	881	1031	1076
3	Number of teachers	47096	50218	51436	51436	51568

P : Provisional

Source : Director, Elementary Education, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

14.17 The Board of Secondary Education, Orissa conducts the High School Certificate Examination and looks after the academic standard of the high schools. Table 14.4 shows the results of the High School Certificate Examination in the State from 1996-95 to 1999-00. To check malpractice during examination, the scheme of parallel question papers was introduced during the Annual High School Certificate examination 2000 for regular students and was found successful.

Table 14.4

Results of HSC Examination in Orissa

Sl No	Year	Appeared (number)	Passed (number)	Percentage of success
1	2	3	4	5
1	1995-96	4,19,202	1,84,921	44.11
2	1996-97	4,11,595	2,04,064	49.58
3	1997-98	4,50,108	2,06,594	45.90
4	1998-99	4,42,396	2,00,154	45.24
5	1999-00 *	3,76,640	1,43,553	38.11

* Figures for supplementary examination not included.

Source : Board of Secondary Education, Orissa.

PROMOTION OF SPORTS

14.18 The sports policy of the State envisages spotting and nurturing of talent among students from the age of nine years upwards. In order to provide intensive coaching to students reading in Classes V to X and to enable them to participate in national level sports competitions, 13 sports hostels have been established in the State. During 1999-00, 548 students were imparted coaching in these 13 sports hostels. The trainees were given stipend at the rate of Rs.1200 per head per month. There is a programme to train up 620 students during 2000-01.

HIGHER EDUCATION

14.19 The Council of Higher Secondary Education regulates higher secondary education (i.e. education for two years following secondary education) in the State. It conducts the Higher Secondary Examination and co-ordinates higher secondary education with university education on the one side and secondary education on the other. There are facilities for higher secondary education in 1,367 general colleges in the State including 58 Government colleges. Table 14.5 shows the enrolment at the higher secondary level and the result of the Higher Secondary Examination for the years 1998, 1999 and 2000 for arts, science and commerce streams.

Table 14.5
Enrolment in Higher Secondary Level and Results of
Higher Secondary Examination

Sl No	Year /Stream	No. of students			Percentage of pass
		Enrolled	Appeared	Passed	
	1	2	3	4	5
1.	1998				
a.	Arts	152479	148271	83512	56.32
b.	Science	43289	42248	27602	65.33
c.	Commerce	13189	12887	7809	60.59
	Total 1998	208957	203406	118923	58.46
	(a+b+c)				
2.	1999				
a.	Arts	164175	160326	61697	38.48
b.	Science	43691	42873	23548	54.92
c.	Commerce	15128	14817	7197	48.57
	Total 1999	222994	218016	92442	42.40
	(a+b+c)				
3.	2000				
a.	Arts	175360	170344	66041	44.15
b.	Science	51586	50434	24632	52.75
c.	Commerce	16075	15720	7172	48.55
	Total 1999	243021	236497	97845	41.37
	(a+b+c)				

Source: Council of Higher Secondary Education, Orissa.

14.20 In the year 1999-00, there were 1,367 general colleges in the State. Out of these, 59 were Government colleges and 448 were aided colleges. All the 1,367 colleges had teaching facilities for higher secondary courses. Out of the 1,367 colleges, 528 colleges had facilities for teaching of degree courses as well. Facilities for post-graduate courses in 27 subjects were available in 24 Govt colleges. Out of the 1,367 colleges, 175 colleges were meant exclusively for women. Table 14.6 shows the number of general colleges, the number of students enrolled, and number of teachers from 1995-96 to 1999-00. The table shows an increasing trend in the number of colleges, student enrolment, as well as in the number of teachers.

Table 14.6
Number of General Colleges, Students and Teachers in Orissa

Sl No	Item	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Number of colleges	893	967	1031	1034	1367
2	Number of students (in thousand)	440	474	505	515	555
3	Number of teachers	15909	16610	17332	17400	23003

P: Provisional

Source: Director, Elementary Education, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

14.21 The National Policy on Education 1986, as modified in 1992, emphasizes consolidation rather than increasing the number of colleges. There was a considerable increase in the number of non-Government colleges in the State during the Eighth Plan period. However consistent with the guidelines contained in the National Policy on Education, establishment of new Government colleges has been restricted. Government have transferred resources towards expansion and upgradation of facilities in the existing educational institutions. Professional and specialised courses like honours in Computer Science, MBA, MCA, Industrial Chemistry, Mass Communication etc. have been introduced in a number of educational institutions.

14.22 National Service Scheme (NSS) is being implemented in different Universities and Council of Higher Secondary Education in the State with financial assistance from Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 7 : 5. NSS covers 82,500 student volunteers by 1999-00. The combined cadet strength under junior and senior divisions of NCC in the State is 44,000 by the year 1999-00. The State Government also provide financial assistance to support the Youth Red Cross Programme and for development of Senior Scouts and Senior Guides in different Government colleges.

14.23 Various scholarship schemes are being continued by the State Government during the year 1999-00. These schemes are : National Scholarship, Merit Scholarship, Scholarship to the children of Primary / Secondary School Teachers, Educational Assistance to the children of ex-Delence personnel, Research Scholarship at JNU, Women's Scholarship for Higher Technical and Professional courses, Hindi Scholarship, Sanskrit Scholarship and Merit cum Means Scholarship.

14.24 The State has seven universities namely Utkal University, Sambalpur University, Berhampur University, North Orissa University, Fakir Mohan University, Sri Jagannath Sanskrit University and Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology. Apart from these Universities, it is proposed to open an Adivasi University at Koraput to expand higher education in tribal districts of southern Orissa. By the year 2000, 9 colleges have been conferred with autonomous status. These are Ravenshaw college, Khallikote college, GM college, BJB college, RD Women's college, SCS college, NC college, FM college and MPC college.

14.25 The State Government provides development grants and special development grants to Utkal University, Berhampur University, Sambalpur University, and Shree Jagannath Sanskrit University. During 1999-00 a sum of Rs 194.05 lakh was proposed for these universities. Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT), which is assisted under the agriculture budget, is also provided grants in the education budget to fund under-graduate and higher secondary courses in science and a post graduate course in micro-biology. For this purpose, a sum of Rs 66.50 lakh was provided during 1999-00. For the newly created North Orissa University and Fakir Mohan University, an amount of Rs. 125.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2000-01.

14.26 To provide educational facilities to large number of semi-urban and rural youth and part time students, an open university on the pattern of Indira Gandhi National Open University is proposed to be opened during the Ninth Plan period.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

14.27 A Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme for vocational education at the higher secondary stage was introduced in the State from 1988-89. Subsequently, the scheme was transferred to State Plan. Its aim is to provide self-employment by developing skilled human resources and to provide alternative to those who do not wish to pursue higher education. Government have constituted a State Council of Vocational Education and District Vocational Education Committees to advise on matters relating to vocational education. At present vocational education is being imparted in 231 higher secondary schools.

TEACHERS EDUCATION AND TRAINING

14.28 During the year 1999-00, there were four Government Training Colleges, six Colleges of Teachers' Education (CTEs) and three Institutes of Advanced Study in Education (IASEs) in the State. The total intake capacity for B.Ed., M.Ed. and M.Phil. courses in these institutions is 1516 with 36 seats for M.Phil., 96 seats for M.Ed., and 1,384 seats for B.Ed. courses. There is a proposal for opening of two new training colleges, one each at Kendrapara and Phulbani, during the Ninth Plan period. There are thirteen District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) with intake capacity of 650 trainees which provide training to mass education instructors and supervisors. There are also 52 Secondary Training Schools with intake capacity of 2,600 trainees. The State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) oversees activities relating to qualitative improvement in school education through projects and studies that receive assistance from UNICEF, NCERT and Government of India.

14.29 During the Ninth Plan period, an inservice training programme has been taken up to clear the backlog of untrained primary school teachers. Admission in DIETs has been stopped for fresh candidates from the year 1997-98. It was programmed to arrange correspondence cum contact courses in 26 centres for 1300 untrained primary school teachers during 1999-00. Besides 30,000 primary school teachers and 12,435 secondary school teachers will be imparted inservice training during the year 2000-01. With the aim of providing training to handle teaching aids under Operation Black Board, a special orientation course for primary teachers is being conducted since 1994-95 with Government of India assistance. For improvement of quality of education at the secondary stage, Government have also decided to focus on the training of untrained high school teachers.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

14.30 Owing to the changing need of the State for exploitation of its vast natural resources in diversified and emerging high-tech areas, it requires sustainable improvement in the overall quality and growth of technical education to meet the changing scenario of the future of the State as a whole. Keeping in view the demand for manpower in the field of technical education, subjects such as Information Technology, Electronics & Computer Application, Metallurgy, Chemical Engineering, Pharmacy etc. have been introduced in different institutions. Technical education in the State is imparted at various levels through Engineering Colleges, Engineering Schools, Polytechnics, Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), and Industrial Training Centres (ITCs). The Directorate of Technical

Education and Training (DTE:T) functions as the nodal agency to plan and implement technical education programmes in the State and to maintain liaison with the State Council of Technical Education, Universities in the State, and national level technical institutions.

14.31 By the end of 1999-00, there were twenty Nine Engineering Colleges including four Government Engineering Colleges, two University Engineering Colleges and twenty three private Engineering Colleges with a total intake capacity of 6,189 students in different faculties.

14.32 In the Government sector, there are 13 Engineering Schools/Polytechnics including the Film & Television Institute of Orissa. These institutions offer diploma courses in both engineering and non-engineering disciplines as per the guidelines, norms and standards prescribed by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), New-Delhi. Out of the above institutions, four polytechnics, at Rourkela, Dhenkanal, Bhubaneswar and Berhampur with an intake capacity of 220, are meant exclusively for women. In addition to the above institutions, 12 private Polytechnics/Engineering schools were engaged in imparting technical education during 1999-00. The total intake capacity of the 25 Engineering Schools / Polytechnics is 3,775.

14.33 It has been proposed to establish a University of Technology to maintain and improve standard of education in Engineering Colleges and to upgrade the infrastructural and other facilities in the State for technical education during 1999-00. The scope of the proposed Technological University will include institutions imparting education in engineering and technology, industry, management and applied sciences. Computer and Business Management Programmes are proposed to be included in the curriculum of the proposed university.

14.34 The Craftsman Training Scheme has been introduced in the State since 1959 to ensure a steady flow of skilled workers in different trades to meet the requirement of industries and to promote self-employment among the educated youth. There are 23 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and Industrial Training Centres (ITCs) with a total intake capacity of 6,124 students in Government sector in the State. These ITIs and ITCs impart training in 38 designated trades in one-year and two-year courses. Out of the 23 Government ITIs / ITCs, 10 are exclusively meant for women trainees and cover trades like stenography, tailoring, dress making, weaving, bleaching and dyeing. Besides, there are 108 private ITI's having intake capacity of 10,220 students functioning in different parts of the State.

14.35 In the field of medical sciences, the State has three Medical Colleges, one Dental College, two Pharmacy Colleges, three Ayurvedic Colleges, four Homoeopathic Colleges and one Nursing College in the Government sector. There are also two Ayurvedic Colleges and two Homoeopathic Colleges and fifteen Pharmacy colleges in the private sector. The intake capacity in Government sector of the three Medical Colleges is 321, of the Dental College 20, and of the two Pharmacy Colleges is 100. The intake capacity of the fifteen Pharmacy colleges in the private sector is 800 during the year 1999-00.

14.36 There are nine constituent colleges under the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT) namely a Veterinary College, a College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology, a College of Engineering and Technology, a College of Fishery, a College of Home Science, a College of Basic Science, two Agriculture Colleges and a College of Computer Studies. The total intake capacity of all these constituent colleges under OUAT is 1120 during 1999-00.

EXPENDITURE ON GENERAL EDUCATION

14.37 Table 14.7 shows the revenue expenditure on general education (i.e. education up to post graduate level in non-technical institutions) in the State from the year 1995-96 to 2000-01. The budget provision on general education is increasing over the years. The major part of the resources available is being spent on salary of teaching and non-teaching staff

Table 14.7

Revenue Expenditure on General Education in Orissa

Sl. No.	Year	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	Per capita expenditure* (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1	1995-96	907.61	265.00
2	1996-97	1024.26	294.80
3	1997-98	1166.77	331.22
4	1998-99	1431.09	400.98
5	1999-00 (RE)	1720.83	476.25
6	2000-01 (BE)	1684.04	460.75

RE - Revised Estimates BE - Budget Estimates

Source : Explanatory memorandum MH No. 2001

* On the basis of projected population



CHAPTER 15

HEALTH, FAMILY WELFARE, SANITATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE

HEALTH

15 01 The focus in the health sector has been to improve access to health-care for all with particular reference to the underprivileged segments of the population. This is being achieved through consolidation and operationalisation of the primary, secondary and tertiary health-care infrastructure and effective implementation of National programmes for combating major public health problems. Communicable and nutrition related diseases continue to be the major problems for the State.

15 02 The main objectives for the health sector are as follows

- i. to provide adequate and qualitative preventive and curative health care to the people of the State.
- ii. to improve maternal and child health and in particular to reduce maternal and infant mortality
- iii. to ensure equity in health care to all, particularly to disadvantaged groups like scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, backward classes and women.
- iv. to provide affordable quality health care to the people of the State through allopathic, homoeopathic and ayurvedic systems of medicine etc.
- v. to give training to doctors, nurses and other paramedical staff to meet the need of health care in the State.
- vi. to ensure greater access to primary health care by providing medical institutions as close to the people as possible or through mobile health units, particularly in the underserved and undeveloped districts.
- vii. to improve hospital services at secondary and tertiary level both in terms of infrastructure and personnel.
- viii. to improve the maintenance of buildings by introducing reforms in the system.
- ix. to improve health care in vulnerable districts of the State

15.03 The average annual growth rate of population of the State during the 1981-91 decade was 2.01% as compared to 2.38% at the all India level. The crude birth rate in Orissa during 1998 was 25.7 which declined to 24.1 in 1999. The crude death rate has decreased marginally from 11.1 to 10.6 during the same period and infant mortality rate determined on the basis of sample surveys has decreased from 98 in 1998 to 97 in 1999 for the State. Over the same period, the infant mortality rate has gone down from 72 to 70 for the country as a whole. Though the crude birth rate for the State in 1999 is lower than the all India rate of 26.1, the crude death rate and infant mortality rate were higher than the all India levels of 8.7 and 70 respectively during 1999. The percapita expenditure on health in the State was Rs.116.68 during 1999-00 as against Rs.110.51 during the previous year.

ALLOPATHIC MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

15.04 During the year 1951, medical and health care facilities created by the Government were available to the people of the State through a network of 365 medical institutions with 3,112 hospital beds and 1,083 doctors with a doctor-population ratio of 1:13,500. During 1999, there were 1,703 Government medical institutions in the State with 13,786 hospital beds and 4,919 doctors with population served per medical institution being 21,700 and area served per medical institution being 92 sq km. The doctor population ratio during this year was 1:7,560 and bed-population ratio was 1:2,680. The 118 blocks of 12 tribal districts in the State had during the same year, 567 medical institutions with 1,759 beds and population served per medical institution being 17,963 and area served per medical institution being 123 sq km. Table 15.1 shows the number of allopathic medical institutions functioning in Orissa under the Health Department.

Table 15.1

Allopathic Medical Institutions run by the State Health Department

Sl No	Year	Hospitals	Community Health Centres	Dispensaries	PHCs	PHCs (New)*	Subsidiary Health Centres	Medical Aid Centres	Mobile Health Units	Total Medical Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1995	177	111	142	231	644	172	39	27	1543
2	1996	180	157	150	185	700	171	42	32	1617
3	1997	180	157	-	185	1105	-	-	14	1641
4	1998	180	157	-	184	1150	-	-	14	1685
5	1999	180	157	-	184	1168	-	-	14	1703

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

(* Dispensaries, Additional PHCs, Subsidiary Health Centres and Medical Aid Centres were amalgamated and redesignated as PHC (New) since 1996-97.

AYURVEDIC AND HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTIONS

15.05 The popularity of the non-allopathic systems of medicines (ayurvedic, homoeopathic and unani) has grown over the years due to their low cost and fewer side effects. At present there are three Government Ayurvedic colleges and four Government Homoeopathic colleges imparting graduate and post-graduate education.

15.06 During 1999, five ayurvedic hospitals (including three attached to colleges) and 519 ayurvedic dispensaries were rendering services in the State with 203 hospital beds and 546 doctors. Two private ayurvedic hospitals are also functioning in the State. It has been targeted to increase the number of ayurvedic dispensaries from 519 to 637 by the end of the Ninth Plan. Nine unani dispensaries were functioning in the State in 1999. During 1999-00, about 52.40 lakh patients were treated in different ayurvedic hospitals and dispensaries. The total number of registered ayurvedic doctors by end of 1999-00 is 3712.

15.07 During 1999, four Government homoeopathic hospitals and 460 homoeopathic dispensaries were rendering services in the State with 125 hospital beds and 470 doctors. Two private homoeopathic hospitals are also functioning in the State. It has been targeted to increase the number of homoeopathic dispensaries from 460 to 578 by the end of the Ninth Plan. By 1999-00 there were 4952 registered homoeopathic doctors in the State and about 76.93 lakh patients received homoeopathic treatment. Details of ayurvedic and homoeopathic medical institutions in the State and their growth over the years is shown in Table 15.2.

Table 15.2

Government Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Medical Institutions and Services in Orissa

Sl. No	Year	Hospitals		Dispensaries		Doctors	
		Ayurvedic	Homoeopathic	Ayurvedic	Homoeopathic	Ayurvedic	Homoeopathic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1995	5	4	519	460	549	473
2	1996	5	4	519	460	560	473
3	1997	5	4	519	460	576	486
4	1998	5	4	519	460	546	470
5	1999	5	4	519	460	546	470

(Contd.)

Table 15.2 (Concl'd.)

Sl No.	Year	Beds		Patients treated (in lakh)	
		Ayurvedic	Homoeopathic	Ayurvedic	Homoeopathic
1	2	9	10	11	12
1	1995	203	125	49.7	72.6
2	1996	203	125	53.4	78.0
3	1997	203	125	48.5	71.7
4	1998	203	125	50.7	74.4
5	1999	203	125	52.4	76.9

Source : Directorate of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy, Orissa

STATE HEALTH PROGRAMMES / PROJECTS

15.08 As per the National Health Policy, a number of Central Plan schemes and Centrally Sponsored Plan schemes are being implemented in the State to ensure better health care services at the primary and secondary level.

15.09 The National T.B. Control Programme (NTCP) is a Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme with fund sharing pattern of 50:50 between the Central and the State Governments. The objective of this programme is to control Tuberculosis in the community by detecting T.B. patients out of persons suffering from symptoms of chest disease and visiting peripheral health institution. The number of T.B. patients per thousand population in the State has ranged between 2.12 and 2.52 during the last decade. During 1999-00, 32,193 new T.B. cases were detected and 1,10,063 samples of sputum were examined.

15.10 The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) in Orissa is being implemented in six districts viz. Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Sambalpur, Deogarh and Jharsuguda. It has been extended to another four districts i.e. Koraput, Rayagada, Malkangiri and Nawarangpur since August 2000. The programme will be implemented in Kalahandi, Nuapada, Gajapati and Phulbani district in 2000-01. Under this programme 14,095 patients have been provided Direct Observation Treatment - Short Course (DOTS) and 5,114 patients have been completely cured during 1999-00. Danish assistance amounting to Rs 31.95 crore has been earmarked for Orissa for 14 selected districts within the period from 1997 to 2001. Govt. of India and DANIDA have been requested to extend the programme to the remaining 16 districts of the State.

15.11 The National Filaria Control Programme (NFCP) is a Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme being implemented through a Filariasis Bureau comprising of a Research Unit at Puri, 25 Filaria Control Units / Clinics, and two Filaria Survey Units. During 1999, blood slides of 33,305 persons were examined and 460 cases were found positive. The micro filaria rate (the number of persons found positive for micro filaria as a proportion of number of person tested during the year) has ranged between 4.34% and 1.38% during the last decade. During 1999, the Micro Filaria rate was highest in Jatni (3.46%) of Khurda district and lowest in Cuttack (0%) in Cuttack district.

15.12 The National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) aims at bringing down the ratio of blindness from 1.4% to 0.3% by the end of the year 2000. A Cataract Blindness Control Project has been undertaken with World Bank assistance with the aim of eradicating cataract blindness in the State. During 1999-00, 63,399 cataract operations were performed out of which 21,660 were Intra Ocular Lens (IOL) Micro Surgery cases. A sum of Rs 16.00 crores has been released by Govt of India for construction of 29 nos. of 20 bedded, 26 nos. of 10 bedded Eye Hospitals, 176 nos. of Dark Rooms and a 91 bedded Referral Eye Hospital at S C B. Medical college, Cuttack during 1994-2000. Of these, 4 nos. of 20 bedded Eye Hospitals and 176 Dark Rooms have been completed and another 46 hospital buildings will be completed shortly.

15.13 The National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme is being implemented in the State as a Central Plan scheme to control goitre and other Iodine deficiency disorders. A survey was conducted in the districts of Cuttack, Puri, Sundargarh and Keonjhar during 1998-99 and the incidence of goitre among the surveyed population in these four districts was found to be 20.5%, 19.3%, 33.5% and 14.9% respectively. The sale and manufacture of non-iodised salt has been banned in the State with effect from 01.06.95. An outlay of Rs.5.72 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2000-01.

15.14 The National Leprosy Elimination Programme (NLEP) is being implemented in the State since 1982-83 through 73 Leprosy Elimination Units (LEUs), (62 under Government sector + 11 under NGO sector), 13 temporary hospitalisation wards and one 100 bedded Leprosy Hospital with the objective of eliminating leprosy i.e. to bring down the leprosy prevalence rate to below 1 per 1000 population by the year 2003 by detecting all cases of leprosy from the community and treating them with "Multi Drug Therapy" (MDT). The programme is supported by the Govt of India, the World Bank, bilateral aid agencies like DANIDA and international donor agencies like Lepra India, HOINA and the German Leprosy Relief Association. Due to effective measures taken by the State Government, the leprosy prevalence rate per thousand population has decreased from 16

during 1995-96 to about 11 during 1999-00. This is still higher than the all India prevalence rate. During 1999-00, the leprosy prevalence rate per thousand population was highest in Baragarh district (35.41) and lowest in Jagatsinghpur district (2.71). During 1999-00, 65,299 new leprosy patients were identified for treatment against the target of 25,000 and 50,383 leprosy patients were discharged as cured against the target of 45,000. There is a target to detect and treat 18,000 new cases and discharge 56,000 cases during 2000-01.

15.15 The National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP) is a Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme with the funding pattern of 50:50 between the Central and State Governments. The main programmes under the scheme are to maintain cleanliness of inhabited areas, to destroy mosquitoes through spraying of DDT, and to make people conscious of the disease through information, education and communication activities. During 1999, 45.53 lakh blood slides were examined of which 4.83 lakh were found positive.

15.16 The National AIDS Control Programme is being implemented through the State AIDS Cell with assistance from the World Bank. The objective of the scheme is to increase popular awareness about AIDS. Blood tests are also carried out under the scheme and detected patients are provided with treatment. Three Voluntary Blood Testing Centres with counselling facilities have been established in Microbiology Department of three medical colleges. Elisa machines are in operation in 7 hospitals and in the medical colleges for testing of HIV cases. A Family Health Awareness Campaign was conducted throughout the State in June'2000 to generate awareness about STD / HIV / AIDS and for detecting and treating STD cases. A sum of Rs. 32 lakh has been spent for the scheme in 1999-00 and an amount of Rs 18.41 crore is proposed for this scheme during 2000-01.

15.17 The Orissa Health Systems Development Project (OHSDP) has commenced from 18.09.98 for a period of five years with assistance from the World Bank with the objectives to improve the health care delivery in selected primary and secondary hospitals in the State and to increase efficiency in the allocation and use of health resources. The cost of the project is Rs.415.60 crore out of which Rs.348.80 crore constitutes loan assistance from the World Bank, and the balance Rs.66.80 crore is to be met by the State Government from its own resources. During 1998-99 an amount of Rs. 7.60 crore was utilised for activities such as construction of buildings for 22 institutions, purchase of drugs etc. During 1999-00, Rs 20.00 crore was sanctioned and the project has taken up grounding of 18 institutions through IDCO. The project has also procured equipment for selected institutions, taken up one time repair of equipment in 40 institutions, purchase of 42

ambulances, purchase of medicines and consumables for providing health care in tribal areas through health camp and mobile units. An outlay of Rs 70 00 crore has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2000-01.

15.18 The Orissa Health and Family Welfare Reform Project is under implementation in the State with financial assistance of Department for International Development (DFID), UK. After completion of the first two phases, currently the third phase is being implemented in stages. In the first stage of this third phase, 20 blocks of Keonjhar and Bhadrak districts have been covered with estimated project cost of Rs.14.55 crore. Under the project, medical institutions are to be strengthened by providing medical equipment and medicines and construction of new buildings. While implementing the project and supporting initial implementation of reforms, it was necessary to extend the project up to June 2001 with an expanded budget of Rs.23.30 crore against the amount of Rs.14.55 crore provided originally.

MEDICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

15.19 There are three Medical Colleges with hospital facilities in the State. These colleges offer courses leading to MBBS and BDS degrees. Post-graduate and post-doctoral courses are also offered. There is one Nursing College, one Dental College, one Pharmacy College, three Ayurvedic Colleges and four Homoeopathic Colleges under Government sector in the State. The State Institute of Health and Family Welfare functions as the apex inservice training institute with three functional units at the state level and cells / wings at district / block levels for imparting training support under various programmes.

15.20 Facilities for super specialised treatment are being provided in the three Medical College Hospitals through ultra modern diagnostic and therapeutic equipments. A cardiac catheterisation laboratory has been set up at S.C.B. Medical College Hospital, Cuttack. The S.C.B. Medical College Hospital has 1208 beds and is equipped with modern instruments like heart-lung machine, equipment for open heart surgery, auto analyser, C.T. scan etc. The other two medical college hospitals namely MKCG Medical College Hospital at Berhampur and V.S.S. Medical College Hospital at Burla have 881 and 772 hospital beds respectively. Besides, 125 hospital beds are available in Homoeopathic Hospitals and 203 beds in Ayurvedic Hospitals.

FAMILY WELFARE

15.21 The Family Welfare Programme is being implemented as a part of the National Population Control Programme in the State. The programme is implemented with full Central assistance to check the rapid growth of population and to bring down the high infant mortality rate in the State by promoting universal immunisation.

15.22 Under Family Welfare Programme, the strategy has been to motivate eligible couples to limit family size by adopting methods like use of intra uterine devices (IUDs), oral contraceptive pills (OCPs), conventional contraceptives (CCs), sterilisation etc. The programme seeks to promote responsible parenthood with focus on the one child norm. The achievement under the programme during 1999-00 in respect of sterilisations was 1.10 lakh, insertion of IUDs 1.91 lakh, number of conventional contraceptive users 2.79 lakh, and number of oral pill users 1.17 lakh. The number of green card holders (persons who have undergone sterilisation after two children) in the State as on March 31, 2000 was 3.34 lakh including 0.14 lakh during 1999-00. Table 15.3 shows the progress of the Family Welfare Programme in the State.

Table 15.3

Progress of Family Welfare Programme in Orissa.

(Figures in lakh)

Sl No	Year	Sterili-sations	IUD insertions	Conventional contraceptive users	Oral pill users	Medical termination of pregnancy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1995-96	1.49	2.09	4.43	1.02	0.22
2	1996-97	1.35	1.93	3.80	1.08	0.24
3	1997-98	1.27	2.46	2.65	1.10	0.25
4	1998-99	1.23	2.15	3.05	1.08	0.22
5	1999-00	1.10	1.91	2.79	1.17	0.25

Source: Directorate of Family Welfare, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

IMMUNISATION

15.23 The Universal Immunisation Programme is being implemented in the State with the objective of reducing infant mortality and maternal mortality rates. Under the programme, children below 6 years of age are inoculated for prevention of contagious diseases like T.B., diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, measles etc. The immunisation programme has further been strengthened through ICDS projects in the State. The Anganwadi workers posted in ICDS blocks and Auxiliary Nurse and Midwives posted in sub-centres play an active role in this programme. The achievements of the immunisation programme in the State from 1995-96 to 1999-00 is presented in Table 15.4.

Table 15.4
Progress of Immunisation Programme in Orissa

(In lakh doses)

Sl. No.	Programme achievements	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00 (P)
1	2	4	5	6	7	8
1	Tetanus toxoid	8.23	8.44	8.61	8.21	8.24
2	Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus	8.44	8.80	8.81	8.78	7.99
3	Polio	8.44	8.80	8.77	8.80	8.00
4	BCG	8.76	9.19	9.52	8.35	9.00
5	Measles	7.18	8.13	8.11	7.75	7.29
6	Diphtheria and tetanus	4.42	5.33	7.85	7.27	8.03
7	Tetanus toxoid (10 years)	5.42	5.84	6.80	8.58	7.20
8	Tetanus toxoid (16 years)	4.56	4.66	5.95	7.51	6.24

P: Provisional

Source : Directorate of Family Welfare, Orissa

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION**RURAL WATER SUPPLY**

15.24 Out of a total of 1,14,099 identified habitations in the State, 1,12,190 habitations (99.6%) have been fully covered under drinking water supply programme by the end of March 2000. These covered habitations have been provided with 1,82,828 tube wells and 5,052 sanitary wells. During 1999-00, a total of 4,805 tube wells and 609 sanitary wells were installed in 1,530 not covered habitations and in 3,199 partially covered habitations under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). Out of the remaining 1,909 identified habitations, 1,461 were partially covered and 448 not covered by the end of March 2000. To cover these 1,909 habitations, it is proposed to instal 2,125 tube-wells and 258 sanitary wells during 2000-01. Areas facing problems like excess iron, fluoride, chloride and arsenic are being identified to explore the possibility of providing safe alternative sources of drinking water in a phased manner.

15.25 As on 01.04.2000, there were 9,274 defunct tube wells in the 1,12,190 habitations already covered. It has been targeted to replace 706 defunct tube wells during 2000-01. A programme has also been drawn up to instal 1,250 new tube wells in unidentified drought affected villages.

15.26 Considering the scarcity of water in KBK districts, Government of India have approved a relaxed norm of one spot source for every 150 population where the existing norm of one spot source for 250 population has already been achieved. A total of 13,757 sites to provide spot sources have been identified in KBK districts, out of which 3,184 spot sources have been provided up to the end of March 2000. It is proposed to install 361 new tube wells in KBK districts during 2000-01 with a special outlay of Rs.150.00 lakh. During 1999-00, 2,455 tube wells have been installed in KBK districts as against a target of 2,500.

15.27 By the end of March 2000, 460 rural piped water supply projects had been commissioned in the State and another 367 such projects were under execution in water scarcity areas.

15.28 As on 31st March 1999, tube wells were installed in 6,762 primary schools and 863 upper primary schools with grants made available under the award of the Tenth Finance Commission. During 1999-00, 3,312 tube wells in Primary Schools and 402 tube wells in Upper Primary Schools have been installed against the target of 4,310 and 571 tube wells.

RURAL SANITATION

15.29 Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, it has been proposed to construct 3 lakh units of individual household latrines in the rural areas of the State besides construction of village toilet complex for women and rural drainage works during 2000-01 through Sulabha International Social Service Organisation (SISSO). A sum of Rs.1.50 crore has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2000-01 for the Rural Sanitation Programme towards State share.

15.30 In order to check water borne and related diseases in districts like Phulbani, Gajapati and Ganjam, a UNICEF assisted project named Control of Diarrhoea Diseases through Water Sanitation (CDD WATSAN) is under implementation. Under the project, medicines are distributed and tube wells are installed to control diseases like cholera and diarrhoea.

URBAN WATER SUPPLY

15.31 There are 102 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the State comprising of two Municipal Corporations, 30 Municipalities and 70 Notified Area Councils (NACs). Paradeep Port Trust maintains the water supply in the Paradeep NAC area. Potable drinking water facilities have been provided in all the 102 Urban Local Bodies through piped water distribution systems, house connections, and tube-wells. Out of the urban population of 42.35 lakh as per the 1991 census, 30.80 lakh persons (72.73%) had been covered through piped water supply schemes by the year 1999-00. About 570 million litres of drinking water is being supplied in urban areas every day through the piped water supply systems. Additionally about 14,000 public stand posts and 11,400 hand pump tube wells have been erected in urban areas to cater to the water demand during non-supply hours and in areas uncovered by piped water supply system.

15.32 The Orissa Water Supply and Sewerage Board is executing six water supply projects in the State with an estimated cost of Rs 131.07 crore. The Jajpur Road water supply project has already been commissioned and the project for Cuttack city has been partly commissioned. Out of the remaining four water supply projects, Kendrapara and Jeypore projects are scheduled to be completed by December 2000. Water Supply to Rourkela (City township) and Greater Sambalpur are scheduled for completion by the end of June 2001 and December 2001 respectively.

15.33 In order to implement the above ongoing projects and for new water supply schemes it has been proposed to receive Rs.69.81 crore from HUDCO as loan and a sum of Rs.61.26 crore as margin money by the end of Ninth Plan.

15.34 Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) is being implemented in the State under the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme. Under this programme, water supply projects at Balimela, Kamakhyanagar, Nayagarh, Chandbali, Panposh, Polsara, Malkangiri, Junagarh, Boudh, Balugan and Deogarh are under implementation and are likely to be completed by the end of 2000-01. A proposal for a water supply project for Kantabanjhi has been sent to Government of India for approval.

URBAN SANITATION

15.35 Growing urbanisation and growth of slums have given rise to problems such as water logging, congestion in discharge of drainage water, accumulation of garbage etc. Underground sewerage clearance facilities have been provided partly in the developed areas of five towns namely Bhubaneswar, Puri, Cuttack, Sunabeda and Rourkela (steel township) and cover about 4.22 lakh people in these urban centres. The sewerage facilities in Sunabeda and Rourkela steel township are being maintained by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and Rourkela Steel Plant respectively. The State has become a pioneer in treating waste water through evapo-transpiration at Puri.

15.36 Sulabha International Social Services Organisation (SISSO) has been associated with implementation of sanitation programme in both urban and rural areas in the State. SISSO has been entrusted with construction of public toilets, water sealed latrines and conversion of dry latrines into water sealed latrines. Sanitation activities in two medical colleges and a number of hospitals and public office buildings have been entrusted to Sulabh International.

SOCIAL WELFARE

CHILD WELFARE

15.37 The Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) is being implemented in the State through 281 ICDS projects in 269 blocks. The scheme offers a package of health care services covering supplementary nutrition, immunisation, pre-school education, health check up, referral services, and health education to children within the age group of 0-6 years. There are 28,612 anganwadi workers under these ICDS projects. The number of beneficiaries covered under ICDS during 1998-99 and 1999-00 is indicated in Table 15.5.

Table 15.5

Beneficiaries covered under ICDS during 1998-99 and 1999-00

(In lakh)			
Sl No.	Name of the Scheme	1998-99	1999-00
1	2	3	4
1	Supplementary nutrition	20.02	21.99
2	Immunisation	30.13	25.29
3	Health check-up	2.66	3.47
4	Nutrition and health education	3.01	3.80
5	Referral services	0.52	1.36
6	Pre-school education	6.09	6.88

Source : Women and Child Development Department, Orissa.

15.38 Balwadis and creches are being maintained in non-ICDS blocks and urban areas of the State by NGOs, where children within the age group of 0-6 years are provided nutritional support, health care and education. Under the scheme, 121 balwadis and two creche centres are functioning. The Government provide maintenance grants to the concerned NGOs.

15.39 Orphanages for orphans and destitute children between the age group of 5-18 years are being managed by NGOs with 90% financial assistance from the Government. Children in these orphanages are provided with food, clothing, general education, medical check-up and vocational training to bring them up as good citizens. During 1999-00, 86 balashrams (orphanages) with 5,430 inmates were being managed by NGOs. Three of these institutions have been recognised by the State Government for sponsoring adoption of destitute and orphan children by host families within India and abroad.

15.40 The Orissa State Council for Child Welfare is implementing a scheme called 'Care and Protection of Street Children' since 1990-91 through NGOs to provide integrated community based non-institutional basic services for the development of street children.

15.41 Delinquent juveniles are placed in Observation Homes, Special Homes and Juvenile Homes in order to bring them to the mainstream of society. Two Observation Homes, one at Rourkela and the other at Berhampur, and a Central Home at Berhampur are maintained by the Government. 12 Observation Homes are being managed by NGOs.

15.42 In order to increase enrolment and reduce the number of drop-outs in primary schools, and to improve the nutritional status of children, Government have introduced a Mid-day Meal programme since July 1, 1995. During 1999-00, 45.06 lakh primary students have been benefited with an expenditure of Rs.28.66 crore. Under Special Nutrition Programme (SNP), nutritious food is supplied to children in the age group of 0-6 years and expectant mothers in ICDS blocks. During 1999-00, 8.41 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under SNP with an expenditure of Rs.17.78 crore.

WELFARE OF THE HANDICAPPED

15.43 Under the scheme 'Welfare of Handicapped', the State Government, with the financial support of Government of India, implements welfare schemes for blind, deaf and mentally retarded children to bring these children into the mainstream of society. The handicapped children are imparted special training in special schools through trained teachers. There are at present 50 special schools for handicapped children with 2,605 students. Out of 50 schools, 18 are for the blind, 21 for the deaf and 11 for the mentally retarded children. These schools are managed by NGOs with financial support from Government.

15.44 Under the scheme 'Special Appliances for the Handicapped', disabled persons are supplied with modern aids and appliances like wheel chairs, motorised bicycles, tri-cycles, crutches, hearing aids, and other devices. A total of 1,446 disabled persons have been provided with special appliances under the scheme during 1999-00.

15.45 To encourage disabled students to pursue education, scholarships are being awarded from Class I to the university level. During 1999-00, scholarships were provided to 3,566 disabled students. Disabled persons need specialised training so that they

can find suitable employment. Accordingly, it has been decided to set up a special ITI for disabled persons. There are 7 training centres for training disabled persons. The disabled and blind are awarded pension at the rate of Rs. 100 per month.

15.46 For imparting training to the teachers of the handicapped, three training centres have been established in the State. One of these, for teachers of the visually impaired persons has been established in collaboration with the National Institute for Visually Handicapped (NIVH), Dehradun. Another training centre, for the teachers of the hearing impaired, has been established in collaboration with the National Institute for Hearing Handicapped (NIHH), Bombay. One training centre for the teachers of the mentally handicapped is being run by an NGO.

SOCIAL SECURITY MEASURES

15.47 The National Old Age Pension (NOAP) scheme has been introduced by Government of India with effect from August 15, 1995 for providing relief to old persons above 65 years of age. Government of India provide Rs.75 per month and the State Government provide Rs 25 per month to each beneficiary under the above scheme. During 1999-00, as against the target of 3,43,400 beneficiaries, 3,30,872 beneficiaries including 1,55,054 women, have been covered under the scheme with an expenditure of Rs.52.20 crore. Under the State's Old Age Pension Scheme, 5,29,109 beneficiaries including 3,02,054 women have availed the facility during 1999-00 with an expenditure of Rs.59.56 crore.

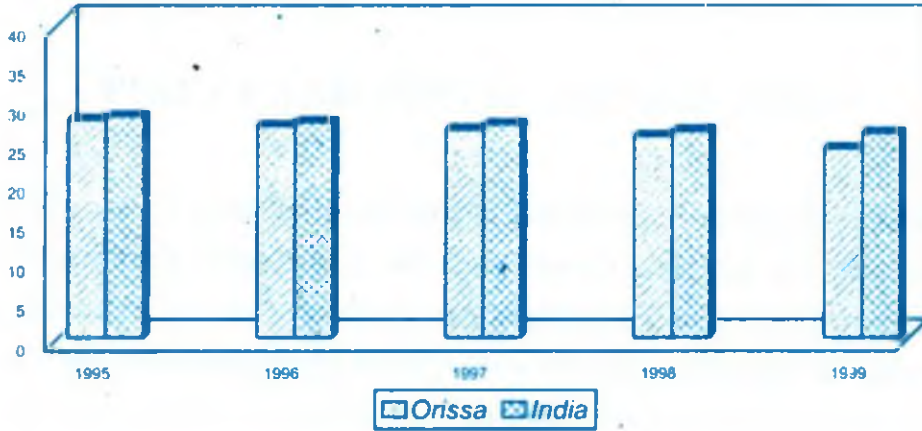
15.48 The State Government have also undertaken measures to rehabilitate destitute old men and women by establishing Old-Age Homes, Short Stay Homes and Day Care Centres through NGOs. During 1999-00, there were 31 Old-Age Homes, 29 Short Stay Homes, and 69 Day Care Centres in the State. The capacity of each Old Age Home, Short Stay Home and Day Care Centre was 25, 30 and 50 persons respectively.



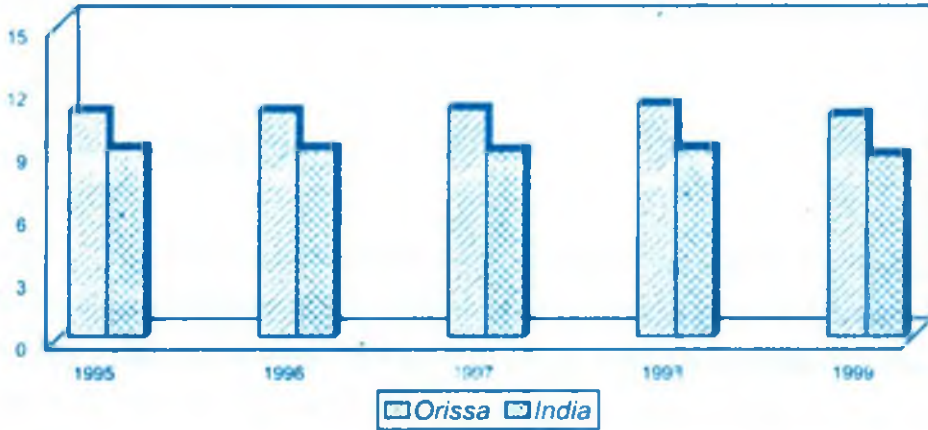
BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, INFANT MORTALITY RATE IN ORISSA AND AT THE ALL INDIA LEVEL

(1995 to 1999)

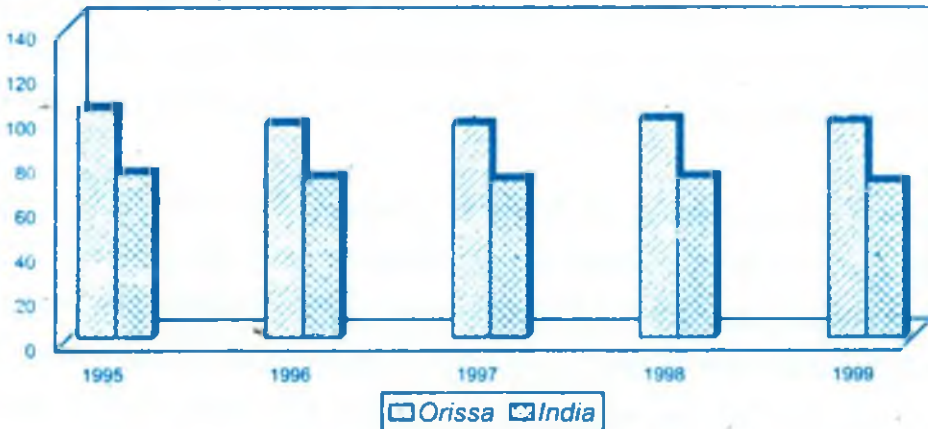
Birth rate per '000 Population



Death rate per '000 Population



Infant mortality rate per '000 live birth



CHAPTER 16

PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

16.01 A stable price regime with mild inflationary pressure is said to stimulate economic development, particularly in economies where resources are substantially under-employed. But persistent and unchecked rise in prices endangers economic certainty and social stability and adversely affects the prospects of economic growth. A Public Distribution System ensures availability of essential commodities to the weaker sections of the society at reasonable prices and provides insurance against instability when inflationary pressures can not be controlled. The inflation rate in the country had remained at single digit level since 1995-96.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX (WPI)

16.02 The Wholesale Price Index at the All India level is constructed by the Central Statistical Organisation of the Government of India. Table 16.1 shows the trend of Wholesale Price Index (base year 1981-82=100) from 1995-96 to 1999-00. The Wholesale Price Index for all commodities reached a level of 361.4 during 1999-00 as against 352.4 during 1998-99 registering an increase of 2.6%. The annual rise in WPI was maintained at single digit level for the years 1995-96 to 1999-00. The annual rate of inflation based on Wholesale Price Index was 5.1% in July 2000 against 2.3% recorded during July 1999. The wholesale Price Index decreased by 0.1% during July 2000 over June 2000 (Table 16.2).

16.03 Table 16.1 shows that the WPI for primary articles has reached the level of 389.5 during the year 1999-00 recording an increase of 2.7% over the previous year. Fuel, power, light and lubricants reached a level of 413.1 in the year 1999-00 registering an increase of 8.4% over the previous year. Similarly, in case of manufactured products, the WPI moved up to 336.6 showing a rise of 1.4% during the year 1999-00 over the previous year.

Table 16.1

Index Number of Wholesale Prices in India by Major Groups

(Base 1981-82=100)

Sl. No	Year	Primary articles				Fuel, power, light lubricants	Manufactured products	All commodities	
		Food	Non-food	Minerals	Total			Index	% rise over previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	1995-96	335.7	321.9	153.5	304.1	285.4	293.1	295.8	7.7
2.	1996-97	371.8	328.7	157.3	328.4	320.1	303.8	312.8	5.7
3.	1997-98	388.0	340.5	162.9	339.5	365.7	317.5	329.8	5.4
4.	1998-99	440.8	376.4	162.0	379.1	381.2	331.9	352.4	6.9
5.	1999-00(P)	458.2	372.4	182.6	389.5	413.1	336.6	361.4	2.6

P: Provisional

Source: Economic Advisory, Ministry of Industries, Government of India.

16.04 The point to point Wholesale Price Index for all commodities with 1981-82 base from April to July 2000 has been presented in Table 16.2

Table 16.2

Point to Point Wholesale Price Index for All Commodities

(Base 1981-82=100)

Sl. No	Month	1999		2000		Percentage rise over previous year during the month
		3	4	3	4	
1	2	3	4	3	4	5
1.	April	355.2	375.9	355.2	375.9	5.8
2.	May	356.8	376.2	356.8	376.2	5.4
3.	June	358.3	378.4	358.3	378.4	5.6
4.	July	359.6	377.9	359.6	377.9	5.1
5.	August	361.1		361.1		
6.	September	366.3		366.3		

Source: Monthly Review of the Indian Economy (CMIE)

16.05 The monthly average of the rise in WPI computed on a point to point basis from the month of April 2000 to July 2000 has by and large shown a decreasing trend. While the variation in WPI was 5.8% in April 2000 over April 1999, it was 5.1% in July 2000 over July 1999. The rate of inflation remained at single digit level from April to July 2000.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

16.06 The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the overall price movement of goods and services at the ultimate consumption stage. It reflects the price at which the commodities are available to the consumers. Consumer Price Index numbers are constructed for specified regions or sections of the people.

16.07 The All India Consumer Price Index for industrial workers and the same for two selected centres of Orissa, namely Barbil and Rourkela, from 1995-96 to 1999-00 and from April 2000 to July 2000 are presented in Table 16.3.

Table 16.3**Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers at All India level and for Selected Centres in Orissa**

(Base 1981-82 = 100)

Sl. No	Year/ Month	All India (General)	Orissa	
			Barbil (General)	Rourkela (General)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1995-96	313	302	284
2.	1996-97	342	326	311
3.	1997-98	366	341	347
4.	1998-99	414	380	396
5.	1999-00 (P)	426	392	398
i)	April 2000	438	403	401
ii)	May 2000	440	406	401
iii)	June 2000	442	410	404
iv)	July 2000	445	413	406

*P : Provisional**Source : Indian Labour Journal, Labour Bureau, Simla, Govt. of India.*

16.08 Table 16.3 reveals that the All India Consumer Price Index for industrial workers has increased from 313 in 1995-96 to 426 in 1999-00, recording a rise of 36.1% over the period. During the same period, the general index for Barbil and Rourkela has shown a rise of 29.8% and 40.1% respectively. However indices for both Barbil and Rourkela have remained well below the All India index throughout this period.

16 09 A comparative picture of CPI for industrial workers in respect of groups of items at the All India level and in respect of two centres of Orissa during July 1999 and July 2000 has been presented in Table 16.4

Table 16.4
Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

(Base 1981-82 = 100)

Sl. No.	Group of Items	All India			Orissa					
					Barbil			Rourkela		
		July 1999	July 2000	Variation(%)	July 1999	July 2000	Variation(%)	July 1999	July 2000	Variation(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Food	443	457	3.2	408	423	3.7	391	399	2.0
2.	Pan, supari, tobacco, intoxicants	561	589	5.0	525	577	9.9	609	642	5.4
3.	Fuel and light	371	435	17.2	473	496	4.9	610	622	2.0
4.	Housing	436	461	5.7	344	374	8.7	439	452	3.0
5.	Clothing, bedding, footwear	299	318	6.3	291	299	2.7	288	314	9.0
6.	Miscellaneous	410	437	6.6	366	403	10.1	375	383	2.1
7.	General	424	445	4.9	394	413	4.8	395	406	2.8

Source: Indian Labour Journal, Labour Bureau, Simla, Govt. of India

16 10 Table 16.4 shows that the point to point variation in Consumer Price Index for industrial workers for Barbil and Rourkela in respect of food items in July 2000 over July 1999 is 3.7% and 2.0% respectively as compared to the All India variation of 3.2%. In case of clothing, bedding and foot-wear, the All India index registered an increase of 6.3% whereas in case of Barbil and Rourkela it increased by 2.7% and 9.0% respectively during the same period. The maximum variation (17.2%) is observed in case of fuel and light at all India level while the same for Barbil and Rourkela is noticed in items of miscellaneous (10.1%) and clothing, bedding and footwear (9.0%) respectively during the period.

16.11 Table 16.5 depicts the trend of CPI for agricultural labourers for Orissa and at the All India level. Figures for the food and general indices for agricultural labourers reached the level of 309 each for Orissa during 1999-00 registering a rise of 9.2% and 8.8% respectively over the previous year. The All India figures for the food and general indices for agricultural labourers during the same period registered a smaller increase than for Orissa at 6.1% and 4.8% respectively.

Table 16.5

Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers of Orissa and All India

(Base 1986-87 = 100)

Sl No	Year	Orissa		All India	
		Food	General	Food	General
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1995-96	235	234	236	234
2	1996-97	247	249	260	256
3	1997-98	256	260	264	284
4	1998-99	283	284	293	292
5	1999-00	309	309	311	306
		(9.2)	(8.8)	(6.1)	(4.8)

Figures in brackets indicate percentage change in 1999-00 over 1998-99.

Source : Indian Labour Journal, Labour Bureau, Simla, Govt. of India

16.12 The comparative position of CPI for agricultural workers of 16 selected States for July 1999 and July 2000 has been presented in Table 16.6. The table shows that the change in the CPI for agricultural workers in Orissa during July 2000 over July 1999 is -1.0% as against 2.0% at the All India level. As regards point to point variation in respect of 16 States, it is highest in Maharashtra (10.8%) and lowest in West Bengal (-10.7%).

Table 16.6
Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers of Selected States
(General Index)

(Base 1986 87 = 100)

Sl. No.	Name of State	July 1999	July 2000	Point to point change in percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	311	334	7.4
2	Assam	317	324	2.2
3	Bihar	298	284	(-) 4.7
4	Gujarat	299	326	9.0
5	Haryana	310	324	4.5
6	Jammu & Kashmir	317	350	10.4
7	Karnatak	306	327	6.9
8	Kerala	307	311	1.3
9	Madhya Pradesh	307	324	5.5
10	Maharashtra	295	327	10.8
11	Orissa	311	308	(-) 1.0
12	Punjab	312	329	5.4
13	Rajasthan	303	322	6.3
14	Tamilnadu	293	286	(-) 2.4
15	Uttar Pradesh	307	311	1.3
16	West Bengal	309	276	(-) 10.7
	All India	304	310	2.0

Source : Indian Labour Journal, Labour Bureau, Simla, Govt. of India

16.13 The Consumer Price Index for urban non-manual employees in Orissa is being estimated at two selected centres, namely Cuttack and Sambalpur. In 1999-00, the Consumer Price Index numbers for urban non-manual employees in Cuttack and Sambalpur centres were 355 and 309 respectively. The Consumer Price Index at the All India level was 350 for urban non-manual employees which was higher than Sambalpur (309) and lower than Cuttack (355) in the year 1999-00 (Table 16.7).

Table 16.7

Consumer Price Index for Urban Non-Manual Employees in Orissa and India

(Base 1984-85 = 100)

Sl No	Year/Month	All India	Orissa	
			Cuttack	Sambalpur
1	2	3	4	5
1	1995-96	259	247	231
2	1996-97	283	270	251
3	1997-98	302	289	273
4	1998-99	337	331	301
5	1999-00	350	355	309
	(i) April 2000	367	359	308
	(ii) May 2000	364	365	309
	(iii) June 2000	366	366	312
	(iv) July 2000	370	366	311
	(v) August 2000	370	364	312

Source: *Monthly Review of the Indian Economy (MRE)*

Central Statistical Organisation, Govt. of India

SUPPORT PRICE

16.14 The minimum support price is recommended every year by the Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) with the objective of offering reasonable prices to producers so as to provide adequate incentives for agricultural production. For the year 1999-00 the support prices fixed for common and grade A varieties of paddy of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) standard were Rs 490 and Rs.520 per quintal respectively. Grade A variety of paddy includes varieties earlier classified as fine and superfine. In the previous year, support prices for common and grade A varieties of paddy were fixed at Rs 440 and Rs 470 per quintal respectively.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (PDS)

16.15 The public distribution policy of the State Government follows a three pronged strategy of ensuring price stability, ensuring availability of food grains, sugar and kerosene oil to consumers, and implementing a special programme for drought prone and tribal areas. By the year 1999-00 essential commodities were distributed to 80,92,810 ration card holders (13,83,605 in urban areas and 67,04,205 in rural areas) through 24,782 fair

price shops. The Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) was implemented in 143 ITDP and DPAP blocks till 31st May 1997 and thereafter w.e.f. 01.06.97 it was redesignated as Targeted PDS with focus on the poor. According to this new system adopted by the State Government, all the rural families below the poverty line enlisted in the BPL list in all the 143 ITDP and DPAP blocks are supplied with 10 kg of common rice per family per month at the specially subsidised price of Rs 2.00 per kg. All families above the poverty line in these blocks are also supplied with 10 kg rice per family per month at subsidised price though at a higher rate of Rs.4.00 per kg. In the remaining 171 blocks, all rural families below the poverty line having annual income not exceeding Rs.6000 and enlisted in the BPL list are supplied with 10 kg of common rice per family per month at the rate of Rs.4.00 per kg. Besides, all the families (ration card holders) below the poverty line in urban areas are supplied with 10 kg of common rice per family per month at the subsidised rate of Rs.4.00 per kg. For sale of subsidised rice in the 143 ITDP and DPAP blocks under the targeted PDS, Government have eliminated private retailers and engaged (i) Gram Panchayats (ii) LAMPs (iii) Rural Consumers' Co-operative Stores, (iv) Service Co-operative Societies (v) Model Fair Price Shops run by Orissa Civil Supply Corporation Ltd. and (vi) Registered Mahila Mandals.

16.16 Government of India have allotted the following quantities of essential commodities to Orissa for distribution through PDS during 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-00

Table 16.8

Allotment of Essential Commodities received from Government of India.

Sl. No	Commodities	Unit	Receipt during		
			1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sugar	Lakh MT	1.68	1.64	1.67
2	Wheat	Lakh MT	2.19	4.35	3.70
3	Rice	Lakh MT	5.95	6.57	11.16
4	Imported Edible Oil	Lakh MT	0.08	0.10	0.10
5	Kerosine Oil	Lakh LT	3.11	4.07	4.53

Source: Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare Department, Orissa

16.17 The average wholesale price for the State of some essential agricultural commodities for the period 1995-96 to 1998-99 is presented in Table 16.9. The table shows that the wholesale prices of all commodities have risen gradually over the period. The prices of potato, jute and gur have fallen in 1998-99 when compared to prices in 1997-98 while those of other commodities have risen over the year.

16.18 In case of paddy (common) and wheat, the wholesale price was Rs. 362.00 and Rs. 540.84 per quintal in the year 1995-96 which increased to Rs. 447.80 and Rs. 659.04 per quintal in 1998-99. The percentage of increase was 23.7 and 21.9 respectively during the period. The support prices for paddy (common) and wheat were Rs. 360.00 per quintal and Rs. 360.00 per quintal in the year 1995-96 which increased to Rs. 440.00 per quintal and Rs. 455.00 per quintal in 1998-99 showing an increase of 22% and 26% respectively during the period. The support price of paddy (common) and wheat further increased to Rs. 490.00 and Rs. 550.00 respectively during 1999-00.

Table 16.9
Average Wholesale Prices of some Essential Agricultural Commodities
in Orissa from 1995-96 to 1998-99

(Rupees/quintal)

Name of the commodity	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1	2	3	4	5
Paddy (Common)	362.00	403.45	418.03	447.80
Wheat	540.84	623.83	634.37	659.04
Raji	350.04	407.21	413.31	427.15
Maize	359.23	409.96	426.53	443.38
Mung	1424.19	1521.00	1494.76	1800.20
Biri	1423.42	1310.64	1191.70	1458.47
Gram	1163.39	1208.12	1309.44	1374.19
Kulthy	580.56	623.59	642.75	675.56
Til	1370.32	1408.00	1397.26	1476.35
Mustard seeds	1242.98	1264.01	1496.59	1577.46
Groundnut	1136.28	1252.27	1181.65	1325.63
Potato	326.73	323.73	369.84	347.69
Jute	920.25	938.51	886.80	882.05
Gur	815.40	919.68	1058.53	1057.63
Dry chillies	3885.04	3405.58	3758.36	4043.51

Note : Weighted average price.

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Orissa

16.19 The average retail prices for the State of selected essential commodities for the period from 1995 to 2000 are presented in Table 16.10. The table shows that the retail prices of all commodities have risen over the period. The average retail prices for rice, arhar dal, mung dal, mustard oil, groundnut oil, vanaspathi, gur, potato, onion, atta, maida and suji decreased in 2000 as compared to retail prices in 1999. Retail price of other commodities have risen over the year.

Table 16.10
Average Retail Prices of some Essential Commodities
in Orissa from 1995 to 2000

Name of the Commodities	(Rs./Kg., Rs./Litre)					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rice (common)	7.14	7.63	8.22	8.67	8.95	8.74
Wheat	5.15	5.52	6.81	7.10	8.23	8.56
Mung Dal	20.02	22.50	23.45	26.07	26.06	25.57
Arhar Dal	24.53	27.20	22.06	34.57	28.97	25.31
Mustard Oil	40.09	39.24	40.37	68.50	45.03	35.40
Groundnut Oil	48.81	48.86	39.86	66.75	60.50	50.22
Vanaspathi	44.28	41.86	39.86	53.29	40.85	34.22
Sugar (free sale)	13.48	14.26	15.21	16.00	16.03	16.32
Gur (local)	10.41	10.77	11.60	14.57	13.40	13.31
Salt	2.02	2.14	1.78	1.91	2.01	2.06
Potato	4.29	5.05	3.84	3.07	5.15	4.88
Onion (ulli)	5.28	5.26	5.47	32.34	7.99	5.09
Atta	6.43	7.33	8.36	8.74	9.68	9.44
Maida	6.97	8.27	9.36	9.74	10.54	10.30
Suji	7.20	8.33	9.72	10.71	11.22	10.92

P: Provisional

Source: Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare Department, Orissa



CHAPTER 17

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

17.01 Science and technology play a key role in the process of development and transformation of a traditional agrarian economy into a modern economy. Development of science and technology in the State has the following primary objectives

- i) To keep abreast of the latest developments in the field of science and technology and to take steps for dissemination of these among institutions like industries, research laboratories, universities and among scientists and technologists.
- ii) To co-ordinate the research and development programmes of different departments, industrial and research institutions and to promote scientific and technical co-operation among these institutions and agencies.
- iii) To formulate and assist research and application programmes in the field of science and technology.
- iv) To encourage, develop and promote the use of renewable sources of energy including energy plantations.
- v) To popularise Remote Sensing Technology (RST) and to make effective use of it.
- vi) To popularise science and technology among the people in general and students in particular so as to inculcate in them a scientific temper and attitude.
- vii) To promote scientific and technological education in selected institutions of higher specialisation.
- viii) To promote and popularise appropriate rural technologies.
- ix) To develop library and documentation centres for development of science and technology.
- x) Science and technology communication through awareness promotion, support to institutions for seminars and workshops etc., development of Science Centres and administration of Pathani Samant Planetarium (PSP).
- xi) To conduct Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (STEDP).
- xii) To take up Energy Audit and Energy Conservation Programmes (EAACP).
- xiii) To implement Integrated Rural Energy Programmes (IREP) and Ujjat Programmes (UP) in the State.
- xiv) To train and upgrade the skills of field level developmental functionaries of different departments of State Govt.
- xv) To carry out well defined research and development programmes in frontier areas of material science and technology.

STATE COUNCIL ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SCST)

17.02 The State Council on Science and Technology is the apex organisation, which has been constituted to advise Government on appropriate policies for development of science and technology in the State. It identifies key areas, reviews implementation of programmes, and provides financial support for application oriented research projects and for transfer of appropriate technology. Financial support amounting to Rs.0.93 lakh for four ongoing projects towards second instalment and a sum of Rs.2.75 lakh for four new projects towards first instalment of research grant was provided during 1999-00.

17.03 By the end of 1999-00, 140 scientists had availed financial assistance to the tune of Rs.17.38 lakh to participate in national and international workshops and seminars.

POPULARISATION OF SCIENCE PROGRAMME

17.04 The basic objective of the Popularisation of Science Programme is inculcation among the people in general and student community in particular of a scientific attitude towards life, development of a scientific temper in the society, and eradication of superstition. This programme is organised by the Orissa Vigyan Academy (OVA). Financial support is provided under the programme for organisation of symposia, workshops, science exhibitions, competitions and fairs. During 1999-00, three eminent scientists of the State have been conferred with the Samanta Chandra Sekhar Award for their contribution to research. Besides, three issues of the science magazine, "Bigyan Diganta" were published in Oriya Braille script for visually handicapped students of Orissa. This apart, the Academy has also conferred four Young Scientist Awards and three Popular Science Awards during 1999-00.

17.05 Financial assistance is also being provided for organising Entrepreneurship Awareness Camp and Training under Entrepreneurship Development Programme for persons with scientific and technical background to enable them to set up their own enterprises.

17.06 The State Government in collaboration with the National Council of Science Museums (NCSM) has established a Regional Science Centre (RSC) at Bhubaneswar in order to provide activity based learning facilities to inculcate the spirit of enquiry and scientific temper among the students in particular and people in general. After commissioning of the first Sub-Regional Science Centre (SRSC) at Dhenkanal in 1995, action has been initiated for establishment of a second SRSC at Baripada.

PATHANI SAMANT PLANETARIUM (PSP)

17.07 The planetarium, named after Pathani Samanta, a great Oriya luminary in astro-science, was established at Bhubaneswar in 1990 with the aim of creating awareness in astronomy, astrophysics and space science among the people. During 1999-00, the planetarium conducted 1,190 shows which were witnessed by 68,372 viewers. The new planetarium programmes "Wonder of Eclipse" and "Life on Mars" were introduced in 1999-00. Besides, Night Sky Watch programme was conducted at PSP for 12 days and outside the planetarium for 17 days, which were witnessed by 2100 and 7800 visitors respectively. A popular science magazine in Oriya named "Chhayapath" is also being published by this planetarium.

INSTITUTE OF LIFE SCIENCES

17.08 Institute of Life Sciences undertakes fundamental, applied and interdisciplinary research in frontier areas of Life Sciences and provides guidance to scholars pursuing Ph.D. and M. Phil. degrees. The thrust areas of the research conducted by the Institute are genetic engineering, bio-technology, cancer and ageing, medical genetics, plant and animal tissue culture in the field of Molecular Biology and dynamics of plants and animals in Chilika Lake, mechanism of adaptation by plants and animals to environmental stress, and brackish water aquaculture in the field of Environmental Biology. During the year 1999-00, the Institute organised DBT (Deptt. of Bio Technology) sponsored workshop on Molecular Techniques for early diagnosis of cancer. A symposium sponsored by WHO (World Health Organisation) was also organised by this Agency on "Informal Consultation on Lymphatic Filariasis Elimination in South East Asia" at Bhubaneswar. In order to carry out the research activities an outlay of Rs 46.72 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan for 2000-01.

ORISSA REMOTE SENSING APPLICATION CENTRE (ORSAC)

17.09 Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre (ORSAC) has, since its inception, collected valuable information on natural resources and environment through satellite imagery. The Centre undertook a number of projects during 1999-00 which include: 1) Integrated Mission for Sustainable Development, (IMSD), 2) Delineation, codification and prioritisation of Watersheds in KBK Districts, 3) Ground Water Targeting, 4) Forecasting Kharif Paddy area and districtwise production in the State, 5) Linkage of 30 district headquarters and 5 stations at Bhubaneswar with 35 direct reception system, 6) Senculture Projects, 7) Land Transformation Studies in Catchment Areas of Chilika Lagoon, 8) International Geosphere Biosphere Programme (IGBP) of Chilika Project, 9) Elephant Habitat Mapping, 10) National (Natural) Resources Information System (NRIS), 11) Preparation of Digital Watershed Atlas, 12) Marine Data Centre (MDC), 13) Potential Fishing Zone Forecast (PFZ), 14) Real time assistance to State Administration immediately after the Super Cyclone by providing maps on marooned village/ submerged roads/ crop fields for rescue and relief operations and 15) Provision of ISRO co-ordinated VSAT based telephone connections from Paradeep, Jajpur, Kendrapada and Jagatsinghpur to Bhubaneswar after the super cyclone. During 2000-01 it is proposed to implement GRAMSAT Pilot Project – Orissa with assistance of Deptt. of Space, Govt. of India, to train and upgrade the skills of field level developmental functionaries of different departments of the State Government. An amount of Rs.75.00 lakh has been proposed for the same during 2000-01.

ORISSA RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (OREDA)

17.10 Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA) functions as the State level nodal agency for promotion of various renewable energy systems and energy saving devices. The State Government provides financial support in the form of grants-in-aid to various programmes of the Agency. Physical achievements of OREDA relating to various programmes in different years is given in Annexure 17.1.

17.11 The National Project on Biogas Development (NPRD) is a high priority Central Sector Scheme. This programme is being implemented through District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) and some selected voluntary organisations. During 1999-00, 8470 biogas plants were installed in the State.

17.12 National Programme on Improved Chullah (NPIC) is being executed in the State since 1983-84 under the 20 Point Programme and Minimum Needs Programme with the financial assistance of both Central and State Governments to provide smokeless improved chullahs. During 1999-00, 1,50,000 improved chullahs were installed/sold in the State.

17.13 Under Solar Photo Voltaic Programme (SPVP) lighting of rural roads and houses with solar light, operation of TV sets and radios through solar energy, and use of solar photo voltaic lanterns are taken up in areas which do not have ready access to electricity. Government of India as well as State Government provide subsidy for this programme. During 1999-00, 184 street lighting systems, 299 home lighting systems and 631 solar lanterns were installed / sold in the State.

17.14 The Solar Thermal Extension Programme (STEP) popularises energy saving devices like Solar Water Heating Systems, Solar Distillation Systems and Solar Cookers etc. by providing these at subsidised rates. During 1999-00, Solar Water Heating Systems of 5-200 litres per day capacity, Solar Distillation Systems of 15 litres per day capacity and 158 nos. of Solar Cookers were installed/sold in the State.

17.15 Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme (IREP) is in operation in selected blocks of the State since 1986-87 with the objective of developing institutional capability for planning and implementing area based Integrated Rural Energy Programmes through optimum use of different types of energy sources. At present, this programme is being implemented in 45 blocks covering 29 districts of the State.

17.16 OREDA has taken steps for utilising fly ash from thermal power plants for construction activities. Seven young entrepreneurs who are manufacturing the ash bricks have been registered under OREDA. It is also proposed to set up plants/projects for treatment/management of urban solid and organic wastes. One 5 MLD bio-methanation projects at Bhubaneswar and an incineration unit at Puri, which are first of its kind in Orissa, have been proposed to Govt. of India. Furthermore, in view of the vast potential of utilising biomass as fuel, OREDA has initiated a programme for undertaking survey of biomass potential in different areas of the State. During 1998-99, three blocks were surveyed for this purpose. One village (Similiguda) in Kashipur Block of Rayagada district has been electrified in 1998-99 through a biomass gasifier generating electricity with a 10 KW generator. OREDA has executed an agreement with India Renewable Energy Development Agency

(IREDA) to act as Business Development Associate to promote the schemes of Renewable Energy in Orissa. Under this scheme loans to entrepreneurs and manufacturers will be available from IRDEA. Besides the above, OREDA has a proposal for installations of a 50 KWP Grid connected SPV Power Plant at Bhubaneswar and a 25 KWP Grid inter active Power Plant at Atri Bath Complex. Two nos. of 1.5 KWP SPV Power Plants for communication system under ITR, Chandipur have been commissioned during January 2000.

INSTITUTE OF MATERIAL SCIENCES

17.17 Institute of Material Sciences came into being in 1996-97. The basic objective of the Institute is to provide facilities in the State for research in the frontier areas of material science and to conduct inter-disciplinary research on special materials. During 1999-00, the Institute published seven research papers in international and national journals and two more papers have been submitted for publication. The Institute also organised talks by scientists of other research and development institutions at Bhubaneswar.

INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICS AND APPLICATIONS

17.18 The Institute of Mathematics and Applications came into being in 1999-00 with the main objectives :

- i. To undertake fundamental research in Mathematics and its applications.
- ii. To undertake and support inter disciplinary research for interactions between mathematician and physical / biological / engineering and social scientists.
- iii. To organise reorientation and refresher programme for teachers / research scholars with a view to upgrading their teaching/ research.
- iv. To provide consultancy to user industries and to render technical advice and service to Government and other institutions.



CHAPTER 18

EXPORT PROMOTION

18.01 Orissa has a rich export potential in mineral, marine and agro-forestry products, so also in handloom products and handicrafts. The Industrial Policy, 1996 formulated by the Government of Orissa accords high priority to export promotion.

18.02 There has been an appreciable increase in exports from the State during the last five years, as be observed, from Table 18.1

Table 18.1
Value of Goods Exported from Orissa to Foreign Countries

		(Rs. in lakh)				
Sl. No.	Items	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Metallurgical products	99307.58 (56.01)	92722.35 (52.67)	109506.82 (58.08)	102000.74 (53.89)	127868.97 (58.03)
2	Engineering, chemical and allied products	18169.26 (10.25)	20816.78 (11.82)	22614.38 (11.99)	18938.64 (10.00)	20446.85 (9.28)
3	Mineral products	29202.04 (16.47)	33690.06 (19.14)	28089.50 (14.90)	31135.10 (16.45)	28199.69 (12.80)
4	Agriculture and forest products	4904.48 (2.77)	2758.75 (1.57)	739.55 (0.39)	1728.06 (0.91)	968.68 (0.44)
5	Marine products	18962.07 (10.70)	24393.41 (13.86)	25527.09 (13.54)	28576.17 (15.10)	32937.77 (14.95)
6	Handloom and textile products	5760.84 (3.25)	1463.68 (0.83)	1953.23 (1.04)	1478.38 (0.78)	1034.88 (0.47)
7	Handicraft products	27.10 (0.02)	36.08 (0.02)	49.69 (0.03)	65.45 (0.04)	78.16 (0.04)
8	Computer software, computer hardware and other electronic goods	103.33 (0.06)	152.40 (0.09)	42.26 (0.02)	5363.76 (2.83)	8793.25 (3.99)
9	Others	852.13 (0.48)	11.47 (0.01)	5.90 (0.01)	0.31 (negligible)	9.91 (negligible)
	Total	177288.83 (100.00)	176044.98 (100.00)	188528.42 (100.00)	189286.61 (100.00)	22033P 16 (100.00)

P. Provisioral

Source: Directorate of Export Promotion & Marketing Orissa, Bhubaneswar
N.B.: Figures in bracket indicate percentage to total export value.

18.03 The data presented in Table no. 18.1 shows that the total value of goods exported from Orissa increased every year during the period from 1995-96 to 1999-00 with the exception of 1996-97 when there was a marginal decline. During the year 1999-00, the value of goods exported to foreign countries was Rs.2203.38 crore which is 16.40% more than the value of goods exported during the previous year.

18.04 During 1995-96, the value of goods exported from the country was Rs.106352 crore out of which the contribution of Orissa was Rs.1773 crore amounting to 1.7%. During 1999-00, the value of goods exported from the country was Rs.162925 crore including Rs.2203 crore from Orissa showing a contribution of 1.4% during the year. Thus there is a decline in contribution of Orissa if 1995-96 and 1999-00 are taken into consideration.

18.05 Item wise analysis of the value of goods exported from Orissa shows that during 1999-00 except for mineral products, agriculture and forest products and handloom and textile products, the value of exports under all other categories has increased over the previous year. However, the above three categories constitute about 14% of the total exports from the State. Slump in demand and prices in the international market are major factors responsible for fall in the value of mineral products exported. The value of metallurgical products, engineering and chemical and allied products, handicraft products, marine products and computer software registered an increase of around 25%, 8%, 19%, 15% and 64% respectively during 1999-00 over the previous year. Computer software and hardware industry has enormous potential and its contribution to exports from the State is expected to rise at a rapid pace in view of the considerable emphasis attached to this sector by the State Government.

EXPORT AND IMPORT THROUGH PARADEEP PORT

18.06 Among the major ports in India, Paradeep is the only cargo handling port in the State through which minerals, metallurgical products and fertilisers are being imported and exported. The quantum of export and import through Paradeep port from 1995-96 to 1999-00 is presented in Table 18.2. During 1999-00, 88.60 lakh MT of goods were exported through the

port as against 86.01 lakh MT during 1998-99 registering an increase of 3.01% during the period. On the other hand, 47.76 lakh MT of goods were imported through Paradeep port during 1999-00 as against 45.07 lakh MT during 1998-99 registering an increase of 5.97% during the period.

Table 18.2
Quantum of Export and Import through Paradeep Port

(in lakh MT)

Sl. No	Year	Quantity Exported	Quantity Imported	Percentage of Import to Export
1	2	3	4	5
1	1995-96	70.59	41.96	52.44
2	1996-97	77.21	38.47	49.83
3	1997-98	88.14	44.88	50.92
4	1998-99	86.01	45.07	52.40
5	1999-00	88.60	47.76	53.91

Source : Paradeep Port Trust, Paradeep

18.07 Table 18.3 presents commodity-wise export through Paradeep port from 1995-96 to 1999-00. The table shows that the export of thermal coal and iron ore constituted a major share of total commodity exports. Out of the total export of 88.60 lakh MT, during 1999-00, thermal coal and iron ore constituted 67.19% and 11.57% respectively. While the export of thermal coal decreased by 6.55% during 1999-00, the export of iron ore increased by 28.61% in the same year over the previous year.

Table 18.3
Commodity wise Export through Paradeep Port

		(in lakh MT)				
Sl.No	Name of the commodity	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Iron ore	16.91 (23.96)	13.82 (17.90)	14.35 (16.28)	7.97 (9.27)	10.25 (11.57)
2	Thermal coal	42.32 (59.95)	50.06 (64.84)	60.64 (68.80)	63.70 (74.06)	59.53 (67.19)
3	Chrome ore	3.97 (5.62)	3.20 (4.14)	3.02 (3.43)	1.56 (1.81)	3.78 (4.26)
4	Charge chrome	0.76 (1.08)	1.17 (1.52)	1.00 (1.13)	0.87 (1.01)	0.30 (0.34)
5	Others	0.03 (0.04)	8.96 (11.60)	9.13 (10.36)	11.91 (13.85)	14.74 (16.64)
TOTAL		70.59 (100.00)	77.21 (100.00)	88.14 (100.00)	86.01 (100.00)	88.60 (100.00)

Source: Paradeep Port Trust, Paradeep.

N.B. Figures in bracket indicate percentage to total quantity of export.

18.08 The fair-weather port at Gopalpur in Ganjam district was opened to traffic with effect from 27.02.1987. During 1999-00, 1.54 lakh MT ilmenite was exported through the port as against 1.20 lakh MT during 1998-99. Ilmenite was the only cargo handled by this port during 1999-00. An amount of Rs.3.07 crore was collected as revenue during the year and employment for about 1000 persons round the year and for about 3000 persons for six months in the year was created. This port obtained grant of Rs. 50 lakh during 1999-00 and Rs. 190 lakh during 2000-01 from NCFR for repair / restoration work of damages caused by last super cyclone.

18.09 Considering the requirements of port based steel plants and other industries which are coming up near the port, it has been decided to develop Gopalpur port into an all-weather port through private investment.

18.10 The State Government have decided to develop a mega port at Dhamara in Bhadrak district through private investment. Accordingly, an agreement has been signed with M/s International Sea Port Ltd. of Singapore in April 1998. The process of land acquisition for construction of railway corridor and road from Bhadrak to Dhamara mouth has been initiated. It is expected that the Port will become operational by the year 2003.

EXPORT PROMOTION INDUSTRIAL PARK (EPIP)

18.11 An EPIP has been set up with assistance from Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce over a patch of 205 acres at Chandaka, near Bhubaneswar with a project cost of Rs 25.50 crore. The share of the Central Government was Rs.10.00 crore towards the cost of the project and the balance is the share of the State Government. Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO) is the implementing agency for the project. It was proposed to establish 155 export oriented industrial units in the proposed EPIP. But subsequently the Park has been renamed as INFOCITY and earmarked for establishment of IT industry only. The Park (INFOCITY) has been commissioned after formal inauguration on 19.08.2000. Five IT units have already been allotted with land in the INFOCITY. In order to accommodate non-IT industries like Gems and Jewellery, Garment and Hoisery, Granite, Electronics, Handicrafts etc., IDCO has planned to expand the existing Park over additional 200 acres of land. An outlay of Rs 32.90 crore has been proposed for this purpose.

EXPORT PROMOTION AND MARKETING

18.12 The Directorate of Export Promotion and Marketing, Orissa is the nodal agency for providing marketing support to registered industrial units and rate contract holding industrial units and for rendering technical assistance for promoting export activities in the State. The Directorate provides overseas marketing information and maintains co-ordination with the Central Government, State Government and Export Promotion Agencies. It provides incentives in the form of export awards to the best exporters. It organises workshops and seminars, conducts training programmes, and organises publicity drives etc. every year. The Directorate also assists potential exporters by providing know how. It also helps exporters by taking up their problems with EPCs, Commodity Boards and other organisations of the Government of India.

18.13 The Directorate registers reliable local industrial units manufacturing store items of standard specifications. The Directorate has registered a total of 1913 industrial units comprising of 1906 small scale units and 7 medium scale units. It has concluded rate contracts in respect of 1112 items including sub items with 750 industrial units upto the end of 1999-00. It has also undertaken 719 technical inspections besides testing 16197 samples in its six laboratories during 1999-00 to ensure quality and has received a sum of Rs 16.00 lakh towards testing fees. It is obligatory on the part of State Government departments and their agencies to purchase their requirements of store items from the rate contract holders of the State. A separate wing in the Directorate assists in obtaining business orders from major procuring organisations like the Railways, Steel Authority of India Ltd., Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. etc.

18.14 Orissa Small Industries Corporation (OSIC) has been accorded the status of an Export House by Government of India from 1994. Under its export activities, the Corporation is exporting products of small scale units such as readymade garments, handicrafts and small engineering items to U.S.A. and European countries. The achievement of the Corporation under the above export activities during 1992-93 to 1999-00 is valued at Rs 274.91 lakh. OSIC is now in readiness to export chrome ore beneficiated by SSI units of the State upto an extent of Rs.20 crore during the coming year. Also it has planned to take up export of proposed cotton derivatives such as cotton balls, surgical gauze etc. those are manufactured by SSI units of the State hitherto confined to inland marketing, up to an extent of Rs 6 crore. OSIC has already received Government guarantee for raising soft loan from SIDBI to the extent of Rs 10 crore for funding the aforesaid operations.

ITEM-WISE EXPORT FROM ORISSA

18.15 Item-wise value of exports and names of destination countries for the year 1999-00 are presented in Table 18.4.

Table 18.4

Item-wise Export of Goods from Orissa during 1999-00

Sl. No.	Name of the Item	Value of export (Rs. in crore)	Countries to which exported
1	2	3	4
1	Metallurgical Products	1278.69	
i)	Charge Chrome/ Ferro Chrome	190.59	China, Japan, Korea, UK, Holland, Brazil, Taiwan, Belgium
ii)	Aluminium/ Alumina	1031.65	USA, Korea, Russia, China, Japan, Singapore, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Taiwan, Italy etc.
iii)	Silica (Ferro Manganese)	55.99	Pakistan, Japan, USA, Korea, Indonesia etc.
iv)	Others (Sponge Iron, Pig Iron, M.S. Billet etc.)	0.46	Nepal and Bangladesh.
2	Engineering Chemical and Allied Products	204.47	
i)	Refractories and Products	34.1	Netherland, Dubai, Sweden, Japan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Korea, Canada, UK, USA, Iran, Italy, Chili, Indonesia, Malaysia etc.
ii)	Paper and Paper Products	22.47	Bangladesh, Kenya, UAE, Sudan, Singapore, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Nepal etc.
iii)	Cement, Clinker and Products	9.23	Bangladesh, Turkey, Japan, Hungary, Italy, South Africa, Saudi Arabia etc.
iv)	Others	138.66	USA, UK, UAE, Hongkong, Singapore, Vietnam, Bangladesh, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Myanmar etc.
3.	Mineral Products	282.00	
i)	Charge chrome/ Chrome concentrate	160.76	China,
ii)	Others	121.24	Norway, Korea, China.

(Contd.)

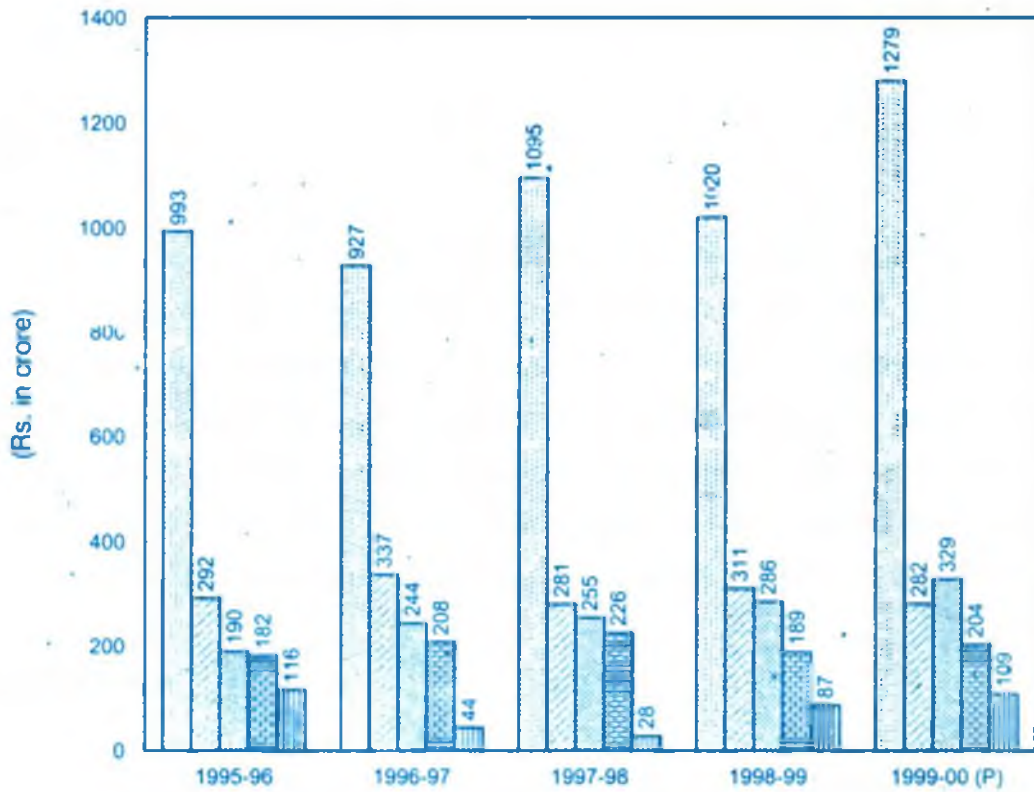
Table 18.4 (Concl.d.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Item	Value of export (Rs. in crore)	Countries to which exported
1	2	3	4
4.	Agriculture and Forest Products	9.69	
i)	Niger Seeds	1.98	USA and Other European countries
ii)	Rice, Non Basumati boiled Rice and other Products	7.71	USA, UK, Nethedand, Rotterdam, Germany, Pakistan, Srilanka
5.	Marine Products	329.38	
i)	Frozen Fish/ Shrimps	315.85	Japan, UK, USA, Korea, Belgium, Thailand, Hongkong, Canada, UAE, China, Singapore, Taiwan etc
ii)	Sea Foods and Other Marine Products	13.53	China, Japan, USA, Canada, Thailand, France
6.	Handloom, Textile and Handicrafts Products.	11.12	
i)	Handloom Products	0.89	USA, France, Australia, South Africa, Germany etc
ii)	Handicraft Products	0.78	USA, UK, Australia, Canada, France, Italy, Germany, etc
iii)	Textile Products	9.45	UK, Saudi Arabia, Belgium, Italy
7.	Other Products	88.03	
i)	Homoeopathic Medicine	0.03	Nepal
ii)	Electronics goods (Computer Software)	87.93	USA, Japan, Germany, China, Hongkong, Singapore, Malayasia, Srilanka, etc.
iii)	Gems and Jewellery	0.07	Thailand.
Grand Total		2203.38	



VALUE OF GOODS EXPORTED FROM ORISSA

(1995-96 to 1999-00)



Legend: Metalurgical, Minerals, Marine, Engineering & Chemicals, Others

CHAPTER 19

DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN

19.01 Despite various measures taken, the status of women continues to remain relatively backward. With gradual spread of education and empowerment, the position of women has begun to change. It is the policy of Government to bring them fully into the mainstream.

FEMALE LITERACY

19.02 Female literacy rate in the State has consistently been lower than the literacy rate among males. Though the female literacy rate in the State increased from 4.5% in 1951 to 34.7% in 1991, it was lower than the national average of 39.31%. In rural areas, the female literacy rate is only 30.79%. For development of female education, educational institutions have been established exclusively for girls including Kanyashrams in low literacy tribal areas for SC / ST girls. Education for girls, from primary to post graduate level, has been made free. ITIs for women have been opened to provide professional training to them.

WOMEN IN WORK FORCE

19.03 According to 1991 census, only 27.28% of the total workers in Orissa are women. The main workers and marginal workers among female constitute 58.2% and 41.8% of the total female workers respectively. The un-organised primary sector, which includes agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery, forestry, mining and quarrying, plantations and allied activities absorbs as much as 82.7% of the total female main workers. Nearly 5.2% of the female main workers are engaged in household industries, and other sectors of the economy provide employment to 12.1% of female main workers. Women constitute an important segment of the labour force. The unpaid economic activities of women and their contribution in the domestic sector remain un-reported and go largely un-recognised.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

19.04 Women play an important role in agriculture, animal husbandry and other related activities, which include marketing of produce, food processing and the like. According to 1991 census, 80.9% of the female work force was engaged in agriculture, 25.8% as cultivators and 55.1% as agricultural labourers. Women as agricultural workers generally participate in all operations except ploughing. They are engaged in transplanting, weeding, applying fertilisers, and also in harvesting the produce. A large number of female workers are also engaged in marginal occupations such as collection of fish, firewood, cowdung, fetching of drinking water, maintenance of kitchen gardens, tailoring, weaving etc., in order to supplement the family income.

EMPLOYMENT IN ORGANISED SECTOR

19.05 Table 19.1 presents the employment position of women in the organised sector of the State. The proportion of women employees in the organised sector shows an increasing trend except during 1996. Out of 7.09 lakh employees in the public sector during 1999, women employees accounted for 11.7% as against 11.5% during 1998. However, in the private sector, though the number of women employees has decreased from 11039 in 1998 to 10322 in 1999, the percentage of women employees to total employees has remained almost same at 11.1%. To increase the number of women in public service, 30% of the vacancies in the State Government departments arising in a year in Group B, Group C and Group D services/posts to be filled up by direct recruitment have been reserved for women candidates. Accordingly, the *Reservations of Vacancies for Women in Public Services* Rules, 1993 have been framed and are now in force. It has been decided by the Government that all posts of Anganwadi workers, Supervisors and CDPOs will only be filled up by women. This has opened new job opportunities for women even at the village level.

Table 19.1

Employment of Women in the Organised Sector in Orissa

Sl. No.	Year	Central Government		State Government		Quasi Government		Local bodies	
		Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1995	80830	3273	393714	54615	216277	12032	18459	3746
2	1996	81873	3311	462198	53038	212695	12189	18862	3611
3	1997	81728	3413	394180	58988	218528	12411	18235	4145
4	1998	81853	3535	399648	62154	212336	12548	18448	4000
5	1999	82801	4084	397909	56202	209526	18622	18593	4137

(Contd.)

Table 19.1 (Concltd.)

Sl. No.	Year	Total Public sector		Private sector		Total employment		Proportion of women as percentage of total employment
		Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	1995	709830	73666	95994	11559	805824	85225	10.67
2	1996	775628	73149	96017	12379	871725	86028	9.87
3	1997	712971	78954	96607	10834	809578	89908	11.11
4	1998	712285	82237	99221	11039	811506	93276	11.49
5	1999	708832	83045	92717	10322	801549	93367	11.65

Source: Directorate of Employment, Orissa.

DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN UNDER FIVE YEAR PLANS

19.06 Programmes in this sector during the First Plan period were mainly welfare oriented. The Central Social Welfare Board was established by the Government of India in 1953 to take up nation-wide welfare measures for the development of women and children. The Central Social Welfare Board had counterpart state level bodies through which assistance to voluntary organisations was provided for undertaking welfare programmes. During the Second Plan period, women were organised into Mahila Mandals in rural areas for facilitating convergence of health, nutrition and welfare measures. The Third and Fourth Plans accorded high priority to women's education, immunisation of pre-school children and supplementary diet for children and expectant and nursing mothers.

19.07 In the Fifth Plan, there was a shift in emphasis from welfare orientation to a developmental approach with the objective of removal of poverty and attainment of self reliance. The Sixth Plan took cognizance of the deprivations suffered by and discrimination, overt or covert, practiced against women. A multi-disciplinary approach was adopted with thrust on health, education and development. During this Plan a variety of programmes and schemes were taken up for improving working conditions of women and to raise their socio-economic status. Vocational training centres were set up for developing their skills. Non-formal education centres were set up exclusively for girls. Women were assisted on priority basis through IRDP, TRYSEM and DWCRA. Nutritional interventions for the benefit of pregnant and nursing mothers belonging to the weaker sections were accorded high priority under the ICDS programme. In sum, concerted efforts were made to develop and operate programmes to meet the felt needs of women for better conditions of work, health and social security.

19.08 During the Seventh Plan period, apart from continuing the previous schemes and programmes, several beneficiary oriented programmes were launched for providing direct benefit with the objective of raising the economic and social status of the target group of women. In the Eighth Plan a shift was made from development to empowerment of women and a number of measures were undertaken for their social and economic emancipation. The empowerment measures for women included the Constitutional amendment for at least 30% representation in all elected local self government bodies such as Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipalities, establishment of a National Commission for Women at the Centre and State Commissions for Women at the State level and

launching of Mahila Samrudhi Yojana (MSY) for sensitising women at grass root level in the rural areas. Important components of the strategy proposed to be adopted during the Ninth Plan period for development of Women are as follows

- i. Political and administrative measures will be taken to minimise gender bias in recruitment and to improve working conditions
- ii. Women's education and eradication of illiteracy among girls will be given high priority.
- iii. A life cycle approach to women's health with focus on reproductive health will be adopted.
- iv. Efforts will be made to improve their skills and capacity to earn by way of providing vocational training in various fields.
- v. Women's associations and societies will be organised to enable women to get part-time employment in productive activities
- vi. Steps will be taken for projecting a positive image of girls and women
- vii. With a view to ensuring flow of adequate resources and benefits for women from all developmental programmes, funds will be earmarked for the women's component.

PREVENTION OF DOWRY

19 09 The Dowry Prohibition Act 1991 was enacted by the State Government. NGOs are being given financial assistance by the State Government to propagate and organise dowry-less marriages, anti-dowry campaigns, seminars, workshops and street theatres to create mass awareness. Besides, the State Government have also issued special instructions for initiation of disciplinary action against its employees involved in dowry offences.

STATE COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

19 10 The State Commission for Women was constituted by the State Government on 30.11.92. The Commission is empowered to act as a civil court and to recommend criminal prosecution against persons accused of offences against women. The Commission makes in-depth studies on the economic, educational and health situation of women in the State with particular emphasis on tribal districts and areas which are

underdeveloped in respect to women's literacy, mortality and economic development. It looks into working conditions of women in factories, construction sites and other establishments and submits reports to the State Government containing recommendations for improving the status of women. It compiles information from time to time on instances of offences against women in the State including cases related to marriage and dowry, rape, kidnaping, criminal abduction, eve-teasing, immoral trafficking of women, and cases of medical negligence. It co-ordinates with the State cell and district cells established to look into cases of atrocities against women, mobilises public opinion against such atrocities in the State and interacts with the police for systematic follow up of pending cases. During 1999, a total of 2431 cases were registered and the Commission disposed off 4439 cases including cases registered earlier.

STATE SOCIAL WELFARE ADVISORY BOARD

19.11 The State Social Welfare Advisory Board promotes social welfare activities intended for the general welfare of the public, such as welfare of the family, women, children and the handicapped and for providing employment to the unemployed, under-employed and weaker sections of the community. It has been funding various welfare schemes under specified programmes implemented by voluntary organisations and for this purpose grants are being provided by the Central Social Welfare Board. The Board has been conducting seminars, workshops, debates etc. through voluntary organisations for highlighting women's issues. During 1999-2000, the Board has sanctioned Rs 82.59 lakh to 122 institutions for implementation of schemes like condensed course of education, vocational training, socio-economic programmes, family counselling and awareness generation.

REHABILITATION OF DISTRESSED WOMEN

19.12 The objective of the scheme is to identify women in distress and to provide them vocational training in different trades for their economic rehabilitation. Young widows, un-married mothers, victims of kidnaping, women driven to destitution because of prolonged illness are the categories of women considered to be in distress. These categories of women are imparted appropriate training and given financial assistance for their rehabilitation. During the Eighth Plan period a total of 800 women in distress have been rehabilitated with an expenditure of Rs 13.29 lakh. During 1999-00, a sum of Rs 4.75 lakh has been spent for the benefit of women in distress.

MAHILA SAMITIS / MAHILA MANDALS

19.13 Women in rural areas are organised into Mahila Samitis / Mahila Mandals for carrying out activities relating to nutrition, balwadis, adult education, and dowry prohibition. These Samitis / Mandals also promote economic activities like sericulture, bee-keeping, tailoring, knitting, and weaving etc.

SHORT STAY HOMES

19.14 For the purpose of rehabilitation of women and girls in difficulty, short stay homes have been established through voluntary organisations where counseling and treatment is provided to them. During 1998-99, 29 short stay homes with accommodation facilities for 30 women/ girls in each were functioning in the State and 891 women and girls were benefited. Grant-in-aid from Government of India amounting to Rs.18.52 lakh was received by these short stay homes during 1998-99.

WORKING WOMEN'S HOSTELS

19.15 To provide secure accommodation to working women, the State Government have established working women's hostels for women whose monthly income is below Rs.5000. Fifteen such hostels are functioning in the State with 910 beds. In addition, 11 more working women's hostels with capacity to accommodate 202 boarders are under construction. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakh has been estimated during 2000-01 budget as State Govt. share.

CONDENSED COURSES OF EDUCATION FOR ADULT WOMEN

19.16 The scheme of Condensed Courses of Education for Adult Women was started by the State Social Welfare Advisory Board with the objective of extending education and training to needy widows and destitute, deserted and economically backward women so as to enable them to acquire eligibility for suitable employment. During 1999-00, an amount of Rs.9.46 lakh has been sanctioned in favour of 8 NGOs (4 in rural areas and 4 in urban areas) for the purpose and a sum of Rs.11.17 lakh including the previous year's balance has been spent.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMME

19.17 Vocational training courses are conducted for women in type writing, stenography, tailoring, TV and radio repairing etc. on an yearly basis. During 1999-00, 50 Vocational Training Institutions (25 in rural areas and 25 in urban areas) provided training to 50 non-resident women of lower income groups so as to enable them to equip themselves for employment. An amount of Rs 54.05 lakh was sanctioned for these 50 training institutions during 1999-00 and an amount of Rs.7.03 lakh was disbursed.

VOLUNTARY ACTION BUREAUS AND FAMILY COUNSELLING CENTRES

19.18 Voluntary Action Bureaus and Family Counseling Centres started functioning in 1983 with the objective of providing preventive, curative and rehabilitative services to women who are victims of atrocities, exploitation, and maladjustment. These centres also create awareness in the community about social problems affecting harmony in the family and about laws pertaining to the welfare of women. Financial assistance is given to NGOs through the State Social Welfare Advisory Board for setting up Family Counseling Centres for resolving family discord and maladjustment so as to prevent break up of homes. During 1999-00, financial assistance amounting to Rs.10.91 lakh was provided to 12 NGOs to assist 664 beneficiaries.

AWARENESS GENERATION PROJECTS FOR RURAL AND POOR WOMEN

19.19 The Awareness Generation Project for Rural and Poor Women was started with the objective of providing a common platform to women to exchange their experience and ideas for understanding their local problems and gain knowledge and make analysis of the socio-economic conditions based on the local situation. The scheme helps in identifying the needs of rural and poor women and enables them to involve themselves and others in the process of decision making in the family as well as in the society and prepares them to deal with social issues like alcoholism and atrocities on women and children. During 1999-00, 50 institutions including 31 in rural areas took advantage of this programme. An amount of Rs 5.00 lakh was sanctioned to these institutions for the purpose and 1250 women were assisted under this scheme in 1999-00.

**STATE OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME (SOAP)
AND NATIONAL OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME (NOAP)**

19.20 Pension is provided under State Old Age Pension Scheme (SOAP) and National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAP) @ Rs 100/- per beneficiary per month to the old and destitute persons of 60 years of age and above, leprosy patients and destitute widows irrespective of age whose annual income does not exceed Rs 3200/. During 1999-00, 529109 beneficiaries, including 302054 (57%) women availed the facilities and a sum of Rs.59.56 crore has been spent for the purpose. An outlay of Rs.57.74 crore has been proposed for this purpose during 2000-01.

19.21 Under National Old Age Pension scheme (NOAP), out of Rs.100/- per beneficiary per month, Govt. of India provides Rs.75/ and State Govt. provides Rs 25/- as State share to equalise the quantity of pension under NOAP and SOAP. Against the target of 3,43,400 beneficiaries under this scheme, 3,30,872 beneficiaries including 1,55,054 (47%) women have been covered during 1999-00 and a sum of Rs.52.20 crore has been spent for the purpose. An outlay of Rs.5.39 crore has been provided in 2000-01 as State share.

MAHILA VIKAS SAMABAYA NIGAM (MVSAN)

19.22 The Orissa Mahila Vikas Samabaya Nigam (MVSAN) is the State nodal agency for empowerment of women. It has 196 affiliated societies out of which 54 are co-operative societies and the remaining 142 are registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. As a State nodal agency, the Nigam undertakes activities in three categories namely economic programmes, social sensitisation programme and allied infrastructural activities.

Economic Programmes

19.23 The Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) offers assistance for setting up employment generation projects on a sustained basis for poor and needy women both in urban slums and rural areas. During 1999-00, an amount of Rs.5.25 lakh has been sanctioned in favour of 5 implementing agencies for 210 beneficiaries. It is proposed to extend the benefits of NORAD scheme to at least 2000 rural women and 50 nos of efficient NGOs of the State during 2000-01.

19.24 Under support to Training and Employment of Women Programme (TEEP) the Nigam has received proposal from six organisations i.e. one from Khurda district in 1996, three proposals (one each from Cuttack, Puri, Sundargarh district) in 1998 and two proposals (one from Cuttack and another from Dhenkanal district) in 1999 on different trades like dairy, goat rearing, sericulture etc. covering 500 to 700 beneficiaries, each. These proposals are under different stages of processing.

19.25 Rastriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) was set up in 1993 by Govt. of India with the objective of addressing credit needs of poor women, especially in the unorganised sector through simple quasi informal credit delivery mechanism. The Mahila Vikash Samabaya Nigam (MVSBN) has been appointed as the nodal agency for RMK in Orissa. MVSBN has organised 3 awareness camps in different districts during 1999-00. During 2000-01 it has been targeted to disseminate the benefits of RMK scheme to 3000 rural women by conducting 50 RMK awareness camps and to provide interest free loan amounting to Rs.1.50 lakh to 15 NGOs for promoting 300 SHGs of women in rural areas.

19.26 Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY) was launched by Govt. of India in August 1995 and MVSBN was entrusted with the responsibility of conducting state level and district level workshops. The last district level workshop was conducted in Navarangpur during 1998-99.

19.27 MVSBN has been declared as the channelising agency for the State to extend the benefits of National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDCC) to disabled persons. During 1999-00, an amount of Rs.79.39 lakh has been sanctioned in favour of 107 persons, of which Rs.3.20 lakh has been disbursed to 9 persons. It has been targeted to recommend 400 cases for a loan amount of Rs.2.00 crore during 2000-01.

19.28 MVSBN has identified 14 women's groups and 4 training institutions under District Rural Industrialisation Programme (DRIP). The training will be started in undivided Ganjam district soon after receipt of approval of the training budget by HBARO.

19.29 MVSBI has its own scheme for providing financial assistance to its affiliated societies or their members as term loan money, and working capital assistance. During 1999-00, loan amounting to Rs.430 lakh has been sanctioned in favour of 18 affiliated societies and it has been targeted to sanction Rs.10.00 lakh to 20 affiliated societies for women members during 2000-01.

19.30 MVSBI undertakes Entrepreneurship Development Training Programme (EDP), Management Training Programme (MTP), Leadership Development Training Programme (LDP) in collaboration with SIDBI and ICM, CIPET. Besides, trade based technical training programme are also conducted. The training is mainly given to the members of the affiliated societies. During 1999-00, 13 training programmes including 9 technical training were conducted and 370 women were trained with an expenditure of Rs.7.40 lakh against the budget allocation of Rs.10.72 lakh.

Social Sensitisation Programme

19.31 As the State nodal agency for empowerment of women, MVSNI undertakes the task of sensitising and educating the women elected into Panchayati Raj Institutions through a gender sensitive module. Training programmes for women Chairpersons/Vice-Chairpersons from 14 districts have been conducted by March 1999 incurring an expenditure of Rs.10.25 lakh. Besides, 303 women elected into Gram Panchayat were also trained.

Allied Infrastructural Activities

19.32 MVSNI is in the process of setting up of a 20 MT Ready to Eat Food Plant at Bhubaneswar in a joint venture with M/s Modern Food Industries Ltd (MFIL), New Delhi, a Govt. of India undertaking, with an investment of Rs.131.00 lakh. MOU between MFIL and MVSNI has been signed and an amount of Rs.22.50 lakh has been received by MVSNI for establishing the plant. The purpose is to process and supply food recipes to children under Special Nutrition Programme.

19.33 MVSNI has also initiated the process for setting up of a State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW) with assistance from the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA). Orissa is one of the four States to have set up a SRCW. This SRCW would function as a registered society for providing support for women's development and empowerment.

INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (ICDS)

19.34 281 ICDS projects are being implemented in 269 blocks of the State including 12 projects in urban areas. The target group under the programme consists of children in the age group of 0-6 years and expectant and nursing mothers in the age group of 15-45 years belonging to families below the poverty line. The scheme provides a package of services covering supplementary nutrition, immunisation, pre-school education, health check-up, referral services, and nutrition and health education for women. The details of achievement under the ICDS programme in Orissa during the years 1995-96 to 1999-00 are presented in Table 19.2. There has been a steady improvement in coverage under ICDS. The number of projects and Anganwadi Workers increased from 229 and 21,865 in 1995-96 to 281 and 28,612 respectively during 1999-00. Details of coverage under the immunisation programme in ICDS blocks has been reflected in Table 19.3.

Table 19.2

Coverage under Integrated Child Development Scheme in Orissa.

Sl No.	Item	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	No. of ICDS projects	229	229	279	279	281
	a) No. of blocks covered	223	223	261	261	269
	b) No. of urban units covered	6	6	6	6	12
2	No. of Anganwadi Workers under ICDS project.	21865	22423	28382	28382	28612
3	Beneficiaries under (in lakh)					
	a) Supplementary nutrition	16.00	20.83	16.71	20.02	21.99
	b) Health check-up	1.51	2.42	2.59	2.66	3.47
	c) Nutrition and health education	2.15	1.74	2.87	3.01	3.80
	d) Referral services	0.72	0.77	0.69	0.52	1.36
	e) Non formal pre-school education	6.80	6.99	7.05	6.09	6.88
4	Amount available including balance of previous year (Rs. In lakh)	4275.89	8307.71	5942.98	7435.77	6789.67
5	Total expenditure under ICDS projects (Rs. In lakh)	4512.31	6034.82	5164.16	4689.07	5010.71(p)

Source: Women and Child Development Department, Bhubaneswar.

Table 19.3

Achievement under Immunisation Programme in ICDS Blocks.

		(in lakh)					
Sl No	Year	D.P.T	D.T	B.C.G.	Polio	Measles	T.T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1995-96	4.28	1.85	4.31	4.26	3.66	4.01
2	1996-97	4.49	1.45	4.71	4.48	4.29	4.02
3	1997-98	4.48	2.07	4.75	4.46	4.20	4.05
4	1998-99	5.98	1.98	6.06	5.94	5.41	4.76
5	1999-00	4.84	1.16	5.46	4.80	4.58	4.45

Source : Women and Child Development Department, Bhubaneswar

DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN RURAL AREAS (DWCRA)

19.35 DWCRA was introduced in 1983-84 as a sub scheme of IRDP. The primary objective of the scheme is to provide opportunities for gainful self employment to women from rural families below the poverty line in order to improve their economic status and promote their empowerment. During the Eighth Plan period 5,098 DWCRA groups were formed and a sum of Rs.967.06 lakh was spent for assisting 70,510 women beneficiaries and during 1989-99, 2637 DWCRA groups were formed and an amount of Rs.407.94 lakh was spent for assisting 34,921 women beneficiaries. The scheme has been merged into a new scheme namely "Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana" (SGSY) with effect from 1st April 1999.



CHAPTER 20

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES, SOCIALLY AND EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD CLASSES AND MINORITIES

20.01 As per the 1991 Census the scheduled tribe and scheduled caste population account for 22.21% and 16.20% of the total population of the State respectively. Development and welfare of the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes, promotion of their educational and economic interests and their protection from social injustice and exploitation are matters of special concern for the State Government. The State Government is committed to ensuring speedy development of these communities through effective implementation of anti-exploitative, protective, economic, social, cultural and welfare measures in the State. The State Government has also taken steps for the advancement of socially and economically backward classes and minorities. The erstwhile Welfare Department has been bifurcated into Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Development Department and Minorities and Backward Classes Welfare Department since May 1999.

20.02 For better administration and more effective implementation of developmental programmes for the benefit of persons belonging to schedule tribes, scheduled areas have been demarcated taking into consideration the concentration of tribal population in different parts of the State. The details of the scheduled areas of Orissa as per 1991 Census are given below.

<i>Scheduled Area of Orissa (1991 Census)</i>						
Sl. No.	District	Tracts included in Scheduled Area	Area of the tracts (sq. km)	Population within the Sch. Area		
				Total	ST	SC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Mayurbhanj	Whole district	10416.60	1884580	1090626	131765
2	Balasore	Nilagiri block	223.60	106468	53080	10780
3	Keonjhar	Keonjhar tahasil	5350.20	646857	354605	52498
		Champua tahasil	1585.40	328437	152986	32487
4	Sambalpur	Kuchinda tahasil	2367.30	225086	125741	27263
5	Sundargarh	Whole district	9921.40	1573617	798481	138157
6	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri	2498.80	287612	195310	12525
7	Ganjam	Sorada tahasil	912.00	142649	12852	29076
8	Kalahandi	Th. Rampur block	323.80	55777	31042	14170
		Lanjigarh block	999.70	60947	29832	14189
9	Koraput	Whole district	8534.00	1026458	519006	138107
10	Rayagada	Whole district	7584.70	713984	400097	101956
11	Nabarangpur	Whole district	5135.30	846659	467919	127800
12	Malkangiri	Whole district	6115.30	425445	249057	84270
13	Phulbani	Kandhamal tahasil	2017.60	160205	76587	36180
		Baliguda tahasil	5628.10	386076	204799	63319
Total			69613.80	8870884	4762020	1014542
(% to State total)			(44.70)	(28.02)	(67.72)	(19.78)
State Total			155707.00	31659736	7032214	5129314

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN APPROACH (TSP)

20.03 The scheduled area of the state extends to 69613.80 Sq. Kms, which accounts for 44.70% of the total area of the State. As per 1991 Census the scheduled tribe population of Orissa was 70.32 lakh, which constituted 22.21% of the total population of the State and 10.38% of the country's tribal population and ranked third amongst states. There are 62 tribal communities including 12 primitive tribal groups in the State. The tribal sub-plan approach introduced at the beginning of the 5th plan envisages integrated development of the tribal areas, in which all programmes of the Government irrespective of their source of funding operate in unison to bring the area at par with the rest of the State and to improve the quality of life of the tribes. At present 21 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs), 17 Micro Projects for Primitive Tribal Groups, 46 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets and 14 Cluster pockets have been brought under the TSP strategy with financial support mainly from State Plan (SP) and also from Special Central Assistance (SCA) scheme of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India. The expenditure under TSP schemes during 1999-2000 was Rs.611.25 crore under State Plan including Rs.76.60 crore of SCA as against State Plan outlay of Rs.627.88 crore. During 1998-99 the expenditure under TSP scheme was Rs.862.31 crore which covered SP, CP, CSP and SCA sources. For the year 2000-01 an outlay of Rs.818.01 crore has been proposed for TSP Schemes.

INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (ITDA)

20.04 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies have been established in the scheduled areas of the State in the mid-seventies to function as the nodal agency for plan formulation, implementation of programmes and to give operational effect to the TSP concept. There are 21 ITDAs functioning in the State covering 118 blocks with more than 50% tribal population in 12 districts. Prime concern of the ITDAs is improving the socio-economic condition and strengthening the infrastructure in tribal areas through income-generating and asset creation schemes and protecting the tribals from exploitation through legal and administrative support. During 1999-00, a sum of Rs.56.98 crore was received under SCA scheme and the expenditure during the same year was Rs.70.18 crore which included last year's spillover balance. Physical achievement includes coverage of 43436 beneficiaries under different income-generating programmes, construction of 141 school buildings, installation of 142 tube wells, completion of 222 cross-drainage works and electrification of 25 tribal basties.

MICRO PROJECTS FOR PRIMITIVE TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

20 05 There are 17 micro projects covering parts of 20 blocks of 12 districts for the development of 12 primitive tribal groups with a total population of about 60 thousand. The primitive tribals covered under these projects are given full subsidy for individual and family oriented income generating schemes. Particular attention is given for the development of agriculture, horticulture, soil conservation, animal husbandry, health, drinking water facilities, communication and education. During 1999-00 an amount of Rs 1.65 crore has been spent for 10,435 ST beneficiaries under these micro-projects as against the same amount spent for 8998 beneficiaries during 1998-99. An amount of Rs.2.00 crore has been proposed during 2000-01.

MODIFIED AREA DEVELOPMENT APPROACH (MADA)

20 06 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) aims at development of tribals staying outside the ITDA areas. About 5.67 lakh tribals (as per 1991 Census) in 46 pockets with population of 10,000 or more where more than 50% inhabitants are tribals, spread over 47 blocks in 17 districts, are covered under the above programme. Both individual beneficiary oriented schemes and community oriented schemes are under implementation in these pockets in the ratio of 75% & 25% outlay under Special Central Assistance. During the year 1999-00 an amount of Rs.2.66 crore has been spent assisting 4,228 tribal beneficiaries. An outlay of Rs.2.70 crore has been proposed for the year 2000-01.

CLUSTER APPROACH

20 07 Since the Seventh Plan period, the cluster approach has been adopted for the development of contiguous areas having 5,000 population where 50% or more of the inhabitants are tribals. By the end of 1999-00, 14 cluster pockets comprising of parts of 13 blocks in 10 districts with 52,793 tribals have been functioning under the cluster approach. Under this programme various community oriented schemes and individual beneficiary oriented schemes are being implemented with Special Central Assistance. During 1999-00 an amount of Rs 20.45 lakh has been spent and 411 tribals have been assisted. An amount of Rs.21.00 lakh has been proposed under cluster approach during 2000-01.

DISPERSED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (DTDP)

20.08 Dispersed Tribal Development Programme is being implemented by the Orissa Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Co-operative Corporation for the benefit of tribal families living outside the special project areas like HDA, MADA, Clusters and Micro Projects. During 1999-00, an amount of Rs 190.79 lakh was provided under different anti-poverty programmes under DTDP, which benefited 7174 ST families. The proposed outlay for 2000-01 is Rs 200.00 lakh.

ORISSA TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, KASIPUR (OTDP)

20.09 In order to adopt an area specific approach for development, OTDP was launched in 1988-89 in Kasipur block of Rayagada district jointly by the International Fund for Agricultural Development, Government of India, and the State Government for all round development of the tribals of the area. The implementation phase of the project was over on 31.12.97 and its maintenance phase began from 01.01.1998. An amount of Rs.100.00 lakh was provided for the project during 1999-00.

ACADEMY OF TRIBAL DIALECTS AND CULTURE (ATDC)

20.10 An Academy of Tribal Dialects and Culture has been functioning at Bhubaneswar since 1979 with the objective of preserving and promoting tribal art and culture through establishment of Tribal Dialect Training Centres, publication of books in different tribal languages, preparation of multilingual dictionaries, conducting tribal exhibitions, and other related activities. During 1999-00, the Academy has published "Life History of Biplabi Nirmal Munda, undertaken linguistic survey in the districts of Rayagada, Gajapati and Kalahandi, completed work on preparation of comparative vocabulary of Munda language and conducted research project on bilingual Primer for Kandhas.

SCHEDULED CASTE SCHEDULED TRIBE RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE (SCSTRI)

20.11 The Institute is functioning at Bhubaneswar since 1952 with the following broad objectives :

- (i) Preparation of Action Plan for the socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State.
- (ii) Determination of ethnic status of different SC and ST Communities
- (iii) Identification of Primitive Tribes and Pockets to be covered under ITDP, MADA, MICRO and CLUSTER Programmes
- (iv) Undertake research activities for diagnostic and monographic studies of SCs and STs
- (v) Preparation of evaluation reports on different aspects of ST and SC Communities
- (vi) Conducting training programmes sponsored by State/ Central Govt

During 1999-00, the Institute has completed study on rationalization of Scheduled Tribes and drafted reports on "Mandaghar" (Youth dormitory in tribal area) It has prepared action plan for socio-economic development of Godaba Tribe in Koraput district and Koya tribe in Malkangiri district and has prepared monograph on Kutia Kandha. Evaluation of boys and girls hostels under SC & ST Development Department and educational complex of undivided Koraput district has also been undertaken. The institute has organised 7 training programmes for officials and non-officials and taken up the construction of Tribal Museum for preservation and display of tribal arts and artifacts inside the SCSTRTI premises. Besides, during 1999-00 the Institute has prepared report on vulnerabilities and livelihood of cyclone affected communities

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATIVE CORPORATION OF ORISSA LTD (TDCCOL)

20.12 TDCCOL has been functioning since 1967 as the apex organisation for purchase and sale of minor forest produce and surplus agricultural produce of the tribals to protect them from exploitation by unscrupulous middlemen. The Corporation also sells essential commodities in selected areas of tribal concentration through retail outlets and fair price shops and provides consumption-cum-production loans to tribals to protect them from moneylenders. The Corporation has its head office at Bhubaneswar. It has 3 divisional offices, 15 branch offices, 130 procurement-cum-collection centres and 360 seasonal procurement centres in the Tribal Sub-Plan area of the State. It has 202 Large Area Multipurpose Co-operative Societies and operates 70 fair price shops. The total turnover of the corporation during 1999-00 was Rs 6.72 crore on account of procurement of minor forest produce, surplus agriculture produce, public distribution system and consumer business as against a targeted business programme of Rs.45 crore

LAND ALIENATION

20.13 The Orissa Schedule Area Transfer of Immovable Property Regulation 1956 prohibits alienation of land belonging to ST persons to non-ST persons without prior permission of competent authority. Land alienated without permission is liable to be restored to the original landholder. Up to the end of December 1999, 86,999 land alienation cases were initiated and 84,721 cases were disposed off and about 42,497 acres of land were restored benefiting 46,439 persons.

DRINKING WATER FACILITIES

20.14 Nearly 17,150 villages out of 19,204 villages in the T S P area were identified as having inadequate drinking water facilities. After providing safe drinking water facilities to all of the above identified villages by the end of 1993-94, the focus of coverage of rural water supply has changed from "village " to "habitation" in order to cover the hamlets which have been left out. Out of the total ST population in the State, 90% has so far been covered under safe drinking water supply. During 1999-00, 142 tube wells were installed in the TSP areas.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

20.15 There are 93 scheduled caste communities in the State with 51.29 lakh population as per 1991 census constituting 16.20% of the total population of the State and 3.7% of the total SC population in the country. The rural and urban components of the SC population in the State are 89.26% and 10.74% respectively. These communities are scattered all over the State with relatively higher concentration in the coastal areas. The growth rate of population among the SCs during 1981-91 was 32.69% as against 31.95% at the all India level. There are 15 communities in the category of sweepers/scavengers and nomadic/semi-nomadic and other denotified communities identified as specially vulnerable groups among SCs.

20.16 The Special Component Plan (SCP) for development of scheduled castes is being implemented in the State from the Sixth Plan period. Need based composite programmes have been taken up for the main occupational groups among the scheduled castes like weavers, cobblers, fishermen, sericulturists and cultivators with emphasis on increased production, marketing of products, and development of human resources. Special attention has been given for economic development of specially vulnerable groups among the SCs.

20.17 During 1999-00 the flow of funds to the Special Component Plan was of the order of Rs.377.94 crore which included Rs.314.54 crore from the State Plan, Rs.44.79 crore from Central Plan and Centrally Sponsored Plan and Rs.18.61 crore from Special Central Assistance. A total of 47,510 scheduled caste families were covered under different antipoverty programmes. During 2000-01, the flow of funds to SCP is proposed to be of the order of Rs.476.34 crore to assist 66,276 scheduled caste families under different anti-poverty programmes.

ORISSA SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CO-OPERATIVE CORPORATION (OSCSTDFCC)

20.18 The Corporation was established in 1979-80 for providing economic assistance to SC families below the poverty line and to ST families below the poverty line and residing outside TSP, MADA, Cluster and Micro Project areas, by way of arranging institutional credit under the Margin Money Loan Programme for various income generating schemes. OSCSTDFCC also assists in setting up self-employment units like taxi services, xerox units and rice hullers for the benefit of unemployed SC and ST beneficiaries. During 1999-00, 4520 ST and 28132 SC beneficiaries including 1876 liberated scavengers have been assisted under different income generating schemes. Besides, 351 SC and ST beneficiaries have been granted term loans under high cost schemes.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE ORISSA RESERVATION OF VACANCIES IN POSTS AND SERVICES (FOR SC AND ST) ACT AND LEGAL AID.

20.19 Under ORV Act, 1975 there is provision for reservation of 16.25% and 22.50% of posts for SC and ST persons respectively in initial appointment and promotion. During 1999-00 legal aid assistance amounting to Rs.0.24 lakh has been provided to 5 persons for enforcing their rights and title/possession of landed property in the civil and revenue courts. Inter-caste marriage between SC persons and persons of other castes is being encouraged by providing financial incentive at the rate of Rs.3000 to each couple. During 1999-00 a sum of Rs. 0.75 lakh has been given as incentive to 25 couples performing inter-caste marriage.

POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMME FOR SCs AND STs

20.20 As per an estimate published by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) for the year 1983-84, the percentage of SC and ST population below poverty line in rural areas of the State stood at 68.9 and 54.9 and in urban areas at 52.8 and 40.3 respectively. A number of poverty alleviation and wage employment programmes were operated in the State which include IRDP, TRYSEM, JRY, IAY, EAS, Million Wells Programme, SFDP, DPAP etc. These programmes were designed to improve the standard of living and quality of life of the poor people by providing self-employment and wage employment opportunities. The IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCR, MWS and GKY were merged into a single scheme namely "Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana" and JRY scheme was modified as "Jawahar Gram Swarajgar Yojana" from 1999-00 with the funding pattern of 75% and 25% between the Centre and the State Govt. The number of SC and ST families covered under different antipoverty programmes during 1999-00 is given in Table 20.1

Table 20.1

**Coverage of SC and ST Beneficiaries under different
Poverty Alleviation Programmes during 1999-00**

Sl. No	Name of the programme	No. of beneficiaries			Percentage of SC and ST to total beneficiaries	Total expenditure (Rs. in crore)
		Total	SC	ST		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	SGSY	74,633	15,025	18,247	44.58	74.58
2	JGSY (Lakh mandays)	212.12	61.09	72.23	62.85	137.51
3	EAS (lakh mandays)	215.42	71.35	69.27	65.28	140.29
4	IAY (No. of houses)	53328	20195	19979	75.33	115.26

Source: Panchayati Raj Department

DISTRIBUTION OF WASTE LAND TO LANDLESS FAMILIES

20.21 Efforts have been made by the State Government to provide land to the landless SC and ST families for agricultural purposes as well as for construction of dwelling houses. By the end of 1999-00, 367,807 acres of waste land has been distributed among 2.15 lakh ST beneficiaries and 168,356 acres of land among 0.96 lakh SC beneficiaries for agricultural purposes. Similarly, 14,793 acres of waste land among 3.24 lakh ST beneficiaries and 12,551 acres of waste land among 2.54 lakh SC beneficiaries has been distributed for construction of dwelling houses by the end of 1999-00.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH CARE

20.22 Emphasis has been given for providing health care services in remote tribal areas. Accordingly, a three-tier health services system comprising of one Sub-Centre for every 3000 population, one PHC/AHC for every 20,000 population, and one Community Health Centre for every 80,000 to 1,20,000 population is being established. Nearly 2,300 Sub-Centres, 302 Primary Health Centres/Additional Health Centres, 58 Community Health Centres/Upgraded Primary Health Centres, 64 Subsidiary Health Centres, 6 Mobile Health Units, 166 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 139 Homoeopathic Dispensaries and 148 Allopathic Dispensaries have been established to provide health facilities in tribal areas

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

20.23 Out of 19,491 tribal villages in the State, 10,466 villages were electrified by the end of 1999-00. Similarly, out of 4,022 SC villages, 3784 villages were electrified by the end of 1998-99. Besides, 6290 SC basties have also been electrified by end of 1999-00

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOR SCs AND STs

20.24 The overall literacy rate as per 1961 Census in Orissa was 21.7% with 11.6% for SC and 7.4% for ST which increased to 34.2%, 22.4% and 13.9% in 1981 and further increased to 49.1%, 36.8% and 22.3% respectively in 1991. Education is the most important thrust area for the socio-economic development of SCs and STs. The State Government have undertaken various measures to improve the educational status of these communities through steps like provision of scholarships, boarding facilities, free distribution of nationalised text books, garments, and imparting special coaching for appearing at various competitive examinations. For encouraging enrollment and reducing dropout rates in primary schools, Mid-day Meal scheme has been introduced for all primary schools.

20.25 Table 20.2 shows that while in 21 districts of the State literacy rate for SC population was more than 30%, in respect of ST population literacy rate was higher than 30% only in six districts namely Baragarh, Jharsuguda, Nayagarh, Puri, Sambalpur and Sundargarh. The ST literacy rate was less than 15% in Bhadrak and in four southern tribal districts namely Koraput, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur and Rayagada. The female SC literacy rate was higher than 30% only in the three coastal districts namely Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur and Khurda. The female ST literacy rate was lower than 25% in all districts while in Bhadrak, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur and Rayagada it was below 5%

Table 20.2

*Gender wise Literacy Rate of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in
different Districts of Orissa, 1991 Census.*

Sl. No	District	Literacy rate (SC)			Literacy rate (ST)		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Angul	35.88	53.07	18.02	25.77	40.01	11.13
2	Balasore	40.47	56.45	23.84	18.91	30.08	7.37
3	Baragarh	35.68	52.19	18.97	30.85	47.08	14.61
4	Bhadrak	39.19	54.26	23.73	12.87	20.25	4.91
5	Balangir	33.23	49.58	16.33	24.86	41.17	8.65
6	Boudh	29.74	48.13	10.94	28.88	48.41	9.30
7	Cuttack	45.39	59.75	30.22	21.03	32.83	8.24
8	Deogarh	34.06	50.39	17.61	27.47	41.25	13.73
9	Dhenkanal	34.98	51.08	18.13	22.40	35.01	9.28
10	Gajapati	21.74	33.44	10.14	15.88	25.66	6.75
11	Ganjam	28.01	44.88	11.49	19.98	32.69	7.02
12	Jagatsinghpur	47.87	62.81	32.56	24.87	35.35	13.33
13	Jajpur	35.53	50.12	20.19	16.04	26.05	5.60
14	Jharsuguda	42.16	58.64	25.21	34.87	50.95	18.37
15	Kalahandi	28.28	44.47	12.00	18.54	32.00	5.48
16	Kandhamal	34.51	52.93	16.08	27.49	43.93	11.56
17	Kendrapara	41.77	57.82	25.33	16.86	26.02	6.25
18	Keonjhar	43.67	61.29	25.65	24.89	38.01	11.74
19	Khurda	47.46	62.73	31.29	28.11	41.66	13.41
20	Koraput	20.18	30.93	9.25	8.34	14.61	2.14
21	Malkangiri	33.76	46.09	21.15	6.77	11.21	2.32
22	Mayurbhanj	37.79	52.85	22.12	24.10	37.74	10.50
23	Nawarangpur	23.38	34.08	12.48	9.66	17.50	1.80
24	Nayagarh	40.17	57.52	22.51	32.05	50.14	13.88
25	Nuapada	25.44	40.74	10.09	18.49	32.00	5.18
26	Puri	42.51	58.61	26.00	38.94	52.45	22.77
27	Rayagada	21.46	33.63	9.49	10.39	17.73	3.40
28	Sambalpur	21.44	58.46	23.91	32.06	47.10	16.83
29	Sonepur	32.70	51.12	14.12	27.44	43.42	11.38
30	Sundargarh	43.86	58.72	28.15	37.34	50.13	24.52
	ORISSA	36.78	52.42	20.74	22.31	34.44	10.21

Source: Census of India

20.26 Sevashrams and Residential Sevashrams are co educational schools in TSP area imparting education upto Class V Ashram Schools and Kanyashrams are residential schools imparting education to boys and girls respectively upto Class VII By the end of 1999-00, 218 High Schools including 55 for girls, 149 Ashram Schools including 37 for girls (Kanyashrams), 143 Residential Sevashrams, 919 Sevashrams and 2 Secondary Training Schools were functioning in the State in TSP area. Besides, 1,548 Primary School Hostels and 7 special Adivasi Hostels including 3 for girls were functioning in the State During 1999-00, construction of 400 hostel buildings each 40 seated were taken up in KBK districts for ST Girl students Besides, construction of 75 hostels was taken up under 10th Finance Commission Award. It is proposed to open 4 educational institutions (comprising of one boys' High School, one girls' High School, one Ashram school and one Kanyashram), upgrade 3 Ashram Schools to High Schools, 3 Sevashrams to Ashram Schools and 10 Sevashrams to Residential Sevashrams. Besides, there is a proposal to open new High Schools in TSP blocks having no High Schools.

20.27 The pre-matric scholarship for ST/SC boarders has been enhanced from Rs.200 per month to Rs.300 for boy students and from Rs.225 to Rs.325 for girl students from 1999-00. During the year 1999-00, pre-matric scholarship to the tune of Rs.49.38 crore was distributed to 3, 23,943 ST and 3,09,368 SC students and post-matric scholarship was provided to 28,248 ST and 30,540 SC students with an expenditure of Rs.13.67 crore. Besides 252 scheduled tribe and scheduled caste candidates were given special coaching for appearing at different competitive examinations.

20.28 A Cash Reward Scheme is being implemented with a view to providing incentive to teachers for improving performance of their students in High School Certificate Examination and in sectional trades in residential High Schools and Ashram Schools. Twenty prizes (10 prizes on the basis of High School Certificate Examination results and 10 prizes on Middle School Examination results) are awarded to teachers in January every year. For the Ninth Plan an outlay of Rs.2.50 lakh has been proposed. During 1999-00 a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided under the scheme.

20.29 Several other facilities like financial aid for sharing rented accommodation, book banks in Medical and Engineering Colleges, supply of books and writing materials, stipend for studying in Industrial Training Institutes etc. are being provided for educational development of the SC and ST students.

20.30 The number of Ashrams, Sevashrams and High Schools functioning in the State, along with the number of students on roll during the years 1995-96 to 1999-00 are given in the tables 20.3 to 20.5.

Table 20.3

Number of Sevashrams and Residential Sevashrams and Students on Roll.

(Figures in numbers)

Sl No	Year	Sevashrams				Residential Sevashrams			
		No of institutions	Number of students on roll			No of institutions	No. of students on roll		
			SC	ST	Total		SC	ST	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1995-96	951	23,192	58,031	1,11,028	121	2,678	11,762	16,640
2	1996-97	940	21,795	62,980	1,14,564	129	2,743	12,339	17,362
3	1997-98	929	23,404	61,337	1,14,388	135	3,227	14,623	20,687
4	1998-99	919	25,785	61,406	1,16,255	143	3,364	14,971	21,536
5	1999-00 (P)	919	28,397	63,565	1,21,903	143	3549	15,905	22,407

P - Provisional

Source: S.T. & S.C. Development Department, Orissa.

Table 20.4

Number of Ashrams and Kanyashrams and Students on Roll

(Figures in numbers)

Sl No	Year	No. of schools			No. of students on roll			
		Ashrams	Kanyashrams	Total	SC	ST	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1995-96	109	34	143	2,766	11,334	2,575	16,675
2	1996-97	110	35	145	3,269	14,700	3,419	21,388
3	1997-98	110	37	147	3,587	17,167	3,221	23,975
4	1998-99	112	37	149	3,704	17,635	3,548	24,387
5	1999-00(P)	112	37	149	3,761	18,133	3,560	25,454

P - Provisional

Source: S.T. & S.C. Development Department, Orissa.

Table 20.5

Number of High Schools and Students on Roll

(Figures in numbers)

Sl No.	Year	No. of High Schools			No. of students on roll			
		Boys	Girls	Total	SC	ST	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1995-96	151	51	202	8,026	28,112	7,745	43,883
2	1996-97	155	52	207	8,468	29,713	8,378	46,559
3	1997-98	160	53	213	8,930	30,378	8,609	47,917
4	1998-99	163	55	218	9,199	32,994	9,217	51,410
5	1999-00 (P)	163	55	218	9,167	33,871	8,786	51,824

*P Provisional**Source : ST & SC Development, Department Orissa***WELFARE OF SOCIALLY AND EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD CLASSES (SEBCs)**

20.31 Apart from Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled castes there are several communities which are socially and educationally backward. In order to render social justice, the State Government have notified and enlisted such communities and made 27% reservation in initial / direct recruitment in posts and services. Merit cum poverty scholarship is being awarded to one student each of class IX and class X in all Government and recognised high schools. Special pre-examination and pre-recruitment coaching is also being provided to SEBC candidates to appear at different competitive examinations. During 1999-00, 4745 SEBC students have been benefitted under merit-cum-poverty scholarship scheme.

20.32 For the economic up-liftment of backward classes living below poverty line Orissa Backward Classes Finance and Development Co-operative Corporation Ltd., was created in 1995. Term loan assistance under different income generating / self employment schemes has been provided to them through the corporation as per the guidelines of National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation. The financing pattern of the schemes is : 85% of the project cost is borne by the NBCFDC, 10% by the State Government and the remaining 5% by the beneficiary. During 1999-00, Rs 1.90 crore has been provided to 788 backward families under various income generating schemes.

WELFARE OF MINORITIES

20.33 According to 1991 Census, the population of minorities in the State is 12.77 lakh, which is 4.03 percent of the State population. For the economic development of weaker sections among the minorities, the Orissa Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Co-operative Corporation has been nominated as State Channelising Agency to implement economic development programmes as per the guidelines of the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC). In the first phase, the scheme is being implemented in 8 districts of the State namely, Balasore, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Jajpur, Kendrapara, Khurda, Phulbani, and Sundargarh. Besides, 4 other districts i.e. Ganjam, Gajapati, Jatagsinghpur, and Puri affected by the Super cyclone have also been included under the scheme during 1999-00. During 1999-00 an amount of Rs.5.77 crore has been provided which has benefitted 277 persons in the first 8 districts and Rs 3.00 crore has been provided for the 4 cyclone affected districts.



CHAPTER 21

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

21.01 The State of Orissa presents a paradoxical picture of poverty amidst plenty. Despite her vast natural and human resources and substantial progress achieved during the past 50 years of planned development, Orissa continues to be one of the less developed States with a high incidence of poverty. High dependence on the low productivity primary sector has resulted in significant fluctuations in the growth rate from year to year with a bad crop year pushing the growth rate down.

21.02 While the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) increased from Rs.18,213.08 crore in 1993-94 to Rs.23,007.11 crore in 1999-00 at 1993-94 prices registering a compound annual growth rate of 3.97%, the NSDP (GSDP minus consumption of fixed capital) commonly known as the State Income, increased from Rs.15,861.30 crore in 1993-94 to Rs.19,329.31 crore in 1999-00 at 1993-94 prices with a compound annual growth rate of 3.35% over the period. The per capita income at 1993-94 prices increased from Rs.4,797 to Rs.5,411 during this period. The difference between the per capita income at State and National levels for 1998-99 stood at Rs.4,475 at 1993-94 prices. The colossal damage caused by the Super Cyclone which struck Orissa in October '99 has impacted very adversely on the finances of the State. As such it will be extremely difficult to restore the financial health of the State without infusion of substantial resource from outside the State.

21.03 The State has been under fiscal stress for several years and is currently facing a fiscal crisis. The fiscal position worsened sharply in 1998-99 largely on account of a sudden increase in liabilities for salary payments when the fiscal deficit rose from 7.8% in 1995-96 to 16.9% of the GSDP. However, the fiscal deficit of Orissa declined to 14.2% of the GSDP in 1999-00. The increase in Non-Plan revenue expenditure arising out of substantial increase in salaries and pensions and increasing gap between Non-Plan revenue expenditure and receipt have necessitated higher borrowing and higher debt servicing liabilities. The fiscal situation in the State led the Ninth Finance Commission to observe that "the vicious circle of excessive growth of revenue expenditure, meagre or negative return from public enterprises, growing revenue deficit and large scale public borrowing resulting massive rise in interest burden, which, in turn, accentuates revenue

deficit leading to higher borrowing must be broken". If the increasing dis-equilibrium between the revenue expenditure is not effectively remitted, it may be increasingly difficult to discharge the social and economic responsibilities of the Government.

21.04 The share of primary sector in Net State Domestic Product continues to be the highest even though it has declined from 49.59% in 1993-94 to 44.97% during 1999-00 at 1993-94 prices. On the other hand, the contribution of secondary sector to NSDP has declined from 16.45% to 11.95% while that of tertiary and finance and services sector went up from 33.96% to 43.08% during the same period. Sectoral analysis thus reveals that there has been a substantial shift from primary and secondary sectors to tertiary sector.

21.05 Though the share of the agricultural sector in NSDP has declined from 38.95% in 1993-94 to 32.88% in 1999-00 at 1993-94 prices, this sector continues to dominate State economy. Agriculture provides employment to 65.75% of the workforce directly or indirectly. In the absence of adequate irrigation facilities, agriculture is largely dependent on the monsoon. As a result, agricultural production fluctuates. Owing to the large contribution of the agricultural sector to NSDP and owing to large linkages between this and other sectors of the economy, these fluctuations influence the overall growth rate of the State's economy to an appreciable degree.

21.06 The productivity of foodgrains in Orissa during 1998-99 was 1083 kg per hectare which is much lower compared to some of the more developed States like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh and also below the national average of 1620 kg per hectare. The consumption of fertilisers, at 40.6 kg per hectare, was also much below the national average of 95.3 kg per hectare during 1999-00. Hence, there is substantial scope for raising agricultural productivity, particularly that of food grains by adopting a multi pronged strategy including extension of the area under assured irrigation, application of recommended dose of fertilisers, use of HYV seeds, and application of modern technology. The varied agro-climatic conditions of the State provide good scope for horticulture, cultivation of vegetables, plantation crops, spices, flowers and medicinal herbs. Suitable cropping patterns have to be designed taking into account the agro-climatic conditions of different zones in the State, both for agricultural and horticultural crops. Agro-based industries have to be set up to absorb the unutilised manpower from the agricultural sector, generate income through value addition and to reduce unemployment, underemployment and disguised unemployment in the rural areas. These issues have been addressed in the Agricultural Policy 1996.

21.07 The main objectives of the Agricultural Policy 1996 are to double the production of food grains and oilseeds by the end of the Ninth Plan, make agriculture profitable and commercially viable, carry modern farming technology to the farms, encourage entrepreneurship and establish agro-based and food processing industries, achieve self sufficiency in fruits, flowers, vegetables, poultry and dairy products, provide irrigation to 50% of the cultivated area, and orient agriculture towards export.

21.08 The strategies proposed to be adopted to achieve the objectives of the new Agricultural Policy include, production and supply of quality seeds, efficient distribution of fertilisers, production of bio-fertilisers through women's societies and NGOs, supply of soil health cards to each farmer, involvement of private sector for production of agricultural implements, giving more attention to commercial crops, reclamation of problematic soils, provision of adequate agricultural extension services, coverage of more crops under crop insurance and taking up several programmes for fisheries and animal resources development. Government have established Agricultural Promotion and Investment Corporation Orissa Ltd. (APICOL) on the pattern of Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation Limited (IPICOL) for promoting investment in agriculture and agri businesses. This new policy visualises revamping of the existing administrative structure and establishment of Agricultural Aid Centres at the block level. Agriculture has been given the status of an industry under the new Agricultural Policy.

21.09 The proportion of net area irrigated to net area sown in the State was 35.0% during 1996-97 as against 38.6% at the all India level, and was much below the corresponding proportion in agriculturally advanced States like Punjab (93.0%), Haryana (76.2%), Uttar Pradesh (68.7%), Bihar (49.4%), Tamil Nadu (52.7%) and Andhra Pradesh (40.6%). In view of favourable ground water potential and existence of a number of rivers and rivulets, there is ample scope for enhancing the area under irrigation in the State. Long term measures have also to be taken for drought proofing. Optimum and conjunctive use of surface water as well as ground water based on scientific data has to be assigned high priority. Treatment of watersheds for prevention of water and soil loss also needs emphasis. The State Government have an ambitious target to bring 50% of the cultivable land under irrigation by the end of the Ninth Plan.

21.10 The annual per capita availability of milk and eggs was 22.6 kg and 22 numbers respectively in the State during 1999-00 which was much below the national average of 74.5 kg and 30 numbers respectively in 1997-98. There is ample prospect for increasing production of these items in the State.

21.11 While Orissa occupied sixth position at all India level in the production of inland fish during the year 1995-96, it ranked eighth in terms of marine fish production. In view of long coastline of 480 km, there is considerable potential for both inland and marine fish production. Higher production will help boost exports and earn more foreign exchange. With a view to increasing fish production in the State, a comprehensive policy has been formulated which emphasises adoption of scientific methods of pisciculture, provision of assistance to fishermen, intensive fishing operations in deep sea, imparting training to fishermen both for culture and capture fish, and establishment of fish feed mills.

21.12 The rate of exploitation, when compared to total reserves, is quite low for most minerals. During the year 1999-00, except for lead ore, manganese ore and graphite, the rate of exploitation of minerals remained below 1.00%. In case of some important minerals such as chromite, iron ore, bauxite and coal, the rate of exploitation was only 0.92%, 0.34%, 0.17% and 0.09% respectively of the total reserves. The mining sector contributes substantial income to the State exchequer. During the year 1999-00, it contributed Rs 320.46 crore to the State revenue which is about 36% of the State's own non-tax revenue. Mineral exploitation also generates large employment. There is need to attract greater investment in this sector so as to increase the rate of exploitation and generate further employment.

21.13 The new Industrial Policy 1996, formulated in the context of the ongoing economic liberalisation, reflects the State Government's commitment to growth and development of industries. The objectives of the new Industrial Policy are to exploit available natural resources to accelerate industrial growth with protection of environment, provide linkages between agriculture and agro and food processing industries, attract investment from outside, generate employment opportunities through industries like small scale industries, village and cottage industries, sericulture, handloom and handicrafts, and strengthen and upgrade entrepreneurial skills.

21.14 In order to achieve these objectives, the strategies to be adopted by the State Government include measures to develop infrastructural facilities like power, railways, telecommunication, road network, ports, airport and banking facilities, improve industrial climate, provide support to export oriented units, provide incentives to industries generating large employment opportunities, rehabilitate sick industries, lay emphasis on quality, productivity and skill development, and mobilise additional resources from outside.

the State and private sector in view of constraints to generation of internal resources. With the introduction of the new Industrial Policy, there has been a surge in investment proposals in private sector, particularly in the areas of steel, power generation, aluminium, sugar and oil refining.

21.15 Power is a basic requirement for development. The availability of power in the State was 1,207 MW during 1999-00. The State Government have undertaken pioneering steps for reforming the power sector by enacting the Orissa Electricity Reform Act, 1995. Private investment in power sector is being encouraged. Consequently, a number of private investment proposals for setting up power projects in Orissa have been received. In addition, the Central Government and the State Government have proposals for installation of power projects of 1,694 MW capacity by March 2002. After completion of these projects the State will be in a better position in respect of power generation.

21.16 While there is imperative need for development in various sectors, the development has to be sustainable. In this context conservation and protection environment has to be given due priority. Rise in population, urbanisation, vehicular traffic, industrial and mining activities etc. tends to create pollution. Deforestation also contributes to pollution. 24,124.20 hectares of forest land have been diverted to non-forest use as on 31.01.2000 for a variety of reasons. Hence environmental planning, joint forest management (that is management of forests by involving people as well as Government agencies), and wildlife conservation need to form an integral part of development strategies in the State.

21.17 The credit deposit ratio in the State was 39.8 during 1999-00 as against the all India average of 57.1. The ratio is low when compared with States like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and West Bengal. Further, the population covered per bank is 16.3 thousand as compared to 15.1 thousand at the all India level. Hence, the banking facilities in the State have to be extended for mopping up and stimulating domestic savings. Private investment in manufacturing, mining and infrastructure sectors has been stimulated by the emergence of a free and liberalised policy regime offered by the State Government. Organisations such as Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation Limited (IPICOL), Industrial Development Corporation Limited (IDCOL), Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IIDCO), Orissa State Financial Corporation (OSFC) and Orissa Small Industries Corporation (OSIC) are playing an important role in promoting new projects.

21.18 Expectancy of life (at birth) in Orissa was 58.5 years in case of males and 58.1 years in case of females during 1996-2001 while the expectancy was 62.4 years and 63.4 years for males and females respectively at the all India level during the same period. The infant mortality rate in Orissa is estimated at 98 per thousand during 1998 as compared to the all India average of 72 and 16 in Kerala. The percapita expenditure on health including family welfare, water supply and sanitation has to be stepped up for intensifying health facilities and services in the State. The Ninth Plan emphasises on improved access to health care facilities in the rural and tribal areas.

21.19 Though the decennial growth rate of population in the State was 20.06% during the period 1981-91, which is lower than the national average of 23.5% and marginally lower than the growth rate of 20.17% observed during the previous decade, it is still on the higher side as compared to the growth rate of some other States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Assam. Family Welfare measures have to be intensified with more emphasis in rural areas.

21.20 As per the latest estimates of Planning Commission available for the State the percentage of population below the poverty line was 49.72 in rural areas and 41.64 in urban areas in 1993-94 as against the all India averages of 37.27 and 32.36 respectively. As such, there is need for accelerating of poverty amelioration and employment generation programme during the Ninth Plan period.

21.21 Education is a key input in breaking the vicious circle of poverty and low productivity. The literacy rate in the State as per the 1991 Census was a meagre 49.1%. The literacy rates of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe populations were even lower at 36.8% and 22.3% respectively. Universalisation of primary education has been included as a component of the basic minimum services programme. Several schemes aiming at reducing the drop-out rate and providing incentives to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students have been launched in the State. Greater attention needs to be paid to this sector.

21.22 The problem of unemployment and under employment deserves special attention. The dependency ratio in Orissa is higher than most other States. The estimated quantum of unemployment at the end of 1999-00 stands at 7.84 lakh. During the

Ninth Plan, it is proposed to continue all the wage employment and self employment programmes of the Eighth Plan. Efforts will be made to generate additional employment in the secondary sector.

21.23 The problem of unemployment among educated persons is often a consequence of mis-match between the demand for and supply of skills. The number of educated unemployed has increased from 6.74 lakh in 1995 to 7.70 lakh in 1999. The education system in the State needs to be re-oriented so as to supply trained manpower in vocational, professional and technical fields relevant to the emerging needs.

21.24 Although the availability of percapita own resources has improved from Rs.274.7 in 1990-91 to Rs.822.4 in 1999-00, the relative position of Orissa among different States is low as shown in Annexure 21.2. Resources transferred from the Centre to the State through shared taxes, Plan and non-Plan grants etc. have not been able to correct this imbalance. The proportion of revenue deficit to Gross Domestic Product has increased from 3.0 percent in 1995-96 to 5.7 percent in 1999-00. The fiscal deficit has increased from 7.8 percent to 14.2 percent during the period. Hence, there is need for better resource planning to improve the resource position of the State. Considering the economic scenario and resource position of the State, an outlay of Rs.15000 crore has been approved for the State's Ninth Plan with emphasis on irrigation, energy, basic minimum services, rural infrastructure etc.

21.25 Sustaining high growth of output and employment in an environment of macro-stability requires high rate of domestic savings, supplemented by adequate mobilisation of resources from outside the State. This requires a significant and sustained reduction in revenue and fiscal deficit of Government. To reduce the debt burden, selective disinvestment in public enterprises may have to be pursued. Public savings have to be increased and deficit reduced through measures to raise the States own tax and non-tax revenues. Steps have to be initiated to curb low priority expenditure and to enhance the financial efficiency of public enterprises. The Ninth Plan assigns a significant role to the private sector. Economic liberalisation has led to progressive dilution of the regulatory regime of the pre-liberalisation era thereby creating an opportunity for large private sector participation in the process of development. This will greatly help in accelerating growth of the economy and in reducing poverty.

21.26 Frequent occurrences of natural calamities like drought, flood and cyclone stand as a barrier to economic progress of the State. The super cyclones of 1999 in the coastal districts of the State and severe drought of 2000 in the Western Orissa have pushed the economy of the State back by many years. In order to take up immediate cyclone relief measures, Government of India, the State Government, some other State Governments and others have provided funds and materials. But huge financial resources are required to take up rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction work with a view to put the State's economy back on a path of growth. Considering the weak financial position of the State, substantial resources from outside will be required.



ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE 1.1

Sectorwise Plan Outlay and Expenditure in Orissa

(Rs. in crore)								
Sl No	Sectors	Eighth Plan outlay (1992-97)	Ninth Plan outlay (1997-2002)	Expenditure			Outlay	
				Eighth Plan	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00 (P)	2000-01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Agriculture and allied activities & forest	749.20	562.88	581.81	122.57	129.21	128.74	160.20
2	Rural development	405.35	841.62	732.69	189.58	190.51	270.52	162.48
3	Irrigation and flood control	3079.18	3388.58	1451.97	623.59	632.89	581.66	723.37
4	Energy	2644.70	4628.89	1259.75	154.42	425.30	310.47	818.83
5	Industry and mineral	785.70	114.14	350.79	60.42	45.17	30.46	30.57
6	Transport	592.90	1278.73	711.93	157.31	149.10	157.29	160.42
7	Science, technology and environment	52.22	85.11	27.09	13.34	25.31	19.55	8.71
8	General economic services	73.94	549.27	76.50	23.05	28.37	37.37	102.14
9	Social services	1543.76	3427.48	1759.69	681.22	937.52	894.26	964.11
10	General services	73.05	83.30	52.30	11.59	18.23	18.31	250.84
Total		10,000.00	15,000.00	7,004.52	2,037.09	2,881.61	2,448.63	3,381.67

P : Provisional

Source: Planning and Co-ordination Department, Government of Orissa.



ANNEXURE 1.2

**State's Own Revenue, Interest Paid and Capital Repayment of
14 Major States (1997-98)**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl No	Name of the State	Revenue account						
		State's own revenue	State's own tax revenue	Interest paid to Central Govt	Debt servicing (appro- priation for reduction or avoidance of debt)	Total (col. 5+6)	Interest paid to others (other than Central Govt.)	Total interest paid + debt servicing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	8901.76	7113.55	1224.73	-	1224.73	928.56	2153.29
2	Bihar	2780.26	2390.40	1092.07	-	1092.07	443.95	1536.02
3	Gujarat	8812.03	6591.06	1244.22	-	1244.22	639.94	1884.16
4	Haryana	4999.73	2368.63	441.77	-	441.77	378.56	820.33
5	Karnatak	7676.27	6411.87	850.51	144.68	995.19	543.30	1538.49
6	Kerala	5053.15	4501.05	550.71	-	550.71	735.37	1286.08
7	Madhya Pradesh	6582.86	4564.31	748.09	-	748.09	911.83	1659.92
8	Maharashtra	17360.15	13719.26	1976.37	648.75	2625.12	927.22	3552.34
9	Orissa	1962.67	1421.74	551.64	0.07	555.71	736.10	1291.81
10	Punjab	5401.20	3044.67	1344.28	-	1344.28	504.48	1848.76
11	Rajasthan	4973.00	3610.58	880.67	-	880.67	1016.00	1896.67
12	Tamil Nadu	9807.51	8685.64	1040.73	-	1040.73	722.62	1763.35
13	Uttar Pradesh	8289.67	6997.96	2594.34	641.85	3236.19	2095.00	5331.19
14	West Bengal	4966.26	4516.77	1727.92	-	1727.92	682.10	2410.02
	All States	105667.06	81229.43	17513.79	1438.02	18951.81	12598.85	31550.66

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 1.2 (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Capital account			Total interest payment and capital repayment (col. 5+8+12)	Percentage of col. 13 to col.3
		Repayment of Central Govt. loans	Repayment of loans to other (other than Central Govt.)	Total repayment of loans (col. 10+11)		
1	2	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	478.47	38.50	516.97	2670.26	30.00
2	Bihar	470.04	57.34	527.38	2063.40	74.22
3	Gujarat	397.67	48.18	445.85	2330.01	26.44
4	Haryana	228.55	29.21	257.76	1078.09	21.56
5	Karnatak	256.27	50.98	307.25	1701.06	22.16
6	Kerala	189.18	60.13	249.31	1535.39	30.38
7	Madhya Pradesh	309.73	43.09	352.82	2012.74	30.58
8	Maharashtra	647.93	75.00	722.93	3626.52	20.89
9	Orissa	279.10	16.54	295.64	1587.38	80.88
10	Punjab	524.26	23.54	547.80	2396.56	44.37
11	Rajasthan	763.99	76.90	840.89	2737.56	55.05
12	Tamil Nadu	346.82	60.96	407.78	2171.13	22.14
13	Uttar Pradesh	874.31	276.91	1151.22	5840.56	70.46
14	West Bengal	415.78	45.32	461.10	2871.12	57.81
All States		7094.59	1047.94	8142.53	38255.17	36.20

Source : State Finances, Reserve Bank of India, January, 2000

N.B.: Total of the 14 States will not be equal to "All States" total due to exclusion of few small states



ANNEXURE 1.3

Net State Domestic Product (NSDP - State Income) of Orissa at Factor Cost

Sl. No.	Year	NSDP at factor cost (Rs. in lakh)		Per capita NSDP (in Rs.)	
		At current prices	At 1993-94 prices	At current prices	At 1993-94 prices
		3	4	5	6
1	1993-94 (R)	1586130	1586130	4797	4797
2	1994-95 (R)	1896025	1652278	5638	4913
3	1995-96 (R)	2327655	1728127	6806	5053
4	1996-97 (R)	2218930	1612562	6401	4652
5	1997-98 (R)	2743749	1847057	7831	5272
6	1998-99 (P)	2985030	1862971	8435	5264
7	1999-00 (Q)	3272880	1932931	9162	6411

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 1.3 (Concl.)

Sl. No.	Year	Annual Increase (%) of			
		NSDP		Per capita NSDP	
		At current prices	At 1993-94 prices	At current prices	At 1993-94 prices
1	2	7	8	9	10
1	1993-94(R)	-	-	-	-
2	1994-95 (R)	19.54	4.17	17.53	2.42
3	1995-96 (R)	22.76	4.59	20.72	2.85
4	1996-97 (R)	(-) 4.67	(-) 6.69	(-) 5.95	(-) 7.94
5	1997-98 (R)	23.65	14.54	22.34	13.33
6	1998-99(P)	8.79	0.86	7.71	(-) 0.15
7	1999-00(Q)	9.64	3.76	8.62	2.79

R : Revised Estimates, P : Provisional Estimates, Q : Quick Estimates.

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Orissa, Bhubaneswar



ANNEXURE 1.4

Broad Sectorwise Net State Domestic Product of Orissa at Factor Cost at Current Prices

		(Rs. in crore)					
Sl No.	Sector	1994-95 (R)	1995-96 (R)	1996-97 (R)	1997-98 (R)	1998-99 (P)	1999-00 (Q)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	PRIMARY SECTOR (agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying etc.)	9175.88 (18.39)	11817.06 (50.77)	10678.12 (48.12)	13865.59 (50.54)	14584.46 (48.86)	15344.65 (46.88)
2	SECONDARY SECTOR (manufacturing construction electricity gas and water supply)	3443.63 (18.17)	3941.03 (16.93)	3301.97 (14.88)	3771.13 (13.74)	3664.45 (12.27)	4310.23 (13.17)
3	TERTIARY SECTOR (transport, communication, trade, storage etc.)	3002.67 (15.84)	3652.90 (15.69)	3686.89 (16.61)	4607.24 (16.79)	5058.27 (16.95)	5540.23 (16.93)
4	SERVICES SECTOR (banking and insurance, real estate, public administration, other services)	3338.07 (17.60)	3865.56 (16.61)	4522.32 (20.39)	5193.53 (18.93)	6543.12 (21.92)	7533.69 (23.02)
	Net State Domestic Product at factor cost.	18960.25 (100.00)	23276.55 (100.00)	22189.30 (100.00)	27437.49 (100.00)	29850.30 (100.00)	32728.80 (100.00)
	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	5638	6806	6401	7831	8435	9162

R : Revised Estimates, P : Provisional Estimates, Q : Quick Estimates

N.B. : Figures in brackets indicate percentage contribution to NSDP.

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.



ANNEXURE 1.5

Broad Sectorwise Net State Domestic Product of Orissa at Factor Cost at 1993-94 Prices

		(Rs. in crore)					
Sl No.	Sector	1994-95 (R)	1995-96 (R)	1996-97 (R)	1997-98 (R)	1998-99 (P)	1999-00 (Q)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	PRIMARY SECTOR (agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, mining & quarrying etc.)	7857.20 (47.55)	8106.11 (46.91)	7310.81 (45.34)	8777.57 (47.52)	8703.91 (46.72)	8694.20 (44.97)
2	SECONDARY SECTOR (industry, construction, electricity, etc.)	2966.96 (17.96)	3024.12 (17.50)	2380.67 (14.76)	2496.38 (13.52)	2171.84 (11.66)	2309.02 (11.95)
3	TERTIARY SECTOR (transport, communication, trade, storage etc.)	2649.77 (16.04)	2942.02 (17.02)	2901.41 (17.99)	3371.12 (18.25)	3456.23 (18.55)	3694.70 (19.11)
4	SERVICES SECTOR (banking and insurance, real estate, public administration, other services)	3048.85 (18.45)	3209.02 (18.57)	3532.73 (21.91)	3825.50 (20.71)	4297.73 (23.07)	4632.39 (23.97)
	Net State Domestic Product at factor cost	16522.78 (100.00)	17281.27 (100.00)	16125.62 (100.00)	18470.57 (100.00)	18629.71 (100.00)	19329.31 (100.00)
	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	4913	5053	4652	5272	5264	6411

R - Revised Estimates, P - Provisional Estimates, Q - Quick Estimates
N.B. - Figures in brackets indicate percentage contribution to NSDP
Source - Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Orissa, Bhubaneswar



ANNEXURE 1.6

Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Kind of Economic Activity (Percentage change over the previous year)

AT CURRENT PRICES		Activity	AT 1993-94 PRICES	
1998-99 (P)	1999-00 (Q)		1998-99 (P)	1999-00 (Q)
1	2	3	4	5
5.32	6.00	1 Agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry and fishing	(-) 0.90	(-) 0.46
6.53	6.38	1 1 Agriculture and animal husbandry	0.73	(-) 0.98
(-) 4.84	7.55	1 2 Forestry and logging	(-) 13.47	3.49
(-) 0.85	(-) 2.62	1 3 Fishing	(-) 4.31	1.42
6.48	7.21	2 Mining and quarrying	1.27	3.19
2.81	7.79	3 Manufacturing	(-) 0.87	6.10
(-) 17.00	13.30	3 1 Registered manufacturing	(-) 20.64	10.98
45.81	0.64	3 2 Un-registered manufacturing	47.63	(-) 0.34
1.50	21.47	4 Electricity, gas and water supply	(-) 5.05	5.02
5.23	27.94	5 Construction	(-) 9.22	13.54
7.63	9.36	6 Trade, hotel and restaurants	1.53	8.15
12.33	9.32	7 Transport, storage and communication	4.56	4.47
3.87	3.87	7 1 Railways	1.77	1.77
17.28	12.41	7 2 Transport by other means	3.77	5.97
25.42	7.57	7 3 Storage	(-) 2.50	1.13
17.61	9.34	7 4 Communication	18.40	5.94
12.85	14.42	8 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	4.40	2.09
10.92	16.95	8 1 Banking and insurance	6.27	1.60
14.55	12.27	8 2 Real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services	2.57	2.58
31.45	14.56	9 Community, social and personal services	16.26	10.55
33.55	11.93	9 1 Public administration	18.06	8.28
29.74	16.76	9 2 Other services	14.79	12.46
9.17	9.93	TOTAL G.S.D.P.	1.74	4.26

P - Provisional Estimates, Q - Quick Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.



ANNEXURE 1.7

**Net National Product (National Income) at Factor Cost
1993-94 to 1998-99**

Sl No.	Year	(Base 1993-94)			
		NNP at factor cost (Rs. in crore)		Per capita NNP (in Rs.)	
		Current prices	Constant prices (1993-94 prices)	Current prices	Constant prices (1993-94 prices)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1993-94	704038	704038	7902	7902
2	1994-95	833325	758781	9178	8357
3	1995-96	975645	817489	10525	8819
4	1996-97	1140895	884237	12099	9377
5	1997-98(P)	1220716	889102	12729	9271
6	1998-99(Q)	1431527	949525	14682	9739

P : Provisional Estimates , Q : Quick Estimates
Source : National Accounts Statistics 1999, C.S.O. Publication



ANNEXURE 1.8

Per capita Net State Domestic Product of Major States at Constant (1993-94) Prices

Sl. No.	State	(in Rs.)					
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	7494	7794	8130	8527	8246	9118
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8557	8407	9424	8635	8741	8979
3	Assam	5715	5737	5760	5793	5919	5942
4	Bihar	3955	4137	3870	4469	4304	4397
5	Gujarat	9997	11936	12189	13382	13286	13709
6	Haryana	10970	11454	11457	12614	12539	13084
7	Himachal Pradesh	7349	7905	7939	8238	8498	8864
8	Karnataka	8190	8694	9089	9919	10200	11153
9	Kerala	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11	Maharashtra	12705	12602	13951	14271	14943	16217
12	Meghalaya	7331	7348	7686	7861	7951	8252
13	Orissa	4797	4913	5053	4652	5272	5264
14	Punjab	12701	12916	13190	13896	13962	14457
15	Rajasthan	6200	7254	7383	8104	8675	NA
16	Tamilnadu	9073	10257	10573	11320	11897	12287
17	Uttar Pradesh	5287	5510	5518	5794	5808	5890
18	West Bengal	6702	7053	7323	7702	8168	8622
INDIA		7902	8357	8819	9377	9271	9739

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics of Respective States.



ANNEXURE 1.9

**Per capita Net State Domestic Product of
Major States at Current Prices**

		(in Rs.)					
Sl. No.	State	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	7494	8830	10039	11242	11701	13853
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8557	9211	11035	10871	11738	12929
3	Assam	5715	6493	7001	7394	8026	8700
4	Bihar	3955	4418	4323	5431	5531	5923
5	Gujarat	9997	13100	14248	16366	16998	18792
6	Haryana	10970	12747	14145	16729	17426	19773
7	Himachal Pradesh	7349	8573	9381	10455	11451	12692
8	Karnataka	8190	9508	10792	12729	13621	15889
9	Kerala	6524	7578	9004	10309	11936	NA
10	Madhya Pradesh	5516	6034	6775	7571	8114	NA
11	Maharashtra	12705	14200	16993	18488	20521	23849
12	Meghalaya	7331	7772	8641	9401	10287	11382
13	Orissa	4797	5638	6806	6401	7831	8435
14	Punjab	12701	13970	15376	17530	18865	20834
15	Rajasthan	6200	7681	8526	10250	11195	NA
16	Tamilnadu	9073	10743	12096	13985	15798	17525
17	Uttar Pradesh	5287	6064	6605	7637	8273	9261
18	West Bengal	6702	7643	8947	9827	11464	12961
INDIA		7902	9178	10525	12099	12729	14682

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics of Respective States



ANNEXURE - 2.1

Growth of Population in Orissa and India since 1901

Sl. No.	Census Year	Orissa			India	
		Population (in crore)	Decennial growth (in %)	Population as % to that of India	Population (in crore)	Decennial growth (in %)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1901	1.03		4.32	23.84	
2	1911	1.14	10.44	4.51	25.21	5.75
3	1921	1.12	(-) 1.94	4.44	25.13	(-) 0.31
4	1931	1.25	11.94	4.48	27.90	11.00
5	1941	1.38	10.22	4.32	31.87	14.22
6	1951	1.46	6.38	4.05	36.11	13.31
7	1961	1.75	19.82	4.00	43.92	21.51
8	1971	2.19	25.05	4.00	54.82	24.80
9	1981*	2.64	20.17	3.86	68.33	24.64
10	1991**	3.17	20.06	3.74	84.63	23.85

* In 1981, census was not conducted in Assam. Based on 1971 census population figures and the 1991 census provisional result, the population of Assam for 1981 has been interpolated and incorporated.

** The 1991 census was not held in Jammu and Kashmir. The population for Jammu and Kashmir as projected (as on 01.03.1991) by the Standing Committee of Experts on Population Projections (October, 1989) has been incorporated.

Source : Census of India



ANNEXURE - 2.2

District-wise Population of Orissa with Male and Female, Rural and Urban, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Break-up as per 1991 Census.

Sl. No.	District	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Angul	961,037	494,901	466,136	850,914	110,123	161,660	112,293
2	Balasore	1,696,583	867,641	828,942	1,542,431	154,152	315,042	179,209
3	Bargarh	1,207,172	609,916	597,256	1,126,625	80,547	222,562	236,072
4	Bhadrak	1,105,834	557,017	548,817	995,993	109,841	240,027	18,703
5	Bolangir	1,230,938	621,486	609,452	1,101,518	129,420	189,471	271,111
6	Boudh	317,622	159,860	157,762	302,164	15,458	62,377	41,022
7	Cuttack	1,972,739	1,027,747	944,992	1,486,878	485,861	358,877	68,858
8	Deogarh	234,238	118,172	116,066	216,963	17,275	34,210	78,032
9	Dhenkanal	947,870	485,176	462,694	869,758	78,112	151,914	120,726
10	Gajapati	454,708	224,329	230,379	407,939	46,769	39,898	217,725
11	Ganjam	2,704,956	1,348,042	1,356,014	2,280,303	423,753	484,187	79,120
12	Jagatsinghpur	1,014,247	513,134	501,108	938,150	76,092	220,315	6,232
13	Jajpur	1,386,177	701,005	685,172	1,332,746	53,431	317,025	102,546
14	Jharsuguda	446,726	230,511	216,215	287,398	159,328	76,592	142,118
15	Kalahandi	1,130,903	565,595	565,308	1,052,740	78,163	192,366	326,048
16	Kendrapara	1,149,501	572,703	576,798	1,086,266	63,235	227,943	4,552
17	Keonjhar	1,337,026	677,480	659,546	1,170,152	166,874	153,639	595,184
18	Khurda	1,502,014	789,334	712,680	985,733	516,281	204,564	77,242
19	Koraput	1,029,986	517,274	512,712	858,281	171,705	138,169	521,849
20	Malkangiri	421,917	212,576	209,341	387,489	34,428	84,208	246,214
21	Mayurbhanj	1,884,580	952,183	932,397	1,768,331	116,249	131,765	1,090,626
22	Nawapara	469,482	234,462	235,020	443,717	25,765	61,466	168,777
23	Nayagarh	782,647	399,701	382,946	756,403	26,244	107,836	46,624
24	Nowarangpur	846,659	425,759	420,900	804,542	42,117	127,800	467,919
25	Phulbani	546,281	273,234	273,047	510,619	35,662	99,499	281,386
26	Puri	1,305,365	662,764	642,601	1,141,886	163,479	242,289	3,481
27	Rayagada	713,984	354,911	359,073	624,658	89,326	101,956	400,097
28	Sambalpur	809,017	413,541	395,476	603,559	205,458	138,096	283,801
29	Sonepur	176,815	240,985	235,830	441,985	31,830	105,404	45,286
30	Sundergarh	1,573,617	812,707	760,910	1,048,612	525,005	138,157	798,481
ORISSA		31,659,736	16,064,146	15,595,590	27,424,753	4,234,983	5,129,314	7,032,214

Source - Census of India



ANNEXURE - 2.3

Occupational Classification of Main Workers, Marginal Workers and Total Workers in Orissa according to 1991 Census.

Sl No	District	Culti-vatos	Agricul-tural labourers	House-hold Industry	Other workers	Total main workers	Marginal workers	Total workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Angul	130,233	130,233	15,009	81,255	315,601	52,506	368,107
2	Balasore	229,904	229,904	8,669	107,959	473,255	27,503	500,758
3	Bargarh	205,332	205,332	30,914	65,157	446,935	87,834	534,769
4	Bhadrak	163,799	163,799	3,478	62,972	284,167	10,468	294,635
5	Bolangir	208,673	208,673	15,150	70,237	425,507	76,009	501,516
6	Boudh	62,628	62,628	5,565	13,277	120,675	27,181	147,856
7	Cuttack	172,333	172,333	19,999	245,860	563,792	21,723	585,515
8	Deogarh	44,402	44,402	3,385	11,169	85,696	19,400	105,096
9	Dhenkanal	112,830	112,830	8,910	68,760	284,289	27,582	311,871
10	Gajapati	95,731	95,731	2,399	25,093	190,707	33,432	224,136
11	Ganjam	368,938	368,938	28,653	237,468	947,048	136,855	1,083,903
12	Jagatsinghpur	124,830	124,830	7,903	79,430	269,022	10,228	279,250
13	Jajpur	147,625	147,625	8,926	96,372	353,280	13,173	366,453
14	Jharsuguda	48,986	48,986	5,234	59,730	149,756	24,713	174,469
15	Kalahandi	182,828	182,828	11,538	57,103	426,175	83,555	509,730
16	Kendrapara	156,222	156,222	5,648	60,661	279,392	8,892	288,284
17	Keonjhar	209,789	209,789	10,208	112,077	439,953	79,073	519,026
18	Khurda	113,219	113,219	9,546	229,707	436,036	13,640	449,676
19	Koraput	205,726	205,726	5,522	81,617	423,115	90,886	514,001
20	Malkangiri	117,633	117,633	974	14,633	157,765	39,844	197,709
21	Mayurbhanj	340,619	340,619	36,923	101,368	702,511	160,866	863,477
22	Nawapara	96,068	96,068	4,790	19,668	173,459	40,855	214,314
23	Nayagarh	116,041	116,041	11,311	42,870	236,575	16,087	252,662
24	Nowrangpur	171,428	171,428	7,046	32,698	328,200	86,701	414,901
25	Phulbani	102,929	102,929	4,731	31,559	212,946	47,930	260,876
26	Puri	168,738	168,738	8,794	105,409	368,044	15,205	383,249
27	Rayagada	118,395	118,395	3,638	51,344	294,522	54,557	349,079
28	Sambalpur	104,490	104,490	18,195	83,143	308,397	48,233	356,630
29	Sonepur	83,310	83,310	9,791	20,812	172,599	37,463	210,062
30	Sundergarh	197,019	197,019	11,556	208,496	508,139	112,533	620,672
	ORISSA	4,599,500	2,976,750	324,403	2,477,882	10,377,635	1,805,127	11,882,762

Source : Census of India



ANNEXURE - 2.4

State-wise Population with Rural and Urban break up according to 1991 Census

Sl. No.	State	Total population	Rural population	Urban population
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	66,508,008	48,620,882	17,887,126
2	Arunachala Pradesh	864,558	753,930	110,628
3	Assam	22,414,322	19,926,527	2,487,795
4	Bihar	86,374,465	75,021,453	11,353,012
5	Goa	1,169,793	690,041	479,752
6	Gujarat	41,309,582	27,063,521	14,246,061
7	Haryana	16,463,648	12,408,904	4,054,744
8	Himachal Pradesh	5,170,877	4,721,681	449,196
9	Jammu & Kashmir *	7,718,700	5,879,300	1,839,400
10	Karnataka	44,977,201	31,069,413	13,907,788
11	Kerala	29,098,518	21,418,224	7,680,294
12	Madhya Pradesh	66,181,170	50,842,333	15,338,837
13	Maharashtra	78,937,187	48,395,601	30,541,586
14	Manipur	1,837,149	1,331,504	505,645
15	Meghalaya	1,774,778	1,444,731	330,047
16	Mizoram	689,756	371,810	317,946
17	Nagaland	1,209,546	1,001,323	208,223
18	Orissa	31,659,736	27,424,753	4,234,983
19	Punjab	20,281,969	14,288,744	5,993,225
20	Rajasthan	44,005,990	33,938,877	10,067,113
21	Sikkim	406,457	369,451	37,006
22	Tamil Nadu	55,858,946	36,781,354	19,077,592
23	Tripura	2,757,205	2,335,484	421,721
24	Uttar Pradesh	139,112,287	111,506,372	27,605,915
25	West Bengal	68,077,965	493,703,646	18,707,601
INDIA		846,302,688	628,691,676	217,611,012

* Projected population as on 01.03.1991

Source - Census of India, 1991 Orissa, Final Population Table



ANNEXURE - 4.1

Land Utilisation Pattern in Orissa

(Area in thousand hectare)

Sl No.	Year	Geographical area	Forest area	Misc. tree	Permanent pastures	Culturable waste	Land put to non agri. use	Barren & unculturable land	Current fallow	Other fallow	Net area sown
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1989-90	15571	5476	859	726	514	742	499	177	254	6321
2	1990-91	15571	5476	859	726	597	746	499	150	214	6304
3	1991-92	15571	5482	855	726	572	748	499	168	184	6337
4	1992-93	15571	5478	857	663	538	781	532	215	203	6304
5	1993-94	15571	5534	867	635	487	781	541	180	243	6303
6	1994-95	15571	5722	715	514	435	858	553	197	298	6279
7	1995-96	15571	5722	715	514	435	858	553	241	323	6210
8	1996-97	15571	5606	764	534	445	858	570	483	343	5968
9	1997-98	15571	5606	774	534	445	866	590	298	336	6122
10	1998-99	15571	5606	774	534	445	866	590	372	336	6048

Source : Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa, Bhubaneswar



ANNEXURE - 4.2

Cropping Pattern of Principal Crops in Orissa

(Area in hundred hectare)

Sl. No.	Crops	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
		Area	% to total	Area	% to total	Area	% to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(A) Cereals							
1	Rice	44,432	70.90	45,553	71.32	44,557	70.77
2	Wheat	60	0.10	39	0.06	49	0.08
3	Maize	669	1.07	609	0.95	468	0.74
4	Ragi	799	1.27	852	1.33	809	1.29
5	Others	971	1.55	975	1.53	932	1.48
	Total (A)	46931	74.89	48028	75.2	46815	74.36
(B) Pulses							
6	Gram	311	0.50	308	0.48	348	0.55
7	Arhar	1653	2.64	1,667	2.61	1,661	2.64
8	Other pulses	7026	11.21	7,095	11.10	7,330	11.64
	Total (B)	8990	14.35	9,070	14.20	9,339	14.83
	Total Foodgrains (A+B)	55921	89.24	57098	89.4	56154	89.19
(C) Oil Seeds							
9	Groundnut	1120	1.79	1001	1.57	873	1.39
10	Sesamum	841	1.34	-	-	720	1.14
11	Rape seed and mustard	259	0.41	337	0.53	298	0.47
12	Caster seeds	252	0.40	256	0.40	264	0.42
13	Others	2341	3.74	3301	5.17	2519	4.00
	Total (C)	4813	7.68	4895	7.66	4674	7.42
(D) Fibres							
14	Cotton	53	0.08	35	0.55	66	0.10
15	Jute	89	0.14	38	0.06	74	0.12
16	Other fibres	331	0.53	404	0.63	472	0.75
	Total (D)	473	0.75	477	0.75	612	0.97
(E) Other Crops							
17	Sugarcane	160	0.26	134	0.21	203	0.33
18	Tobacco	149	0.24	100	0.16	103	0.13
19	Patalo	109	0.17	104	0.16	97	0.15
20	Chillies	945	1.51	963	1.51	1000	1.59
21	Ginger	97	0.15	96	0.15	114	0.18
	Total (E)	1460	2.33	1397	2.19	1517	2.42
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)	62667	100.00	63867	100.00	62,957	100.00

Contd.

ANNEXURE - 4.2 (Concl'd.)

(Area in hundred hectre)											
Sl No	Crops	1995-96		1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-00(P)	
1	2	Area	% to total	Area	% to total	Area	% to total	Area	% to total	Area	% to total
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
(A) Cereals											
1	Rice	45,280	71.79	44,672	75.76	44,973	74.68	44,467	74.89	46,018	77.22
2	Wheat	49	0.08	50	0.08	61	0.10	39	0.06	59	0.10
3	Maize	441	0.70	583	0.99	528	0.88	509	0.86	544	0.91
4	Ragi	715	1.13	814	1.38	798	1.32	810	1.36	818	1.37
5	Others	832	1.32	784	1.33	615	1.02	580	0.78	510	0.85
	Total (A)	47,327	75.02	48,903	79.54	48,975	78.00	46,405	78.15	47,949	80.45
(B) Pulses											
6	Gram	382	0.61	291	0.49	326	54.00	320	0.54	320	0.54
7	Arhar	1,865	2.64	1,233	2.09	1,466	2.44	1,390	2.34	1,360	2.28
8	Other pulses	6,923	10.97	4,739	8.34	5,523	9.17	5,340	8.99	4,679	7.85
	Total (B)	8,970	14.22	5,283	10.62	7,315	12.15	7,050	11.87	6,389	10.67
Total Foodgrains (A + B)		56,297	69.24	53,186	90.16	54,290	90.15	53,455	90.02	54,308	91.12
(C) Oil Seeds											
9	Groundnut	911	1.45	966	1.64	854	1.42	836	1.40	701	1.17
10	Sesamum	634	1.00	776	1.31	720	1.19	536	0.90	529	0.89
11	Rape seed and mustard	230	0.36	194	0.33	199	0.33	190	0.31	171	0.29
12	Caster seeds	289	0.46	194	0.33	N.A.	-	200	0.33	190	0.32
13	Others	2,514	3.98	1,932	3.27	2,452	4.07	2,079	3.50	1,610	2.70
	Total (C)	4,578	7.25	4,062	6.88	4,225	7.01	3,681	6.54	3,201	5.37
(D) Fibres											
14	Cotton	109	0.17	157	0.27	218	0.36	290	0.49	380	0.64
15	Jute	84	0.14	120	0.20	92	0.15	53	0.09	41	0.07
16	Other fibres	454	0.72	452	0.77	436	0.72	360	0.60	340	0.57
	Total (D)	647	1.03	729	1.24	746	1.24	703	1.18	761	1.28
(E) Other Crops											
17	Sugarcane	273	0.43	235	0.40	187	0.31	224	0.38	207	0.35
18	Tobacco	91	0.14	93	0.16	86	0.14	-	-	-	-
19	Patato	89	0.14	101	0.17	89	0.15	80	0.13	87	0.14
20	Chillies	995	1.58	490	0.83	498	0.83	901	1.52	910	1.53
21	Ginger	117	0.19	93	0.16	102	0.17	135	0.23	123	0.21
	Total (E)	1,565	2.48	1,012	1.72	962	1.60	1,340	2.26	1,327	2.23
Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)		63,087	100.00	58,969	100.00	60,223	100.00	59,379	100.00	59,897	100.00

P : Provisional

Source Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa, Bhubaneswar,
Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Orissa, Bhubaneswar



ANNEXURE - 4.3

Production of different Crops in Orissa from 1993-94 to 1999-00.

		(In thousand MT)						
Sl. No.	Crops	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(A) Cereals								
1	Rice	6,616	5,353	6,226	4,438	6,205	5,391	5,187
2	Jowar	15	15	14	12	8	7	6
3	Bajra	4	2	4	3	2	2	2
4	Maize	62	35	46	72	64	66	81
5	Ragi	55	48	44	48	47	52	53
6	Wheat	50	7	6	7	6	5	8
7	Other cereals	36	32	31	25	19	20	18
	Total (A)	6,838	6,492	6,371	4,605	6,351	5,543	5,355
(B) Pulses								
8	Gram	18	20	25	19	18	19	16
9	Tur.	127	127	126	69	87	85	69
10	Other pulses	239	265	260	117	155	141	122
	Total (B)	384	412	411	205	260	245	207
Total Foodgrains (A+B)		7,222	6,904	6,782	4,810	6,611	5,788	5,562
(C) Oil Seeds								
11	Groundnut	114	98	92	79	92	72	75
12	Sesamum	27	16	14	14	14	10	10
13	Rape seed and mustard	6	6	4	3	3	2	3
14	Linseed	15	14	15	7	13	12	10
15	Caster seeds	13	14	16	-	-	8	8
16	Other oil seeds	98	97	102	64	74	73	43
	Total (C)	273	246	243	167	196	177	149
(D) Fibres								
17	Cotton	3	9	22	5	6	9	13
18	Jute	271	227	13	19	13	7	7
19	Mesta	174	161	183	23	24	23	20
20	Other fibres	61	55	58	7	6	6	5
	Total (D)	509	482	276	54	49	45	45
(E) Other Crops								
21	Sugarcane	781	1,199	1,594	1,332	1,145	1,469	1,196
22	Tobacco	6	6	7	5	4	-	-
23	Patato	117	108	87	117	87	93	91
24	Chillies	76	77	79	41	42	77	77
25	Ginger	15	18	18	1	1	27	24
	Total (E)	995	1,408	1,785	1,505	1,279	1,666	1,388
Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)		8,999	9,009	9,086	6,536	8,139	7,676	7,144

P : Provisional

Source : Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa, Bhubaneswar,
Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Orissa, Bhubaneswar



ANNEXURE 4.4

Yield rate of Principal Crops in Orissa

Sl No	Crops	(qtl. / hectare)						
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1998-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00 (P)
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	9
1	Rice (total)	14.53	14.26	13.75	9.93	13.79	12.12	11.27
	(i) Autumn rice	9.00	9.86	9.51	5.46	9.83	6.12	9.32
	(ii) Winter rice	15.48	14.94	14.22	10.01	14.38	13.05	10.32
	(iii) Summer rice	21.09	19.41	31.88	22.67	19.24	18.89	23.89
2	Ragi	6.42	5.90	6.12	6.02	5.89	6.40	6.47
3	Gram	5.82	5.71	6.68	6.37	5.45	5.94	5.00
4	Mung	2.44	2.58	2.88	2.00	2.02	2.02	2.04
5	Biri	3.65	3.54	3.01	2.64	3.12	2.75	2.63
6	Sugarcane	582.84	589.87	583.90	566.41	612.14	656.62	579.31
7	Mustard	1.88	1.95	1.69	1.47	1.61	1.25	1.53
8	Jute	12.69	11.33	15.49	16.02	13.37	14.10	17.18
9	Cotton	1.54	2.45	2.00	3.27	2.84	2.93	3.53
10	Potato	112.51	111.74	96.95	115.75	98.20	116.50	104.25
11	Groundnut	11.39	11.22	10.00	8.17	10.77	8.61	10.70

P : Provisional

*Source : Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa, Bhubaneswar,
Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Orissa, Bhubaneswar*



ANNEXURE - 4.5
Districtwise Area and Production of Autumn, Winter and Summer Paddy during 1999-00 (P)

(Area in thousand hectare)

(Production in thousand MT)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Autumn		Winter		Summer	
		Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Angul	20.00	35.00	89.00	177.00	4.65	12.65
2	Balasore	2.00	4.00	215.00	250.00	38.36	134.49
3	Bargarh	57.00	95.00	182.00	578.00	63.89	310.70
4	Bhadrak	1.00	1.00	170.00	134.00	21.26	76.38
5	Balangir	80.00	101.00	135.00	300.00	4.22	9.66
6	Boudh	10.00	15.00	55.00	130.00	0.86	2.08
7	Cuttack	9.00	17.00	133.00	75.00	19.90	69.69
8	Deogarh	20.00	28.00	26.00	51.00	2.25	4.80
9	Dhenkanal	18.00	23.00	106.00	132.00	2.85	8.40
10	Gajapati	2.00	2.00	33.00	84.00	0.59	1.03
11	Ganjam	2.00	4.00	267.00	302.00	1.78	4.56
12	Jagatsinghpur	3.00	5.00	90.00	14.00	9.22	38.26
13	Jajpur	17.00	23.00	128.00	95.00	10.46	39.43
14	Jharsuguda	25.00	51.00	32.00	90.00	1.61	5.74
15	Kalahandi	77.00	94.00	137.00	287.00	12.02	36.08
16	Kendrapara	5.00	12.00	137.00	32.00	24.83	89.88
17	Keonjhar	53.00	59.00	151.00	184.00	4.44	12.77
18	Khurda	1.00	1.00	121.00	109.00	14.86	53.40
19	Koraput	32.00	38.00	83.00	191.00	17.31	52.01
20	Malkangiri	14.00	17.00	81.00	161.00	0.31	0.95
21	Mayurbhanj	62.00	83.00	261.00	471.00	10.61	29.98
22	Nawapara	36.00	43.00	60.00	106.00	3.83	9.52
23	Nayagarh	3.00	2.00	94.00	108.00	1.03	3.21
24	Nowrangpur	47.00	75.00	108.00	284.00	1.45	6.74
25	Phulbani	15.00	23.00	39.00	88.00	0.65	1.67
26	Puri	2.00	2.00	142.00	60.00	65.33	210.73
27	Rayagada	10.00	12.00	54.00	134.00	2.43	6.17
28	Sambalpur	52.00	100.00	87.00	261.00	18.33	79.92
29	Sonepur	16.00	28.00	79.00	246.00	17.27	60.40
30	Sundargarh	106.00	133.00	128.00	225.00	5.21	10.78
	Orissa	797.00	1126.00	3423.00	5351.00	381.81	1381.88

P Provisional

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.



ANNEXURE - 4.6

Districtwise Consumption of Fertilizer for the year 1999-00 (P)

Sl No	Name of the District	(In thousand MT)				Rate of fertilizer consumption (Kg./hect.)
		Fertilizer Consumption (in thousand MT)				
		Nitro- genous (N)	Phsop- hatic (P)	Potassic (K)	Total (N+P+K)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Angul	4.56	1.62	0.86	7.04	25.34
2	Balasore	18.80	6.94	5.43	31.17	78.29
3	Bargarh	30.47	11.39	8.52	50.38	137.68
4	Bhadrak	14.07	6.37	4.03	24.47	105.79
5	Balangir	5.66	2.30	1.24	9.20	21.95
6	Boudh	1.80	0.53	0.30	2.63	20.98
7	Cuttack	8.89	1.92	2.37	13.18	45.46
8	Deogarh	1.50	0.76	0.42	2.68	28.14
9	Dhenkanal	3.13	1.41	0.71	5.25	18.50
10	Gajapati	3.82	0.33	0.32	4.47	52.99
11	Ganjam	22.35	3.51	2.34	28.20	47.53
12	Jagatsinghpur	7.09	1.15	1.22	9.46	43.81
13	Jajpur	9.36	3.61	2.48	15.45	50.97
14	Jharsuguda	5.04	1.67	0.72	7.43	81.80
15	Kalahandi	8.98	4.32	1.52	14.82	26.37
16	Kerlapada	5.91	2.29	1.56	9.76	40.96
17	Keonjhar	5.04	2.33	0.64	8.01	20.20
18	Khurda	6.60	0.86	1.47	8.93	40.18
19	Koraput	3.27	1.17	1.12	5.56	17.92
20	Malkangiri	2.27	1.31	0.75	4.33	18.72
21	Mayurbhanj	10.34	3.48	1.91	15.73	30.43
22	Nawapara	3.47	0.78	0.47	4.72	13.20
23	Nayagarh	5.96	0.47	0.42	6.85	27.54
24	Nowarangpur	9.88	1.57	1.56	13.01	46.09
25	Phulbani	0.50	0.03	0.04	0.57	5.11
26	Puri	9.94	2.48	3.52	15.94	57.01
27	Rayagada	3.77	0.61	0.71	5.09	26.68
28	Sambalpur	13.79	5.81	3.12	22.72	93.52
29	Sonepur	3.42	1.56	0.71	5.69	47.84
30	Sundargarh	4.47	1.93	1.00	7.20	23.05
	Orissa	233.95	74.51	51.48	359.94	40.57

P : Provisional

Source : Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.



ANNEXURE - 4.7

Districtwise Estimates of Area, Yieldrate and Production of HYV Paddy for 1999-00 (P)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Area	Production of HYV paddy (In Qtls.)	Yieldrate (qtl/hect)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Angul	70193	1570601	22.38
2	Balasore	126471	2777469	21.96
3	Bargarh	124808	2541588	20.36
4	Bhadrak	290899	9666127	33.23
5	Balangir	127021	1878943	14.79
6	Boudh	29752	733788	24.66
7	Cuttack	77858	1147442	14.74
8	Deogarh	28432	558825	19.65
9	Dhenkanal	58058	860145	14.82
10	Gajapati	33843	848617	25.08
11	Ganjam	270414	3106470	11.49
12	Jagatsinghpur	55359	515620	9.31
13	Jajpur	58798	908450	15.99
14	Jharsuguda	44463	1171024	26.34
15	Kalahandi	159318	3343219	20.96
16	Kendrapara	10079	274725	27.26
17	Keonjhar	72824	1150922	15.80
18	Khurda	80980	1070055	13.21
19	Koraput	71423	1131854	15.85
20	Malkangiri	66171	1765608	26.68
21	Mayurbhanj	23031	547026	23.75
22	Nawapara	85497	1971442	23.06
23	Nayagarh	35146	683258	19.44
24	Nowarangpur	47609	558183	11.72
25	Phulbani	55618	1706424	30.68
26	Puri	136701	2404471	17.59
27	Rayagada	57251	1414992	24.72
28	Sambalpur	125610	3832682	30.51
29	Sonepur	95373	2931427	30.74
30	Sundargarh	58890	1186302	20.14
	Orissa	2575890	54257699	21.06

P: Provisional

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Orissa, Bhubaneswar



ANNEXURE - 4.8

Districtwise Estimates of Area under different Categories of Operational Holdings in Orissa during 1990-91

Sl No.	Name of the district	Area under different operational holdings		
		Marginal (below 1.0 hect)	Small (1.0 to 2.0 hect)	Semi-medium (2.0 to 4.0 hect)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Angul	33003	59387	52395
2	Balasore	51123	57608	38330
3	Bargarh	39795	66714	88417
4	Bhadrak	33045	51142	97025
5	Balangir	40903	61729	88715
6	Cuttack	52784	52677	40167
7	Dhenkanal	30483	59734	41445
8	Ganjam	99720	89143	82959
9	Gajapati	21292	18629	14138
10	Jagatsinghpur	38698	34281	28386
11	Jajpur	41318	50728	45034
12	Kalahandi	36879	58839	95082
13	Kendrapara	42523	49682	43355
14	Keonjhar	49399	76659	74548
15	Khurda	32674	33420	26219
16	Koraput	31726	45521	81393
17	Malakangiri	10774	30587	45872
18	Mayurbhanj	85279	117030	96177
19	Nawapara	16807	32164	44211
20	Nayagarh	32172	32919	25899
21	Nowrangpur	29175	42261	59990
22	Phulbani	32225	44524	597979
23	Puri	40774	46530	38403
24	Rayagada	22870	31706	41835
25	Sambalpur	46101	76807	95026
26	Sonepur	16803	23614	28420
27	Sundargarh	36755	73156	96426
	Orissa	1048050	1426171	1880646

(Contd..)

ANNEXURE - 4.8(Concl.)

Sl. No	Name of the District	Area under different operational holdings		
		Medium (4.0 to 10.0 hect)	Large (10.0 hect. and above)	Total (All groups)
1	2	6	7	8
1	Angul	23776	4861	173422
2	Balasore	37704	3977	188742
3	Bargarh	77982	24442	297300
4	Bhadrak	44787	2266	228265
5	Balangir	80311	25604	297262
6	Cuttack	17117	5047	167792
7	Dhenkanal	14763	3875	150300
8	Ganjam	50285	22240	344347
9	Gajapati	5705	810	60574
10	Jagatsinghpur	10514	1252	113131
11	Jajpur	21978	4231	163289
12	Kalahandi	98164	25990	314954
13	Kendrapara	19781	4615	159956
14	Keonjhar	41557	5903	248066
15	Khurda	12788	8798	113899
16	Koraput	6352	20153	251045
17	Malkangiri	22250	1467	110930
18	Mayurbhanj	52514	6155	357155
19	Nawapara	32590	6334	132106
20	Nayagarh	13571	3200	107761
21	Nowarangpur	32318	5813	169557
22	Phulbani	32920	7915	168563
23	Puri	19147	5135	149989
24	Rayagada	33520	9049	138980
25	Sambalpur	68786	23271	309991
26	Sonepur	17208	4604	90649
27	Sundargarh	66543	14877	287757
	Orissa	1011831	251884	5296782

Source: Agriculture Census, Board of Revenue, Cuttack



ANNEXURE - 4.9

***Districtwise Estimates of Number of different Categories
of Operational Holdings in Orissa during 1990-91.***

Sl No	Name of the district	Number of different categories of operational holdings		
		Marginal (below 1.0 hect)	Small (1.0 to 2.0 hect)	Semi-Medium (2.0 to 4.0 hect)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Angul	68717	14518	20564
2	Balasore	131545	41831	12702
3	Bargarh	69396	46412	33669
4	Bhadrak	74418	37231	37910
5	Balangir	78342	45986	34889
6	Cuttack	119666	39314	15777
7	Dhenkanal	62364	44600	16549
8	Ganjam	221338	65022	32421
9	Gajapati	41565	14156	5521
10	Jagatsinghpur	81089	25867	10932
11	Jaipur	81155	37275	17320
12	Kalahandi	64751	42516	35481
13	Kendrapara	78861	38518	16812
14	Keonjhar	100886	55946	28221
15	Khurda	74084	24414	10051
16	Koraput	55962	38831	30202
17	Malkangiri	16823	22084	18020
18	Mayurbhanj	163122	80052	33615
19	Nawapara	28956	23046	16324
20	Nayagarh	73841	25372	10319
21	Nowarangpur	49334	30570	23083
22	Phulbani	65233	31429	19395
23	Puri	93267	33078	14915
24	Rayagada	41081	22703	15795
25	Sambalpur	84318	55295	36318
26	Sonepur	33034	17475	11021
27	Sundargarh	65281	51767	35696
Orissa		2118429	1035308	593522

(Contd..)

ANNEXURE - 4 9(Contd.)

Sl. No	Name of the district	Number of different categories of operational holdings		
		Medium (4.0 to 10.0 hect)	Large (10.0 hect. and above)	Total (All groups)
1	2	6	7	8
1	Angul	4518	304	138099
2	Balasore	6821	279	193178
3	Bargarh	14338	1748	165563
4	Bhadrak	8180	181	157920
5	Balangir	14822	1795	175834
6	Cuttack	3212	201	178170
7	Dhenkanal	2915	134	126562
8	Ganjam	9277	957	329015
9	Gajapati	1067	53	62362
10	Jagatsinghpur	2007	95	119990
11	Jajpur	4060	159	139969
12	Kalahandi	17548	1791	162087
13	Kendrapara	3685	223	138099
14	Keonjhar	7832	345	193230
15	Khurda	2479	228	111256
16	Koraput	10949	1084	137028
17	Malkangiri	4257	114	61298
18	Mayurbhanj	9539	322	286650
19	Nawapara	5853	406	74585
20	Nayagarh	2579	178	112289
21	Nowarangpur	5785	358	109130
22	Phulbani	6000	521	122578
23	Puri	3669	228	145157
24	Rayagada	5981	628	86188
25	Sambalpur	12531	1518	189980
26	Sonepur	3339	332	65201
27	Sundargarh	12279	984	166007
	Orissa	185522	15166	3947947

Source: Agriculture Census Board of Revenue, Cuttack



ANNEXURE - 5.1

Districtwise Classification of Forest Area in Orissa (1999-00) [P]

(Area in sq. km)

Sl. No	Name of the district	Geographical area	Total forest area	Forest land under control of Forest Department				
				Reserve forests	Un-classified forests (Forest Deptt buildings, Forest roads nurseries etc.)	Demarcated Protected	Un-demarcated Protected	Other forests under Revenue Deptt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Angul	6232	2716.82	1760.76	1.15	273.21	11.99	669.71
2	Balasore	3634	332.21	202.69	0.19	21.54	-	107.79
3	Bargarh	5834	1216.13	583.52	0.13	451.19	-	181.29
4	Bhadrak	2677	97.07	-	0.01	3.96	32.98	60.12
5	Balangir	6569	1543.85	1105.68	0.14	3.63	-	434.40
6	Boudh	3444	1277.17	983.33	1.02	43.48	-	249.34
7	Cuttack	3733	787.90	522.39	0.45	101.41	-	163.65
8	Deogarh	2784	1560.22	578.40	0.04	243.86	-	737.92
9	Dhenkanal	4595	1737.62	1141.02	0.04	13.78	-	582.78
10	Gajapati	3850	2468.98	416.89	0.13	108.15	1149.41	794.40
11	Ganjam	8706	3149.90	1485.69	0.86	143.54	1167.39	352.45
12	Jagatsinghpur	1973	132.92	1.23	0.02	4.77	83.06	43.84
13	Jajpur	2888	725.27	6.35	0.01	299.32	-	419.50
14	Jharsuguda	2200	202.44	35.53	0.04	109.97	-	56.90
15	Kalahandi	8364	2538.01	1449.03	0.54	488.51	313.37	286.56
16	Kendrapara	2548	248.05	14.49	4.50	127.57	62.32	39.17
17	Keonjhar	8303	3097.18	1834.09	0.26	273.64	220.79	768.40
18	Khurda	2889	618.67	298.81	0.68	209.87	-	109.31
19	Koraput	7897	1879.53	478.86	0.68	284.58	-	415.41
20	Malkangiri	6190	3355.88	352.44	0.30	940.61	661.92	1400.61
21	Mayurbhanj	10418	4392.13	3330.14	2.20	245.06	-	814.73
22	Nawapara	3408	1849.69	-	0.44	1504.00	-	345.25
23	Nayagarh	4242	2080.97	1301.99	0.25	188.03	135.58	455.12
24	Nowrangpur	5294	2462.73	535.34	0.07	685.77	-	1241.55
25	Phulbani	7650	5709.83	2010.06	2.00	1783.30	-	1914.47
26	Puri	3051	137.10	15.66	0.51	85.88	-	35.05
27	Rayagada	7580	2812.33	771.62	0.96	1147.19	-	892.56
28	Sambalpur	6698	3631.77	2151.71	1.18	363.01	-	1115.87
29	Sonepur	2344	415.78	309.52	0.03	-	-	106.23
30	Sundargarh	9712	4957.32	2651.88	1.72	836.85	-	1466.87
Orissa		155707	58135.47	26329.12	20.55	11685.7	3838.78	16261.34

P. Provisional

Source: Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Orissa, Bhubaneswar



ANNEXURE - 5.2

Forest Area diverted to Non-Forest use in Orissa

Sl.No.	Year	Number of projects	Area diverted to non-forest use (in hectare)
1	2	3	4
1	1982	1	3.43
2	1983	4	124.02
3	1984	18	2000.89
4	1985	5	517.38
5	1986	3	770.08
6	1987	5	952.90
7	1988	9	975.63
8	1989	13	1737.38
9	1990	24	2714.92
10	1991	5	3.17
11	1992	7	508.84
12	1993	8	4729.25
13	1994	3	788.92
14	1995	6	317.94
15	1996	12	1354.61
16	1997	14	1902.49
17	1998	53	4722.35
	1999		
Total		190	24124.20
(as on 31.01.2000)			

Source : Status Report of Orissa Forest, 1997
PCCF, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.



ANNEXURE - 5.3

*Forest Area Diverted to Non-Forest use in Orissa
(Sectorwise as on 31.01.2000)*

Sl No.	Sector	No. of Projects	Area diverted (in hectare)
1	2	3	4
1	Irrigation	45	5615.82
2	Mining/quarrying and other	64	7396.99
3	Power and transmission	30	2270.5
4	Roads, bridges and buildings	20	215.68
5	Railways	4	1909.95
6	Defence	4	3865.25
7	Industries	3	2366.58
8	Miscellaneous	20	483.43
TOTAL		190	24124.20

Source : PCCF Orissa, Bhubaneswar



ANNEXURE - 6.1

Districtwise Quantity and Value of Fish Produced in Orissa

(Qty. in MT. Value in lakh Rs.)

Sl No	District	1998-99		1999-00(P)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Angul	6150	1716.46	5979	1682.59
2	Balasore	3753.3	10678.38	37194	15785.34
3	Bargarh	9010	2369.64	91.30	2569.33
4	Bhadrak	13139	4275.52	13358	4707.65
5	Bolangir	5077	1335.26	4454	1253.43
6	Boudh	1388	365.05	1544	434.50
7	Cuttack	7659	2014.33	5621	1581.54
8	Deogarh	2685	706.16	3154	887.59
9	Dhenkanal	5259	1383.13	4878	1372.75
10	Gajapati	1014	266.68	1422	400.17
11	Ganjam	24993	7689.22	22321	5810.25
12	Jagatsinghpur	4376.2	11866.02	41489	8382.27
13	Jajpur	6332	1665.33	4620	1300.14
14	Jharsuguda	456.3	1200.08	4468	1257.37
15	Kalahandi	8697	2287.32	5342	1503.32
16	Kenirajpara	22196	5719.39	19600	4225.35
17	Keonjhar	3505	921.82	3491	982.42
18	Khurda	6914	3726.12	6676	3778.22
19	Koraput	1608	422.91	1606	451.95
20	Malkangiri	2204	579.66	2171	610.95
21	Mayurbhanj	11504	3025.37	11586	3260.48
22	Nuapada	1393	366.36	1626	457.58
23	Nayagarh	3207	843.44	3131	881.11
24	Nawarangpur	1447	380.56	1293	363.87
25	Phulbani	119	31.30	145	40.81
26	Puri	38577	11550.52	34373	11586.17
27	Rayagada	653	171.74	369	103.84
28	Sambalpur	5935	1560.91	5099	1434.94
29	Sonepur	3840	1009.93	1996	561.71
30	Sundergarh	3870	1017.82	3102	872.95
ORISSA		284233	81047.63	261238	78540.89

P Provisional

Source - Directorate of Fisheries, Orissa



ANNEXURE - 7.1

***Districtwise Number of Veterinary Institutions and Personnel
in Orissa (As on 31.03.00) [P]***

Sl. No	District	Veterinary Hospitals & Dispensaries	Veterinary Assistant Surgeons/ Addl VAS	Live Stock Aid Centres	L.Is./ Vety. Tech. Etc
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Angul	16	24	78	96
2	Balasore	21	32	114	129
3	Bargarh	19	26	126	60
4	Bhadrak	13	17	99	97
5	Bolangir	21	25	114	118
6	Boudh	7	7	25	34
7	Cuttack	25	56	151	203
8	Deogarh	4	4	20	16
9	Dhenkanal	18	25	86	109
10	Gajapati	11	16	49	19
11	Ganjam	37	69	236	273
12	Jagatsinghpur	13	21	109	111
13	Jajpur	19	26	119	121
14	Jharsuguda	9	11	36	27
15	Kalahandi	21	33	122	133
16	Kendrapara	14	21	47	66
17	Keonjhar	23	30	119	133
18	Khurda	20	45	167	82
19	Koraput	25	32	112	150
20	Malkangiri	13	8	51	65
21	Mayurbhanj	42	59	161	218
22	Nuapada	8	8	62	47
23	Nayagarh	16	21	68	79
24	Nawarangpur	17	14	66	58
25	Phulbani	20	29	112	60
26	Puri	15	29	145	76
27	Rayagada	16	18	85	103
28	Sambalpur	18	34	107	121
29	Sonepur	10	13	37	46
30	Sundergarh	30	46	116	125
ORISSA		541	799	2939	3031

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 7.1 (Concl'd)

Sl No	District	A.I. Centres					I.C.D.P.		Normal Live - stock Aid Centres
		Pure A.I. Centres	LAGs doing A.I.	Key Village Block	Centre	Centres	Zones	Units	
1	2	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	Angul	5	13	2	20	-	-	40	
2	Balasore	10	57	1	10	-	-	37	
3	Bargarh	6	31	-	-	2	50	39	
4	Bhadrak	13	22	2	20	-	-	44	
5	Bolangir	3	35	1	10	-	-	66	
6	Boudh	-	13	-	-	-	-	12	
7	Cuttack	37	42	2	22	1	21	29	
8	Deogarh	-	4	-	-	-	-	16	
9	Dhenkanal	13	13	1	12	-	-	48	
10	Gajapati	-	4	1	10	-	-	35	
11	Ganjam	12	-	2	20	4	60	144	
12	Jagatsinghpur	29	-	4	44	-	-	36	
13	Jajpur	19	2	1	10	-	-	88	
14	Jharsuguda	-	5	-	-	-	7	24	
15	Kalahandi	4	34	-	-	-	-	84	
16	Kendrapara	8	17	1	10	-	-	12	
17	Keonjhar	14	16	1	10	-	-	79	
18	Khurda	6	70	-	-	1	21	70	
19	Koraput	6	2	-	-	3	48	56	
20	Malkangiri	-	4	-	-	-	-	47	
21	Mayurbhanj	18	14	2	20	-	-	109	
22	Nuapada	-	46	-	-	-	-	16	
23	Nayagarh	4	29	-	-	-	-	35	
24	Nawarangpur	2	15	-	-	1	12	37	
25	Phulbani	4	25	-	-	-	-	83	
26	Puri	19	25	-	-	2	58	43	
27	Rayagada	11	14	-	-	-	-	60	
28	Sambalpur	2	7	-	-	2	53	45	
29	Sonepur	3	18	-	-	-	-	16	
30	Sundergarh	4	32	2	20	-	-	60	
ORISSA		252	609	23	238	16	330	1510	

P. Provisional

Source: Directorate of Animal Resources Development, Orissa, Cuttack



ANNEXURE - 7.2

***Districtwise Livestock Population in Orissa
(As on 01. 09. 95)***

Sl No.	District	Cattle			Buffalo		
		Total	milch	working	Total	milch	working
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Angul	521446	154346	178784	51269	14437	18232
2	Balasore	912831	228084	333297	7180	1872	1373
3	Bargarh	513192	121577	1227566	19191	7520	18971
4	Bhadrak	550135	143037	190225	14213	5650	1273
5	Bolangir	599083	153890	244068	117014	29181	24049
6	Boudh	231880	61652	85831	35609	8301	14828
7	Cuttack	640966	202052	169940	62516	10772	32057
8	Deogarh	181339	50177	72801	21094	5770	8718
9	Dhenkanal	487218	149484	165982	75075	26927	16570
10	Gajapati	272771	63607	111059	18140	8309	405
11	Ganjam	1029367	331769	4545	151874	37321	71594
12	Jagatsinghpur	437831	128324	154573	15804	7864	268
13	Jajpur	634022	49718	81829	11932	2770	14234
14	Jharsuguda	193344	187763	189590	21209	4046	2350
15	Kalahandi	540280	138027	222720	125945	26701	58356
16	Kendrapara	308707	69574	131134	76230	20461	26603
17	Keonjhar	471102	120637	151419	22148	8462	907
18	Khurda	695939	168497	279214	37851	12744	6350
19	Koraput	424744	220502	118412	143271	5624	12139
20	Malkangiri	366796	111451	160877	39039	33210	32051
21	Mayurbhanj	894541	99894	139675	31233	10078	16287
22	Nuapada	380378	187014	439326	106961	6011	17307
23	Nayagarh	390629	91035	178054	62358	15101	57092
24	Nawarangpur	289683	126864	118627	70232	10477	39703
25	Phulbani	461382	74389	121343	26232	12124	37956
26	Puri	405439	148577	149597	115385	9134	4398
27	Rayagada	568965	107518	159787	25452	32925	40604
28	Sambalpur	429453	108142	180923	36578	8987	16332
29	Sonepur	258342	59956	117410	30086	5695	10735
30	Sundergarh	676121	164122	298987	60929	12471	28867
ORISSA		14785996	4021479	6174495	1652080	400946	637118

(Contd)

ANNEXURE - 2 (Concld.)

Sl No	District	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Other Livestock	Total Livestock Excluding Dogs	Total Poultry	Dogs
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Angul	58865	195151	1863	3	828597	246040	21066
2	Balasore	7407	332059	13974	16	1273464	782114	51457
3	Bargarh	47607	111264	7456	3	718713	377842	15259
4	Bhadrak	6756	152121	3348	1	726574	312667	24833
5	Bolangir	161596	269796	1894	6	1149389	741613	24868
6	Boudh	59027	69612	3053	8	399189	203905	13719
7	Cuttack	108303	190181	3856	63	1005885	302821	36953
8	Deogarh	6029	87450	5870	-	301782	181943	12796
9	Dhenkanal	55883	154198	3996	8	776378	215575	25054
10	Gajapati	11773	106364	19680	69	428797	346164	15444
11	Ganjam	135735	216375	11944	99	1545394	1470193	43975
12	Jagatsinghpur	49765	91805	3933	4	599142	246701	31675
13	Jajpur	45360	210037	6539	2	907892	421958	29107
14	Jharsuguda	6630	46577	5212	1	272973	176264	6535
15	Kalahandi	112588	217303	7582	5	1003713	692683	29873
16	Kendrapara	7336	193685	56293	2	642313	540833	24888
17	Keonjhar	42644	110644	2053	-	648591	159255	19140
18	Khurda	172280	360044	27255	47	1293416	1096976	31867
19	Koraput	106317	150930	63276	24	888562	717705	39648
20	Malkangiri	18513	134582	57152	-	616082	403072	19010
21	Mayurbhanj	169790	484293	70222	6	1650085	2649686	125807
22	Nuapada	75120	127663	38870	13	729005	595502	24545
23	Nayagarh	44974	109787	172	7	607927	139332	17431
24	Nawarangpur	44316	99766	1254	160	505411	183323	9473
25	Phulbani	87378	98012	1484	-	674488	330628	23665
26	Puri	35006	122952	40143	2	718927	393093	16236
27	Rayagada	67234	82923	3195	14	745783	595165	26214
28	Sambalpur	16278	151284	21857	2	655452	374055	20564
29	Sonepur	43441	81684	2545	4	416102	202853	7603
30	Sundergarh	60863	653475	86463	31	1537882	908466	43413
ORISSA		1884814	5412017	572434	600	24267908	16008427	832118

Source: Directorate of Animal Resources Development, Orissa, Cuttack.



ANNEXURE - 8.1
Districtwise Employment Generation Under JGSY
for the year 1999-00

Sl No	District	Funds available	Total expenditure	Employment generation(in lakh mandays)			
		(Rs. in crore)	(Rs. in crore)	SC	ST	OC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Angul	2.74	2.49	0.90	0.60	1.73	3.23
2	Bolangir	3.06	2.98	1.64	1.26	1.41	4.31
3	Balasore	8.10	6.90	3.62	2.66	4.04	10.32
4	Barangarh	4.21	3.92	2.01	2.02	1.58	5.61
5	Bhadrak	6.44	4.15	2.80	0.93	2.50	6.23
6	Boudh	2.75	2.73	1.64	0.82	1.64	4.10
7	Cuttack	6.26	4.03	0.45	0.08	5.16	5.69
8	Dengarh	1.61	1.60	0.66	0.86	0.99	2.51
9	Dhenkanal	5.19	4.48	2.08	1.21	3.42	6.71
10	Gajapati	6.16	5.30	2.33	2.87	2.75	7.95
11	Ganjam	7.04	5.36	2.94	0.42	4.11	7.47
12	Jagatsinghpur	4.66	3.02	2.38	0.00	1.96	4.34
13	Jajpur	7.17	5.19	4.13	1.32	2.34	7.79
14	Jharsuguda	3.10	2.77	1.32	1.89	0.95	4.16
15	Kalahandi	7.16	6.73	3.59	3.29	3.38	10.26
16	Kendrapara	5.82	4.16	1.60	0.01	6.42	8.03
17	Keonjhar	10.68	7.12	3.04	3.84	3.72	10.60
18	Khurda	3.84	3.83	2.51	0.73	2.46	5.70
19	Koraput	6.77	6.28	4.47	7.43	0.96	12.86
20	Malkangiri	5.52	3.67	1.80	3.57	0.64	6.01
21	Mayurbhanj	18.01	12.32	1.70	11.15	6.38	19.23
22	Nabarangpur	11.65	7.75	1.64	6.54	3.76	11.94
23	Nuapada	4.58	2.67	1.57	1.63	1.38	4.58
24	Nayagarh	4.20	3.85	2.15	0.67	2.70	5.52
25	Phulbani	5.28	4.51	1.36	3.74	2.34	7.44
26	Puri	5.57	4.44	2.04	0.31	4.00	6.35
27	Rayagada	5.36	5.34	1.82	4.37	1.10	7.29
28	Sambalpur	3.29	2.67	1.41	1.93	1.22	4.56
29	Sonepur	4.27	1.64	0.84	0.62	1.22	2.68
30	Sundargarh	5.89	5.56	0.65	5.46	1.93	8.04
	Other Agency	0.79	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Hqrs. Admn	0.17	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		177.31	137.51	61.09	72.23	78.19	*212.12

Source: Panchayati Raj Department, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

* Includes mandays generated by the disabled.



ANNEXURE - 8.2

Progress under Economic Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

Sl. No.	Period	Bonded labourers released (Number)	Bonded labourers rehabilitated (Number)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Upto the end of 8th Plan	48,954	46,859	1804.99
2	1997-98	35	48	4.70
3	1998-99	-	-	-
4	1999-00	-	35	3.50

Source : Panchayati Raj Department, Orissa, Bhubaneswar



ANNEXURE - 8.3

Achievement under Anti Poverty Programmes

Sl No	Name of the Scheme	Year of commencement	Unit	Achievement during 1999-00				Expenditure during 1999-00 (Rs. in crore)
				Total	SC	ST	Women	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	SGSY	1999-00	Families covered (in lakh)	0.75	0.15	0.18	0.22	74.58
2	JGSY	1999-00	Mandays generated (in crore)	2.12	0.61	0.72	0.61	137.51
3	EAS	1993-94	do	2.15	0.71	0.69	0.62	140.29
4	OBB	1990-91	do	0.12		-	-	9.43
5	IAY	1995	No. of houses constructed (in thousand)	53.33	20.20	19.98	-	115.26
6	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	1978-79	Bonded labourers rehabilitated (in nos.)	35	30	-	-	0.04

Source : Panchayati Raj Department, Orissa, Bhubaneswar



ANNEXURE - 9.1

Number of Registered Factories, Value of Output and Value added by Manufacture in Organised Sector in Orissa

Sl. No.	Period	Number of registered factories				Total employment (number)
		Covered	Closed	Defaulted	Reported	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1985-86	1,922	423	160	1339	144,671
2	1986-87	1,972	506	205	1261	139,810
3	1987-88	1,981	595	150	1236	156,500
4	1988-89	2,060	611	114	1337	156,265
5	1989-90	2,025	515	171	1339	156,404
6	1990-91	2,130	608	169	1353	155,018
7	1991-92	2,237	645	150	1442	166,462
8	1992-93	2,124	615	122	1387	176,092
9	1993-94	2,263	669	126	1468	180,343
10	1994-95	2,346	719	80	1547	189,480
11	1995-96	2,290	665	84	1541	186,538
12	1996-97	2,358	698	120	1540	177,860
13	1997-98	2,423	822	135	1466	178,925
14	1998-99 (P)	2,136	570	240	1326	123,711

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 9.1 (Concl'd.)

Sl No	Period	Value of output (Rs. in lakh)	Value of input (Rs. in lakh)	Value of depreciation (Rs. in lakh)	Value added by manufacture (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	8	9	10	11
1	1985-86	199,325	149,291	10,521	39,513
2	1986-87	234,318	177,438	12,881	43,999
3	1987-88	288,255	223,955	19,083	45,217
4	1988-89	427,649	313,828	32,740	81,081
5	1989-90	482,194	332,921	32,583	116,690
6	1990-91	458,962	332,833	32,683	93,446
7	1991-92	654,402	485,572	42,095	126,735
8	1992-93	763,103	575,941	48,086	139,071
9	1993-94	823,457	599,966	44,966	178,825
10	1994-95	982,719	719,007	50,687	212,955
11	1995-96	1,184,313	857,319	67,905	259,089
12	1996-97	1,223,508	929,084	71,990	222,434
13	1997-98	1,425,390	1,068,761	139,521	217,108
14	1998-99 (P)	1,002,372	835,716	64,132	102,524

P. Provisional

Source - Annual Survey of Industries, CISO.



ANNEXURE - 9.2

District-wise Achievement of Orissa State Financial Corporation

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl No	District	Loans disbursed during 1998-99					
		Small scale industries		Other than small scale industries		Disbursement	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(A) Backward Districts							
1	Angul	1	7.24	-	-	1	7.24
2	Dhenkanal	2	5.58	1	10.46	3	16.04
3	Kalahandi	6	35.87	3	5.78	9	41.65
4	Nuapada	-	-	3	46.25	3	46.25
5	Keonjhar	1	51.56	16	172.38	17	223.94
6	Koraput	23	132.88	5	30.40	28	163.28
7	Malkangiri	1	7.69	-	-	1	7.69
8	Nowrangpur	-	-	2	10.00	2	10.00
9	Rayagada	6	48.11	11	61.67	17	109.78
10	Mayurbhanj	5	79.03	14	31.94	19	110.97
Sub-Total (A)		45	367.96	55	368.86	100	736.84
(B) No Industry Districts							
11	Balasoer	6	137.00	20	166.27	26	303.27
12	Bhadrak	3	9.80	13	72.14	16	81.94
13	Bolangir	9	138.75	7	49.73	16	188.48
14	Sonepur	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Phulbani	1	18.69	1	28.77	2	47.46
16	Boudh	1	1.02	-	-	1	1.02
Sub-Total (B)		20	305.26	41	316.91	61	622.17
(C) Other Districts							
17	Cuttack	15	475.32	27	161.43	42	636.75
18	Jagatsinghpur	2	4.60	9	29.26	11	33.86
19	Jajpur	5	39.55	9	33.77	14	73.32
20	Kendrapara	4	14.23	6	20.17	10	34.40
21	Ganjam	20	143.89	15	71.38	35	215.27
22	Gajapati	2	13.88	2	8.30	4	22.18
23	Puri	10	111.28	27	233.73	37	345.01
24	Khurda	17	263.07	22	322.59	39	585.66
25	Nayagarh	1	28.64	9	81.42	10	110.06
26	Sambalpur	7	154.70	2	82.30	9	237.00
27	Bargarh	-	-	1	3.00	1	3.00
28	Deogarh	1	99.87	1	3.03	2	102.90
29	Jharsuguda	2	32.72	19	92.88	21	125.60
30	Sundargarh	46	505.50	31	259.77	77	765.27
Sub-Total (C)		132	1887.25	180	1403.03	312	3290.28
Grand Total (A+B+C)		197	2580.47	276	2088.82	473	4649.29

Source: Orissa State Financial Corporation, Cuttack.



ANNEXURE - 9.3

District-wise Details of Small Scale Industries in Orissa

Sl No	District	1997-98			1998-99			1999-00		
		Number of SSI units established	Total captial invest-ment (Rs lakh)	Employ-ment gener-ated (number)	Number of SSI units estab-lished	Total captial invest-ment (Rs lakh)	Employ-ment gener-ated (number)	Number of SSI units estab-lished	Total captial invest-ment (Rs lakh)	Employ-ment gener-ated (number)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Angul	134	168.61	410	140	229.74	549	122	375.29	407
2	Balasore	209	1067.64	1156	192	594.00	802	205	1345.81	1378
3	Baragarh	99	1313.11	677	110	718.30	430	115	790.91	684
4	Bhadrak	85	153.66	409	84	209.64	422	92	317.02	425
5	Bolangir	95	186.38	347	95	583.74	480	102	281.17	392
6	Boudh	24	39.55	150	15	106.77	120	26	27.07	90
7	Cuttack	230	1314.42	1387	257	4746.55	1586	268	1780.60	1722
8	Deogarh	20	68.81	116	15	18.20	73	15	13.56	54
9	Dhenkanal	81	108.42	280	81	121.28	304	85	110.05	384
10	Ganjam	266	875.85	1348	224	1752.08	1472	234	1762.56	1517
11	Gajapati	55	693.82	436	51	151.53	382	62	115.90	336
12	Jagatsingpur	72	70.58	199	85	96.17	307	90	167.87	362
13	Jajpur	160	295.36	751	142	697.68	648	185	222.39	583
14	Jharsuguda	43	150.11	199	49	127.16	282	61	209.37	334
15	Kalahandi	55	617.68	357	56	536.70	337	60	255.15	246
16	Kendrapara	80	85.06	248	72	162.82	282	74	84.49	318
17	Keonjhar	115	565.14	712	112	993.75	495	118	1125.63	719
18	Khurda	240	2066.67	1621	243	1793.92	1472	253	2030.97	1625
19	Koraput	112	319.14	467	100	492.95	461	113	647.59	904
20	Malkangiri	13	17.82	45	26	35.50	62	30	215.26	181
21	Mayurbhanj	154	337.38	1006	166	384.15	888	198	539.03	864
22	Nawapara	15	78.74	78	21	70.30	57	29	55.72	137
23	Nawarangpur	40	116.13	118	45	144.38	204	56	377.50	302
24	Nayagarh	49	52.31	254	53	154.94	245	56	77.46	305
25	Phulbani	49	38.69	131	51	54.69	138	56	70.40	202
26	Puri	113	419.32	624	104	559.10	623	114	556.36	721
27	Rayagada	97	117.04	485	98	519.44	533	105	392.96	609
28	Sambalpur	75	634.85	511	80	250.90	361	88	315.93	285
29	Sonepur	35	56.16	164	38	50.90	262	53	62.29	264
30	Sundargarh	371	1320.25	2035	379	2648.98	2498	408	1967.51	2258
Total		3186	13408.70	16716	3164	19006.26	16776	3473	16293.82	18808

Source Directorate of Industries, Orissa, Cuttack



ANNEXURE - 9.4

***Districtwise (un-divided) Progress of Handloom Industries in Orissa
(co-operative Sector)***

Sl No	District	1998-99				1999-00			
		Number of looms (cumulative)	Investment (Rs. in lakh)	Production (in lakh sq.mt.)	Employment generated	Number of looms (cumulative)	Investment (Rs. in lakh)	Production (in lakh sq.mt.)	Employment generated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Balasore	3431	598.72	15.20	6862	2503	467.16	9.48	5006
2	Balangir	12767	2800.56	15.88	25534	12767	1174.70	6.32	25534
3	Cuttack	15752	3696.85	61.87	31504	9676	2847.26	28.85	19352
4	Dhenkanal	1721	341.43	5.07	3442	1721	327.18	2.68	3442
5	Ganjam	3798	1137.14	17.60	7596	2793	998.12	12.64	5586
6	Kalahandi	1156	608.35	0.93	2312	1217	642.66	0.71	2434
7	Keonjhar	1145	189.45	1.58	2290	1145	183.48	0.91	2290
8	Koraput	1280	230.88	0.48	2560	1280	242.90	0.45	2560
9	Mayurbhanj	2093	330.25	4.29	4186	2093	243.64	2.62	4186
10	Phulbani	2961	474.77	1.21	5922	2866	425.38	1.57	5732
11	Puri	13268	1974.26	36.96	26536	13268	1642.75	22.98	26536
12	Sambalpur	16393	3940.72	37.06	32786	16423	2064.86	26.05	32846
13	Sundargarh	1430	208.80	7.35	2860	1430	199.33	6.52	2860
ORISSA		77195	16532.18	205.48	154390	69182	11259.42	121.78	138364

Source : Directorate of Textiles, Orissa, Bhubaneswar



ANNEXURE - 9.5

***Districtwise Number of Cottage Industries Set-up in Orissa
with Investment and Employment Generated during 1998-99 and 1999-00***

Sl No	District	1998-99			1999-00(P)		
		Number of cottage industries set-up	Investment (Rs. lakh)	Persons employed (number)	Number of cottage industries set-up	Investment (Rs. lakh)	Persons employed (number)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Angul	NR	NR	NR	-	-	-
2	Balasore	2992	476.84	4341	1922	445.98	2713
3	Baragarh	1207	51.86	2363	53	4.87	107
4	Bhadrak	1325	237.00	1729	1102	195.61	1233
5	Bolangir	6125	393.30	12103	1130	98.35	2492
6	Boudh	1206	114.89	2406	11	2.75	22
7	Cuttack	1885	198.64	3770	131	20.85	262
8	Deogarh	243	8.38	476	14	1.36	28
9	Dhenkanal	3573	471.05	6644	-	-	-
10	Ganjam	2128	325.10	4256	1198	157.24	2396
11	Gajapati	228	12.41	456	194	5.03	493
12	Jagatshingpur	1932	216.44	3864	-	-	-
13	Jajpur	2083	236.08	3545	-	-	-
14	Jharsugurda	450	23.04	860	194	8.82	373
15	Kalahandi	1626	122.77	3282	1317	129.48	2634
16	Kendrapara	2021	224.35	3992	24	2.22	24
17	Keonjhar	1353	234.61	2706	1653	394.46	3306
18	Khurda	937	217.35	1365	214	11.57	214
19	Koraput	2151	254.25	2823	785	119.27	1623
20	Malkangiri	796	75.70	928	943	43.46	1398
21	Mayurbhanj	4710	734.46	9420	2401	521.94	4802
22	Nawapara	676	67.05	1352	30	4.31	62
23	Nawarangpur	1690	114.54	2469	275	49.64	359
24	Nayagarh	237	14.19	433	14	14.19	21
25	Phulbani	1510	225.30	2778	1445	407.75	2891
26	Puri	2005	293.89	3265	1112	166.71	1737
27	Rayagada	212	93.35	463	604	45.45	841
28	Sambalpur	929	31.52	1830	134	5.85	268
29	Sonepur	2799	148.46	5614	379	9.46	758
30	Sundargarh	1578	207.18	3269	1031	89.32	1725
Total		50607	5869.00	92822	18310	2955.94	32782

P Provisional

Source : Directorate of Handicrafts and Cottage Industries, Orissa, Bhubaneswar



ANNEXURE - 9.6

Performance of Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd.

Sl No	Period	Total investment	Employment generated	Source of finances		Profit (+) Deficit (-)
				State Govt	Other Sources	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Till 1993-94	20588	2707	8217	12371	(+) 2901
2	1994-95	1432	(-) 11	432	1000	(+) 754
3	1995-96	4358	153	109	4249	(+) 1596
4	1996-97	(-) 329	(-) 4	296	(-) 625	(-) 1241
5	1997-98	2809	(-) 379	(-) 864	3673	(-) 2451
6	1998-99	(-) 1914	(-) 10		(-) 1914	(-) 3295
7	1999-00	12032	(-) 5	317	11715	(-) 3664

Source: Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Limited, Bhubaneswar



ANNEXURE - 9.7

State-wise Information on Annual Survey of Industries 1997-98 (P)

Sl. No.	State	Number of factories	Invested capital (Rs. in lakh)	Number of workers	Value of output (Rs. in lakh)	Net value added by manufacture (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	18,760	4,249,738	1,028,213	5,675,230	1,157,938
2	Assam	1,861	563,537	124,504	751,290	126,751
3	Bihar	3,297	2,061,678	206,746	2,893,490	928,279
4	Delhi	3,561	484,348	92,017	1,532,293	299,583
5	Goa	341	239,407	18,873	431,146	88,135
6	Gujarat	13,386	8,341,773	655,695	9,159,183	1,438,720
7	Haryana	4,017	1,638,207	224,996	2,943,654	472,396
8	Himachal Pradesh	577	432,108	46,115	448,997	115,461
9	Jammu & Kashmir	416	154,298	21,749	124,424	20,660
10	Karnataka	6,955	3,248,310	471,870	4,269,078	864,723
11	Kerala	4,897	1,146,022	295,663	1,995,730	325,087
12	Madhya Pradesh	4,234	3,009,200	323,255	4,422,747	856,723
13	Maharashtra	20,542	10,701,660	1,041,091	17,329,894	3,379,213
14	Manipur	77	18,356	2,825	21,397	9,301
15	Meghalaya	43	28,448	3,701	22,435	9,182
16	Nagaland	165	23,501	3,388	32,383	2,693
17	Orissa	1,643	1,890,486	136,146	1,440,470	375,416
18	Punjab	6,576	2,123,177	339,024	3,201,909	468,757
19	Rajasthan	5,039	1,966,516	215,072	2,848,615	551,362
20	Tamil Nadu	19,746	4,994,961	1,015,420	8,261,186	1,350,145
21	Tripura	243	28,663	7,142	32,759	10,559
22	Uttar Pradesh	10,583	7,179,871	589,005	7,183,727	1,436,512
23	West Bengal	6,903	3,457,526	661,785	4,189,466	972,670
24	A & N Island	79	20,007	5,440	15,883	3,932
25	Chandigarh	339	41,141	17,971	126,154	17,587
26	Dadra Nagar Haveli	360	280,586	13,069	643,386	157,048
27	Daman & Diu	531	135,017	14,755	343,211	59,147
28	Pondichery	380	179,967	29,377	380,136	96,705
INDIA		135,551	58,638,508	7,604,907	82,542,261	15,594,685

P - Provisional

Source : Annual Survey of Industries, 1997-98 (C.S.O.)



ANNEXURE - 10.1

Value of Mineral Production of Major States

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99 (P)
1	2	3	5	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	2274.11(5.97)	2672.10 (6.45)	2608.71 (6.44)
2	Assam	1915.77(5.03)	1971.55 (4.76)	2109.39 (5.21)
3	Bihar	5073.56 (13.33)	5421.08 (13.09)	5074.29 (12.54)
4	Gujarat	3054.91(8.02)	3011.67 (7.27)	2957.07 (7.31)
5	Karnataka	791.32 (2.08)	908.90 (2.19)	882.58 (2.18)
6	Maharashtra	2081.05 (5.47)	2485.18 (5.95)	2334.20 (5.77)
7	Madhya Pradesh	4957.07(13.02)	5651.43 (13.64)	5607.56 (13.85)
8	Orissa *	1791.33 (4.71)	2148.96 (5.19)	2365.56 (5.84)
9	Rajasthan	1361.88 (3.58)	1682.92 (4.01)	1719.07 (4.25)
10	Tamilnadu	966.35 (2.54)	1239.02 (2.99)	1285.01(3.17)
11	Uttar Pradesh	1326.99 (3.49)	1437.88 (3.47)	1402.12 (3.46)
12	West Bengal	1339.66 (3.52)	1514.89 (3.66)	1443.70 (3.57)

* Source: Directorate of Mines, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

Source: Indian Minerals Year Book 1998 and 1999

N.B.: Figure in bracket indicates % share to all India value



ANNEXURE - 12.1

***District-wise Length of different Types of Roads in Orissa
as on 31. 03. 2000 (P)***

Sl. No	District	(In km.)					
		National Highway	Express Highway	State Highway	M.D.R.	O.D.R.	C.V.R.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Angul	199	-	48	84	170	190
2	Balasore	118	-	31	141	210	61
3	Baragarh	97	-	100	113	177	45
4	Bhadrak	40	-	114	124	90	91
5	Bolangir	84	-	198	126	189	205
6	Boudh	-	-	224	-	29	41
7	Cuttack	64	-	60	268	361	144
8	Deogarh	204	-	28	13	6	100
9	Dhenkanal	164	-	5	119	242	211
10	Gajapati	-	-	250	66	39	37
11	Ganjam	87	-	670	158	487	200
12	Jagatsinghpur	10	-	109	41	197	188
13	Jajpur	149	21	18	114	315	96
14	Jharsuguda	105	-	25	-	33	105
15	Kalahandi	128	-	255	228	46	282
16	Kandhamal	-	-	389	133	63	279
17	Kendrapara	45	-	63	49	279	45
18	Keonjhar	275	9	111	78	189	289
19	Khurda	121	-	58	465	209	129
20	Koraput	157	-	213	209	16	511
21	Malkangiri	-	-	252	54	56	152
22	Mayurbhanj	193	-	283	200	392	309
23	Nawarangpur	65	-	122	-	-	226
24	Nayagarh	-	-	144	125	235	99
25	Nuapada	-	-	110	77	14	48
26	Puri	47	-	55	195	204	59
27	Rayagada	-	-	400	130	69	175
28	Sambalpur	209	-	191	62	135	43
29	Sonepur	12	-	72	59	62	1
30	Sundargarh	179	-	218	296	84	279
ORISSA		2752	30	4816	3727	4698	4670

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 12.1 (Concl.d.)

**District-wise Length of different Types of Roads in Orissa
as on 31. 03. 2000 (P)**

							(In km)
Sl No	District	Village Road	P.S Road	G P Road	Forest Road	Municipal Roads	Total
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Angul	645	799	7333	408	410	10286
2	Balasore	1302	787	1682	59	861	5252
3	Baragarh	1062	1309	6560	314	235	10012
4	Bhadrak	757	476	1572		762	4026
5	Bolangir	1056	878	5827	250	527	9340
6	Boudh	297	173	3745	256	62	4827
7	Cuttack	1105	814	2641	156	814	6427
8	Deogarh	553	289	2891	98	93	4275
9	Dhenkanal	516	628	5670	213	298	8066
10	Gajapati	442	301	4253	107	144	5639
11	Ganjam	2119	761	6717	480	1100	12779
12	Jagatsinghpur	619	673	1308		275	3420
13	Jajpur	875	798	2656	36	151	5229
14	Jharsuguda	485	348	2850	13	672	4636
15	Kalahandi	807	517	9954	309	368	12894
16	Kandhamal	853	532	5651	323	212	8435
17	Kendrapara	708	692	2511	20	418	4830
18	Keonjhar	1191	926	2436	228	538	6270
19	Khurda	810	595	4925	305	1115	8732
20	Koraput	418	986	4973	210	957	8680
21	Malkangiri	729	357	2954	94	216	4864
22	Mayurbhanj	2158	1384	6641	799	265	12624
23	Nawarangpur	827	1305	5127	113	103	7888
24	Nayagarh	422	506	5497	322	74	7424
25	Nuapada	402	504	4133	270	116	5674
26	Puri	874	574	7282	8	870	10168
27	Rayagada	752	751	4032	183	281	6773
28	Sambalpur	399	603	6499	726	741	9608
29	Sonepur	471	313	3032	50	108	4180
30	Sundargarh	1198	801	8621	680	991	13347
ORISSA		24852	20380	139973	7030	13777	226605 **

P: Provisional

***Total does not include*

1. Irrigation Road - 6277 Kms

2. GRIDCO Road - 88 Kms

Source: Chief Engineer, N.H. / R & B / R.W., P.R. Deptt. & C.C. Forest



ANNEXURE - 12.2

District-wise Length of Railway Route and Number of Railway Stations in Orissa as on 31.03.2000 (P)

Sl. No.	District	Railway route length (in km)			No. of Railway stations
		Broad gauge	Narrow gauge	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Angul	101	-	101	12
2	Balasore	115	2	117	19
3	Baragarh	53	-	53	3
4	Bhadrak	31	-	31	6
5	Bolangir	177	-	177	14
6	Boudh	-	-	-	-
7	Cuttack	118	-	118	20
8	Deogarh	-	-	-	-
9	Dhenkanal	69	-	69	8
10	Gajapati	-	50	50	7
11	Ganjam	89	-	89	12
12	Jagatsinghpur	70	-	70	8
13	Jajpur	88	-	88	13
14	Jharsuguda	33	-	33	5
15	Kalahandi	38	-	38	5
16	Kandhamal	-	-	-	-
17	Kendrapara	-	-	-	-
18	Keonjhar	36	-	36	5
19	Khurda	120	-	120	22
20	Koraput	234	-	234	20
21	Malkangiri	-	-	-	-
22	Mayurbhanj	62	88	150	20
23	Nawarangpur	-	-	-	-
24	Nayagarh	-	-	-	-
25	Nuapada	32	-	32	3
26	Puri	37	-	37	9
27	Rayagada	204	4	208	14
28	Sambalpur	200	-	200	19
29	Sonepur	13	-	13	1
30	Sundargarh	253	-	253	30
ORISSA		2173	144	2317	275

P : Provisional

*Source - Divisional Manager, Sambalpur/ Kharagpur/
Waltair/ Khurda / Bilaspur / Chakradharpur.*



ANNEXURE - 12.3

Different Categories of Motor Vehicles on Road in Orissa

Sl No	Year (As on 31st March)	No of buses	Goods vehicles	Car/taxis/ jeeps etc	Motor cycles/ scooters	Three wheelers
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1986	2110	18443	17860	101142	978
2	1987	2405	21900	18825	119678	692
3	1988	2644	23221	20916	149104	698
4	1989	2700	25615	19927	176381	575
5	1990	2714	25825	22544	207293	813
6	1991	2764	26556	23231	255408	1821
7	1992	2753	26756	23573	248063	1860
8	1993	3050	30017	28595	274156	2087
9	1994	3391	33075	30561	313809	1940
10	1995	3681	37822	31807	370974	2281
11	1996	3920	43701	32099	411103	2919
12	1997	4083	48750	34533	466701	2858
13	1998	4226	53572	34800	520908	3969
14	1999	4229	57999	39930	578301	4820
15	2000 (P)	4372	60,059	45660	654114	5561

P. Provisional

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 12.3 (Concl'd.)

Sl No	Year (As on 31st March)	Others	Total	Percentage of annual growth	No. of buses per lakh pop- ulation	No. of buses per 1000 sq. km	No of goods vehicles per lakh population
	1	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1986	787	141320	10.43	7	14	64
2	1987	1226	164726	16.56	8	15	74
3	1988	1332	198189	20.31	9	17	77
4	1989	1200	226398	14.23	9	17	84
5	1990	1213	260402	15.02	9	17	83
6	1991	798	310578	19.27	9	18	84
7	1992	876	303881	(-)2.16	9	18	83
8	1993	1173	339082	11.58	9	20	92
9	1994	4101	386877	14.10	10	22	100
10	1995	4876	451441	16.69	11	24	112
11	1996	6208	499950	10.74	11.5	25	128
12	1997	6048	562973	12.61	12	26	140
13	1998	8272	625747	11.15	12	27	152
14	1999	9146	694425	10.98	12	27	163
15	2000 (P)	9025	778791	12.15	12	28	166

P. Provisional

N. B. - Goods vehicles include trucks, lorries, three wheelers, petrol and water carriers, tractors and trailers.

Source: Commissioner, State Transport Authority, Cuttack



ANNEXURE - 13.1

Progress of Co-operative Movement in Orissa

Sl No	Year	Co-operative societies functioning	Membership (in lakh)	Working capital (Rs. in crore)	Per capita working capital (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1973-74	7001	24.07	194.71	808.93
2	1977-78	5793	30.64	374.13	1221.05
3	1978-79	5810	31.38	477.75	1522.47
4	1979-80	5748	32.64	584.06	1789.40
5	1984-85	7108	44.68	1264.54	2833.39
6	1985-86	6329	46.01	1196.46	2600.43
7	1986-87	6333	46.36	1236.45	2667.06
8	1987-88	6488	74.51	1254.40	2640.29
9	1988-89	6516	48.15	1443.01	2996.91
10	1989-90	6491	45.67	1581.39	3249.21
11	1990-91	6563	49.13	1455.00	2961.53
12	1991-92	6686	49.98	1598.56	3178.39
13	1992-93	6691	51.42	1655.31	3219.19
14	1993-94	4511	50.84	844.86	1661.80
15	1994-95	4393	50.44	1066.13	2113.66
16	1995-96	4293	54.00	1184.16	2192.89
17	1996-97	4424	52.00	1413.44	2718.15
18	1997-98	4553	52.39	1389.12	2651.50
19	1998-99(P)	4345	47.75	1685.73	3530.32

Source : Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.



ANNEXURE - 13.2

Membership, Working Capitals and Advances of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies in Orissa

Sl No	Year	Membership (in thousand)		Working capital (Rs. in lakh)		Loans advanced (Rs. in lakh)		Loans outstanding (Rs. in lakh)	
		Agril.	Non-agril.	Agril.	Non-agril.	Agril.	Non-agril.	Agril.	Non-agril.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1965-66	1,285	53	1,970	177	1,155	126	1,522	124
2	1973-74	891	71	7,809	418	1,683	175	4,920	261
3	1978-79	2,611	111	15,998	1,127	4,927	814	10,142	774
4	1984-85	3,444	181	37,471	3,725	8,056	2,721	24,251	2,572
5	1985-86	3,815	192	38,555	4,462	6,556	3,265	24,105	3,005
6	1986-87	3,846	198	39,855	5,122	6,099	1,998	23,447	5,196
7	1987-88	3,883	214	42,045	6,885	7,500	6,392	24,338	3,971
8	1988-89	3,918	222	43,879	7,780	7,009	4,899	23,724	5,051
9	1989-90	3,948	237	45,716	9,380	1,967	3,991	24,861	6,301
10	1990-91	3,893	235	39,669	11,718	3,507	5,424	18,855	9,366
11	1991-92	4,037	242	37,320	14,327	4,105	8,443	16,971	11,701
12	1992-93	4,150	238	40,432	17,968	6,643	7,047	19,712	11,758
13	1993-94	4,192	892	45,989	38,497	9,287	2,577	20,686	15,248
14	1994-95	4,260	784	48,929	57,684	12,286	8,085	23,975	18,956
15	1995-96	4,300	1,100	55,812	62,604	16,730	17,237	33,870	25,223
16	1996-97	4,200	1,000	62,600	78,744	19,387	50,430	31,288	33,047
17	1997-98	4,149	1,090	73,429	65,483	22,567	26,478	35,986	92,557
18	1998-99 (P)	4,369	406	94,555	74,018	33,225	32,335	44,728	37,185

Source : Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Orissa, Bhubaneswar



ANNEXURE - 14.1

Number of Educational Institutions in Orissa

Sl. No.	Year	Type of Institution	Primary schools	Middle schools	High schools	General colleges
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1995-96	Formal	42104	11510	5808	893
		Non-formal	14552	896	-	-
2	1996-97	Formal	42104	11510	5967	967
		Non-formal	23448	896	-	-
3	1997-98	Formal	42104	11510	6072	1031
		Non-formal	23448	896	-	-
4	1998-99	Formal	42104	11510	6072	1034
		Non-formal	23448	896	-	-
5	1999-00(P)	Formal	42104	11510	6094	1367
		Non-formal	23448	896	-	-

P. Provisional

Source : Directorate of Elementary Education, Orissa, Bhubaneswar



ANNEXURE - 14.2

Number of Teachers in Primary Schools, Middle Schools, High Schools and General Colleges.

Sl No	Year	Type of Institution	Primary schools	Middle schools	High schools	General colleges
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1995-96	Formal	110540	38414	47096	15909
		Non-formal	14552	1792	-	-
2	1996-97	Formal	111040	38914	50218	16610
		Non-formal	23448	1792	-	-
3	1997-98	Formal	111040	38914	51436	17332
		Non-formal	23448	1792	-	-
4	1998-99	Formal	111040	38914	51436	17400
		Non-formal	23448	1792	-	-
5	1999-00(P)	Formal	111040	38914	51568	23003
		Non-formal	24344	1792	-	-

Source : Directorate of Elementary Education, Orissa, Bhubaneswar



ANNEXURE - 14.3

***Number of Students in Primary Schools, Middle Schools,
High Schools and General Colleges.***

Sl No	Year	No. of Students (in lakh)			
		Primary schools	Middle schools	High schools	General colleges
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1995-96	42.65	12.92	8.22	4.40
2	1996-97	45.31	13.18	8.66	4.74
3	1997-98	45.91	13.84	8.81	5.05
4	1998-99	46.66	13.90	10.31	5.15
5	1999-00(P)	52.32	14.12	10.76	5.55

P. Provisional

Source : Directorate of Elementary Education, Orissa, Bhubaneswar



ANNEXURE - 15.1

Districtwise Government Medical Institutions in Orissa as on 31.03.2000

Sl No	Districts	MCH	DHH	S.D.H.	O.H.	TOTAL	CHC	PHC	PHC (N)	MHU	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Angul	-	1	2	3	6	3	6	27	1	43
2	Balasore	-	1	1	4	6	6	8	66	-	86
3	Baragarh	-	1	-	2	3	5	9	43	1	61
4	Bhadrak	-	1	-	3	4	6	1	49	-	60
5	Bolangir	-	1	2	3	6	5	10	38	1	60
6	Boudh	-	1	-	2	3	-	3	10	-	16
7	Cuttack	1	1	2	11	15	5	9	52	-	81
8	Deogarh	-	1	-	1	2	1	3	6	-	12
9	Dhenkanal	-	1	1	5	7	6	4	31	-	48
10	Gajapati	-	1	-	2	3	3	4	18	2	30
11	Ganjam	1	1	2	9	13	10	15	83	-	121
12	Jagatsingpur	-	1	-	1	2	4	4	36	-	46
13	Jajpur	-	1	-	3	4	5	6	54	-	69
14	Jharsuguda	-	1	-	1	2	2	4	14	-	22
15	Kalahandi	-	1	1	6	8	6	8	39	1	62
16	Kandamal	-	1	1	5	7	7	6	34	2	56
17	Kendrapara	-	1	-	1	2	7	2	44	-	55
18	Keonjhar	-	1	2	7	10	9	6	57	2	84
19	Khurda	-	2	-	8	10	4	7	60	-	81
20	Koraput	-	1	1	3	5	5	9	47	-	66
21	Malkangiri	-	1	-	4	5	4	4	25	1	39
22	Mayurbhanja	-	1	3	7	11	13	15	74	2	115
23	Nuapada	-	1	-	1	2	4	2	15	-	23
24	Nabarangapur	-	1	-	2	3	5	5	36	-	49
25	Nayagarh	-	1	-	9	10	4	4	32	-	60
26	Puri	-	1	-	10	11	5	6	43	-	65
27	Rayagada	-	1	-	2	3	6	6	35	-	50
28	Sambalpur	1	1	1	2	5	5	6	29	-	45
29	Sonepur	-	1	-	2	3	4	2	17	-	26
30	Sundargarh	-	1	2	6	9	8	10	54	1	82
	ORISSA	3	31	21	125	180	157	184	1168	14	1793

M.C.H. Medical College Hospital
D.H.H. District Head quarters Hospital
S.D.H. Sub-Divisional Hospital
O.H/A.H Other Hospital/Area Hospital
C.H.C Community Health Centre
P.H.C Primary Health Centre
P.H.C. (N) Primary Health Centre (New)
M.H.U. Mobile Health Unit

Source Directorate of Health Services.

N.B The Old Dispensaries, Addl PHCs, Subsidiary Health Centres and Medical Health Centres have been amalgamated and redesignated as PHC (New) in 1996-97.



ANNEXURE 17.1

Achievement of Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency

(In numbers)

Sl. No	Items	By the end of 1995-96	During the year			
			1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bio-gas plants installed (National Project)	1,12,639	7,964	9,082	6,064	8,420
2.	Community/ Institutional Bio-Gas plants installed	22	1	1	4	
3.	Improved chullah supplied / installed	11,13,378	1,00,000	2,04,830	1,01,565	1,50,000
4.	Solar photo-voltaic programme :-					
	(a) Community lighting system	3,342	-	52	-	-
	(b) SPV pumping system	102	-	-	-	-
	(c) SPV operated TV	102	-	-	-	-
	(d) SPV lanterns supplied	2,187	274	766	870	631
	(e) SPV street lighting system	1,375	68	305	3,000	184
	(f) Solar home lighting system	252	38	412	193	299
5.	Solar thermal extension programme :-					
	(a) LPD of solar water heating system	95,630	40	3,500	5,200	5,200
	(b) LPD of solar distillation system	3,760	200	10	10	15
	(c) Solar cooker supplied	2,632	116	50	400	158

P. Provisional
Source: OREDA, Bhubaneswar



ANNEXURE - 18.1

Itemwise Value of Exports from Orissa

(Rs in lakh)

Sl No	Item	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. METALLURGICAL					
1.	Charge -chrome	13949.42	10268.93	8476.71	5838.51
2.	Aluminium metal	33356.51	32813.00	20934.87	63527.00
3.	Alumina	30429.06	34416.00	42283.97	39638.00
4.	Ferro manganese	5.29	-	3.65	30.94
5.	Silicon manganese	4783.09	7650.33	5651.66	5567.64
6.	Hard ferrite	-	-	-	-
7.	Sponge iron / Pig Iron/M.S. billet	37.53	50.84	196.87	45.94
8.	Ferro-chrome/powder	9925.23	24281.24	24440.06	13220.94
9.	Others	236.22	26.48	12.95	-
SUB TOTAL - I		92722.35	109506.82	102000.74	127868.97
II. ENGG./ CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS					
1.	Machineries	104.46	61.76	95.46	505.10
2.	Aluminium conductor	-	-	-	444.94
3.	Refractory & products	-	4452.23	3121.13	3410.49
4.	Paper & products	5129.66	3467.07	3290.46	2246.79
5.	M.S. plates	-	1840.35	366.16	-
6.	Transformer	148.19	423.31	-	160.33
7.	P.U. foam	5.43	-	-	-
8.	H.D.P.E./F.V.C	621.09	410.41	219.10	737.67
	Pipes and fittings.	-	-	-	-
9.	C.I. Products	368.50	661.07	886.15	1007.93
10.	Cylinders	103.63	78.38	14.50	-
11.	Sanitary wares (Ceramic items)	42.93	3.11	2.00	-
12.	Cement	909.45	1941.55	979.53	923.31
13.	Granite tiles slabs and monuments	86.11	357.78	390.86	605.95
14.	Cables	126.51	6.10	8.22	31.37
15.	Explosives	550.00	320.48	379.08	352.13
16.	Chemicals	-	2.93	1.95	-
17.	Timber Products	-	-	1.58	2.37
18.	Tyre and Tubes	6860.97	7237.05	7952.89	8700.25
19.	Clinkers	-	79.62	-	-
20.	Hitensile Fasteners	-	-	-	-
21.	Aluminium Extrusion	42.23	207.91	174.33	19.53
22.	Pesticides	4977.26	162.53	308.00	342.76
23.	Others	826.47	927.76	747.24	955.93
SUB TOTAL - II		20816.78	22614.38	18938.64	20446.85

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 18.1 (Contd.)

Sl. No	Item	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6
III. MINERAL PRODUCTS					
1	Iron ore	7169.12	6560.82	4784.28	6761.69
2	Chrome ore	14926.00	10140.01	12851.80	14014.02
3	Synthetic Rutile	833.44	48.94		
4	Ilmenite & ore	2237.72	3234.12	3499.72	5362.00
5	Chrome concentrate	8503.78	7934.19	9843.90	2061.98
6	Titanium		171.42		
7	Garnet			155.40	
SUB TOTAL - III		33690.06	28089.50	31135.10	28199.69
IV. AGRICULTURE AND FOREST PRODUCTS					
1	Sal seed fat extraction				
2	Niger seed	737.33	649.38	614.09	197.83
3	Mango Kernel doc/ Cashew Kernel	28.77	59.33	163.00	573.85
4	Rice (non basmati) & boiled rice	1982.92	30.84	877.97	
5	Others	9.73		73.00	197.00
SUB TOTAL - IV		2758.75	739.55	1728.06	968.68
V. MARINE PRODUCTS					
1	Frozen shrimp/ Prawn/Fish	24353.36	25507.98	28263.97	31585.01
2	Others	40.05	19.11	312.20	1352.76
SUB TOTAL - V		24393.41	25527.09	28576.17	32937.77
VI. HANDLOOM PRODUCTS					
1	Handloom products (Silk, Rayon, Viscose, Cotton fabrics and garments etc.)	169.27	95.31	131.32	89.46
SUB TOTAL - VI		169.27	95.31	131.32	89.46
VII. HANDICRAFTS					
1	Silver Filigree				
2	Handicrafts (Stone, Wood, Applique etc)	34.08	49.69	65.45	78.16
SUB TOTAL - VII		34.08	49.69	65.45	78.16

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 18.1 (Concl.d.)

Sl. No	Item	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6
VIII TEXTILES					
1	Readymade Garments	87.58	252.42	481.00	588.26
2	Cotton/Cotton yarn	58.96	117.02	685.00	
3	Poly Suiting & Shirting	8.21			
4	P.S.F. (Polyester Staple Fibre)	676.94	660.21	157.18	345.00
5	Jute Bag/ Twine/Yarn	462.72	654.57	14.98	12.16
6	P.P. Fabrics/Sacks	-	171.40		
7	Tufted Carpet	-	2.30	5.70	-
8	P.T.Y. (Polyester filament Yarn)	-			
9	Silk Saree & Others			3.20	-
SUB TOTAL - VIII		1284.71	1857.92	1347.06	945.42
IX GEMS & JEWELLARY					
1	Semi Precious & Jewellery	-	4.34	-	-
2	Jewellery	-	1.18	-	-
3	Gem Stones/Semi-Precious Trimmed & Tumbled Stones	11.20	-	-	6.74
SUB TOTAL - IX		11.20	5.52	-	6.74
X. PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS					
1	Medicines (Homoeopathic)	0.27	0.38	0.31	3.17
2	Absorbent cotton				
SUB TOTAL - X		0.27	0.38	0.31	3.17
XI. ELECTRONIC GOODS					
1	Computer Software			5342.76	8793.25
2	Computer Hardware & Others	152.40	42.26	21.00	
SUB TOTAL - XI		152.40	42.26	5363.76	8793.25
GRAND TOTAL		178044.98	188528.42	189286.61	220338.16

P : Provisional

Source : Directorate of Export Promotion & Marketing, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.



ANNEXURE - 21.1

District-wise Socio-Economic Indicator of Orissa, 1991 Census

Sl No	District	Distribution of land area * (%)	Distribution of population (%)	Number of females per thousand males	Percentage of urban to total population	Density per square kilometre
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Angul	4.00	3.04	942	11.46	151
2	Balasore	2.33	5.36	955	9.09	485
3	Bargarh	3.75	3.81	979	6.67	207
4	Bhadrak	1.72	3.49	985	9.93	397
5	Bolangir	4.22	3.89	981	10.51	188
6	Boudh	2.21	1.00	987	4.87	92
7	Cuttack	2.40	6.23	919	24.63	504
8	Deogarh	1.79	0.74	982	7.37	84
9	Dhenkanal	2.95	2.99	954	8.24	206
10	Gajapati	2.47	1.44	1027	10.29	151
11	Ganjam	5.59	8.54	1006	15.67	335
12	Jagatsinghpur	1.27	3.20	977	7.50	583
13	Jajpur	1.85	4.38	977	3.85	480
14	Jharsuguda	1.41	1.41	938	35.67	203
15	Kalahandi	5.37	3.57	999	6.91	138
16	Kendrapara	1.64	3.63	1007	5.50	448
17	Keonjhar	5.33	4.23	974	12.48	161
18	Khurda	1.86	4.74	903	34.37	520
19	Koraput	5.07	3.25	991	16.67	123
20	Malkangiri	3.98	1.33	985	8.16	69
21	Mayurbhanj	6.69	5.95	979	6.17	181
22	Nawapara	2.19	1.48	1002	5.49	138
23	Nayagarh	2.72	2.47	958	3.35	198
24	Nawarangpur	3.40	2.67	989	4.97	160
25	Phulbani	4.91	1.73	999	6.53	100
26	Puri	1.96	4.13	970	12.52	427
27	Rayagada	4.87	2.26	1012	12.51	94
28	Samthalpur	4.30	2.56	956	25.40	121
29	Sonepur	1.51	1.51	979	7.30	209
30	Sundargarh	6.24	4.97	936	33.36	162
ORISSA		100.00	100.00	971	13.38	203

* Area figures supplied by Surveyor General, India

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 21.1 (Contd.)

Sl No	Districts	Percentage of SC population	Percentage of ST population	Literacy rate	Percentage of cultivators to main workers	Percentage of agricultural labourers to main workers	Percentage of main workers to total population
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Angul	16.82	11.68	51.53	41.27	28.23	32.84
2	Balasore	18.57	10.57	57.64	48.58	26.78	27.89
3	Bargarh	18.44	19.56	47.65	45.94	32.56	37.02
4	Bhadrak	21.71	1.69	60.54	57.64	18.97	25.70
5	Bolangir	15.39	22.06	38.63	49.04	30.89	34.57
6	Boudh	19.64	12.92	40.98	51.90	32.48	37.99
7	Cuttack	18.19	3.49	65.44	30.57	22.28	28.58
8	Deogarh	14.60	33.31	44.45	51.81	31.20	36.59
9	Dhenkanal	16.03	12.68	54.91	39.69	32.99	29.99
10	Gajapati	8.77	47.88	29.37	50.20	35.39	41.94
11	Ganjam	17.91	2.93	46.72	38.96	32.94	35.02
12	Jagatsinghpur	21.72	0.61	65.78	46.40	21.14	26.52
13	Jajpur	22.87	7.40	58.00	41.79	28.41	25.49
14	Jha. Suguda	17.15	31.88	52.64	32.71	23.91	33.52
15	Kalahandi	17.01	28.88	31.08	42.85	41.04	37.68
16	Kendrapara	19.83	0.40	63.61	55.91	20.35	24.31
17	Keonjhar	11.49	44.52	44.73	47.68	24.52	32.91
18	Khurda	13.62	5.14	67.72	25.97	19.16	29.03
19	Koraput	13.41	50.67	24.64	48.15	31.26	41.08
20	Malkangiri	19.96	58.36	20.04	74.56	15.55	37.39
21	Mayurbhanj	6.99	57.87	37.88	48.49	31.83	37.28
22	Nawapara	13.09	35.95	27.52	55.38	30.52	36.95
23	Nayagarh	13.78	5.96	57.20	49.05	28.05	30.23
24	Nawarangpur	15.09	55.27	18.62	52.22	35.65	38.78
25	Phulbani	18.21	51.51	37.23	48.34	34.62	38.98
26	Puri	18.56	0.27	63.30	45.85	23.12	28.19
27	Rayagada	14.28	56.04	26.01	40.20	41.13	41.25
28	Sambalpur	17.07	35.08	51.56	33.88	33.26	38.12
29	Sonepur	22.11	9.50	42.62	48.27	34.01	36.19
30	Sundargarh	8.78	50.74	52.97	38.77	17.92	32.29
	ORISSA	16.20	22.21	49.09	44.31	28.68	32.78

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 21.1 (Concl.d.)

Sl No	District	Percentage of total workers to total population	Fertiliser consumption, in 1998-99 (kg/hectare)	Yield rate of rice in 1999-00 (qtl / hectare)	Credit deposit ratio of all Scheduled Commercial Banks as on 31 st March 2000	Percentage of villages electrified as on 31st March 1999
1	2	14	15	16	17	18
1	Angul	38.30	20.95	13.01	25.66	75.98
2	Balasore	29.52	93.86	10.05	60.06	90.45
3	Bargarh	44.30	71.78	21.40	109.02	80.88
4	Bhadrak	26.64	85.35	7.26	41.17	99.83
5	Bolangir	40.74	18.60	12.35	40.63	84.89
6	Boudh	29.68	18.47	14.70	61.73	55.95
7	Cuttack	46.55	39.00	6.57	38.41	96.82
8	Deogarh	44.87	28.21	11.45	39.14	33.95
9	Dhenkanal	32.90	15.62	8.49	42.93	88.30
10	Gajapati	49.29	29.29	16.24	32.73	48.52
11	Ganjam	40.08	44.34	7.58	30.03	85.63
12	Jagatsinghpur	27.53	52.58	3.69	16.24	93.10
13	Jajpur	26.44	46.78	6.69	41.13	91.55
14	Jharsuguda	39.06	57.94	16.43	27.53	98.58
15	Kalahandi	45.07	22.05	12.22	57.45	56.96
16	Kendrapara	25.08	37.79	5.31	27.81	87.82
17	Keonjhar	38.82	20.32	8.09	44.76	82.75
18	Khurda	29.94	36.97	7.87	42.48	92.00
19	Koraput	49.90	11.06	13.96	40.03	52.01
20	Malkangiri	46.86	19.16	12.38	47.51	40.45
21	Mayurbhanj	45.82	23.74	11.54	38.36	64.49
22	Nawapara	45.65	15.47	10.49	52.72	67.65
23	Nayagarh	32.28	27.92	7.10	51.97	69.29
24	Nawarangpur	49.00	31.66	15.45	77.61	74.49
25	Phulbani	47.75	4.79	13.61	46.49	46.53
26	Puri	29.36	46.03	8.61	42.36	95.78
27	Rayagada	48.89	19.70	15.22	41.98	38.20
28	Sambalpur	44.08	85.05	18.47	37.27	65.30
29	Sonepur	44.06	29.96	19.64	45.35	77.23
30	Sundargarh	39.44	16.48	10.22	37.73	86.79
	ORISSA	37.53	35.51	11.27	39.75	73.30

Source : Col 15 - Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa, Bhubaneswar
Col 16 - Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Orissa, Bhubaneswar
Col 17 - Banking Statistics, Quarterly Handout, March 2000
Col 18 - GRID Corporation, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.



ANNEXURE - 21.2

Statewise Socio-Economic Indicators

Sl. No	State	Percentage distribution of area	Percentage distribution of population, 1991 census	Percentage of urban population to total, 1991 census	Population density (per sq km of area) 1991 census	Percentage of literacy, 1991 census
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	8.4	7.9	26.89	242	44.1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.6	0.1	12.80	10	41.6
3	Assam	2.4	2.6	11.10	286	52.9
4	Bihar	5.3	10.2	13.14	497	38.5
5	Goa	0.1	0.1	41.01	316	75.5
6	Gujarat	6.0	4.9	34.49	211	61.3
7	Haryana	1.3	1.9	24.63	372	55.9
8	Himachal Pradesh	1.7	0.6	8.69	93	63.9
9	Jammu and Kashmir	6.8	0.9	23.83	35	N.A
10	Karnatak	5.8	5.3	30.92	235	56.0
11	Kerala	1.2	3.4	26.39	749	89.8
12	Madhya Pradesh	13.5	7.8	23.18	149	44.2
13	Maharashtra	9.4	9.3	38.69	257	64.9
14	Manipur	0.7	0.2	27.52	82	59.9
15	Meghalaya	0.7	0.2	18.60	79	49.1
16	Mizoram	0.6	0.1	46.10	33	82.3
17	Nagaland	0.5	0.1	17.21	73	61.7
18	Orissa	4.7	3.7	13.38	203	49.1
19	Punjab	1.5	2.4	29.55	403	58.5
20	Rajasthan	10.4	5.2	22.88	129	38.6
21	Sikkim	0.2	0.1	9.10	57	56.9
22	Tamil Nadu	4.0	6.6	34.15	429	54.6
23	Tripura	0.3	0.3	15.30	263	00.4
24	Uttar Pradesh	9.0	16.4	19.84	473	41.6
25	West Bengal	2.7	8.1	27.48	767	57.7
INDIA		100.0	100.0	29.71	287	52.1

N.B : Since Union territories have been excluded, the sum total of the percentage will not be equal to 100.0

Source : Census of India, 1991.

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 21.2 (Contd.)

Statewise Socio-Economic Indicators

Sl. NO	State	Percentage of SC population 1991	Percentage of ST population 1991	Percentage of total workers to total population 1991	Percentage of Main workers to total population 1991
1	2	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	16.93	6.31	45.1	42.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.47	63.66	46.2	45.2
3	Assam	7.40	12.82	36.1	31.2
4	Bihar	14.55	7.66	32.2	29.7
5	Goa	2.08	0.03	35.3	32.8
6	Gujarat	7.41	14.92	40.2	34.1
7	Haryana	19.75	-	31.0	28.7
8	Himachal Pradesh	25.34	4.22	42.8	34.4
9	Jammu and Kashmir	N.A	N.A	N.A.	N.A.
10	Karnatak	16.38	4.26	42.0	38.4
11	Kerala	9.92	1.10	31.4	28.5
12	Madhya Pradesh	14.56	23.21	42.8	37.7
13	Maharashtra	11.09	9.27	43.0	39.3
14	Manipur	2.02	34.41	42.2	38.5
15	Meghalaya	0.51	85.53	42.6	40.3
16	Mizoram	0.10	94.75	48.8	42.0
17	Nagaland	-	87.70	42.6	42.2
18	Orissa	16.20	22.21	37.5	32.8
19	Punjab	28.31	-	30.9	30.1
20	Rajasthan	17.29	12.44	38.9	31.6
21	Sikkim	5.93	22.36	41.7	40.4
22	Tamil Nadu	19.18	1.03	43.3	40.8
23	Tripura	16.36	30.95	31.2	29.1
24	Uttar Pradesh	21.05	0.21	32.2	29.7
25	West Bengal	23.62	5.59	32.2	30.2
INDIA		16.48	8.08	37.5	34.7

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 21.2 (Contd.)

Sl No.	State	Percentage of forest area to total area 1996-97	Percentage of net area sown to total reported area 1996-97	Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown 1996-97	Consumption of fertiliser per unit gross cropped area 1999-00 (kg/hect.)
1	2	12	13	14	15
1	Andhra Pradesh	22.8	39.5	40.6	155.5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	93.8	3.4	19.5	2.5
3	Assam	24.6	35.0	20.9	27.7
4	Bihar	17.0	42.3	49.4	97.2
5	Goa	34.9	38.5	16.6	44.1
6	Gujarat	9.9	51.0	31.7	87.8
7	Haryana	2.6	82.2	76.2	148.5
8	Himachal Pradesh	31.1	16.4	18.8	39.4
9	Jammu and Kashmir	61.0	16.3	42.7	58.2
10	Karnatak	16.1	55.7	21.9	103.1
11	Kerala	27.8	58.4	15.7	70.0
12	Madhya Pradesh	33.2	44.6	32.3	77.2
13	Maharashtra	17.2	58.1	14.4	88.9
14	Manipur	27.2	6.3	46.4	92.0
15	Meghalaya	41.7	9.6	20.8	16.3
16	Mizoram	75.8	5.2	6.4	20.7
17	Nagaland	56.1	14.6	27.6	3.8
18	Orissa	37.3	38.3	35.0	40.6
19	Punjab	5.8	82.2	93.0	184.6
20	Rajasthan	7.2	49.0	33.3	39.5
21	Sikkim	36.2	13.4	16.8	6.3
22	Tamil Nadu	16.5	42.2	52.7	162.9
23	Tripura	57.8	26.4	12.6	19.5
24	Uttar Pradesh	17.3	58.7	68.7	125.4
25	West Bengal	13.7	62.8	35.0	136.0
INDIA		22.6	46.8	38.6	95.3

Source : Col. 12 to 15, C.M.I.E. India's Agricultural Sector, September 1998 and Profile of States, March '97

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 21.2 (Contd.)

Sl. No	State	Yield rate of rice 1998-99 (qtl/hect.)	Yield rate of food grains 1998-99 (qtl/hect.)	Percentage share of Food grains production to all India 1998-99	Percentage of villages electrified upto March 1999	percapita consumption of electricity in KWH 1997-98
1	2	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	27.8	20.0	7.09	100	331.7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	59	80.8
3	Assam	13.4	12.9	1.69	77	107.6
4	Bihar	13.0	14.4	6.36	71	145.1
5	Goa	NA	NA	NA	100	719.1
6	Gujarat	16.3	14.3	2.74	100	685.7
7	Haryana	22.4	27.0	5.97	100	508.3
8	Himachal Pradesh	14.2	17.7	0.73	99	278.5
9	Jammu and Kashmir	21.8	17.3	0.75	98	223.7
10	Karnatak	25.3	13.5	4.91	99	338.3
11	Kerala	18.9	17.7	0.34	100	235.8
12	Madhya Pradesh	10.1	11.1	9.75	95	368.4
13	Maharashtra	16.6	9.7	6.28	100	557.0
14	Manipur	NA	NA	NA	91	127.9
15	Meghalaya	NA	NA	NA	46	134.5
16	Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	98	127.8
17	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	96	88.0
18	Orissa	12.1	10.8	2.85	73	446.7
19	Punjab	31.5	37.4	11.28	100	789.9
20	Rajasthan	12.2	9.6	6.37	92	294.9
21	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	100	182.4
22	Tamil Nadu	34.4	22.8	4.99	100	469.4
23	Tripura	NA	NA	NA	94	80.4
24	Uttar Pradesh	19.6	19.6	19.77	79	194.3
25	West Bengal	22.6	23.0	7.08	78	196.6
	INDIA	19.3	16.2	100.00	86	349.1

NA - Not Available

Source : Col 16, 17, 18 - C.M.I.E. India's Agricultural Sector November 2000
 Col 19 & 20 - Pocket Book of India, 1999, C. S. O. and
 Statistical Abstract India, 1999, C. S. O.

N.H. - Sum total of India will not be equal to 100 as figures for some states
 and Union Territories have not been included

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 21.2 (Contd.)

Sl. No	State	Population per bank (in '000) as on March 2000	Credit/ deposit ratio as on March 2000	Estimated annual birth rate per 1000 population 1998	Estimated Annual death rate per 1000 live birth 1998	Estimated annual infant mortality rate 1998
1	2	21	22	23	24	25
1	Andhra Pradesh	14.7	63.6	22.3	8.8	66
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16.9	16.6	21.9	5.9	44
3	Assam	21.1	31.5	27.7	10.1	78
4	Bihar	19.7	22.5	31.1	9.4	67
5	Goa	5.0	24.2	14.2	8.1	23
6	Gujarat	13.2	49.8	25.3	7.8	64
7	Haryana	13.2	41.4	27.6	8.1	69
8	Himachal Pradesh	8.5	22.9	22.5	7.7	64
9	Jammu and Kashmir	12.1	40.5	19.8	5.4	45
10	Karnatak	11.0	61.0	22.0	7.9	58
11	Kerala	9.9	42.3	18.2	6.4	16
12	Madhya Pradesh	17.5	49.2	30.6	11.2	97
13	Maharashtra	14.6	83.8	22.3	7.6	49
14	Manipur	28.7	36.4	19.0	5.3	25
15	Meghalaya	13.3	15.7	29.2	9.0	52
16	Mizoram	12.0	24.3	15.8	5.6	23
17	Nagaland	23.9	15.4	NA	NA	NA
18	Orissa	16.3	39.8	25.7	11.1	98
19	Punjab	9.3	39.1	22.4	7.7	54
20	Rajasthan	16.0	46.7	31.5	8.8	83
21	Sikkim	11.9	13.8	20.9	6.1	52
22	Tamil Nadu	12.9	88.0	18.9	8.4	53
23	Tripura	20.7	25.8	17.6	6.1	49
24	Uttar Pradesh	18.8	27.5	32.4	10.5	85
25	West Bengal	17.8	45.2	21.3	7.5	53
	INDIA	15.1	57.1	26.4	9.0	72

NA : Not Available

Source : Col 21 & 22 - Banking Statistics Quarterly Hand Out, March 2000
Col 23 to 25 - Statistical Abstract, India 1999. C.S Q

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 21.2 (Contd.)

Sl. No	State	Length of road per 1,000 sq. km area 1996-97 (in Km)	Railway route length per 1,000 sq.Km of area 1998-99 (in Km)	Railway route length per lakh population 1998-99 (in Km)	Registered motor vehicles per 1000 persons 1997-98	Vehicle density per sq. km. 1997-98	Percentage of villages connected with all weather roads 95-96
1	2	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	Andhra Pradesh	647	18.43	6.82	38.18	10.18	59
2	Arunachal Pradesh	168	0.01	0.09	20.07	0.26	22
3	Assam	872	30.49	9.33	16.26	5.24	70
4	Bihar	508	29.78	5.34	15.56	8.52	35
5	Goa	2314	18.65	4.56	181.37	71.57	96
6	Gujarat	464	27.10	11.28	88.63	20.99	90
7	Haryana	637	35.01	8.00	57.54	24.76	99
8	Himachal Pradesh	542	4.83	4.19	22.56	2.53	45
9	Jammu and Kashmir	97	0.38	0.88	25.70	1.07	63
10	Karnatak	751	15.51	5.83	54.68	14.34	49
11	Kerala	3749	27.02	3.30	44.78	36.25	100
12	Madhya Pradesh	451	13.35	7.65	37.07	6.35	28
13	Maharastra	1176	17.70	6.09	55.86	16.02	48
14	Manipur	490	0.04	0.04	28.36	2.92	48
15	Meghalaya	378	NA	NA	21.50	2.13	49
16	Mizoram	229	0.09	0.22	24.32	1.00	86
17	Nagaland	1107	0.78	0.82	71.54	6.61	90
18	Orissa	1687	15.03	6.63	22.21	4.98	40
19	Punjab	1278	41.74	9.10	102.73	46.53	99
20	Rajasthan	379	17.29	11.38	42.28	6.31	36
21	Sikkim	258	NA	NA	19.09	1.37	61
22	Tamil Nadu	1588	32.22	6.88	59.33	27.52	71
23	Tripura	1404	4.29	1.25	10.70	3.52	82
24	Uttar Pradesh	868	30.21	5.42	21.73	11.86	45
25	West Bengal	850	42.66	4.90	19.04	16.34	47
	INDIA	750	19.11	6.47	42.35	12.31	48

Source : Col.26 to 31 C.M.I.E. Infrastructure, January 2000

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 21.2 (Contd.)

Sl. No	State	No. of post offices per lakh of population 1998-99	Percentage distribution of factory workers to total all India factory workers 1997-98	Percapita gross output in industry 1997-98 (In Rs)	Percapita value added by manufacture 1997-98 (In Rs)
1	2	32	33	34	35
1	Andhra Pradesh	22	13.52	7713.6	1573.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	31	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3	Assam	15	1.64	2891.1	487.8
4	Bihar	12	2.72	2897.5	929.6
5	Goa	20	0.25	32588.5	6661.8
6	Gujarat	19	8.62	3180.7	3180.7
7	Haryana	14	2.96	2580.8	2580.8
8	Himachal Pradesh	43	0.61	7889.6	2028.8
9	Jammu and Kashmir	17	0.29	1418.6	235.5
10	Karnatak	19	6.20	8564.2	1734.7
11	Kerala	16	3.89	6280.1	1019.7
12	Madhya Pradesh	15	4.25	5934.9	1149.6
13	Maharashtra	14	13.69	19841.9	3869.0
14	Manipur	35	0.04	1028.7	447.2
15	Meghalaya	25	0.05	1088.5	445.5
16	Mizoram	50	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
17	Nagaland	22	0.04	2119.3	176.2
18	Orissa	23	1.79	4231.2	1065.7
19	Punjab	17	4.46	14642.0	2143.6
20	Rajasthan	20	2.83	5480.0	1060.7
21	Sikkim	44	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
22	Tamil Nadu	20	13.35	13645.6	2230.1
23	Tripura	24	0.09	1048.0	337.8
24	Uttar Pradesh	12	7.75	4494.9	898.8
25	West Bengal	12	8.70	5551.9	1289.0
INDIA		16	100.00	8659.5	1638.0

N B : Since Union Territories have been excluded, the sum total of percentage will not be equal to 100.0

Source : Col.32 - CMIE, Infrastructure, January 2001
Col.33 to 35, Annual Survey of Industries, CSO, 1997-98

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 21.2 (Contd.)

Sl No.	State	Percapita total revenue of State including resources transferred from Centre 1999-00 (in Rs.)	Percapita own revenue (tax and non tax) 1999-00 (in Rs.)	Per capita own tax revenue 1999-00 (in Rs.)
1	2	36	37	38
1	Andhra Pradesh	2468.4	1593.3	1265.1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9208.9	952.6	108.9
3	Assam	2068.1	620.4	482.3
4	Bihar	1221.7	519.4	349.2
5	Goa	9801.0	8672.9	2894.3
6	Gujarat	3019.2	2421.9	2006.6
7	Haryana	3684.2	3096.0	2091.5
8	Himachal Pradesh	4240.9	1216.3	961.5
9	Jammu and Kashmir	5502.5	976.2	662.5
10	Karnatak	2740.6	1962.7	1679.8
11	Kerala	2895.5	2048.9	1812.8
12	Madhya Pradesh	1806.2	1069.7	748.8
13	Maharashtra	2697.1	2181.5	1840.6
14	Manipur	4473.4	556.5	224.1
15	Meghalaya	4775.7	833.0	513.7
16	Mizoram	7705.7	470.1	96.2
17	Nagaland	6605.8	617.8	281.8
18	Orissa	1714.9	822.4	
19	Punjab	3530.7	2859.6	994.4
20	Rajasthan	1875.8	1153.2	865.6
21	Sikkim	29786.6	20602.9	614.4
22	Tamil Nadu	2567.0	1897.8	1722.1
23	Tripura	1675.2	399.5	267.0
24	Uttar Pradesh	1376.7	738.6	630.5
25	West Bengal	1469.8	800.0	731.2
	INDIA	2185.7	1375.8	1099.3

Source: Col.36 to 38 State Finances, R.B.L., January 2000

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 21.2 (Contd.)

Sl No	State	Percapita State budgetary expenditure 1999-00 (both revenue & capital account (in Rs.)	Percapita State Govt expenditure on medical, public health & family welfare, 1999-00 (in Rs.)	Percapita State Govt expenditure on education, sports, art & culture 1999-00 (in Rs.)	Percapita milk production 1995-96 (in kg.)
1	2	3	40	41	42
1	Andhra Pradesh	3154.8	158.2	458.3	59.7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11611.4	1785.4	314.8	41.6
3	Assam	2950.6	129.2	724.3	28.6
4	Bihar	1774.1	95.6	383.9	36.0
5	Goa	12588.5	494.2	1343.1	27.2
6	Gujarat	4153.9	212.0	645.4	102.5
7	Haryana	4914.9	165.1	627.5	222.1
8	Himachal Pradesh	9250.8	440.3	1127.0	113.4
9	Jammu and Kashmir	6907.1	432.2	945.5	96.9
10	Karnatak	3505.6	207.6	595.0	65.3
11	Kerala	3977.0	231.7	869.3	71.4
12	Madhya Pradesh	2289.5	103.1	301.9	70.2
13	Maharashtra	4144.4	158.2	691.8	58.4
14	Manipur	5695.3	256.2	1122.6	30.8
15	Meghalaya	6715.3	400.5	1029.2	27.1
16	Mizoram	9824.7	478.1	183.3	11.3
17	Nagaland	7913.7	459.9	959.4	31.0
18	Orissa	2850.9	136.3	438.9	18.3
19	Punjab	5561.8	254.2	690.8	291.0
20	Rajasthan	3093.2	197.1	578.3	111.4
21	Sikkim	32803.3	769.2	2435.4	70.2
22	Tamil Nadu	3391.0	174.5	672.6	64.3
23	Tripura	5677.2	260.3	1134.1	12.1
24	Uttar Pradesh	2151.7	89.0	373.4	77.0
25	West Bengal	2990.1	169.5	646.7	45.3
	INDIA	3168.3	158.2	548.7	71.8

Source: Col. 39 to 41 - State Finances, R.B.I. January 2000
Col. 42 - Statistical Abstract of India, 1999

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 21.2 (Concl'd.)

Sl. No.	State	Percentage of population below poverty line			Per capita Net State Domestic Product	
		1993-94			1998-99 (Q)	
		Rural	Urban	Combined	At current prices (in Rs.)	At constant prices (1993-94) (in Rs.)
1	2	43	44	45	46	47
1	Andhra Pradesh	15.9	38.3	22.2	13853	9118
2	Arunachal Pradesh	45.1	7.7	39.3	12929	8979
3	Assam	45.0	7.7	40.3	8700	5942
4	Bihar	58.2	34.5	54.6	5923	4475
5	Goa	5.3	27.0	14.9	NA	NA
6	Gujarat	22.1	27.9	24.2	18792	13709
7	Haryana	28.0	16.4	26.1	19773	13084
8	Himachal Pradesh	30.3	9.2	23.4	12692	8864
9	Jammu and Kashmir	30.3	9.2	25.4	10272	7297
10	Karnatak	29.9	40.1	33.2	15889	11153
11	Kerala	25.8	24.6	25.4	NA	NA
12	Madhya Pradesh	40.6	48.3	42.5	NA	NA
13	Maharashtra	37.9	35.2	36.4	23849	16217
14	Manipur	45.1	7.7	38.7	NA	NA
15	Meghalaya	45.1	7.7	37.3	11382	8252
16	Mizoram	45.1	7.7	35.7	NA	NA
17	Nagaland	45.1	7.7	37.6	NA	NA
18	Orissa	49.7	41.6	48.6	8719	5648
19	Punjab	11.9	11.4	11.8	NA	NA
20	Rajasthan	26.5	30.5	27.5	11045	7694
21	Sikkim	45.1	7.7	41.4	NA	NA
22	Tamil Nadu	32.5	39.8	35.3	17525	12287
23	Tripura	45.1	7.7	38.0	NA	NA
24	Uttar Pradesh	42.3	35.4	40.4	9261	5890
25	West Bengal	40.8	22.4	35.6	12961	8622
	INDIA	37.3	32.4	35.9	14682	9739

NA, Not Available

Source : Col 43-45 - Modified Expert Group of Planning Commission
Col 46-47 - State wise Net State Domestic Product, C.S.O. 1998-99

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