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CHAPTER 1

ECONOMIC SCENARIO AND PLAN STRATEGY

1.1 Orissa is endowed with vast natural resources ; nearly 98 percent of chromite, 95 percent of nickel and 70 percent of bauxite reserves of the country are deposited under its soil. The State also boasts of 480 kms. of coastline along the Bay of Bengal. Approximately 30.3 percent of its land area is covered under forest. Orissa is proud of its rich cultural heritage and seafaring tradition. The gap between the rich potential of the State in terms of its rich natural resource endowments-mineral, forest, water, marine and land resources and favourable agro-climatic conditions and their poor utilisation in absence of adequate resources, however, constitutes a paradox of development. Persistent economic and social backwardness, food insecurity and endemic hunger in certain pockets of absolute poverty, unemployment, low earnings of agricultural labour households and a poor human development index represented by low levels of health and educational attainment of its population constitute a serious challenge to the objective of the planned development of the State. About 56 percent of its people live below the poverty line as per the latest estimates in the report submitted by the Expert Group appointed by Planning Commission. About 50 percent of its Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) comes from the agriculture sector and nearly 64 percent of its work force are engaged in agricultural activities. The growth in agricultural production has not been keeping pace with the growth in population. With less than 30 per cent of the total agriculture land receiving assured irrigation and with the poor exploitation of ground water resources, agriculture is dependant mostly on the weather conditions. Therefore, the contemporary reality in Orissa is, one of paradox of affluence and poverty, rich endowment of resources and their poor utilisation.

1.2 The Eighth Five Year Plan has started since April, 1992. Keeping in view the guidelines, the objectives, thrust and priority areas for implementation of the plan programmes have been clearly identified. Taking into consideration the financial constraints, a number of economic measures have been taken by the State Government as indicated below:

(a) Priorities have been given to schemes connected with generation of resources and creation of assets. Completion of incomplete/ongoing schemes which contribute to higher production and employment generation is given first priority. New projects are to be taken up only when sufficient funds are located for the projects.

(b) As externally aided projects are linked up with additional Central Assistance from Government of India, on going projects are fully funded to ensure their timely implementation so that maximum assistance could be availed of to augment resources of the plan.

(c) Adequate funds are provided for the core sector programmes and for the schemes under the Minimum Needs Programme.

(d) Priority has been attached to achieve the goals of universalisation of elementary education, complete eradication of illiteracy among people in age group of 15 to 35 years, eradication of scavenging, provision of safe drinking water, health care and communication to all villages, growth and diversification of agriculture to achieve food self sufficiency and generation of surplus for export, strengthening of infrastructure facilities viz: energy, transport, communication and irrigation in order to support the process of growth in a sustainable manner.

1.3 The main objective of the Eighth Five Year Plan is to tackle the twin problem of unemployment and poverty. Steps are being taken to identify the target groups who live at subsistence levels mostly in rural areas and uplift their economic condition through various poverty amelioration programmes in order to provide them employment and to improve their economic conditions as well.

Demographic Characteristics

1.4 The total population of Orissa as per 1991 Census is estimated at 3,16,59,736 out of which male and female population constituted about 50.74 percent and 49.26 percent respectively. The S.C. and S.T population of the State was 51,29,314 and 70,32,214 constituting 16.20 percent and 22.21 percent respectively of the total population. During the decade 1981 to 1991, the annual growth rate of population was 1.8 per cent against an all India growth rate of 2.1 per cent. This is a healthy sign. It is estimated that the State's population will reach a level about 3.68 crore by 2001. The State population at present constitutes about 3.74 per cent of the total population of the country. The density of population of Orissa was 203 persons per Sq.Km. in 1991 compared to 169 persons in 1981. It was quite at a lower level when compared to all-India level. The sex ratio which shows the number of females per 1000 male was at 971 in 1991 registering a further fall from the level of 981 in 1981. In the literacy front, Orissa has recorded over all literacy rate of 48.55 percent against the national literacy rate of 52.11 percent. The urban population in the State has registered an increase from 11.79 percent in 1981 to 13.45 percent of the total population in 1991.

Employment Situation

1.5 The policy of economic liberalisation, inter alia, has encouraged privatisation. Steps are being taken to start another Steel Plant in the State in the Private Sector alongwith several other industrial units including a number of power projects and alumina complex. Under the State Plan sector creation of new employment opportunities being limited, more emphasis is given on self employment and development upgradation of human resources potential of the State, so as to contribute to increase in productivity.

1.6 The 1991 Census results show that main workers constituted 32.70 percent of the total population in the State. Similarly cultivators, agricultural labourers, persons engaged in household industries and persons classified as other workers constituted 14.46 percent, 9.44 percent, 1.13 percent and 6.67 percent of the total population respectively in 1991. As indicated above the State economy is predominantly agrarian and nearly 64 percent of the working population directly or indirectly are engaged in agricultural activities. Thus, the State Government is giving priority on diverting the labour force to other activities other than agriculture. A number of self employment schemes and wage employment schemes are being launched for giving employment to under employed/unemployed youths. It may be worthwhile to mention here that against an annual growth rate of 1.8 per cent during the last decade which comes to nearly 5.7 lakh new addition to the State population about 2.7 lakh are added to the labour force which constitutes about 50 per cent of the additional population added every year. This has posed a formidable challenge for the planners in Orissa. The backlog of unemployment at the end of Seventh Plan was estimated at 7.30 lakhs. This will reach a level of about 26.20 lakhs by 1996-97 i.e. in the last year of the Eighth Plan. Taking into account the new entrants to labour force during the two annual plans and the five year period of the Eighth Plan the total job requirement at the end of the Eighth Plan is estimated at 18.90 lakhs. It was estimated that investment of Rs.10,000.00 crore originally proposed to be made under State Plan sector alongwith that under private and central sector would have generated employment potential by the end of 1996-97 sufficient to wipe out the backlog. This will not be possible now. There were 8.94 lakhs job seekers on the live registers of different employment exchanges in the State of Orissa at the end of 1992 out of which number of educated job seekers stood at 5.52 lakhs. The State Government have made special arrangements to regulate and monitor the employment of unemployed engineers. It is observed that while number of applicants registering their names in the Employment Exchanges goes up sharply the number of vacancies particularly in public sector almost remains stagnant. This is the reason why the State Government is giving priority to creation of job opportunities for the educated unemployed under appropriate self employment schemes.

1.7 The policy of reservation in jobs in respect of the socially backward unemployed youth has been strictly implemented by the State Government. Special employment exchanges for S.C. and S.T., Physically handicapped persons and Ex-servicemen have been set up. State Government have also provided 30 per cent reservation for women candidates

State Income

1.8 The agricultural sector continues to influence significantly the Net State Domestic Product. It accounts for 51.9 per cent of the total Net State Domestic Product estimated at 1980-81 prices during the year 1991-92. During this year a record production was registered due to favourable monsoon as a result of which the quick estimates of Net State Domestic Product at current and at 1980-81 prices stood at a higher level of Rs 1,913.73 crore and Rs 5245.49 crore respectively. The per capita income at current and 1980-81 prices for 1991-92 (0) was Rs 4067.54 and Rs.1652.28 respectively. However, as the total rice production level of 66.6 lakh tonnes came down to 53.9 lakh tonnes during 1992-93 the Net State Domestic Product in 1992-93 is likely to decline. Taking into account the favourable crop condition during the current financial year it is expected that there would be an increase in the agriculture production resulting in corresponding increase in the State Income during 1993-94

Price Situation

1.9 The double digit rate of inflation which continued during 1991-92 began to improve in 1992-93. The annual rate of inflation declined from 13.6 percent in 1991-92 to 5.4 percent in July, 1993. However, during September, 1993 it reached a level of 7.3 percent. The wholesale price index for all commodities (1981-82 = 100) rose to 243.7 percent in September, 1993 against 230.7 percent in September, 1992 thereby registering an increase of 5.6 percent over one year.

Agriculture

1.10 As indicated earlier, agriculture is the most dominant factor in the State economy as more than half of the State Domestic Product is accrued from this sector. As alternative source of livelihood is limited in the State, particularly in rural areas, the pressure on land is heavy. Unfortunately the agriculture economy of the State is in a stage of near stagnation. Cropped area since last one decade (1980-81 to 1990-91) has marginally increased by 6.3 percent. Total production has also increased by only 24.3 percent during the above period. The area under rice accounts for as high as 52.21 percent of the total cropped area in 1991-92. Thus rice production mainly determines the agriculture production which in turn determines the economic condition of the State. The growth in secondary and tertiary sectors has not been significant and this is the reason why utmost priority is given by the State Government to divert the labour force from agriculture to other sectors. Cultivators and agriculture labourers account for 38.5 percent and 25.1 percent of the total labour force of the State respectively who do not have sufficient work during the entire year. Un-predictable weather condition has been the main factor in fluctuation of crop production in the State. Occurance of natural calamities like drought, flood and cyclone have also been observed as a regular phenomenon. Only 32 percent of the cropped area of the State is under irrigation, the remaining area exposed to the vagaries of monsoon

1.11 The area under rice was estimated at 44.13 lakh hectares in 1992-93 against an area of 45.48 lakh hectares during 1991-92. In 1991-92 a record production of rice to the tune of 66.50 lakh M.T. was reached against a level of 52.80 lakh M.T. registered in the previous year. Yield rate of rice in Orissa was 14.64 quintals per hectare in the year 1991-92 which was still below the national level of 17.6 quintals per hectare.

1.12 Since there is limited scope for extensive cultivation of crops, steps are being taken for its intensive cultivation by adopting better agriculture practices and technology, switching over to new cash crops, high yielding variety seeds, increased use of fertilisers with emphasis on bio fertilisers in selected areas which have yielded good results. Besides, priority should be given for dry land farming with better water management system. Adoption of drip irrigation system is being planned for economic use of water. Diversification of marginal lands for horticulture, oil seeds and pulses is expected to yield better result.

Irrigation

1.13 Irrigation is the most essential input for increasing agricultural output. Keeping in view that irrigated agriculture provides employment to the labour force in rural areas throughout the year, priority has been assigned in the Annual Plan 1993-94 for completion of incomplete/ongoing irrigation projects. By the end of 1991-92 total irrigation potential created in the State through different sources was 20.78 lakh hectares which was about 32 per cent of the net cultivated area. Out of the above total irrigation potential major and medium irrigation projects accounted for 45.86 percent, minor (flow) 18.32 percent, minor (lift) 13.21 percent and other sources 22.61 percent. During 1992-93 the total irrigation potential created in the State was 0.39 lakh hectares. By the end of 1992-93, 7525 number of water harvesting structures were constructed in order to store rain water to improve the water regimen in winter and summer seasons in unirrigated areas. It created an irrigation potential to the extent of 1.29 lakh hectares against 1.27 lakh hectares created upto the previous year.

Power

1.14 Orissa is a power deficit State. As against the present demand of 1271 MW., availability of power from different sources was only 735 MW. About 65% of the available power comes from hydro power projects. Contribution from thermal sector is 26% and the rest 9 per cent is received from central sector. The over-dependance on hydro power places the state at a great disadvantage as the generation of electricity is adversely affected when the water level in the reservoir goes down in the dry season. The State Government have taken a conscious decision to shift the emphasis from hydro power projects to thermal power projects. A number of MOUs have been signed with parties in the private sector interested in setting up thermal power projects. Industrial sector is the largest consumer of energy consuming 60.7 percent of the total energy available followed by domestic sector where the consumption is 16 percent. Utilisation of energy in agriculture sector is very low with only 4.9 percent compared to all India average of 23 percent recorded in 1989-90. The per capita consumption of electricity in Orissa has increased from 94.0 KWH in 1980-81 to 200.5 KWH in 1990-91. The increase is about 113.3 percent over the decade compared to 200 percent increase at all India level. The per capita consumption of electricity in the State was 200.5 KWH during 1990-91 against the national level of 241.5 KWH. So far 32,482 villages in the State have been electrified by the end of 1991-92 which accounts for 69.12 percent of the total number of villages against the all India level of 84 percent.

Industry

1.15 Poor industrial infrastructure, inadequate investment, lack of entrepreneurial ability, unexploited human, material and natural resources are some of the factors which have continuously bedevilled the process of industrial development of the State. The Industrial Policy Resolution 1992, was launched to boost industrial development of the State through a higher volume of capital investment, diffusion of modern technological practices and development of growth centres. The State Government is taking all possible steps to encourage foreign investments. Special steps are being taken to develop tourism which has vast potential.

1.16 By the end of Seventh Plan, 231 large and medium industries went into production with an investment of Rs 1044.88 crore which created an employment potential for 69,458 persons. During the three years from 1990-91 to 1992-93 20,12 and 7 respectively such industries came into production providing employment for 1303, 2000 and 763 persons.

1.17 Other than the existing industries viz; Rourkela Steel Plant, NALCO, Paradeep Phosphates Ltd., Indian Rare Earth Ltd., Carriage Repair Workshop, F.C.I. and Heavy Water Project were set up prior to 1990-91, no new projects have come up so far under central sector during the Eighth Plan. The proposed second Steel Plant at Daitari in the private sector if implemented will go a long way in increasing the industrial development of the State along with creation of significant employment potential.

1.18 There were 35,867 Small Scale Industrial units in the State by the end of Seventh Plan. During 1990-91 to 1992-93 additional small scale industrial units to the extent of 2249,2233 and 2117 went into production. By the end of Seventh Plan, these units created employment potential for 2,65,332 persons. During the next three years i.e. from 1990-91 to 1992-93 further employment potential for 15657,15545 and 13344 persons respectively were created.

1.19 There were 11,41,615 artisan units in the State by the end of 1991-92 with a total investment of Rs 25741.51 lakh and the employment potential of 19,41,211 persons.

1.20 The percapita gross output in industry and percapita value added by manufacturing in the year 1987-88 have been recorded at Rs.975.80 and Rs.157.70 respectively as against all-India average of Rs.1945.20 and Rs.357.90.

Forest, Fishery & Animal Resources

1.21 About 47137 Sqm. of area of the State was covered under forest in 1990-91 which accounted for 30.3 percent of the total geographical area of the State according to the report published by ORSAC. In order to prevent the fast depleting forest resources and to preserve the ecological balance, massive plantation programmes have been undertaken under State Plan, Centrally Sponsored Plan and also with external assistance from Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA). During 1992-93, 33,679 hectares of plantation, 9934 hectares of regeneration of degraded forests and 300 lakh number of seedlings distribution were completed through these agencies. During 1993-94, the achievement under social forestry sector was 10320 hectares of plantation, 6050 hectares of regeneration of degraded forests and distribution of 275 lakh seedlings up to the end of July, 1993.

1.22 With 480 Kms. of coastal line extending throughout its entire eastern boundary, the State has abundant marine resources. Apart from this there is 5,90,944 hectares brackish water area and 6,50,582 hectares of inland water area which provide huge potential in Fish Production in the State. The production of fish from all sources increased from 108.71 thousand M.T. in 1984-85 to 213.14 thousand M.T. in 1992-93 registering an increase of about 96 percent. During 1992-93 production of marine fish, brackish water fish and fresh water fish was estimated at 109.38, 22.93 and 70.93 thousand M.T. respectively. Export of fish from the State has increased by 90 per cent from 47.3 thousand M.T. in 1985-86 to 90.10 thousand M.T. in 1992-93. The per capita availability of fish in the State was 6.5 Kg in 1992-93 which is low compared to West Bengal. There is considerable scope for increased production of fish in the State particularly marine fisheries and developing prospects from the Chilka lake. Extensive and intensive farming in this sector will generate more employment potential in rural areas which will result in improving the socio-economic condition of fishermen and will increase the export of fish which is one of the priority areas.

1.23 Animal husbandry is another important sector in rural Orissa which provides gainful employment to the cultivators and agricultural labourers. Rearing of hybrid animals holds prospects for creation of sustainable assets and uplifting the economic condition of the rural poor. Steps are being taken by the State Government in this regard. There has been significant progress in milk and egg production in the State. Production of milk increased from 423.16 thousand M.T. in 1987-88 to 506.11 thousand M.T. in 1991-92. The target of milk production in 1992-93 was fixed at 530 thousand M.T. Efforts would continue to increase the per capita availability of milk of 16.2 Kgs in 1992-93 in the State which is quite low to that of the national level within a realistic time frame.

Education

1.24 The literacy rate in Orissa as per 1991 census was 48.55% which was below the national average of 52.11%. While the overall level of literacy for Orissa is low, the gender disparity in the literacy rate is quite substantial particularly in respect of 25-35 age groups. In this context, the priority has been accorded to universalisation of elementary education, complete eradication of illiteracy among persons of age group to 15-35 years. While enrolment in respect of classes I-V (6-11 year) is satisfactory compared to national level, it drops in respect of classes VI-VIII (11-14 years) both for boys and girls, but much more sharply for girls (28.42 percent) compared to boys (51.39 percent). The rate of drop out observed up to M.E. School level is quite alarming. During 1988-89 the rate was 65.46 per cent which was almost equal to the national average of 65.40 per cent. In case of girls the drop out rate was 73.28 percent against 68.31 percent recorded at all India level.

1.25 By the end of 1991-92 there were 54,555 primary schools with intake capacity of 41.50 lakh students and teachers strength of 1,18,331. During that period 11,360 M.E. Schools with intake capacity of 12.34 lakh students and teachers strength of 38,515 were functioning. During that period 4891 high schools were functioning with intake capacity of 7.90 lakh students and teachers strength of 38,465. The ratio of primary M.E. and High School at the end of 1991-92 stood at 11.2 : 2.3 : 1.0. The teacher-pupil ratio at primary, middle and high school stages stood at 1:35, 1:32 and 1:21. For providing higher education, 542 colleges were functioning in the State at the end of 1991-92. Four engineering colleges with intake capacity of 1045 students and 17 polytechnics with intake capacity of 3266 students were functioning in the State during the period under review.

Health & Family Welfare

1.26 Reduction of the high Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) which continues to be considerably higher than that from all India and development of the health infrastructure of the State with special attention to the rural, hilly and tribal people would receive the highest priority. There is a network of 1272 medical institutions in the State with 6560 health personnel providing health services both in rural and urban areas. The number of hospital beds and doctors per lakh of population stood at 52.0 and 1.41 respectively in 1991-92. The estimated death rate and infant mortality rate per thousand population in 1991 was 12.7 and 131 respectively while the all India average stood at 9.8 and 86.

1.27 The problem of malnutrition is inherent in rural Orissa because of the fact that nearly 58 percent of its people live below poverty line. To overcome this problem children below 6 years, expectant mothers are covered under special feeding programme through ICDS projects. During 1992-93 3,34,000 and 7,52,000 children benefitted respectively from the special nutrition programme and mid-day meal programmes.

1.28 During the decade 1981-91, the annual increase in population of the State was 1.8% against a national average of 2.1%. Although the State annual growth rate was less than the national average, the State Government is taking a number of measures to effectively curb the population increase which has been mainly responsible for backwardness of the State economy. A sub-committee of the State Planning Board which examined the problem has recommended for achieving a single child norm by the end of Eighth plan besides suggesting incentives and disincentives to check the population growth.

Rural Development

1.29 State Government have constituted the Grampanchayats and Panchayat Samities after completing the elections to these bodies last year. The three tier system including the Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Grampanchayat, it is expected, will enable the elected representatives to be fully involved in planning, formulation and implementation of development programmes including family welfare, primary education and total literacy, agriculture, irrigation, forestry and development of wastelands

1.30 About 80 per cent of the State population live in rural areas majority of whom belong to S.C., S.T., Other Backward Classes and Economically Weaker Sections of the Society. Nearly 56 per cent of the State population live below poverty line mostly in its rural areas. A number of schemes like IRDP, TRYSEM, JRY have been launched with a view to removing poverty among them. The achievement under different schemes is quite encouraging. Up to the end of Seventh Plan, 20.70 lakh beneficiaries were covered under IRDP. During 1990-91 and 1991-92 the beneficiaries covered were 119,613 and 111,712 respectively. In 1992-93 which was the first year of the Eighth Plan, 93,226 beneficiaries were covered. The expenditure per beneficiary has increased from Rs.2765.00 in 1989-90 to Rs.6740.00 in 1992-93. Under TRYSEM, by the end of Seventh Plan, 93459 persons were trained of which the S.C., S.T. and Women constituted 34.3 per cent, 18.8 per cent and 38.7 per cent respectively. Similarly out of 50,162 trained youth rehabilitated, 26.7 per cent, 19.3 per cent and 25.4 per cent respectively belong to S.C., S.T. and Women categories. During the two Annual Plan periods (1990-91 and 1991-92) nearly 38 thousand youth were trained out of which 25.5, 23.3 and 41.1 per cent belong to S.C., S.T. and Women candidates respectively. Similarly, of 39,196 rehabilitated youth during the same period 25.3, 24.7 and 43.8 per cent belong to S.C., S.T. and Women categories respectively. During 1992-93, 16,785 Youth were trained and 15,072 rehabilitated. During the same year under IRY, 376.39 lakh mandays of work was generated with an expenditure of Rs.13067.13 lakh and under Indira Awas Yojana 11305 houses were constructed at a cost of Rs.1402.39 lakh.

Development of S.C. and S.T.

1.31 According to 1991 census the total population of the State was 316.60 lakhs of which the S.C. and S.T. population constituted 16.20% and 22.21% respectively. The scheduled areas of the State covered about 69,91 Sq. Kms. which is about 44.7% of the geographical area of the State. Members of the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Castes families are also the most backward among the rural poor. During four decades of planning a variety of welfare programmes were launched and modified from time to time to improve the socio-economic conditions of these people. Such schemes include rehabilitation of victimised S.C.s and S.T.s, Housing facilities, legal aid, provision for special Employment exchange etc. For the economic development of these communities, the Orissa Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Corporation has been established. Attention has been given for their educational development which is the basic input for human development. (The literacy rate of the S.C. and S.T. community stood at 22.4 per cent and 13.96 per cent respectively in 1981).

1.32 The female population constituted about 49.25 per cent of the total population of Orissa. There has been a marked fall in the sex ratio in Orissa from 981 females per 1000 males in 1981 to 971 females per 1000 males in 1991. As against the male literacy rate of 62.4 per cent, the rate of female literacy stood at 34.4 per cent in Orissa as per 1991 census. Therefore, women education receives priority in implementing human resource development programmes.

1.33 So far as the participation rate of women in the work force is concerned, the women in Orissa is lagging behind as their percentage stood at 20.85 per cent as against 53.74 per cent of their male counterpart as per the 1991 census. At all India level their rate of participation in the work force stood at 27.63 per cent against 51.52 per cent of their male counterpart. In this context, priority has been attached to development of women through their active participation in the process of planned development, removal of gender disparities, better educational facilities and opportunities for gainful employment. Adequate representation has been given to women in the recently concluded elections to the Urban local bodies, Panchayat Families and Gram Panchayats. 30 per cent of vacancies in Government jobs have also been reserved for women.

Science & Technology

1.34 Science and Technology along with agriculture, industry and human resource development can be justifiably considered as four pillars of modernisation and planned development. The

economic progress and prosperity of a developing country largely depends on development of its human resources potential, upgradation of its technical skill and its application in different sectors. The main thrust in this area is to build up essential infrastructure and to provide for upgradation of technology and its application by society. During the year 1991-92, 56,836 family type Biogas plants and 21 institutional plants were constructed with an investment of Rs.1906.28 lakh. Further, 296 number of water pumping windmills, 1093 solar cookers and 436.8 thousand improved chullahs have been installed through OREDA during 1991-92. Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre (ORSAC) undertakes various investigations and Research Projects relating to land use, ground water exploitation, drought monitoring and other environmental and mining assignments. About 80 such projects were operating under ORSAC with an investment of Rs.121.75 lakh upto Seventh Plan. These activities will be continued during the Eighth Plan period. Besides these, the Orissa Computer Application Centre (OCAC), Regional Science Centre, National Informatics Centre (NIC), Regional Plant Resource Centre and State Prevention and Control of Pollution Board will continue and expand their activities during the Eighth Plan Period with advanced technologies.

1.35 The broad sectoral allocation of approved outlay of Rs. 10,000.00 crore for the Eighth Plan and Rs. 1450.00 crore for the year 1993-94 alongwith the proposed outlay of Rs. 1950.00 crore for 1994-95 is shown in Annexure.

Annexure

| Sl. Description of No. Sector. | | Approved out-lay for 8th plan (Rs. in crore) | Budgeted outlay for 1993-94 (Rs. in crore) | Outlay suggested for 1994-95 (Rs. in crore) |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Agriculture and Allied activities. | 749.20 (7.49) | 136.26 (9.40) | 140.12 (7.19) |
| 2. | Rural Development | 405.35 (4.05) | 79.57 (5.49) | 134.44 (6.89) |
| 3. | Special Area Programme | - | - | - |
| 4. | Irrigation and flood control | 3079.18 (30.79) | 328.49 (22.65) | 361.67 (18.55) |
| 5. | Energy | 2645.96 (26.46) | 374.52 (25.83) | 358.67 (18.39) |
| 6. | Industries & Minerals | 795.70 (7.96) | 88.12 (6.08) | 221.70 (11.37) |
| 7. | Transport | 592.90 (5.93) | 179.39 (12.37) | 214.45 (11.00) |
| 8. | Science, Technology & Environment | 46.00 (0.46) | 3.48 (0.24) | 6.88 (0.35) |
| 9. | General Economic Services | 73.94 (0.74) | 14.27 (0.98) | 216.36 (11.10) |
| 10. | Social Services | 1538.72 (15.39) | 239.44 (16.51) | 286.32 (14.68) |
| 11. | General Services | 73.05 (0.73) | 6.46 (0.45) | 9.39 (0.48) |
| Total | | 10,000.00 (100.00) | 1450.00 (100.00) | 1950.00 (100.00) |

(Figures in the bracket indicates percentage to total)

CHAPTER -2

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

2.1 The Minimum Needs Programme (M.N.P.) is a National Programme introduced in the Fifth Five Year Plan for implementation as a part and parcel of 8th Plan and Annual Plan. The aim of this programme is to provide a minimum standard of living and basic amenities and facilities to each household by establishing a net work of basic services and facility of social consumption in all areas. Greater emphasis has been given on this programme in the Eighth Five Year Plan to raise the quality of people and improve the level of their living through development of human resources and other infrastructure.

2.2 At present the programme comprises of twelve components such as Elementary Education, Adult Education, Rural Health, Rural Sanitation, Rural Roads, Rural Water Supply, Rural Electrification, Rural Housing for landless labourer, Nutrition, Rural Domestic Cooking Energy (Improved Chullah & Rural Fuel Wood Plantation) Environmental improvement of Urban Slums and Public Distribution System.

2.3 The Minimum Needs Programme is being implemented in the State as an integral part of the State Plan. The financial and physical likely achievements during 1993-94 and outlays and physical targets for the 8th Plan and Annual Plan 1994-95 are shown in the table given below.

Table

| Sl. No | Minimum Needs Programme | Outlay (Rs.in lakhs) | | | Physical programme | | | |
|--------|---|----------------------|---|--|---|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | 8th Plan 1992-97 | Annual plan 1993-94 (Budget- ted outlay) | Annual plan 1994-95 (propos- ed out- lay) | Activity | 8th Plan 1992-97 | Likely Achiev- ement 1993-94 | Annual plan 1994-95 target |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | | | | | (Enrolment in 000') | | | |
| 1. | Elementary Education | 24459.00 | 3062.62 | 3506.62 | 6-11 Years | 4348 | 3915 | 3915 |
| 2. | Adult Education including teacher's education | 5108.91 | 467.88 | 467.88 | 11-14 Years Mass education | 1444 130 | 1313 4.94 | 1313 35.81 |
| 3. | Rural Health | 8346.50 | 1289.92 | 1069.47 | P.H.Cs. to open C.H.Cs. to open | 170 162 | 14 | 50 30 |
| 4. | Rural Water Supply | 17861.00 | 3186.33 | 3235.00 | Tube- wells Sanitary Wells Piped Water supply Units. | 10123 1000 188 | 2880 156 68 | 2500 156 32 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|--|----------|---------|---------|---|-------|------|------|
| 5. | Nutrition | 3912.00 | 662.00 | 1443.00 | Beneficiaries (Lakh) | 48.78 | 7.39 | 7.39 |
| 6. | Rural Housing (Assistance to Landless labourers for constn. of houses) | 1956.00 | 300.00 | 100.00 | Beneficiaries | 65200 | 7833 | 3333 |
| 7. | Rural Roads | 16500.00 | 4750.00 | 4750.00 | Villages connected | | | |
| | | | | | 1. Population from 1000 to 1500 | 507 | 75 | 100 |
| | | | | | 2. Population above 1500 | 50 | 2 | 5 |
| 8. | Rural Electrification | 7500.00 | 1200.00 | 800.00 | Villages to electrify. | 2790 | 170 | 170 |
| | | | | | Pump sets to energise | 700 | 100 | 100 |
| 9. | Rural Domestic Cooking Energy | | | | | | | |
| | i. Improved Chullah | 170.50 | 33.00 | 33.00 | No. of Chullah (Lakh) | 11.80 | 1.20 | 1.30 |
| | ii. Rural Fuel Wood Plantation | 1274.00 | 225.00 | 239.50 | Area (Hect.) | 22500 | 4790 | - |
| 10. | Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums | 391.00 | 56.00 | 56.00 | Beneficiaries | 67028 | 9556 | 9556 |
| 11. | Rural Sanitation | | | | | | | |
| | i. P.R. Department | 110.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | Household latrines and Institutional latrines | 7000 | 1200 | 1200 |
| | ii. R.D. Department | 500.00 | 198.67 | 150.00 | - | 500 | 100 | 100 |
| 12. | Public Distribution system | 5.00 | 1.00 | - | Nos. of fair price shops) | | 167 | - |

CHAPTER - 3

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

3.1 Externally Aided Projects have assumed greater importance for a state like Orissa which faces paucity of resources for development works. Different donor agencies including the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank extend loans and credit facilities for implementation of various development projects in the State. At present a number of projects are under implementation in the State by various departments. Besides, a large number of projects are also in the pipeline and have been posed to Government of India for availing external assistance and still large number of projects are in formulation stage. The ongoing projects and some of the projects in the pipeline are very much relevant in the context of the Annual Plan 1994-95 considering the additionality of Central Assistance. These projects are briefly described below Departmentwise with details of financial assistance in the Vol.II of the plan document.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Training and Extension for Women in Agriculture (TEWA)

3.2 This project is under implementation from 1988-89 with 100 percent DANIDA assistance and in operation in the undivided Bolangir, Puri, Ganjam and Dhenkanal districts. Though the project was originally conceived for a period of 5 years ending on September'93, it has been extended to June, 1994 with a revised estimated cost of Rs.322.03 lakh against which Rs.258.80 lakh has been spent by end of October'93. The objective of this project is to increase yield of Agricultural and Horticultural products in the State by imparting proper training to farm women, belonging to small and marginal farming families and improving their skill. There is a budget provision of Rs.77.55 lakh during the year 1993-94. It has been proposed to provide Rs.78.00 lakh for the year 1994-95 as it is proposed to extend it to Phase II upto March 2001 with a total cost of Rs.1,050.00 lakh.

Integrated Water-Shed Development Project (ICWDP)

3.3 This Integrated Water-shed Development Project was launched during 1990-91 in Phulbani and Ganjam districts with World Bank Assistance. This project will be implemented for a period of 7 years with a total estimated cost of Rs.5,052.88 lakh and expected to be completed by the year 1997-98. The project includes various activities relating to Soil Conservation, Moisture Management, Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry etc. and is being coordinated by the Director, Soil Conservation.

3.4 An amount of Rs.487.53 lakh has been spent in this project by end of October'93. The total 8th Plan outlay for the project is Rs.3864.06 lakh and there is a budget provision of Rs.665.00 lakh during the year 1993-94 and Rs.665.09 lakh has been proposed for the year 1994-95.

Indo-Danish Comprehensive Water-Shed Development Project (IWDP)

3.5 A comprehensive water-shed Development Project (ICWDP) in Koraput and Malkangiri district is under implementation since 1992-93 with DANIDA assistance. The project will be implemented for a period of 7 years with a total estimated cost of Rs.1324.61 lakh and expected to be completed by 1999-2000. There is a budget provision of Rs.113.38 lakh during 1993-94 and an amount of Rs.5.12 lakh has been spent by end of October, 1993 and Rs.113.42 lakh has been proposed for 1994-95.

3.6 A total sum of Rs.856.51 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for the above projects of Agriculture Department.

CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT

N.C.D.C. Project Phase-III & IV

3.7 This is a World Bank assisted project aims at increasing the storage capacity in co-operative sectors. By end of March'91 a total storage capacity to the tune of Rs.4.50 lakh M.Ts.were available in the State in Co-operative sector. It is proposed to achieve an additional storage capacity of 2.00 lakh M.Ts. during 8th plan period. The N.C.D.C. project Phase-III with a total estimated cost of Rs.1,844.53 lakh was to be completed by 30.6.92, but because of some incomplete work, time has been extended upto 31.12.93 and there is no budget provision for the current year 1993-94.

3.8 The N.C.D.C. Phase-IV is likely to be operated from 1994-95 but the exact date of implementation is under finalisation.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

3.9 The following three UNICEF assisted projects are being implemented by the Education Department with the objective to develop suitable instructional materials for the teachers, to assess the impact on primary education in the inaccessible areas of the State to identify the physically handicapped learners in the Primary schools and to extend suitable instructional strategies for the physically handicapped students. A total sum of Rs. 62.00 lakh has been proposed for the 3 projects for 1994-95 including a lump provision of Rs.6.00 lakh.

Early Childhood Education (ECE)

3.10 This scheme is in operation since September'1981 in Papadahandi Block of Nawarangpur district and has been extended to Bhubaneswar, Balipatna and Tikabali Blocks and was scheduled to be completed by 1990. The project period has been extended till 1997 with a revised estimated cost of Rs.34.30 lakh and an amount of Rs.20.29 lakh has been spent by end of October 1993. There is a budget provision of Rs.5.50 lakh during 1993-94. A sum of Rs.20.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95. It is also proposed to extend the project area to six new Blocks during 1994-95.

Project for Integrated Education of Disabled (PIED)

3.11 This project was under implementation since October' 1987 in 93 primary schools, 10 U.P. Schools and 17 M.E. Schools of Baliana Block and 114 Primary Schools, 6 U.P. Schools and 19 M.E. Schools of Balipatna Block of Khurda District. Though the scheme was scheduled to be completed in the year 1990, it has been extended upto 1997 with a revised estimated cost of Rs.21.86 lakh. By end of October'1993, a total amount of Rs.8.88 lakh has been spent. There is a budget provision of Rs.8.42 lakh during 1993-94. A sum of Rs.6.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95. It is proposed to extend the project area to six new Blocks during 1994-95.

Area Intensive Education Project (AIEP)

3.12 This project was under implementation since September'1987 in 100 Primary Schools in Tikabali Block of Phulbani District and was expected to be completed by 1990. The project areas has been extended to Chakapada Block in 1992 and Raikia and G.Udayagiri Blocks in 1993 and the project period has been extended till 1997 with a revised estimated cost of Rs.32.96 lakh. A sum of Rs.14.58 lakh has been spent by end of October'1993. There is a budget provision of Rs 7.71 lakh for the year 1993-94, and Rs 30.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95. It is proposed to extend the project area to six more Blocks during 1994-95

ENERGY DEPARTMENT

Upper Indravati Hydro Electric Project

3.13 This project is under implementation from the year 1978 under World Bank assistance and is proposed to be completed by June'1994. The revised estimated cost of the project stands at Rs.82,079.00 lakh and an amount of Rs.48,514.95 lakh has been spent by end of October ' 1993. There is a budget provision of Rs.6,000.00 lakh for the year 1993-94. A sum of Rs.5,000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

FOREST & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

Social Forestry Project (SIDA Assisted)

3.14 Phase-I of the Social Forestry Project was under implementation in the State since 1983-84 in 9 districts for a period of 5 years with the assistance of Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA). During Phase-I, Plantation over 33,529 hectares, rehabilitation of the degraded forests over 14,184 hectares were achieved and 349.27 lakh number of seedlings were distributed with a total expenditure of Rs.2,706.00 lakh.

3.15 The Phase-II of the project covering a period of 5 years from 1988-89 to 1992-93 is under implementation. This phase has been extended with an estimated cost of Rs 7834.50 lakh. So far by end of October'1993, an amount of Rs.10,446.61 lakh has been spent in both the phases. There is a budget provision of Rs.2,890.00 lakh during 1993-94. It is targetted to make 42,550 hec. of plantation, 30,000 hectares of rehabilitation and distribution of 2,000 lakh seedlings during the 8th Plan period. The Annual Plan outlay for 1994-95 is contemplated at Rs.1,900.00 lakh.

Orissa Environmental Programme

3.16 This programme is under implementation since 1992-93 with full assistance from Norway Government and the project will continue for a period of 5 years. The objective of the project is to provide ecological balance and pollution control. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs.2,000.00 lakh of which Rs.158.58 lakh has been spent by end of October '1993. There is a budget provision of Rs.320.00 lakh for the year 1993-94. A sum of Rs.250.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

FISHERIES AND ANIMAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Brakish Water and Inland Fisheries Project

3.17 The implementation of Brakish Water-shrimp culture and Inland Fisheries project with World Bank Assistance has been taken up at a total estimated cost of Rs.7,013.00 lakh. The period of implementation of the project covers from 1992 to 1999. An outlay of Rs.7,013.00 lakh is provided during the 8th Plan for the project out of which Rs.345.00 lakh was the budget provision for the year 1993-94. There is a total expenditure of Rs.66.69 lakh by end of October '93. The Annual Plan outlay for 1994-95 is contemplated at Rs.361.00 lakh.

3.18 A Dairy Development Project with assistance from Switzerland has started functioning in Ganjam District from the year 1991-92 with a total estimated cost of Rs.270.00 lakh. There is a budget provision of Rs.164.66 lakh for 1993-94. An amount of Rs.161.00 lakh has been spent by end of September '93. An amount of Rs.3.06 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Integrated Live Stock Development Project

3.19 This programme is under implementation since April '93 with a total estimated cost of Rs.969.66 lakh under DANIDA assistance and the project will continue upto 1997-98. There is a budget provision of Rs.105.53 lakh for 1993-94. An amount of Rs.96.94 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

HARIJAN & TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Orissa Tribal Development Project

3.20 In Orissa, IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development) assisted Tribal Development Project (In Kashipur Block of Rayagada District) started operating since 1988-89. The project is to be implemented over a period of 14 years in two phases, the phase-I is the first seven years beginning from 1988-89 to 1994-95 and the second phase will operate for a further period of 7 years i.e. from 1995-96 to 2001-2002. However, the IFAD assistance would be available during implementation of the first phase of the project only.

3.21 The main objective of the project is integrated and intensive development of scheduled tribes residing in Kashipur Block in Rayagada District with special thrust on (a) Development of Agriculture (b) Development of Natural & Human Resources (c) Land Survey and Settlement (d) Development of Rural Infrastructure such as Transport and Marketing and (e) Applied Research and support for project management.

3.22 The total estimated cost of the project is Rs.3,170.00 lakh and an amount of Rs.1109.08 lakh has been spent by October '93. A sum of Rs.370.00 lakh has been provided in the budget for 1993-94 and a sum of Rs.370.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Orissa Family Welfare Project (Area Development Project Phase- II)

3.23 This project is in operation with U.K. Assistance (ODA) since 1.11.1989. The project is to be implemented over a period of five years, the completion date being 31.10.1994. The project cost is worked out to Rs.6,566.41 lakh which includes 75 percent external aid, i.e. Rs.4925.00 lakh available in shape of loan. The cumulative expenditure incurred upto October '93 is Rs.2,722.27 lakh which is 41.46% of the estimated cost. An outlay of Rs.4,180.00 lakh is proposed for the 8th plan. The budget provision for 1993-94 is Rs.3,000.81 lakh. The Annual Plan outlay for 1994-95 is worked out to be Rs.3,061.41 lakh of which is Rs.2,809.77 lakh is the loan and the rest Rs.251.64 lakh has to be borne by the State Government.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

Upper Indravati Dam in Koraput District : (Irrigation Share)

3.24 This project is in operation since 1978 with a total estimated cost of Rs.17,616.20 lakh under World Bank assistance and is likely to be completed in 31.12.93. The provision for 1994-95 is Rs.600.00 lakh towards share of irrigation sector for the Dam.

Upper Indravati Irrigation Project

3.25 The Upper Indravati Irrigation Project has been operating in the State since 1978 as a State Scheme. Since December, 1988, the O.E.C.F. of Japan is extending its assistance for the project.

3.26 The left main canal of the project is designed to cover a length of 37 Kms. from R.D. . 15 Km. to the tail end is under execution with the O.E.C.F. loan assistance amount of 3744 million Japanese Yen for a time slice of 5 years from 1988-89 to 1995-96. During 1993-94 there is a budget provision of Rs.2,000.00 lakh for the project out of which Rs.1200.00 lakh will be utilised for O.E.C.F. works. An amount of Rs.2,000.00 lakh is proposed for 1994-95, out of which Rs.800.00 lakh has to be borne by State Government and Rs.1,200.00 lakh for O.E.C.F. works.

Upper Kolab Irrigation Project

3.27 The Upper Kolab Irrigation Project is in operation in the State since 1976 as a State project but has been receiving O.E.C.F. loan from Government of Japan since December 1988. The estimated cost of this project stands at Rs.15,797.00 lakh. A sum of Rs.2,100.00 lakh is provided for 1994-95 out of which Rs.1,200.00 lakh will be utilised for O.E.C.F. works.

Central Planning & Design Organisation

3.28 This organisation has been established in 1988-89 for preparation of Irrigation Project reports and profile with I.D.A. assistance which is primarily devoted to study different aspects of water resources, collection of data and initiate pilot works under World Bank assistance. An amount of Rs.150.00 lakh has been provided in the budget for 1993-94. A sum of Rs.150.00 lakh is proposed for 1994-95.

Dam Safety Assurance and Rehabilitation Project

3.29 This project has been taken up from the year 1991-92 and programmed to be completed by 1997-98 under World Bank assistance with a total estimated cost of Rs.11,609.59 lakh. The components of the project include remedial measures, restoration and rehabilitation of 5 distressed dams namely, Hirakud, Ghodahado, Bhanjanagar, Derjang, Sorada and strengthening the Dam safety organisation and hydrological investigation etc. The 8th Plan outlay is to the tune of Rs.6,400.00 lakh. There is a budget provision of Rs.600.00 lakh for the year 1993-94. It is proposed to provide Rs.800.00 lakh during 1994-95.

National Water Management Project

3.30 Government of India have signed a credit agreement with the I.D.A. for financing this project with a view to rehabilitating and modernising the old Irrigation systems for better and efficient water management. This project was under execution since 1992 and likely to be completed in the year 1994, with a total estimated cost of Rs.3,200.00 lakh. There is a budget provision of Rs.700.00 lakh for 1993-94. It is proposed to provide Rs.800.00 lakh in 1994-95.

3.31 As seen above, it is proposed to provide Rs.6450.00 lakh for the ongoing projects of Irrigation Department. It is also contemplated to provide Rs.6714.00 lakh for the pipeline projects during 1994-95.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

Central Tool Room & Training Centre at Bhubaneswar

3.32 The project is in operation since 1989-90 with an estimated cost of Rs.4,539.00 lakh under Danish assistance and will continue till 1994. There is a budget provision of Rs.168.00 lakh during 1993-94, and it is proposed to provide Rs.340.00 lakh during the Annual Plan 1994-95 for completion of Civil Works in 1994-95.

Craftsman Training (Vocational Training)

3.33 The project is in operation since 1989-90 with an estimated cost of Rs.1700.00 lakh and will continue till 1996-97. There is a budget provision of Rs.365.34 lakh during 1993-94. Towards State share of this project a sum of Rs.182.67 lakh has been proposed for 1994-95.

Strengthening of Technical Education

3.34 A project for strengthening of Technical Education with World Bank assistance is being implemented from the year 1990-91 at a total cost of Rs.5898.00 lakh which is required to be spent over a period of 7 years ending in 1997. An amount of Rs.940.49 lakh has been provided in the budget of 1993-94. So also an outlay of Rs.940.00 lakh has been suggested for the year 1994-95.

3.35 A total sum of Rs.1,645.34 lakh has been proposed for the above projects of Industry Department.

PANCHAYATI RAJ DEPARTMENT

Multi-State Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Project

3.36 This project came into operation from 23.10.1990 and will continue for a period of 7 years, the terminal date being 31.12.1997. It aims at expansion of ICDS Programme and contemplates to cover 122 new blocks and improve the facilities of 69 old ICDS Blocks. The revised cost of the project is worked out to be Rs.17,243.00 lakh which consists of Rs.1,658.00 lakh State share and Rs.15,585.00 lakh as World Bank assistance. An amount of Rs.5,024.67 lakh has been spent by end of October '93. There is a budget provision of Rs.3,614.31 lakh during 1993-94. It is proposed to provide Rs.4,478.46 lakh during the Annual Plan 1994-95 of which Rs.4,266.16 lakh is anticipated from Central Government as Foreign aid.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Danida Assisted Drinking Water Supply Project

3.37 This project was taken up during the year 1982 with a total estimated cost of Rs.7,300.00 lakh and its new phase will be started soon for execution of agreement. The consolidation phase is expected to be completed by December '93. A total amount of Rs.389.35 lakh has been spent by end of September '93 as against the estimated cost of Rs.607.11 lakh. There is a budget provision of Rs.625.00 lakh for 1993-94. A sum of Rs.150.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Dam Safety Assurance & Rehabilitation Project

3.38 This is a World Bank assisted project and is in operation since May '92, at a total estimated cost of Rs.1123.41 lakh relating to Minor Irrigation Projects and expected to be completed by March '97. There is a budget provision of Rs.120.00 lakh during 1993-94 and it is proposed to provide Rs.217.07 lakh during the Annual Plan 1994-95.

LIFT IRRIGATION PROJECT

Lift Irrigation Programme under KFW Assistance.

3.39 An agreement was signed with the KFW, Germany on 19.2.1993 for installation of 710 Lift Irrigation points in undivided districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore for execution by the Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation Ltd. within a period of four years commencing from

1993-94. For this purpose, the funding agency has agreed to provide DM 55.00 million loan against a total project cost of DM 61.11 million for implementation of the scheme excluding staff expenses and monitoring. Under this programme, it is envisaged to set up 500 tube-wells, 100 Creek Lift Projects and 50 large size river lift projects, with a command area of 28,550 hectares. There is a budget provision of Rs 500.00 lakh during 1993-94 against which Rs.60.00 lakh has been spent by end of October '93. There is a provision of Rs 1,500.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

STEEL AND MINES DEPARTMENT

High Resolution Aero Magnetic Survey with Australian Assistance

3.40 The project proposal envisages an integrated study covering little less than half of the area of the State for Ground Water Exploration and Management using High Resolution Aero Magnetic Survey Technique with the assistance of World Geoscience Corporation, Australia, under Australian technical and financial assistance. The data output will also be useful for mineral targetting and application in exploration of Hydro carbon and base metal. The project will cover a gross area of about 75,000 Sq Kms. which includes 64,000 Sq Kms. identified targetted areas with 15 percent extra areas for linkage and flight path coverage.

3.41 The total cost of the project is worked out at Rs.3,800.00 lakh. The project will be executed in two phases. The first phase extending over 18 months will involve a cost of Rs.800.00 lakh to cover 21,500 Sq.Kms. gross area. The first phase operation will be conducted in Stage I and Stage II which will involve a cost component of Rs.500.00 lakh and Rs.300.00 lakh respectively.

3.42 The second phase work will be taken up after successful completion of the first phase. The second phase work will cover a period of 36 months with an estimated cost of Rs.3,000.00 lakh. There is a budget provision of Rs.60.00 lakh during 1993-94 towards State Government support. A sum of Rs.1,100.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1994-95.

Development of Gemstone Resources

3.43 There is enormous potential of Gemstone resources in the State and hence it is felt to exploit the Gem prospects to earn large amount of revenue. To fulfil this objective, UNDP assistance is sought for and this project has been launched since 1990 with an estimated cost of Rs.128.00 lakh. There is a budget provision of Rs.27.26 lakh during 1993-94 and Rs.17.90 lakh for 1994-95.

3.44 A total sum of Rs.1,117.90 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for the above projects of Steel & Mines Department.

WORKS DEPARTMENT

Strengthening and Widening of Sambalpur-Rourkela Road

3.45 The project for improvement of Sambalpur-Rourkela Road measuring 162 Kms length commenced from the year 1990-91 with ADB assistance and is likely to be completed in the year 1995-96. The estimated cost of the project now stands at Rs.18,935.30 lakh with ADB loan assistance of Rs.10,660.00 lakh. An amount of Rs.3,762.32 lakh was spent till October '93. There is a budget provision of Rs.600.00 lakh during 1993-94 and Rs.6,000.00 lakh is proposed for 1994-95.

Construction of 6 nos. of Major Bridges in Ganjam District damaged in 1990-91 Floods

3.46 This is a World Bank assisted project contemplated for construction of six major Bridges in Ganjam District damaged in 1990 flood with a total estimated cost of Rs.3250.00 lakh. There is a budget provision of Rs.450.00 lakh during 1993-94 and Rs.1,500.00 lakh is proposed for 1994-95.

3.47 A total sum of Rs.7500.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for E.A.Ps. of Works Department.

Pipeline Projects

3.48 Besides the above ongoing projects a number of project proposals have been recommended to Government of India for suitable external assistance. These projects are at different stages of finalisation. Some of these pipeline projects are likely to be implemented during the Annual Plan 1994-95. Important among them are IB Thermal Power Project, Orissa Rural Development and Marketing Society (O.R.M.A.S.), Cuttack Slum Improvement Project and Orissa Urban Development Project, Water Resources consolidation Project, National Hydrology Project, Drinking Water Supply Project and South Orissa Education Project etc.

3.49 A total sum of Rs.24,198.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for the Externally Aided Projects under pipeline excluding a sum of Rs.9,000.00 lakh for South Orissa Education Project as assistance. If the pipeline projects materialise and reach the implementation stage necessary budget provision will be taken by the concerned Department.

* * *

CHAPTER - 4

ROLE OF CREDIT INSTITUTION

4.1 The institutional finance in Orissa during the Annual Plan 1994-95 will continue to flow from the following institutions .

**a) Credit Institutions providing loan /
Reference facilities priority sector**

1. Scheduled Commercial Banks.
2. Regional Rural Banks.
3. Co-operative Banks.
4. National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development.
5. Small Industries Development Bank of India.

b) Industrial Finance to industrial sector

1. Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI).
2. Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI).
3. Industrial Financial Corporation of India (IFCI).
4. Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India (IRBI).
5. Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI).

c) State level Institutions

1. Orissa State Financial Corporation (OSFC)

d) Investment Institutions

1. Life Insurance Corporation (LIC)
2. Unit Trust of India (UTI)
3. General Insurance Corporation (GIC)

Branch Expansion

4.2 The branch licence policy which was co-terminus with the 7th Five Year Plan came to an end on 31st. March, 1990. During the period 1990-95, 62 proposals were sent to R.B.I. to issue licences. The branch expansion programme in the State has considerably improved. From total number of offices of 1505 on 30th June, 1984 to 2104 as on 31st March, 1992 and further to 2126 as on 31st March, 1993 as per the details furnished below :

| Name of the Bank. | Rural | Semi-Urban | Urban | Total |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Commercial Banks. | 852 | 213 | 242 | 1307 |
| R.R.Bs | 767 | 39 | 13 | 819 |
| TOTAL | 1619 | 252 | 255 | 2126 |

4.3 Besides above, there are 314 branches of Co-operative banks as on 31st March, 1993. The rural and semi-urban branches of Commercial Banks and RRBs accounted for 87% of the total branches in the State. The average population per bank has come down from 17,522 to 12,915 taking into account, the population in the State in 1991 Census. The following table gives comparative position of the number of banks operating and the total number of branches in the State as on 1st April, 1985 and as on 31st March, 1993.

| Name of the Bank | No. of Banks | | No. of Branches | |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | As on 01/04/85 | As on 31/03/93 | As on 01/04/85 | As on 31/03/93 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Scheduled Commercial Bank. | 25 | 25 | 930 | 1307 |
| R.R.Bs. | 9 | 9 | 742 | 819 |
| TOTAL : | 34 | 34 | 1672 | 2126 |

Credit deposit ratio (CD Ratio)

4.4 As against the National target of 60% at the end of March, 1993, the C.D. ratio of Commercial Banks, in the State of Orissa stood at 63.45% and in case of R.R.Bs, the C.D. ratio was 86.20%.

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl.No. | Category. | Commercial Banks. | R.R.Bs |
|--------|------------|-------------------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Deposit | 3435 | 283 |
| 2. | Advances | 2197 | 244 |
| 3. | Percentage | 63.95% | 86.20% |

National parameter is 60%.

Lending by Banks

45 The following table reflects the advance position as at the end of March, 1993.

| Category of Credit Institution | Total Advances | Total advance to priority sector | Total advance to weaker section | DRI Advances | Direct advance to agriculture |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. Commercial Banks | 2197 | 1263 (57.59%) | 453 (35.88%) | 24 (1.09%) | 408 (18.58%) |
| 2. R.R.Bs. | 244 | 221 | 217 | 0.70 | 113 |
| 3. Co-operative Banks | 333 | 226 | 179 | - | - |
| 4. O.S.F.C. | 413 | - | - | - | - |

46 The figures indicated in the bracket under Commercial banks show the percentage of advance to weaker section, D.R.I and Direct Finance to Agriculture on total advance. As per R.B.I. guidelines, they are to be maintained at 40%, 25%, 1% and 18% respectively.

Lending under Annual credit plan

47 The performance of credit institutions under ACP 1988-89 to 1992-93 are given below :

(Rs. in crore)

| Sector. | 1988 | | 1989-90 | | 1990-91 | | 1991-92 | | 1992-93 | |
|-------------------------|----------|---------------|---------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|--------------|
| | Tar-get. | Ach-iev-ment. | Tar-get | Ach-iev-ment | Tar-get | Ach-iev-ment | Tar-get | Ach-iev-ment | Tar-get | Ach-iev-ment |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. Agril. & Allied. | 205 | 162 | 219 | 164 | 224 | 138 | 267 | 177 | 244 | 156 |
| 2 S.S.I. & Cottage Ind. | 86 | 94 | 109 | 82 | 102 | 69 | 103 | 69 | 78 | 49 |
| 3 Services & Business. | 75 | 80 | 95 | 88 | 89 | 70 | 86 | 66 | 85 | 63 |
| Total | 366 | 336 | 423 | 334 | 415 | 277 | 456 | 302 | 407 | 269 |

The overall achievement under Annual Action Plan 1992-93 is 66.21%

Rural lending - Service area approach

4.8 Under the modified information system processing of data under Service Area in each district has been entrusted to computer agencies and they have already started the work. National Bank developed the necessary software package and it was distributed to computer agencies. NABARD has also conducted a one day work-shop in September-October, 1991 exclusively for the benefit of computer agencies wherein, software package was explained to them. The bank branches are being followed up through the controlling offices of the bank branches so as to ensure correct and prompt submission of Lead Bank return.

Credit outlay

4.9 Credit outlay for the year 1993-94 has been completed and the institutions have already started financing. The credit outlay for the year 1993-94 in the State is as under :

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl No. | Name of the Banks | Agril. and Allied Services | S.S.I. | Services | Total |
|--------|--------------------|----------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Commercial Banks | 98.85 | 34.40 | 45.82 | 179.07 |
| 2. | R.R.Bs. | 35.32 | 3.88 | 7.66 | 46.86 |
| 3. | Co-operative Banks | 116.01 | 15.74 | 21.88 | 153.63 |
| 4. | O.B.F.C. | - | 22.01 | 18.63 | 40.64 |
| 5. | Total | 250.17 | 76.04 | 93.99 | 420.20 |

4.10 The credit outlay for the year 1993-94 has been prepared on realistic basis taking in to account the achievement during 1992-93. Hence, the requirement under Annual Credit Plan 1994-95 may be estimated within Rs.450 crore.

Other sector

4.11 During the year 1992-93 under the Special Food-grain Production Programme in all the districts banks have financed to the tune of Rs.41.01 crore.

Recovery position

4.12 Out of the total demand of Rs. 948.00 crore only Rs.219.00 crore was collected during 1992-93 in respect of all the financial institutions which is only 23%. The details are as follows :

(Rs. in crore)

| Institutions | Total amount of demand | Total amount collected | Percentage of recovery |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Commercial Banks | 424 | 122 | 28.7% |
| Regional Rural Banks | 114 | 46 | 40.35% |
| Co-operatives | 174 | 22 | 12.6% |
| O.S.F.C. | 34 | 27 | 79% |
| | 946 | 217 | 23% |

Programme under Bio Gas

4.13 Out of the total target of 8350 fixed for all the districts of the State during 1992-93, the achievement is 1300 as at end of 31st March 1993.

Schematic lending (NABARD Refinance)

4.14 NABARD's disbursement of refinance assistance in the State under schematic lending was Rs. 3389 lakhs during 1982-83. This has increased to Rs. 6136 lakhs during 1992-93. The bank-wise cumulative disbursement under schematic lending as on 31st March, 1993 and NABARD's projection for the State in the year 1993-94 are indicated below :

Bank-wise refinance target and achievement in 1992-93 of Commercial Banks

| (Rs. in lakh) | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|----------|-------------|---------------------------|
| S/No | Name of the Bank | Target | Achievement | Percentage of Achievement |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Allahabad Bank | 85.00 | 50.95 | 59 |
| 2. | Andhra Bank | 115.00 | 97.82 | 85 |
| 3. | Bank of Baroda | 58.00 | 49.76 | 85 |
| 4. | Bank of India | 160.00 | 218.97 | 136 |
| 5. | Canara Bank | 69.00 | 110.94 | 160 |
| 6. | Central Bank of India | 110.00 | 67.00 | 60 |
| 7. | Indian Bank | 88.00 | 85.65 | 97 |
| 8. | Indian Overseas Bank | 132.00 | 150.05 | 113 |
| 9. | New Bank of India | 13.00 | 6.94 | 53 |
| 10. | Punjab National Bank | 104.00 | 96.25 | 92 |
| 11. | State Bank of India | 1,383.00 | 1,527.52 | 110 |
| 12. | Syndicate Bank | 35.00 | 31.84 | 90 |
| 13. | United Bank of India | 181.00 | 143.51 | 79 |
| 14. | UCo Bank | 387.00 | 336.62 | 86 |
| 15. | Union Bank of India | 54.00 | 49.98 | 92 |
| 16. | Vijaya Bank | 5.00 | 1.24 | 24 |
| 17. | Oriental Bank of Commerce | - | - | - |
| Total | | 2,979.00 | 3,025.04 | 101 |

Bank-wise Refinance Target and achievements of RRBs & Co-operative Banks
(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Bank | Target | Achievement | Percentage of Achievement |
|---------------------|--------------------------|----------|-------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Balasore Gramya Bank | 198.00 | 199.51 | 100 |
| 2. | Baitarani Gramya Bank | 139.00 | 107.22 | 77 |
| 3. | Bolangir Anchalika G.B. | 381.00 | 186.34 | 48 |
| 4. | Cuttack Gramya Bank | 242.00 | 220.00 | 90 |
| 5. | Kalahandi Anchalika G.B. | 25.00 | - | - |
| 6. | Koraput Panchabati G.B. | 254.00 | 268.21 | 105 |
| 7. | Puri Gramya Bank | 102.00 | 113.42 | 111 |
| 8. | Dhenkanal Gramya Bank | 81.00 | 83.74 | 103 |
| 9. | Rushikulya Gramya Bank | 219.00 | 84.09 | 38 |
| Total RRBs | | 1,641.00 | 1,262.53 | 76 |
| 1. | OSCB | 264.00 | 248.21 | 94 |
| 2. | OSCARD Bank | 1,216.00 | 1,601.22 | 131 |
| Total Cooperation : | | 1,480.00 | 1,849.43 | 124 |
| Grand Total : | | 6,100.00 | 6,136.99 | 100.6 |

Refinance target of National Bank for 1993-94.

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl No. | Sector | Target | Achievement |
|---------|-------------------------|--------|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Minor Irrigation | ---- | 2,667 |
| 2. | Energisation | ---- | 209 |
| 3. | Land Development | ---- | 47 |
| 4. | Farm Mechanisation | ---- | 461 |
| 5. | Dry Land Farming | ---- | - |
| 6. | Plantation/Horticulture | ---- | 499 |
| 7. | Diary Development | ---- | 611 |
| 8. | Marine Fisheries | ---- | 386 |
| 9. | Inland Fishries | ---- | 1,055 |
| 10. | Storage & Market Yard | ---- | - |
| 11. | Forestry | ---- | - |
| 12. | Bio-Gas | ---- | 347 |
| 13. | Poultry Farming | ---- | 464 |
| 14. | Sheep, Goat & Piggery | ---- | 24 |
| 15. | Non-Farm Sector | ---- | 2,469 |
| 16. | Others | ---- | 234 |
| Total : | | | 9,473 |

* * *

CHAPTER - 5

MAN POWER AND EMPLOYMENT

5.1 One of the important objective of development planning in our country is to provide employment opportunities. Expansion of employment opportunities will depend upon creation of salaried jobs, wage employment and self-employment both in organised and unorganised sectors. Hence, the following strategies were suggested for the State during 8th Five Year Plan

- i) Self-employment schemes for employment of the educated unemployed be identified and infrastructures provided
- ii) More training programme to improve the skills of educated unemployed in various fields so that they take to self-employment.
- iii) Organisation of programme like SEEUY, TRYSEM and SEPUP to step-up self-employment.
- iv) Incentive in shape of subsidy, managerial assistance, marketing facility etc to be provided to attract entrepreneurs for employment oriented projects
- v) Engagement of unemployed graduate engineers in engineering jobs after giving them on the job training, so that they can be useful to the economy.
- vi) Registering Graduate Engineers as "B" Class Contractors and reservation of atleast 20% of the work in regard to "C" class and below for them.
- vii) Self-employment of Graduate Engineers in their own industry set-up by availing Bank Finance.
- viii) Identification of areas with problem of under-employment where some employment generation schemes can be implemented on emergency basis.
- ix) Employment of Graduate and Diploma Engineers by Contractors as per Yardstick.
- x) Encouragement of Medical Graduates to open Private clinics and Nursing homes.
- xi) Encouraging Agricultural Graduates to open Agro Service Centres.
- xii) Earmarking jobs like those of Stenographers, Primary School Teachers, Telephone Operators, House keepers, Computer Data Entry Operators, Receptionists etc. for women.
- xiii) Encouraging voluntary organisations to utilise surplus rural labour and enrich the rural economy
- xiv) Expand scope and content of IRDP and other poverty alleviation programmes to provide more employment opportunities in the unorganised sectors
- xv) Diversification of cropping pattern with more thrust on cash crops to absorb more of rural unemployed with support for marketing agricultural produce
- xvi) Self-employment in Cottage, Khadi as well as Village Industries along with other incentives and support
- xvii) Encouragement to Sericulture, fruit preservation and Food processing sectors to create more employment with less capital.
- xviii) Provision of wage employment for rural labour in plantation works under social forestry and in commercial plantation like tea, coffee, etc. to be taken up through Departmental and Voluntary Organisations.
- xix) Engagement of rural and urban labour in building and roads programme during slack seasons so that seasonal unemployment can be taken care of.

5.2 According to the live register position of the State Employment Exchange, the number of unemployed persons in search of jobs is shown in the following table:

Table No. - 5.1

Live Register position

(Figures in '000)

| Year | Total appli- cants in the L.R. | Below matric | Educated | | | | Total |
|------|---|-----------------|---|--|--|--------|-------|
| | | | Matric & Under Gradu- ates. | Gene- ral Gradu- ates & P.G. | Techni- cal Gradu- ates & P.G. | Others | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1985 | 721 | 397 | 232 | 87 | 2 | 3 | 324 |
| 1986 | 901 | 459 | 326 | 109 | 2 | 5 | 442 |
| 1987 | 815 | 390 | 318 | 99 | 3 | 4 | 425 |
| 1988 | 771 | 342 | 323 | 97 | 4 | 5 | 429 |
| 1989 | 849 | 364 | 363 | 111 | 5 | 6 | 485 |
| 1990 | 870 | 350 | 387 | 120 | 6 | 7 | 520 |
| 1991 | 900 | 378 | 390 | 118 | 6 | 8 | 522 |
| 1992 | 891 | 342 | 408 | 125 | 6 | 10 | 549 |

5.3 The classification of job seekers shown in the following table would indicate the magnitude of the problem amongst different sections of the society.

Table - 5.2

Live register position as on 31st December

(Figures in '000)

| Catagory | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Educated | 324 | 442 | 425 | 429 | 485 | 520 | 552 | 549 |
| Uneducated | 397 | 459 | 390 | 342 | 364 | 350 | 378 | 342 |
| S.C. (Total) | 66 | 85 | 73 | 81 | 96 | 105 | 109 | 114 |
| S.C. (Educated) | 18 | 27 | 27 | 34 | 39 | 48 | 52 | 55 |
| S.C. (Uneducated) | 48 | 58 | 46 | 47 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 59 |
| S.T. (Total) | 53 | 65 | 62 | 56 | 64 | 68 | 70 | 74 |
| S.T. (Educated) | 12 | 18 | 17 | 19 | 22 | 26 | 27 | 30 |
| S.T. (Uneducated) | 41 | 47 | 45 | 37 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 44 |
| Women (Total) | 58 | 76 | 73 | 72 | 86 | 101 | 114 | 127 |
| Total | 721 | 901 | 815 | 771 | 849 | 870 | 900 | 891 |

Educated Unemployment

5.4 The problem of educated unemployment in Orissa has posed a serious problem during the last few years due to a spurt in the number of educated unemployed and change in the

composition in their category. The tables below clearly depict this

Table No. - 5.3

Live Register position of Non-technical Graduates and Post Graduates as on 31st December.

| Category | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Arts | 43885 | 68797 | 62468 | 58059 | 66188 | 71273 | 66861 | 76418 |
| Science | 12103 | 15493 | 13585 | 14140 | 15137 | 15501 | 15266 | 16039 |
| Com. | 11034 | 11109 | 12491 | 13181 | 14019 | 13912 | 14344 | 13310 |
| Law | 412 | 539 | 499 | 544 | 613 | 623 | 617 | 680 |
| Edu. | 7363 | 8521 | 9342 | 10482 | 12899 | 17316 | 18790 | 18296 |
| Others | 2723 | 4141 | 1133 | 1017 | 1802 | 1698 | 1910 | 2988 |
| Total | 87550 | 108600 | 99518 | 97423 | 10658 | 120323 | 117788 | 126831 |

Table - 5.4

Live register position of Technical Graduates and Post graduates as on 31st December.

| Category | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Engineering | | | | | | | | |
| Techno-logy. | 556 | 948 | 1403 | 1944 | 2537 | 3418 | 3516 | 3846 |
| Agri. Engg. | 17 | 29 | 31 | 20 | 29 | 34 | 44 | 49 |
| Medicine including pharmacy | 705 | 705 | 1053 | 1144 | 1422 | 1403 | 1406 | 1618 |
| Veterinary | 38 | 4 | 52 | 71 | 87 | 133 | 129 | 106 |
| Agriculture | 273 | 238 | 417 | 468 | 453 | 518 | 505 | 580 |
| Total | 1589 | 1934 | 2956 | 3647 | 4528 | 5506 | 5600 | 6199 |

5.5 The information regarding the number of registrations and the number of vacancies notified to the employment exchange during different years are presented in the table overleaf :

Table No.- 5.5

Registrations made and vacancies notified by the Employment Exchanges during different years.

| Year | No. of Registrations made. | No. of vacancies notified. | Percentage of col.3 to col.2. |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1985 | 2,39,067 | 25,626 | 10.72 |
| 1986 | 2,16,927 | 23,248 | 10.72 |
| 1987 | 2,01,729 | 20,518 | 10.17 |
| 1988 | 1,77,925 | 21,146 | 11.88 |
| 1989 | 2,25,978 | 23,491 | 10.40 |
| 1990 | 2,36,844 | 20,779 | 8.77 |
| 1991 | 2,03,296 | 15,642 | 7.69 |
| 1992 | 1,86,579 | 12,035 | 6.45 |

Position of Technical Manpower

5.6 The stock of some important categories of technical manpower as on 31st December, 1992 was as follows according to the Live Register position.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| a) Graduate Engineers of different disciplines | - 3863 |
| b) Engineering Diploma holders (The L.R. position of non-engineering technical personnel as on 31st December, 1992 as follows.) | - 7833 |
| c) Allopathic doctors | - 477 |
| d) Ayurvedic doctors | - 505 |
| e) Homoeopathic doctors | - 497 |
| f) B. pharmacy | - 73 |
| Total : | 1552 |

As decided by Government, Planning and Co-ordination Department took up empanelment of unemployed Graduate Engineers in different disciplines for appointing them as Stipendary Engineers. The detailed position of all the applicants, number of candidates empanelled and number of candidates sponsored to different Departments for providing employment shows that out of 4982 empanelled 300 are reserved categories and out of them 1861 candidates including 240 reserved categories have been sponsored for employment.

Employment

5.7 Massive wage employment opportunities have been created for rural areas through JRY which was launched since 28th April, 1989 after combining the then ongoing programme of NREP and RIEGP. During 1992-93, 326.39 lakh mandays of employment was generated in the scheme. Substantial step up has been envisaged for the year 1993-94 with a target to generate 552.00 lakh mandays of employment. This trend will be kept up in 1994-95 also.

Self Employment

5.8 Self employment programme for educated unemployed youth (SEEUY) is another programme to tackle the problem of educated unemployed. Under this programme, 1392 educated unemployed persons have been assisted for self-employment during 1992-93. Under TRYSEM programme, 15,595 youths have been trained and of them, 7,141 have been self-employed during 1992-93. Under IRDP 93,226 beneficiaries have been covered during 1992-93. During the year 1993-94, it has been targetted to cover 1,65,479 beneficiaries under I.R.D.P. The educated unemployed youths are also provided with necessary schemes through different programmes for enterpreneurial development with Bank assistance. Incentives in the shape of subsidy, managerial assistance, marketing facilities etc. are the requisites for attracting educated unemployed youth to take-up self-employment schemes which were introduced towards the later part of the 7th Five Year Plan. During the period 1988-89, the State Government launched a State Technology Mission for providing large scale employment to educated unemployed. During this period, 35 schemes were identified to provide employment to 1.66 lakh persons. But due to delayed start of the schemes, employment opportunities for about 65 thousand persons only could be generated through all these schemes by the end of 1989-90. Under the SEPUP (Self-employment programme for the urban poor) nearly 29,613 urban poor beneficiaries have been covered by December,1991.

5.9 Special efforts have also been taken to identify the sectors for creation of self-employment opportunities for the unemployed youths. The target for creation of self-employment opportunities for the balance period of 8th Five Year Plan has been fixed at 6,33,867 of which 1,44,653 has been fixed for the year 1994-95. In order to monitor all the activities in connection with creation of self-employment opportunities, two committees, one at State level and the other at District level have been constituted.

5.10 The State Government attach high priority to employment of S.C., S.T. and women candidates and other disadvantaged sections of the society. A women development corporation has been established under the Department of Panchayati Raj and Tribal Welfare which has identified some schemes for providing self-employment to women.

Employment in the Organised sectors.

5.11 The capacity of the public sector to provide employment to the educated unemployed is limited. The following table illustrates the employment position in the public sector in Orissa.

Table No- 5.6

Employment in Public sector in Orissa

| Sl. No. | Year | Central Govt. | State Govt. | Quasi Govt. | Local Bodies | Total |
|---------|------|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | 1985 | 57 | 339 | 151 | 17 | 564 |
| 2. | 1986 | 64 | 345 | 167 | 18 | 594 |
| 3. | 1987 | 64 | 349 | 177 | 18 | 608 |
| 4. | 1988 | 68 | 360 | 179 | 18 | 625 |
| 5. | 1989 | 70 | 361 | 181 | 18 | 630 |
| 6. | 1990 | 73 | 382 | 188 | 18 | 661 |

5.12 The total number of employees in the public sector which was 5.64 lakhs at the end of 1985 has gone upto 6.61 lakhs at the end of December,1990. The scope of employment in the private sector is also limited as there are no major industries and other ventures in the State. The total number of persons employed in the organised sector has increased to 7.70 lakhs in December,1990 from 6.66 lakhs in December,1985 as may be seen in the table below :

Table No. - 5.7

Yearwise total Employee in the Organised sector

| Year | Public Sector (in '000) | | Private Sector (in '000) | | Total Empl- oyees (in'000) | Women Empl- oyees (in'000) | % of Women Employees to total Employees. |
|------|----------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| | Total | Women | Total | Women | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1985 | 564 | 37 | 102 | 12 | 666 | 49 | 7.36 |
| 1986 | 594 | 39 | 98 | 11 | 692 | 50 | 7.22 |
| 1987 | 608 | 42 | 99 | 11 | 707 | 53 | 7.50 |
| 1988 | 625 | 46 | 105 | 12 | 730 | 58 | 7.94 |
| 1989 | 630 | 48 | 104 | 12 | 734 | 60 | 8.17 |
| 1990 | 661 | 54 | 109 | 13 | 770 | 67 | 8.70 |

It would be observed from the above table that the women employees constituted neraly 9 per cent of the total.

Planning for Women Employment

5.13 The basic approach in the 8th plan would be to improve the lot of women by raising their status and bringing them into the mainstream of National Development not as more beneficiaries but as contributors and partners with men. It is imperative that adequate employment opportunity and a sound economic base for women have to be provided. There are preferential treatment to women in Education Department for teaching jobs only. The trend of women employment is encouraging through not to the desired extent in the public sector than in the private sector. This is revealed from the data furnished in the table No.5.7.

Employment in Industries

5.14 According to the Annual Survey of Industries, 1986-87 conducted by C.S.O., the State had 1,383 factories providing employment to 1,45,165 persons. In 1989-90, 3,571 persons were employed in large and medium industries. During the 7th Plan period employment potential was created for 12,027 persons in these industries. In small scale industries 83,195 persons were employed during the 7th plan of which 14,049 persons were employed only during 1989-90. In small scale industries 15,278 persons were employed during 1991-92 and 13,048 persons during the year 1992-93. The number of artisans assisted under small scale sector in 1991-92 were 1,19,788 and 9,480 artisans up to September,1992 during 1992-93 .

* * *

CHAPTER-6

20-POINT PROGRAMME

6.1 The new 20-Point Programme has great significance for Orissa in view of the heavy concentration of people below the poverty line in the State. The 20-Point Programme 1986 forms an integral part of the Plan Programmes of the State Government with the objective of eradicating poverty, raising productivity, reducing income inequalities, removing social and economic disparities as well as to improve the quality of life. This programme also covers the special schemes for ensuring equality for women and justice to S.C. and S.T. Many of the items of the programme significantly benefit these two vulnerable groups in our society. This programme constitutes the core sector of Plans as it embodies all the poverty alleviation programmes. Adequate funds are being allocated in the Budget every year for different schemes under this programme and the administrative Machinery has been streamlined for accelerating the pace of development in various sectors.

6.2 For effective implementation of the programme, Government of India have issued specific guidelines from time to time. In order to have a very close appreciation of the implementation of the programme in the field and to ascertain the constraints and bottlenecks in the operation of such programmes elaborate monitoring arrangements have been made. The following monitoring committees have been set up at different levels starting from the Blocks to the State level.

- i) State Level Committee for review of implementation of Plan Programmes.
- ii) Committee of officers for review of implementation of Plan Programmes.
- iii) District Level Committee.
- iv) Sub-Divisional Level Committee.
- v) Block level Committee.

6.3 The above committees have both official and non-official members. The programmes are reviewed by these members in different forum. The State Level Committee headed by the Chief Minister is the apex monitoring body for reviewing proper and effective implementation of Plan Programmes.

6.4 Peoples representatives have invariably been associated in various committees in order to enlist their active participation. Consultative Committee on Voluntary Organisations have also been constituted at the State Level and at the District Level where selected voluntary organisations with experience of working in the villages are included as members. Similarly, co-ordination committees of Voluntary Agencies have also been constituted in Block levels. Experience shows that, the participation of voluntary agencies/N.G.Os are very useful in the execution of the various programmes such as poverty alleviation, adult literacy, family welfare and afforestation. By this process close co-ordination is maintained with the grass root level.

6.5 The Ministry of Programme Implementation, Government of India reviews the performances of all selected items of 20-point programme every month. State wise performance score card is compiled by the Ministry of Programme Implementation, Government of India taking into account the achievements under 19 ranking items. During the year 1991-92 Orissa secured 11th position in the country as per the ranking made by the Ministry of Programme Implementation, Government of India where as the State was ranked 12th in the country during the year 1992-93.

6.6 Similarly, in order to accelerate the performance at the field level, district wise assessment of performance under selected items of 20 Point Programme is also made yearly at the State level following the same assessment criteria adopted by Government of India. The performance of the districts are communicated to the concerned collectors in the form of a score card.

6.7 A statement showing the Annual target for 1993-94, the cumulative achievement till November, 1993 and percentage of achievement against annual targets under selected items of 20- Point Programme is presented in the following Annexure.

Annexure

Target and Achievement during 1993-94.

| Point | Item | Unit | Target for 93-94. | Achievement till Nov.' 93. | Percentage of achievement. |
|--------|--|---|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| I. (A) | Integrated Rural Development Programme. | No. of families benefitted. | 165479 | 41696 | 25.20 |
| I. (B) | Yawahar Rojagar Yojana. | '000 Mandays | 55771 | 20213 | 36.24 |
| I. (C) | S.S.I. Units set up. | Number | 1692 | 789 | 46.63 |
| 5. (A) | Surplus land distributed | Acres | 2690 | 1619.404 | 60.20 |
| 6. | Bonded Labour Rehabilitated | No. | 26 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 7. (A) | Drinking Water problem villages covered. | No. of villages "N" Category "P" Category Others | 2000 1000 1000 Nil | 1640 387 1253 - | 82.00 38.70 125.30 - |
| 7. (B) | Population Covered. | Lakh No. | 700 | 2.81 | 40.14 |
| | S.C. | -do- | 1.50 | 0.60 | 40.00 |
| | S.T. | -do- | 1.30 | 0.70 | 53.84 |
| 8. (A) | C.H.C. established | No. | Nil | - | - |

(Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---------|--|---------|----------|---------|--------|
| 8. (B) | P.H.C. established | No. | Nil | - | - |
| 8. (C) | Sub-Centres set up. | No. | Nil | - | - |
| 8. (D) | Immunisation | 000 No. | | | |
| | i. D.P.T. | | 892.293 | 413.214 | 46.31 |
| | ii. Polio | | 892.293 | 410.902 | 46.05 |
| | iii. B.C.G. | | 892.293 | 498.014 | 55.81 |
| 9. (A) | Family Planning sterilisation done. | No. | 1,44,000 | 59884 | 41.59 |
| 9. (B) | Equivalence of sterilisation. | | | | |
| | i. I.U.D. | No. | 1,87,000 | 76446 | 40.88 |
| | ii. C.C. | No. | 4,46,000 | 182684 | 40.96 |
| | iii. O.P. | No. | 85,000 | 28113 | 31.07 |
| 9. (C) | I.C.D.S. Block sanctioned (Cumulative) | No. | 218 | 183 | 83.94 |
| 9. (D) | Anganwadi (Cumulative) | No. | 18073 | 19408 | 107.38 |
| II. | Justice to S.C./S.Ts. | No. | | | |
| 11. (A) | Scheduled Castes | No. | | | |
| | i. Total | | 66000 | 20155 | 30.53 |
| | ii. I.R.D.P. | | 40465 | 11643 | 28.77 |
| | iii. Non-I.R.D. | | 25535 | 8512 | 33.33 |
| 11. (B) | Scheduled Tribes | No. | | | |
| | i. Total | | 66000 | 47884 | 72.55 |
| | ii. I.R.D.P. | | 52750 | 13498 | 25.59 |
| | iii. Non-I.R.D. | | 13250 | 34386 | 259.52 |
| 14. | Housing for people | | | | |
| 14. (A) | House sites allotted. | No. | 5000 | 5172 | 103.44 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---------|---|----------|----------|--------|--------|
| 14. (B) | Construction assistance. | NO. | 7833 | 9563 | 122.09 |
| 14. (C) | Indira Awas Yojana for i. S.Cs. ii. S.Ts. | NO. | 15700 | 4807 | 30.61 |
| 14. (D) | EWS Houses provided. | No. | 1500 | 990 | 66.00 |
| 14. (E) | LIG Houses provided. | No. | 3000 | 2800 | 93.33 |
| 15. | Slum population to be covered. | No. | 9556 | 6066 | 63.48 |
| 16. | Trees to be planted. | | | | |
| 16. (A) | Farm Forestry seedlings. | Lakh No. | 550 | 389.22 | 70.77 |
| 16. (B) | Coverage of Area. | Hect. | 75000 | 70173 | 93.56 |
| 18. | Fair price shop to be opened. | No. | 150 | 277 | 184.66 |
| 19. | Energy for the villages. | | | | |
| 19. (A) | Villages electrified. | No. | 235 | 26 | 11.06 |
| 19. (B) | Pumpsets energised | No. | 3500 | 511 | 14.60 |
| 19. (C) | Improved Chulas to be installed. | No. | 1,20,000 | 58,437 | 48.70 |
| 19. (D) | Bio-gas plants set up. | No. | 11,000 | 5,981 | 54.37 |

CHAPTER 7

AGRICULTURE

7.1 Agriculture dominates the economic scene of Orissa. Agriculture sector provides productive employment to more than 70 percent of the population and contributes more than 50 percent to the State Domestic Products. The area under cultivation constitutes about 42 percent of the total geographical area of the State. About 70 percent of the arable land in Orissa is rainfed. Most of the Cereals, Pulses and Oilseeds are raised on these lands. The success of crop production in Orissa is largely dependant on monsoon. The South-West monsoon contributes about 79 percent to the annual precipitation. Thus the fate of rainfed agriculture oscillates with the timely onset, quantity, special distribution and withdrawal of the South-West monsoon. With a favourable monsoon during 1991-92 the State recorded a production of 82.73 lakh M.Ts of foodgrains. The beginning of the 8th Plan i.e. 1992-93 experienced a set back in foodgrains output with 70.16 lakh M.Ts due to erratic rainfall behaviour. Under the prevailing weather situation a production of 83.57 lakh M.Ts of foodgrains is anticipated against a target of 88.29 lakh M.Ts during 1993-94.

7.2 Agriculture is a complex, multi-dimensional enterprise encompassing several components of production including agroclimatic conditions, technologies, inputs, land holdings and land tenure system and other biotic and socio-economic considerations. The plan programme in 1994-95 have been formulated keeping these priorities in view with emphasis on (i) location specific crop planning based on the recommendation for each Agro-climatic Zone, (ii) increasing the per-hectare productivity of crops (iii) expansion of area under pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane and fibres, (iv) boosting up of production and productivity of rainfed area through crop substitution, mixed cropping and rain water management, (v) increasing cropping intensity by adoption of suitable cropping patterns in irrigated commands and in rainfed areas by utilisation of residual moisture, (vi) augment action of bio-fertilisers and use of bio-agents in pest management, (vii) development of pest harvest technology and improving marketing of agriculture production, (viii) strengthening the process of technology transfer, and (ix) popularisation of Agril.implements and machinery.

Crop Husbandry

7.3 This scheme covers both food and non-food crops. Since the beginning of the 8th Five Year Plan, the following have been the annual plan outlay.

| Year | Annual Plan Outlay (Rs.in crore) | Foodgrains Production (lakh M.Ts) |
|---------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1992-93 | 16.60 | 70.16 (Provisional) |
| 1993-94 | 17.05 | 83.57 (Anticipated) |

For the annual plan of 1994-95 the total production of foodgrains at 86.00 lakh M.Ts has been fixed with an outlay of Rs.14.20 crore. The financial provisions and programme components of various schemes included under crop husbandry for the year 1994-95 are as under.

Direction And Administration

7.4 This is a staff oriented scheme of the entire department comprising of district, range and headquarters organisation. No expansion of the working force was made during 7th plan. Due to increase in workload as recommended by the Zonal Planning Team (Team No.11,

recommendation No.IV) and creation of new districts in the State, it is felt necessary to provide adequate staff in districts, ranges and headquarters levels for smooth implementation of the production oriented programmes. An amount of Rs.346.22 lakh and Rs.5560.64 lakh has been proposed under the scheme for the annual plan 1994-95 and 8th plan period 1992-97 respectively.

Foodgrain Crops

7.5 Rice is the main foodgrain crop of the State occupying about 63 percent of the total area under foodgrain and contributing 78 percent to total foodgrain output. Production of pulses and oilseeds also deserve priority attention. The Zonal Planning Team have suggested for continuance of Special Rice Production Programme and programme for accelerating the production and productivity of pulses and oilseeds. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme- "Integrated Programme for Rice Development" is being implemented in the State to assist the farmers in adoption of recommended package of practices for increasing productivity and output of rice. For the continuance of the programme an outlay of Rs.1407.55 lakh has been set for 8th plan as State share. Similarly a sum of Rs.50.00 lakh has been provided under State Sector for 1994-95. The level of achievement during 1992-93, 1993-94 and those envisaged for 8th plan and annual plan 1994-95, are as follows.

A=Area in '000 ha.
P=Production in '000 M.Ts.
Y=Yield Rate in Kgs/ha.

| Year | | Rice | Total Cereals | Total Pulses | Total Foodgrains |
|--------------------------|---|------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1992-93 (Prov.) | A | 4443 | 4971 | 2033 | 7004 |
| | P | 5388 | 5940 | 1076 | 7016 |
| | Y | 1213 | 1195 | 529 | 1011 |
| 1993-94 (Anticipated) | A | 4420 | 5008 | 2220 | 7228 |
| | P | 6497 | 7131 | 1226 | 8357 |
| | Y | 1470 | 1425 | 550 | 1156 |
| 1994-95 (Target) | A | 4440 | 5110 | 2230 | 7340 |
| | P | 6700 | 7350 | 1250 | 8600 |
| | Y | 1510 | 1440 | 560 | 1172 |

In order to achieve the production target of 8th Five Year Plan, it is necessary to increase the area under HYV from 65 percent in 1993-94 to 70 percent by the end of the 8th Plan. Similarly, the per hectare consumption of fertiliser shall be boosted up to 40 Kgs against 20.5 Kgs/ha in 1991-92. Similarly break-through in the rate of quality seed replacement is to be made up to 3.5 percent as against 2 percent achievement at the end of 7th plan.

SEEDS

Multiplication and distribution of Seeds

7.6 Quality seed is the basic input for increasing crop production. Seed production programme has been prepared keeping in view the recommendation of the Zonal Planning Team (i) to evolve and multiply seeds of extra-early and early high yielding rice varieties for drought prone areas of undivided Kalahandi, Koraput and Phulbani districts, (ii) developing seed multiplication chains and seed villages replacement of varieties- development of Zonal Seed Policy and National Seed Plan, and (iii) supply of quality seeds particularly paddy and oilseeds through private dealers- privatising seed production under Seed Corporation Laws.

7.7 The Orissa State Seeds Corporation is engaged in quality seed production through registered growers. Certified seeds are also being produced in departmental farms although to the norms of seed certification. The supply of seeds to the farmers is effected through 628 departmental sale centres opened in 314 blocks of the State at reasonable rates (subsidised). In addition to these departmental sale centres, O.S.S.C have opened seed sale centres at selected places of Bhadrak, Cuttack, Puri and Sambalpur districts through private dealers. To ensure sale of quality seeds to the farmers, Seed Certification Laws and seed related laws are being enforced. During 1994-95 and 8th plan period it has been proposed to provide a sum of Rs.142.75 lakh and Rs.1360.65 lakh respectively under seed subsidy. Other schemes envisaged are as follows.

| Scheme | Unit | 8th Plan 1992-97 (provi- sional) | Annual Plan 1994-95 (provisional) |
|---|----------------|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Operation of Seed Testing Laboratory | Rs. in lakh | 78.70 | 12.00 |
| Share capital to O.S.S.C. | -do- | 240.00 | 10.00 |
| Grant to O.S.S.C.A | -do- | 340.00 | 45.00 |

7.8 The supply of quality seeds during 1992-93, 1993-94 and programme for 1994-95 are given below.

| Type of seeds | Eighth plan Target | Unit '000 M.Ts. | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | 1992-93 Achieve- ment. | 1993-94 Target. | Anticipated achievement 1993-94 | Annual plan 1994-95 Target |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Cereals | 6.77 | 6.11 | 5.21 | 4.93 | 5.40 |
| Pulses | 0.27 | 0.53 | 0.21 | 0.26 | 0.28 |
| Oilseeds | 2.19 | 3.36 | 1.68 | 1.67 | 1.70 |
| Jute and Mesta | 0.06 | 0.09 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.04 |
| Cotton | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| Total | 9.32 | 10.12 | 7.17 | 6.91 | 7.44 |

Agricultural Farms

7.9 There are 69 agricultural farms under the department in the State. Keeping in view the requirement of seeds a programme for production of both foundation and certified seeds of different crops has been prepared for each of the farms. For successful implementation of the seed multiplication programme it has been planned to provide funds to meet the cultivation charges of crops, improvement of the existing infrastructure and repair of farm equipments. Accordingly, a sum of Rs.130.00 lakh and Rs.1301.41 lakh have been provided for production of quality seeds during 1994-95 and 8th plan period respectively. Further a sum of Rs.10.00 lakh are being provided for improvement of agricultural farms.

Adoptive Research in Departmental Farms

7.10 13 Adoptive Research Stations have been established in 13 Agricultural districts of the State to conduct trials of local field problems. A sum of Rs.74.99 lakh and Rs.12.00 lakh has been proposed for the 8th plan period and 1994-95 respectively.

MANURES AND FERTILISERS

Production and popularisation of Bio-fertilisers

7.11 The poor fertility status of the inland districts has been observed by the Zonal Planning Team No.7 with suggestion for promotion of bio-fertilisers for fertility improvement. Bio-fertilisers not only enrich soil fertility but also provide sustained supply of nitrogen to rice crop and minimise use of inorganic nitrogenous fertilisers. Accordingly production and use of blue Green Algae and Azella shall be encouraged in addition to compost prepared from water hyacinth and farm wastes and Green Manuring with Dhanicha and other green manuring crops. Therefore, during 1994-95 and 8th Plan period a sum of Rs.29.00 lakh and Rs.165.33 lakh respectively have been proposed. The level of physical achievement during last two years and programme for 1994-95 and 8th plan is as follows.

| Unit: Hectares | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| Item | Achievement 1992-93 | Anticipated Achievement 1993-94 | Contemplated Achievement 1994-95 | 8th Plan end |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Multiplication of B.G.A | 7,824 | 8,000 | 10,000 | 15,000 |
| Azella | 20,553 | 35,000 | 50,000 | 70,000 |

Quality Control of Chemical Fertiliser

7.12 The chemical fertilisers and pesticides are dealt in O.S.C.M.F., O.A.I.C., O.G.F and private entrepreneurs. To ensure sale of fertilisers and pesticides of good quality and standard at appropriate price to farmers, the provision of fertiliser control order 1985, Insecticide Act and Rules are being enforced by the officials at directorate, range and district levels. Besides, qualitative analysis and testing of fertilisers, pesticides and seed samples are also carried out at the State level Quality Control Laboratory and Seed Testing Laboratory. For such enforcement and analysis of samples a sum of Rs.45.00 lakh and Rs. 291.17 lakh have been proposed during 1994-95 and 8th Plan period respectively. The physical achievement made during 1992-93, 1993-94 and programme for 1994-95 and 8th Plan period of fertilisers, pesticides and seeds are as under :

Unit : Numbers

| Item | Samples analysed during | | Samples to be analysed during | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| | 1992-93 | 1993-94 (Provisional) | 1994-95 | 8th plan 1996-97 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Seed Samples | 13,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 13,000 |
| Fert. Samples | 2,459 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 5,000 |
| Pesticide samples. | 859 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,500 |

Soil Testing Laboratory

7.13 Soil testing is a basic requirement for applying correct dose of fertilisers in different soils for different crops. There are 11 Soil Testing Laboratories in the State for analysing soil samples collected by V.A.Ws from the fields of farmers. This is a continuous programme and to be continued during 8th plan period. The 8th plan outlay for the scheme is proposed at Rs.561.83 lakh. During 1993-94, a sum of Rs.81.10 lakh was provided and a sum of Rs.86.00 lakh has been proposed for 1994-95 towards cost of collection and transportation of samples to the laboratory, analysis cost involving cost of chemicals, glass wares, repair and replacement of analysed instruments. The soil samples tested and number of fertiliser recommendations issued during 1992-93, 1993-94 and those contemplated during 1994-95 and 8th Plan are presented below.

| Item | Unit | Samples tested and recommended during | | To be tested and recommended during | |
|---|------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | 1992-93 | 1993-94 (Prov.) | 1994-95 | 8th plan (1992-97) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Soil samples tested and Fertiliser recommendation issued. | Nos | 1,63,503 | 22,500 | 22,500 | 3,30,000 |

Plant Protection

7.14 The change in Agro-eco-system brought about by the adoption of crop intensive and input intensive technologies has resulted in frequent out-break of pests and diseases. Increased and indiscriminate use of pesticides to control the pests caused resistance and resurgence in some, contaminated the soil, air, water besides affecting the crop plants, and products and human and animal health. Hence, Integrated and need based pest management with bio-control agents is an ideal alternative. This approach includes (a) seed treatment, (b) nursery treatment, (c) pest surveillance, (d) establishment and strengthening of Biological Control Laboratories at each Agro climatic Zone for mass cultures of native and exotic parasites and predators and supplying them to farmers, (e) purchase of pesticides for prophylactic and epidemic control (f) repair, maintenance and replacement of p.p. equipments and (g) sale of metal storage bins at subsidised rates. It is proposed to provide Rs.93.00 lakh for intensification of p.p. measures for the year 1994-95.

Commercial Crops

7.15 The Zonal planning Team No.7 have recommended for (a)maximising area under HYV Cotton and raising the area of the said crop under irrigated condition, (b) accelerating improvement in Mesta Production under multiple cropping and (c) dissemination of Sugarcane production technology for improvement of yield and bringing additional suitable area under Sugarcane crop.

Sugarcane Development

7.16 The Sugarcane Development programme , under State sector plan aims at increasing the productivity and production of Sugarcane in the districts where Sugar factories have been established/programmed. The programme envisages multiplication and supply of quality seed canes of high yielding varieties with larger sucrose content and tolerant to pest and disease lay out demonstrations for educating farmers to adopt recommended package of practices and rateen management. During 1992-93 (prov) the area under Sugarcane was 0.52 lakh hectares with production of 39.00 lakh M.Ts (cane). The anticipated coverage during 1993-94 will be 0.65 lakh hectares with production of 50.00 lakh M.Ts of area. For the 8th plan period an outlay of Rs 239.95 lakh is proposed for the programme so as to achieve a production level of 76.5 lakh M.Ts of cane. Similarly a sum of Rs.35.62 lakh has been provided to cover 0.70 lakh hectares with a production target of 0.56 lakh M.Ts of cane during 1994-95.

Jute Development

7.17 Jute in coastal areas and Mesta in inland districts are the major fibre crops of the State. A Central Sector Scheme known as "Special Jute Development Programme" (SJDP) is in operation in the State for improving the productivity and production of quality fibres of Jute and Mesta. This programme envisages supply of quality seeds, conducting black demonstration in farmers field and improving commercial quality of Jute fibres. Besides, the jute development scheme is also being implemented as a State Sector scheme. During the 8th plan period and for the year 1994-95 the following provisions have been made for execution of the above programme.

(Rs. in lakh)

| Scheme | Provision 1994-95 | 8th Plan 1992-97 |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Jute Development (SJDP) (Central Plan) | 14.88 | 94.33 |

Cotton Development

7.18 Cotton cultivation has been intensified in the Western districts of the State particularly in the neighbouring areas of Spinning Mills. This programme aims at expansion of area under Cotton, increasing Cotton productivity by introduction of high yielding varieties and hybrids, adoption of package of practices and need based p.p. measures. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme on " Intensive Cotton Development Programme" (ICDP) is in operation in the undivided Koraput district. The scheme provides assistance to Cotton growers by way of subsidised sale of seeds, p.p. chemicals and equipments, laying out field demonstrations , training and study tour of farmers to Cotton growing States. A sum of Rs.45.91 lakh and Rs.301.43 lakh have been proposed for Cotton Development Programme during 1994-95 and for the 8th plan period respectively.

The achievement under the scheme in 1992-93, 1993-94 and programme for the year 1994-95 and 8th Plan period are presented below.

A—Area in '000 hectare
P—Production in '000
bales.

| Item | Achievement | | Programme for | |
|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| | 1992-93 provi- sional | 1993-94 Anticipa- ted | 1994-95 | 8th Plan 1992-97 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Cotton A | 5 | 5 | 6 | 8 |
| P | 6 | 6 | 8 | 11 |

Sunflower Cultivation

7.19 Recently Sunflower has come on the Oilseed scene of Orissa. During Rabi 1990-91, a massive demonstration programme was taken up mainly in the irrigated commands of Western Orissa. Based on its performance, a State Sector Scheme on "Introduction of Sunflower" was launched during 1991-92 with an allocation of Rs.5.00 lakh for 5000 hectares of demonstration. An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakh has been proposed during 1994-95 and Rs.37.76 lakh for 8th Plan period for Sunflower Development Programme by expansion of area and increasing productivity.

EXTENSION AND TRAINING

Agricultural Information Service

7.20 The Agricultural Information wing of the Directorate of Agriculture provides information support to farmers and field workers through publication and distribution of training materials, arranges broadcasting of package of practices of crops, skill teaching and relevant messages on production technologies through All India Radio and Television media network. This wing organises agricultural exhibitions at district and block level to acquaint and motivate farmers on latest know-how for higher crop production and also participates in National Trade Fairs and Exhibitions. A sum of Rs. 17.00 lakh and Rs.123.79 lakh have been proposed for the year 1994-95 and 8th Plan period respectively to sustain and maintain such valuable contribution of the Agricultural Information Service ensuring purposeful and effective continuity.

Extension Training for VAWs and Rural Women

7.1 A provision of Rs.39.00 lakh has been proposed for 1994-95 and Rs.265.52 lakh during 8th plan period for continuance of training facilities to farm women on crop production packages, post harvest technologies, processing and preservation of food stuffs, fruits and vegetables by Lady Training Officer and Lady Demonstration stationed at range level besides continuance of the inservice training courses in four Gram Sevak Talim Kendras.

Grant to Voluntary Organisation

7.22 The extension support offered by the Voluntary Organisations in popularising farm technologies has become more meaningful in the context of location specific crop planning and decentralised farm development programmes. To extend financial assistance to different voluntary organisations, a sum of Rs.0.50 lakh has been proposed during 1994-95 with an outlay of Rs.6.04 lakh during the 8th plan period.

Agricultural Engineering

7.23 Agricultural Engineering Wing of this Directorate has been engaged in designing, fabrication production and propagation of improved agricultural implements of proven patent. The implements are fabricated in the departmentally run and owned Implement Factory and also in S.I units. Demonstration and sale of those implements to farmers are organised through the network of establishments spread all over the State. The financial outlay to support this organisation are as follows.

Reorganisation of Agril. Engineering Section

7.24 A sum of Rs.483.85 lakh has been proposed for the 8th Plan period under the scheme to defray the establishment cost of the staff and stipend for I.T.I. passed candidates. For 1994-95, a sum of Rs.16.79 lakh has been provided.

Demonstration and supply of Agril. Implements.

7.25 Bullock drawn and manually operated labour saving agril. implements are designed and produced in the Implement Factory. Use of such implements are demonstrated in the farmers field through field level officers. A sum of Rs.111.16 lakh and Rs.170.16 lakh have been provided for continuance of the scheme during 1994-95 and for the 8th Plan period respectively.

Demonstration of Improved Farm Implements

7.26 Under this scheme mobile demonstration are conducted to popularise farm implements for different agricultural operations. A sum of Rs.27.50 lakh has been proposed for 1994-95 and Rs.175.00 lakh in 8th plan to sustain these demonstration programme.

Establishment of Agril. Machinery Training and Evaluation Centres.

7.27 Financial outlay of Rs.7.55 lakh has been made for the 8th plan period under the scheme. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1994-95.

Popularisation of Improved Agril. Implements

7.28 Improved Agricultural Implements are considered as one of the important inputs in agriculture for increasing production, reducing the cost of operations, maximising the efficiency of other costly inputs and generating more income and employment. For popularisation of such implements particularly among small and marginal farmers a sum of Rs.101.50 lakh and Rs.22.00 lakh have been proposed for 1994-95 and 8th plan period respectively.

Establishment and Strengthening of Farmers Agro-Service Centre.

7.29 A sum of Rs.46.00 lakh and Rs.103.00 lakh have been provided in the 8th plan and for annual plan 1994-95 respectively to purchase and hire out tractors and power tillers to the farmers at potential pockets.

Development of Pulses

7.30 The Pulses, next to rice, are important foodgrain crops of Orissa. Total Pulses account for about 30% of the area under foodgrains and contribute 15% of the total food grain production. Following the recommendations of the Zonal Planning Team, expansion of area under pulses has been made by substituting suitable pulse crops in place of rice in unbundled uplands and raising up of pulses during rabi and summer in irrigated commands in addition to inclusion of pulses in inter-cropping, sequence cropping and mixed cropping programmes.

Connected efforts have also been made to increase productivity of pulses by supply of quality seeds, rhizobium culture, phosphatic fertilisers, p.p. chemicals and equipments to farmers at subsidised rates.

7.31 The Centrally Sponsored "National Pulse Development Programme" (NPDP) is in operation in nine undivided districts of the State. The physical achievement during 1992-93, 1993-94 and programme for 1994-95 with financial provision for annual plan 1994-95 and 8th Plan period under the programme are as under.

| Crop | Production in '000 M.Ts | | | Financial outlay | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|
| | 1992-93 (Prov.) | 1993-94 (Anticipated) | 1994-95 (Target) | 1992-97 (Target) | 1994-95 | 8th plan 1992-97 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Total Pulses | 1076 | 1226 | 1250 | 1340 | 6.50 | 67.92 |

Development Of Oilseeds

7.32 For inland districts of the State the Zonal Planning Team No 7 have recommended for (a) substituting Paddy with Oilseeds in unbanded uplands, (b) growing Oilseeds under irrigated conditions, (c) expansion of area under Oilseeds by inter-cropping, sequential cropping and relay cropping and (d) continuance of Oilseed Mission. All these recommendations have been taken care of while formulating the 8th Five Year Plan for development of Oilseed crops.

Multiplication and distribution of Oilseeds

7.33 Groundnut, Sesamum, Mustard and Niger are the major Oilseed crops of the State with 94% of the area under total oilseeds and contributing 96% to the total oilseed production. Sunflower cultivation has been started in a big way in the district of Western Orissa. The strategy here is to increase the production and productivity of individual oilseed crops either as monocrop or under mixed cropping system. Emphasis is laid on production of foundation and certified seeds, supply of input kits, subsidised sale of seeds, p.p. chemicals, p.p. equipments and farm implements and supply of rhizobium culture at nominal cost to assist the farmers for increasing oilseed production. A special centrally sponsored scheme called "Oilseed Production Programme" (OPP) is operating in the State. By the end of 7th Plan the coverage under oilseeds was 11.27 lakh hec. with a production of 8.66 lakh M.Ts. It is contemplated to achieve a coverage of 12.26 lakh hectares (revised) with a production of 10.22 lakh M.Ts under total oilseeds during 1993-94. The target for 1994-95 has been fixed at 12.40 lakh hectares under area and 10.80 lakh M.Ts of production of all Oilseed crops. To support various components for increasing Oilseed production and productivity a sum of Rs 680.32 lakh and Rs 62.37 lakh have been proposed in the 8th Plan for Annual Plan 1994-95 respectively.

Others

7.34 The Agencies, like Orissa State Seeds Corporation, Orissa State Seed Certification Agency, Orissa State Co-operative Marketing Federation, Orissa Agro-Industries Corporation and Orissa State Co-operative Oilseed Growers' Federation have significantly contributed in supply of agricultural inputs to the farmers. To sustain and strengthen their activities financial assistance in the shape of grants and share capital is provided to them. For this a sum of Rs.315.00 lakh has been provided during the 8th Plan period. Out of which Rs.240.00 lakh for Orissa Agro-Industries Corporation and Rs.75.00 lakh for Orissa State Co-operative Oilseed Growers Federation. A sum of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed for O.A.I.C. as share capital during the year 1994-95.

DANIDA

7.35 DANIDA assisted project "Training and Extension for Women in Agriculture" (TEWA) is in operation in our State since 1988-89. The main objective of the project is to increase agricultural productivity and minimising storage loss, backyard plantation through training and extension activities with farm women in four project districts viz- Puri, Ganjam, Dhenkanal and Bolangir. The project was scheduled to close on 30.9.1992, and later Danish Govt. have agreed to extend the project upto 30.6.1994 at a total cost of Rs.322.03 lakh. By the end of September, 1993, a sum of Rs.255.30 lakh has been spent (1993-94-Rs.24.10 out of Budget provision of Rs.77.55) and reimbursement claims for Rs.246.21 lakh has been filed.

7.36 Government of India in Ministry of Agriculture have been moved in Agril. Department letter No.33893 dated 2.11.93 with a proposal for extension of the project to Phase-II from 1.7.94 to 31.3.2001 at a total cost of Rs.10.50 crore. The project is being appraised by Danish Govt. during 17.11.93 to 1.12.93. For the Financial year 1994-95, a sum of Rs.78.00 lakh has been provided.

Self-employment programme

7.37 Agriculture Department have formulated a scheme to provide self-employment to educated unemployed by encouraging them to set up (a) seed farm, (b) Nursery for production of planting materials by allotting them land of one acre each from leasable area in each Gram Panchayats. The lease will be available for a period of 20 years which is renewable subject to satisfactory utilisation of the land for the scheme for which it was given. Benefit of lease under the scheme will be restricted to persons who are at least Matriculates and have registered their names in the Employment Exchange to seek jobs. No premium will be charged for lease of land given to persons belonging to landless families. On identification of land, Soil Conservation Department will take up land shaping and levelling of the area. Each beneficiary given land under the scheme will be provided with seeds or planting materials as the case may be. He will get some essential tools required by him free of cost. The Agriculture Department will also provide certification of seeds and planting materials, and buy back the seed. A provision of Rs.10 lakh is made to provide seeds and agricultural tools and equipments to the beneficiaries at a cost of Rs.650/- per beneficiary.

Grant to Orissa State Cooperative Oil Seeds Growers' Federation for providing infrastructure assistants to Western Orissa Oil Seeds Union for establishment of an Oil Processing Plant

7.38 A provision of Rs.12.30 lakh has been made to meet the cost of purchase of private land and drawal of electric line etc. for Western Orissa Oil Seeds Union to set up an oil processing plant.

State share for construction of de-humidified Godown of Orissa State Cooperative Oil Seeds Growers Federation

7.39 An amount of Rs.52.00 lakh is provided to meet the additional cost of expenditure for construction of de-humidified Godown to be set up by Orissa State Cooperative Oil Seeds Growers Federation. Technology Mission will provide 75 percent of the expenditure as grant on that basis the State Government provides 25 percent as its share. A provision of Rs.13 lakh is made to provide this amount as grant to the Federation to attract Rs.39 lakh from Technology Mission for construction of dehumidified Godown.

Central Sector

7.40 While the Central Sector Schemes are fully funded by Government of India, State Government's share is provided for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Schemes and the amount of State and Central share under each scheme for 1994-95 and 1992-97 are as follows :

Central Sector Scheme (100% assistance by Govt. of India)

(Rs. in lakh)

| | 1994-95 | 1992-97 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Rice Minikits | 40.00 | 274.17 |
| 2. Intensive cultivation of Maize in tribal area | 3.00 | 13.74 |
| 3. Demon. of Maize & Millets | 5.00 | 24.17 |
| 4. Spl. Jute Dist. Programme | 40.00 | 349.33 |
| 5. Wheat Minikit | 4.00 | 18.12 |
| 6. Expansion of Area under Summer Mung/Arhar under S.F.P.P. | - | 135.95 |
| 7. S.F.P.P.Plant Protection umbrella under Gram & Arhar | - | 81.57 |
| 8. S.F.P.P.Maize & Millets Raqi | 15.00 | 90.63 |
| Total (Central Plan Scheme) : | 107.00 | 987.68 |

Centrally Sponsored Scheme (only Govt. of India share)

(Rs. in lakh)

| | | |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Oil Seed Production Programme | 180.00 | 2095.18 |
| 2. Integrated Programme for Rice Development | 150.00 | 4222.65 |
| 3. National Pulse Development Programme | 15.00 | 200.08 |
| 4. I.C.D.P. | 6.00 | 11.00 |
| 5. Swarming Catter Pillar | - | - |
| 6. Eradication of B.H.P. | - | 30.00 |
| 7. Integrated Pest Management | - | 110.00 |
| 8. Greenleaf Hopper transmission to cause Tungro virous disease | - | 75.00 |
| 9. Fstt. of Agril. Machinery Trg. and Evaluation Centre | 3.00 | 15.10 |
| 10. Fstt. & strengthening of Farmers Agro Service Centre | 3.00 | 46.00 |
| 11. Popularisation of Improved Agril. Implements | 1.50 | 22.00 |
| 12. Construction of dehumidified godown of Orissa State Coop. Oil Seeds Growers Federation | 26.00 | - |
| Total (Centrally Sponsored Schemes) | 384.50 | 6827.01 |

Agriculture Research and Education

7.41 The Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology was established in the year 1962 and its mandate is to impart education, carryout research and extension activities in the field of agriculture and allied disciplines and to disseminate the research findings among the farmers and extension workers of the State over the years. Education and Research activities have been expanded by opening of P.G. Departments in Acquaculture, Microbiology and establishment of Regional Research Stations throughout the State of Orissa in different Agro-climatic Zones. Recently nine regional centres and sub-centres have been included in O.U.A.T. State Plan with effect from 16.9.93 after completion of 5 years continuance with

the full assistance from I.C.A.R. under N.A.R.P Phase Schemes. The new research findings methods and use of improved implements, intensive cultivations are given to the Farmers and Extension workers of Orissa through field demonstration, on farm trials, farmers training programme, distance Education Programme and by distribution of printed materials etc. The Budget proposal for the year 1994-95 in respect of this University has been proposed Rs.676.00 lakh against the Plan ceiling of Rs 496.00 lakh. The requirement is higher due to inclusion of nine N.A.R.P. Phase-II Centres for full operation under State-Plan with effect from 16.9.93, creation of U.G.Department of Extension and Masters programme in the Home Science College and continuance of Kewda Scheme during 1994-95. Besides this about Rs.100.00 lakh is required for development of infrastructures and maintenance, repair and restoration of existing buildings at the head quarters and outside Regional Research Stations in absence of which the condition is deteriorated day by day due to stagnation of these works. But as per the guideline the proposal for 1994-95 has been proposed at Rs.496.00 lakh against our actual requirement of Rs.676.00 lakh. Out of the grant-in-aid of Rs.496.00 lakh, a sum of Rs.20.00 lakh is provided for establishment of the Agriculture College at Similiguda during the year 1994-95

**Agro-climatic Zonal Planning Area Development Pilot Project
In Puri Sadar Block (Agro-climatic Zone No.7)**

7.42 The Project on Agro-Climatic Zonal Planning, Area Development Pilot Project in Puri Sadar Block for the period from 1993-97 has been approved in Principle Vide the Planning Commission, Govt. of India and Rs.1.50 crore is earmarked for the purpose for development in 11 G.Ps. of Puri Sadar Block. During the year 1994-95, an amount of Rs.10 lakh towards State share is provided for reclamation of degraded waste land. The Planning Commission Govt. of India will provide 150.00 lakh for implementation of this scheme during the remaining years of the 8th Plan.

| C. S. Pla | 1994-95 (Rs. in lakh) |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. Integrated study through space application for sustainable Development. | 19.25 |
| 2. Agroclimatic zonal planning in Puri Sadar Block. | 70.00 |
| Total : | 89.25 |

HORTICULTURE

Headquarters Organisation

7.43 This is a staff oriented scheme which covers establishment and contingencies for office management. The staff borne under this scheme will be deployed for implementation and monitoring of Horticulture Development Programme for the State. The proposed outlay for 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.237.50 lakh and that of 1994-95 is Rs.26.55 lakh. There is provision for creation of one post of Joint Director of Horticulture (Quality Planting Materials), one Joint Director of Horticulture for Development of Potato and Vegetable, one post of Joint Director of Horticulture to look after planning, evaluation and extension of various Horticulture programmes in the field, one Executive Engineer (Agril.) to look after the works programme, case and maintenance of vehicles and farm machinaries, one Establishment Officer, two Section Officers and other supporting staffs. In addition to this, one Deputy Director of Horticulture (Coconut), one Deputy Director of Horticulture (Mango), one Deputy Director of Horticulture (Banana) and one Deputy Director of Horticulture (Vegetable & Potato) along with supporting staff are to be created during 8th Plan Period Besides the above, establishment of one Computer Cell to facilitate different official works of the Directorate has also been included with supporting staff.

District Establishment

7.44 This is a staff oriented scheme which covers establishment charges and contingencies for management of District offices. The proposed outlay for 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.1755.39 lakh and that of Rs.228.22 lakh for 1994-95. The staff borne under this scheme are deployed for supervision and execution of different Horticulture Programmes in the field. Presently there are 13 sanctioned Deputy Director of Horticulture posts for the 13 districts of the State. There is proposal for creation of Deputy Director of Horticulture post for the districts newly created. To strengthen the Horticulture personnel at field level for extension work it is proposed to have atleast one Gardener/Grafter at Gram Panchayat level; One Horticulture Overseer/Field Technician at Block level with one junior Horticulture officer at each block headquarters.

Fruit Development

7.45 At present the area under different Fruit Crops in the State is estimated around 2 lakh hecets. Out of this, Mango alone accounts for 55068 Ha, followed by Coconut of 38352 Ha, and the remaining area by other fruit crops. The achievement up to the 7th Plan period is as follows.

Physical Achievement upto 7th Plan

| Sl. No. | Name of the Crops | Achievement upto 7th Plan (in Ha.) |
|---------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Mango | 48176 |
| 2. | Banana | 22250 |
| 3. | Citrus | 10541 |
| 4. | Papaya | 9517 |
| 5. | Pineapple | 316 |
| 6. | Coconut | 32606 |
| 7. | Others | 27045 |
| Total : | | 150451 |

7.46 In spite of sizeable area under Mango Plantation, so far we have not been able to earn foreign exchange by exporting Mango and processed Mango to other countries. This is basically due to the fact that so far we have not launched any special programme for Development of Commercial varieties of Mango and other fruit crops which are in demand in Foreign Countries. The strategy in the 8th Plan is to rejuvenate the old plantations and to launch special package programme for promotion of recommended commercial varieties of Mango which have export quality and can also be processed. As a matter of fact, one of the basic objectives is to set up a chain of fruit and vegetable processing units in the State in selected places and to take concentrated efforts to grow fruit and vegetable around these places to feed the processing units. Special emphasis will be given for promotion of commercial varieties of Mango, Banana, Citrus and Pineapple in compact patches. Accordingly during the current year 1993-94 it has been programmed to take up compact area plantation under Mango-1000 Ha., Banana-1600 Ha., Citrus 310 Ha, Ber-100 Ha., Litchi-175 Ha, Pampogranate 100 Hecets, Papaya Demonstration-1500 nos., (each will be 0.40 hecets). The physical programme for promotion of fruit crops during the 8th Plan period as follows.

Programme for Fruit, plantation during 8th Plan

| Sl. No. | Name of the crops | Proposed area to be covered during 8th plan (in Ha.) |
|---------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Mango | 16700 |
| 2. | Coconut | 10500 |
| 3. | Banana | 18250 |
| 4. | Citrus | 56000 |
| 5. | Pineapple | 1000 |
| 6. | Papaya | 5600 |
| 7. | Guava | 4550 |
| 8. | Sapota | 1050 |
| 9. | Litchi | 1050 |
| 10. | Ber | 1050 |
| 11. | Others | 8150 |
| Total: | | 73500 |

These programmes will also provide employment opportunities to the weaker sections of the society particularly SC/ST persons and landless Agricultural labourers by way of generation of around 60 lakh mandays. Besides, potential pockets suitable for grape cultivation have been identified. During 1972-75, Centres on grape trial were functioning in the State. During 8th Plan period, it is proposed to revive new centres in selected areas for grape cultivation. The proposed outlay is Rs.1219.92 lakh for 8th Five Year Plan. The outlay for 1994-95 is Rs. 191.32 lakh.

Production of Quality planting Materials

7.47 This is an ongoing scheme and is proposed to be retained during the 8th Five Year Plan. Production of genuine planting materials of selected progeny is a pre-requisite for maximising fruit production. This Directorate of Horticulture maintains 724 Ha. of progeny orchards for production of quality grafts and planting materials. New plantations with commercial and high yielding varieties of different fruit crops are being taken up every year in the farms. Out of the present requirement of different planting materials, around 10 lakhs needs to be produced departmentally every year in the Departmental Farms so that the State will produce to meet atleast 10% of the requirements every year. In fact the demand of these planting materials is incrementally increasing every year. The object of this scheme is to maintain these progeny orchards and to produce grafts and other planting materials. The proposed outlay is Rs.465.84 lakh for 8th Five Year Plan. The outlay for 1994-95 is Rs.86.03 lakh

Self-employment programme

7.48 Agriculture Department have formulated a scheme to provide self-employment to educated unemployed by encouraging them to set up (a) seed farm, (b) Nursery for production of planting materials by allowing them land of one acre each from leasable area in each Gram Panchayats. The lease will be available for a period of 20 years which is renewable subject to satisfactory utilisation of the land for the scheme for which it was given. Benefit of lease under the scheme will be restricted to persons who are at least Matriculates and have registered their names in the Employment Exchange to seek jobs. No premium will be charged for lease of land given to persons belonging to landless families. On identification of land, Soil Conservation Department will take up land shaping and levelling of the area. Each beneficiary being given the land under the scheme will be given seeds or planting

materials as the case may be. He will get some essential tools required by him free of cost. Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided to meet the cost of quality planting materials for the beneficiaries.

Development of Potato, Vegetables & Spices

7.49 This is an ongoing scheme and it is proposed to be retained in 8th Five Year Plan. The objective of this scheme is to boost up the production of potato, vegetables and spices by way of both area expansion and enhancing the productivity by adoption of modern technology. Emphasis will be given to increase production of selected varieties of vegetables and spices by launching special package Programmes. There is a proposal to set up a number of fruits and vegetable processing units in the vegetable growing locality of the State.

7.50 There is large potentiality for cultivation of tuber crops like Sweet Potato, Tapioca and Yam in the State. It is programmed to give due importance for large scale coverage under the above crops during 8th Plan period. Similarly, there is large scope for coverage under different spices crops like Onion, Garlic, Zinger, Turmeric and Coriander. Due to want of proper storage for Onion and curing difficulties of Turmeric the area is almost stagnated. It has been programmed to develop storage facilities for Onion in different potential packets and programmed to take up training programmes for cultivators for scientific curing of Turmeric and Chilly so that cultivators will be encouraged to take up cultivation in large areas.

7.51 After introduction of HY vegetable crops like Tomato, Cole crops, Brinjal, it has been observed that demand for HY vegetable cultivation is increased. Accordingly it has been programmed to take up more areas under hybrid vegetable during 8th Plan.

7.52 Demand for mushroom throughout the State has been increased now a days. It is now required to meet the requirement of spawn as per demand of the cultivators throughout the year. It is programmed to revive the production programme of spawn during coming years. It may require to develop one unit for preparation of dehydrated mushroom during 8th plan period.

7.53 The present level of production of potato is not sufficient to meet the requirement of the State. Therefore, it is proposed to increase the level of production of 4.00 lakh Tones annually by end of 8th Plan period by area expansion in compact patches through a Special programme subject to availability of funds. Besides, emphasis will be given for maximising production of export oriented spices, crops like Garlic, Ginger and Onion etc.

7.54 It has also been decided to take up seed potato production, vegetable seed production in more areas in Departmental farms to meet the demand of seeds of the State.

7.55 The proposed outlay for 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.332.76 lakh and the proposed provision for 1994-95 is Rs 92.53 lakh.

Management of Sale Centre

7.56 Supply of Quality Planting Materials and Vegetable seeds having high yielding potency to the farmers are basic prerequisites to boost up Horticultural production. As a matter of fact, presently this Directorate is maintaining 165 nos. of sale outlets through which Seeds and Quality Planting Materials are being supplied to the farmers. The objective is to expand this network so as to cover all the Block Headquarters of the State by end of 8th Plan Period. Accordingly, during the 8th Plan period provision has been made to create new 10 nos. of Transit Nurseries and 4 nos. of Sale Centres both under Plan. The steps will be taken to augment the plan ceiling subsequently. The proposed outlay is Rs.120.15 lakh for 8th Plan and the proposed provision for 1994-95 is Rs.13.28 lakh.

Fruits & Vegetable processing and Post Harvest Management

7.57 This scheme is an ongoing scheme and proposed to be retained during 8th Five Year Plan. The objective of the scheme is to process fruits and vegetables by utilising the market surplus, promote establishment of new processing units in the locality having surplus production and establishment of growers' co-operative marketing societies for marketing the surplus fruits and vegetables. Besides, it is proposed to improve the existing Departmental processing units. Further, the existing 23 nos. of Community Canning Centres will be maintained to accommodate atleast one C.C. Centre in each Revenue District. Provision has been made to create another C.C. Centre during the 8th Plan period. The proposed outlay for 8th Plan period is Rs.86.07 lakh and Rs.16.33 lakh is proposed for 1994-95. It is estimated that the scheme would generate employment opportunity to the tune of 20,000 mandays during 8th Plan period.

Training & Horticultural Information Services

7.58 This is an ongoing scheme and is proposed to be retained during 8th Plan period. The objective of the scheme is to provide institutional pre-service and inservice training to the para-technical field staff of the Department. Besides, crop oriented and field based farmers training will be organised to facilitate transfer of improved technology to the farmers in Horticultural crops. This efforts will be further supplemented through exhibitions, seminars, audio visual aids and distribution of printing materials to the farmers. The proposed outlay for 8th plan period is Rs 50.80 lakh and in 1994-95 is Rs.6.92 lakh.

State Botanical Garden

7.59 This is an ongoing programme. This Horticulture Directorate maintains the State Botanical Garden to collect, maintain and preserve the flora and fauna of the State. The Scheme has been retained during 8th Plan period with an outlay of Rs.65.15 lakh and the proposed outlay for 1994-95 is Rs.13.96 lakh.

Development of Floriculture and Aromatic plants

7.60 This scheme is being implemented since 1989-90. The scheme envisages to encourage the commercial cultivation of flowers around the important cities by supplying planting materials of commercial varieties and organising Field Training and Demonstrations. The proposed out lay for 8th Plan period is Rs.32.92 lakh and in 1994-95 is Rs. 13.74 lakh.

7.61 Betelvine is one of the most profitable crops of the cultivators of the State. The area is mostly located in coastal districts of the State. Almost every damage to this crop occurs due to cyclonic weather. Besides, a major problem is foot and stem rot disease for which a large portion of the production is damaged. It is therefore, programmed to take up suitable plant protection measures during 8th plan period.

Establishment of Oil Palm Nursery for area expansion Programme (Centrally Sponsored Scheme 75 : 25)

7.62 The Oil palm *Elaeis guineensis* is a native of West Africa. It is the highest yielder of edible oil compared to any other oil seed crop so far exists in the world. Although India is the largest oil producing country with the increase in population and improvement in the living standards of the people the present production does not meet the demand of edible oil and as a result India is importing edible oil worth of Rs 1,500 crore per annum which ultimately leads to drainage of foreign exchange.

7.63 Oil palm cultivation in the State initiated by the Govt. for a thorough study of a working group constituted by Govt. of India under the Chairmanship of Dr. K.L.Chandha, Commissioner Agriculture Deptt., Govt. of India. The group have identified nearly 5000-10,000 Ha. area in the State suitable for the said cultivation in the different agro-climatic zones.

The oil palm at its maturity at the age of 4 1/2 years after planting yields nearly 20 - 25 Mts. of F.F.B. (Fresh Fruit Bunches) which ultimately yields 3.5 MTs. of crude palm oil worth of Rs.56,000/- Rs.60,000/-. It is estimated by the experts that one hectare of oil palm plantation can give a return of Rs.40,000/- per annum with better management which is very much remunerative and for this the crop is called as "Super Cash Crop". The proposed outlay during 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.113.22 lakh and Rs.1.52 lakh has been proposed for the year 1994-95 towards State share.

Production & Distribution of TXD Hybrid Coconut Seedlings (Centrally Sponsored Scheme 50 : 50 basis)

7.64 This is an ongoing scheme sponsored by Coconut Development Board and proposed to be retained during 8th Five Year Plan period. The objective of the scheme is to produce Hybrid Coconut seedlings to meet the requirement of the farmers in the State. The proposed outlay of the scheme during 8th Plan Period is Rs.33.14 lakh as the State share component and Rs.5.50 lakh for 1994-95.

Integrated control of leaf eating Cater-Pillar in Orissa (Centrally Sponsored Scheme 50 : 50 basis)

7.65 Govt. of India have decided to assist the programme for Integrated control of leaf eating Cater Pillar as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 share basis. The parasites are to be produced to control the leaf eating Cater-Pillar in coconut palms. The proposed outlay during 8th Plan Period is Rs.19.14 lakh being the State share. The respective outlay for State share for 1994-95 is Rs.3.10 lakh.

Agricultural Marketing

7.66 The approved plan outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan under Agricultural Marketing is Rs.187.00 lakh, out of which Rs.55.00 lakh were earmarked for TSP areas and Rs.38.00 lakh for S.C.P. Most of the schemes under this head are staff schemes, except the following schemes :

- a) Subsidy to Regulated Market Committee for purchase of land.
- b) Subsidy to Regulated Market Committee for construction of godowns under National Grid.
- c) Subsidy to Regulated Market Committee for development of Market yards.

During 1992-93, the expenditure was of the order of Rs.23.54 lakh as against the budget provision of Rs.55.00 lakh, out of which Rs.1.54 lakh and Rs.5.38 lakh were spent in TSP and SCP areas respectively. The approved plan outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.55.00 lakh, out of which Rs.9.65 lakh and Rs.8.00 lakh are for TSP and SCP areas respectively. Further the proposed plan outlay for 1994-95 is Rs.35.00 lakh, out of which Rs.7.50 lakh and Rs.9.00 lakh are meant for TSP and SCP respectively.

Storage & Warehousing

7.67 Financial assistance is being provided to the Orissa State Warehousing Corporation towards share capital contribution on a matching basis. The approved plan outlay for the 8th Five-Year Plan under this head is Rs.60.00 lakh. During 1992-93, the entire budget outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh were released. The plan outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.10.00 lakh and the proposed plan outlay for 1994-95 is Rs.10.00 lakh.

Crop (Loan) Insurance Scheme

7.68 This is a central sector scheme, in which contribution in the form of subsidy is made both by the State and the Union Govt. on a matching basis. The approved plan outlay for the 8th Five-Year Plan under this head is Rs.374.00 lakh. During 1992-93, the entire budget amount of Rs.50.00 lakh was spent. The approved plan outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.50.00 lakh and the proposed plan outlay for 1994-95 is Rs.50.00 lakh.

Investment in Agricultural Financial Institution

7.69 The State Government are making budget provision every year for purchase of debenture of Orissa State Cooperative Land Development Bank for land shaping, Land Development, Horticulture, Plantation, Minor Irrigation including dugwell and purchase of Agricultural implements for Agricultural purpose under State Plan.

7.70 State Co-operative Land Development Bank provides medium and long term credit to the agriculturists. Funds for medium term are availed by the Bank by way of refinance from NABARD. For long term investment, however, finance is to be made available to SLDB through floatation of debentures in which a portion is to be met by the State Government.

7.71 The Seventh Plan outlay to meet the State Government support was fixed at Rs.271.00 lakh and out of this a sum of Rs.97.23 lakh was spent during the 7th Plan period. During 8th Plan (1992-97) the plan allocation is fixed at Rs.220 lakh out of which the current year's plan (1993-94) allocation is Rs.30.00 lakh. The proposed plan ceiling for 1994-95 is Rs.10.00 lakh.

Assistance to Small & Marginal Farmers (SFPP)

7.72 The "Special Food Grain Production Programme" has been designed to provide irrigation facility to small and marginal farmers by constructing shallow tubewells/dugwells. The cost is shared on 50:50 basis between the State and the Centre. It is in operation in 179 blocks out of 314 blocks of the State.

7.73 During the 7th Plan period (1985-90) 5,81,930 beneficiaries were covered and provided with irrigation facilities, land development assistance, supply of kits and minikits and plantation inputs. In the above plan period, the expenditure was Rs.2619.98 lakh.

7.74 There were 11872 and 12886 wells constructed in the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively and the expenditure was of the order of Rs.240.62 lakh and Rs.199.80 lakh respectively.

7.75 During the 8th Five year Plan period (1992-97) the State plan outlay is Rs.1280.00 lakh and the target is to construct 32,000 wells in the above period. During the year 1992-93 a total no. of 4835 wells have been constructed for which the expenditure of Rs.218.45 lakh has been incurred. During the year 1993-94 the budget provision is Rs.20.00 lakh. With the funds available with the D.R.D.As., it is targetted to construct 11,117 Nos. of STW/DW during the year 1993-94.

7.76 During the 8th Plan Period from 1992-93 onwards provision under special component plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-plan @ 16.20% and 23% respectively has been proposed.

7.77 Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture have informed that from 1993-94, it will be borne in the State Sector. Accordingly the State Government have decided to continue the Scheme under State Plan in all the 314 blocks from 1994-95 since closure of the scheme would be against the interest of the small and marginal farmers of the State.

7.78 During the year 1994-95, it is proposed to construct atleast 50 wells (Shallow Tube Well/Dug Well etc.) in each block. Thus, the total nos. of wells to be constructed comes to 15,700 (50 x 314) with an average subsidy of Rs.4,000/- per well. The total expenditure proposed for all the 314 blocks of the State is Rs.628.00 lakh (15,700 x Rs.4,000/-) only. Because of Plan constraints, the Provision for 1994-95 is limited to Rs.20.00 lakh.

Quality Control

7.79 Quality Control Wing is at present functioning with two Assistant Directors, one Analyst, and one Stenographer at the State Headquarters. Besides, there are four posts of Assistant Analysts for the field level Quality Control Laboratories. Thus the present staff strength of the Wing is found to be quite inadequate viewed against the need to check the quality of foodgrains procured and the quality of stock issued under the P.D.S. The need to have foodgrains testing Laboratories manned by Assistant Analyst in all the procurement districts is keenly felt. There is provision for creation of one new post of Deputy Director, Quality Control during 1993-94. The post of Assistant Director being at a comparatively low level, the incumbents are not able to have effective co-ordination and liaison with the senior counter parts of the F.C.I. and other organisations. Considering the issue it has been proposed to upgrade one existing post of Assistant Director, Quality Control to the rank of Deputy Director, Quality Control, instead of creating a new post during 1994-95.

7.80 Government have decided that infrastructural facilities should be created for testing petroleum products in view of frequent allegations of adulteration in this regard. Instead of setting up a separate unit, it is proposed to provide the requisite laboratory equipments to the State Forensic Laboratory for undertaking such tests. Accordingly, the Committee recommended for setting up a Petroleum Products Testing Cell in the State Forensic Laboratory, Rasulgarh during 1994-95 with an estimated cost of Rs 1.68 lakh.

7.81 Thus the total estimated expenditure for the continuance of the posts and establishment of Petroleum Products Testing Cell amounts to Rs.4.30 lakh for the year 1994-95.

Market Intelligence

7.82 The Market Intelligence Wing of F & C.S. Department has to discharge its responsibility by studying various economic forces influencing market behaviour and monitoring the availability and price-situation of essential commodities. It monitors the wholesale and retail prices of essential commodities in 76 Centres of the State on daily and weekly basis.

7.83 At present 76 Market Intelligence Inspectors are deployed in the field. Seven posts of Market Intelligence Officer and seven posts of Market Intelligence Supervisor had been created earlier for supervising the work of Market Intelligence Inspectors in the field. During the year 1991-92 two posts of Market Intelligence Officer, two posts of Market Intelligence Supervisor and two posts of Market Intelligence Clerk were created for the districts of Keonjhar and Kalahandi.

7.84 The number of Centres covered at present and the number of supervisory Officers have been found to be inadequate. Considering the growth of consumer awareness and the expansion of trading activities, the Market Intelligence Wing should have at least one Centre for three Blocks, one Centre each for important urban areas and two Centres each for very important urban areas like Cuttack, Rourkela, Bhubaneswar, Berhampur Sambalpur etc. Similarly, there should be one office of Market Intelligence Officer for each of the Revenue districts. It had been proposed during the current financial year to create two units of Market Intelligence Office for Dhenkanal and Bolangir Districts. But considering the overall State resource-constraints and the need in other sectors, it has been decided not to create any additional unit under the Market Intelligence Scheme during 1994-95.

7.85 For existing continuance of the scheme, the expenditure is estimated at Rs.5.65 lakh for 1994-95.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

Establishment of an Agency for Reporting Agricultural Statistics (EARAS)

7.86 This Centrally sponsored Scheme is in operation at 20 percent level since 1981-82 with 50 percent Central Assistance. The Scheme aims at estimating area, yield rate and production of Autumn, Winter and Summer paddy at Block level and 12 other specified crops viz- Wheat, Maize, Ragi, Mung, Biri, Kulthi, Mustard, Groundnut, Til, Jute, Potato and Sugarcane at agricultural district level. Estimation of area, yield rate and production of specified crops for irrigated and unirrigated areas and for high yielding and local varieties of paddy, wheat and maize crops is also envisaged under the Scheme. It also reports crops forecast on Autumn and Winter Paddy and formulates land use statistics at district level.

7.87 The estimates of area, yieldrate and production of 13 programmed crops for Autumn, Winter and Summer season for the year 1992-93 have already been formulated and submitted to Government of India as well as State Government. Since this Scheme is continuing it will continue with a proposed outlay of Rs.240.00 lakh being 50 percent State share during Annual Plan 1994-95.

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CHAPTER-8

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

8.1 The details of different schemes proposed to be continued under State Plan during 1994-95 are indicated as follows :

Soil Conservation Headquarters & District Organisation

8.2 This is a stall scheme. Most of the staff of the Directorate of Soil Conservation and District Organisation are borne under the Scheme. This scheme takes care of planning, execution, supervision and monitoring of the Soil Conservation schemes in the State. It is proposed to continue the Scheme during the 8th Plan period at a cost of Rs.1277.08 lakh with strengthening of the infrastructure both at headquarters and at district level to cope with increased work load. During 1994-95, it has been proposed to continue the scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.248.04 lakh.

Soil Survey Organisation

8.3 Soil and Land-use survey is the pre requisite to assess the problem and to formulate different soil conservation schemes to mitigate the erosion problem in the State. The Soil Survey Organisation in the Soil Conservation Directorate undertake Soil and Land use survey in addition to pre and post irrigation soil survey for the existing irrigation and proposed irrigation projects and to prepare watershed management plans in the State. It has been proposed to continue the scheme during the Eighth plan period with strengthening at an estimated cost of Rs.691.35 lakh. It is proposed to continue the scheme during 1994-95 at an estimated cost of Rs.138.14 lakh. It is proposed to undertake detailed soil survey over 1.80 lakh hectares.

Education and Training (Soil Conservation Training Centre)

8.4 It is a continuing scheme. The object of the scheme is to impart training. The Soil Conservation Training Institute which is located at Koraput, imparts training on Soil Conservation Techniques to the Surveyors/Junior Soil Conservation Assistants. During the 8th Plan Period, it is proposed to continue the scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.23.67 lakh. During 1994-95 to impart training to 120 personnels, it is proposed to continue the scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.4.62 lakh.

Soil Conservation Demonstration Centre

8.5 This is a continuing scheme. To demonstrate to the farmers, particularly to the tribal farmers by way of taking up crop with suitable soil conservation measures in their cultivable land, Soil Conservation Demonstration Centres have been established in different districts of the State. It is proposed to continue the scheme during the Eighth Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs.39.83 lakh and during 1994-95 at an estimated cost of Rs.5.90 lakh. For the purpose, 17 nos. of Soil Conservation Demonstration Centres have been established in the State in different Agro-Climatic Zones.

Watershed Management Programme

8.6 Execution of Soil Conservation works on area saturation basis in the priority watershed has since long been recognised. The policy in the Centre as well as in the State has been new, to take up all development work on watershed basis. This concept of watershed as an unit for all development works has to be implemented in all the districts of the State. It is,

therefore, proposed to intensify the project planning and execution in keeping with the above decision. Comprehensive soil conservation measures like Cashew plantation, miscellaneous plantation, contour bunding, terracing, Stream Bank Erosion Control, Percolation Tank, Gully Control works, Loose boulder structure, Earthen runoff structure and Farm Ponds etc. have been proposed to be undertaken in selected watersheds. It is proposed to implement this scheme at an cost of Rs.1,317.42 lakh during the 8th Plan period and during 1994-95, it is proposed to continue the scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.217.01 lakh. Out of this, a sum of Rs.10.00 lakh has been Earmarked for maintenance of W H S either directly or combinedly with the Fund J.R.Y.

Utilisation of Waste Land by Cashew, Sisal

8.7 The Government waste land (idle) are lying scattered through out the State. There are large chunks of such idle lands which could be profitably utilised for plantation of economic and commercial crops like Cashew, Sisal and Simorouba glauca in compact areas suitable for the respective plantations.

Cashew

8.8 This is a continuing scheme. It is proposed to continue the scheme during the Eighth Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs.91.72 lakh. But during 1994-95 this scheme has been transferred to O.S.C.D.C. Ltd.

Sisal

8.9 Sisal is zerophytic plant which comes up in marginal lands and needs no irrigation for its maintenance. These plants are planted across the slope in double rows. The plantation provides a good coverage on land unsuitable for annual cultivation and effectively check soil erosion. This apart the fibres obtained from this is converted to rope for various uses. We could cut down sisal fibre import by increasing internal production. So it has been proposed to take up sisal plantation in Government waste land in selected suitable areas in Kalahandi, Nuapada, Koraput, Rayagada, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts. It is proposed to implement the scheme at a cost of Rs.195.31 lakh during the 8th Plan period and during 1994-95 a sum of Rs.40.04 lakh has been proposed for the purpose.

Establishment of Cashew Development Corporation

8.10 Cashewnut is a paying crop. It earns foreign exchange besides improving the economic condition of the farmers. Realising the importance of cashewnut in preventing erosion and commercial feasibility, the State Government has established Cashew Development Corporation in the State. For extensive Cashew Plantation Programme through the Corporation, a sum of Rs.25.00 lakh has been provided during the 8th Plan period. During the year 1994-95, it is proposed to provide Rs.3.00 lakh as share capital to the Cashew Corporation.

Indo-Danish Comprehensive Watershed Development Project in Koraput District

8.11 The project will be implemented in 12 blocks of Jeypore and Malkangiri sub-divisions of Koraput and newly created Malkangiri district covering an area of 43,000 hectares. The Blocks, identified areas, are Boriguma, Kudumuluguma, Jeypore, Kotpad, Khairaput, Podia, Malakangiri, Korkunda, Mathili, Boipariguda, Kundra and Kalimela. The project period is 7 years with an estimated cost of Rs.1,324.61 lakh. The plans of operation has been approved by Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA).

8.12 The scheme aims at sustainable exploitation of the natural resources in the Watersheds by the local population. Available manpower resources will be improved by additional training and improved coordination. Responsibility for maintenance of most of the structures and assets created will be given to project beneficiaries. Employment opportunities for men and women among the landless, small and marginal farmers will be created on implementation of the project. The project came into operation from 1992-93. It is proposed to continue the scheme during the 8th Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs.882.98 lakh and Rs.113.42 lakh for the year 1994-95 has been earmarked.

Integrated Watershed Development Project (Plains) in Ganjam and Phulbani Districts (World Bank Aided)

8.13 The integrated Watershed Development (Plains) Project was introduced in the district of Ganjam and Phulbani in the year 1990-91 under World Bank assistance with a total cost of Rs.50.52 crore. The project period is seven years, the first three years constituting the pilot phase and the remaining four years constituting the expansion phase.

8.14 The objective of the project is to increase production and productivity of the land of the watershed by adoption of Cheap replicable technology of Soil & Water Conservation. The departments like Agriculture, Soil conservation, Horticulture, Forestry and Animal husbandry are involved in the integrated Development of the Watershed. Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology will take adaptive research in the watersheds and also impart training.

8.15 The project area comprises of 33 mini watersheds falling in four sub-watersheds, two in Phulbani and two in Ganjam. In the pilot phase 8 mini watersheds will be treated. (Pilot phase 13083 ha. and Expansion phase-84711 ha.). Out of the total out-lay of Rs.50.52 crore, Rs.15.586 crore will be spent during the pilot phase and Rs.34.942 crore during expansion phase.

8.16 The State Government have constituted the following committees at State, District Watershed level.

1. State Watershed Development Committee.
2. Project Watershed Planning and Coordination organisation.
3. District Watershed Development Coordination Committee.
4. Watershed Coordination Committee.

8.17 It is proposed to continue the scheme during the 8th Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs.3,864.06 lakh. But during 1994-95 an amount of Rs.496.58 lakh has been proposed.

Integrated Study Through Space Application for Sustainable Development

8.18 This scheme is a centrally sponsored plan scheme with the financial pattern of 1:2.75 ratio. As per the instructions of Department of Space, Govt. of India, the action plan by use of Satellite Technology for five districts of Orissa are to be prepared during the 8th Plan period starting from 1992-93. The Govt. of Orissa have approved the proposal submitted by the Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre, Bhubaneswar for covering the following blocks on priority basis

1. Hemagiri Block in Sundergarh District
2. Rangeilunda Block in Ganjam District
3. Khajuripada Block in Phulbani District
4. Khaprakhol Block in Bolangir District
5. Sohela Block in Sambalpur District

8.19 During the year 1992-93 an amount of Rs.1.33 lakh as State share has been sanctioned by the Government and the above amount has already been provided to the ORSAC, Bhubaneswar. During the year 1993-94 proposal has already been submitted for Rs.5.67 lakh towards State share. It is also proposed to contribute Rs.7.00 lakh as State share to ORSAC, Bhubaneswar during 1994-95 to continue the work.

CENTRAL PLAN SCHEMES

SOIL CONSERVATION IN INTER STATE RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS

Soil Conservation in Hirakud Catchment

8.20 This is an on-going scheme for the Inter State River Valley Project of Mahanadi Catchment at Hirakud. The Soil Conservation measures are taken up in the catchment of the Hirakud Catchment. Priority watersheds have been demarcated and comprehensive soil conservation measures are being executed on area saturation basis for prevention of siltation of the Hirakud Reservoir. It is proposed to continue the scheme during the Eighth Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs.699.40 lakh and during 1994-95 a sum of Rs.152.76 lakh have been proposed.

Soil Conservation in Machkund/Sileru Catchment

8.21 This is another Inter-State River Valley Project. Soil Conservation works are executed in priority watersheds for prevention of siltation to the reservoirs. Machkund catchment has also mostly been saturated with conservation measures and the work is now extended to the Sileru catchment. It has been proposed to continue this scheme during the Eighth Plan period with investment of Rs.272.18 lakh and during 1994-95, a sum of Rs.54.65 lakh has been proposed.

Soil Conservation in Rengali/Mandira Catchment

8.22 This is another on-going scheme and this is under operation for prevention of silt inflow to reservoir by execution of different soil conservation works in the catchment and in priority watersheds. A sum of Rs.429.45 lakh is proposed to be utilised for soil defence measures during the Eighth Plan period and a sum of Rs.96.17 lakh during 1994-95.

Scheme for Integrated Development of Cashew in India

8.23 The aim and object of the scheme is to protect the Cashew plantation from disease and pest attack by adopting prophylactic plant protection measures with a view to improve the growth of the plantation as well as to increase the per hectare yield and size of the cashewnuts. The schemes, at an estimated cost of Rs.42.35 lakh, will be continued during the Eighth Plan and a sum of Rs.35.213 lakh has been proposed during 1994-95.

National Watershed Development Project in Rainfed Area (NWDPR)

8.24 The main objective of the scheme is to conserve, improve and utilise and the natural resources like land, water, plant, animal and human resources in a harmonious and integrated manner. Basic development of the Watershed includes land stabilisation, improvement of insitumosture conservation and surplus rain water management, as well as introduction of improved production system and alternate land-use as per the land capabilities. The scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.5,047.621 lakh will be continued during the Eighth Plan and a sum of Rs.1,040.56 lakh has been proposed during 1994-95.

Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of Floodprone River, Subarnarekha

8.25 Frequent occurrence of flood is the common feature in the State, shattering the economy of the State. Huge loss of human, animal and other properties is sustained due to floods. For repair and restoration work and to provide relief, heavy expenses is incurred. This also results in regional imbalances in respect of developmental activities. It is, therefore, proposed to take up comprehensive soil and water conservation programme in three catchment of flood prone river Subarnarekha for moderating the flood. An allocation of Rs.977.78 lakh during the Eighth Plan is proposed with 100 percent Central Assistance and a sum of Rs.109.55 lakh has been proposed during 1994-95.

New Soil Conservation Programme in Inter State River Valley Projects

8.26 Soil erosion is taking place at an accelerated rate in the catchment of river-valley projects. Comprehensive soil conservation measures will be initiated in two major river valley projects namely Upper-Kolab and Indravati with 100 percent Central assistance to protect the multi-purpose projects from rapid siltation and to prolong the life of the reservoir. It is proposed to execute soil conservation measures in the catchment areas of Upper-Kolab and Indravati during the 8th Plan period at a total cost of Rs.506.58 lakh and during 1994-95 at a total cost of Rs.104.36 lakh.

New Schemes to be Taken up

8.27 Orissa has about 65.04 lakh hectares of agricultural land out of which 45% land are unbundled uplands. Sizeable portion of such lands have become marginal and unsuitable for annual crops. Large chunks of land which are subjected to serious soil erosion need treatment and could go for economic Plantation crops. Such crops act as insurance against drought and erosion and higher dividends will accrue to cultivators from such land. Crops like cashew (Graft of high yielding varieties), sisal, sabai, bamboo, casuarina, simorouba, pepper etc. can be taken up in marginal land.

8.28 Control of erosion, moisture conservation and production of crops on sustained basis can be achieved by developing uplands by following vegetative low cost replicable conservation measures like Vegetative bunding, Agro-Forestry, Strip cropping etc.

8.29 The water logged lands can be converted into water bodies and land mass for twin purposes of pisciculture and high value crops and improving the micro drainage system. Similar treatments can be taken up in swampy and saline lands. The soil fertility can be improved by amelioration of acid soils through application of lime sludge available free of cost from the existing paper mills.

8.30 Keeping the above facts in view, one new scheme have been proposed to be introduced during the 8th plan in zone 7 and zone 11 as per recommendation of the Zonal Planning Team 7 and 11 constituted by the Planning Commission. The new scheme suggested is given below:

Commercial Plantation Crops in Degraded Wastelands Simorouba Glauca

8.31 In Orissa, there is large chunk of land which often are converted to small gullies and ravine causing severe soil erosion. It is very costly to reclaim these areas for annual agriculture because the top soil has been completely washed away. There are number of bald hills. These lands can be put under commercial plantation crops like Simorouba glauca. Simorouba clauca is an exotic oil yielding perennial tree of tropical America. It is a potential resource of edible oil and the kernel contains about 40-50% of oil. This plantation was introduced in Orissa by the State Soil Conservation Department as part of Pasture Development at Bhubaneswar where plants have grown fairly well and this has been extended to other inland districts, where it

comes up very well even in degraded soil. Considering its prospects, it is proposed to plant Simourba Glauca plantation over an area of 1332 hectares during the 8th Plan period with an expenditure of Rs.40.08 lakh in Government land. A sum of Rs.7.25 lakh has been proposed for 1994-95.

Scheme for Self Employment

8.32 The scheme aims at providing Self Employment to two nos of educated un-employed by encouraging them to set up. (a) Seed Farm (b) Nursery over an area of one acre each in each G.P. for raising of Planting material. The Soil Conservation Department will take up land shaping and levelling in an area of two acres in each Gram Panchayat after identification of land by Revenue Department. For reclamation of one acre of land Rs.4,500/- is needed. Therefore, an amount of Rs.9,000/- is necessary for each Gram Panchayat. Accordingly an amount of Rs.473.67 lakh is estimated for reclamation purpose for 5263 Gram Panchayat in the State. Due to limited plan ceiling a provision of Rs.9.00 lakh is earmarked to reclaim 200 acres of land in the State in 1994-95.

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CHAPTER-9

CO-OPERATION

9.1] The total plan outlay for the 8th Plan period under Co-operation is Rs.13,000.00 lakh. Out of this Rs.4214.00 lakh and Rs.2140.06 lakh are earmarked for Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and Special Component Plan (SCP) respectively. As against the revised Budgetted outlay of Rs.1215.00 lakh for 1992-93 under Cooperation, there has been an expenditure to the tune of Rs.1219.40 lakh. As against the revised budget provision of Rs.1968.55 lakh provided under the scheme "Subsidy to O.S.C.B. and OSCLDB for waiver of cooperative loans", the expenditure was of the order of Rs.2034.30 lakh during 1992-93, which included the O.C.F. advance of Rs.896.86 lakh. The approved outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.1599.99 lakh. For the Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs.1600.00 lakh has been proposed.

Physical Achievements

9.2 As against the target of Rs.50.00 crore fixed for 1993-94 under Short Term Loans, the achievement is of the order of Rs.45.10 crore till September '93. A target of Rs.60.00 crore is proposed for the year 1994-95 under this sector. Under Medium Term sector, the achievement was of the order of Rs.1.11 crore till September '93, as against the target of Rs.4.00 crore fixed for the year 1993-94. A target of Rs.5.00 crore is proposed for the year 1994-95. Under Long Term sector, the achievement was of the order of Rs.3.56 crore as against the target of Rs.6.00 crore. Due to liberalisation of loan policies, the CARD Banks are likely to achieve a higher target. As such, a target of Rs.15.00 crore is fixed for 1994-95.

9.3 As against the target of Rs.45.00 crore, fertilisers to the tune of Rs.22.70 crore have already been distributed both by the Apex and the Primary Societies till August 1993. A target of Rs.50.00 crore is proposed for the year 1994-95.

9.4 Agril. produce worth Rs.2.03 crore has been marketed during 1993-94 till September '93 as against the annual target of Rs.25.00 crore. The target of Rs.25.00 crore has been retained for the year 1994-95.

9.5 Under Storage Project, the total cumulative aggregate capacity created till 31st March '93 was of the order of 4.49 lakh tonnes, as against the target of 4.75 lakh tonnes. Since the NCDC-III Project has already been completed and some of the godowns under this project are still incomplete, it is likely to achieve a cumulative target of 4.95 lakh tonnes by end of 31st March '95.

9.6 As against the target of Rs.45.00 crore for distribution of consumer goods by the cooperatives in Urban areas, the achievement till end of September '93 was of the order of Rs.18.23 crore. A target of Rs.50.00 crore is proposed for 1994-95.

9.7 As against the target of Rs.35.00 crore, consumer goods worth Rs.11.94 crore has been distributed till Sept.'93 through the consumer cooperatives in rural areas, and a target of Rs.40.00 crore is proposed for the year 1994-95.

9.8 It is proposed to achieve a target of Rs.75.00 crore under S.T., Rs.8.00 crore under M.T. and Rs.10.00 crore under L.T. by the end of 8th Five Year Plan. The total value of fertilisers to be distributed by the cooperatives by the end of 8th Five Year Plan will be of the order of Rs.55.00 crore and the total value of agricultural produce marketed will be of the order of Rs.40.00 crore. The total value of consumer goods distributed in the rural and urban areas by the end of 8th Five Year Plan will be of the order of Rs.50.00 crore and Rs.60.00 crore respectively. By the end of 8th Five Year Plan, the cumulative capacity of the godowns constructed under cooperative sector will be of the order of 5.50 lakh M.T.

Direction and Administration

9.9 There are four components under this head, mainly, staff, vehicles, buildings and Audit Cooperatives (staff). The tentative plan allocation under this head is Rs.1250.00 lakh, out of which, Rs.400.00 lakh and Rs.134.50 lakh are earmarked for TSP and SCP respectively. The total revised budget outlay for 1992-93 under this head was Rs.233.32 lakh, against which, the expenditure was of the order of Rs.189.07 lakh. The approved budget outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.275.63 lakh and the proposed outlay for 1994-95 is Rs.320.00 lakh, the details of which are given below :

(Rs. in lakh)

| | 1993-94 (approved) | 1994-95 (proposed) |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Staff | 184.87 | 205.00 |
| b) Vehicles | - | 25.00 |
| c) Buildings | 41.00 | 40.00 |
| d) Audit Coops. (Staff) | 49.76 | 50.00 |
| Total: | 275.63 | 320.00 |

9.10 For the year 1993-94, Rs.101.45 lakh and Rs.30.60 lakh out of the total provision of Rs.275.63 lakh are earmarked for TSP and SCP respectively. Similarly, out of the proposed plan outlay of Rs.320.00 lakh for the year 1994-95, Rs.100.00 lakh and Rs.30.00 lakh are earmarked for TSP and SCP respectively.

9.11 Out of the proposed plan outlay of Rs.205.00 lakh meant for staff (general) and Rs.50.00 lakh for Audit Coop (staff), Rs.70.00 lakh are meant for creation of additional staff. It may be mentioned here that the entire outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh is meant for creation of additional staff under the Directorate of Auditor General of Cooperative Societies.

9.12 A sum of Rs.25.00 lakh is proposed mostly for replacement of old vehicles and purchase of new vehicles for the new offices. Further Rs.40.00 lakh is proposed for completion of the incomplete projects and also to take up new construction for the office buildings.

Cooperative Education

9.13 The approved plan outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan under this head is Rs.200.00 lakh. During 1992-93, the expenditure was of the order of Rs.35.86 lakh, as against the budgetted outlay of Rs.37.00 lakh. The budget outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.34.70 lakh and Rs.40.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1994-95, out of which, Rs.30.00 lakh is proposed to be given to Orissa State Coop. Union directly as subsidy for propagating cooperative education among the officials and non officials and upgrading the training facilities in the State.

Credit Cooperatives

9.14 The approved plan allocation for the entire 8th Five Year Plan under Credit Cooperatives is Rs.7905.00 lakh (which includes provision of Rs.4195.00 lakh under LTO), out of which Rs.3380.00 lakh and Rs.1315.73 lakh are earmarked for the TSP and SCP respectively.

9.15 As against the revised budget provision of Rs.553.48 lakh for the year 1992-93, the expenditure was of the order of Rs.376.16 lakh (which includes Rs.110.22 lakh under LTO against the budget provision of Rs.274.00 lakh), out of which Rs.28.85 lakh and Rs.62.56 lakh were spent for TSP and SCP respectively.

9.16 The budget provision for 1993-94 under this head was Rs.888.85 lakh, which includes the provision of Rs.560.00 lakh under L.T.O. Out of the budget provision for 93-94 Rs.328.73 lakh and Rs.132.52 lakh are earmarked for TSP and SCP respectively.

9.17 The proposed budget outlay for the year 1994-95 under this head is Rs.949.00 lakh, out of which Rs.315.00 lakh and Rs.110.00 lakh are earmarked for TSP and SCP respectively. The total proposed budget provision of Rs.949.00 lakh under this head includes provision of Rs.560.00 lakh under L.T.O.

9.18 During the 8th Five Year Plan, the new schemes that are being implemented under Credit Cooperative sector are: Pledged loan to marginal farmers, Share capital to reorganised LAMPs, Organisation of Farmers' Service Societies at Block level, Introduction of cooperative credit cards, Assistance to Mahila Banks and Integrated Coop. Development Projects in Koraput and Kalahandi districts.

Marketing Cooperatives

9.19 The approved plan outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan under this sector is Rs.750.00 lakh, out of which Rs.17.00 lakh and Rs.118.33 lakh are earmarked for TSP and SCP respectively. During 1992-93, Rs.58.48 lakh were spent as against the revised budget provision of Rs.70.00 lakh, out of which Rs.4.25 lakh and Rs.9.19 lakh were spent in TSP and SCP areas respectively. The approved plan outlay for 1993-94 under this head is Rs.55.07 lakh, out of which Rs.5.31 lakh and Rs.4.84 lakh are earmarked for TSP and SCP respectively. The proposed plan outlay for the year 1994-95 under this head is Rs.70.00 lakh, out of which Rs.9.00 lakh is earmarked for TSP and Rs.5.00 lakh for SCP.

Processing Cooperatives

9.20 Under this sector, financial assistance is being provided to Rice Mills and Oil Mills organised in the cooperative sector. The approved plan outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan under this head is Rs.300.00 lakh, out of which Rs.30.00 lakh and Rs.60.00 lakh are earmarked for TSP and SCP respectively. During 1992-93, the expenditure under this head was of the order of Rs.15.96 lakh as against the budget outlay of Rs.19.20 lakh, out of which Rs.4.60 lakh and Rs.3.16 lakh are spent in TSP and SCP respectively. The revised plan outlay for the year 1993-94 is Rs.14.02 lakh, out of which Rs.5.60 lakh and Rs.2.77 lakh are earmarked for TSP and SCP respectively. The proposed plan outlay for 1994-95 under this head is Rs.20.00 lakh, out of which Rs.10.00 lakh and Rs.2.00 lakh are earmarked for TSP and SCP respectively.

Cooperative Sugar Factories

9.21 The approved plan outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan under this head is Rs.500.00 lakh. During 1992-93, Rs.382.45 lakh were released to the cooperative sugar factories. The approved Plan outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.101.50 lakh and the proposed outlay for 1994-95 is Rs.1.50 lakh.

Cooperative Storage

9.22 The approved plan outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan under this head is Rs.700.00 lakh, out of which Rs.83.00 lakh and Rs.100.00 lakh are earmarked for TSP and SCP areas respectively. During 1992-93, Rs.35.64 lakh were spent as against the budget provision of Rs.44.00 lakh, out of which Rs.2.91 lakh and Rs.5.11 lakh were spent in TSP and SCP areas respectively. The approved plan outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.113.60 lakh, which includes Rs.100.00 lakh provided under NCDC and other Projects, out of which Rs.53.60 lakh and Rs.30.60 lakh are earmarked for TSP and SCP respectively. The proposed plan allocation for the year 1994-95 under this head is Rs.31.00 lakh, which is inclusive of Rs.1.00 lakh proposed for the NCDC and other projects. A sum of Rs.15.00 lakh each out of the total budget provision of Rs.31.00 lakh is earmarked for TSP and SCP.

Housing Cooperatives

9.23 Financial assistance in the form of share capital and managerial subsidy is being provided to the Housing Cooperatives in the State. The approved plan outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan under this sector is Rs.350.00 lakh, out of which Rs.6.00 lakh are earmarked for TSP areas and Rs.70.00 lakh for the S.C.P. During 1992-93, the entire budget provision of Rs.25.00 lakh have been spent out of which Rs.5.00 lakh each was for TSP and SCP. The approved plan outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.26.30 lakh, out of which Rs.1.25 lakh each is earmarked for TSP and SCP. As more and more emphasis is being given for the housing sector in general and the cooperative housing sector in particular, Rs.50.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1994-95, out of which Rs.2.00 lakh and Rs.1.00 lakh are earmarked for the TSP and SCP respectively.

Labour Cooperatives

9.24 An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh have been proposed for the entire 8th Five Year Plan, out of which Rs.5.00 lakh are earmarked for TSP areas and Rs.1.00 lakh for SCP. The approved plan outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.0.79 lakh, out of which Rs.0.35 lakh and Rs.0.09 lakh are earmarked for TSP and SCP respectively. The proposed plan outlay for 1994-95 is Rs.1.50 lakh, out of which Rs.0.30 lakh and Rs.0.15 lakh are earmarked for TSP and SCP respectively.

Consumer Cooperatives

9.25 Financial assistance are being provided to the consumer cooperatives in the State in shape of share capital contribution and managerial subsidy. Rs.850.00 lakh is proposed for the entire 8th Five Year Plan, out of which Rs.280.00 lakh and Rs.170.00 lakh are earmarked for TSP and SCP respectively. During 1992-93, Rs.81.18 lakh was spent as against the total budget provision of Rs.105.10 lakh, out of which Rs.6.40 lakh were spent in TSP and Rs.14.06 lakh in SCP areas. The approved plan outlay for 1993-94 under this head is Rs.62.33 lakh out of which Rs.12.42 lakh and Rs.9.22 lakh are earmarked for TSP and SCP respectively. The proposed plan outlay for 1994-95 is Rs.84.99 lakh out of which Rs.15.00 lakh and Rs.5.00 lakh are earmarked for TSP and SCP respectively.

Labour and Employment

9.26 Financial assistance in the form of share capital is being provided to the Writers', Printing Press and Engineering Cooperative Societies. The approved plan outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan under this head is Rs.35.00 lakh, out of which Rs.13.00 lakh and Rs.3.50 lakh are earmarked for TSP and SCP respectively. During 1992-93, the entire budget provision of Rs.3.50 lakh was spent, out of which Rs.0.35 lakh was spent for SCP. The approved plan outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.2.00 lakh, out of which Rs.0.65 lakh and Rs.0.20 lakh are earmarked for TSP and SCP respectively. The proposed plan outlay for 1994-95 is Rs.2.00 lakh, out of which Rs.0.65 lakh and Rs.0.50 lakh are earmarked for TSP and SCP respectively.

Cooperative Tribunal

9.27 This is a staff scheme. The approved plan outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.150.00 lakh. During 1992-93, the expenditure was of the order of Rs.16.12 lakh. The approved plan outlay for 1993-94 was Rs.26.00 lakh (Rs.25.00 lakh for staff and Rs.1.00 lakh for construction of office building). The proposed plan outlay for 1994-95 is Rs.30.00 lakh.

Subsidy to O.S.C.B. and OSCARD Bank for Waiver of Cooperative Loans

9.28 During 1992-93, Rs.2034.30 lakh was released as subsidy to O.S.C.B. and the O.S.C.A.R.D. Bank. There is a total provision of Rs.0.01 lakh for repayment of loans to NABARD. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh is also proposed for 1994-95 for repayment of balance outstanding loans to NABARD.

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CHAPTER - 10

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

10.1 Animal Husbandry and Dairying are major off-farm, occupations in the allied sector for providing wide-ranging self-employment to the unemployed youths and to raise their economic standards with low capital investment. Rural areas of our State do not have adequate infrastructural facilities to establish industries to provide employment to the growing unemployed youth-force where as Animal Husbandry and Dairying can play an important role in that direction as establishment of animal production units does not require much land, capital and high technical manpower. Animal Husbandry and Dairying can also sustain the landless and marginal farmers engaged in these occupations/enterprises. These also prove productive in the drought-prone and hilly areas where crop-failure is a regular phenomenon. The contributions of small animals like, sheep, goat, pig, rabbit and poultry are very much significant in supplementing the income of the families. Livestock products viz, meat, milk, eggs etc. are considered to be the most nutritious feed for the human-beings for growth and nourishment. But the low productivity of the livestock in the state stands in the way for making available the required quantity of livestock products to the people in the state. The Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Plan Programmes envisage to increase the livestock productivity through adoption of scientific breeding, better feeding and management practices with adequate health control and marketing measures. Intensification of our efforts and strengthening of infrastructures under ongoing scheme, increasing animal productivity and employment generation through the Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Plan Programmes have been accepted as the main objectives in the annual plan for 1994-95. For achieving these plan objectives the following strategies will be adopted.

- (i) Intensification of cross-breeding and natural breeding activities for genetic improvement of cattle and buffaloes in the State
- (ii) Intensification of poultry production (both egg and broiler) with the help of producers/marketing co-operatives.
- (iii) Provision of health cover with the programme for organising infertility treatment and mass development camps for increasing the productivity of livestock.
- (iv) Provision of self-employment through implementation of A.H. rural-based plan schemes.
- (v) Provision of marketing facilities.
- (vi) Training of farmers for improvement of their knowledge on management practices on Animal Husbandry and Dairying
- (vii) Upgradation of local breeds of sheep and goat through natural cross-breeding programme in form of establishment of Ramand Buck Centres in the rural identified flocks for increasing the productivity of these breeds for the benefit of the farmers.
- (viii) Development of indigenous breeds of cattle and buffaloes
- (ix) Development of fodder resources through expansion of fodder seed production capacity in the State
- (x) Organisation of Dairy Co-operative Societies for extension of Dairying activities in the State

Health-Cover

10.2 Under this programme the plan schemes (1) Hospital and Dispensaries (2) livestock Aid Centre (3) Control of Foot and Mouth Diseases (4) Systematic control of livestock Diseases (5) Animal Disease Surveillance (6) Animal Disease Research Institute and (7) Strengthening of O.B.P.I. are functioning. Treatment of Livestock, Vaccination for protecting the livestock against contagious disease, through production of different varieties of vaccines at O.B.P.I. and undertaking the research activities on application of herbal drugs for saving the livestock from different animal diseases are the principal activities under this programme. At present there are 523 Vety. Dispensaries and 2841 Livestock Aid Centres in all the districts of the State including the institutions of Dandakaranya Project. This provision stands inadequate for providing vety. primary aid to the livestock at the Grampanchayat level. It is therefore proposed to establish 39 numbers of L.A.Cs. in the state during 1994-95. Besides this it is also proposed to open 8 Vety. Dispensaries to provide Vety. service at the urban and Block level areas of the State. Since livestock health is considered essential for taking up breeding programmes for production of progenies of superior breeds, a programme for deworming of animals through organisation of field camps by the department has been drawn up during 1993-94. To continue this programme also during 1994-95 provision has been kept in the respective plan scheme. During 8th plan period a sum of Rs.1475.00 lakh would be the expenditure under this programme out of which, there is a provision of Rs.180.36 lakh during 1993-94 and it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.146.62 lakh during 1994-95 to continue the programme. The reduction is due to the fact that during 1994-95, there is no proposal for creation of posts for managing the works of new L.A.Cs. and V.Ds. to be opened. It is proposed to manage the work of L.A.Cs. & V.Ds. by way of redeployment. It is proposed to produce 300 lakh doses of vaccines at O.B.P.I. during 1994-95 and also to organise 3000 deworming camps in the field during 1994-95. It is also proposed to organise 500 Infertility Treatment Camps during 1994-95 for which a provision of Rs.5.00 lakh is proposed to be invested. Further there is urgent requirement for replacement of unserviceable castrators and traveses in the Vety. Dispensaries and Livestock Aid Centres. As a substantial amount will be required for these replacements, it is proposed to replace these items in phased manner. During 1994-95 it is proposed to provide Rs.5.00 lakh for purchase of 50 Italian burdiz zoo castrators and 40 Tubular traveses.

Cattle and Buffalo Development

10.3 Under this programme cross-breeding has been adopted as the main programme for upgradation of the breed for augmentation of milk production in the State. With the target for production of one lakh cross bred female progenies during 1994-95 following the investment in the previous years under the programme for A.I. through F.S.T., it is proposed to do 5 lakh artificial insemination during 1994-95. Besides this, a cluster approach for intensification of A.I. under Frozen Semen Technology is being implemented in the district of Jagatsinghpur which aims at production of cross-breed cows for augmenting the milk production. Similarly it is proposed to concentrate the cluster approach programme in the district of Puri in the year 1994-95. To improve the genetic potential of indigenous cattle population, the Artificial Insemination Programme under F.S.T. is being strengthened by way of approaching the farmers at his door-step for insemination of his cow. For encouragement of this door step A.I. Programme, the plan schema for Training and Deployment of Lay-inseminators is continuing during 1993-94. It is also proposed to continue this programme during 1994-95 with an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh. During 1993-94 there is a provision of Rs.202.45 lakh under this programme for Cattle and Buffalo development. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.319.45 lakh during 1994-95. It is also targetted that a total of 650 thousand M.T. of milk will be produced in the State during 1994-95 against the current years target of 560 thousand M.T. with the increased investment under this programme. It is also proposed to produce 300 bull calves of superior breed in the departmental L.B.D. farms by replacing the bull mothers. As the requirement was Rs.17.00 lakh to replace the bull mothers and only a sum of Rs.7.00 lakh is being provided during 1993-94, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.10.00 lakh for this purpose during 1994-95.

Poultry Development

10.4 Under this programme the plan scheme for strengthening of State Poultry and Duck Farms, Grant to State Poultry Federation and Marketing Assistance to OPOLFED were continuing during 1992-93. As, the scheme "Marketing Assistance to OPOLFED" under C.S.P. sector has been dropped during 1993-94, only two schemes as stated above will continue during 1994-95. The activity under the scheme strengthening of State Poultry and Duck Farms is to produce ducklings and chicks to supply to the farmers. It is thus proposed to produce 30,000 ducklings and 90,000 chicks during 1994-95. It is also targetted that a total of 570 million numbers of eggs will be produced in the State during 1994-95, against the current years target for production of 530 million eggs. A provision of Rs.14.80 lakh has been kept for the purpose.

10.5 One National Cooperative Development Corporation assisted Poultry Development Scheme has been sanctioned during October, 1993 at a total outlay of Rs.335.80 lakh for implementation in Orissa. Under the scheme three Poultry Producers Cooperative Societies viz. Tithipalli in Sambalpur district, Jamukoli in Khurda district and Digapahandi in Ganjam district are to receive assistance in shape of loan, share capital and subsidy at the rate of 50%, 25% and 20% respectively. The subsidy will be provided by the NCDC where as the loan and share capital component is repayable to NCDC with interest during a period of 12 years of which the first two years will be a period of moratorium. Since the NCDC shall consider for reimbursement on release of at least 50% of project cost to OPOLFED/Societies a provision of Rs.100.00 lakh have been kept for implementation of this scheme (in pipe line).

Sheep and Wool Development

10.6 Under this programme the plan scheme for strengthening of State Sheep, Goat and Rabbit Breeding Farms, National Ram and Buck Production programme (C.S.P) and Establishment of Ram and buck Centres are continuing during 1993-94. It is also proposed to continue the programmes during 1994-95 with an outlay of Rs.19.33 lakh. It is proposed to produce 200 rams under the C.S.P. Scheme during 1994-95 and 100 rams and 100 bucks under the State Plan allocations. This will help in upgrading the location breeds of sheep and goat in the State and increase the productivity.

Piggery Development

10.7 Under this programme, the plan scheme for Development of Exotic and Indigenous breeds of pigs is continuing. This has the same objective of increasing the productivity of pigs. It is proposed to continue this programme at the cost of Rs.4.25 lakh during 1994-95. It is proposed to establish 40 Bear centres for upgradation of local pigs for which an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided towards the cost of one crossbred male pig, its transportation and maintenance charges for one year for each of the Bear Centres to be established.

Other Livestock Development

10.8 Under this programme, the scheme for special Livestock Breeding Programme is continuing. It was a centrally sponsored plan scheme during 1991-92. The scheme was transferred to the State during 1992-93 as per the recommendation of the National Development Council. State Government had to implement the programme under State Plan Budget during 1992-93 and it is continuing under State Plan during 1993-94 at the cost of Rs.22.00 lakh out of which the subsidy component is Rs.1.50 lakh. The principal objective under the scheme is to supply calf feed to the cross-bred female Jersey Calves from the age of 4 months to 32 months or calving whichever is earlier and also envisages establishment of Sheep and Piggery units with bank finance and subsidy. Cross-bred female calf rearing has assumed greater importance in the event of intensification of cross-breeding activity in our State. It is a fact that a major section of farmers, particularly in the rural areas belong to the vulnerable

section, do not have means to support a female cross bred progeny till she reaches the stage of production to generate income for its owner. The working group on Agriculture and Allied Sectors in the Agriculture Division of Planning Commission in their report on the Annual Plan proposals for 1993-94 have also recommended support of this programme by the State Govts. since the Central assistance for the programme has stopped. In view of the above, it is proposed to continue this programme as a State Plan Scheme during the year 1994-95, with the same staff as sanctioned for the year 1993-94. It is thus proposed to provide a sum of Rs.20.00 lakh during 1994-95 under the subsidy component for the maintenance of around 5000 existing call units during 1994-95 belonging to Small/Marginal farmers and SC/ST categories. It is proposed to implement the scheme at the cost of Rs 3.37 lakh.

Fodder and Feed Development

10.9 Under this programme, the plan schemes on expansion of Fodder Seed Production capacity in the State, Training and Demonstration in Fodder Cultivation, Enrichment of paddy straw & Fodder Storage and strengthening of Feed Analytical Laboratory are continuing. Fodder Cultivation has assumed importance in view of the intensification of the crossbreeding programmes as it reduces the cost of feeding of cows substantially. It is thus proposed to produce 150 M.T fodder seed and Rs.40 lakh roots and slips during 1994-95. It is also proposed to train 6000 farmers including women in fodder cultivation, the programme envisages inclusion of 2000 women in the training programme during 1994-95. It is also proposed to organise training camps in the district headquarters and to enrich 30,000 qntrs. of paddy straw during 1994-95. It is also proposed to distribute 25,000 fodder minikits during kharif season and 2000 minikit during Rabi season of 1994-95. It is also targetted to organise 2000 perennial demonstration plots during 1994-95. It is proposed to bring an area of 250 acres in the departmental fodder farms under fodder seed production during 1994-95. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.35.15 lak during 1994-95 for implementation of all the above programmes.

Extension and Training

10.10 Under this programme, the plan scheme on training of officers and staff, farmers training & publicity and training & deployment of Lay-inseminators and Gosevaks are continuing. Extension and Training have assumed greater importance during these days as all the plan programmes with massive investments for raising the economic standard of poor farmers will not be successful unless the farmers are educated about the modern Animal Husbandry practices through the extension machinery of the department. It is, thus, proposed to train the officers and staff of the department associated with implementation of Animal Husbandry & Dairy development plan scheme for development of farmers in the departmental institutions for their effective association with the farmers in the field. This will help bridge the present gap between the farmers in the field functionaries besides dissemination of knowledge on animal husbandry. It is also proposed to organise the training programme of farmers in the field to sufficiently educate them on animal breeding, management, feeding, fodder cultivation, heat detection and animal health-care including knowledge on small animal development. It is proposed to enrol 5000 farmers including women in the training camps to be organised at the District/Sub-divisional headquarters during 1994-95. It is also proposed to organise Cinema shows/Cattle shows etc. in the rural areas including distribution of leaflets and book-lets on Animal Husbandry practices for building awareness amongst the farmers. Similarly through training in frozen semen technology, it is proposed to deploy 100 Layman inseminators in the field during 1994-95 at the cost of Rs.10.00 lakh. This will generate employment for unemployed educated youths of the state. Further to equip the departmental officers with the advance knowledge on Modern Animal Husbandry Science, it is proposed to depute 25 officers of the deptt. to different Training Institutes including Vety College in O.U.A.T. for short term training courses during 1994-95. Since Animal Husbandry is a major rural employment sector

with high participation of women, it is proposed to train the women in Animal Husbandry practices to provide them gainful employment through Animal Husbandry Extension methods. It is thus, proposed to provide a sum of Rs.29.15 lakh under this programme during 1994-95.

Administrative Investigation and Statistics

10.11 Under this programme, the centrally sponsored plan schemes on Sample Survey on estimation of production of milk, egg, meat & wool and livestock census are operating. Animal Husbandry Statistics have helped in formulating animal husbandry and dairy development plan schemes. Govt. of India have been assisting these programmes. The statistical information on the production of milk, egg and meat gives the rates of return against the plan investments. It is, thus proposed to provide a sum of Rs.17.14 lakh as State share of expenditure under the centrally-sponsored plan scheme during 1994-95.

Grants and other Expenditure

10.12 Under this programme, grants-in-aid are given to the Orissa Vety. Council for professional efficiency development, to Utkal Gomangal Samiti for taking up natural breeding programme in the remote corners of the State, S.P.C.A. for organising programmes on prevention of cruelty towards animals and to the O.U.A.T. for helping the Training and Research activities concerning the department. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.30.00 lakh during 1994-95. It is proposed to sterilise stray dogs in the municipal and urban areas where stray dog menace is acutely faced, with the help of S.P.C.A. for which an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh will be provided to S.P.C.A. as grant-in-aid for this purpose.

Dairy Development

10.13 The scheme for Artificial Insemination through Frozen Semen Technology is linked up with the programme for Dairy Development in the State. Augmentation of milk production as a mark of Dairy Development, can not be thought of without stepping up the level of Artificial Insemination performance. It has thus been proposed to do 5 (five) lakhs A.I. during 1994-95 under the massive A.I programme for production of cross-bred cows in the State to boostup the quantum of milk production to the level of 650 thousand M.T. during 1994-95. Under this programme, the plan scheme for strengthening of Dairy Organisation, State level Monitoring Cell for Operation Flood, Milk Project grant to OMFED and Financial Assistance to Dairy Co-operatives and District Milk Unions are continuing. There is proposal to strengthen the Milk Co operative Societies by bringing effective supervision and monitoring over its day to day functioning for production of Milk and procurement and sale by OMFED and other district Milk Unions. The District Milk unions are aided to improve their milk collection which in turn will improve the scale of operation of OMFED. It is thus proposed to provide Rs.70.00 lakh to the Dairy Co-operatives and District Milk Unions in the normal plan area and Rs.40.00 lakh in Tribal Sub-plan area during 1994-95. It is also proposed to install additional Milk Chilling Plants at selected locations as per the high power Committee recommendations. It is also proposed to provide a sum of Rs.110.00 lakh to OMFED for marketing activities. It is also proposed to invest in the shares of OMFED amounting to Rs.30.00 lakh with the purpose for strengthening the infrastructures of OMFED. The trend for augmentation of milk production, is arrested by the major problem of infertility in cows/heifers for which it is proposed to organise 500 Infertility Treatment camps in the field. It is thus proposed to organise camps with the help of experts to treat the infertility cases successfully for production of cross-bred progenies. It is also proposed to organise 100 more Dairy Co-operative Societies during the year 1994-95 to augment milk production and collection through organised sector.

10.14 An amount of Rs.10.00 lakh is also provided as the initial grant to the O.U.A.T. for the establishment of the Kalinga College of Dairy Technology.

Externally Aided Projects

10.15 Two externally aided projects (I) Indo-Swiss Project on Animal Husbandry Development Orissa under 100% Financial assistance from Govt. of Switzerland (2) DANIDA Assisted Integrated Livestock Development Project under 100% financial assistance from Govt. of Denmark are continuing in the districts of Ganjam and Koraput respectively. The objective of the Indo-Swiss project is to increase the productivity of cattle and buffalo holdings in order to raise the income and nutritional levels of farmers in general and small/marginal farmers and tribals in particular. It also envisages development of farming systems of the existing and future cattle and buffalo holdings consistent with farmers priorities and needs by strengthening the input and service capacities of the State Animal Husbandry Deptment (A.H.D.) and Orissa State Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation (OMPFED). Further plan of operation spell out the improvement of mutual understanding and communication at the grass root level between the institutions supplying animal husbandry inputs and farmers through appropriate extension techniques and job specific training programmes. The objective also puts stress on development of feed and fodder base through production of green fodder and improved utilisation of by-products and crop residues. Organisation of Dairy Co-operative Societies for milk collection and processing and marketing forms the principal objective of Dairy Development activities. Training of farmers in modern Animal Husbandry practices to take up dairy farming in a successful manner through strengthening the extension machinery of the department has been envisaged in the project objective. The project has completed two years of its pilot phase of operation by 31.3.93. It shall complete its last year of pilot phase by 31.3.94. Against the total project cost of Rs.270.00 lakh, an amount of Rs.135.00 lakh has already been released by the Govt. of Switzerland. The anticipated foreign aid may be Rs.135.00 lakh during the year 1993-94. Phase-II of the project will begin from April '94 if Govt. of Switzerland agrees to extend the programme or State Government may take-over the assets for further continuance on State Plan allocations. The DANIDA-Assisted integrated Livestock Development Project started during 1993-94 with a total outlay of Rs.96.00 lakh to be utilised during the first 5 years. The outlay for implementation of the project work is Rs.100.00 lakh during 1993-94. Govt. of Denmark has already released Rs.50.00 lakh during 1993-94. The anticipated foreign aid for implementation of the project work during 1994-95 may be Rs.96.94 lakh. This project envisages development of animal husbandry with emphasis on feeding and nutrition through development of fodder resources in extensive manner in the project area. This project has the broad objective to involve tribal families in the scientific animal husbandry practices. Both these EAPs have been shown under the Dairy Development Sector since the major thrust area is augmentation of milk production in the project area.

Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development Plan schemes Implemented for the benefit of the S.C / S.T / Tribal families

10.16 The following plan schemes are implemented under A.H. & Dairy Development Sector to offer benefits to the S.C/S.T/Tribal families in the state :

- (i) Hospital and Dispensaries for treatment of Livestock in the P.S.P. areas.
- (ii) Livestock Aid Centres for providing primary veterinary aid in the tribal areas.
- (iii) Artificial Insemination through Frozen Semen Technology in the tribal areas.
- (iv) Establishment of Ram and Buck centres in the tribal areas for upgradation of the local breed of sheep and goat for increasing the productivity of their sheep and goat holdings.
- (v) Special Livestock Breeding programme for rearing of crossbred calves by the tribal families for raising their income.

- (vi) Financial Assistance to the Dairy Co-operatives and District Milk Unions in the tribal areas to promote dairying in the tribal area for ensuring additional income to the tribal families.

10.17 From the foregoing it may be seen that out of the total proposed outlay of Rs.975.00 lakh it has been suggested to keep an amount of Rs.100.00 lakh under both the E.A.P.s., Rs.100.00 lakh on account of 50% of the project cost of the N.C.D.C. assisted Poultry Development Project. Thus the total plan outlay under the Animal Husbandry Sector stands at Rs.675.00 lakh and under the D.D. sector Rs 300.00 lakh

Comparative Statement of Plan provision for 1993-94 and 1994-95.

(Rs. in lakh)

| S1. No. | Name of minor head of development. | Provision during 1993-94. | Proposal for 1994-95. |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|
| (a) 2403 - Animal Husbandry :- | | | |
| 1. | 001-Direction and Administration. | 16.27 | 26.49 |
| 2. | 101-Vety. Services & Animal Health | 108.36 | 146.62 |
| 3. | 102-Cattle & Buffalo Development | - | 319.45 |
| 4. | 103-Poultry Development | 30.82 | 114.80 |
| | | | (100.00 in pipeline) |
| 5. | 104-Sheep & Wool Development | 24.33 | 19.33 |
| 6. | 105-Piggery Development | 3.25 | 4.25 |
| 7. | 106-Other Livestock Development | 22.00 | 32.37 |
| 8. | 107-Fodder & Feed Development | 30.32 | 35.15 |
| 9. | 109-Extension and Training | 24.95 | 29.15 |
| 10. | 113-Administrative Investigation and Statistics. | 16.00 | 17.14 |
| 11. | 800-Other Expenditure | 29.25 | 30.25 |
| 12. | Integrated Livestock Development Project in Koraput District | 50.00 | - |
| | Total-2403-A.H. | 630.00 | 775.00 |
| (b) 2404-Dairy Development :- | | | |
| 1. | 001- Direction & Administration | 31.28 | 38.15 |
| 2. | 102- Cattle-cum-Dairy Development | 1.72 | 101.85 |
| | | | (includes EAP transferred from A.H. Sector) |
| 3. | 191- Assistance to Co-operative Societies and other bodies. (including grant to OJAT for the establishment of Kalinga college of Dairy Technology). | 163.00 | 260.00 |
| | Total-2404-D.D. | 196.00 | 400.00 |
| | Total-2403-A.H & 2404-D.D. | 826.00 | 1175.00 |

CHAPTER-11

FISHERIES

11.1 Orissa abounds in water resources suitable for both culture and capture fisheries. The resources can be divided into Inland Fisheries (including brackishwater) and Marine Fisheries. The fisheries resources of the State include 64,000 ha. of freshwater ponds, 2,56,000 ha. of reservoirs, 2,98,000 ha. of estuaries, 31,600 ha. of brackishwater and 480 Km. long coast line. The State Government through their plan efforts are developing the economy of the people through development of these fisheries resources.

Strategies for Fisheries Development during the Eighth Plan

11.2 The overall objective for fisheries development during the Eighth Plan is increasing not only the total fish production of the State from Inland, brackishwater and marine waters through wider area coverage but also increasing productivity of the resources through integrated farming, technology upgradation as well as strengthening infrastructure, improving the skills of the manpower through training and improving the quality of life of fishermen by introduction of several welfare schemes.

11.3 Schemes like integrated aquaculture with the induction of freshwater prawn is one of the major features of freshwater aquaculture development programme during the Eighth Plan. Importance is given to augment the quality fish seed production of both indigenous and exotic carps. Macrobrachium hatcheries are also proposed to be setup in the State for commercial production of freshwater prawn seed, for which there is great demand now. Developing and standardising low cost technologies for aquaculture systems in different geo-climatological conditions under Applied Research Programme is also one of the strategies. Development of pisciculture under FFDA covering the Eighth Plan period are to continue wherein farmers are proposed to be given fiscal support not only for normal pisciculture but also for higher production. All round development of reservoir fisheries by stocking adequate number and size of fingerling with scientific management is being taken up during the Eighth Plan period with World Bank Assistance.

11.4 Development of Brackishwater Fisheries with extensive and semi-intensive culture system during the Eighth Plan period with World Bank assistance are to be taken up in a big way. For this, establishment of prawn seed hatcheries is also envisaged both under World Bank Project as well as under Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme. Development of brackishwater fisheries under BFDA is to continue and farmers and enterprenuers are to be encouraged to take up semi-intensive culture for increasing the prawn production to more than 2.5 tons per ha. per annum, by adequate subsidy provision. All round development of Chilika lake is also envisaged by controlling its ecological degradation. Due emphasis is being given in the plan for increasing marine fish production by motorisation of traditional crafts, introduction of beach landing crafts and fibre-glass catamarans. Diversification of fishing and provision of landing and berthing facilities are also envisaged for more catch and income and strengthening infrastructure like fishing harbours and jetties.

11.5 For marketing of marine as well as inland fishes to the interior parts of the State, it is proposed to strengthen marketing infrastructure by linking producing and consuming centres with insulated transport systems, ice plant etc. which will ensure constant supply of fish in hygienic condition. For this purpose, Orissa State Fishermen's Co-operative Federation Ltd. is also proposed to be given assistance under Central Plan Scheme.

11.6 Strengthening of extension services for proper and effective production of all fisheries resources is proposed during the Eighth Plan. Training of personnel in various disciplines and continuing the publicity programme is also envisaged. Assistance to Fishermen Co-operative

Societies to improve the socio-economic status of the weaker section is proposed during the Eighth Plan. Ouat, OFSDC and OMCAD Corporation will also be provided Grant-in-Aid during the Eighth Plan period for better working and service to fisheries sector.

Different welfare programmes for fishermen have been proposed to be taken up during the Eighth Plan period which includes "Accident Insurance Scheme", "Saving-Cum-Relief Fund" and "National Welfare Fund" for fishermen and their community.

Programmes for 1994-95

11.7 In accordance with the strategies for fisheries development during the Eighth Plan, and keeping in view the funds constraint in the plan sector it is proposed to invest Rs.1395.00 lakh for development of fisheries sector during 1994-95 under State Plan i.e. Rs.202.00 lakh more than the ceiling of 1993-94 plan provision with an additional provision of Rs.488.09 lakh under centrally sponsored Plan and Rs.32.05 lakh under Central Plan Schemes. The State Plan provision of Rs.1395.00 lakh includes Rs.325.00 lakh for the World Bank assisted brackishwater and reservoir fisheries project. Besides Rs.300.00 lakh has been provided for Externally Aided project under pipeline during 1994-95. This amount is to be reimbursed by the World Bank. As such, the net amount available for development of fisheries sector in the State Plan during 1994-95 is Rs.770.00 lakh.

Inland Fisheries

11.8 For the development of Inland Fisheries the Annual Plan has a provision of Rs.300.00 lakh. Under Applied Research Programme it is proposed to take up different research and experimental programmes like Magur breeding with hormones preparation of feed mix for fresh water prawns with easily available local feed material, survey and investigation of ecology of collection grounds for *M.Rosenbergii* and *M.Malcolmsonii* studies on culture pearl production from freshwater mussels, monoculture of freshwater prawn, adoption of electric fishing not for fishing-clearance of weed fish from nurseries and prawn capture and culture of natural fish food etc. in different fish farms of the State. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakh under contingency kept under the scheme for purchase of research materials as well as other ancillary equipments and materials to take up these works. Besides this, other ongoing Inland Fisheries Schemes like production of Quality spawn, Fish Farmers Development Agency, Development and Expansion of Fish Seed Centres and Breeding Farms, Development of Reservoir Fisheries are proposed to be continued during the plan. A sum of Rs.15.00 lakh is provided as Grant to O.U.A.T.

11.9 Under World Bank Assisted Reservoir Fisheries Sub Project it is proposed to provide Rs.65.40 lakh to take up 10 reservoirs covering an area of 4500 ha. and for construction of road and fish landing sheds etc. It is further proposed to provide loan for construction of one Ice Plant, purchase of nets and boats and construction of rearing ponds. A provision of Rs.10.53 lakh is proposed under "Establishment of Macrobrachium Hatchery" for operation and maintenance. During 1993-94, Government of India has communicated the administrative approval for creation of 4 new F.F.D.As. in 4 new districts i.e. Gajapati, Nawarangpur, Malkangiri and Rayagada. Besides provision for creation of 10 more F.F.D.As. in the newly created districts has been proposed in the plan. Similarly, it is also proposed for creation of 4 B.F.D.As. in the new coastal districts, Jagatsinghpur, Khurda and Bhadrak out of the plan provision. It is proposed to develop 2000 ha. water area under Fish Farmers Development Agency and 500 ha. under Brackishwater Fisheries Development Agency programme. Two hundred and sixty million of fish seed will be produced and it is also proposed to increase the Inland Fish Production to 120 thousand M.T. during 1994-95 in the State.

Estuarine / Brackishwater Fisheries

11.10 In the Annual Plan 1994-95 an amount of Rs.302.89 lakh has been provided for development of estuarine and brackishwater fisheries sub sector. All the ongoing schemes are proposed to continue during the plan. A provision of Rs.1.50 lakh is kept under the scheme "Establishment of Brackishwater fish farm for mud crab culture". Among other continuing schemes are Development of Brackishwater Fish Farms, support services World Bank Assisted Shrimp Culture sub Project, Adaptive Research on conservation of Chilika Lake Fisheries and Development of Brackishwater Fisheries through Brackishwater Fisheries Devt. Agency. For the support services under World Bank assisted Shrimp Culture, a provision Rs.1070.76 lakh is required during 1994-95 for development of Jagatjora project, mobilisation and demonstration, farm structure, coastal protection and H.T. line. But due to limitation of plan ceiling a provision of Rs.237.33 lakh is kept under the scheme. Under sub loan of this sub project it is also proposed to establish 4 nos. of shrimp hatcheries by the private enterprenures. Under Externally Aided Project pipe line Rs.300.00 lakh has been provided during 1994-95.

Marine Fisheries

11.11 Under the marine fisheries sector, a provision of Rs.281.23 lakh has been kept during 1994-95 which includes Rs.6.00 lakh for one new scheme under Welfare Programme "Assistance to fisher women/supply of drying racks for drying and curing of fish in a hygienic way. Under the new scheme, it is proposed to supply 600 such drying racks to 300 fisherwomen @ two each in the first instance. The approximate cost of each drying rack is Rs.1000/- and thus Rs.6.00 lakh is proposed during the year. During 1994-95 a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is kept for conservation, breeding and rearing of Indian Horse Shoe Crab.

11.12 Under the welfare programme, ongoing programmes like Saving-cum-Relief, Accident Insurance to fishermen, National Welfare Fund and non formal education are to continue during 1994-95. Under Non-formal education Rs.12.00 lakh is provided for revival of 40 non-formal schools introduced under B.O.B.P programme. Under National Welfare Fund 52 low cost house, 3 tube wells and one community hall are to be constructed during 1994-95 at a cost of Rs.15.00 lakh. This being the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 50% provision has been kept in the State Plan and equal amount has been kept under Centrally Sponsored Plan. Under "Accident Insurance" one lakh beneficiaries and under "Saving-cum-Relief", 8000 beneficiaries will be benefitted during plan. On the whole a sum of Rs.50.93 lakh is proposed under the scheme Welfare Programme for fishermen under State Plan.

11.13 There are also other ongoing schemes which include assistance for mechanisation programme, implementation of Orissa Marine Fishing Regulation Act, grants to OMCAD Corpu, Construction of fishing Harbour, and construction of small Landing and Berthing Facilities. Under Mechanisation programme it is proposed to motorise 444 traditional crafts at a cost of Rs.80.00 lakh. The subsidy of Rs.12,000/- per inboard marine engine and Rs.6000/- for nets will be given 50% by the State and 50% by Government of India. Under construction of fishing Harbour a provision of Rs.20.00 lakh has been kept for completion of the ongoing fishing harbour and proposed harbour at Bahabalpur and Dhamara stage II. This being the Centrally sponsored scheme, 50% of the amount is kept under Centrally Sposced Plan. Under small landing and berthing facilities, it is proposed to take up construction of landing centre at Rambha, Sohana, Nohiasahi, Bandara, Baliapal, Soroda and Sumundi and to complete the ongoing works at Panchubisa, Kansabansa, Sorana, Nairi Phase-II, Palur, Rushikulya, Talchuan, Jambou, Tantiapal, Kharanasi and Chandrabhaga. A provision of Rs.150.40 lakh has been kept under the scheme as State share and equal amount is coming from Govt. of India as central share. The accomodation facilities at Bahabalpur Jetty site is inadequate to carry on the day to day transaction of the jetty. It has therefore been decided to take existing two completed sheds of Commerce Department at a cost of Rs.20.00 lakh and Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed in the budget for 1994-95.

Processing, Preservation and Marketing

11.14 This scheme is proposed to be continued during the year 1994-95 to cater to the needs of fishermen community and to check the monopoly of the private traders. A provision of Rs.10.00 lakh has been kept under the scheme during 1994-95 for operation and maintenance of the existing departmental Ice Plants and cold storage including the installation of Jeypore Ice Plant and change of condenser of Bhawanipatna Ice Plant.

Extension and Training

11.15 The scheme Extension and Training is proposed to be continued during 1994-95 with a provision of Rs.15.35 lakh. Fifty fish farmers are to be trained in 16 breeding centres for a period of 30 days on a stipend of Rs.25/- per day. Besides, 50 nos. of marine trainees are to undergo training in two marine training institute at Chandipur and Balitutha for which stipend @ Rs.300/- per month for 10 months training period are calculated.

Fishery Cooperatives

11.16 In order to improve the socio-economic condition of the weaker section of fishermen community a sum of Rs.16.41 lakh has been kept out of which Rs.7.00 lakh is kept towards investment of shares in Orissa State Fishermen Cooperative Federation Ltd., and to provide loans to cooperatives.

Assistance to Public Sector undertaking

11.17 During 1994-95 it is proposed to provide Rs.10.00 lakh as share capital investment to O.F.S.D.C. and Rs.5.00 lakh to OMCAD Corporation as well as Rs.50.00 lakh and Rs.10.00 lakh as grant-in-aid to them respectively.

Others

11.18 A sum of Rs.8.00 lakh has been proposed in the 1994-95 plan for operational cost of Departmental trawlers and gill netters.

Centrally sponsored schemes

11.19 Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes provision of Rs.488.09 lakh and under Central Plan Schemes, provision of Rs.32.05 lakh has been proposed for 1994-95.

Tribal Area Sub-Plan

11.20 For development of fisheries in Tribal areas Rs.188.21 lakh has been provided during the Annual Plan 1994-95 which is 45.98% of the divisible outlay of Rs.400.56 lakh and 13.49% of the total outlay of Rs.1395.00 lakh. Since the World Bank programme is being implemented mostly in coastal districts of the State involving a huge provision of Rs.625.00 lakh, the overall flow to Tribal sub-plan is not proportionate taking into consideration of the total plan outlay.

11.21 Fishery Extension Officers have been posted in Tribal Blocks for technical survey of water area, preparation of feasible and Bankable schemes, render technical support for development of capture and culture fisheries 228 million induced breeding spawn will be produced in Tribal areas and survey under F.F.D.A. will continue during 1994-95. The training programme to Tribal fishermen under F.F.D.A. will continue during 1994-95.

Scheduled Caste component plan

11.22 A sizeable portion of fishermen community in the State are scheduled caste and they maintain their livelihood by fishing in rivers and sea with traditional crafts and gears. Funds for benefit of the scheduled caste during 1994-95 is quantified at Rs.422.23 lakh which is 48.50% of the divisible outlay of Rs.870.47 lakh and 30.26% of the total outlay of Rs.1395.00 lakh.

Payment of subsidy to 444 fishermen for mechanisation of traditional crafts, covering 8000 fishermen under the scheme Saving-cum Relief fund and construction of 52 low cost houses, 3 tube wells and one community hall in fishermen villages will be taken up during 1994-95. To provide assistance to fisherwomen it is proposed to supply 600 dry fish curing racks to 300 fisherwomen during 1994-95. 1,00,000 nos. of fishermen will be covered under Accident Insurance programme. Besides, assistance will be provided to fishermen Coop. Societies through NCDC for uplifting their economic conditions.

Employment Generation

11.23 This plan programme is expected to generate employment for about 171 persons on a continuing basis. The works component of different programme would create 9.56 lakh mandays of labour.

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CHAPTER - 12

FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

Introduction

12.1 The National Forest Policy envisages that 33% of the total land area should be covered under forests. But as per the latest Forest Survey of India (FSI), Orissa has only 30.3% land area under forest cover (47,205 Sq. Km.) Although it is heartening to note that the trend of depletion of the forests is reversed. There has been a net increase of 22 Sq. Km. of forest cover as per the 1991 report of the FSI. Efforts for greening should continue in view of heavy biotic pressure brought about by manifold increase in human and cattle population.

12.2 The Eighth Five Year Plan has placed a great emphasis on the conservation of natural resources. Therefore protection and conservation of forests should be taken up and local people should be involved in the process.

12.3 Restocking of degraded forest and afforestation of wastelands should be the major thrust of any forestry plan aiming at conservation of forests and alleviation of rural poverty. Within the broad objectives laid down in the 8th Five Year Plan, the Annual Plan of 1994-95, aims at strengthening protection measures and enlisting people's involvement in order to check illicit removal of forest produce. As most of the Forestry operations are labour intensive, flow of funds to forestry sectors would ensure employment generation in the Rural and Tribal areas.

12.4 It is hoped that continuation of earlier schemes along with introduction of new schemes with Government of India's funds would help ensuring proper management of forests. Government of India have sanctioned funds for the introduction of Modern Fire Control Methods and Seed Development. Another scheme for associating Tribals in regeneration of degraded forests is under active consideration of the Government of India.

12.5 The main thrust of the Annual Forestry Plan 1994-95 will be as follows :

- (i) To conserve forests by intensifying protection measures and enlisting people's participation.
- (ii) Raising plantations by using quality seeds.
- (iii) To develop a strong research base and improve training facilities.
- (iv) Capacity building of the Orissa Forest Department.

DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

Intensification of Forest Management

12.6 Protection of natural forests is an important objective of the forest management in Orissa. Manifold increase in the prices of forest produce has resulted in their smuggling and therefore it is proposed to constitute A.P.R. Units and provide Jeeps to the territorial staff in order to provide greater mobility. A provision of Rs 60.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1994-95, for this purpose.

World Food Programme

12.7 The World Food Programme, assisted by the United Nations has been in operation in Orissa since 7th Five Year Plan. The main objective of W.F.P is a Socio-Economic Development Programme for the labourers employed in forestry by way of providing food-grains in lieu of a part of their wages. The amount so obtained is again ploughed back in developing community assets. In addition to the salary of staff, an extra provision is kept for meeting the handling cost of food grains at consuming centres. A provision of Rs 69.00 lakh was made for 1993-94 out of the total outlay of Rs 333.00 lakh proposed for the 8th Five year Plan period. A provision of Rs.71.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1994-95.

SURVEY AND UTILISATION OF FOREST RESOURCES

Forest Resources Survey

12.8 Assessment of forest resources of different forest divisions particularly minor forest produces is being taken with an allotment of Rs 100 lakh made during 1993-94. Such assessment will also continue in 1994-95 for which a provision of Rs.100 lakh has been proposed.

STATISTICS

Evaluation, Statistical & Remote Sensing Cell

12.9 Concurrent evaluation develops and delivers informations in regard to execution of programme which facilitates effective management intervention in the effort of achieving the programme objectives. Various innovative management intervention have been introduced, such as people's participation in forest protection, village level management of woodlots, wasteland development through social forestry and their evaluation would be needed to assess the effectiveness or otherwise.

12.10 Proper data base is an essential pre-requisite for a sustained planning, particularly in a sector like forestry where adhocism lead to disastrous consequences since its effect will be perceived after a long time gap when the corrective intervention would be difficult to apply. Forest inventory can be quickly and also in shorter interval be prepared through the interpretation of satellite imageries taken periodically. Quick assessment of inventory will significantly guide the policy formulations in the forestry sector.

12.11 A Project Formulation and Evaluation Cell was established during the sixth plan with a conservator in its charges. In addition to the evaluation work, the cell is being reorganised in to a composite cell comprising statistical evaluation and remote sensing activities. With the aid of computer cell, this composite cell could effectively taken up jobs of statistical analysis, data build-up, evaluation and inventory preparation through remote sensing applications.

City Forests and Regional Plant resources centre

12.11(a) There is a World wide movement to bring nature right into our cities by creation of Urban Wood Land. The location of Bhubaneswar has got the potentiality to create city Forests towards western parts of the city. About 800 hectares of degraded forest adjacent to Regional Plant Resource Centre in Bharatpur Reserve Forests are available for creation of Urban Wood Land. The scheme envisages development of wood lot with representative flora of Orissa, Medicinal Plants Timber and other Economic Flora with provisions for development of recreational forest and memorial plantation. This scheme envisages one-time grant-in-aid to the R.P.R.C. for implementation alongwith construction activities. This being a new scheme, a sum of Rs.2.00 crore has been proposed to be provided during the year 1994-95.

12.12 In the above back drop, an outlay of Rs.76.00 lakh was made for 8th Plan period with an outlay of Rs.14.40 lakh for the year 1993-94. A provision of Rs.12.10 lakh has been proposed for the year 1994-95.

FOREST CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Working Plan

12.13 Working Plan is an important document for planning and management of forest resources. Working Plans are prepared in respect of each division as per the guidelines of Government of India. No management intervention can be done without an approved working plan. Two new working plan division were therefore in 1991-92. There is an allocation of Rs.136.00 lakh for the 8th Plan period. As against a provision of Rs. 26.25 lakh for 1993-94 a sum of Rs.26.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Consolidation

12.14 The unsurveyed forest areas in Orissa are estimated to be more than 13,000 Skm. The progress of forest consolidation which embraces demarcation, survey, enquiring in to rights, and other activities pertaining reservation proceedings, has not picked up to the desired extent, though the schemes have been continuing from 1st Plan. Inadequacy of funds and organisational support are the two reasons which could be attributed to for the slow progress. During 8th Plan period it is proposed to maximise the output with the existing capacity by proper monitoring and evaluation. Out of the proposed outlay of Rs.40.00 lakh for the 8th Plan Rs.5.00 lakh was provided for 1993-94. A provision of Rs.4.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1994-95.

Development of Infrastructure for protection of Forests against Biotic Interference.

12.15 This is an innovative scheme introduced during 7th plan period by the Govt. of India as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective of developing infrastructure for protection of forests against biotic interference with a funding pattern of 50 : 50 on the non-recurring components. The approved items of infrastructure include, purchase of Jeeps/Vans, V.H.F.s, fire fighting tools, watch towers raising of fodder and grass, stone walling along the boundaries. This scheme is of special relevance of Orissa where luxuriant forest cover needs effective protection against depredation encroachment and grazing. During 7th Plan A.P.R. Units have been constituted equipped with fast mobility and arms and ammunitions. During 8th Plan period, it is proposed to develop a net work of V.H.P. communication through out the State and to equip the Divisional Mobile parties with fast mobility for increasing their effectiveness. As against a provision of Rs.80.00 lakh during 1993-94, a sum of Rs.80.00 lakh is kept for 1994-95.

SOCIAL AND FARM FORESTRY

Economic Plantation / D.F.

12.16 A programme of enriching miscellaneous forests of poor crop with valuable species like Teak, Gambhari, Sissoo, Bamboo etc. has been continuing since 2nd plan. The objective is to augment the productivity of natural forest to meet the commercial requirements of timber. With the stipulation put by Govt. of India guidelines, with regard to clearance of natural forests, for planting purpose, the activity is now restricted to blank spaces in the forests. It is proposed to add a new dimension to the Scheme in the form of rehabilitation of degraded reserve forest during the 8th Plan. As against a proposed provision of Rs.1040.00 lakh for 8th Plan an amount of Rs.100.15 lakh was provided for the year 1993-94. An amount of Rs.100.15 lakh has been proposed for 1994-95.

EXTENSION, TRAINING AND RESEARCH

Training of A.C.B., Forest Rangers & Foresters etc.

12.17 Forests provide long term ecological security of the nation apart from meeting the needs of the local communities. Apart from being mainly production oriented, forestry has now become an important component in the rural development process. A new dimension of forestry is the private forestry for which providing extension facilities and technology input has been the responsibility of the Forest Department. Such change has created new challenges for the forest managers who have to be adequately trained.

12.18 Training of Forest Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guards has been the State's responsibility. There are seven Training Schools and one Forest Rangers Training College in the State for providing necessary training for them. Infrastructural facilities in the training schools and colleges are not adequate and these have to be suitably augmented. The deficiencies would be made good during 8th Plan. Rs.260.00 lakh was proposed for the 8th Plan against which Rs.77.87 lakh was provided in 1993-94. It has been proposed to provide a sum of Rs 67.25 lakh for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Forest Research

12.19 Forest research in the past has not received due attention as forestry was mainly production oriented. With the new challenges unfurling before the forestry sector, there is an urgent need to expand research activities on forestry in the State. Recognising the critical importance of forestry research for successful implementation of massive afforestation, conservation and protection of forests, Govt. of India have revamped the research organisation, constituting an apex body at the centre, namely the I.C.F.R.E. But the local problems have to be tackled by the concerned State Government.

12.20 A seed processing and certification centre is being developed with assistance of DANIDA and Govt. of India. The centre would meet the requirement of quality seeds of all forestry species. A chain of seed production areas, and seed orchards is proposed to be formed under the Tree Improvement Programme.

12.21 At present the forest research in the State is looked after by the Silviculturist and one Forest Geneticist. The research base has to be strengthened and therefore it is proposed to set up a State Forest Research Institute in the State and initiate research in the major fields like, Silviculture, Genetics, Soil Chemistry, etc. As against a provision of Rs. 61.00 lakh during 1993-94 a sum of Rs.50.00 lakh is proposed for 1994-95.

COMMUNICATION AND BUILDING

Communication

12.22 The National Commission on Agriculture lays down a road length of 1 Km. for every one Sq. Kms. of forests. In pursuance of the above guidelines, attention in the past was given for construction of new roads. Presently the forest road measures about 7000 Kms. Recently, there is a thinking that opening new roads may lead to the vulnerability of the forests to smuggling and therefore maintenance of existing roads should be prioritised. Accordingly, it is proposed to complete the on-going construction projects of forest roads during 8th Plan. As against a proposed outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh for 8th Plan a sum of Rs.5.00 lakh was provided in 1993-94, Rs.4.00 lakh has been proposed for 1994-95.

Building

12.23 Forest Department is one of the oldest Department, but without having buildings of its own. Presently the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Orissa runs his office in a rented house. Other Heads of Departments of the Forest Department such as Kenduleaf, Social Forestry Project and Wildlife are also functioning in rented accommodation for which Government has to pay substantial amount on rent each year. It is proposed to bring all these Wings under one roof by building a "BAN BHAWAN". A piece of land has been allotted for the purpose and it is proposed to construct a building at an estimated cost of Rs.2.80 crore. There was a proposed provision of Rs.240.00 lakh for 8th Plan. While Rs.50.00 lakh was provided during 1993-94, a sum of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed for 1994-95.

Sandal Wood

12.24 The natural Sandal wood growing areas is limited to few pockets in the district of Ganjam, Gajapati, Koraput, Rayagada and Kalahandi. Over the years, there has been observed a great depletion in the Sandal wood forest. In order to protect this species which otherwise would be extinct from Orissa, the Orissa Forest Act has been amended recently prohibiting falling of Sandal wood tree even from the private lands. Measures would be undertaken to protect the Sandal growing forest patches and to augment natural regenerations through planting of hast trees and Sandal seedlings. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakh has been proposed during 1994-95.

Fast Plantation

12.25 This is a new scheme for 1994-95. Fasi is a long gestation plant of 100 years to attain maturity and its timber is used for the Car Festival of Lord Jagannath. Forest Deptt. are responsible for raising such plantations. But previously the resources for such plantation were available from other agencies. Now it has been proposed to take up this plantation with Government efforts for which Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed for 1994-95.

Fuel wood and Fodder Project

12.26 This is a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme introduced during 1990-91, and funded by Central and State Government on 50 : 50 basis. There was a provision of Rs.450.00 lakh under the scheme with a target to raise 4500 ha. of Plantation during the year 1993-94, against which Rs.239.50 lakh has been proposed for 1994-95, with a target of 4790 Ha.

Social Forestry (SIDA assisted)

12.27 The Social Forestry Project, Orissa came to operation during 1983-84 as an externally aided project with aid from I.S.O./Swed Forest SIDA. It has successfully completed its first phase during 1983-84 to 1987-88 and the 2nd phase from 1988-89 to 1992-93. During 1993-94 a sum of Rs.2890.00 lakh was provided with a physical target of 10345 ha. of plantation, 5550 ha. of rehabilitation and distribution of 300 lakhs of seedling. A sum of Rs.1900.00 lakh has been proposed for the annum 1994-95.

Development of National Parks, Sanctuaries & Nature Reserves

12.28 For better protection and scientific management, Natural Parks, Sanctuaries and Nature Reserves, 17 number of Sanctuaries and 2 number of Natural Parks have been created in the State. Some rare and endangered reptile species were bred at different research centres and released in to nature during 6th & 7th Plan and breeding and rearing of such species during 8th Plan was also proposed. The 8th Plan outlay was Rs.319.00 lakh against which a sum of Rs.83.00 lakh was provided for 1993-94. A sum of Rs.50.00 lakh is proposed for 1994-95.

Control of Poaching & Illegal Trade in Wildlife

12.29 This scheme envisages Control of Poaching and Illegal Trade in Wildlife in the State. As per the guidelines of Govt. of India, the non-recurring expenditure is funded by both the State and the Centre on 50 : 50 basis. While Rs.15.00 lakh was provided for this during 1993-94 it has been proposed to provide Rs.6.00 lakh during 1994-95.

Chandaka Elephant Reserve

12.30 Chandaka Elephant Reserve has been set up during 1983-84 for better protection of elephants as well as their habitat. Elephant proof trench over length of 62 Kms. has been dug out and solar fencing done over 63.2 Kms. An outlay of Rs.268.00 lakhs was proposed for the 8th plan period for this scheme. As against a sum of Rs.37.00 lakh provided for 1993-94, it has been proposed to provide Rs.22.50 lakh for the annum 1994-95.

Similipal Tiger Reserve

12.31 The Tiger Reserve at Similipal has been started during 1973 for better protection of Tigers and unique flora and fauna of Similipal. Due to successful management of the project the Tiger population has increased from 17 to 95 by 1992. This is a continuing Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme. The recurring expenditure is being shared on 50 : 50 basis between State and the Centre. Cent Percent assistance is also available for non-recurring items of expenditure. While a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakh has been provided during 1993-94 for this scheme it has been proposed to provide Rs.20.00 lakh during 1994-95 under the State plan.

Nature Conservation

12.32 Nandankanan Zoo is one among the other leading zoos in the country having 162 species of Mammals, Birds & Reptiles. The Zoo has its unique destination of captive breeding of all three Indian Crocodilian species and having the largest number of White Tigers in the World. A white Tiger Safari has been established in the year 1991 and the defunct toy train service has been restored with effect from 14.11.1993. The intention of the scheme is development of Nandankanan zoo and other Deer Parks in a phased manner. A sum of Rs.60.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1993-94 under State Plan. A sum of Rs.44.00 lakh is proposed for 1994-95.

Establishment of Regional Plant Resource Centre

12.33 The Regional Plant Resource Centre established with the objective to strengthen Nature Reserve in the State aims to introduce, conserve, propagate and genetically upgrade plants of non agricultural importance as well as to augment the existing knowledge on plant science through study and research. It has in the meantime developed excellent infrastructural facilities both in the laboratory and the field and has been declared as Research and Development Organisation by a number of Universities in the Country. A sum of Rs.45.00 lakh has been proposed for 1994-95 for this purpose.

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CHAPTER - 13

SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

13.1 The Integrated Rural Development programme is a beneficiary oriented programme, whose main objective is to enable the selected poor families in rural areas to cross the poverty line. A family with an annual income of Rs.11,000/- or less is considered to be below the poverty line. The objective of this programme is achieved by providing productive assets and inputs to the target group. The assets which could be in primary, secondary or tertiary sectors are provided through financial assistance in the form of subsidy by the Government and term credit advanced by the financial institutions. During the 8th Five Year Plan an amount of Rs.13787.00 lakh has been provided for implementation of the scheme.

13.2 The financial achievement during the year 1992-93 was Rs.3343.97 lakh and the physical achievement during the said period was covered by 93,226 beneficiaries. The anticipated expenditure during 1993-94 is Rs.6826.00 lakh (grants-in-aid). The physical target during the year 93-94 is 1,65,479. In order to support the IRDP the following allied sub-schemes including IRD Cell, Monitoring Cell have been provided with an outlay of Rs.4430.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

The scheme wise breakup is as follows:

| | (Rs. in lakh) |
|--|----------------|
| 1. I.R.D. Cell | 7.48 |
| 2. Monitoring Cell | 6.05 |
| TRYSM : | |
| 3. Training Programme (State Share) | 350.00 |
| 4. Training Infrastructure | 70.00 |
| 5. Grant-in-aid (State share) | 3413.62 |
| 6. Strengthening of Block Administration | 565.00 |
| 7. DWCRA | 17.85 |
| Total : | 4430.00 |

Strengthening of Block Administration

13.3 At present 178 number of Additional B.D Os, 314 Progress Assistants and 2268 V.I.Ws. are working under this sub-scheme in order to strengthen the Block administration. It is proposed to continue this scheme during the 8th Plan period and an amount of Rs.2360.80 lakh has been provided for this scheme. The outlay for the year 1993-94 is Rs.466.85 lakh and the anticipated expenditure for the year 1994-95 is Rs.565.00 lakh

Development of Women & Children In Rural Areas (DWCRA)

13.4 This scheme is intended to provide specific support to women members of the rural families below poverty line. This scheme is in operation since 1982-83. In order to provide sustained support to these disadvantaged categories of the women group, the scheme is being continued and extended during the 8th Plan period and an amount of Rs.89.25 lakh has been provided.

13.5 During the year 1992-93, 2994 number of women were covered under this scheme at the cost of Rs.17.85 lakh. During the current financial year 1993-94 up to August, 1993 an amount of Rs.10.71 lakh has been spent to cover 1182 number of women beneficiaries. In addition to the districts already covered under DWCRA, two new districts namely Ganjam and Keonjhar are being covered during the year 1993-94. The anticipated expenditure under the scheme by the end of current financial year would be Rs.17.85 lakh for coverage of 5025 beneficiaries in 335 groups. The anticipated outlay for the year 1994-95 is Rs.17.85 lakh.

TRYSEM

13.6 The rural youth belonging to the I.R.D target group within the age group of 18 to 35 are trained to take up various income generating schemes. On completion of training, they are rehabilitated in I.R.D.F. The scheme is being continued during the 8th Plan period and an amount of Rs.900.00 lakh has been provided for this scheme.

13.7 16785 number of rural youths have been trained at a cost of Rs.402.94 lakh (State and Central) during 1992-93. 4353 Sch. Caste and 3092 Sch. Tribe beneficiaries were trained. Out of the trained youth, 15072 of Rural youths were rehabilitated during the year 92-93 in self/wage employment.

13.8 During the year 1993-94 it is anticipated that 21666 number of rural youths will be trained at the cost of Rs.300.00 lakh. Similarly the anticipated outlay for the year 1994-95 is Rs.350.00 lakh under State Plan and Rs.350.00 lakh under Centrally Sponsored Plan.

Strengthening of Training Infrastructure under TRYSEM

13.9 In this sub-scheme the existing training infrastructure in approved training institutions are strengthened to accommodate more number of rural youth in modern trades. Therefore, this scheme is continued during the 8th Plan period and an amount of Rs.101.98 lakh has been provided for this scheme. Rs.4.24 lakh were spent during 92-93 out of the budget provision of Rs.20.00 lakh. A sum of Rs.20.00 lakh has been provided during the current financial year 93-94 and Rs.70.00 lakh have been proposed in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Tribal Sub-Plan

13.10 Actual anticipated flow to TSP during the year 1992-93, 93-94 and 94-95 is Rs.893.00 lakh (38%) Rs.1550.00 lakh (38%) and Rs.1550.00 lakh (38%) respectively.

Special Component Plan

13.11 Actual and projected flow to SCP during 92-93, 93-94 and 94-95 is Rs.517.00 lakh, Rs.897.60 lakh and Rs.898.00 lakh (22%) respectively.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

13.12 Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is being implemented in the State with effect from 1.4.1989 as a centrally sponsored Plan Scheme and the expenditure is shared between the State and the Centre in the ratio of 20:80. The objectives of the programme are to generate additional gainful employment for the unemployed and the under employed persons in rural areas and to create assets for their direct and continuing benefit.

13.13 During the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs.10,779.02 lakh towards Central share and a sum of Rs.2808.44 lakh representing the State contribution was released to the D.R.D.As. under IRZ. Against this 326.39 lakh mandays have been generated. During the current financial year 1993-94, a provision of Rs.14,000.00 lakh (Rs.2800.00 lakh towards State share +

Rs.11,200.00 lakh towards Central share) was made in the Budget. Subsequently provision amounting to Rs.9,000.00 lakh (Rs.1600.00 lakh State Share + Rs.7,400.00 lakh Central share) has been provided making total provision under JRY for the year 1993-94 at Rs.23,000.00 lakh (Rs.4,400.00 lakh State share + Rs.18,600.00 lakh Central share) with a view to generate 552.00 lakh mandays.

13.14 During the year 1994-95 the proposed outlay under State Plan would be Rs.5450.00 lakh with a target to generate 105.60 lakh mandays under State Plan. Besides Rs.600.00 lakh has been provided for implementation of Employment Assurance Scheme in 1994-95.

Employment Generation

13.15 The primary objective of the programme is to generate additional employment in the rural areas. The ratio between the Wage and Non-wage component in respect of the scheme is 60:40. Under JRY the wage component will under no circumstances be less than 60% of the total estimated cost of the Project.

T.S.P.

13.16 The flow of funds to TSP under JRY is around 40% of the total outlay. During the year 1992-93, 131.37 lakh mandays have been generated with an amount of Rs.1121.52 lakh under State and Rs.4352.11 lakh under Central. The break up of which is 26.92 lakh for State share and 104.45 lakh under Central share. For the year 1993-94 the anticipated target in respect of generation of mandays is 220.80 lakh (42.24 lakh towards State share + 178.56 lakh towards Central share) with an amount of Rs.1760.00 lakh under State and Rs.7440.00 lakh under Centre.

13.17 The target of generation of mandays in respect of TSP in the Annual Plan for 1994-95 under JRY Plan at 211.20 lakh (42.24 lakh towards State share + 168.96 lakh towards Central share) for which Rs.1760.00 lakh under State and Rs.7040.00 lakh under Centre have been proposed.

S.C.P.

13.18 The flow of funds towards S.C.P. under JRY is around 22% of the total outlay. During the year 1992-93, 71.74 lakh mandays have been generated (14.83 lakh towards State share 56.91 lakh towards Central share) with an amount of Rs.617.87 under State and Rs.2378.38 under Centre. For the year 1993-94 the anticipated achievement in respect of generation of mandays under JRY towards S.C.P. Programme has been fixed at 121.44 lakh mandays (23.23 lakh numbers towards State and 98.21 lakh mandays towards Central share) with an amount of Rs.968.00 lakh under State and Rs.4092.00 under Centre. In the Annual Plan for 1994-95 under JRY in respect of S.C.P. towards generation of mandays has been planned at 116.16 lakh numbers (23.23 lakh towards State share + 92.93 lakh Central share) for which Rs.968.00 lakh under State and Rs.3872.00 lakh under Centre have been proposed.

Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme

13.19 Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme is already in operation in the State in selected blocks since 7th Plan period. The blocks are selected @ one from a district. It is proposed to take up new blocks to cover all the districts under this programme.

13.20 Planning Commission, Government of India provide assistance for implementation of the activities under this programme. Major requirement under the programme will be available from other Renewable Energy Schemes. Only the subsidy envisaged under Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme is to be provided under State Plan. Hence, an outlay of Rs.30.00 lakh is proposed during 1994-95 to continue the programme and cover one or two new blocks under this programme.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

State Institute for Rural Development (S.I.R.D)

13.21 The S.I.R.D. is continuing as a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme with funding pattern of 50:50 sharing basis between the Government of India and State Government. For the 8th Plan period (1992-97), the outlay is fixed at Rs.60.00 lakh which comprises Rs.35.00 lakh as State share and Rs.25.00 lakh as Central share. The total budget provision for 92-93 was Rs.15.00 lakh under State Plan and Rs.5.00 lakh under Central Plan and the expenditure was Rs.13.10 lakh and Rs.3.12 lakh respectively and during 1993-94 there has been a provision of Rs.10.00 lakh which comprises of Rs.5.00 lakh as Central share and Rs.5.00 lakh as State share. For the Annual Plan 1994-95, the outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed to run the scheme successfully. This scheme is a staff oriented scheme. 17 posts (both Gazetted & Non-gazetted) are continuing under this scheme. Several State wide training programmes on Rural Development are being taken up in the State through S.I.R.D.

Extension Training Centre (E.T.C.)

13.22 There are two Extension Training Centres functioning one at S.I.R.D., Bhubaneswar and the other at Keonjhar since 1992-93. The State Government have proposed to run another E.T.C. at Bhawanipatna of Kalahandi district for which preliminaries have been completed. Only five posts i.e. 1 Gazetted and 4 Non-gazetted posts have been created during the year 1991-92 for E.T.C., Bhubaneswar and are continuing till date. During 92-93 the expenditure was Rs.4.16 lakh against the budget provision of Rs.8.00 lakh under State plan and Rs.1.99 lakh against the Budget provision of Rs.3.00 lakh under Central Plan. It is contemplated that 10 different posts more have to be filled up by way of deployment to run the E.T.C. at Keonjhar and Bhawanipatna. It is a staff oriented scheme and different trainings are being conducted in the E.T.Cs, for field functionaries.

13.23 For the 8th Plan period (1992-97), a sum of Rs.51.00 lakh has been fixed for expenditure which comprises of Rs.36.00 lakh as State's share and Rs.15.00 lakh as Central share. The Government of India have issued firm commitment that they will bear Rs.1.00 lakh per E.T.C. per year and any excess expenditure over and above of Government of India's share will be fully borne by the State Government. Hence for the Annual Plan 1994-95 the outlay is proposed at Rs.11.40 lakh which comprises of Rs.8.40 lakh towards State share and Rs.3.00 lakh towards Central share.

Strengthening of Block Staff (Stipendary Engineers)

13.24 During the 8th Plan 314 posts of Stipendary Engineers are to be employed for Strengthening of Block staff for proper maintenance of the Engineering organisation in each block.

13.25 During 1992-93 the posts of 314 Stipendary Engineers continued with the above object and a sum of Rs.85.73 lakh was the actual expenditure. The same number of posts will continue with an anticipated expenditure of Rs.90.00 lakh for 1993-94.

13.26 As the Stipendary Engineers are paid stipend, T.E. and R.C.M. at a flat rate the same amount of Rs.90.00 lakh is the proposed and targeted outlay for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

13.27 In 1992-93 flow to T.S.P. was Rs.32.48 lakh for continuance of 118 posts and the percentage of flow was 37.88. For 1993-94 as well as 1994-95, Rs.33.82 lakh has been fixed. The percentage to T.S.P. flow is 37.57. No amount has been earmarked under S.C.P.

Replacement of Block Vehicles

13.28 There is a provision of one vehicle for each of the 314 Blocks in the State. During the 8th Plan 1992-97, there is a proposal for replacement of 109 old unserviceable vehicles at a cost of Rs.275.00 lakh.

13.29 During the financial year 1992-93 there was a provision of Rs.65.00 lakh. Out of this fund 29 new Jeeps at a total cost of Rs.63.55 lakh were purchased during 1992-93 for replacement of old un serviceable vehicles.

13.30 During the current financial year of 1993-94 by now 9 nos. of old unserviceable jeeps have been condemned and 9 nos. of jeeps purchased at a total cost of Rs.20,95,672/-. Seven more jeeps are expected to be condemned on their completion of 10 years of life-span and like numbers of jeeps will be purchased. Thus 16 nos. of jeeps are due for condemnation during the year 1993-94 against which 16 nos. of new jeeps are proposed to be purchased during 1993-94, at a total expenditure of Rs.37.28 lakh against the Budget provision of Rs.38.50 lakh.

13.31 For the year 1994-95 it is expected that 15 nos. of jeeps will be due for condemnation on their completion of 10 years of life-span and like number of jeeps will be purchased. A sum of Rs.37.50 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for purchase of 18 Nos. of new vehicles.

Special repair & Improvement of Block Building and Staff Quarters

13.32 Most of the buildings existing in the Blocks are in a dilapidated condition and require special repair and improvement. Besides it is felt necessary to provide meeting hall to the Blocks.

13.33 During the VIIIth Five Year Plan 1992-97 a sum of Rs.750.00 lakh has been proposed to be utilised for improvement and special repair of block office building and staff quarters.

13.34 During the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs.112.00 lakh has been provided and the entire amount sanctioned to the blocks for improvement and special repair of block office building and staff quarters.

13.35 An amount of Rs.99.80 lakh has been provided in the budget 93-94 where as a sum of Rs.206.00 lakh is required to meet the requirement. An outlay of Rs.126.10 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Panchayats

13.36 The Gram Panchayats according to the existing provisions of law, have various obligatory and discretionary functions to discharge. The following schemes are to function in the Annual Plan of 1994-95.

Construction of G.P. Ghars

13.37 In 1992-93 Rs.50.00 lakh have been spent for construction of 142 G.Ps. and in 1993-94 Rs.75.00 lakh have been provided to take-up 214 G.P. ghars. A building for holding the office and meeting of any Gram Panchayat is a basic necessity. Out of 5263 Gram Panchayats in the State, 1171 Grama Panchayats do not have their own office building. Previously grants-in-aid @Rs.35,000/- was being provided for construction of G.P.Ghars. After reorganisation of the Grama Panchayats in 1991-92 bulk of the G.Ps comprise small number of villages and consequently the resource base of the smaller Panchayats has also substantially

divulged and they are not in a position to contribute fund from their own resources for construction of GP Ghars. In the mean time there has been substantial hike in the cost of building materials and, therefore, it is not possible to construct any building with a paltry sum of Rs.35,000/-. In view of this, it is proposed to sanction grant in aid to the GPs @ Rs.50,000/ per GP and the balance requirement of funds if any will be met by the GPs from J.R.Y. or F.I. grant. In 1994-95 it is proposed to construct 640 GP Ghars costing Rs.320.00 lakh. The balance Rs.80.00 lakh is proposed to be spent for providing furnitures and other equipments, like TV, etc. to the new GPs @ Rs.12,500/ per GP. A sum of Rs.7.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Loans to GPs for different Productive schemes (Market sheds)

13.38 There is a programme to construct 2380 market sheds involving an outlay of Rs.476.00 lakh in 8th Plan period. In 1991-93 Rs.6.00 lakh have been sanctioned for construction of 40 market sheds. In 1993-94 Rs.12.00 lakh have been provided for construction of market sheds. In 1994-95 it is proposed to provide Rs.33.00 lakh for construction of 100 market sheds. So far sanction is being accorded @ Rs.20,000/ per market shed. This rate has not been revised for the last several years. Since the cost of materials and other components have risen substantially, it is proposed to revise the unit rate from Rs.20,000/- to Rs.32,000/- per GP.

Construction of staff quarters

13.39 Under Grama Panchayats organisation, 599 field employees are working in the State for supervision and smooth running of Panchayat works. The State Government have been sanctioning funds for construction of residential accommodation for those staff at Districts, Sub-Divisions and Block Head Quarters.

13.40 During 8th Plan period it has been proposed for construction of 40 quarters. During 1991-93 Rs.8.00 lakh have been spent for 8 Nos. of staff quarters. Similarly Rs.11.66 lakh have been provided in budget of 1993-94 for taking up new construction of 8 staff quarters and for clearance of arrear liabilities.

13.41 During the year 1994-95 an outlay of Rs.16.00 lakh has been proposed for construction of 8 quarters.

Prize competition among Grams Panchayat / Panchayat Raj Institutions

13.42 To encourage competition among the Grama Panchayats in respect of execution of development works on various fields the State Government have introduced a prize competition scheme since 1990-91. These prizes are awarded in shape of cash to the selected Grama Panchayats on the basis of their performance as evaluated by the committees appointed for the purpose. Under the Scheme during 1992-93 only a sum of Rs.1.02 lakh was sanctioned in favour of 74 GPs for awarding prizes for best performances. During 1993-94, a sum of Rs.18.00 lakh have been provided for awarding prizes to 328 GPs for their best performances. During 1994-95 it is proposed to enhance the prize money for its optimum and realistic utilisation for overall development of the Panchayati Raj Institutions at all levels of the three tier system.

13.43 The break-up of prizes are as follows.

Panchayats

| | Ist Prize | 2nd Prize | 3rd Prize | Total |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. State Level | Rs.5.00 lakh | Rs. 3.00 lakh | Rs. 2.00 lakh | Rs. 10.00 lakh |
| 2. Dist. Level | Rs.2.00 lakh | Rs. 1.00 lakh | Rs.50.00 thousand | Rs. 94.50 lakh for 27 dists. |
| 3. Sub-divisional Level | Rs.1.00 lakh | Rs.50.00 thousand | Rs.25.00 thousand | Rs.101.50 lakh for 58 Sub-divisions |
| Total : | | | | Rs.206.00 lakh |

Panchayat Samities

| | Ist Prize | 2nd Prize | 3rd Prize | Total |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------|
| 1. State Level | Rs.25.00 | Rs.15.00 | Rs.10.00 | Rs. 50.00 lakh |
| 2. Dist. Level | Rs.10.00 | Rs. 5.00 | Rs. 3.00 | Rs.486.00 lakh for 27 dists. |
| Total : | | | | Rs.536.00 lakh. |

Zilla Parishad

| | Ist Prize | 2nd Prize | 3rd Prize | Total |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| State Level | Rs.50.00 | Rs.30.00 | Rs.20.00 | Rs.100.00 lakh |

13.44 For the above purpose, every year there will be prizes comprising 3 nos of State Level, 81 nos. for District Level and 174 nos. for 58 Sub-Divisional Level. During 1994-95 the total requirement of funds comes to Rs.842.00 lakh for the above purpose. Because of resource constraints, the provision for 1994-95 is limited to Rs.40.60 lakh.

Prizes to G.Ps where Sarpanch, Samiti Member and Ward-Members elected uncontested

13.45 A Scheme for awarding a sum of Rs.20,000/- to the G.Ps. where Sarpanches and Ward Members are returned uncontested have been introduced since 1984-85. Subsequently it has been decided by Government to award Cash Prizes of Rs.1.00 lakh to a Grams Panchayat, where all the Members i.e. Panchayat Samiti Members, Sarpanches and Ward-Members are returned uncontested in the Election 1992. Accordingly 42 Prizes @ Rs.20,000/- and 165 prizes @ Rs.1.00 lakh are to be awarded. Due to paucity of funds Rs.8.40 lakh for 42 prizes @ Rs.20,000/- and @ Rs.50,000/- for 165 G.Ps have been awarded and decided to pay the balance amount during 1993-94. A sum of Rs.82.50 lakh are required during 1993-94 but a sum of Rs.61.00 lakh have been provided under the budget of 1993-94 for distribution among 122 G.Ps @ Rs.50,000/-. The balance amount of Rs.20.30 lakh have been proposed for distribution among 43 G.Ps during 1994-95.

Replacement of Vehicle

13.46 Each District Panchayat Officer is being provided with an office jeep. Two vehicles are retained for use at State Headquarters. It has been proposed to replace 8 Jeeps which will become unservicable during the 8th plan period. Those will be replaced in phased manner.

13.47 During 1992-93 Rs.2.05 lakh was spent for purchase of one vehicle. For the year 1993-94 a sum of Rs.5.00 lakh have been provided for purchase of two nos. of new vehicles and it is proposed to purchase two jeeps on replacement during 1994-95 at a cost of Rs.5.50 lakh

Training of G.P. functionaries

13.48 There are 5263 G.P. Secretaries @ one each in the State. It is imperative to give them some basic as well as orientation training about management, execution of works and accounting procedure.

13.49 For the 8th Plan, provision of Rs.3.00 lakh is suggested for training of 5263 G.P. Secretaries. A sum of Rs.0.60 lakh has been sanctioned for the purpose during 1992-93. During 1993-94 a sum of Rs.0.60 lakh has been provided. For 1994-95, the proposed provision is Rs.0.60 lakh for training of 1050 G.P. Secretaries.

Strengthening of Audit Staff

13.50 The existing Audit Staff for Panchayat Organisation are found to be insufficient. To conduct the audit of Panchayat Accounts, it is felt necessary to strengthen this organisation by creating at least another 12 posts of Auditors and one post of Audit Superintendent, in view of reorganisation of Gram Panchayats. During 8th Plan, it is proposed to provide Rs.16.00 lakh. During the year 1993-94 a sum of Rs.4.54 lakh has been provided and for the Annual Plan, 1994-95 a sum of Rs.5.00 lakh is proposed for this purpose.

Organisation of Seminar, Conference and Symposium etc. Non Official Members

13.51 To educate the non-official members elected in the Grama Panchayats and make them acquainted with the policy of the Government in regard to the Rural Development, Seminars, Conference at the State Level, District and Sub-Divisional Level has been imperative. For the purpose of organising the symposium, printing of leaflets etc., a lump provision of Rs.152.00 lakh has been proposed during the 8th Plan period (1992-97) and for the year 1994-95, a sum of Rs.30.00 lakh has been proposed.

DROUGHT PRONE AREA PROGRAMME (D.P.A.P.)

Introduction

13.52 Drought Prone Area Programme was launched in the year 1974-75 in 14 Blocks of Phulbani District and 11 Blocks of Kalahandi District with the core objective of "Drought Proofing" and the secondary objective of amelioration of harsh conditions imposed by reconcurrent droughts. In the year 1982-83, this programme was extended to eight Blocks of Bolangir District and six blocks of Baragarh District.

Objectives

13.53 Prominent features of the DPAP areas are a disturbed eco-system, heavy soil erosion, irregular and scanty rain fall and degradation of forest cover. In this background the core objective of drought proofing and the secondary objective of amelioration of harsh conditions of the population have led to formulation and implementation of the following schemes:-

- (i) Agriculture-Moisture conservation measures, construction of water harvesting structure, land shaping and bonding etc
- (ii) Horticulture Vegetable, Fruit Nurseries.
- (iii) Water Resource Development Community Irrigation Wells for IRDP beneficiaries, Percolation tank and W.H.S.

- (iv) Animal Husbandry Fodder production and Pasture Development.
- (v) Forestry-Establishment of Nurseries, Plantation of degraded forests, Social Forestry, Waste Land development etc.
- (vi) Fisheries-Deeping fish ponds, production of fingerlings.
- (vii) Sericulture Development of rainfed Mulberry plantations.

Norms of Financing

13.54 Up to 1988-89 all DPAP were uniformly receiving annual allocation of Rs.15.00 lakh per annum per Block to be contributed equally by Govt. of India and State Government. From 1988-89 onwards Govt. of India revised the norms as follows:

1. Rs.15.00 lakh per Block per annum for Blocks up to 500 Sq. Kms in area.
2. Rs.16.60 lakh per Block per annum for blocks between 501 Sq. Kms. to 1000 Sq. Kms. in area.
3. Rs.18.50 lakh per Block per annum for Blocks above 1000 Sq. Kms. in area.

Projection for 8th Five Year Plan.

13.55 The National Committee for evaluation of DPAP has invited proposals for inclusion/exclusion of Blocks from DPAP in Orissa, Accordingly, a memorandum suggesting inclusion of further 66 blocks has been submitted to Government of India during 1989-90. This proposal is expected to be approved by Government of India during 1992-93. Thus during, Eight Five Year Plan period the total number of blocks under DPAP may rise to 105. Hence the plan allocation will also increase accordingly. The total requirement for 1994-95 under DPAP will be Rs.604.86 lakh towards 50% of the State Plan share as per Govt. of India letter No.S-16020/1/93 DPAP dated 26.11.93. As against this a sum of Rs.357.00 lakh has been provided for State share due to resource constraint. The 8th Five Year Plan ceiling is Rs.1785.00 lakh towards 50% of the State Plan Share.

LAND REFORMS

Introductory

13.56 Land Reform measures seek to restructure agrarian relations through abolition of intermediary tenures, and providing security of tenures to tenants/ share croppers, conferring ownership rights on tillers, imposition of ceiling on land, distribution of ceiling surplus land, consolidation of agricultural holdings and updating of land records through Survey and Settlement Operations.

13.57 Even though substantial progress has been achieved in the field of Consolidation of Holdings, Settlement of Land and distribution of ceiling surplus land much remains to be done during the Annual Plan 1994-95 and there-after. The scheme wise details are furnished below :

Consolidation of Holdings

13.58 The programme of Consolidation of Holdings aims at rationalisation of distribution of land among owners for achieving sustained and desirable increase in agricultural production. The scheme of consolidation includes preparation, correction and updating of land records, amalgamation of small and scattered holdings in a rational manner, provision of community facilities such as villages and chaka roads, common irrigation field channels, water courses, grazing, fielding etc.

13.59 A programme was drawn up to complete consolidation operation in an area of 5 lakh hectares of land during 7th plan period. The yearwise achievement during the 7th Plan period is indicated overleaf

| Year | Target (in lakh hectares) | Achievement (in lakh hectares) |
|----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1985-86 | 1.20 | 0.66 |
| 1986-87 | 1.10 | 0.86 |
| 1987-88 | 0.80 | 0.58 |
| 1988-89 | 1.00 | 0.50 |
| 1989-90 | 0.90 | 0.35 |
| Total : | 5.00 | 2.96 |

13.60 At the end of 7th Plan period i.e. till, March, 1990 as many as 6.90 lakh hectares of land have been consolidated. The break up of achievements are as follows :

| Plan | Achievements (in lakh hectares) |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| 5th Plan | 0.46 |
| 6th plan | 3.48 |
| 7th plan (1985-90) | 2.96 |
| | 6.90 |

13.61 During the subsequent Annual Plans the achievements are as follows :

| Plan | Achievements (in lakh hectares) |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 1990-91 | 0.30 |
| 1991-92 | 0.45 |
| 1992-93 | 0.44 |
| 1993-94(8/93) | 0.01 |

13.62 Consolidation operation has been taken up in an area of about 12.26 lakh hectares comprising of 7809 villages, out of the above operational area, consolidation operation has been completed in respect of 8.10 lakh hectares leaving a balance of 4.16 hectares for completion. It has been decided to bring further one lakh hectares of land under the fold of consolidation. Thus the balance area of 5.16 lakh hectares will be available for the remaining 4 years of the 8th Plan period.

13.63 Consolidation scheme is cent percent staff oriented and is likely to generate 31.00 lakh mandays during the Annual plan 1994-95

Survey & Settlement Operations

13.64 Survey and Settlement operation is an important segment of Land Revenue Administration. Updating of Land Records and fixation of rent on holdings are the main objectives of Survey and Settlement operation. Various development programmes and poverty alleviation schemes depend to a great extent of such updated land records.

13.65 Out of total no. of 51,534 villages in the State, 48,702 villages were to be covered under Survey and Settlement operation. The progressive total of first round of Survey and Settlement overleaf :

| Plan period | Achievement (villages) |
|--|------------------------|
| Till the end of 7th plan | 46,763 |
| Annual plan 1990-91 | 296 |
| Annual plan 1991-92 | 323 |
| Annual plan 1992-93 (8th Five Year plan) | 318 |
| Annual plan 1993-94 (up to Sept. '93) | 68 |
| Total: | 47,768 |

13.66 Side by side second round revision survey and settlement operation was taken up in 9362 villages out of which 5373 villages have been completed by 30.9.93.

13.67 Requirement of funds will be earmarked for following various programmes under Survey and Settlement operation during the Annual Plan 1994-95.

1. Survey and Settlement operation.
2. Construction of training halls.
3. Purchase of vehicles by way of replacement.
4. Modernisation of Survey and Map Publication Organisation.
5. Modernisation of Survey and Settlement operation and Training.

13.68 It is proposed to cover 1500 villages with a tentative outlay of Rs.3,25.70 lakh during the Annual Plan 1994-95. The programmes of Computerisation of land records and digitation of maps will continue.

Implementation Of Ceiling Laws

13.69 Land Reforms have been recognised as vital for increasing productivity in agriculture and establishment of a more egalitarian social structure

13.70 Chapter-IV of Orissa Land Reforms Act dealing with ceiling and distribution of ceiling surplus land came into force on 7.1.1972. But it was revised as per the National Guidelines formulated on the basis of the Chief Ministers' Conference held in 1972. The revised ceiling provisions came into operation with effect from 2.10.93. The ceiling area in respect of a person has been fixed at 10 standard acres. This is one of the lowest in the country

13.71 Till the end of September 1993, a net total of Ac.1,74,446-00 of land have been declared surplus and vested in Government. Out of this Ac.151511.896 (net) have been distributed among 130811 landless as detailed below :

| Community | No. of beneficiaries | Extent of ceiling surplus land distributed (in Acres) |
|---------------|----------------------|---|
| S.C. | 44896 | 48224.288 |
| S.T. | 48717 | 63437.251 |
| Others | 37198 | 39850.367 |
| Total: | 130811 | 151511.896 |

13.72 In order to provide incentive to the allottees of ceiling surplus land for development of their allotted land and purchase of agricultural inputs, financial assistance @ Rs.2500/- per hectare is provided in shape of grant under centrally sponsored plan scheme. By the end of 1992-93, a sum of Rs 7,61,50,586-50 has been released under this scheme for ceiling surplus land allottees. The scheme of assistance to allottees of ceiling surplus land has been dove-tailed

with poverty alleviation programmes to enable the allottee to take up land based schemes. The benefits of the scheme have also been extended to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe allottees of Govt. waste land. A sum of Rs.1,22.00 lakh is proposed for expenditure during 1994-95 under this scheme.

Cardex Project

13.73 The Cardex Project is being implemented under the state plan in the Registration Department since.

New Registration Districts

13.74 Consequent upon creation of 14 new Revenue Districts during 1992-93 and 1993-94, creation of 14 new Registration District was inescapable. It is therefore necessary to create 14 posts of District Sub-Registrar and their supporting staff for these offices. Some of the above posts will be filled in by way of upgradation, redeployment and the rest through direct recruitment.

13.75 It is therefore proposed to provide Rs.10.65 lakh under the scheme "New Registration Districts" for the year 1994-95.

State Rehabilitation Project

13.76 After abolition of N.T.R. Project, it has been decided by Government vide Revenue Department Resolution No.61038/R., dated. 16.12.92 that the posts created for the N.T.R. Project will continue for the Rehabilitation work of all projects of all Departments. Besides, the expenditure for entertainment of the post of Rehabilitation Commissioner and his supporting staff will be borne under State Plan. The State Rehabilitation Project will function in Revenue and Excise Department and the field unit at Balasore Collectorate. Rehabilitation Programmes in respect of Irrigation Projects, Industrial Projects, Mining Projects and Hydro Electrical Projects have already been taken up at the State level. Balasore unit will take care of temporary rehabilitation work for the I.T.R. Project.

13.77 It is proposed to provide Rs.9.50 lakh for the Secretariat Estt. and Rs.4.00 lakh for the Rehabilitation Cell of Balasore Collectorate totalling to Rs.13.50 lakh for the year 1994-95 under State Plan.

Re-Organisation Of Districts

13.78 Consequent upon creation of 4 new districts during 1992-93, Rs.1,00.00 lakh was provided under the above scheme for the year 1993-94. But in view of the creation of 10 more new districts with effect from 1.4.93, provision of Rs.1,00.00 lakh for the year 1994-95 under the above scheme is felt quite inadequate. For this scheme Rs.4,00.00 lakh will be necessary for the year 1994-95. However, in view of repetition of last year's overall plan ceiling, Rs.1,00.00 lakh is proposed for the existing 14 nos. of new districts for the year 1994-95.

Agricultural Census

13.79 Under this scheme the State Government have to bear the expenses on account of non-salary items like printing and cost of stationaries. There is a budget provision of Rs.2.00 lakh towards State share for the current year 1993-94. It is proposed to provide Rs.1.00 lakh under this scheme for the year 1994-95.

Fixation of Market Value of Land under Indian Stamp Act

13.80 Around 37,000 under valuation cases under Indian Stamp Act involving 8.42 crores of rupees pending for disposal with different Sub-Collector, A.D.M. and Collectors. Instruction

have been issued to dispose of these cases expeditiously. Norms have also been fixed for each authority for disposal. But it should also be the endeavour of the Department to ensure minimisation of under valuation cases in future. I.G.R. has suggested to form a team of officers who shall fix the value of land plotwise throughout Orissa, so that leakage of Government revenue through evasion of stamp duty will be checked. This will also ensure minimisation of under valuation cases. It has been decided that surplus staff available in Consolidation and Settlement Sectors shall be redeployed to Registration Sector for the above purpose. Each team will consist of :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Kanungo/Consolidation Gr-I | 1 |
| 2. Amins | 1 |
| 3. Job contract Peon | 1 |

13.81 The team may at first fix the market value of land situated in major Municipalities with reference to sale statistics and local enquires. If the exercise succeeds, the same may be extended to the entire area of State. The financial implication of each team will be Rs.1.5 lakh per annum. Initially, 30 teams (10 teams for major Municipality areas + 10 teams for Irrigated areas + 10 teams for Rural areas) may be formed at a cost of Rs.45.00 lakh. This amount is being provided in the Plan Budget of this Deptt. for the next year under Registration Sector

New Excise Districts

13.82 Creation of 14 new Revenue Districts has necessitated creation of 14 more Excise Districts in the State. As per Task Force decision, staff will be posted to new Excise Districts by way of upgradation. For the staff that are to be posted by way of direct recruitment such as Chowkidars and others has to be provided for under State plan. There is a budget provision of Rs.10.00 lakh under this Scheme for the current year 1993- 94. Like provision is proposed for the year 1994-95 for this scheme under Excise Department.

13.83 To sum up, funds to the extent of Rs.20,75.00 lakh State Plan are proposed for expenditure during the Annual Plan 1994- 95 under different schemes as follows:

| (Rs. in lakh) | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Name of the Schemes | Funds allotted for the Annual Plan, 1993-94 | Funds proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (i) Consolidation of Holdings | 12,81.00 | 14,46.45 |
| (ii) Survey & Settlement Operation | 3,35.52 | 3,25.70 |
| (iii) Ceiling Surplus Land | 1,25.00 | 1,22.00 |
| (iv) Cardex Project | 0.68 | 0.70 |
| (v) New Registration Districts | 10.65 | 10.65 |
| (vi) State Rehabilitation Project | 9.35 | 13.50 |
| (vii) Reorganisation of Districts | 1,00.00 | 1,00.00 |
| (viii) Agricultural Census | 2.00 | 1.00 |
| (ix) Fixation of Market value of land | - | 45.00 |
| (x) New Excise Districts (D.No.26) | 10.00 | 10.00 |

Urban Land Ceiling

13.84 The Scheme "Urban Land Ceiling" aims at acquisition and use of ceiling surplus land to Public interest. It has been implemented in Cuttack Urban Agglomeration since February, 1976.

13.85 The ceiling surplus land taken over possession is being allotted to cultural, philanthropic organisation, local bodies, Central and State Govt. offices for office building and staff quarters and also utilised through Housing Board and Cuttack Development Authority for public interest.

13.86 During the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97) the target is to acquire 50 hectares of ceiling surplus land with plan provision of Rs.75.00 lakh. For the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs.11.35 lakh has been spent and no land has been taken over possession in the year due to number of writ petition were filed and the Hon'ble High Court have reminded back the cases to Competent Authority, Cuttack for reconsideration at his level.

13.87 During the year 1993-94 a sum of Rs.12.00 lakh has been provided for acquisition of 10 hectares of ceiling surplus land and Rs.12.00 lakh is proposed for 1994-95 for acquisition of 10 hectares of ceiling surplus land.

* * *

CHAPTER-14

SPECIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

14.1 The level of development in certain areas is uneven, affecting adversely the socio-economic status of the people in those areas which is considerably low. The reasons are many and they can not be removed altogether due to several constraints. This calls for serious attention of the planners and administrators for implementation of special area development programmes to provide various infrastructural and service facilities. Chronic backwardness which is self-perpetrating is reinforced by certain features of acute poverty, lack of infrastructural facilities, limited scope for industrialisation, absence of entrepreneurial skills, migration of labour etc. The people in these areas, are not able to take full advantage of various anti poverty programmes as well as other normal developmental activities of the State Government.

14.2 In view of above, need for constituting a Separate Development Board for backward areas in the State under the provisions contained in Article 371 of the Constitution of India has been voiced in various fora including the State Legislature. After detailed deliberations in the State Legislature, a Committee of M.L.As has been constituted in the State under the Chairmanship of Minister, Education (School & Mass) to identify the backward areas in the State, their geographical location, gravity of their problem and to recommend Government the need for setting up a Separate Development Board for these areas and also to advise Government the strategy to be followed for their around development. The Committee have visited certain States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Andhra Pradesh and some of the districts in the State like Phulbani, Koraput, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Kalahandi, Sonepur and Bolangir etc. The Committee have met a number of times and discussed the issue based on the data base and the experience gained by its members during their visit to different States and the districts in Orissa and the report of the Committee is under preparation which will be presented to the State Legislative Assembly in its next session. In this background, it has been felt necessary to develop a definite strategy for around development of such backward areas identified by the Committee so that special attention could be given to these areas.

14.3 Some areas in Koraput, Malkangiri, Nowrangpur and Gajapati districts of Orissa adjoining Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh experience some special problem due to naxalite activities of the Left Wing Extremists. The extremists usually take up popular causes of the local people and whip up their sentiments to form a liberalised zone comprising of certain areas of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. It is, therefore, felt necessary to keep the local people away from such activities of the extremists. It is, therefore, essential to take up some special development programmes in these naxalite prone areas of the State. The State Govt. therefore had prepared an action plan for the naxalite prone areas in the State at a cost of Rs.162.09 crore which was submitted to Planning Commission in 1990 for consideration and provision of funds from Government of India side for this purpose. This has not been favourably considered by the Planning Commission.

14.4 Meanwhile, a Working Group has been constituted by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri K.Rajan, Advisor, Backward Classes, Planning Commission, New Delhi to suggest a needed package for the socio-economic development of the areas in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa affected by the Left Wing Extremists. The report of the working group is still awaited.

14.5 A large segment of the population in the un-divided Kalahandi and Koraput districts of Orissa is still steeped in poverty and illiteracy. The programmes of Mobile Health and Nutritional Intervention in these two districts through the earlier programme "Area Development Approach for Poverty Termination (ADAPT)" implemented in the State with assistance from Prime Minister's relief fund was very much acceptable and successful for which a new scheme

under the caption "Health and Nutrition Development of Un-developed Territories (HANDOUT)" for the said two districts with an estimate of Rs 36.29 crore spread over the Eighth Plan period was drawn up and submitted to Prime Minister's Office in 1992 seeking assistance from Prime Minister's relief fund. The State Government is yet to receive a positive communication from Government of India in this regard.

14.6 At the instance of the Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India, a "Long Term Action Plan for districts of Koraput, Kalahandi and Bolangir (Un-divided)" on Drought Mitigation and Development Saturation has been drawn up by the State and submitted to the Cabinet Secretary in August 1993. This action plan extends over 5 years from 1993-94 to 1997-98 involving an additional requirement of Rs.623.20 crore over and above the plan programmes normally taken up in these districts, for which Special Central assistance to the tune of Rs.125.00 crore approximately per annum has been sought for from Government of India. Once this assistance is granted by Government of India, the State Government will be in a position to translate the programme contents into action.

14.7 In the draft Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) an outlay of Rs.500.00 crore including Rs.125.00 crore for naxalite areas was suggested for launching a special development programme for problem areas. It was also indicated that the State Government on their own can not fund this programme. Therefore, it was requested that Government of India may bear the cost fully. While finalising the State's Eighth Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission has not provided any fund either in the State Sector or in the Central Sector for these programmes, as this involves a policy decision at the Government of India level.

14.8 Once the recommendations of the aforementioned Legislative Committee is available to the State Government, the need for taking up special programmes for the identified areas would arise. A tentative outlay of Rs.500.00 crore is suggested for the Eighth Plan period which could be considered for funding by Government of India.

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CHAPTER - 15

IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

15.1 Irrigation is the single major input to boost agricultural production as well as productivity. More than 70% of the State's population are engaged in agricultural activities and agriculture constitutes about two third of the State Income. Since irrigation holds the key to optimum farm income, it has become our objective to bring as much cultivable land as possible under irrigation, especially in the tribal area and water scarcity areas of the State.

Status at the end of 7th Plan

15.2 The net sown area of the State is about 65.59 lakh hectares and it has been assessed that about 59.00 lakh hectares can be brought under irrigation through different sources. Out of this the surface water potential is 49.19 lakh hectares. Major and Medium Irrigation Sector alone accounts for about 39.49 lakh hectares. Prior to planned development through five year plans, only an area of about 1.77 lakh hectares during Kharif and 0.04 lakh hectares during Rabi was under irrigation. Two major projects namely Orissa Canal system and Rusikulya system and few other Medium Irrigation projects were completed by then. During the course of planned development much emphasis was laid to accelerate creation of irrigation potential and as a result Major Irrigation Schemes like Hirakud, Mahanadi Delta and Salandi alongwith a number of Medium Irrigation Projects could be completed by end of sixth Five Year Plan and consequently irrigation potential to the tune of 849.28 T.Ha. Kharif and 389.29 T. Ha. Rabi could be created with an investment of Rs.641.07 crore.

15.3 At the commencement of Seventh Five Year Plan there were 15 Multipurpose/Major Irrigation Projects, 31 Medium Irrigation Projects and 4 other schemes under execution. One new Major Irrigation Project namely Mahanadi Chitrotpala Island Irrigation Project and two Medium Irrigation Projects were taken up. Besides a special programme namely I.A.P. was launched by the Government of India to increase food production during the last two years of 7th Plan. As a part of this programme, 40 distribution systems and 12 drainage schemes of Mahanadi Delta were taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.16.06 crore.

15.4 During this plan period Rengali Dam, Upper Kolab Dam, Anandpur Barrage, Pillasalki, Ramiala, Daha, Remal, Gohira, Saralagarh, Talasara, Jharabandh, Kuanria, Sunder, Aunli and Extension of Remal were completed and an additional irrigation potential of 65.15 T.Ha. Kharif and 37.15 T.Ha. Rabi was created. Year wise physical and financial achievement for 7th Plan period in respect of Major and Medium Irrigation Sector is indicated below :

(Rs.in lakh/Area in '000 Ha.)

| Year | Financial | | Physical | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Alloca- tion | Expendi- ture | Target | | Achievement | |
| | | | Kharif | Rabi | Kharif | Rabi |
| 1985-86 | 9670.00 | 8914.07 | 8.14 | 7.96 | 4.65 | 4.38 |
| 1986-87 | 11400.00 | 10601.61 | 16.31 | 3.59 | 6.19 | - |
| 1987-88 | 15270.00 | 14032.87 | 19.12 | 7.00 | 9.10 | 2.82 |
| 1988-89 | 12635.00 | 13252.50 | 17.94 | 7.68 | 9.84 | 3.67 |
| 1989-90 | 13386.30 | 12665.57 | 63.10 | 44.14 | 35.37 | 26.28 |
| Total | 62361.30 | 59466.62 | 124.61 | 70.37 | 65.15 | 37.15 |

In addition to the above a further irrigation potential of 13.00 T.Ha Kharif and 5.00 T.Ha Rabi was created through Central Sector Projects namely Potteru and Satiguda

15.5 Thus at the end of 7th Plan period cumulative irrigation potential to the tune of 927.43 T.Ha Kharif and 431.44 T.Ha Rabi was created through major and medium irrigation sector which is about 23.49% of the feasible Irrigation through Major and Medium Irrigation Sector.

Target and Achievement for the Annual Plans 1990-92

15.6 During the two Annual Plan period i.e. 1990-91 and 1991-92 an additional irrigation potential of 25.57 T.Ha. Kharif and 8.33 T.Ha Rabi was achieved with an investment of Rs 344.57 crore. Six Medium Irrigation Projects namely Sunci, Kansabahal, Bankabal, Kanjhari, Ong Stage I and Upper Suktel were completed substantially during the Annual Plan period 1990-92. Besides a Major Project namely Mahanadi Birupa Barrage was also completed.

Strategy, Programme and target and achievement for 8th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95

15.7 The strategies for 8th Five Year Plan so far as Major and Medium Irrigation Sector is concerned are:

- i) Speedy completion of ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation Projects.
- ii) Modernisation of existing Irrigation system and improvement in quality/efficiency of Water Management and speedier utilisation of Irrigation potential already created.
- iii) Full funding of externally aided projects and earmarked schemes.
- iv) Active farmers participation in irrigation management and
- v) Additional Employment Generation.

15.8 With this aim in view the 8th Plan outlay for Major and Medium Irrigation Sector has been fixed at Rs.2614.33 crore with a target to create additional irrigation potential of 249.55 T.Ha. Kharif and 154.29 T.Ha. Rabi under State Sector Major. Portion of 8th Plan outlay has been earmarked for the ongoing projects like Upper Indravati Dam (Irrigation share), Upper Indravati Irrigation, Upper Kolab Irrigation, N W M P., DSARP, Subarnarekha, Rengali Irrigation, Badanala, Hariharjore, Harabhangi, Upper Jonk, Baghua Stage-II, Deo, Baghalati, Sapuabadjore, Titilagarh etc. in order to achieve maximum irrigation potential. Besides as many as 17 nos. of Modernisation of existing Irrigation systems have been funded adequately in order to improve in quality/efficiency of water management and full utilisation of potential already created.

15.9 In the draft 8th Plan it was proposed to start as many as 11 new projects which include 3 Nos. of Major Projects and 8 Nos of Medium Projects which would benefit the tribal, economically backward, chronically water scarcity pockets of the State and help eliminating the regional imbalances in the field of creation of irrigation potential. But Planning Commission have given clearance so far to implement only one Major Project namely Naraj Barrage and three Medium Projects namely Manjore, Katra and Telengiri during 8th Plan period. Besides the above the execution of 5 Major Projects namely Ong Dam, Lower Indra, Samakbi, B. and Lower Suktel where infrastructure works are already at hand have been funded by Planning Commission for execution during 8th Plan.

15.10 Originally the Plan outlay for 1992-93 was fixed at Rs 250.43 crore with a target to create additional irrigation potential of 22.96 T.Ha. Kharif and 10.38 T.Ha. Rabi. Due to resources constraint the Plan outlay was reduced to Rs 189.13 crore. With this it was possible to create additional irrigation potential of 12.07 T.Ha. Kharif and 2.98 T.Ha. Rabi. Two Projects namely Mahanadi Delta under I.A.P and Bankabal were substantially completed during this period.

15.11 The Plan outlay for Major and Medium Irrigation Sector for the current year i.e. 1993-94 was originally fixed at Rs.250.43 crore which includes Rs.55.00 crore for the pipe line projects for external aid. In the mean time to meet the exigency an amount of Rs.2.00 crore has been diverted to Flood Control Sector. With this investment it has been anticipated that additional irrigation potential of 16.63 T.Ha.Kharif and 15.46 T.Ha. Rabi would be achieved and it has been programmed to complete Dadaraghati Medium Irrigation Project and a few modernisation schemes. Besides Birupa Genguti Island Irrigation Project will be completed substantially during 1993-94.

15.12 The proposed allocation for 1994-95 has been fixed at Rs.246.36 crore. With this investment it is proposed to create additional irrigation potential of 22.95 T.Ha. Kharif and 7.88 T.Ha. Rabi.

15.13 In order to achieve maximum irrigation potential Major Irrigation Projects like Upper Kolab Irrigation, Upper Indravati Irrigation, Subarnarekha Irrigation and Rengali Irrigation are required to be completed within a tangible time frame. It depends on actual funding, keeping the over all resource position of the State. Assistance from external Agencies is therefore being attempted to augment the resources. Some other important Major and Medium Irrigation Projects like Hariharjore, Harabhangi, Upper Jonk, Badanala, Baghua State-II, Sapua Badjore, Deo, Baghalati, Bagh Barrage, Titilagarh, DSARP, NWMP are required to be funded adequately in order to complete the projects so as to maximise the benefits.

External Assistance

15.14 Over the years the State Government have laid great emphasis on developmental activities in the field of irrigation and water resources. Financial constraint being the main bottleneck, a number of projects are being executed with the external assistance. Brief details of the same are indicated below.

Upper Indravati Hydro Electric Project

15.15 The Project is under execution with IDA credit assistance of 170.00 Million U.S. Dollars and IBRD loan of 156.4 Million U.S. Dollars. Cost of Dam and Appurtenant works of the Project is being shared equally between the Irrigation and Power Sectors. As per the agreement the credit closing date was 30.6.91. After the unfortunate flood tragedy in the Head Race Tunnel of this project in 1991 a revised implementation schedule has been prepared to complete the project during 8th Plan. An outlay of Rs.5.00 crore towards share of Irrigation Sector has been proposed for the purpose during 1994-95.

Upper Kolab Irrigation

15.16 In the year 1983, a portion of the Upper Kolab Irrigation system i.e. Jeypore Main Canal from RD.14 Km. to R.D. 42 Km. was appraised by the OECF for a loan assistance of 3769 Million Japanese Yen for a time slice of 5 years from 1988-89 to 1992-93. The component costs about Rs.7690.80 lakh with ultimate irrigation benefit of 21,200 hectares. Proposal has been submitted to OECF, though Government of India to extend the credit closing date up to March,1997. Out of the proposed outlay of Rs.24.00 crore for 1994-95 a sum of Rs.12.00 crore will be utilised against the OECF component works and the balance for other ongoing works.

Upper Indravati Irrigation

15.17 The left Main Canal with distribution system of Upper Indravati Irrigation Project for a length of 37 Km from RD 15 Km to the tail end is under execution with the OECF loan assistance of 3744 Million Japanese Yen for a time slice of 5 years from 1988-89 to 1992-93. The cost of the loan component is Rs.7639.80 lakh with ultimate benefit to irrigate an area of 45,00 Hectares. It has been proposed to extend the credit closing date by a further

period up to September, 1997. It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs.22.00 crore during 1994-95 for the entire irrigation system out of which Rs.12.00 crore will be utilised for OECF works.

Dam Safety Assurance and Rehabilitation Project

15.18 Orissa is one of the four States to avail of World Bank assistance under this scheme. The components of the Project so far as Major and Medium Irrigation Sector of Orissa is concerned include remedial measures, restoration and rehabilitation of distressed dams namely Hirakud, Derjang, Ghodahado, Soroda, Bhanjanagar, Salia, Saralgarh and Budhabudhani and strengthening of Dam Safety Organisation and Hydrological Investigation etc. The component costs about Rs.116.10 crore and it has been programmed to complete the same by 1997-98. It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs.8.00 crore during 1994-95.

National Water Management Project

15.19 Government of India have signed a credit agreement with the IDA for financing "National Water Management Project" with a view to removing the existing deficiencies in Water Conveyance system resulting out of distressed conditions in the canal system and in ensuring equitable distribution of water for irrigation. Orissa is one of the beneficiary States. The Sub-Projects included under the above scheme are as under:

| Name | Cost (Rs in lakh) | Benefit in terms of stabilisation (Area in hectares) |
|---------------------|----------------------|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| 1. Hirakud | 723.75 | 24,125 |
| 2. Delta Stage-I | 306.66 | 10,222 |
| 3. Delta State II | 959.20 | 31,980 |
| 4. Salandi | 299.99 | 10,000 |
| 5. Rusikulya system | 378.20 | 12,609 |
| 6. Derjang | 178.50 | 5,951 |
| 7. Salia | 253.50 | 8,445 |
| 8. Dhanei | 114.90 | 3,831 |
| Total | 3214.70 | 1,07,163 |

It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs.8.00 crore during 1994-95.

PROJECTS UNDER PIPE LINE FOR EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

Water Resources Consolidation Project

15.20 The concept of WRCP is to remove deficiencies noticed if any in the completed and ongoing irrigation projects so as to make them fully operational. It also aims at completing several ongoing projects which are suffering from adequate funding. Besides the activities are directed towards strengthening the ability of the State Irrigation Development, operation and maintenance, rehabilitation data collection, planning and designing the future projects to come-up. Likely amount of 200 millions US dollars (approximately Rs.600.00 crore) to be made available by World Bank will be spent as under:

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| 1. Data collection | 2% |
| 2. Planning & Design | 7% |
| 3. Construction | 65% |
| 4. Operation & Maintenance | 20% |
| 5. Regulating activities | 1% |
| 6. Institutional reforms | 5% |

15.21 World Bank Mission have shown interest in projects viz; (1) Hariharjore (2) Harabhangi (3) Upper Jonk (4) Badanala (5) Baghua Stage-II (6) Naraj Barrage to be taken-up under WRCP. Inclusion of a part of Rengali Main Canal System is also under their consideration. Besides in order to remove regional imbalances and providing irrigation in the backward and drought prone areas, it is proposed to include 7 more new projects under WRCP i.e. (1) Deo (2) Titilagarh (3) Manjore (4) Sapuabadjore (5) Baghalati (6) Telengiri and (7) Rukura. W.R.C.P. is yet to take a final shape.

Subarnarekha Irrigation Project

The Project comprising the following works has been posed for World Bank assistance.

| Scheme | Cost | Benefit |
|---|-----------------|--------------------|
| Distribution net work with three reservoirs inside Orissa territory | Rs.873.23 crore | 1,09,627 Hectares. |

Right Canal and Left Canal systems of Upper Indravati Project

15.22 The Right Canal system of Upper Indravati Project has been sponsored to Government of India for OECF assistance at a cost of Rs.96.87 crore with benefit of irrigation of 27,000 hectares. Similarly the Left Canal system at an estimated cost of Rs.86.00 crore has been posed for Japanese grant assistance. The system on completion will irrigate about 26,248 hectares.

National Hydrology Project

15.23 World Bank have also come forward to fund this project at an estimated cost of about Rs.13.00 crore. The main objective of the project is to set up a reliable data and well designed net work of collection of hydrological data for surface and ground water both quality and quantity aspects. The project is in the dialogue stage.

Proposed Financial Outlay for 1994-95

15.24 The proposed allocation of Rs.260.61 crore for 1994-95 shall be utilised for the category of projects as detailed below :

(Rs. in crore)

| Name of the category | Annual Plan 1994-95 |
|--|---------------------|
| A. Externally aided projects | |
| (a) Ongoing | 68.50 |
| (b) Pipe line | 67.14 |
| B. Other Projects | |
| (a) Major | 52.50 |
| (b) Medium | 45.00 |
| C. Residual payment for Completed, Substantially completed projects including decretal dues. | 13.30 |
| D. Survey & Investigation etc. including construction, survey & Investigation, Infrastructure etc. | 14.17 |
| Total | 260.61 |

Cumulative Physical Achievement and Target

15.25 Irrigation Potential already achieved and anticipated achievement for 1993-94 and target for 1994-95 are as under:

(Area in 000' Ha.)

| Plan | State Plan | | Central Plan | | Total | |
|---|------------|--------|--------------|-------|--------|--------|
| | Kharif | Rabi | Kharif | Rabi | Kharif | Rabi |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1. Achievement till end of 7th Plan | 891.26 | 416.44 | 36.17 | 15.00 | 927.43 | 431.44 |
| 2. 1990-92 | 25.57 | 8.33 | - | - | 25.57 | 8.33 |
| 3. 8th Plan Target. | 249.55 | 154.29 | 33.92 | 38.38 | 283.47 | 192.67 |
| 4. Achievement during 1992-93 | 12.07 | 2.98 | 2.00 | 0.51 | 14.07 | 3.49 |
| 5. Anticipated achievement during 1993-94 | 16.63 | 15.46 | 1.50 | 0.80 | 18.13 | 16.26 |
| 6. Target for 1994-95. | 22.95 | 7.88 | 0.56 | 1.23 | 23.51 | 9.11 |

Central Plan

15.26 Two Irrigation Projects namely Potteru and Satigudare under execution with the assistance of Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Rehabilitation. Both the Projects are situated in the Tribal Sub-Plan area of Malkangiri district. Although Potteru Irrigation Project was started during 1973-74, it has not so far been completed due to the following difficulties

- (i) Escalation of cost.
- (ii) Delay in release of adequate funds by the Government of India.
- (iii) Rough terrain
- (iv) Want of skilled labourers and sound executives.

15.27 The original estimated cost of Potteru Irrigation Project was Rs.1481.00 lakh. The cost has been revised to Rs.10239.00 lakh. By the end of 1992-93 a sum of Rs.8090.57 lakh has been spent against the project. Irrigation potential to the tune of 31,170 hectares Kharif and 13,000 hectares Rabi has been achieved. It has been anticipated that a sum of Rs.5.50 crore will be utilised during the current financial year. It is proposed to utilise Rs.8.92 crore during 1994-95. As per decision, the Water Course of Potteru Irrigation Project will be done with State Government funding. It has been agreed too that State Govt. will bear a sum of Rs.1.72 crore for the purpose. It has been proposed to fund Rs.0.50 crore during 1994-95 under State Plan for the purpose.

15.28 Satiguda Medium Irrigation Project in Malkangiri district was taken over by Orissa Government in 1987 for D.D.A. with several works still unfinished. It was estimated then to spend Rs.318.20 lakh to complete all project activities. In the meanwhile the cost of the project has been revised to Rs.452.14 lakh as against which a sum of Rs.274.14 lakh has been spent by the end of 1992-93. In order to complete the project, a balance sum of Rs.178.00 lakh would be required. As per the terms and conditions the project was required

to be completed by March 1993 with the estimated cost of Rs.318.20 lakh and Government of India would have borne the entire amount. But the expenditure by 1992-93 has been limited to Rs.274.14 lakh only. The balance amount of Rs.178.00 lakh (expenditure beyond March,1993,) may not be reimbursed by Govt. of India. Thus the requirement for the Project for 1993-94 onwards amounting to Rs.178.00 lakh shall be met out of the provision under State Plan. During 1993-94 Rs.50.00 lakh has been earmarked for the Project under State Plan. Similarly during 1994-95 it is proposed to fund Rs.0.75 crore under State Plan. As regards benefit the Project is providing irrigation to 7000 hectares Kharif and 2,505 hectares Rabi by 1992-93. During 1993-94 there is a target to create additional irrigation potential of 1.50 thousand hectares kharif and 0.80 thousand hectares Rabi. Similarly for 1994-95 the proposed target is 0.56 thousand hectares kharif and 1.23 thousand hectares Rabi.

Tribal Sub-Plan

15.29 According to 1991 Census, the Tribal population in the State is about 22.12% of the total population. Out of the 314 blocks in 27 districts of Orissa about 118 blocks have been identified as tribal blocks. Benefit that is accruing to the tribal beneficiaries can not be quantified. No documentation has yet been done also to identify the actual number of Tribal beneficiaries under Irrigation Sector. However, the quantum of benefits extended to tribal areas has been assessed, keeping in view the ayacuts of the individual projects benefiting the identified tribal blocks.

15.30 At the end of 7th Plan the cumulative irrigation potential created in TSP area is 99.64 T.Ha Kharif and 45.96 T.Ha. Rabi which is about 10.74% of the total potential created under Major and Medium Irrigation Sector. During 1990-92 a further potential of 16.81 T.Ha Kharif and 3.00 T.Ha Rabi was created.

15.31 Out of the 8th Plan outlay of Rs.2614.33 crore, flow to TSP area is in the order of Rs.1091.54 crore which is about 41.75% of the total State Plan outlay. So far as physical target is concerned it is targetted to create additional irrigation potential of 148.88 thousand hectares Kharif and 126.86 thousand hectares Rabi during 8th Plan. This includes the target for Central Sector Projects. During the year 1992-93, Rs.84.30 crore has been spent in Tribal sub-plan area and additional irrigation potential to the tune of 9.42 T.Ha Kharif and 2.50 T.Ha Rabi has been created. Similarly under Central Sector 2.00 T.Ha Kharif and 0.51 T.Ha Rabi has been created. During the current financial year 1993-94 there is an outlay of Rs.248.43 crore under State Plan Rs.6.93 crore under Central Sector, out of which Rs.79.47 crore and Rs.6.93 crore will flow to Tribal Sub-plan area respectively. The anticipated benefit during 1993-94 in the Tribal Sub-plan area is 12.36 T.Ha Kharif and 12.64 T.Ha Rabi which includes Central Sector achievement.

15.32 As regards the Annual Plan 1994-95, out of the proposed state plan outlay of Rs.260.61 crore the flow to TSP will be about Rs.63.43 crore which is about 24.34% of the total outlay under State Sector. Similarly under Central sector the flow to TSP will be Rs.8.92 crore. So far as physical target is concerned it is programmed to create additional irrigation potential of 14.56 T.Ha Kharif and 5.23 T.Ha Rabi during 1994-95 in the TSP area.

Special Component Plan (SCP)

15.33 Scheduled Caste population of the State constitutes about 16.20% of the total population as per the 1991 census. It has been assessed that about 15% of the total outlay as well as benefit will flow to SCP. The assessment is mainly based on the percentage of S.C. population in the ayacut of major and medium irrigation projects and involvement of S.C. labourers in the project work.

Design Organisation

15.34 With a view to managing the planning, designing and research activities etc. of Irrigation Sector effectively, a multidisciplinary organisation styled by Central Planning and Design Organisation was set up in 1989. It has got two wings namely Planning and Design. The Design Organisation deals with Design, Research, Quality Control and Dam Safety aspects under the control of a Chief Engineer. In the matter of Design, he is assisted by two Directors in the rank of Superintending Engineer, 10 Deputy Directors in the rank of E.E., 14 Asst. Directors in the rank of Asst. Executive Engineers, 36 Assistant Engineers, and other supporting staff.

15.35 During Seventh Plan period a sum of Rs. 70.34 lakh was spent under non-plan sector. There has been no expenditure during this period. The details of plan and non-plan expenditure from 1990-91 to 1993-94 is given below :

(Rs. in lakh)

| Year | Plan Expenditure | Non-Plan Expenditure |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| 1990-91 | 3.03 | 93.40 |
| 1991-92 | 5.38 | 74.25 |
| 1992-93 | 6.00 | 77.73 |
| 1993-94 | 6.52 | 77.12 |
| <u>(Anticipated)</u> | | |

15.36 Main activities of the Organisation include Detail design of all Dams, Spillways, Structures, Drainage schemes, Flood control works, Study on Hydrology, Flood Hydrology and Water availability of all projects. In order to finalise the designs in a just and effective way modern scientific methods like Computer etc. has been adopted.

Quality Control and Research

15.37 The State Research Organisation is functioning under the control of Chief Engineer, Design with one S.E. incharge of Quality Control & Research. Four Chief Research Officers (in the rank of Ex.Engineer) stationed at Hirakud, Cuttack, Berhampur and Bhawanipatna alongwith Asst. Research Officers who look after Quality Control works of all Medium Irrigation Projects in the State. At present there are two Research Laboratories at Burla and Cuttack. The Research Wing mainly conducts research in investigating the properties of foundation materials, location and testing of construction materials etc.

15.38 During 7th Plan period a sum of Rs. 148.42 lakh was spent under both plan and non-plan. The details of plan expenditure during the period 1990-91 is given below :

| Year | Expenditure (Rs. in lakh) |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1990-91 | 32.58 |
| 1991-92 | 110.87 |
| 1992-93 | 147.77 |
| 1993-94 | 230.34 |
| <u>(Anticipated)</u> | |

Dam Safety Organisation

15.39 The Dam Safety Organisation is functioning at Bhubaneswar headed by a Director, in the rank of S.E. supported by 5 Nos. of Deputy Directors in the rank of Executive Engineers.

and one Senior Geologist and other technical and non-technical supporting staff. The main objective of the organisation are

- a) To strengthen institutional framework for dam safety assurance in C.W.C. and participating states.
- b) To upgrade the physical features in and around the selected drains and to enhance the safety status as required through remedial works, basic facilities addition and flood forecasting systems.

Water and Land Management Institute (WALMI)

15.40 WALMI, Orissa was established in 1984 as a component of World Bank aided Subarnarekha Irrigation Project at Pratapnagari, about 15 Kms from Bhubaneswar. The main objectives of WALMI, Orissa are as follows :

- a) To promote advancement of Science and acquisition of Scientific knowledge and provide instructions and training in all branches of Science both theoretical and applied and in particular in Water Management and Land development for irrigation and agriculture.
- b) To impart instruction and training in water management and land development for irrigation and agriculture.
- c) To undertake research in Water Management and provide consultancy in Water Management.

15.41 The Institute is at present headed by a Director in the rank of C.E.(Civil) with Joint Director in the rank of S.E., one Deputy Director in the rank of Executive Engineer and other supporting staff As regards faculty members there are at present two numbers of Professors, eight nos. of Readers and six numbers of Lecturers.

15.42 The expenditure position of WALMI is indicated below :

| | |
|---------------|----------------|
| During | |
| 7th Plan | Rs.5.00 Crore. |
| 1990-91 | Rs.1.74 Crore. |
| 1991-92 | Rs.1.00 Crore. |
| 1992-93 | Rs.1.96 crore. |
| 1993-94 | Rs.2.00 crore. |
| (Anticipated) | |

15.43 The institute has conducted the following courses for different level of offices of Agriculture Department, Irrigation Department, CADA etc.

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| 1. Long Term Course | 6 Nos. |
| 2. Short Term Course | 30 Nos. |
| 3. Inductor Course | 2 Nos. |
| 4. Appreciation Course | 6 Nos. |
| 5. Seminars, Symposium | 11 Nos. |
| 6. Workshops | 12 Nos. |
| 7. National Level course | 3 Nos. |
| 8. Patrol course | 8 Nos. |
| 9. Special course | 1 No. |
| 10. Other course | 2 Nos. |
| 11. Farmers Training | 12 Nos. |

15.44 So far 3662 Officers of different level including farmers have been trained in WALMI. The second important activity of WALMI is Action Research and Adoptive Research. So far WALMI has established its Action research activities at 9 different places within the

State. Besides the WAIMI motivates the farmers to form water users association. These Societies in the ultimate stage, would take over the running and maintenance of the irrigation system in their respective areas.

Training of Officers

15.45 Inservice Engineers are also detailed to undergo post graduate course in different engineering disciplines at WRDTC, Roorkee and Madras. On the average their number is eight to ten in a year. These officers besides their pay, D.A. etc. are being paid with a special allowance during the period of training. Induction courses are also provided in WAIMI to the fresh Graduate Engineers to strengthen their professional knowledge. After completion of the training courses the concerned officers are posted to different fields keeping in view the knowledge acquired by them all through the training.

Maintenance

15.46 Details of maintenance expenditure during the 7th Plan, 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 is given below :

| Year | Maintenance Expenditure (Rs. in lakh) | | | Employment generated (in lakh Mandays) |
|-----------------------|--|---------|---------|--|
| | Estt. | Works | Total | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 7th Plan | 1959.15 | 2109.65 | 4068.80 | 31.74 |
| 1990-91 | 759.80 | 683.99 | 1443.79 | 11.26 |
| 1991-92 | 1141.98 | 1005.10 | 2147.08 | 16.75 |
| 8th Plan (Target) | 4204.30 | 5280.45 | 9484.75 | 73.98 |
| 1992-93 | 1590.10 | 993.44 | 2583.54 | 20.15 |
| 1993-94 (Anticipated) | 1924.17 | 1144.46 | 3068.63 | 23.94 |
| 1994-95 (Proposed) | 2189.93 | 1201.68 | 3391.61 | 26.45 |

Water rate Vis-A-Vis Maintenance grant

15.47 Dr Vaidyanathan Committees recommend that water rates should be based on O.&M. norms and capital charges. The National Water Policy of 1987 also stressed that water rate should cover the annual maintenance and operation charges and part of the fixed cost. As per the recommendation of the 9th Finance Commission, per hectare maintenance cost is Rs.180.00 with 10% increase every year. The gross revenue of the State through compulsory basic water rate is far below the cost of maintenance. There is a strong case for revision of water rate on the higher side. Taking all the aspects in view the revision of compulsory basic water rate is under examination by the State Government.

Re-assessment of Command Area

15.48 In 1981 a Master Plan was prepared for the State to plan out utilisation of the available surface water resources. According to this Master Plan an area of 39.49 lakh hectares can be brought under Irrigation through Major and Medium Irrigation Sector. By the end of 1992-93 Irrigation potential to the tune of 967.07 T ha Kharif has been created. Out of this about 795.41 T Ha. has been certified by the end of March,1993.

Evaluation Studies

15.49 Evaluation studies of one Major Project namely Salandi were conducted during 1976-77 by the Evaluation Cell of P & C. Department. Present evaluation studies of three Medium Irrigation Projects i.e. Derjang, Amli & Pitamahar are being conducted by the Operation Research Group.

Annual Expenditure of Establishment

15.50 Average Annual establishment expenditure in respect of Major and Medium Irrigation Sector is about Rs.45.00 crore. Year-wise expenditure on establishment under both plan and non-plan in respect of 7th Plan, 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 is given below.

| Year | Establishment Expenditure | | (Rs. in Lakh) |
|---------------|---------------------------|----------|---------------|
| | Plan | Non-Plan | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 7th Plan | 7238.94 | 4888.01 | 12126.95 |
| 1990-91 | 2475.35 | 1019.49 | 3494.84 |
| 1991-92 | 4057.97 | 1405.12 | 5463.09 |
| 8th Plan | 16014.85 | 9915.80 | 25930.65 |
| (Target) | | | |
| 1992-93 | 4902.77 | 2038.28 | 6941.05 |
| 1993-94 | 4912.80 | 2267.74 | 7180.54 |
| (Anticipated) | | | |
| 1994-95 | 5525.76 | 2495.32 | 8021.03 |
| (Proposed) | | | |

Command Area Development

15.51 The Command Area Development Programme aims at the optimum use of water resources towards increasing agricultural productivity under irrigated condition in the commands of the major and medium irrigation systems of the State. The CAD programme is in vogue in Orissa since 1976-77 i.e. the 5th plan period. There are 4 irrigation projects covered under CAD Programme having a C.C.A. of 6.02 lakh hectares and a U.I.P. of 9.44 lakh ha. The details of the Commands are as follows:

| Projects | CCA 000' Ha. | UIP 000' Ha. | Command Area Dev. Authority. |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Hirakud | 153.24 | 251.15 | Hirakud CADA, Sambalpur. |
| 2. a) Mahanadi Delta Stage-I, Cuttack. | 179.41 | 300.10 | Mahanadi Delta Stage-I, CADA Cuttack. |
| b) Mahanadi Delta, Stage-II Puri | 156.84 | 262.44 | Mahanadi Delta Stage-II, CADA Puri. |
| 3. Salandi | 41.96 | 60.14 | Salandi CADA, Bhadrak |
| 4. Potteru-Satiguda | 70.10 | 70.10 | Potteru-Satiguda, CADA, Malkangiri. |
| Total | 601.60 | 943.93 | |

15.52 An area of 3,05,208 ha. culturable Command Area has been covered under field channels up to the end of 1992-93. There is a balance of 2,96,392 ha. for the 8th Five Year Plan. The Command Area Development Programme is now being implemented in the State covering 88 blocks in the district of Cuttack, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Khurda, Puri, Balasore, Bhadrak, Sambalpur, Baragadh, Bolangir and Malkangiri.

15.53 The Government of India have agreed for inclusion of the following projects during the 8th Five Year Plan.

| Name of the Project | CCA 000 ha. | Estimated cost (Rs. in lakh) 50% of the State share. |
|----------------------------------|----------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. Salandi Right CADA (Major) | 40.18 | 597.00 |
| 2. Rushikulya (Major) | 61.79 | 790.00 |
| 3. Salia (Medium) | 8.31 | 160.00 |
| 4. Pitamahal (Medium) | 2.64 | 52.00 |
| 5. Talsara (Medium) | 3.03 | 60.00 |
| 6. Salki (Medium) | 19.87 | 190.00 |
| 7. Baitarani (Major) | 32.70 | 600.00 |
| 8. Remel (Medium) | 3.90 | 80.00 |
| 9. Dadaragarh (Medium) | 4.51 | 90.00 |
| 10. Ramiala (Medium) | 9.60 | 180.00 |
| 11. Sunei (Medium) | 10.00 | 200.00 |
| 12. Jayamangal (Medium) | 4.58 | 90.00 |
| 13. Daha (Medium) | 4.76 | 60.00 |
| 14. Subarnarekha (Major) | 109.627 | 1382.00 |
| 15. Bankabahal (Medium) | 7.24 | 150.00 |
| 16. Kansabahal (Medium) | 5.05 | 100.00 |
| 17. Darjang (Medium) | 5.61 | 90.00 |
| 18. Indravati (Major) | 109.931 | 1400.00 |
| 19. Badanala (Medium) | 5.05 | 86.00 |
| 20. Kolaba (Medium) | 47.74 | 600.00 |

15.54 The consolidation operation has been completed in the Salandi Right and Rushikulya Major Irrigation Project. It is not programmed for taking of Field Channel during 1993-94 in other Irrigation Projects. Topographical Survey is being conducted with the existing staff and infrastructure. Thus more blocks will be covered under the CAD Programme. Three new CADA namely Salandi (Right) Rushikulya and Baitarani will be constituted after approval of Government of India, Ministry of Water Resources, New Delhi.

15.55 The Command Area Development Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Plan. The Government of India will bear 50% of the cost except in Potteru-Satiguda Project. In Potteru-Satiguda Project the Central Assistance is 75% (50% from the Ministry, Water Resources and 25% from the Ministry, Home Affairs). In this Plan only the State Government share has been shown.

15.56 The Principal components of Command Development Programme during the 8th Five Year Plan have been :

- i) Survey, Planning and Design
- ii) Construction of field channel, field drains and land levelling/shaping/construction of new Chack boundary and Water harvesting structures.

- iii) Warabandi (Rotational Water supply)
- iv) Farmers participation.
- v) Adaptive Trial
 - 1. Research
 - 2. Training
 - 3. Multiple Crop Demonstration Programme.
- vi) Conjunctive use of surface and ground water.
- vii) Monitoring and Evaluation.

Survey, Planning and Design (Topographical Survey & Soil Survey)

15.57 Consolidation of holding is closely linked up with Topographical survey and preparation of farm plan, designing construction of field channel and field drains. The Command Area Development Organisation is required to complete Topographical Survey at close, Contour intervals of 150 to 300 mms. before consolidation operations can be taken up. Till the end of 7th Plan survey has been completed in an area of 6.58 lakh Ha. Planning and Design for construction of field channel has been completed. During the 8th Five Year Plan survey will be taken up in 3 Major and Medium Irrigation Projects.

15.58 The gross command area is to cover 444.89 lakh Ha. with existing staff and infrastructure. There is a programme to cover an area of 42,400 Ha. under Topographical Survey (Normal) during the year 1993-94 and it is proposed to cover 42,000 Ha. during 1994-95. Under Soil Survey (Normal) the programme is to cover 21,600 Ha. during 1993-94 and also proposed to cover 21,600 Ha. during 1994-95.

15.59 In Potteru-Satiguda CADA project, which is in Tribal area, 6,389 Ha. and 9,389 Ha. and 10,000 Ha. has been surveyed under Topographical Survey (Tribal) during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 respectively. The target for 8th Plan is 70,00 Ha. There is a programme to cover 10,000 Ha. during the year 1993-94 and 1994-95.

15.60 For determining appropriate soil management and cropping patterns in problematic areas such as areas affected by salinity and water logging detailed soil survey is considered as essential for this purpose, the 17 medium and 3 major irrigation system will be surveyed during 8th Five Year Plan.

15.61 In Potteru-Satiguda CADA (Tribal Area Sub-Plan) an area of 17,382 Ha. and 17,282 Ha. and 14,738 Ha. is covered under Soil Survey (Tribal) during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 respectively. There is a target to cover 80,000 Ha. during the 8th Plan. The programme for 1993-94 is to cover 14,400 Ha. It is proposed to cover 12,000 Ha. during 1994-95. The 8th Five Year Plan estimate is Rs.719.00 lakh. It is expected to utilise Rs.165.00 lakh during 1993-94. It is proposed to utilise Rs.180.00 lakh during 1994-95.

Construction of Field Channels

15.62 The Central assistance to the extent of 50% cost of the field channel with related structures and lining, is available as grant for construction of the field channel in the CAD Projects, from outlet up to 58 Ha. blocks. The remaining 50% will have to be borne by the State Government.

15.63 The achievement up to 1989-90 has been 2,67,066 Ha. and 38,142 Ha., has been achieved during 1990-93. There is still 2,96,392 Ha. to be completed in the on-going CADAS. During the 8th Five Year Plan 1,96,900 Ha., is targetted for completion of the field channel work. In new projects namely Salandi (Right), Rushikulya 20,000 Ha. is also targetted for construction of field channels. The total 8th Plan estimated cost is Rs.1280.00 lakh. During the year 1992-93 9,520 Ha. has been covered. It is targetted to cover 39,000 ha during 1993-94 with a cost of Rs.202.00 lakh. It is proposed to cover 10,000 Ha. during 1994-95 with a cost of Rs.200.00 lakh.

Construction of Field Drains

15.64 The efficacy of field drains has not been properly appreciated by the farmers who are more concerned with availability of water rather than its drainage. The effect of field drains could be visualised only if corresponding link and main drains exist. Central assistance is available for construction of link and main drains. The drains have the capacity to remove the expected excess run off with 24 hours. Up to end of 7th Five Year Plan 17,730 Ha., has been covered under Field Drain, 19,608 Ha. has been covered during 1990-92. It is planned to construct field drain for 38,000 Ha., during the 8th Five Year with an estimated cost of Rs.526.00 lakh. During the year 1992-93, 8,475 Ha. has been covered. It is targetted to cover 16000 Ha. during the year 1993-94 with an cost of Rs.100.00 lakh. It is targetted to cover 10,000 Ha. during 1994-95 with an estimated cost of Rs.200.00 lakh.

Land Levelling/shapping/construction of New Chuck Boundary

15.65 Land levelling and shapping is needed in about 10% of the land where improper topography is a serious constraint. Consolidation of holding, formation of expanded chacks in place of small fragmented plots and construction of field channels over the new configurations require dismantling of existed field boundaries and formation of new ridges etc. The aim of this scheme is to give incentive to farmers to come over to the chuck allotted to them. It is proposed to cover 40,000 Ha., during the 8th Plan period with an estimated cost of Rs.10.00 lakh. The work relates to Potteru-Satiguda project. The work will be taken after consolidation operation ends.

Warabandi

15.66 Enforcement of Warabandi below the outlets is done by the CADA. The main strategy under Command Area Development is to ensure effective water utilisation and equitable distribution of irrigation water through integrated water management for optimising agricultural production in command area. During the 7th Five Year Plan the Rotational Water Supply scheme was limited to Rabi Season. It is now proposed to be extended in Kharif as well. During the 8th Five Year Plan the Project level Water Management Committee, Block and Tahasil level Water Management Committee and Village level Water Management Committee must be stressed hard for proper maintenance of water.

15.67 During 7th Five Year Plan, 1,66,240 Ha. has been covered. 1,20,279 Ha., also been covered during 1990-92. The 8th Five Year Plan estimated cost is an outlay of Rs.303.00 lakh to cover 2,70,000 Ha. During 1992-93, 51,788 Ha. has been covered. It is expected to achieve 83,000 Ha. during 1993-94.

15.68 It is proposed to utilise an amount of Rs.50.00 lakh during 1994-95 in order to cover 83,000 Ha. under the programme.

Farmers Participation (Managerial subsidy for Farmers Assistance)

15.69 Irrigation is a community subject. Unless all the farmers in given areas adopt themselves to a certain common approach in selecting varieties of crop sowing time and cropping sequence the water deliveries would not match exactly with the crop water requirement for getting higher yields. The maintenance of field channels and field drains is also important to get full quantity of water released from the outlets and also to remove excess water from the field through drains so as to maintain the health of the soil. The farmers participation for equitable distribution of water is necessary. Farmers Association now organised to see production programme and implement the water deliveries, the maintenance and repairs of field channels and field drains.

15.70 The estimated cost for the 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.91.00 lakh. Rs.102.00 lakh is proposed for utilisation during the year 1993-94. It is proposed to form 5000 Farmers Association during 1994-95 with an estimated cost of Rs.24.00 lakh.

Adaptive Trial

15.71 To make full use of surface water, viz. Canal Water and rainfall ground water, to assess the impact of improved water management practices on change in cropping pattern, agricultural production and economic benefits to the farmers in the Command Areas, a Pilot Project has been established at Chiplima in the Dist. of Sambalpur in the Hirakud Command. To generate more effective Water and Soil management technology suiting to local conditions and facilitating efficient use of soil and Water resources such four more new "Lab to Land" research stations are to be established at Tirtol, in Mahanadi Delta Stage-I, Cuttack Command, Nimapara in Mahanadi Delta Stage II Puri Command, Bhadrak in Salandi Command and Malkangiri in Potteru-Satiguda Command. Including the old station at Chiplima in Hirakud Command the 8th Five Year Plan estimated cost is Rs.21.00 lakh. During the year 1992-93 Rs.2.00 lakh have been utilised. It is expected to utilise Rs.2.00 lakh during the year 1993-94. It is proposed to utilise Rs.2.00 lakh during 1994-95.

Training

15.72 Training of personnel engaged in CAD programme is necessary to refresh their knowledge with a view to improve their efficiency. In the State the lower level hierarchy of V.A.W. and Irrigator (Khalashi) has not been trained in the matter of water management. In order to educate the lower levels of hierarchy water management in the G.S.T.Ks. and WALMI funds are provided in the 8th Five year Plan utilising the existing training personnel.

15.73 Farmers in the command areas are given training in storing water, on farm water management, crop water requirements, pest and weed control, maintenance of field channels and field drains during the 7th Five Year Plan. This effort is continued vigorously in the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 and in 8th Five Year Plan

15.74 During 7th Five Year Plan 18,665 farmers have been trained and 17,252 farmers have also been trained during 1990-92.

15.75 The total outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.55.00 lakh including study tour outside State having a target to train 37,000 farmers and 1,000 lower level officials. For the year 1992-93, 9,720 farmers have been educated in the Command Areas with an estimated cost of Rs.8.25 lakh including study tour outside the State.

15.76 It is expected to educate 17,000 farmers during the year 1993-94 with an estimated cost of Rs.9.46 lakh. It is proposed to educate 20,000 farmers during 1994-95 with a cost of Rs.9.00 lakh.

Multiple Crop Demonstration Programme

15.77 The farmers are not educated in the modern method of cultivation, use of fertilisers, and pesticides. In order to give the practical knowledge in the field, demonstration programme is conducted in the farmers' field. The main aim of the programme is how to produce three crops in the same plot of land. In view of this, Demonstration Programme is started

15.78 During the 7th Five Year Plan demonstration has been conducted in 7849 Ha. of land. Demonstration also has been conducted in 1721 Ha. of land during 1990-92.

15.79 The total outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.65.00 lakh for demonstration in 8,000 Ha. of land. An amount of Rs.16.20 lakh have been utilised for demonstration to cover 2812 Ha. of land during the year 1992-93. It is proposed to utilise an amount of Rs.11.00 lakh during the year 1993-94 to cover 1600 Ha. of land.

Conjunctive use of Surface and Ground Water

15.80 The emerging dichotomy of shortage/non-availability of water cover certain areas of the command on one hand and water logging and salinity problems due to excessive water use on the other points to the need of serious consideration on the conjunctive use of water. Ground water could be used not only to supplement the available surface water but also as an effective tool for scientific and efficient management of the water resource in the Command to provide reliability of irrigation and remove uncertainty in Water supply. In the tailend of the minor the conjunctive use of ground water is necessary.

15.81 The total outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.30.00 lakh, Rs.2.00 lakh has been utilised during 1992-93 for the purpose. It is proposed to utilise Rs.3.00 lakh during the year 1993-94. It is proposed to utilise Rs.2.00 lakh during the year 1994-95.

Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation

15.82 Government of India is stressing for use of plastic in the field level Irrigation system for improving Crop Husbandry in Agril. and Horticulture. It is proposed to undertake lining of field channels, installation of green house and drip irrigation system under this programme. A research unit at OUAT, Bhubaneswar is to be established. The 8th Five Year Plan total outlay is Rs.10.00 lakh. It is expected to utilise Rs.4.54 lakh during 1993-94 and Rs.2.00 lakh is proposed to be utilised during 1994-95.

Monitoring and Evaluation

15.83 For the 8th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh was proposed for concurrent evaluation work for the 4 ongoing CADAs strengthening the research unit under the control of Joint Director of Agril. (Engineering).

Administrative and Establishment

15.84 The Organisational set up for CAD Programme.

- i) State Level Organisation
- ii) Headquarters level organisation
- iii) Project Administration i.e. project level organisation including Managerial subsidy for farmers' Association.
- iv) Soil and Water Management.

Engineering local volunteers to promote farmers participation in Irrigation Management.

15.85 As per letter No F.No.6/14/93 CAD Dt.20.7.93 of the Government of India, Ministry of Water Resources, 1500 nos. of local volunteers with honorarium of Rs 1000/- p.m. are being appointed for each Minor/Distributory level for 4 C.A.D.As. of the State at a cost of Rs.180.00 lakh per annum. Accordingly proposal for provision of fund Rs.90.00 lakh in Annual Plan for 1994-95 is provided under Central Sector.

15.86 There is State and headquarters level Organisation functioning for monitoring the C.A.D. Programme. At Project level there is Command Area Development Programme. The estimated cost for the 8th Five Year Plan Rs.220.00 lakh. During the year 1992-93 Rs.39.00 lakh have been utilised. It is expected to utilise Rs.27.00 lakh during 1993-94. It is proposed to utilise Rs.27.00 lakh during 1994-95.

15.87 The 8th Five Year Plan Programme envisages a financial outlay of Rs.3340.00 lakh. The total expected outlay for the year 1993-94 is Rs.521.00 lakh. The total proposed outlay for the year 1994-95 is Rs.521.00 lakh.

Flood Control

15.88 The Plan allocation during 1993-94 is Rs.500.00 lakh which envisages 391 nos. of works under Flood Control (River Embankment), Anti Sea Erosion and Drainage Schemes. As against total estimated cost of Rs.4009.00 lakh, the Plan allocation for 1993-94 is proposed to be further augmented to Rs.700.00 lakh to meet the minimum requirements during the year 1993-94.

15.89 It is anticipated that out of 391 nos. of schemes taken up in 1993-94, about 70 nos. of schemes will be completed during 1993-94 and balance 321 schemes will spill over to 1994-95. Besides these spill over ongoing works, some more New Emergent Schemes will also be taken up during 1994-95. But the proposed Annual outlay of Rs.500.00 lakh is very much meagre to meet the requirement and hence augmentation of funds during 1994-95 may be inevitable, keeping in view the total estimated cost of these schemes, which will be around Rs.4009.00 lakh.

15.90 Besides the above, provision has also been made for payment of minimum L.A. charges wherever necessary.

15.91 Break-up of the proposed Annual plan outlay of Rs.500.00 lakh for 1994-95 is given below :

| 1-River Embankment | | (Rs. in lakh) |
|---------------------|--|---------------|
| a) Ongoing works | | 327.00 |
| b) Emergent Schemes | | 65.00 |
| c) L.A. Charges | | 20.00 |
| Total | | 412.00 |
| 2-Anti-Sea Erosion | | |
| a) Ongoing works | | 38.00 |
| b) Emergent works | | 10.00 |
| Total | | 48.00 |
| 3-Drainages | | |
| a) Ongoing works | | 35.00 |
| b) Emergent Schemes | | 5.00 |
| Total | | 40.00 |
| Grand Total | | 500.00 |

Minor Irrigation (Flow)

15.92 The Minor Irrigation Organisation is under the administrative control of the Rural Development Department to look after the maintenance, repairs and construction of M.I. Projects having 24 Hectares to 2000 Hectares. The ultimate irrigation potential under M.I. Flow in the State is of the order of 10 lakh hectares. The irrigation potential to the extent of 4,42,082 hectares Gross (3,80,696 hectares khariff + 61,386 hectares rabi) has been created by end of 1991-92.

Ongoing Projects

15.93 At the beginning of 7th Plan, 90 M.I. Projects were spilled over from 6th Plan were under execution. Besides 59 Renovation schemes, 71 I.A.P. Projects and 125 Projects under Modernisation schemes were also taken up during the 7th Plan period. At the end of 7th Plan, i.e. 1989-90, 46 ongoing projects, 46 Renovation Schemes, 53 I.A.P. Schemes and 123 Modernisation Schemes have been completed. So the balance ongoing schemes, 13 Renovation Scheme, 18 I.A.P. Schemes and 2 Modernisation projects spilled over to 1990-91 and 1991-92.

Progress in 1990-91 and 1991-92.

15.94 Out of 44 ongoing projects spilled over from 7th Plan, two projects namely Badasada in Dhenkanal and Kulai nala (Laxmipur) in Sambalpur District have been dropped as these projects are not feasible. During 1990-91 and 1991-92, 6 projects have been completed. out of 13 Renovation Schemes, 2 Modernisation Schemes and 18 I.A.P. Schemes, 5 numbers Renovation Projets, 1 number Modernisation Schemes and 11 numbers I.A.P. Schemes have been completed respectively. Thus the balance 36 ongoing projects, 8 numbers Renovation Schemes, 1 Modernisation Scheme and 7 numbers I.A.P. Schemes spilled over to 8th Plan (1992-97).

Programme for 8th Plan (1992-97)

15.95 A total outlay of Rs.17,440.00 lakh has been proposed for 8th Plan period against which Rs 4,227.00 lakh has been earmarked for T.S.P. Areas. It has been programmed to create additional irrigation potential of 38,788 hectares Khariff and 10,264 hectares Rabi during the 8th Plan period, out of which 13,118 hectares Khariff and 4389 hectares Rabi will be created in T.S.P. Areas.

Programme of 1992-93

15.96 During the year 1992-93, the State Government provided Rs.2335.00 lakh out of which Rs.714.00 lakh has been spent in T.S.P. areas. It was targetted to create additional irrigation potential of 4704 hectares Khariff and 751 hectares Rabi against which 5404 hectares Khariff and 518 hectares Rabi has been created. Out of the above 340 hectares of Khariff has been created in T.S.P. areas. It was programmed to complete 6 projects against which three projects namely Puriasahi, Pitaijhar and Jokalanji have been completed.

Programme for 1993-94

15.97 An outlay of Rs.2785.00 lakh has been provided under M.I. Flow during 1993-94 against which Rs.1100.00 lakh is earmarked to be spent in T.S.P. Areas. During the current year, the allotment in respect of 33 ongoing projects spilled over in 7th Plan, 21 New M.I. Projects in 1991-92 and 57 New M.I. Projects during the year 1992-93 are available. Thus allotment for 123 ongoing projects (including some completed projects) are available. Further as per the policy decision taken by Government, 223 New Renovation Schemes during 1991-92, 154 New Renovation Schemes during 1992-93 and 267 New Renovation Schemes during 1993-94 have been identified by Government for execution. Further the Government have also identified 49 New M.I. Projects during the current year. It has been programmed to complete 5 numbers of ongoing projects during 1993-94 and 2 numbers of ongoing Renovation Schemes and 1 number Modernisation Projects. It has been targetted to create additional irrigation potential of 10542 hectares Khariff and 1538 hectares Rabi during 1993-94 out of which 2570 hectares Khariff and 887 hectares Rabi will be created in T.S.P. Areas.

Programme for 1994-95

15.98 An outlay of Rs.3485.00 lakh has been kept for the year 1994-95 against which Rs.1050.00 lakh will be spent in Tribal Sub-Plan Area against the total plan outlay of Rs.17,440.00 lakh fixed for the 8th Plan. The year-wise breakup contemplated for the 8th Plan (1992-97) is given below :

(Rs. in lakh)

| | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1992-93 | 2335.00 |
| 1993-94 | 2785.00 + 500.00 (with P&C) |
| 1994-95 | 3485.00 |
| 1995-96 | 4500.00 |
| 1996-97 | 4635.00 |
| Total : | 17,440.00 |

15.99 The Scheme-wise break up of the outlay of Rs.3485.00 lakh for 1994-95 is given below.

(Rs. in lakh)

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. On-going | 1700.00 |
| 2. Renovation | 535.00 |
| 3. New M.I.P.s | 60.00 |
| 4. Dam Safety | 217.00 |
| 4. Pipeline Projects | 853.00 |
| 5. Buildings | 60.00 |
| 6. Clearance of liabilities | 40.00 |
| 7. Investigation & Quality Control | 250.00 |
| 8. Charged | 30.00 |
| 9. Tools & Plants | 10.00 |
| Total | 3485.00 |

15.100 It has been targetted to create additional irrigation potential of 13,639 Hectares Khariff and 1488 Hectares Rabi during 1994-95 against which 6251 Hecterskhariff, 1258 Hechts. Rabi will be created in Tribal Sub-plan areas. It has been programmed to complete 4 numbers of on-going schemes and 129 numbers of New Renovation Schemes during 1994-95 alongwith the 6 numbers of Old Renovation Schemes, 7 numbers of I.A.P. Schemes taken up during 7th plan.

Minor Irrigation (Lift)

15.101 Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation (OLIC) is a State Government undertaking in charge of development and utilisation of L.I. Potential in the State of Orissa. The Corporation has been assigned to formulate schemes for installation and energisation of L.I. projects, secure sanction form different financing agencies for execution of such schemes and to undertake operational and maintenance of all the public sector L.I. projects to provide irrigation to the ayacutdars on realisation of water rates as stipulated by Government. The Corporation also undertakes G.W. Survey and investigation to identify the G.W. resources that can be tapped for irrigation use.

15.102 The Corporation gets the budgetary support form Government under plan in shape of equity, water rate subsidy, grant in-aid for G.W. Survey and Investigation etc For the Annual Plan 1994-95 an outlay of Rs.4600.00 lakh has been proposed overleaf.

(Rs. in lakh)

| | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. Equity Support | 340.00 |
| 2. Water rate subsidy | 2500.00 |
| 3. Grant-in-aid for Ground Water Survey and Investigation | 210.00 |
| 4. Grant-in-aid for renovation of defunct projects | 50.00 |
| 5. External Aid Scheme (KFW, Germany scheme) | 1500.00 |
| Total | 4600.00 |

Equity

15.103 For the year 1994-95 a sum of Rs.340 lakh has been proposed to be provided under the equity head. Out of the Rs.240 lakh, Rs.300.00 lakh will be paid to Banks against the Bank loans. Besides the above Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed for procuring of new vehicles as 75% of the existing vehicles of the Corporation have out lived their life period and many of the sub-divisions do not have vehicles required for execution of work and operation and maintenance of L.I. projects. Another Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed for construction of office building for the Corporation. The Corporate Head Office has no building of its own for holding the office. Most of the offices of the field units have been working in hired buildings. As the works of the Corporation are continuous in nature it needs a building of its own. To start with such works a sum of Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Water Rate Subsidy

15.104 Water Rate Subsidy for the Corporation is provided to meet the expenditure on operation and maintenance of L.I. projects and for payment of Bank interest against the loans incurred for execution of the projects under NABARD finance. The amount required for the year 1994-95 has been projected as follows :

(Rs. in lakh)

| | | |
|--|---------|---------|
| a) Salary | 2544.00 | |
| b) Wages (N.M.R.etc.) | 475.00 | |
| c) Energy | 470.00 | |
| d) Repair and maintenance of LIPs. | 250.00 | |
| e) T.A. contingencies POL arrears etc. | 250.00 | |
| f) Bank interest | 130.00 | |
| | 4119.00 | 4119.00 |

Receipts

| | | |
|------------------|--------|----------------|
| Non-Plan | 250.00 | (-) 800.00 |
| Water Rates | 400.00 | |
| Proforma charges | 150.00 | |
| Total : | | 3319.00 |

15.105 This works out to Rs.3319.00 lakh. As the total ceiling is limited to Rs.4500 lakh the proposal is kept at the level of Rs.3500.00 lakh. The number of projects likely to be operated is 10,800 which can command about 1.32 lakh hectares in Khariff and 1.03 lakh hectares in Rabi.

Grant In Aid for Ground Water Survey and Investigation

15.106 The Corporation has been assigned to take up G.W. Survey and Investigation as an Agency function on behalf of State Government. A Ground Water wing is functioning in the Corporation headed by one Chief Engineer with one Circle and 8 Divisions. Intensive phase survey is now in progress. By 1993-94, 75,700 sq.kms. is likely to be covered under Intensive phase of survey. During the recent years some new dimensions have been added to the survey works such as drilling of exploratory bore wells in critical areas, aquifer performane test, GTS bank mark survey, recuperation test, ground truthing of Satellite imagery and observations of aeromagnetic survey etc. It is proposed to cover 5000 Sq. Kms. during 1994-95 with exploratory borings at about 100 to 200 sites. For this purpose, it is proposed Rs.210 lakh for 1994-95.

Renovation and Stabilisation of ayacut of existing L.I. projects

15.107 Out of 12,745 L.I. projects, there are as many as 3227 projects not in operable condition. 1448 L.I. projects have been identified for repair and renovation in the first phase which requires investment of Rs.750.00 lakh. Due to limited provision it is kept at the level of Rs.50.00 lakh for this year.

Externally Aided Project

15.108 An external aided scheme financed by KFW Germany is, now being executed in the State. It is proposed to spend Rs.1100.00 lakh during the current year. The value of the scheme is to an order of Rs.120.00 crore spread over four years. In the year 1994 95 it is proposed to spend Rs.15.00 crore from the scheme and execute 300 to 400 L.I. projects.

Tribal Sub-Plan

15.109 There are 118 nos. of block in TSP area covering the entire Mayrbhanj district, Sundargarh district and Koraput (undivided) district and parts of Balasore, Ganjam (undivided), Kalahandi(undivided), Keonjhar, Phulbani and Sambalpur districts. The T.S.P. component of the plan outlay proposed is Rs.718.70 lakh which constituted 16% of the total outlay. The amount will be utilised for operation of L.I. projects and renovation of defunct L.I. projects in the State.

Special Component Plan for Scheduled Caste

15.110 The O.L.I.C. does not implement any special plan catering to the benefits of the S.C. people exclusively. But as a matter of fact the land belonging to the S.C. people coming within the ayacut of L.I. projects get the benefit of the scheme. Besides people belonging to S.C. are dispersed throughout the State get jobs in agricultural operation as a result of installation of L.I. projects. Notionally 14.66% of the plan outlay may be attributable to S.C. people which comes to about Rs.674.36 lakh.

Ground Water Development and Exploitation (P. R. Department)

15.111 The Schemes " Special Foodgrain Production Programme" (SFPP) is designed to provide irrigation facilities to individual small and marginal farmers at the flat rate of subsidy of Rs.3,000/-, Rs 4,000/- and Rs.5,000/- as the case may be to the general caste beneficiary/beneficiary belonging to DPAP area and the beneficiary of SC/ST respectively for construction of Dugwell/Shallow Tubewell and Community Borewell etc.. Government of Madhya Pradesh are providing subsidy for individual tubewell projects upto a maximum limit of Rs.18,000/- per project irrespective of extent of land holding and annual income of the person concerned. The subsidy provided for drilling of the tubewell including the cost of casing pipes is 50%

of the actual cost subject to a ceiling of Rs.8,000/-. The average cost of such tubewell is around Rs.50,000/- including the cost of energisation with an average ayacut of about 5 acres. The balance amount beyond the subsidy is met by the cultivators either out of their own resource or bank loan. Since there is good ground water potential in the State of Orissa, it is proposed to implement a scheme in the line of Government of Madhya Pradesh and to start with, it is proposed to implement the scheme in selected districts of Western Orissa which could be subsequently extended to other areas in the State. During 1994-95, a sum of Rs.1000.00 lakh has been proposed for this purpose.

* * *

CHAPTER-16

POWER

Power Scenario in the State

16.1 Power, undoubtedly, is one of the prime movers of economy and in developing State like Orissa, electricity is the most commonly used form of power. The pace of growth and development largely depends upon the increase in power generation. Interestingly, as the tempo of development increases, the demand for electricity also increases.

16.2 The State Government have been making conscious efforts to augment the power generation through substantial investments in power sector in the successive plans. With the massive rural electrification and with intensive drive for industrialisation in the State in the recent past, the growth of demand for power has accelerated and in fact, has surpassed the conservative forecast of the CEA (Central Electricity Authority). However there has been no commensurate growth in generation capacity during the 6th and 7th Five year plan period, as a result of which acute shortage of power is being experienced now. This has not only affected the economic development and growth of the State, but also is acting as a major deterrent for new investments. The Scenario at the end of 1989-90 was that the installed capacity in the State including the Central share was 1675.45 MW with energy availability of 742.79 MW as against the demand of 1272 MW. From the captive power plant like NALCO and ICCL an additional 68.40 MW was available to OSEB grid on purchase making the total availability 811.19 MW. Thus the deficit was 36.23% against 7.9% at the National level. The details of power plants with installed capacity and firm power as on 31st March, 1990 are indicated below :

| Sl. Name of the Project No. | Installed Capacity MW | Firm Power MU/MW |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Hirakud H.E. Project (4x37.5 +(2x24)+(3x24)MW. | 270 | 1050/120.00 |
| 2. Machkund H.E. Project (3x17.25)+(3x21)MW. (Orissa shar 301 of 114.75 MW) | 34 | 310/35.39 |
| 3. Balimela H.E. Project (6x60) MW. | 360 | 1175/134.00 |
| 4. T.T.P.S. Stage-I&II (4x60 MW. + 2x110 MW.) | 460 | 1900/216.90 |
| 5. Rengali H.E. Project Stage I & II (2x50 MW. + 2x50 MW.) | 200 | 750/80.50 |
| 6. Upper Kolab H.E. Project (Stage-I (3x80 MW) | 240 | 832/95.00 |
| (A) Total from State Sector:- 1564 | | 5971/681.79 |
| FROM THE CENTRAL SECTOR | | |
| (i) Farakka (12.3% of 600 MW) | 75 | 370/42.20 |
| (ii) Chukha (13.5% of 270 MW) | 36.45 | 165/18.80 |
| (B) TOTAL :- | | 535/61.00 |
| Total availability in the State by end of 1990-91(A+B) | | 1675.45 6506/742.79 |

16.3 During 1990-91 to 1992-93, 3 more power plants have been commissioned with addition of 167.5 MW to the existing installed capacity and 19.48 MW to the Firm power as indicated below :

| S1. Name OF the Project No. | Installed Capacity MW | Firm Power MU/MW | Commissioning date |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Hirakud 7th Unit (1x37.5) MW. | 37.5 | 127/14.36 | 9/90 |
| 2. Renjali Stage II (5th unit) | 50 | 45/5.18 | 12.8.92 |
| 3. Upper Kolab St.II. 4th Unit (1x80 MW) | 80 | - | 12.1.93 |
| TOTAL | 167.50 | 172/19.48 | |

16.4 During the remaining period of the 20th century the following power projects are likely to be commissioned in the State and Central sectors :-

| S1. Name of the Project No. | Installed Capacity MW | Firm Power MU/MW | Commissioning date |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Upper Indravati HE Project | 600 | 1972/225 | February, 97 |
| 2. Potteru Small HE Project | 6 | 44/5 | June, 1995 |
| 3. IB TPS Phase -I (Units 1 & 2) | 420 | 2281/260 | 3/94, 9/94 |
| 4. Khalgaon STPS. (12.5% of 1000 MW) | 100 | 624/71 | 1993-94 |
| 5. Farakka TPS Stage - II (12.5% of 1000 MW) | 125 | 835/95.3 | 1993-94 |
| 6. Talcher STPS 34% of 1000 MW | 340 | 1200/137 | 1994-95 |
| 7. Ib valley Power Pvt. Ltd., Banaharpalli. | 420 | 2380/262 | 1997-98 |
| 8. Kalinga Power Corporation Ltd., Duburi. | 500 | 2724/310 | 1998-99 |
| TOTAL :- | 2511 | 11960/1363.3 | |

Load Forecast

16.5 The 13th Power Survey conducted by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has assessed that the additional demand of power in the State would be of the order of about 1000 MW during 8th Plan period. This works out to about 12% growth rate per annum in power consumption on the basis of the normal requirement at the end of 7th Plan period. Since the growth rate of economy has a direct nexus with growth in energy consumption, it would be perhaps more realistic to assess power requirement on the basis of growth rate envisaged for the 8th Plan. It has been assessed by the Energy Advisory Board of Govt. of India that the annual growth rate of 5% per annum has to be sustained by 9% growth rate in power consumption. As Orissa has to set a growth rate of 9% annually to catch up with other developed States of the country, the annual growth rate in consumption of power should be 16.2%. However, even as per the conservative growth rate of 12% in power consumption per annum as envisaged by CEA, the requirement of Firm Power by 2000 A.D. would be at least 4000 MW. The facts and figures discussed earlier would indicate a Firm power generation of 2148 MW by the turn of the century and the deficit in power generation, if not augmented, would go up to about 46.3% which would be a matter of great concern. To overcome this deficit, if we go for Thermal Power Plants, the investment would be of the order of Rs.15000 00 Crore.

Strategy for Power Development

16.6 In the context of the above, it is imperative to formulate a comprehensive and futuristic Power Development Plan keeping in view the forecast of power requirement by end of 2000 A.D. in the State. A two-pronged strategy has to be adopted for bringing about much needed balance between demand and supply of energy. While all out efforts have to be made to mobilise resources for boosting up the generation capacity in the State, equal emphasis should be laid on energy management and conservation. For this purpose, both short term and long term measures are to be adopted during the 8th Plan Period. The main thrust of the short term strategy would be on expeditious commissioning of the ongoing projects without time and cost over runs; adoption of latest managerial and technological practices for project management and implementation; undertaking renovation and modernisation programmes of the various thermal and hydro power plants to improve their performance and maximise generation; reduction in T & D losses; construction of EHT lines for evacuation of power from the generating stations like Upper Indravati and Ib Thermal Projects and taking up short gestation Hydel and Thermal Projects. The focus of the long term strategy will be on accelerating the implementation of hydro development projects; taking up of a larger programme of transmission and distribution to remove the present inadequacies; implementation of system improvement schemes to reduce transmission and distribution losses; building up planning organisations investigation and project formulations; advance action on statutory clearances and infrastructural developments, etc. In keeping with the directive of the Planning Commission, special thrust has to be laid on energy conservation measures to ensure adequate availability of power for productive purpose. A new dimension has also been added to the power generation programme in the context of Planning Commission's directive to devote 50% of allocations for rural development. This becomes all the more important in view of the fact that agricultural sector in the State accounts for 6% of the total power consumption as against all-India average of 23%. Along with the quantitative expansion, qualitative improvement of the rural electrification programme has also to be stepped up for improving the quality of life of vulnerable sections, like rural poor, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people and speeding up the pace of their economic development.

COMPLETION OF ON-GOING PROJECTS

Rengali Hydro Electric Project

16.7 This project had been administratively approved in 1974. It envisages the construction of a dam across Brahmani river and installation of 5 generating units with an installed capacity

of 50 MW each. Two units with installed capacity of 50 MW each have been commissioned under Stage-I (August,1985 and March,1986 respectively). Three more units of 50 MW each have been taken up under Stage II have been commissioned in August, 1989, March,1990 and August, 1992 respectively.

16.8 The financial status of the project is given below :

(Rs. in lakh)

| Item | Latest estimated cost. | Cumulative Expdr. up to the end of 91-92 | Expdr. during 1992-93 | Provision for 8th Plan | Anticipated Expdr. during 1993-94 | Proposed provision for 1994-95 |
|--------------------|------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| D A M : | | | | | | |
| Power-share (46%) | 7813.44 | 7711.16 | 61.93 | - | 92.00 | nil |
| POWER: | | | | | | |
| a) STAGE-I | | | | | | |
| Civil | 2663.50 | 2696.71 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Electrical | 3580.00 | 3440.51 | 69.52 | 100.00 | Nil | Nil |
| SUB-TOTAL: | 14056.94 | 13848.38 | 131.45 | 100.00 | 92.00 | Nil |
| b) STAGE-II | | | | | | |
| Civil | 826.00 | 486.46 | 41.17 | 340.00 | 40.00 | |
| Electrical | 6274.00 | 5406.07 | 550.35 | 970.00 | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| SUB-TOTAL: | 7100.00 | 5892.53 | 591.52 | 1310.00 | 190.00 | 150.00 |
| TOTAL : | 21156.94 | 19740.91 | 722.97 | 1410.00 | 282.00 | 150.00 |

16.9 Rs 100.00 lakh & Rs.1310.00 lakh have been provided during 8th Plan for Stage-I & Stage II respectively. As stage I work is almost complete, no provision has been made during 1994-95. Rs. 150.00 lakh is provided under Stage-II Electrical Works for 1994-95 and will be utilised for the construction of quarters for the staff of the Power House, ventilation plant and for the balance liabilities towards the Electrical Works of the Power House.

Upper Kolab Hydro-electric Project

16.10 This project had been approved by the Planning Commission in 1975. Government of Orissa had accorded administrative approval in April, 1976. This multipurpose project, situated in Koraput district, envisages construction of a dam across Kolab river and installation of four generating units having installed capacity of 80 MW each. In addition, this would provide flow irrigation to 47715 hectares CCA with 186% intensity. The 1st, 2nd and the 3rd units which were approved by the planning Commission in the first phase have been commissioned in March, 88, April, 88 and February, 90 respectively. The 4th unit under Stage - II had been commissioned in January, 1993.

The financial status of the project is given below :

| (Rs. in lakh) | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|---|---|
| I t e m | Latest esti- mated cost. | Cumula- tive Expdr. up to the end of 91-92 | Expdr. during 1992-93 | Pro- visi- on for 8th Plan | Antici- pated Expdr. during 1993-94 | Propo- sed provi- sion for 1994-95 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| D A M : | | | | | | |
| Power- share (50%) | 4881.14 | 4727.23 | 151.38 | 150.00 | 80.00 | 60.00 |
| POWER : (STAGE-I) | | | | | | |
| a) Civil Works | 9307.57 | 8750.92 | 267.27 | 450.00 | 150.00 | 100.00 |
| b) Elect- rical Works | 6211.87 | 6232.19 | (-)39.47 | 10.00 | Nil | Nil |
| SUB-TOTAL: | 20400.58 | 19710.34 | 379.18 | 610.00 | 230.00 | 160.00 |
| POWER (STAGE-II) | | | | | | |
| a) Civil Works | 350.00 | 299.61 | 69.93 | 35.00 | Nil | Nil |
| b) Elect- rical Works | 2951.00 | 2352.52 | 132.13 | 150.00 | 100.00 | 60.00 |
| SUB-TOTAL: | 3301.00 | 2652.13 | 202.06 | 185.00 | 100.00 | 60.00 |
| TOTAL | 23701.58 | 22362.47 | 581.24 | 795.00 | 330.00 | 220.00 |

16.11 For the completion of the project, an amount of Rs.7.95 crore have been provided during the 8th Plan Period. It is necessary to provide Rs.1.00 crore during 1994-95 to complete installation of which, water treatment plant, construction of drainage tunnel in between the surge shaft and valve house, balance civil works of the Power House etc. The amount provided under Stage-II electrical works i.e. Rs.60.00 lakh will be utilised for completion of oil handling plant, completion of construction of residential quarters, clearance of other liabilities of Stage-II works etc.

Potteru Small Hydro-electric Project

16.12 This project with an installed capacity of 6 MW (2x3 MW) had been approved by the planning commission during 1984. It involves construction of two nos. of small H.E. installations with each having one unit of 3 MW, on Gompakonda main canal of the existing Potteru Irrigation Project in Malkangiri District. The power stations will be utilised approximately 13 M fall on the main canal. The revised cost of this project is Rs.13.64 crore. It is estimated to yield an annual generation of 43.3 M U of energy. An expenditure of Rs.363.92 lakh had been incurred during the year 1992-93. The project is scheduled to be commissioned in 1994-95 (1st Unit by 3/95 & 2nd Unit by 6/95). For completion of the project an amount of Rs.11.00 crore have been provided during the 8th Plan period out of which an amount of Rs.4.00 crore have been proposed for the year 1994-95. The financial status of the project is as follows :

(Rs. in lakh)

| Item | Latest estimated cost. | Cumulative Expend. up to the end of 1991-92 | Expend. during 1992-93 | Provision for 8th Plan | Anticipated Expend. during 1993-94 | Proposed provision for 1994-95 |
|------|------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 1364.00 | 170.23 | 363.92* | 1100.00 | 505.00 | 400.00 |

* This includes DNES grant of Rs.100.00 lakh.

16.13 Excavation of power House-II has been completed and concreting works are in progress. In respect of power House-I forest clearance from Government of India has been obtained in July,1993 & the excavation work has already been taken up. Most of the equipments are being procured.

Upper Indravati Hydro-electric Project

16.14 This project had been approved by the Planning Commission during May, 1978. It is a multipurpose project situated in Nowrangapur & Kalahandi Districts of Orissa. It envisages construction of four dams and eight dykes to form a single reservoir connected together through two link channels. The water from the reservoir will be conveyed through a water conductor system to the power house having an installed capacity of 600(4x150)MW to generate 1972 million units of electricity annually. The State Government had accorded its administrative approval in July, 1979.

16.15 This project is being funded by the World Bank. The bank had sanctioned in 1983 a loan of 156.4 million U.S. Dollars and credit of 156.00 million U.S. Dollars for the project. The financial status of this project is as follows :

(Rs. in lakh)

| I t e m | Latest esti- mated cost. (10/91) | Cumula- tive Expdr. up to the end of 1991-92 | Expdr. during 1992-93 | Pro- visi- on for 8th Plan | Antici- pated Expdr. during 1993-94 | Propo- sed pro- visi- on for 1994-95 |
|--------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|---|---|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| DAM (Unit-I): | | | | | | |
| Irrigation Share(50%) | 17616.20 | 9321.70 | 1853.94 | 8300.00 | 1100.00 | 1000.00 |
| Power Share | 17616.20 | 11871.17 | 1620.29 | 4798.00 | 1283.00 | 1200.00 |
| POWER (Unit-III): | | | | | | |
| Civil WORKS | 23230.00 | 9164.30 | 1633.80 | 15535.00 | 1400.00 | 1500.00 |
| Electrical works | 23608.00 | 10085.61 | 980.00 | 11034.00 | 2125.00 | 1500.00 |
| R.R.U | - | - | - | - | - | 800.00 |
| TOTAL | 82079.40 | 40442.78 | 6088.03 | 39667.00 | 5908.00 | 6000.00 |

16.16 The first power unit of 150 unit MW was targeted to be completed by 9/92 and the remaining 3 units at an interval of 4 months each. But due to heavy torrential rain in the catchment of the project during the last week of July, 91, the protective works at the mouth of H.R. tunnel gave way resulting in flooding of H.R.Tunnel, Power House and the tail race channel. Considerable damages have been caused to the infrastructure work along the pen-stock slope and power house as well as the tail-race. The restoration works are under execution. The unprecedented flood in July, 91 has caused a set back to the progress of the work in the project and necessitated shifting of the commissioning schedule of the project. Presently it has been targetted to complete the project by February, 1997.

16.17 The closing date of loan and credit for the project was 30th June, 1991. The World Bank had been requested to extend credit/loan upto 30th June, 1994. But the Bank had suspended disbursement of credit and loan from 28th June, 1991. After protracted correspondences with them, they had extended the credit closing date upto 31st December, 1993. But they have cancelled the loan with effect from 3.12.91 due to non- fulfilment of some of the Bank's conditions in time. They had suspended the flow of credit again with effect from 1st August, 93. In the meantime, the Bank have lifted the suspension partially. They are being pursued to lift suspension of credit fully and also to extend the balance credit for a further period of one year i.e. upto 31st December, 94 for its full utilisation. Besides, the World Bank are also being pursued to sanction a new loan to complete the project. The World Bank supervision mission which visited in Nov, 93 have made a number of suggestions for

implementation to consider sanction of a new loan. All their suggestions are being implemented to avail new loan for the project. In the meantime, at the suggestion of the World Bank, M/S Harza Engineering Co, USA, an international consulting firm has been engaged in the project to render necessary technical guidance to complete the Project. The Project Organisation has accordingly been restructured with the formation of a Construction Management Organisation (CMO) and Owners Project Management Organisation (OPMO).

1B Thermal Power Project Phase-I (Units I & II)

16.18 The State Government have decided to establish Ib Thermal Power Station with an installed capacity of 840 M.W (4X210 MW) in Ib Valley area of Jharsuguda district at an estimated cost of Rs.887.99 crore. Accordingly approval of Planning Commission was accorded in April, 1987, for inclusion of the above Project during 7th Five Year Plan. Orissa Power Generation Corporations Ltd., a Government of Orissa undertaking constituted on the 17th December, 1984 have been entrusted with the execution of the above Project in State Sector. Subsequently due to resources crunch the State Government have decided for installation of two units of 210 MW each in the first phase along with the infrastructure for all the 4 units at an estimated cost of Rs.650.00 crore (as per 1989 price index) which has been revised to Rs.945.58 crore due to cost escalation.

16.19 The Power Finance Corporation have agreed to provide a loan of Rs 200.00 crore and balance would be invested by equity for execution of the projects by State Government. The details of State Government equity and P.F.C. loan as well as L.I.C. loan sanctioned for the project are indicated below.

(Rs. in Crore)

| Year | State Government equity | P.F.C. Loan | L.I.C. Loan |
|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1989-90 | 61.69 | - | - |
| 1990-91 | 100.75 | 25.00 | - |
| 1991-92 | 142.69 | 39.98 | 30.00 |
| 1992-93 | 120.00 | 24.02 | - |
| 1993-94 | 114.82 | 54.99 | 20.00 |
| T o t a l : | 539.95 | 143.99 | 50.00 |

16.20 During 1994-95 a sum of Rs 45.00 crore has been provided for execution of Unit-I & II of IPTS by the State Government. It has been also stipulated to obtain Rs.60.00 crore from P.F.C. and L.I.C. The first and second units of the project is scheduled to be commissioned by 3/94 and 9/94 respectively.

Bargarh Head Regulator

16.21 This is a small Head Project with an installed capacity of 9 MW (3 x 3 MW). The revised cost of the project is Rs 33.30 crore. The project envisages generation of 43.27 MU of power by utilising the Hirakud reservoir water. The power inlet structure would be provided independently by the side of the existing Bargarh Head Regulator. Techno-economic clearance has been obtained from C.E.A. in December, 1992. Tender for Turn Key execution have already been received and order is expected to be placed shortly. Rs.2.50 crore were provided during 1993-94 and the same was diverted for other projects as it was decided to execute the project through private sector. The EIC Irrigation has strongly opposed for its execution in private sector keeping in view the safety of the Hirakud dam and recommended for its execution through Government agency. Accordingly Rs 10.00 lakh have been provided for the year 1994-95, to take up the preliminary works. The financial status of the project is as follows :

(Rs. in lakh)

| Item | Latest estimated cost. | Cumulative Expdr. up to the end of 1991-92 | Expdr. during 1992-93 | Provision for 8th Plan | Anticipated Expdr. during 1993-94 | Proposed provision for 1994-95 |
|------------------------------|------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Bargarh Head Regulator small | 3335.00 | - | - | 2967.00 | Nil | 10.00 |

Mini / Micro Hydel Projects

16.22 The State abounds in canals and rivulets with a good potential for generation of hydro-electric power. This potential can be harnessed with a large number of short gestation mini/micro hydro-electric projects without causing any submergence, displacement and environmental problems.

16.23 The Orissa Power Generation Corporation which has been entrusted with execution of such projects have investigated 27 projects of which 11 have been found to be viable. Of them, one project, namely Badaghagara (2 X 20 KW) in Keonjhar district was commissioned by the Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA) during 1986. Similarly 7 more projects as mentioned below are under different stages of execution by OPGC.

| Sl. No. | Name of the Project | District | Installed capacity (in K.W.) | Present status | Completion schedule |
|---------|---------------------|----------|------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Barboria | Cuttack | 2 X 325 | Power House Excavation, Collection of materials and supply of machinerles in Progress | 8/94 |
| 2. | Kendupatna | Cuttack | 2 X 250 | Work is in progress | 1/94 |
| 3. | Biribati | Cuttack | 2 X 325 | Progress | 1/94 |
| 4. | Banpur | Puri | 2 X 150 | Work is in progress | 12/94 |
| 5. | Andharibhangji | Bolangir | 1 X 325 | -do- | 5/94 |
| 6. | Haribhangji | Ganjam | 2 X 1000 | -do- | 9/95 |
| 7. | Badanala | Koraput | 2 X 325 | -do- | 7/94 |

16.24 28 Mini Hydel Projects have been identified for investigation to prepare feasibility reports. The status of 13 projects which are under preparations of detailed project reports is indicated below :

| | | |
|--|-------------|--|
| 1. Berhampur Distributary (Mayurbhanj District) | 1 X 250 KW | Pre-feasibility Report is complete. D.P.R. is under preparation by Orissa Power Generation. |
| 2. Upper Indravati Canal Drop at RD-10.2 KM. (Kalahandi District) | 2 X 1000KW | D.P.R. is complete. |
| 3. Upper Indravati Canal Drop at RD-24.1 KM. (Kalahandi Dist.) | 2 X 750 KW | D.P.R. is complete. |
| 4. Baghalati Head Regulator H.E.Project (Ganjam District) | 2 X 150 KW | Pre-feasibility report is complete. D.P.R. is under preparation by O.P.G.C. |
| 5. Baghua Head Regulator H.E.Project (Ganjam District) | 2 X 50 KW | -Do- |
| 6. Deo Right Canal Head Regulator H.E.Project (Mayurbhanj District) | 2 X 175 KW | D.P.R. is complete and under scrutiny by Technical clearance Committee. |
| 7. Deo Left Canal Head Regulator H.E.Project (Mayurbhanj District) | 2 X 185 KW | -Do- |
| 8. Telengiri Head Regulator Mini Hydel Scheme (Koraput District) | 1 X 1000 KW | As in case of item A |
| 9. Dumuria Mini Hydel Scheme (Keonjhar District) | 1 X 120 KW | -Do- |
| 10. Birupa Barrage (Cuttack District) | 1 X 170 KW | -DO- |
| 11. Salandi Dam Toe (Keonjhar District) | 1 X 750 KW | A Memorandum of understanding has been signed with M/s KPCL for detailed survey & Invens and preparation of D.P.R. The project will be built, owned and operated by M/s K.P.C.L. |

| | | |
|--|------------|--|
| 12. Gohira Mini Hydel scheme(Sambalpur Dist) | 1 X 250 KW | Pre-feasibility report is under scrutiny. |
| 13. Bhimtakra Mini Hydel scheme(Bolangir Dist) | 1 X 85 KW | Pre-feasibility report is under re-examination in S.E.HPI. Circle. |

16.25 Besides the above, detailed survey and investigation are being undertaken for preparation of pre-feasibility reports of the following.

| | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Sasan Hydel Scheme (Sambalpur Dist.) | 2x650 KW |
| 2. Darjang Mini Hydel Scheme(Dhenkanal Dist.) | 200 KW |
| 3. Sapakanta Mini Hydel Scheme(Keonjhar Dist.) | 300 KW |
| 4. Srirampur Hydel Scheme (Koraput Dist.) | 2x275 KW |
| 5. Kendudihi Mini Hydel Scheme (Keonjhar Dist.) | 250 KW |

16.26 Out of seven projects under execution, Barboria and Kendupatna projects are centrally aided projects. Department of Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources, has sanctioned 50% grant-in-aid to these two projects which comes to Rs.185.00 lakh out of which Rs.175.00 lakh has already been released. The balance 50% of the cost will be borne by the State Government as equity out of plan funds.

16.27 As per advice of Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources loan application for the remaining five projects under execution have been tendered to IREDA (India Renewable Energy Development Agency), Govt. of India enterprise under the administrative control of DNES.

16.28 As per the guidelines, DNES has sanctioned 25% of the contract prices as subsidy for Biribati, Harabhangi,Badanala, Andharibhangi. For Banapur DNES has not sanctioned any subsidy since this project does not fulfill the viability criteria fixed by DNES. IREDA was approached for loan for the above five projects. However they have sanctioned an amount of Rs.380.81 lakh as loan for Biribati Harabhangi, Badanala and Adharibhangi. Banapur has not been considered by IREDA for sanction of loan.

16.29 Expenditure to the tune of Rs.1107.54 lakh was incurred upto 31.12.93. Rs.1.50 lakh has already been released as State Government equity out of the budget provision of Rs.250.00 lakh during 1993-94. Rs.64.31 lakh is yet to be received from Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources as subsidy. Provision has been made for a sum of Rs.2.00 crore during the year 1994-95.

Survey and Investigation

16.30 Power Planning has to be futuristic so that sufficient number of projects should be in the pipe-line and a shell of projects should be kept ready to ensure speedy capacity addition by reducing the gestation period of the project. The State has large rivers with several potential locations for easy harnessing of hydro-electric power and at the same time, the proven coal reserves available within the State are more than sufficient to meet the requirement of power. It is necessary to identify these locations and prepare project reports for power generation schemes about 10 years ahead of actual requirement. It is, therefore, imperative that the survey and investigation activities should be intensified much above the present level. To expedite the investigation and preparation of detailed project reports, a Planning Unit headed by a Chief Engineer (Electrical) has been created for development of new power schemes, Rs.12.80 crore has been provided during the 8th Plan and Rs.1.95 crore has been proposed

for 1993-94. For the year 1994-95 a sum of Rs.150.00 lakh has been proposed. The works programmed to be taken up during the 8th Plan period are indicated below :-

List of Works to be taken up during the 8th Plan

| Sl. No. | Name of the Project | Annual Power availability (in M.W.) | Proposed installed capacity (in M.W.) |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| THERMAL POWER PROJECTS : | | | |
| 1. | Naraj TPS (2x250+2x250 MW) (Koraput) | 620 | 1000 |
| 2. | Durgapur T.P.S. (6x600 MW) | 1860 | 3000 |
| 3. | Gopalpur T.P.S. (6x500 MW) | 1860 | 3000 |
| HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECTS : | | | |
| 4. | Balimele extension Unit 7 & 8 (Koraput) | - | 120 |
| 5. | Lower Machakund H.E.Project (Malkangiri) | 20 | 120 |
| 6. | Bhimakund H.E.Project, Balijsori (Keonjhar) | 97 | 250 |
| 7. | Sindol H.E.Project, Dhuleswar (Balangir) | 166 | 370 |
| 8. | Manikhadra H.E.Project | 297 | 960 |
| 9. | Mandira HE. Project, Mandira (Sundargarh) | 12 | 32.5 |
| 10. | Additional Generation from Hirakud Reservoir (Hirakud-B and Chiplima-B) | 54 | 200+208 |
| 11. | Upper Brahmani H.E.Project | 32 | 60 |
| SMALL H.E. PROJECTS : | | | |
| 12. | Harabhanqi Small H.E.Project (Ganjam) | 12 | 30 |
| 13. | Cheligada Small H.E.Project Ganjam | 13 | 21 |
| 14. | Rushikulya Small HE. Project, Ganjam, (2 stages) | - | 10 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----------------------------|--|---|----------|
| 15. | Salandi Dam Toe Power House | 3 | 7 |
| 16. | Narayanapatna Small H.E.Project, Jhanjabati (Koraput) | - | 5 |
| 17. | Munduli Barrage Small HE.Project, Cuttack. | - | 3 |
| 18. | Subarnarekha Small HE.Project, Mayurbhanj | - | 2.5 |
| 19. | Raul Uttei Small H.E.Project. Kalahandi | - | 0.5 |
| 20. | Nandininallah Small H.E.Project, Ganjam-Koraput | - | 3 |
| 21. | Bagh Small H.E.Project | - | 6 |
| 22. | Salki Small H.E. Project | - | 10 |
| 23. | Musal Small H.E.Project | - | 64 |
| MINI/MICRO H.E. PROJECTS : | | | (in K.W) |
| 24. | Telengir Mini H.E.Project, Koraput | - | 1000 |
| 25. | Upper Nagabali Mini H.E.Project, Koraput | - | 260 |
| 26. | Ret Mini H.E.Project, Kalahandi | - | 420 |
| 27. | Mahendratanya Mini H.E.Project, Ganjam | - | 600 |
| 28. | Sundar Mini H.E.Project, Kalahandi | - | 150 |
| 29. | Turi Mini H.E.Project, Kalahandi | - | 400 |
| 30. | Udanti Mini H.E.Project, Kalahandi | - | 300 |
| 31. | Pipalinallah Mini H.E.Project, Kalahandi | - | 120 |
| 32. | Dokrichanchara Mini H.E.Project, Kalahandi | - | 1000 |
| 33. | Phuljharan Mini H.E.Project, Kalahandi | - | 300 |
| 34. | Behera Mini H.E. Project, Kalahandi | - | 120 |
| 35. | Katra Mini H.E.Project, Mayurbhanj | - | 300 |
| 36. | Kusei Micro H.E.Project, Kalahandi | - | 50 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---|---|------|
| 37. | Ashokjhar Mini H.E. Project, Kalahandi | - | 70 |
| 38. | Khandadhar Mini H.E. Project, Sundergarh | - | 1200 |
| 39. | Darjoug M.E. H.E. Project, Dhenkanal | - | 200 |
| 40. | Katulasingha Micro H.E. Project, Dhenkanal | - | 100 |
| 41. | Talsara Mini H.E. Project, Sundergarh | - | 210 |
| 42. | Rukura Mini H.E. Project, Sundergarh | - | 300 |
| 43. | Onq Mini H.E. Project, Sambalpur | - | 1700 |
| 44. | Tikira Mini H.E. Project, Dhenkanal | - | 625 |

Standard Testing Laboratory

16.31 The scope of work of the scheme 'Standard Testing Laboratory' has been revised to accommodate the following additional facilities for which the revised cost has increased from Rs.96.59 lakh to Rs.203.57 lakh.

- (i) Quality control of domestic electrical appliances.
- (ii) Quality control of distribution transformers.
- (iii) Testing of new transformer oil as per IS 355/1983.
- (iv) Provision of a P.C. to prepare data base.

For the year 1994-95 Rs.18.00 lakh will be required under the plan provision to meet the expenditure against the following items.

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| (i) Equipment and Machinery | Rs. 6.25 lakh |
| (ii) Building and Major Works | Rs. 3.00 lakh |
| (iii) Contingency Operation and maintenance charges | Rs. 1.50 lakh |
| (iv) Establishment | Rs. 7.25 lakh |
| Total : | Rs. 18.00 lakh |

16.32 By 30th September, 1993 an amount of Rs.123.14 lakh has been spent towards this work and the revenue earned for testing of electrical equipment and transformer oil so far amount to Rs.21.445 lakh as shown below.

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Up to 1992-93 | Rs. 15.325 lakh |
| 1993-94 (upto Dec '93) | Rs. 6.02 lakh |
| Total : | Rs. 21.445 lakh |

The scheme work will be completed in phased manner by 1996-97.

Improvement of Transmission and Distribution System of OSEB

16.33 Over the years, investment in Transmission and Distribution System has not been commensurate with such investment made in generation. Such lopsided deployment of resources has created imbalance in the system leading to higher transmission and distribution losses to the detriment of OSEB and State. After examining all the aspects, State Government have taken a policy decision to utilise the available resources henceforth for transmission and distribution systems and to put up generating stations only through private investment.

16.34 The funding institutions as a matter of principle insist upon counter-part funding of OSEB. Though a large number of schemes are being funded by various funding agencies like PFC, ADB etc., OSEB is unable to provide counter part funding. As a result, the available loan assistance is not being utilised to strengthen the transmission and distribution systems. In view of the Policy decision of State Government, the plan resources from 94-95 onwards are to be utilised to strengthen the transmission and distribution apart from executing transmission lines for evacuation of powers from generating stations likely to be commissioned very shortly. After evacuation of power, the transmission line in critical areas needs further strengthening so as to make proper use of power in the load centre.

16.35 After carefully examining all these aspects, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.47.58 crores in shape of loan to OSEB for improvement of transmission and distribution system for the following schemes:

| (Rs. in crore) | | | |
|----------------|--|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Sl.No. | Name of the Scheme | Estimated cost | Counter-part funding by Government. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Indravati-Theruvalli 220 KV DC line. | 29.50 | 5.00 |
| 2. | Ib-Brajrajnagar DC Line | 14.00 | 4.00 |
| 3. | Meramundali-Duburi 400 KV DC Line | 101.00 | 9.00 |
| 4. | Brajrajnagar (sub-station) | 9.00 | 6.10 |
| 5. | Kaniha-Meramundali 220 KV DC Line | 17.00 | 5.50 |
| 6. | 400 KV Tie line between Indravati Power House & PGCI Switch Yard | 10.04 | 3.50 |
| 7. | 200 KV sub-station at Meramundali with IJLO | 24.99 | 4.90 |
| 8. | 220 KV Line from Bhadrak to Balasore and Sub Station at Balasore | 14.04 | 3.00 |
| 9. | 220 KV DC line from Rengali to Meramundali | 59.50 | 1.58 |
| 10. | Hot line stringing of second circuit between Anpalaso & Duburi | 4.00 | 1.00 |
| 11. | 220 KV DC line from Meramundali to Anpalasa | 12.00 | 4.00 |
| | | | 47.58 |

Balimela Extension (7th & 8th Units)

16.36 At present there are six units of 60 MW each at Balimela Power House. This Power House is in operation since 1973. To make good the peaking power deficit it is proposed to take up 7th and 8th unit of Balimela Project by installing two penstocks and two more generating units of 60 MW/64 MW each. The existing units are also to be renovated one after another therefore, installation of units 7 & 8 at the earliest is essential.

16.37 Approval of the Planning Commission was received during March, 1992 for execution of the Project at an estimated cost of Rs.103.49 crores. Subsequently it was decided in a meeting taken by Chief Minister, Orissa and Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh that the Project would be taken up by the Joint Control Board to be formed in the line of Tungabhadra Control Board. The Joint Control Board has not yet been constituted and BHEL as well as Leningradsky Metallichesky Zavod (LMZ) of Russia have evinced interest for supply of generating plants and equipments and arrange suppliers' credit upto 70%. Pfc is expected to fund a portion of the balance requirement subject to matching provision of plan funds. But so far no final decision has been taken in the matter. As such a token provision of Rs.100 lakh has been made during 1994-95 for taking up preliminary work of the scheme which has been included in the 8th Five Year Plan programme.

Equity Participation in OSEB

16.38 OSEB has been declared as a Body Corporate under Section 12 A (1) of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 with the approval of the State Legislature. It is required to provide equity base under Section 12-A (3) of the said Act after due appropriation made by the state Legislature for the purpose. It is therefore suggested to provide Rs.10.00 (Ten) lakh as equity to the OSEB during the annual Plan of 1994-95.

Private Participation in Power Generation

16.39 India, following the liberalisation policy in power sector, has opened the door for private generation in the country. The Electricity(Supply) Act, 1948 has been amended to accommodate private generation companies. A statutory guide line has been issued in regulating power generation in private sector. Based on these guide lines, the tariff of the independent power companies would be determined. In Orissa following the national trend, the independent power companies have been allowed to sell power directly to consumers by making wheeling arrangement through transmission system of the Orissa State Electricity Board. In addition, they have also been allowed to draw direct line to the interested bulk consumers.

16.40 In the last two years due to availability of coal reserves in the State in abundance which is of the order of nearly 52,000 million tonnes, taking into account the proven reserves both at Talcher and Ib Valley coal fields, a large number of private companies have evinced keen interest to invest in power sector. It is interesting to note that interest has been shown by foreign companies particularly from United States to invest in power generation through independent power companies. So far Orissa has signed MOUs with eight companies. The first in this new venture was South Electrical International. This was followed by North East Energies, AEP Trans Power, Spetrum Technology, International Equity Partners, Pioneer Energy Inc, Ispat Alloys etc. Orissa consortium promoted by non-resident Indians of Orissa is keen to set up mini power plants (Upper Indravati-I & II and Charampa). In addition to these interest has also been shown by Cogentrix and Mission Energy of USA, to set up power plant in Orissa. Both are independent power companies. Southern Electrical International could not make much progress because of the legislative bottlenecks imposed in the United States. North Eastern Energy showed interest to set up power plants of 2 X 250 MW in load centre following the possibility of establishment of steel plant around Duburi. They floated a company called 'Kalinga Power Corporation Ltd.' They have been already earmarked 1000 acres of land. They have been permitted to use 60 cusecs of water from river Brahmani. They have obtained clearance under Section 29 of Electric (supply) Act. They have taken permission

from National Airport Authority for construction of high chimney. They have also got forest clearance and coal linkage. They have submitted feasibility report to the CEA which has taken up its appraisal in June, 93. It is awaiting formal environmental clearance. Meanwhile they have signed Power Purchase Agreement with Orissa State Progress because it identified cleared projects of Ib Valley. Units 3 and 4 had been cleared in all respects as they were meant to be executed by the Orissa Power Generation Corporation. These two units were earlier earmarked by SEI. With exist of SEI, AES Trans-Power has taken over these units. AES Trans power has formed an Indian Company called Ib valley Power Company Ltd. The company has opened its office in New Delhi. They have posted their Engineers at Banharpali. They have received in principle clearance of CEA, they have finalised Coal Purchase Agreement with Coal India. They have approached International, Finance Corporation, Washington, ADB Manila and All India Institute of Finance. All of them have taken up appraisal of this project. They are arranging suppliers' credit and buyers' credit from Germany, France, Italy and United Kingdom. It is expected that this project construction would commence towards first part of 1994 and will be completed by early 1997. This is the first power purchase agreement between any Private Company and OSEB and is first of its kind in India.

16.41 Dubri Thermal Project to be constructed by Kalinga Power Corporation Ltd. is scheduled to be completed by July, 1998. It is understood that International Equity Partner has also made good progress, in identifying independent power company in USA like C.E.A. to take up plant management of Thermal Project at Kamalanga. This is to be set up basing on Talcher coal fields at Kamalanga in Dhenkanal District. Following these developments, an European independent power consortium has taken interest to set up power plant in Orissa. In this venture UNIDO is playing a dominant role. UNIDO with the help of DANIDA and Power Consultant of Denmark has already prepared the pre-feasibility report for establishment of 2000 MW power stations 2 X 250 MW in the first phase and 1500 MW in second, third and fourth phase each with 500 MW Unit at Rengali near Sambalpur. The Presentation of the report is scheduled to take place on 20th and 21st January, 1994 at New Delhi.

16.42 The power scenario in India and in Orissa is undergoing changes. No longer the State Electricity Board will have monopoly in power generation. In fact NALCO, ICCL Rourkela Steel Plant and Hirakud Power Company have already surplus capacity to supply power to the tune of 200 MW, 50 MW, 30 MW and 20 MW respectively to the Orissa State Electricity Board. While NALCO, ICCL and Rourkela Steel Plant have their own captive power plants (CCP), Hirakud Power Company, subsidiary of the Indian Aluminium Company will have captive plant. With the emergence of independent power companies like AES Transpower, North Eastern Energies, India as well as Orissa will go through similar experience as late Seventies and early Eighties in United States. The question of regulating relationship between IPP and CPP on one hand and Orissa State Electricity Board on the other arises now. It is wondered as to whether Electric (Supply) Act is adequate to meet the present changing scenario. It is important to mention here that in U.S. Public Utilities Regulatory Policy Act (PURPA) was brought in 1978 to regulate relationship between utilities, independent power companies and co generation units. Perhaps this legislative initiative is needed in India in the changing situation. This will help in improving efficiency in use of power generating facilities and equitable wholesale rate.

16.43 It is learnt that World Bank has shown keen interest in power generation in India. The State has already been visited by the officers of the World Bank and the consultants from USAID to provide proper regulatory development in the State. There is need to review the power sector in the State. It is interesting to note that the State is contemplating to set up Hydro Power Corporation for hydel projects. Orissa Power Generation Corporation would look after thermal power generation. A Task Force was set up in the State to make preparatory work in this regard. They have already submitted the report which is under active consideration of Government. In the meantime, Government have taken a decision to invest funds for improvement of T & D System by diverting allocation from Generation

16.44 The need for restructuring the power sector in Orissa has been long felt to meet the growing demand of power in the State and also to streamline the Organisational structure to make it more effective and quick result oriented. The State Government have already initiated number of concrete measures to make necessary structural changes and to reform the Power Sector.

16.45 The reform measures include establishment of Orissa Grid Corporation for looking after transmission and distribution, establishment of Orissa Hydro Power Corporation, a Corporation for TTPS, privatisation of distribution and Generation in a phase manner. The Orissa State Electricity Board has to give hard look to its own transmission, billing and collection as they are extremely important in the present context of power purchase from private sector.

16.46 It is expected that the present trend and the tempo of development in the power sector would be maintained and Orissa would be self sufficient in power by the end of 20th Century. Let us look forward to a progressive and prosperous Orissa.

**Summary of proposed allocation for VIII Plan (1992-97)
and for Annual Plan 1994-95**

(Rs. in Lakh)

| Name of the Project | Estimated cost | Anticipated exp. upto 3/94 | Proposed outlay for 8th Plan (1992-97) | Proposed outlay for (1994-95) |
|--|------------------|----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| A. ON-GOING PROJECTS: | | | | |
| 1. Rengali H.E. Project (Stage-I) | 14056.94 | 92.00 | 100.00 | - |
| 2. Rengali H.E. Project (Stage-II) | 7100.00 | 190.00 | 1310.00 | 150.00 |
| 3. Upper Kolab H.E. Project (Stage-I) | 20400.58 | 230.00 | 610.00 | 160.00 |
| 4. Upper Kolab H.E. Project (Stage-II) | 2787.00 | 100.00 | 185.00 | 60.00 |
| 5. Upper Indravati H E. Project | 64454.20 | 4808.00 | 31367.00 | 5000.00 |
| 6. Pottery Small Hydrel Project | 1464.00 | 505.00 | 1100.00 | 400.00 |
| 7. IB Thermal Power Project. (1st & 2nd units) | 85630.00 | 11482.00 | 33300.00 | 4500.00 |
| 8. Standard Testing laboratory | 96.59 | 18.00 | - | 18.00 |
| Total: | 195889.31 | 17425.00 | 67972.00 | 10288.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| B. NEW SHORT GESTATION PROJECTS: | | | | |
| 1. Ib T.P.P. (Phase-II) Stage-I, Unit-3 & 4 | 85000.00 | - | 60000.00 | - |
| 2. Talcher Thermal Expansion - B Project | 85000.00 | - | 38000.00 | - |
| 3. Baragarh Head Regulator | 3480.00 | 5.00 | 2967.00 | 10.00 |
| 4. Balimela Extn. (7th & 8th Unit) | 9758.00 | - | 6824.00 | 1.00 |
| 5. Jalaput Dam Toe Power House. | 1300.00 | - | 500.00 | - |
| 6. Mini/Micro Hydel Project | - | 250.00 | 1500.00 | 200.00 |
| Total: | 184538.00 | 255.00 | 109791.00 | 211.00 |

C. RENOVATION SCHEMES:

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------|
| 1. Strengthening of Hirakud Dam | 2791.38 | 25.00 | 1000.00 | - |
| Total: | 2791.38 | 25.00 | 1000.00 | - |

D. EVACUATION OF POWER:

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------|
| 1. From Upper Indra- vati H.E.P. | 10390.00 | 50.00 | 10400.00 | - |
| 2. From Ib T.P.S. (50% PFC loan) | 12851.00 | 800.00 | 6000.00 | - |
| 3. Addl. Power from Balimela. | 2000.00 | nil | 1000.00 | - |
| Total : | 25241.00 | 850.00 | 17400.00 | - |

E. LONG TERM STRATEGY - NEW PROJECTS:

| | | | | |
|---|-----------|---|---------|-----|
| 1. Expansion of Ib. Thermal Power Project (2x500 MW). | 161338.00 | - | - | nil |
| 2. Harbhanji Hydel Project. | 6000.00 | - | 500.00 | nil |
| 3. Addl. Power Gene- ration from Hirakud Reservoir | 65000.00 | - | 3000.00 | nil |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 4. Sindol H.E. Project (5x60 MW) | 100000.00 | - | 1000.00 | nil |
| 5. Duburi Load Centre T.P.S. (4x250 MW) | 137400.00 | - | 500.00 | - |
| 6. Naraj Load Centre T.P.S. (1000 MW) | 137400.00 | - | 500.00 | nil |
| 7. Chittrakonda Power House on Balimela Dam Toe. | 5000.00 | - | 500.00 | nil |
| 8. Bhimkund H.E.P. | 80000.00 | - | 534.00 | nil |
| 9. Conservation of Energy. | - | - | 500.00 | - |
| 10. Survey & Investiq- ation. | 1280.00 | 195.00 | 1262.00 | 150.00 |
| 11. Loan to O.S.E.B. for improvement of T&D System. | - | - | - | 4758.00 |
| 12. Equity Participa- tion in OSEB. | - | - | - | 10.00 |
| 13. OPGC Schemes (To be obtained from PEC and LIC) | - | - | - | 6000.00 |
| 14. Provision for EAP pipe line. | - | - | - | 5112.00 |
| Total Govt. Schemes : | 1101877.69 | 18750.00 | 204459.00 | 26529.00 |
| O.S.E.B. | | | | |
| G. T.D. SCHEMES | - | 2700.00 | 34600.00 | 7273.00 |
| REC FUNDED T&D SCHEMES | - | 1000.00 | - | - |
| H. R. E. SCHEMES : | | | | |
| R.E. (Normal) | - | 400.00 | 16500.00 | 500.00 |
| R.E. (M.N.P) | - | 800.00 | - | 800.00 |
| R.E. (L.I.) | - | 200.00 | - | 200.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| I. R & M SCHEMES : | | | | |
| (i) R & M of Hirakud Power House-I (Burla) | - | 50.00 | 4761.00 | 100.00 |
| (ii) R & M of Hirakud Power House - II (Chiplima) | - | 100.00 | 710.00 | 150.00 |
| (iii) R & M of TTPS Phase-II | - | 100.00 | 2500.00 | 150.00 |
| J. MISC. SCHEMES OF OSEB. | - | 59.00 | 300.00 | 60.00 |
| Total:- (G to I) | - | 5409.00 | 59371.00 | 9233.00 |

CHAPTER - 17

RURAL ENERGY

Non Conventional Sources of Energy

17.1 To make up acute shortage of Energy in an underdeveloped State like Orissa, renewable sources of energy are of great importance. The main objectives for development of renewable sources of energy are :

- (i) Development of renewable energy sources wherever they are technically and economically viable.
- (ii) Improvement of renewable decentralized energy sources for rural population in particular.
- (iii) Development of rural, urban, backward and hilly/tribal areas for use of local available decentralized renewable energy sources.
- (iv) Creation of employment opportunity specifically for women and other disadvantage groups.
- (v) To check environmental degradation caused by deforestation.

17.2 It is estimated that a sum of Rs.766.00 lakh is required during 8th Plan 1992-97 for implementation of Non-Conventional Sources of Energy Programmes. During 1992-93, Rs.79.00 lakh have been spent. The anticipated expenditure during 1993-94 is Rs.105.00 lakh. The proposed outlay for 1994-95 under Non-Conventional Sources of Energy is Rs.105.00 lakh.

17.3 The Physical achievements under various programmes under Non-Conventional Sources of Energy upto 1992-93 are as follows :

| Programme | Unit | Achievement during | | | |
|--|------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | 7th Plan | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. Biogas (F.T) | Nos | 30709 | 12697 | 8336 | 12521 |
| 2. WRRRS (CBP/IBP) | Nos | 10 | 6 | 5 | 2 |
| 3. Solar Cooker | Nos | 526 | 114 | 28 | 190 |
| 4. Solar Thermal Extension Programme. | LPD | 56715 | 5895 | 2875 | 2352.5 |
| 5. SPV System | Nos | 437 | 277 | 400 | 494 |
| 6. Wind Pump | Nos | 220 | 13 | 2 | 1 |
| 7. Wind Power Generators | KW | 1198 | 1190 | 1190 | |
| 8. National Project on Improved Chullah. | Nos | 211808 | 92245 | 99890 | 90210 |
| 9. Mini/Micro Hydel Project. | KW | 40 | 110 | 110 | 110 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----------------------|----------|---|---|------|---|
| 10.Urjagram | Villages | - | - | 7 | - |
| 11.Biomass | | | | | |
| a) Gassifier | KW | - | - | 10.5 | - |
| b) Energy Plantation. | Ha | - | - | - | - |

17.4 The requirement during 1994-95 is Rs.105.00 lakh for the Programme, limiting it to the year 1993-94 level. The Schemewise details are as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Scheme | 1993-94 | 1994-95 |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1.Direction & Administration of OREDA | 13.00 | 13.00 |
| Building | - | - |
| 2.NPBD (FT) | 18.00 | 18.00 |
| 3.WRRRS (CBP/IBP) | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| 4.Biomass Project | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| 5.STEP | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| 6.S.P.V | 16.00 | 16.00 |
| 7.Wind Mill | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| 8.Aero/Wind-Power Generation | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| 9.N.P.I.C | 33.00 | 33.00 |
| 10.Research & Development | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| 11.Urjagram | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| 12.Energy Audit | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| Total - | 105.00 | 105.00 |

17.5 During 1993-94 Rs.105.00 lakh have been provided in the budget for non-conventional sources of energy to achieve the following target ;

| Programme | Unit | Target |
|------------------------------------|----------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Bioogas (FT) | Nos | 15000 |
| Bioogas (CBP/IBP) | Nos | 6 |
| Solar Thermal Programme | Upd | 12300 |
| Solar Thermal Kiln | No | 1 |
| Solar Cooker | Nos | 1000 |
| Solar Photovoltaic Lighting System | Nos | 475 |
| Wind Pump | Nos | 8 |
| Wind Power Generation | Kw | - |
| N.P.I.C | Nos | 120000 |
| Ur jagram | Villages | 7 |
| Biomass | | |
| a) Gassifier | KW | 60 |
| b) Energy Plantation | Ha | 20 |
| Energy Audit | Nos | 8 |

17.6 The details of the schemes are as follows .

OREDA Administration

17.7 OREDA is executing, Monitoring, Planning & Coordinating and evaluating various renewable energy sources in the State. To maintain the core establishment for the above schemes Rs.13.00 lakh is proposed during 1994-95 which is same as the budgetted outlay of 1993-94.

National Project on Biogas Development (NPBD)(FT)

17.8 The National Programme on Biogas Development has become quite popular and people are interested to install the plants all over the State Govt. of India provides subsidy, promotional incentives, training facility, turn key fee etc. To supplement the inadequate organisational support provided by the Government of India Rs.18.00 lakh is proposed during 1994-95 which is same as the budgetted outlay of 1993-94. This is one of the 20-Point Programmes adopted by the Government of India.

WASTE RECYCLING RESOURCES RECOVERY SYSTEM (WRRRS)

Community Biogas Plants/Institutional Biogas Plants (CBP/IBP)

17.9 The Scheme WRRRS is being promoted by Government of India for construction of CBP/IBP. Central Assistance is available to the extent of 60% & 90% respectively in installation of these plants (Community Biogas Plants/Institutional Biogas Plants) and the rest is to be borne by the users. However, the State Government is to bear the salaries of the staff of OREDA who provide technical guidance in installation and an amount of Rs.3.00 lakh is proposed during 1994-95 which is the same as the budgetted outlay of 1993-94.

National Programme on Improved Chullah (NPIC)

17.10 Efforts have been initiated to provide Improved Chullahs to the families using fuel wood for cooking purposes which will result in saving of fuel wood and consequently the forest wealth of the State. This programme comes under 20-Point Programme and M.N. Programme. The target is to manufacture and install 11.80 lakh chullahs during the 8th Plan Period. The funding pattern under the scheme is 70 & 30 percent respectively between Central Government and State Government. During 1994-95, Rs.99.00 lakh and Rs.33.00 lakh are proposed under Central Plan and State Plan respectively for construction/supply of 1.20 lakhs chullah. The proposed State share of Rs.33.00 lakhs is the same as the budgetted outlay for the year 1993-94.

Solar Photovoltaic System (SPV)

17.11 The rural un-electrified areas are covered under the Scheme for demonstration purposes. The diverse applications under the scheme are (a) Street lighting system and domestic lighting system, (b) SPV operated TV, (c) Special Devices like VHF sets, (d) Power Plant, and (e) Solar Lantern & others. Central Government is funding this programme by way of supply of devices and the installation cost is borne by the State Government. An outlay of Rs.16.00 lakh is proposed during 1994-95 which is the same as the budgetted outlay of 1993-94 against the outlay of Rs.128.50 lakh during the 8th Plan 1992-97 to continue the programme.

Solar Thermal Extension Programme (S.T.E.P.)

17.12 Installation of a number of Solar Thermal devices viz. Solar Water heating System, Solar Disalination System, Solar Timber Kiln, Solar Air Heating System and Solar Cooker are being undertaken in the Scheme which is resulting in conservation of conventional energy. Central Government provides subsidy for the above purposes. To make it popular and widely accepted, State Government provides subsidy over and above Central subsidy. An outlay of Rs.8.00 lakh is proposed during 1994-95 to continue this ongoing programme.

Aero/Wind Power Generation and Wind Mapping

17.13 Central Government assistance to the tune of 90% of the total cost will be available under the Scheme Aerogeneration, Wind Mapping and Wind Mapping Survey will be conducted by OREDA. For continuance of the existing projects and to take up maintenance of wind mill at Kaipadar Rs 5.00 lakh is proposed during 1994-95.

Wind Mill

17.14 To continue the programme during 1994-95 an outlay of Rs.2.50 lakh is proposed. Total number of Wind Mills to be set up during 1994-95 is targetted to 5 nos.

Urjagram

17.15 The energy demand of a village is to be met fully or partly from the locally available renewable energy sources under this programme. This programme is under implementation in 7 villages. To supplement the central assistance, Rs.2.00 lakh is proposed during 1994-95, so that 30 more villages will be taken up in the year.

Biomass

17.16 The Scheme aims at alternative Energy Sources by setting up gassifiers, brequetting, energy plantation and fueled sterling engines etc. Continuance of the scheme requires an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakh during 1994-95.

Energy Audit

17.17 It is considered essential for only commercial complex/Institutional Industry to take up energy audit and Planning for optimum utilisation of the energy. A nominal outlay of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed during 1994-95 for the purpose.

Research and Development (R&D)

17.18 The application oriented Research and Development devices to be taken up are, Improved Variety of Chullahs, Optimum use of composites of Solar Photovoltaic systems, Improvement in existing Wind Mill design, Improvement in Biomass Gassifier and Development of new devices under appropriate traditional Rural Technology. In addition to these, a technical library is to be set up in OREDA. An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakh is proposed during 1994-95 to continue the programme.

Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme

17.19 Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme is already in operation in the State in selected blocks in the State since 7th Plan period. The blocks are selected @ one from a district. It is proposed to take up new blocks to cover all the districts under this programme. Planning Commission in Government of India provides assistance for implementation of the activities under this programme. Major requirement under the programme will be available from other Renewable Energy Schemes. Only the subsidy envisaged under Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme is to be provided under State Plan. Hence, an outlay of Rs.30.00 lakh is proposed during 1994-95 to continue the programme and take up one or two new blocks under this programme.

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CHAPTER-18

INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

18.1 Sustained efforts have been made during Sixth, Seventh and subsequent Annual Plan periods to promote industrial growth in the State. The Industrial policy announced by State Government from time to time has offered attractive incentives and concessions, encouraging substantial private investment in industrial ventures in the State. The IPR 1992 has further rationalised the incentives to accelerate the pace of industrial growth. The State has succeeded in creating a fairly stable and large industrial base. Integrated approach has been intended at achieving the objectives of developing backward regions of the State and also providing gainful employment. Institutional support and infrastructural facilities through the latest Industrial Policy of the State aim at motivating entrepreneurs both inside and outside the State to set up venture.

18.2 During the Seventh Plan Period, 33 new large and medium Industries with an investment of about Rs.429.00 crore, and 12,408 small scale units with an investment of Rs.233.00 crore, have gone into production process with the active participation of promotional institutions of the State. During 1990-91, 1991-92, 33 large and medium industries with an investment of Rs.144.79 crore and 4478 small scale units with an investment of Rs.112.95 crore have gone into production process providing employment to 30838 persons. During the first year of Eighth Plan i.e. 1992-93, 7 nos. of large and medium Industries have gone into production with an investment of Rs.39.18 crore, thereby enhancing employment to 743 persons. All these indicate a substantial achievement even though there is scope in actual areas of industrial growth for improvement. The broad objectives of the eighth Plan are to improve upon these areas by bringing around industrial growth in the State and sustaining the growth already achieved in different sectors.

18.3 during the remaining years of Eighth Plan continuous approach would be made for further simplification of procedures for setting up of industries, through attractive and easily administered system of subsidies and tax incentives and providing marketing support for tiny and small scale industrial units, encouragements to successful entrepreneurs, institutional safeguards to prevent industrial sickness as well as to rehabilitate viable industries which have gone sick, equity participation in setting up of industries which are of special relevance and importance to the State, and, to improve infrastructure including training of appropriate categories of manpower either at State cost or in collaboration with user industries with provision of central tool room facilities, quality control and testing for promotion of industries in the State. With these objectives in view the Eighth Plan 1992-97 was formulated and the Annual Plan 1994-95 will take care of partial fulfilment of the objectives of Eighth Plan proposals.

Large and Medium Industries

18.4 Under this subsector, emphasis is laid on completion of ongoing projects with the Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation, Orissa and on taking up new identified projects through private/assisted/joint sectors. Regarding Industrial Development Corporation, emphasis has been given on diversification and modernisation of existing units. The equity support to the State Financial Corporation would continue as before and, in addition, subvention loan would be provided for payment of dividend to shareholders as per provision of SFC Act. The Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation would complete ongoing schemes and take up new growth centres and industrial complexes. The Leather Corporation and Film Development Corporation would consolidate and expand their activities.

18.5 During 1990-91 and 1991-92 the expenditure under this sub-sector was of the order of Rs.4399.73 lakh and Rs.2580.91 lakh respectively. The Eighth Plan approved outlay is Rs 15057.00 lakh. During 1992-93 an expenditure of Rs.2017.00 lakh has been incurred. There is a provision of Rs 1047.00 lakh during 1993-94 and an outlay of Rs 2000.00 lakh has been suggested for the year 1994-95 as detailed below:

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl. No. | Schemes | Proposed allocation for 1994-95. |
|---------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Share capital investment in OSFC | 300.00 |
| 2. | Loan to OSFC towards payment of subvention | 50.00 |
| 3. | Loan to IPICOL | 830.00 |
| 4. | Loan to OIHC | 300.00 |
| 5. | Share capital Inv. in IDCOL | 308.00 |
| 6. | Refund for Cinema House | 5.00 |
| 7. | Grant and subsidy to FDC | 20.00 |
| 8. | Share investment in FDC | 55.00 |
| 9. | Project Feasibility Report | 1.00 |
| 10. | Electricity Duty Loan | 30.00 |
| 11. | Sales Tax Loan to L & M. Ind. | 5.00 |
| 12. | Capital Investment Subsidy to large and medium Ind. | 0.50 |
| 13. | Share investment in Leather Corpn. | 80.00 |
| 14. | Grant to Leather Corpn. | 10.00 |
| 15. | Assistance towards Tech. knowhow. | 5.00 |
| 16. | Int. subsidy for spl. class entrepreneurs. | 0.50 |
| Total: | | 2000.00 |

Orissa State Financial Corporation

18.6 The O.S.F.C. was set up in 1986 under State Finance Corporation Act, 1951 with the primary objective of providing term loans for development of industries in the small and medium sector. Since inception the Corporation has sanctioned a loan of Rs.609.90 crore to 39053 industrial units and have disbursed Rs 562.26 crore to 20601 units, till 1992-93.

18.7 The financial and physical achievement of the Corporation during 1992-93, the target for 1993-94, the proposals for 1994-95 as against the target for Eighth Plan is given as under.

(Rs. in crore)

| Item | 8th Plan target. | Achievement 1992-93 | Target 1993-94 | Proposal for 1994-95 |
|---|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Financial | | | | |
| 1.Sharecapital | | | | |
| - State Govt. | 50.01 | - | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| - I.D.B.I. | 40.01 | - | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| 2.Refinancefrom IDBI/SIDBI | | | | |
| | 191.75 | 22.68 | 30.80 | 32.00 |
| 3. Bonds | | | | |
| | 104.45 | 20.35 | 16.50 | 18.00 |
| 4. Recovery | | | | |
| | 324.00 | 64.91 | 73.00 | 76.00 |
| Financial&Physical(No.ofunits) | | | | |
| 1. Sanction of Term loan | | | | |
| | 339.50 (6000) | 55.16 (859) | 56.10 (1000) | 60.00 (1050) |
| 2. Disbursement | | | | |
| | 348.90 (5500) | 49.28 (796) | 55.70 (900) | 60.00 (950) |

18.8 Under the provision of S.F.C. Act the State Government is required to provide subvention for payment of dividend to the share holders. The Corporation had a claim of Rs.10.90 crore for the period from 1981-82 to 1990-91. By the end of 1992-93, Government have released Rs.7.25 crore for the purpose. By the end of 1992-93, the liability on this account comes to Rs.19.76 crore. During 1993-94 a provision of Rs.0.50 crore has been made on this account and hence Rs.12.00 crore is required to be provided during 1994-95 to clear up the liability upto the end of 1992-93. But due to constraint of resources an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh only has been proposed for 1994-95.

18.9 O.S.F.C. has been entrusted with the responsibility of disbursement of State Investment Subsidies to the industrial units under Large, Medium and SSI sector on the basis of recommendation of the State Level Committee.

18.10 O.S.F.C. have disbursed Rs.25.27 crore as capital investment subsidy during the Eighth Plan period. It has been proposed to provide Rs.40.00 lakh as subsidy to Large and Medium Scale Industries during 8th Plan period. There is a budget provision of Rs.5.00 lakh during 1993-94. It is proposed to provide Rs.0.50 lakh under capital investment subsidy for the year 1994-95.

Industrial Promotion & Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited (IPICOL)

18.11 Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited has been playing a significant role for promoting large and medium industries in the State. It provides equity assistance and also term loan against IDBI refinance. By the end of Seventh Plan it has promoted 173 Large and Medium Industries which have gone into production. Total investment is of the order of Rs.570.00 crore giving employment opportunities to 22,366 persons. During the Seventh Plan, 78 Large and Medium Industries assisted by IPICOL have gone into production with an investment of Rs.339.05 crore creating employment opportunities for 10,458 persons. The State Government have invested Rs.37.26 crore towards share capital by end of VII Plan.

18.12 During 1990-91, 40 projects assisted by IPICOL have gone into production with an investment of Rs.29.79 crore creating employment potential for 1316 persons. Assistance of State Government towards investment as share capital is of the order of Rs.8.87 crore.

18.13 During 1991-92 IPICOL have assisted 13 projects in shape of equity participation and term loan which have gone into production with a project cost of Rs.115.00 crore providing employment facilities to 2339 persons. During the year, the State Government have invested Rs.2.00 crore in the Share capital of IPICOL.

18.14 The State Government support to IPICOL in shape of share capital investment has been discontinued from the first year of the Eighth Plan i.e. from 1992-93 which have been substituted by loan assistance.

18.15 IPICOL has identified 156 large scale units relating to Ferro Alloys, alumina and Aluminium down Stream Petro-chemical Industries, Basic Drugs, Sugar, Textiles, Glass, Ceramic and Refractories, Agro and Food Processing, Marine Products, Building Materials, Granite, Graphite and other Engineering Industries to be taken up during the Eighth Plan period, the total estimated cost of which is Rs.13,946 crore. The anticipated requirement of IPICOL is of Rs.567.00 crore of equity support during Eighth Plan.

18.16 During 1992-93 IPICOL have promoted 7 projects with an project cost of Rs.39.18 crore providing employment to 743 persons. During the year, Government have provided a loan assistance of Rs.1.50 crore. During 1993-94, Government have provided a loan assistance of Rs.1.00 crore.

18.17 IPICOL have a programme for equity participation of Rs.17.70 crore and loan investment of Rs.2.80 crore in 15 projects with a project cost of Rs.737.98 crore and employment potential of 5402 persons during 1994-95. But due to resources crunch the State Govt. have proposed to provide a loan assistance of Rs.8.30 crore only during 1994-95.

18.18 Facilities and incentives have been allowed under IPR announced from time to time for preparation of project feasibility report, grant of electricity duty loan and sales tax loan through IPICOL. In order to clear the arrear liability in respect of Large and Medium Industries an outlay of Rs.41.50 lakh as under is proposed for 1994-95:

| | | |
|--|---|----------------------|
| Project feasibility report | - | Rs. 1.00 lakh |
| Electricity Duty Loan | - | Rs.30.00 lakh |
| Sales Tax Loan | - | Rs. 5.00 lakh |
| Assistance towards technical knowhow | - | Rs. 5.00 lakh |
| Interest subsidy for special class entrepreneurs | - | Rs. 0.50 lakh |
| Total | | Rs.41.50 lakh |

Industrial Development Corporation

18.19 The Industrial Development Corporation is a premier undertaking of State Government which is operating a number of large and medium industries out of which 3 are in joint sector and 13 are run by the Corporation on its own. During the Seventh plan period the Corporation has completed one project and started two new projects and modernised two projects with total investment of Rs.27.26 crore.

18.20 During the VIII Five Year Plan the Corporation have identified five projects for implementation for which Government have proposed to invest Rs.992.00 lakh. Out of these five projects two projects such as Snehadhara Industries Limited and modernisation of Reduction furnace of F.C. Plant for production of Medium Carbon Ferro Chrome at a project cost of Rs.146.00 lakh and Rs.18.00 lakh respectively has been completed during 1992-93.

18.21 During 1993-94 the Corporation has a proposal for completion of two projects viz. Fourth furnace and Fourth Power Generating Unit and Modernisation/Expansion of Hira Cement Works at a total project cost of Rs.18847.00 lakh for which the Government have released Rs.2.20 crore.

18.22 During 1994-95 the Corporation has a programme for diversification of the products and activities of some of the existing units instead of taking up new units with a view to reduce the net cash loss. It is proposed to provide Rs.3.08 crore for the year 1994-95.

Orissa Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporn. (OIIDC)

18.23 OIIDC was established during January, 1981 with the objective of developing industrial sites, construction of industrial sheds, provision of water, power, communication and housing facilities for ensuing rapid growth of industries in the State.

18.24 At the commencement of the VII Plan it has developed 1586 acres of land and constructed 778 sheds in different localities with an investment of Rs.19.57 crore. During the VII Plan it has developed 1014 acres of land and constructed 268 number of sheds in different localities of the State with a cost of Rs.21.31 crore including loan of Rs.14.12 crore from State Government.

18.25 During the first year of VIII Plan i.e. 1992-93 the Corporation have concentrated on completion of the spill over works of NID works of Balasore, Bolangir and Phulbani, water supply work Khurda etc with an investment of Rs.312.28 lakh. During 1993-94 the Corporation have taken up the renovation of industrial sheds, growth centres and NID scheme for which Government have provided a loan of Rs.1.00 crore. During the year 1994-95 the Corporation have a programme to undertake all spill over works including completion of balance works of water supply and other infrastructure development like land road under NID scheme with an investment of Rs.281.68 lakh of which the share of State Government and Government of India is of the order of Rs.151.68 lakh and Rs.130.00 lakh respectively. Besides the Corporation have a target to develop 230 acres of land in different Industrial Estate at a project cost of Rs.640.00 lakh of which the Corporation have sought for a loan assistance of Rs.214.00 lakh from Government. But due to resource constraint the proposed outlay is limited to Rs.300.00 lakh, for 1994-95.

The Orissa Film Development Corporation

18.26 The Film Development Corporation is promoting Film Industries in the State. The Corporation have assisted 139 numbers of Cinema Halls and 141 Oriya films from 1979 to 1992. For the VIII plan period a sum of Rs.254.00 lakh have been projected for implementation of different schemes. During 1992-93 the corporation have assisted 5 numbers of low cost Janata rural cinema Halls and have provided term loan to 4 nos. of Oriya feature films and

soft loan to 7 nos. of feature Documentary films with a share capital support of Rs.45.00 lakh from Government. During 1993-94 a provision of Rs.45.00 lakh has been made to continue the similar activities. The Corporation has a programme to provide seed capital loan assistance @ 10% for construction of two Janata Cinema Hall at a projected cost of Rs.20.50 lakh, for construction of permanent structure for outdoor shooting in Kalinga Studios Ltd., to provide soft loan to M/s Prasad Kalinga Film Laboratories, Bhubaneswar, etc. An outlay of Rs.55.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1994-95 to undertake the programme. Besides an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh is proposed as subsidy/grant to provide subsidy-cum-soft loan to producers of films and refund of Entertainment Tax during 1994-95.

Orissa State Leather Corporation

18.27 The Orissa State Leather Corporation was established in the year 1976-77 to promote leather industries in the State. The activities of the Corporation are two fold viz. commercial and promotional. So far as commercial activities are concerned the Corporation has three tanneries and seven production units and sale centres. During the VII plan period the corporation has produced foot-wear goods and leather goods worth of Rs.407.12 lakh and the total turn over is Rs.514.92 lakh. During 1992-93 the State Government have invested Rs.50.00 lakh towards share capital and Rs.22.00 lakh towards grant.

18.28 During the VIII plan period, the outlay was projected for Rs.304.00 lakh out of which Rs.221.00 lakh is required for investment as share capital and Rs.83.00 lakh as managerial grant. During the year 1992-93 the Corporation has invested Rs.50.00 lakh towards share capital in the following projects

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| (i) Estt. of DMS project of Rourkela | Rs.10.00 lakh |
| (ii) Modernisation of tanneries | Rs.20.00 lakh |
| (iii) Modernisation of Footwear units | Rs.10.00 lakh |
| (iv) Margin money for working capital | Rs.10.00 lakh |
| Total: | Rs.50.00 lakh |

18.29 During the year 1993-94 the provision is Rs.66.50 lakh towards share capital for establishment of DMS project, modernisation of tanneries and footwear units and margin money for working capital. As these projects could not be completed during 1992-93 the same has been continued during 1993-94. Besides the Corporation has a programme of its revamping at an estimated cost of Rs.235.00 lakh during Eighth Plan period beginning with 1993-94. The funds required towards share capital during 1994-95 has been estimated at Rs.168.50 lakh under this revamping programme of the Corporation. During 1994-95 the Corporation has a programme to produce 50000 pairs of foot wear and 10,30,200 sq. feet Wet Blue Leather alongwith Chrome leather, Bark leather etc. However, during the year 1994-95 it is proposed to invest Rs.80.00 lakh in the share capital of the Corporation and Rs.10.00 lakh under managerial grant.

Village and Small Industries

18.30 The national objective of establishing small scale industries to encourage capital formation and create employment opportunities with less capital investment has been achieved in the State. It receives special attention compared to the large and medium industries, as it is a key factor in dispersal and decentralisation of industrial activities across the State. The rate of industrial growth is comparable with the national rate of growth. The Industrial Policy Resolution declared by State Government have provided a considerable support to the entrepreneurs of small and tiny industrial sector, both new and existing enterprises. The SSI sector is getting institutional and financial support from the promotional and financial agencies in addition to various incentives and concessions. Up to the end of Seventh Plan period 26,701 small scale industries with a total investment of Rs.356.75 crore have been set up, out of which 12,408 small scale industries with investment of Rs.233.09 crore have been

set up. Employment opportunities have been provided to 1,91,439 persons till the end of Seventh Plan of which 83,195 persons were given employment. During 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 the achievements made through setting up of small scale industries, is indicated below:

| Items | Units | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 |
|------------------------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Small Scale Industries | Nos. | 2249 | 2238 | 2125 |
| Investment | Rs. in lakh | 6099.00 | 5195.00 | 5011.98 |
| Employment | No. of persons | 15657 | 15278 | 13048 |

18.31 The objectives during the Eighth Plan period are higher rate of growth in this sector with emphasis on quality and sophistication in the development of ancillary and downstream industries, establishment of functional industrial complex with improved technology, high productive, prevention of sickness, pollution control, Data Bank, regular survey, removal of regional imbalances and higher employment generation. Thrust would therefore be on growth of rural economy and rural employment. An expenditure of Rs.991.60 lakh has been incurred during 1992-93 under this subsector. During 1993-94 provision of Rs.1095.00 lakh has been made, for this purpose. During 1994-95 there is a requirement of nearly Rs.2320.00 lakh to meet the pressing expenditure on capital investment subsidy, Sales Tax Loan, E.D.Loan and Central Tool Room, etc. The requirement includes establishment of new DIC's in the newly created districts in the State. During the year 1994-95 it has been targetted to set up 1700 Small Scale Industries with an investment of Rs.4500.00 lakh creating employment potential for 14000 persons. Due to resource constraints an outlay of Rs.1295.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95 under Village and Small Industries subsector.

18.32 No centrally sponsored plan scheme is taken for implementation in the State during 1994-95. Only one scheme i.e. "Establishment of Nucleus Cell" is operated as central plan scheme for which the proposed outlay is Rs.7.40 lakh for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

District Industries Centre and Monitoring Cell

18.33 The District Industries Centres are providing single window service facility to entrepreneurs under small scale industries at the district level. These are key administrative units in the field for implementation of various programmes. There is a monitoring cell in the Directorate to coordinate industrial activities of the districts with different district level organisations and financial institutions. There are 17 DICs functioning at present. There is a proposal for establishing 14 new DICs. in the newly created districts, subject to matching support by the Government of India. These new District Industries Centres will require immediate infrastructural facilities for accommodating their offices and a set of minimum staff. During 1992-93 the actual expenditure incurred is Rs.193.96 lakh. During 1993-94 a provision of Rs.289.75 lakh has been made under this scheme. An outlay of Rs.249.50 lakh is proposed for the year 1994-95.

Capital Investment Subsidy

18.34 The Industrial Policy 1992 covers a very wide area for payment of capital investment subsidy. After discontinuance of Central Investment subsidy since 1989 the entire burden has come on State Government to provide the same both in the backward and forward districts in the State. There is a provision of Rs.200.00 lakh during 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.260.00 lakh is proposed under this scheme for the year 1994-95. The proposed increase has been necessitated due to the fact that a number of cases which were kept pending have already been sanctioned and also a large number of claims are expected during the year 1994-95.

Central Tool Room at Bhubaneswar

18.35 As an externally aided project, a Central Tool Room at Bhubaneswar is being set up with the assistance of Govt. of Denmark for providing assistance for precision tool production and consultancy services for small, medium and large industrial units. The cost of the project is Rs.24.34 crore, out of which the cost of land and building has to be provided by State Government which has gone upto Rs.9.38 crore. As in the case of other States, the State Government is obliged to provide the Air Conditioning and D.G. sets as part of the civil works. By end of 1992-93 the State Government have provided Rs 4.30 crore and provision of Rs.1.68 crore has been made in the Budget for 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.3.40 crore is proposed for the year 1994-95, as the civil construction work of the Tool Room is expected to be completed with this amount during the year 1994-95.

Headquarters Organisation

18.36 This is a continuing staff scheme. It comprises of Planning Cell, Rehabilitation Cell, Functional Industrial Estate Cell and Management Information System Cell under the direct control and supervision of Director of Industries. During 1992-93 an expenditure of Rs.26.15 lakh has been incurred. A provision of Rs.45.00 lakh has been made during 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.51.09 lakh has been proposed for the year 1994-95 of which Rs.11.09 lakh is meant for capital expenditure.

Orissa Small Industries Corporation

18.37 It is a promotion agency and provides various types of assistance to small scale industries namely, supply of scarce raw-materials, providing marketing and equity supports to joint sector project and providing common service facilities to different functional industrial estate on selected group of industries namely plastic, glass, ceramic, auto components, chemicals etc.

18.38 In the subcontracting exchange and marketing assistance the Corporation assists 60 to 70 units per year. During 1992-93 the Corporation was able to procure orders to an extent of Rs.524.61 lakh for production marketing of the SSI units. As regards joint sector projects it has participated Rs.2.06 lakh in the equity of the small scale industries during 1992-93. It has taken up modernisation of refractory unit at Jharsuguda for manufacture of sophisticated ceramic products. As regards common service facilities in the functional industrial estate like polymer complex in Bhubaneswar, Auto complex in Berhampur, Chemical complex in Chhtrapur, Food complex in Muniguda, Ceramic complex in Jharsuguda are now under progress. Besides the Corporation has introduced a new scheme i.e. factoring service for small scale industries to provide short term working capital requirement of the needy units who are unable to make timely payment against supplies to different organisations from the year 1993-94. The outlay proposed for 1994-95 is Rs.80.00 lakh.

District Organisation for Development of Small Scale and Tiny Industries

18.39 Various programmes of development of small scale, village and cottage industries were carried out through this district organisation manned by Industries Promotion Officers at the Block Level. They look after various types of works in Khadi and Village Industries, Handicraft and Small Scale Sector including artisan programme under the title of the scheme "District Organisation for Development of Village and Cottage Industries". After creation of a separate Department the activities under the scheme has been centralised only on Small Scale and tiny industries under a changed nomenclature "District Organisation for Development of Small Scale and Tiny Industries". An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Soft Loan for Revival of Sick Units

18.40 The object of the scheme is to rehabilitate the sick units identified by the D.I.Cs by providing soft loan. Upto the year 1992-93, number of SSI units have been identified as sick units, out of which during VII Plan, 37 no. of units have been assisted with Rs.49.09 lakh. Since, some sizable amount is laying unutilised with O.S.I.C. an outlay for a token provision of Rs.0.20 lakh is proposed for the year 1994-95.

D.I.C. Promotional Scheme (rip/rup)

18.41 Under the DIC promotional scheme, Industrial Exhibitions are held at the State Level and District level to give wide publicity of the SSI products. The rural artisans are provided training facilities etc. as per the guidelines of Government of India. The Government of India has discontinued its matching share from the year 1993-94 leaving the entire liability with State Government. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh is proposed for 1994-95.

Share Capital Investment in Panchayat Industrial Co-operatives

18.42 With a view to providing employment opportunities to the rural people, the Panchayat Samiti Industries were established since 1961-62 and the State Government have been providing equity support to these Co-operative Societies. During the 7th Plan Period Rs.46.00 lakh have been provided towards equity and the cost of production was to the tune of Rs.11.56 crore and the turn over was Rs.12.13 crore. The average employment potential per annum is 1400 persons. At present 50 such P.S.I. units are effectively functioning.

18.43 There is a programme to diversify the existing Light Engineering units and carpentry P.S.I. units to non-wood items to cater to the present changing scenerio. This would require some changes in the tools and implements. Similarly the existing oilmills which are under revival will require some infrastructural support. To strengthen these units, the outlay proposed during 1994-95 is Rs.10.00 lakh.

Share Capital Investment in Orissa Instrument Co. Ltd.

18.44 Orissa Instrument Company was originally promoted as a pilot project company during 1961 and subsequently the Company was taken over by the Government in the year 1969 under revival programme. The Company is engaged in manufacture of Survey and Drawing instruments, T.V. cabinets, wooden furnitures, pitlooms non-ferrous castings etc. In order to strengthen the capital base of the company the outlay proposed for the year 1994-95 is Rs.20.00 lakh.

Seed Capital Assistance to ITI/Polytechnic Enterprisers

18.45 With a view to providing ideal self employment to the ITI and Polytechnic trained personnel, a new scheme has been introduced from 1993-94 for providing seed capital assistance to the technical entrepreneurs to a maximum limit for Rs.50,000/- to be administered by O.S.F.C. The outlay proposed for the year 1994-95 is Rs.1.00 lakh.

Survey of Industries

18.46 Government of India has undertaken survey of SIDO units from 1989. There are other units which have gone into production either registered or unregistered and are responsible for industrial growth and employment generation. The State Government have no machinery to collect statistics of all these industries unitwise, productionwise and categorywise. Besides, survey of raw material resources, identification of potential area are proposed to be taken up during 8th Plan period. It is also proposed to make cent percent survey of SSI units including SEEUY units under this new scheme. An outlay of Rs.7.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Small Scale and Rural Industries Guidance Cell

18.47 The Industrial Policy 1992 lays conscious emphasis on accelerating the pace of growth of small scale and rural industries in rural areas and to create vast employment opportunities for millions of job seekers. This is the first generation of the entrepreneurs who need sufficient information on raw-material resources production process, availability of technology, etc. Library and reading room facility should be provided at the DIC level and headquarters level for which an outlay of Rs.800.00 lakh is proposed for 1994-95 under this new scheme.

Infrastructure Grant to Corporation

18.48 It is proposed to subsidise OIHC by way of grant for establishment of functional industrial complexes in different parts of the State. Cost of land being very high, the entrepreneurs are backing out as promotion contribution goes high. By providing grant to OIHC the cost of land would be minimised for attracting the entrepreneurs. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh for 1994-95 as against the provision of Rs.25.00 lakh made in 1993-94, has been proposed.

Export Promotion and Marketing

18.49 The Director of F.P. & M., Orissa renders marketing assistance to SSI units through registration, rate contract quality control, export promotion and assistance to SSI units in purchase programme of Government, Semi Government and Local Bodies. During the 7th Plan Period marketing assistance was provided to 8,468 units, 331 new units were registered and 292 items of production were brought under rate contract. During 1990-91, 64 number of SSI units have been registered. During 1991-92 overseas marketing assistance was provided to 313 nos. of units and samples in respect of 6439 nos. of items have been tested. During 1992-93, 6456 nos. of samples have been tested and technical inspection have been conducted in respect of 353 nos. of items.

18.50 During the 7th Plan period two more testing Laboratories have been established in addition to the four existing Testing Laboratories. In order to provide such testing facilities to the SSI Sector, it has been proposed to establish, one testing laboratory at Bhubaneswar during 1994-95. In order to provide assistance to the SSI and prompt disposal of registration and rate contract cases, it is proposed to establish three branch offices in different regions of the State namely at Berhampur, Balasore and Sambalpur during the 8th Plan period and one branch office during 1994-95. As regards quality control of household electrical appliances, the State Government have implemented the order of Government of India for which the Director, Export Promotion and Marketing is the appropriate authority for issue of certificate on quality of such products. During 7th Plan, 326 numbers of electrical sources and manufacturing units have been inspected and 5 cases have been booked under the appropriate law for necessary action by the Court. For strengthening all the above schemes an outlay of Rs.40.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1994-95.

Handicraft Industries

18.51 This is a Staff Scheme. New posts are to be created for the newly created handicrafts and Cottage Industries Directorate. Rs.20.00 lakh have been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 1993-94. It is proposed to provide Rs.10.00 lakh for the above purpose, during 1994-95.

District Establishment for Development of Handicrafts & Cottage Industries (D.C.I.D)

18.52 This is a Staff Scheme. After being transferred from the establishment of Industries Directorate Rs.19.94 lakh in General & Rs.7.00 lakh in T.S.P. has been provided during the year 1993-94. It is proposed to provide Rs.53.04 lakh in General and Rs.23.02 lakh in the T.S.P. during the year 1994-95.

GRANTS TO HANDICRAFTS COOPERATIVES/ VOL. ORGANISATIONS

Grant to Voluntary Organisation

18.53 The object of the scheme is to popularise, diversify and expand the base of Handicrafts production through Voluntary Organisations to create self employment opportunity through training and production programmes of different Handicrafts products to transfer appropriate technology to disseminate market intelligence to up date in design and precision etc.

18.54 Maximum grant per annum per organisation is Rs.0.25 lakh Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided in the S.L. for 1993-94 to assist 4 nos. of Organisations in the State. It is proposed to provide Rs.1.00 lakh for the year 1994-95.

Grants to Handicraft Cooperatives for Show room-cum-Godown

18.55 The objectives of the scheme is to provide assistance to working Primary Handicraft Cooperative Societies for construction of Show room cum-Godown.

18.56 A grant up to Rs.0.50 lakh for a Coop. society is provided under the scheme, Rs.16.00 lakh have been provided in the B.E. for the year 1993-94 to assist 32 Coop. societies. It is proposed to provide Rs.6.00 lakh during the year 1994-95 under this scheme to assist 12 cooperative societies.

Grants to Handicrafts Cooperatives

18.57 The Primary Handicraft Cooperative societies find it difficult to meet the overhead cost including the payment of wages to the paid Secretary.

18.58 A new Cooperative Society is entitled to receive managerial grant at the following rate for a period of 7 years.

| | | |
|----------|---|-------------|
| 1st Year | - | Rs.8,400.00 |
| 2nd Year | - | Rs.7,560.00 |
| 3rd Year | - | Rs.6,720.00 |
| 4th Year | - | Rs.5,800.00 |
| 5th Year | - | Rs.5,040.00 |
| 6th Year | - | Rs.4,200.00 |
| 7th Year | - | Rs.3,360.00 |

There was a provision of Rs.3.00 lakh (General 2.31, T.S.P.).69) during the year 1993-94. It is proposed to provide Rs.3.00 lakh (General-1-2. 31, T.S.P.-0.69) during the year 1994-95.

Grant to O.S.C.H.C.Ltd. for Renovation/Opening of New Emporium

18.59 The objective of the Scheme is to provide grant to O.S.C.H.C.Ltd. for renovation/opening of new emporium in all important cities of the Country. This is marketing support to the Corporation for expansion of its business so that ultimately the handicrafts artisans, of the State find a bigger market through the Corporation. Rs.13.00 lakh has been provided in the budget estimate for the year 1993-94. However, keeping in view the increasing requirement of the Corporation, it is proposed to provide Rs.20.00 lakh under the scheme during the year 1994-95.

18.60 The objective of the scheme is to provide modern machinery and equipments evolved in the National Research Institutes like Regional Design and Technical Development Centre, Bangalore, etc. to the Handicrafts Co-operatives and individual artisans. Rs.0.30 lakh is provided to a working H.C.S. realising the necessity of equipping the artisans with modern machinery and equipments, it is proposed to assist the individual working handicrafts artisans under the scheme within a maximum cost of Rs.0.10 lakh. Rs 4.00 lakh have been provided during 1993-94 to assist 30 cooperative societies under the scheme. It is proposed to provide Rs.6.00 lakh in the B.E. for the year 1994-95 to assist Handicraft Cooperatives and individual artisans as detailed below:

(i) Handicrafts Cooperatives - 30 Nos. - Rs.4.00 lakh
(ii) Handicrafts artisans(Indv.)-20 Nos. - Rs.2.00 lakh

Rs.6.00 lakh

SUBSIDY TO HANDICRAFT CO-OPERATIVES

Rebate on Sale of Handicrafts Goods

18.61 The objective of the scheme is to popularise and enhance the sale of Handicraft goods both inside and outside the State. This is a marketing support to both Primary, Control and apex Cooperatives.

18.62 10% rebate on sale of Handicrafts goods and 20% rebate on art textiles are allowed in exhibitions, fairs and All India Handicraft week to the Orissa State Cooperative Handicrafts Corporation. For other Co-operatives the rate of rebate and the period are decided by Govt. from time to time. Rs.10.00 lakh has been provided during 1993-94 for this purpose. It is proposed to provide Rs.11.00 lakh during 1994- 95.

Interest subsidy to Handicraft Coop. Societies

18.63 Objective is to reduce interest burden on both primary and apex Handicraft Cooperatives. Maximum 4.5% of interest subsidy is allowed to the Cooperative societies assisted by Financing Agencies/Banks. Rs 10.00 lakh has been provided during 1993-94 For the year 1994-95 Rs.18.00 lakh has been proposed.

Rehabilitation of Handicrafts Artisans

18.64 The objective of the scheme is to provide margin money as grant to the trained/traditional/practising Handicraft artisans to set up own units for self employment. This will give support to the artisans for availing financial assistance from the Banks/Financing Agencies. A subsidy of 25% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs.5000/- can be provided to an artisan as margin money to avail institutional finance. Rs.18.00 lakh has been provided during 1993-94 under the scheme, to assist 200 artisans. It is also proposed to provide Rs.6.00 lakh during the year 1994-95 to assist at 200 artisans.

Promotion of Handicrafts Industries

18.65 The objective of the scheme is to meet the cost of stipend to the trainees, wages of the M.C.M./R.R.T./cost of machinery equipment of handicraft training centre/H.C. complex/Handicraft Design/ Production Centre/ Handicrafts show House/ Programme for Environment workshed cum House/ Publicity (State and National Award, Design Competition, Exhibition, Printing of brochures etc.), Wollen Carpet Training and gems cutting and polishing training. Rs.70.00 lakh have been provided during 1993-94 under the scheme for the above purpose. It is proposed to provide Rs.94.00 lakh during 1994- 95.

State Award for Handicrafts Exporters based In Orissa

18.66 It is observed at present that Orissan Handicrafts are slowly capturing good export markets. Very limited number of organisations are taking up exports who have their base in the State. In order to encourage exports in the field of Handicrafts, it is proposed to introduce a new scheme "State Award for Handicrafts Exporters based in Orissa" with valid licences for exports. Three awards will be provided to 3 exporters in order of their turnover

18.67 Exporters based in Orissa dealing with Handicrafts will be entitled for the State awards. Three awards will be given to 3 exporters as per the following pattern.

| | Turn Over | Cash Award |
|-------|------------------------|-------------|
| 1st - | Rs.5.00 lakh and above | Rs.60,000/- |
| 2nd - | Rs.3.00 to 5.00 lakh | Rs.30,000/- |
| 3rd - | Rs.1.00 to 3.00 lakh | Rs.10,000/- |

The awards will be provided after scrutiny of relevant valid documents in support of exports made by an exporter having base in the State. It is proposed to provide rs.1.00 lakh during 1994-95.

Environment Workshed-cum-Housing for Handicrafts artisans

18.68 The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to Handicrafts artisans for construction of fire proof workshed and have their own land. The total cost of project should be Rs.3,000/- per artisan from Government. Rs.7.00 lakh has been provided during 1993-94 to assist 233 artisans. It is also proposed to provide Rs.7.00 lakh during 1994-95 to assist 233 artisans.

SHARE CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN HANDICRAFT COOPERATIVES

Share Capital Investment in Primary Handicraft Cooperative Societies

18.69 The objectives of the scheme is to strengthen the financial base of primary Handicraft Cooperatives in enhancing borrowing limits to raise institutional finance for expansion of the production base of the societies and to create more employment facilities. The revised pattern assistance is to provide share capital of Rs.1000/- per member of a Co-operative societies to be borne 100% by the State Govt. The member's contribution will be 10% i.e. Rs.100/- per member. Rs.3.50 lakh was provided during 1993-94 to provide Share Capital assistance to Primary Handicraft Cooperatives for general category and Rs.1.50 lakh for T.S.P. area P.H.C.S.. This assistance has been proposed to assist 111 Cooperatives. It has also been proposed to provide Rs.3.50 lakh for General Category of Societies and Rs.1.50 lakh for T.S.P. area Societies during the year 1994-95 to assist 111 Societies.

Share Capital Investment in O.S.C.H.C. Ltd

18.70 The objectives of the scheme to provide share capital assistance to O.S.C.H.C.Ltd. to strengthen its financial base in order to enhance its borrowing limit to avail institutional finance from financing agencies/Banks. The Investment in O.S.C.H.C.Ltd. is limited to 10% of the authorised capital of the Corporation provided in its by-law. Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided in 1993-94 for the above purpose. It is proposed to provide share capitals assistance of Rs.1.00 lakh for 1994-95 to O.S.C.H.C.Ltd

Share Capital Investment in the State Trading and Export Development Corporation

18.71 The objective of the scheme is to provide Share Capital assistance to Export Development Corporation Ltd., Bhubaneswar to strengthen its financial base in order to enhance its borrowing limit to avail institutional finance from financing agencies/Banks. The investment in Export Development Corporation Ltd., Bhubaneswar is limited to 10% of the authorised Capital of the Corporation provided in the by-law. Rs.18.00 lakh has been provided in 1993-94 for the above purpose. It is proposed to provide Rs.4.00 lakh during 1994-95 for the above purpose to Export Development Corporation Ltd., Bhubaneswar.

COIR INDUSTRIES

Exhibition/publicity and Training on Coir

18.72 The objective of this Scheme is to organise exhibitions both in and outside the State to popularise the Coir products of Orissa. This Scheme extends to both the apex and primary Coir Cooperative Societies. Operational expenditure for the departmental training centres is also covered under this scheme. Provision of an amount of Rs.6.15 lakh is proposed for the year 1994-95.

Administration and Supervision of Coir Industry

18.73 This is a staff scheme. In order to ensure regular supervision of coir cooperatives and training programmes for development of Coir Industry in the State, this Scheme is in force. Provision of an amount of Rs.9.20 lakh is proposed for the year 1994-95.

Construction of Show Room-cum-godown by Primary Coir C.S.

18.74 N.C.D.C. provides assistance, through the State Govt. for construction of show room cum Godown by primary Coir Cooperative Societies. As per the pattern of this scheme, State Govt. is required to provide 5% of the total estimated cost as subsidy from its own source. An amount of Rs.0.25 lakh is proposed to be provided in 1994-95 for this purpose.

Grants to Coir Cooperatives

18.75 The objective of this Scheme is to provide managerial subsidy to Coir Cooperative Societies to enable them to appoint qualified managerial staff for efficient management. This assistance is provided by both the State and Central Govt. on 50:50 basis. An amount of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed to be provided in 1994-95 towards State Share of assistance.

Rebate on Sale of Hand Loom Coir Products

18.76 To popularise the use of Coir products and to improve sales turnover a rebate, @ 20% is provided for a period of 90 days on sale of hand loom coir products during the approved rebate period. This assistance is provided by both the State Govt. & Coir Board on 50:50 basis. An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed to be provided in 1994-95 towards State Share of assistance.

Assistance for Purchase / modernisation / renovation of Tools & Equipments (grant)

18.77 This assistance is provided by way of 2/3rd loan and 1/3rd subsidy for purchase/modernisation/renovation of Coir equipments & looms by the Primary Coir Cooperative Societies. Under this Scheme, both the State & Central Govt. provides 50% of the total estimated cost of equipments on 50:50 basis. The balance 50% is to be contributed by the beneficiary Society. An amount of Rs.0.20 lakh is proposed to be provided in 1994-95 towards State Share of assistance in shape of subsidy.

Interest Subsidy to Coir Cooperatives

18.78 The objective of this Scheme is to provide 4.5% interest subsidy on the interest dues paid by primary as well as apex Coir Societies to the commercial banks against loan provided by them. An amount of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed to be provided in 1994-95.

Establishment of Common Facility Centre for Coir Artisans

18.79 Under this Scheme State Govt. provides assistance in shape of 100% grant, to the selected primary Coir Cooperative Societies for development of infrastructure such as workshop, improved machineries etc, for benefit of the Coir artisans. An amount of Rs.5.69 lakh is proposed to be provided during 1994- 95.

Share Capital Investment in Primary Coir C.S.

18.80 Under this Scheme, assistance is provided to the primary Coir C.S. in shape of Share Capital Investment to enhance their borrowing capacity as well as to strengthen their financial base for enhancing production and for providing regular employment to their members. This assistance is provided by both the State & Central Govt. on 50:50 basis. An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for 1994-95 towards State Share of assistance.

Share Capital Investment in O.C.C.C. Ltd.

18.81 The Orissa Cooperative Coir Corporation Ltd. is the only apex organisation of the State engaged in production and marketing of Coir products. The State Govt. provides share capital for development of infrastructure, acquisition of assets & margin money for raising working Capital loan from Commercial Banks. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakh is proposed to be provided for the year 1994-95 under this scheme.

Assistance Purchase/ Modernisation/ Renovation of Coir Equipments and Looms (loan)

18.82 This assistance is provided by way of 2/3rd loan and 1/3rd subsidy for purchase, modernisation and Renovation of Coir equipments & looms by the primary Coir Cooperative Societies. Under this Scheme, both the State & Central Govt. provides 50% of the total estimated cost of the equipments on 50:50 basis. The balance 50% is to be provided by the beneficiary society. An amount of Rs.0.40 lakh is proposed to be provided under this Scheme during the year 1994-95 to meet the State Government share.

Establishment of Rubberised Coir Unit by O.C.C.C. Ltd. at Bhubaneswar

18.83 It has been proposed to establish a rubberised Coir Unit by the Orissa Cooperative Coir Corporation Ltd. at Bhubaneswar, by availing financial assistance from the N.C.D.C. An amount of Rs.0.11 lakh, being 5% of the estimated cost of the godown to be constructed under the project, is proposed to be provided under this scheme during the year 1994-95 towards State Share of assistance in shape of subsidy.

SALT INDUSTRIES

Share Capital Investment

18.84 Govt. invest in 'A' class shares in salt Cooperatives to strengthen their financial base as they cannot afford funds to meet the production cost. The share capital enable the societies to avail of working capital loan from Financial Institutions to meet the expenditures they incur for Salt production. A sum of Rs.1.60 lakh was kept in the Budget Estimate for 93-94 under the Scheme to assist 6 salt cooperative societies. For the year 1994-95 a sum of Rs.1,00,000/- has been proposed for assisting 6 salt cooperative societies.

Interest Subsidy

18.85 Govt. grant interest subsidy to the eligible salt C.S. who have availed of working capital loan from Commercial Banks. Govt. subsidises @4.5% on the interest paid by them to the Banks. There was a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh under the Scheme for the year 1993-94 for providing assistance to 3 salt cooperative societies. For the year 1994-95 a sum of Rs.0.75 lakh has been proposed basing on actual requirement of funds.

Joint Programme of Works on Salt (State)

18.86 Different development works for benefit of salt workers are undertaken jointly by the State Govt. and the Salt Deptt., Govt. of India. The works includes School building, Health Centre building, Roads and drinking water supply systems etc. Salt Commissioners share is 50% and that of State Govt. is 50% of the total project cost. For the year 1993-94 a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh was provided for this purpose. For the year 1994-95 a sum of Rs.3.00 lakh is proposed for investment under the Scheme towards State Share for execution of the approved Works.

Strengthening of the Administrative Set up for Salt Industries (Staff Scheme)

18.87 In order to provide for adequate supervision and smooth administration for development of Salt Industry in Cooperative Sector, there are 11 Staff under the Plan Scheme. State Govt. invest 100% towards the expenditure under the Scheme. The majority of Staff are field executives like A.D.Salt, Junior Engineer, Salt Supervisors etc. For the year 1993-94 an amount of Rs.4.28 lakh was sanctioned by Govt. for expenditure. For the year 1994-95 a sum of Rs.4.50 lakh is proposed to meet the expenditure towards pay, D.A., H.R.A., O.A., O.E., T.E., and R.C.M. etc.

Grant to Salt Cooperatives for Managerial Subsidy, Development of Salt Land, Infrastructure Development and Establishment of Iodised Salt Plant

18.88 This scheme includes a deferrent aspects to assist the Salt Cooperatives, such as grant to meet the expenditure for their Managerial arrangement of the Staff, expenditure to make the Salt land suitably developed for salt production, expenditure for Infrastructural development works like purchase of Motor, Electrical accessories, Construction of Godowns and office buildings, realignment of Salt land and expenditure for establishment of Iodised Salt Plant etc. As the Salt Societies are poor and economically weak, they cannot afford funds from heir own resources. Govt. provide funds for the purposes maintained above to lessen their financial burden. For the year 1993-94 a sum of Rs.2.30 lakh was allocated under the Scheme to provide Managerial Subsidy in favour of 6 Salt Cooperative Societies. A sum of Rs.3.00 lakh also allocated in 1993-94 under the scheme "Development of Salt Land" has been fully utilised and Rs.1.80 lakh under infrastructural Development has also been sanctioned by Govt. and fully utilised. For the year 1994-95 a sum of Rs.7.75 lakh is proposed for expenditure under the above composite Scheme to boost Salt production in the Cooperative Sector of the State and thereby introducing Iodised Salt by iodating the entire Salt produced.

Joint Programme of Works

18.89 It is a Central assistance Scheme in Collaboration with Govt. of India Salt Department and State Govt. for execution of developmental Works like roads, School building, Health Centre, Recreation Centre, Sluice gate, Protective bunds around Salt fields etc for the Wellare of Salt artisans. The pattern of funding is on 50:50. Taking into consideration the estimated cost of different continuing activities and the funds provided in previous years a sum of Rs.5.00 lakh would be necessary to complete the same. Besides some new works would be taken up in 1994-95. A sum of Rs.7.00 has been proposed for 1994-95 for this purpose.

Khadi and Village Industries

18.90 Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board provides various types of assistance for development of Khadi and Village Industries in the State. The Board receives funds from Khadi and Village Industries Commission for implementation of nearly fifty Schemes by providing loan and grant to artisan beneficiaries. There are block level Artisans Multipurpose Cooperative Societies in each block to implement Khadi and Village Industries Scheme. The important schemes under implementation are Bee keeping, Carpentry and Blacksmith, Village potteries, palmgur, Khandasari, Cane and Bamboo, Village fibre, Khadi and Palibastra, services industries etc. At present about 6,000 villages in the State have been covered by one or more programmes of KVIC. During the 7th Plan total number of beneficiaries was 284777 with production worth Rs.102.87 crore and employment generation of 4,47,339 persons. The KVIC Review Committee has suggested coverage of all the villages by the year 2000 A.D. in consideration of that it is proposed to increase the coverage to 1600 villages by end of the 8th Plan. During eighth plan period it is proposed to invest Rs 200.00 crore and to provide employment to 2 lakh beneficiaries. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.25.00 lakh during 1994-95 for this purpose.

Handloom and Textile

18.91 Orissa otherwise known as "Utkal", symbolises excellence in the field of Art, Architecture & Culture. Handloom woven clothes of the State bearing the mark of our cultural heritage has a name all over the country and abroad because of its intricate design and exclusive nature. Over the last plan periods as many as 12 number of Spinning Mills have been set up in the State i.e. 7 in the Cooperative Sector, 3 in Corporate Sector, one under OSTC, one under the NTC and one under private sector. These spinning mills have been able to provide raw materials linkage for the Handloom and Powerloom Sector. Sizeable number of Powerloom units have been organised under the Cooperative and private sector over the last years. These Powerloom units are required to be assisted for functioning in a viable manner. The Orissa Textile Mills, a composite mill, is being managed by the Govt. as a public sector undertaking.

18.92 The Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) has been drawn up with emphasis on meeting the clothing needs of the State's population, while creating vast employment facilities both direct and indirect, in handloom, sericulture and Powerloom Sectors. During the Eighth Five Year Plan the Sectors of the Textiles Industry i.e. Handloom, Sericulture & Powerloom and Spinning Mills are proposed to be further strengthened for operating in a mutually complimentary manner for meeting the clothing needs of the State; population at the same time, creating employment for rural people. Sericulture, being a labour intensive agro/forest based industry, has sizeable potential for developing the State's economy as well as in solving the problem of un-employment in rural & Tribal areas. While Tassar Sericulture has been an age old tradition of the Sch. Tribe population of the State, the State has gone for mulberry sericulture during the seventh plan period which is on the path of success. Sericulture is being practised by a number of families in rural areas. During the 8th Plan, tassar Sericulture & Eri-culture are proposed to be taken up in an extensive manner for generation of productive employment in the rural areas of the State.

Handloom

18.93 Handloom is an important traditional industry of Orissa. Handloom products of Orissa have got a recognition all over the country and abroad for their highly artistic designs, colour combinations and durability. The tradition weavers in Sambalpur, Boiagir, Cuttack and Berhampur and a sizeable no. of skilled and semi-skilled weavers through out the State are engaged in weaving profession. As per the last Handloom Census, there are 1.19 lakh handlooms in Orissa. The State Govt. is making conscious efforts for development of the Handloom Industry by providing necessary forward & backward linkage. The weavers are

given special training for product diversification, preparation of colour combinations, tie and dye weaving etc. with weaving of new designs as per the market demand. The weavers are being organised in to cooperatives. The weavers cooperatives are being given required support for providing employment to the weavers on a continuous basis. The special schemes started by the Govt. of India during 1991-92 are being implemented in the State. By end of 1992-93, 1,04,951 looms have been covered in the organised sector generating employment to 2,09,902 weavers. The level of production is valued at Rs.5099.22 lakh during 1992-93 both in cooperative and corporate sector. The Plan programme of 1994-95 has been prepared accordingly.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

Thrift Fund Handloom Weaver Savings & Security Scheme

18.94 With a view to mobilise the weavers for developing savings habits, this scheme is being implemented in the State. As per the revised guidelines circulated by the Govt. of India, the weaver beneficiaries are contributing 8% of their total wage in a year. Equal amount is being provided by the State Govt. and the Govt. of India together. Implementation of the scheme has been decentralised and the amount is being kept in the local post office savings Bank Account in the name of the weaver beneficiary. The Assistant Director of Textiles have been delegated power to operate the scheme. During the year, 1994-95, 25,000 no. of weavers would be covered under the scheme for which Rs.30.00 lakh would be provided by the State Govt. and Rs.30.00 lakh by the Govt. of India.

Group Insurance Scheme

18.95 With a view to insure the weavers against unforeseen accident/mishaps etc. the State Govt. is implementing Group Insurance Scheme circulated by the Govt. of India. Under the scheme, each active weaver would be covered under the Group Insurance and shall be insured for Rs.10,000/- each. The weavers shall have to pay Rs.40/- towards the premium and the balance premium of Rs.80/- per annum shall be contributed by the State Govt. and the Govt. of India @ Rs.40/- each. During the year, 1994-95, 25,000 no. of weavers would be covered under the scheme. This will have a financial implication of Rs.10.00 lakh for the State Govt. and Rs.10.00 lakh for the Govt. of India.

Market Development Asst. (MDA) Scheme

18.96 The Central Sector rebate scheme on handloom was replaced by the Market Development Assistance scheme during 1989-90. This assistance has to be provided as per the predetermined formula during the year itself. However, due to certain confusion in the year 1989-90, there has been always a backlog by one year in disbursement of the assistance which has affected commercial transactions in the primaries and Apex Handloom Organisation. With a view of clearing up the backlog and to make the position up to date, a sum of Rs.365.00 lakh will be provided during the year 1994-95 for clearing the liability of 1993-94 and providing assistance during the year 1994-95 in the State Sector and similar amount shall also be provided in the Central Sector.

Rebate on Sale of Handloom Expo & Exhibition

18.97 With a view to promote sale of handloom products a number of National Handloom Expos are being organised by the Development Commissioner for Handlooms in a number of Metropolitan Cities every year. The organisations participating in the National Expos are being reimbursed assistance on the basis of actual rebate given by them on retail sale in the Expos. This assistance is provided over and above the admissible Market Development Assistance. Normally 6-7 National expos are being organised every year by the Development Commissioner for Handlooms. The rebate is provided on 50:50 basis by the Govt. of India and the State Govt. During the year, 1994-95, provision of Rs.10.00 lakh is kept for the scheme to be shared equally by the Govt. of India and the State Govt. @ Rs.5.00 lakh each.

19.98 With a view to restore the traditional skill to modernise and upgrade the same in tie and dye weaving, special project on tie and dye of handloom industry in Sambalpur and Bolangir districts is being implemented since 1992-93, at a project cost of Rs.217.74 lakh of which State Govt. share is Rs.91.37 lakh. During the year,1994-95 the State Govt. will provide Rs. 40.67 lakh for the purpose and the Govt. of India will provide Rs.40.87 lakh as per the guidelines.

Special Project for Development of Handloom Industry in Kalahandi,Angul, Nuapatna and Ganjam

18.99 With a view to develop the handloom industry of Cuttack, Kalahandi, Angul and Ganjam districts in an integrated manner, implementation of other project is under consideration. The project would provide for modernisation of looms, construction of work-shed, organisation of training setting up of infrastructure for providing forward and backward linkage for marketing of fabrics etc. It will be shared by the Govt. of India and the State Govt. Provision of Rs.6.00 lakh for State share and Rs.107.00 lakh as Govt. of India share has been kept during the year 1994-95. The schemes has been submitted to Govt. of India for necessary approval.

CENTRAL PLAN

Assistance for construction of work-shed for weavers

18.100 Govt. of India is providing 100% assistance under this scheme. As per the funding pattern for construction of work- shed the unit cost has been fixed at Rs.5,000/-. Out of this Govt. of India will subsidise Rs 4,000/- and the weavers contribution will be Rs.1000/-. During the year, 1994-95, Rs.500.00 lakh has been kept under this scheme for construction of 12,500 work-shed @Rs.4,000/- each.

Margin money for destitute handloom weavers

18.101 With a view to assist the destitute handloom weavers belonging to IRDP target group covered under Cooperatives, Govt. of India have started a "Destitute - Weavers Scheme" under which margin money assistance up to Rs.1.00 lakh is being given to the Primary Weavers 'Coop. Society having atleast 50 working looms and members below the poverty line from the IRDP target groups. This is a 100% Govt. of India scheme. During the year 1994-95, 54 such societies are proposed to be assisted under the scheme @ 2 societies in 30 district. A sum of Rs.60 lakh would be required for the purpose.

Integrated Handloom Village Development

18.102 During the year 1991-92 Govt. of India have started a scheme for development of selected handloom villages in an integrated manner. Under the scheme, assistance up to Rs.25.00 lakh is being given to selected Primary Weavers 'Coop. Society for taking up modernisation of looms, construction of work- shed, organisation of training, setting up of required infrastructures for production and marketing, etc. in an integrated manner. The concerned District Rural Development Agency is being requested to dovetail about Rs.15.00 lakh for providing common facilities such as road, primary education, drinking water, health and sanitation etc. During the year 1994-95, 3 to 4 such villages would be covered in the State for which the Govt. of India would provide Rs.75.00 lakh.

Health Package Scheme

18.103 In view of the special nature of health problems being faced by the weavers due to weaving, this scheme has been introduced by Govt. of India from 1992-93 with 100% assistance. This provides reimbursement cost of medicines, testing of eyes and spectacles, supply of drinking water facilities, maternity benefit, sterilisation and infrastructure facility for primary health care. An amount of Rs.50.00 lakh has been kept for this scheme.

Recently Govt. of India have introduced the scheme of Handloom Development Centre with a view to provide a complete package of assistance to the handloom weavers in an integrated and a coordinated manner. This scheme is intended to redress important problems relating to the handloom weavers of the following nature

- (i) Lack of adequate arrangements for ensuring supply of yarn of the requisite quality and counts at appropriate time.
- (ii) Lack of facilities for quality dyeing and training in improved dyeing practices.
- (iii) Lack of adequate marketing facilities for selling their products
- (iv) Lack of adequate working capital to sustain long term production.
- (v) Lack of proper system for design development and their dissemination to Primary societies/weavers.

The Centres would be run and managed preferably by existing Primary Handloom Weavers' Co-op. Society. The project cost of one centre is Rs.27.00 lakh of which Rs 17.00 lakh would be available as loan and Rs.10.00 lakh as subsidy. During the year 1994-95, 50 such centres would be assisted with a financial implication of Rs 500.00 lakh

18.105 Quality Dyeing Units, (Q.D.U.) are being set up in the State unit cost of which is Rs.7.83 lakh. Rs.4.265 lakh of cost will be subsidy and Rs.3.565 lakh will be loan component. During the year 1994-95, 11 such units shall be taken up with a financial implication of Rs.86.00 lakh.

18.106 A Jute Technological Research Laboratory has been set up at Jagatpur Industrial Estate on rental basis to (a) Promote production of good quality fibres through Technological Evaluation that would help both the Jute growers and the Industry, (b) Upgrading the fibre and product quality of improving processing techniques, mechanical, chemical, micro biological, machine, design and modification, (c) Finding diversified uses of plant fibres, their agriculture by products and their Industrial wastes. A sum of Rs.2.00 lakh has been provided during the year 1994-95.

STATE PLAN

Direction and Administration

18.107 The weavers are required to be provided with technical services in a close and continuous manner for upgradation of their skill and to have defect free weaving. At present, 41, weaving supervisors are available under the Directorate which is quite inadequate for rendering regular extensive services. During the year 1994-95, 15 posts of weaving supervisors is proposed to be created by surrendering 14 other posts which are not required. Two posts of Divisional Officers have been created one at Bargarh and the other at Berhampur during 1991-92. They would be provided with the minimum staff for their offices such as SARCS weaving supervisor, Head clerk, Sr. Clerk, Jr. Clerk, Steno and Driver at the rate of 1 (one) per office. One of old unserviceable vehicles of the zones would be replaced during 1994-95, and a new vehicle would be provided. Moreover it is necessary to provide funds under P.W.D. budget for Rs. .50 lakh for extension phase of Directorate of Textiles, Orissa, Building. Hence an amount of Rs 6.00 lakh has been provided for this purpose.

Interest subsidy to Central Co-op. Banks

18.108 The Orissa State Co-op Bank and the Central Co-op. Banks have been providing working capital to the Apex and Primary Weaver's Coop. Societies at a concessional rate of interest as per the Govt. decision. A sum of Rs.185.00 lakh is due for payment as interest subsidy up to the year 1992-93. During 1993-94, a sum of Rs. 74.00 lakh is required @ 2% per Primary Society and 1% for Apex Society. Against the total amount of Rs.250.00 lakh,

Rs.10.00 lakh has been provided during 1993- 94, due to fund constraints. Though this is a committed liability, due to constraint of funds, a sum of Rs. 6.00 lakh is proposed to be provided during 1994-95.

DISTRICT SECTOR

Training & Product Development of Handloom Weavers

18.109 With a view to provide training facilities to the weavers particularly those working out side the area covered under the special projects, the training programme would be continued by the Department. For the convenience of weaver beneficiaries, the training programme would be organised in a decentralised manner in the weaver villages. This would enable the weavers to undergo training with least dislocation to their work and living. Besides, selected weavers would be brought to the Weaver's Service Centre/State Institute at Bhubaneswar. They will be sent on study tour for a period of 10-15 days to gain an exposure and for specialised training. Upgradation of skill instructions of new designs and defect free weaving would be given specific emphasis during the training. Facilities available at the Weavers Service Centre, Bhubaneswar and under the State Govt. would be utilised for organising the training. The pattern making factory existing at Khurda will be upgraded to a full fledged Handloom Training Institute. Required infrastructures like training centre and facilities for training will be provided there. In view of the need for introduction of new designs & diversification of products, the weavers were assisted for introduction of new designs @ Rs.300/- for compensating the wage lost in preparatory work while starting in design. This scheme has got good response from the weavers. During the year 1994-95, an amount of Rs.0.56 lakh would be spent on payment of 14 M.C.M. units @ Rs.4000/ each.

18.110 A fabric Library is being set up in the Directorate for maintenance of samples and constitution particulars of the fabrics. This facility is being provided to all organisations as well as private individuals. The Fabrics Library will work in close liaison of the training institute of the weavers service centre, Bhubaneswar and provide extension facilities for Research work on Handloom. A sum of Rs.0.20 lakh would be spent on the fabric library during the year 1993 94. 280 weavers would be given training with assistance of Rs.300/- each, as wage compensation for which an amount of Rs.0.84 lakh would be spent. Rs.0.08 lakh would be spent for working capital and Rs.2.32 lakh would be spent for up-gradation of training at Khurda. During the year 1994-95, a sum of Rs.8.00 lakh would be provided for the purpose.

Publicity and Propoganda

18.111 The Govt. have decided to assist INTACH for implementation of KALINGA BASTRA PROJECT for development of Handloom Industry in the State. The Kalinga Bastra Project has three components out of which, it has been decided to provide assistance for promotional aspects i.e. for preparation of design, cost of research, cost of transportation of articles and exhibition team etc. amounting to the tune of Rs.4.70 lakh by the State Govt. Sambalpur Bastralaya has already released the amount to INTACH. This amount is required to be reimbursed to Sambalpur Bastralaya during 1994 95. Besides, assistance is required to be provided for organisation of Konark Exhibition during December'93 as per the Government decision. The Primary Societies are required to be assisted for organisation of exhibition at Sub divisional and District level for disposal of their stock. Besides, exhibitions are required to be organised outside the State for participation by Primary Societies as was done during the year, 1993-94 at Delhi and Chandigarh. For the purpose, a sum of Rs.10.83 lakh would be required during 1994-95 for publicity and propoganda on handlooms.

Sericulture

18.112 Sericulture is an important agro-based Labour intensive rural industry. Three types of Silk is produced in Orissa, namely Tassar, Eri & Mulberry, out of which tassar is traditional one. The State Government have attached high priority for development of Mulberry sericulture in the rural areas. The age old tassar sericulture is being strengthened for retaining the position of the State in production of non mulberry sericulture. The plan programme for 1994-95 has been drawn up accordingly with particular emphasis on generating employment in the rural areas through these productive ventures.

Mulberry Sericulture

18.113 With a view to over-come the difficulties faced earlier in development of mulberry sericulture, it has been decided to take up mulberry sericulture in compact areas, where it would be possible to provide extension support and forward & backward linkage in an intensive manner. Required infrastructure like grainage, fillature etc. would be maintained for supporting the programme. The new scheme started for supply of planting material assistance for rearing of chowki worm etc. would be continued during 1994-95. During the year 1994-95, 3000 acres of mulberry plantation would be raised in the State under various schemes.

MULBERRY DEVELOPMENT

Mulberry Silkworm Seed Production

18.114 Supply of silkworm eggs is of critical importance for development of sericulture. A Departmental grainage was started at Chandaka during 7th Plan period. However, it could not be completed due to lack of resources. Government have decided to transfer the grainage at Chandaka to the Orissa State Tassar & Silk Coop. Society Ltd. The Society is required to be assisted for completion of the building, staff quarters, alongwith the arrangement for lighting and water supply so that it can be utilised properly. A sum of Rs.12.00 lakh would be required for the purpose. Similarly, another small grainage is required to be set up at Keonjhar to look after seed requirements of Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur and Dhenkanal districts. The existing facilities at Mulberry Demonstration Farm, Bayakumutia is required to be up-dated for the purpose by provision of grainage, building, equipment, fencing, arrangement for irrigation etc. A sum of Rs.12.00 lakh would be required for the purpose. As against a requirement of Rs.64.00 lakh for the entire programme a sum of Rs.40.00 lakh is provided for silkworm production during the year 1994-95, due to resource constraints.

Supply of Planting Material to Farmers

18.115 In accordance with the Govt. policy for generating productive employment in rural areas, a target for covering 3000 acres under Mulberry sericulture has been decided for the year 94-95. As mulberry saplings is the basic requirement for development of plantation, this is required to be raised well in time and supplied to the farmers during the plantation season. In view of difficulties in bringing cuttings from outside and relatively less percentage of success, plantation is proposed to be taken up only through saplings during 94-95 in addition to the cuttings available from inside the State. A sum of Rs.10.00 lakh would be required for supply of plantation material free to 1500 farmers during 94-95 to cover 1500 Acres.

Assistance for Preparation of Chowki Worms for Distribution to Rearers

18.115 (a) Preparation of good quality disease free chowki worms and supply to the rearers have significant impact on the yield of cocoon and income generation by the beneficiaries from mulberry sericulture. Late stage rearing of Chowki reared worms by the rearers would help in checking diseases and providing a better harvest. During the year 1994-95, 3 lakh disease free layings would be reared in the chowki stage and supplied to the rearers on realising the cost of disease free layings only. A sum of Rs.4.00 lakh would be spent on this activity during 1994-95.

Establishment of Mulberry Extension Service Centre

18.116 4 (four) Mulberry Extension Service Centre have been planned to be set up in each of Block for providing extension support to the rearers. The Panchayat Raj Deptt. and Harijan & Tribal Welfare Deptt. have been moved for setting up of these infrastructures 11 numbers of such centres have been set up so far. During the year 1994-95, 5 numbers of mulberry Extension Centres would be set up by the Textiles and Handloom Department, at a cost of Rs.5.25 lakh. Besides, recurring expenditure @ Rs.0.10 lakh would be provided to each of the 11 Mulberry Extension Service Centre. Rs.6.35 lakh would be spent for the purpose during 1994-95.

Incentive Bonus to Bivoltine Mulberry Silkworm Rearers & Reelers

18.117 Govt. have given priority for rearing of improved Bivoltine breed of silk worm which produced better quality cocoons yarn. The Bivoltine rearers & reelers are being assisted under the scheme of the Govt. of India under which the rearers are being paid @ Rs.10/- per kg. extra on Bivoltine cocoons and Rs.100/- extra on each of Bivoltine silk yarn reeled. The Central Silk Board bears 50% of the cost and this scheme would be implemented for assisting the rearers and reelers during 1994-95. A sum of Rs.3.00 lakh has been earmarked for the purpose during the year 1994-95.

Financial Assistance for Mass Disinfection of Rearing Houses & Rearing Equipments

18.118 Regular disinfection of the Rearing houses and rearing equipments is a critical factor in development of Mulberry sericulture particularly for checking incidence of diseases like, perbrine, grasseril etc. The rearers would be provided Formalyne, Bleaching powder etc. at a subsidised rate for taking regular disinfection of the rearing houses and equipments. The scheme has been approved by the State Govt. and the Central Silk Board. The Central Silk Board will provide 25% of subsidy and the balance 75% by the State Govt. For the purpose Rs.1.50 lakh would be provided as State share of assistance for assisting the beneficiaries undertaking disinfection during the year 1994-95. The work would be implemented through the primary mulberry societies.

Financial Assistance to OSTSCS Ltd. for B.S.D.P.

18.119 The B.S.D.P. is being implemented in the State for development of the Bivoltine Mulberry Sericulture on a project basis. The project have been extended upto 1994-95, Plantation of Mulberry, rearing of Bivoltine bread, grainage, filature etc. are being set up under the project in an integrated manner. This scheme is being implemented by the O.S.T.S.C.S. Ltd. A sum of Rs.22.65 lakh will be provided to the society for implementation of the project during 1994-95.

Mulberry Silk Crop Insurance

18.120 Mulberry Silk Worm rearing is very much susceptible to diseases and failure at the rearers level is eminent for its multi-crop in nature. In order to support the rearers to compensate the loss, if any, the crop need be insured. This is a Govt. of India scheme for which the C.S.D provides 37.5% subsidy. A provision of Rs.0.50 lakh is likely to be spent in this account has been proposed to be provided during 1994-95.

Financial Assistance to Progressive Farmers for Mulberry Plantation and Silk Worm Rearing

18.121 1500 acres would be covered under Mulberry during 94-95. Out of this, about 500 acres is to be raised under the progressive farmers scheme for which a sum of Rs.20.00 lakh would be required during 94-95 at the rate of Rs.4000/-per acre

Tassar Silkwork Seed Production (subsidy)

18.122 This is a 6th plan continuing staff scheme. The working plan of this scheme has been reorganised. The object of the scheme to ensure production and distribution of Tassar DFIs to Tassar Rearers. The scheme is proposed to be continued during 1994-95. Tassar is a traditional sector benefiting poor tribals. The provision under the scheme is Rs.15.00 lakh during 1994-95.

FINANCIAL ASST. FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TASSAR SERICULTURE

Financial Asst to OSTSCS & Primary TRCS for maintenance of cold storage & SMC

18.123 '98 Seed Multiplication centres have been raised under ISTP. These seed multiplication centres would be maintained by the primary TRCS. The TRCS would be assisted @ Rs.18,000/- for maintenance & preparation of Tassar DFIs for supply to rearers. Orissa State Tassar & Silk Coop Society Ltd. will look after maintenance of the cold storage at K.Balang in the dist. of Sundargarh established under ISTP for preservation of seed cocoon and use of Tassar Seed. The cold storage would be maintained by the OSTSCS. An amount of Rs.19.00 lakh has been proposed for the scheme during the year 1994-95.

Subsidy to OSTSCS Ltd. for Lease Money

18.124 OSTSCS Ltd. has been taking lease of 15 Forest Divisions for collection of Tassar Cocoons through the Primary TRCS. The lease money paid by the society is being reimbursed under the lease money subsidy scheme. The lease money is being subsidised on 100% basis. This subsidy has been phased during 8th plan. The society would go for value addition and take lease on selective basis. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakh would be spent under the scheme during 1994-95 due to constraint of fund.

ERI CULTURE

Production of Eri DFIs

18.125 Eri culture is being practised on a selective basis. It's potential is proposed to be exploited in a proper manner by supply of castor seeds to interested farmers, supply of Eri DFIs and Rearing equipments to the rearers with marketing facilities. Besides rearers shall be organised into cooperatives on selective basis. The OSTSCS Ltd. would provide marketing facilities. During 1994-95, 100 Eri Rearers will be supplied castor seed for castor plantation and rearing equipments. The Departmental Eri Grainage at Pottangi and Khurda would be streamlined for supply of Eri DFIs. A sum of Rs.5.00 lakh would be spent under the scheme.

Study Tour & Training

18.126 Training is an important requirement for development of sericulture in general and mulberry sericulture in particular & Rearers interested for Sericulture are required to be trained before taking up this practice. Besides departmental staff and officers are also required to be trained on specialised aspects like plantation, chowki rearing, late stage rearing, grainage operation and reeling. Different type of training programmes for the rearers and Reelers and Departmental staff will be organised at the Training Institute at Koraput with the help of the C.S.B. The training Institute will provide required facilities for organisation of Training. Training of 2 months duration on plantation and Rearing would be organised in all the Blocks. During the Training, the Rearers would be sent to the Training Institute at Koraput for one week for having an idea on advanced techniques. Besides farmers would be sent in batches to Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh for having an idea on the practice being followed in those States. Besides training on Tassar & Eri would be organised as per the actual field requirement. A sum of Rs.3.50 lakh would be spent for the purpose during 1994-95.

18.127 The State Institute at Baripada has limited facilities. This institute would be geared up for Research on Tassar & Mulberry with the help of the C.S.B. and Universities. A sum of Rs.2.50 lakh would be spent for the purpose during 1994-95.

Direction and Administration (Dist. Estt. Serl.)

18.128 There are 11 sericulture zones at present. Two divisional officers have been stationed one each at Koraput and Keonjhar for supervising zones, providing extension services and monitoring activities of zonal officers on regular basis. Supporting staff for the Divisional office of the JDS for smooth running of the office, viz; one post each of SAR, Head Clerk, Sr. Clerk, Junior Clerk, Production Officer and Chowkidar are required to be provided. A sum of Rs.16.00 lakh would be spent under the scheme during the year 1994-95.

Publicity and Propaganda

18.129 Benefits of Mulberry Sericulture is required to be publicised for attracting new farmers, Group Meeting, of the rearers, Rearer Melas, Video shows, preparation and publication of pamphlets & success stories and important information on sericulture is required to be organised. Books containing important technical message is required to be prepared and circulated to the rearers and technical staff. For the purpose, a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh would be spent on publicity and propaganda on sericulture.

Hill Areas Handloom Development Project

18.130 A special area based project for development of Handloom Industry in the Hill areas of Koraput district (presently subdivided as Rayagada, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur and Koraput districts) has started with the help of Govt. of India during 1992-93. A sum of Rs.2.50 lakh as State Govt. share which could not be provided during 1993-94 due to constraint of funds is provided for completion the scheme during the year 1994-95.

COOPERATIVE SPINNING MILLS

Updating technology and setting-up of one Autoconer at Shree Jagannath Weaver's Coop. Spinning Mills Ltd.

18.131 Shree Jagannath Weaver's Coop. Spinning Mills Ltd., Nuapatna is the only finer count Mills in the State producing average count yarn above 55s. This Mill has been engaged in export activities. The coning capacity of the Mills has to be augmented with modern technology like splicing and cleaning by installing electronic yarn cleaner. Against Rs.34.55 lakh as Share Capital investment in Jagannath Weaver's Coop. Spinning Mills for setting-up of one autoconer, State Govt. have provided a sum of Rs. 17.275 lakh during 1993-94 and the balance amount of Rs.17.275 lakh has been proposed to be provided during 1994-95.

Expansion & Modernisation of Shree Sarala Weaver's Coop. Spinning Mills Ltd.

18.132 The Tech. Consultant of IDBI, Bombay (Sri. D.P.Kelkar) inspected the Mill and prepared a long-term viability report for the Mill wherein it has been suggested for modernisation of specific machines and expansion of existing capacity for 25,228 spindles to 30,200 spindles without any addition of spinning preparatory machineries and additional expenditure for existing building. As per the proposal the State Govt. have provided Rs.78.00 lakh during 1992-93 and it is proposed to provide Rs.22.725 lakh during 1994-95 for this purpose.

18.133 The Co-operative Spinning Mills are facing acute shortage of funds in the face of abnormal rise in the cost of raw-materials particularly during the pre-harvest period. The situation becomes more acute in the face of an accumulation of finished goods during the period of market slump. During such time SPINFED is providing assistance to member mills to tide over the crisis. Further SPINFED has taken over the responsibility to procure seed-cotton from the cotton growers of the State. It is also mentioned that a request was made to State Government earlier to provide Rs.1 crore to SPINFED as revolving fund for the above purpose. Out of which Rs.52.82 lakh has already been released by Government so far in favour of SPINFED towards revolving fund. Further, a sum of Rs.20.00 lakh has also been provided in the budget estimate for 1993-94 for the purpose. Due to limited budgetary support a sum of Rs.40.00 lakh is proposed to be provided in the budget estimate for 1994-95 for SPINFED as revolving fund.

Notes on Powerlooms

18.134 Powerloom industries was promoted in the state for the first time during the 2nd plan period by setting-up of Powerloom Weavers Cooperative Societies. By end of the 7th plan period, 3390 Powerlooms have been set up in the Cooperative sector and 1932 Powerlooms in the private sector.

18.135 Consequent Upon Liquidation of Orissa State Powerloom Servicing Cooperative Society Ltd., Cuttack during Aug.'88, the Coop. Powerloom W.C.S. working under the Apex Powerloom Society were transferred to the administrative control of Orissa State Coop. Spinning Mills Federation Ltd., "SPINFED" for smooth running by tagging the powerloom W.C.S. with the near by Coop. Spinning Mills. At present 10 Coop. Powerloom W.C.S. are working under SPINFED including 3 powerloom units namely Chhatia, Barunei & Baldevjew Powerloom W.C.S. which are recently transferred from the administrative control of O.S.T.C. Out of the total 10 powerloom W.C.S. 4 powerloom units are new units and remaining 6 powerloom units including above named 3 powerloom units are old units and needs early modernisation of looms for targetted production. For which financial assistance from State Govt. in shape of share capital is required. State Govt. have decided to provide a total sum of Rs.14.00 lakh in powerloom industries during the year 1994-95 under different schemes. The proposed amount may be provided to the different schemes as per the following manner.

Share capital investment in Powerloom W.C.S.

18.135 Chhatia Weaving Mills, Chhatia, Baldevjew Powerloom W.C.S.Ltd., Kendrapara & Barunei Powerloom Ltd., Bajpur, Khurda were registered as Coop.Societies during the year 1958, 1959 & 1959 and were started commercial production during 1961, 1968 & 1969 respectively. Since these units having old machinaries the efficiency & performance of these units are not satisfactory. Now these units are under administrative control of SPINFED. Considering the financial constraint of these units, State Govt. have sanctioned and released a total sum of Rs.45.00 lakh @ Rs.15.00 lakh each during the year 1992-93 in shape of share capital towards working capital. Since the amount sanctioned during 1992-93 is not adequate according to the funds requirement of these units it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.10.00 lakh in the budget estimate for 1994-95 in favour of these Powerloom Units.

Share Capital Investment in New Mayurbhanj Textiles Ltd.

18.136 Presently new Mayurbhanj Textiles Ltd., Baripada is working under SPINFED and working properly. Since the modernisation programme has been taken up by this Unit, a sum of Rs.2 lakh has been provided for 1993-94. During 1994-95 a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for this Unit.

18.137 Large number of Powerloom units are running properly at Tinpur, Salem, Bhiwani, Ichhalkaranji, Mallegaon, Surat etc. in our neighbouring states. Private entrepreneurs of Orissa running Powerloom units are required to be assisted for visiting these successful units for gathering practical experience on running of powerloom units. Besides the workers are required to be trained for running the unit properly. The training would be organised with the help of the Powerlooms Service Centres, Jagatpur. Accordingly State Govt. have also sanctioned and released a sum of Rs.2.00 lakh i.e. Rs.1.00 for training and Rs.1.00 lakh for study tour during the year 1993-94. Similarly a sum of Rs.2.00 lakh is proposed to be provided under the scheme for 1994-95.

Group Insurance Scheme for Powerloom Weavers

18.138 Govt. of India, have introduced a new scheme namely Group Insurance Scheme for powerloom weavers in collaboration with Life Insurance Corporation of India. As per the guidelines of the scheme a Powerloom Weaver between the age group of 18 years to 60 years, having average income of Rs.1200/- or more per month, shall be eligible for the scheme. The person covered under the scheme shall get Rs.10,000/- in case of normal death & Rs.20,000/- in case of accidental death during the insured period alongwith the deposited amount with interest. The annual premium of Rs.120/- shall be equally shared by the Govt. of India, State Govt. & the concerned Powerloom Weavers @ Rs.40/- per annum. To cover 2500 Powerloom Weavers under the scheme Rs.1.00 lakh is required and a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme for 1994-95

Mineral Development

18.139 During the 8th Five Year Plan a much larger growth rate has been envisaged. The mineral sector of the State will not only achieve the growth rate envisaged but will also strive to exceed it. Due emphasis would be given to concept oriented exploration with multi disciplinary inputs aided by remote sensing techniques like aeromagnetic survey. New emphasis would be given to exploration for unconventional minerals/metals like Tin, Gold, Basemetal, Gemstones (including Diamond) among others.

18.140 During the annual plan 1994-95 streamlining the mineral administration set up, development of infrastructure facilities in the mining areas, implementation of measures to prevent degradation for the environment, development of gemstone resources for implementation by U.N.D.P., completion of geo-technical investigation in different areas, proving of coal in Talcher and Ib Valley Coalfields, hydrogeological investigations in Gopal Prasad area and Sukinda area will be continued. The revenue from the mineral sector has been envisaged at Rs.239.00 crore as against the target of Rs.231.38 crore envisaged during 1993-94. A total of 26,000 metres of drilling has been envisaged. Training of technical personnel in G.S.I., I.S.M. and other Organisations and use of computer for Data Processing have been envisaged. A new project "Aeromagnetic Survey " in collaboration with Australian Govt. has been envisaged for subsurface groundwater exploration and for proving of precious and noble metals. The following schemes of the Directorate of Mining and Geology will continue during 1994-95.

1. Intensive mineral exploration and assessment of mineral resources.
2. Exploration and Development of coal resources.
3. Geo-technical Investigation.
4. Technical Assistant to other Agencies.
5. Applied Mineral Research Project.
6. Intensive Mineral Exploitation and Administration
(Mineral Administration and Development)
7. Development of Minor Minerals.
8. Expansion of Laboratory.
9. Mineral Information & Development Cell

11. Headquarters Organisation.
12. Publication Division.
13. Geochemical Investigation.
14. Photo Interpretation Cell.
15. Development of Gemstone Resources in Orissa State
UNDP Assisted projects.
16. Aeromagnetic Survey.
17. Infrastructure Development in Mining Areas.
18. Building Projects.
19. Second Steel Plant.

Headquarters Organisation

18.141 Headquarters Organisation overseas and monitors the entire gamut of activities of the Directorate of Mining and Geology comprising mineral exploration and development, administration of mines and mineral concession and assessment and collection of mining revenue is carried out by different establishment of the Directorate of Mining & Geology in the State. The budget estimate for the year 1993-94 is Rs.8.40 lakh. A sum of Rs.6.86 lakh will be required for the scheme envisaged during the year 1994-95.

Intensive Mineral Exploitation and Administration

18.142 This scheme envisages administration of mines and mineral concession including minor minerals, assessment and collection of mining revenue, provision on unauthorised extraction and transportation of minerals and ores, enforcement of measures to prevent degradation of environment due to mining in the State. It will be necessary to create one new Circle Office at Rayagada during the year 1994-95 for which creation of one post of Mining Officer and other sub-ordinate staff will be necessary. It is also envisaged to provide some staff at thirteen District Offices newly created during the year 1992-93 for proper administration of mines and minerals concession including minor minerals. The budget estimate for the year 1993-94 is Rs.31.18 lakh. A sum of Rs.29.00 lakh is required for the year 1994-95 which includes purchase of one Car against replacement.

Continuation of work of Mineral Information and Development Cell

18.143 This scheme envisages collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of information pertaining to mineral development including production, export and marketing of minerals and ores. The budget estimate for the year 1993-94 is Rs.9.57 lakh. A sum of Rs.8.86 lakh is required for continuation of this scheme during 1994-95.

Expansion of Laboratories

18.144 Systematic check and analysis of ores and minerals for the purpose of assessment of royalty and assessment of grades of different minerals/ores required in connection with the mineral investigation programmes, sampling and analysis of different minerals and ores on commercial basis at the Laboratories located at Bolangir and Jajpur Road constitute the main objective of the scheme. The budget estimate for the year 1993-94 is Rs.20.55 lakh. A sum of Rs.12.15 lakh will be required for the scheme during 1994-95.

Applied Mineral Research Project

18.145 Laboratory scale experiments for utilisation of lead ores and minerals by appropriate processes of beneficiation in mines, determination of physical and chemical and mineralogical characteristics of different ores and minerals, rocks and assessment of industrial utilisation, petrological investigation of rocks constitute the main objectives of the scheme. The current year's provision under the scheme is Rs.17.61 lakh. For continuation of the scheme a sum of Rs.14.75 lakh would be required during 1994-95 which includes purchase of Laboratory equipments.

Intensive Mineral Exploration and Assessment of Mineral Resources

18.146 This is a continuing scheme and envisages comprehensive assessment of mineral resources of the State and to provide requisite facilities and equipments in the zones and Laboratories attached for immediate determination of quality of minerals, ores and rocks. This scheme also aims at preparation of Geological, Geomorphological and Metallogenic maps in different scales. The current years provision under the scheme is Rs.223.79 lakh. For implementation of the scheme during the year 1994-95, a sum of Rs.198.33 lakh is required

Technical Assistance to other Agencies

18.147 This scheme envisages assistance to entrepreneurs, public sector organisation as well as different engineering departments for determination of geological parameters and gradewise assessment of mineral reserves. The current year's provision under the scheme is Rs.21.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs.19.84 lakh would be required during 1994-95.

Environment Impact Assessment in Mining Areas

18.148 E.I.A. studies and formulation of E.M.P. in the mining areas of the State has been continuing by the Director of Mining & Geology, Orissa during the 8th Plan period. The objectives of the scheme include study of the impact of mining on environment in the different mining belts and formulation of monitoring the control measures for E.M.P. The current year's provision under the scheme is Rs.8.69 lakh. During 1994-95 a sum of Rs.8.19 lakh will be required for continuance of the scheme.

Exploration and Development of Coal Resources

18.149 Exploration and assessment of gradewise reserves of Coal in Talcher and Ib Valley Coalfields in collaboration with CMPDI constitute the objective of the scheme. The current year's provision under the scheme is Rs.29.46 lakh. Implementation of the scheme would require a sum of Rs.24.05 lakh during 1994-95.

Geotechnical Investigation

18.150 The scheme involves determination of Geological parameters required in connection with the siting of engineering projects, dams, reservoirs etc., hydrological investigations in hard rocks and drought prone areas of the State and also for mine designing in different mining areas. The current years provision under the scheme is Rs.25.17 lakh. An outlay of Rs.19.66 lakh is required for continuance of the scheme during 1994-95.

Publication Division

18.151 The scheme aims at creation of publication division at the Directorate headquarters for systematic preparation and publication of various technical reports based on the investigations carried out by zonal offices, circle offices and laboratories. Apart from this compilation of various information brought out by the Directorate like districtwise mineral inventory, statistical year book, mineral wise different compilation for reference and uses by mining and industrial entrepreneurs. For effective implementation of the above scheme a sum of Rs.1.59 lakh will be required during 1994-95. The current year's provision under the scheme is Rs.1.66 lakh.

Development of Gemstone Resources UNDP Assisted Project

18.152 This scheme aims at exploration for gemstone in the districts of Sambalpur, Bolangir, Kalahandi and Dhenkanal. The State Government is required to provide different logistical support in regard to technical personnel, equipments, recurring expenditure among others. The outlay includes creation of technical positions apart from purchase of equipments and machineries. An outlay of Rs.17.90 lakh will be required for the scheme during the year 1994-95. The current year's provision under the scheme is Rs.27.26 lakh.

Photo-Interpretation Cell

18.153 The main objective of the scheme is to start special cell at the headquarters in interpretation of satellite imageries and aerial photographs for formulating and preparation of guidemaps for mineral exploration programmes. For effective implementation of the scheme, a sum of Rs.2.22 lakh will be required during 1994-95. The current year's provision under the scheme is Rs.3.10 lakh.

Geochemical Investigation

18.154 This scheme aims at systematic geochemical prospecting in different potential mineralised belts of the State for locating economic concentration of rare metals/minerals which occur in traces or as dissemination under the earth crust. This scheme involves prospecting by Geochemical method and total sampling in the field with sophisticated geochemical analysis work in the Headquarters Laboratory. For effective implementation of the scheme a sum of Rs.2.05 lakh will be required during 1994-95. The current year's provision under the scheme is Rs.2.09 lakh.

Aeromagnetic Survey

18.155 High Resolution Aeromagnetic Survey for targeting groundwater and minerals under Australian assistance will be taken up in the hard rock areas of the State. The main beneficiaries will be PHD, OIIC and DMG. This project is meant for simultaneous data utilisation for water and mineral targeting and exploratory drilling for confirmation and resource assessment. The State Government has attached great importance to exploration of gemstone and diamond in the western district. Directorate of Mining & Geology would act as the project nodal agency. For effective implementation of the scheme a sum of Rs.1100.00 lakh has been kept for 1994-95. The current year's provisions under the scheme is Rs.60.00 lakh. This includes provision for making payment of Rs.10.00 crore to Government of India towards rupee equivalent against payment to EFIC, Australia, payment to OIIC & Director of Aviation and purchase of Geophysical instruments.

Development of minor minerals

18.156 The scheme envisaged delineation of minor mineral blocks which could be quarried for dimension stones. This work will comprise detailed survey, sampling, test quarrying, cutting and polishing of suitable blocks of dimension stone for demonstration and market evaluation purposes. During the year 1994-95 it is programmed to delineate at least 100 (one hundred) prospects for quarrying dimension stones. An outlay of Rs.7.55 lakh will be required for 1994-95 to meet the expenditure under the scheme. The current year's provision of the scheme is Rs.6.61 lakh.

Building Project

18.157 It is necessary to provide Rs.100.00 lakh during the year 1994-95 for ongoing construction works and for taking of new construction works i.e. Office Buildings and Staff quarters at the different sub-ordinate offices headquarters. But due to shortage in allocation of funds Rs.31.00 lakh has been suggested to be provided for the year 1994-95 for continuing building works. The current year's grant under building works is Rs.73.86 lakh.

Infrastructure Development in Mining Areas

18.158 Infrastructure such as roads, railway siding are essential inputs for development of mineral resources of the State. The proposal during 1994-95 includes development of access roads in the Chromite, Iron ore, Manganese ore, Gemstone mining areas in the State. The current year's provision under the scheme is Rs.40.00 lakh. A sum of Rs.106.00 lakh has been proposed under the scheme during 1994-95 for construction of roads.

Steel Plant

18.159 It has been decided in principle to establish a new Steel Plant at Duburi in the district of Cuttack. To complete the preliminaries including the cost of acquisition of land required infrastructure, survey of the Steel Plant areas and preparation of feasibility/project reports, a provision of Rs.100.00 lakh has been provided at present and an amount of Rs.60.00 lakh has been diverted to the Infrastructure Development in Mining Areas.

Electronic Industries

18.160 The liberalised Industrial Policy, 1992 announced by the State Government offers attractive incentive and concessions for promotion and development of Electronics and Computer Industries in the State. An outlay of Rs 2,500.00 lakh is proposed to be provided under this Head of Development which includes modernisation and expansion of joint sector and wholly owned Electronics Industrial Units during 8th Plan.

Orissa State Electronics Development Corporation

18.161 This Corporation being incorporated as a Public Sector Company in the year 1981-82, aims at promoting large and medium scale industries in the field of electronics by assisting in resourcing technology, providing repair, maintenance, testing and calibration and training facilities, Research and Development, Support and finally participating in equity in large and medium scale electronics projects. The Corporation has 9 projects in hand and proposes to take up 5 new ventures in addition to the modernisation and expansion of the existing projects during 8th Plan. The areas of operation cover Film Register, Tantalum Capacitor, Plastic Film Capacitor, LCD, Relay Connector, process control Instrument, Copper Clad Laminets, Hardware Park, Computer Peripherals etc. . An outlay of Rs.300.00 lakh is proposed for equity support to OSFDC during 1994-95.

Konark Television Ltd.

18.162 Konark TV is a Company fully owned by the State Government is having an authorised capital of Rs.500.00 lakh. It manufactures and sells television sets inside and outside the State. During 1991-92, it had sold 44,418 TV sets with a turnover of Rs.1452.00 lakh. The company has achieved its target of manufacture and sale of TV sets as had been set for different years in the past. The State Government have propose to invest Rs.40.00 lakh in the company as its share capital during 1994-95.

Financial Incentives for Development of Electronics Industries

18.163 In the Industrial Policy 1991-1992 of State Government, certain financial incentives and concessions have been announced for encouraging potential entrepreneurs to come forward for investment in Electronics Industries. Entrepreneurs desirous to set up new Electronics Industries (excluding consumer electronics) and new Computer Industries (both hardware and software) are entitled to get additional incentives and concessions on items viz. venture capital, and Travel assistance for software industries. This is in addition to the incentives admissible to other new industrial Units. OSEDC and OCAC will implement the scheme during 1994-95. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh is proposed for 1994-95.

Financial Assistance for Development of Electronics Industries

18.164 According to the Industrial Policy 1991-92 of the State Government, essential infrastructure may have to be provided to facilitate establishment of Electronics Industries in the State. Right from the year 1993-94, steps have been taken to lay cables, construct compound walls and swerage line etc. in the area earmarked for Electronics Industries at Bhubaneswar. If the works to provide these facilities are not started immediately, entrepreneurs will not come forward to invest in Electronics Industries in the State. Therefore, an outlay of Rs.55.00 lakh has been suggested for construction of essential infrastructure to promote Electronics Industries during 1994-95.

* * *

CHAPTER - 19

TRANSPORT

Minor Port

19.1 The objectives of plan provision for 1994-95 are to achieve the desired target fixed by the Planning Commission as follows :

- (a) To complete the works taken up in 1992-93 and clear the liabilities thereof.
- (b) Assets created so far which are giving revenue directly or indirectly for the development of the port are to be given due priority for their regular maintenance and operation etc. which includes little addition, alteration and modifications.

19.2 The plan provision for 1994-95 is a part and parcel of the project and intends to achieve the optimum utilisation capacity of the Fair Weather port by 1997-98.

19.3 The Annual Plan outlay of minor ports for the year 1994- 95 is kept at Rs.700.00 lakh i.e. at the current year level for expenditure as per the following break up :-

Gopalpur Port

| | (Rupees in lakh) |
|--|-------------------|
| Maintenance including estt. charges | 278.00 |
| All Weather Port : | |
| (a) Spill over liability of Approach Trestle & Groining | 70.00 |
| (b) Spill over liability of 2 Nos. of 200 MT Dumb barges and 1 No. of water barge inclusive of operation & maintenance | 100.00 |
| (c) Marshalling yard | 40.00 |
| (d) Utility buildings | 30.00 |
| (e) Provision for maintenance of special T&P i.e. Harbour crafts shore cranes & equipments | 80.00 |
| (f) Deep water berth | 81.00 |
| Other minor Ports : | |
| (a) Dhamara fishing harbour | 7.00 |
| (b) Chudamani fishing harbour | 5.00 |
| (c) Krushnaprasadgarh/Satapara clearance of liabilities | 9.00 |
| Total : | 700.00 |

Inland Water Transport

19.4 The proposed plan outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh for the year 1994-95 under I.W.T. sector will be spent as per the following break up :

| | |
|--|--------------|
| a) Staff component (continuing) | 18.01 |
| b) Minor works | 6.16 |
| c) Other expenditure including T&P operation expenses, maintenance and scholarship and stipend | 25.83 |
| TOTAL: | 50.00 |

Paradeep Area Development

19.5 It is proposed to provide Rs.8.00 lakh for Paradeep Area Development during 1994-95 for continuance of staff.

Civil Aviation and Road Transport

19.6 Transport Department has two sectors to operate under the Plan Schemes viz- the Civil Aviation and Road Transport. In both the sectors there is hardly any scope to quantify funds for Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan.

19.7 For the year 1994-95 the Plan Ceiling for Civil Aviation and Road Transport are fixed at Rs.75.00 lakh and Rs.1525.00 lakh respectively. The Plan proposals are as per the following break up.

Civil Aviation

(Rupees in lakh)

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| i) Development of Airstrips | 10.00 |
| ii) Machinery & equipment | 60.00 |
| iii) Scholarship to flying trainees | 5.00 |
| Total : | 75.00 |

Road Transport

19.8 For the year 1994-95 the Plan Outlay under Road Transport sector is fixed at Rs.1575.00 lakh out of which Rs.932.00 lakh will be arranged from internal resources of O.S.R.T.C. and the balance of Rs.343.00 lakh will be spent for Government Schemes as follows :

(Rupees in lakh)

| | |
|---|----------------|
| 1) Railways development | 74.00 |
| 2) Schemes for Transport Commissioner | 118.00 |
| 3) O.S.R.T.C. Share capital contribution and Grant in aid for bus stand | 401.00 |
| Total Budgetary Support | 593.00 |
| 4) Internal Resources of O.S.R.T.C. | 932.00 |
| Grand Total of Road Transport : | 1525.00 |

19.9 The Schemewise details are furnished below :

Railways

i) Rail Coordination Directorate : Rs.14.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1994-95 to meet the expenditure for continuance of staff in the Rail Coordination Directorate and purchase of one car by way of replacement.

ii) Land Acquisition establishment for J.B.Rail Link :Land Acquisition Establishment for J.B.Rail link resumed functioning from the current year. O.C.F. advance of Rs.54.23 lakh has been taken for payment of compensation and meeting the establishment expenditure. Keeping this in view, it is proposed to provide Rs.10.00 lakh for the Land Acquisition Establishment of J.B.Rail link and Rs.50.00 lakh for payment of compensation during the year 1994-95.

Schemes under Transport Commissioner

19.10 Provision of Rs.118.00 lakh has been made for the Schemes of the Transport Commissioner in the current year. It is proposed to keep the provision for 1994-95 at the same level. Break up of the schemes is as follows :

Staff Schemes (Continuing)

19.11 It is proposed to provide Rs.90.01 lakh for continuance of the existing staff under the following plan schemes :

| | (Rs. in lakh) |
|---|----------------|
| i) Enforcement Establishment | 22.47 |
| ii) Continuance of Asst.Secretary Section Officer and Traffic Potential Survey Unit | 19.54 |
| iii) Continuance of Auditors, programmer, Data entry Operator | 3.45 |
| iv) Continuance of 3 Divn.Dy.Commi- ssioner and supporting staff in Zonal Offices | 10.46 |
| v) Continuance of post of R.T.O., Chandikhol, II posts of A.R.T.O., 22 posts of Jr.M.V.I., 4 posts of Jr.Clerks, 5 posts of Peons and 3 posts of Addl.R.T.Os. | 34.09 |
| Total : | 90.01 |

New Staff Schemes

19.12 Creation of one post of Record Keeper, One Record Supplier and one Peon in S.T.A is required.

Machinery, equipment vehicles etc.

19.13 It is proposed to provide Rs.19.32 lakh for maintenance of machinery, equipment and vehicles for the year 1994-95 as per the following details :-

| | |
|---|-------|
| i) Provision for 5 nos. of vehicles by way of replacement. | 11.25 |
| ii) Provision for 5 sets of Gas analyser | 4.00 |
| iii) Provision for one Bradma machine | 1.02 |
| iv) Provision for maintenance of Bradma machine | 0.55 |
| v) Provision for maintenance of computer in S.T.A. | 1.00 |
| vi) Provision for installation of weighbridge at Girisola. | 0.50 |
| vii) For introduction of heavy vehicle driving training in D.T.S., Bhubaneswar. | 1.00 |
| Total : | 19.32 |

Building Programme

19.14 It is proposed to provide Rs.7.92 lakh for the building programme of the T.C. during the year 1994-95 which are as follows :-

| | |
|---|--------|
| i) For construction of compound wall, drainage of R.T.O.Office, Sundergarh. | 1.68 |
| ii) For construction of compound wall of R.T.O.Office, Puri. | 2.03 |
| iii) For construction of compound wall drainage and approach road of R.T.O.Office, Chandikhole. | 4.21 |
| Total : | 7.92 |
| Grand Total : | 118.00 |

Provision for O.S.R.T.C.

19.15 It is proposed to provide Rs.395.00 lakh towards share capital contribution and Rs.6.00 lakh towards grants in-aid for construction of bus stands/Passenger rest sheds in the year 1994-95.

Road Development Programme

19.16 In the 8th five year plan (1992-97) and its component Annual plans, the priorities and objectives laid down are mainly of the following orders.

- (i) Completion of spill over works of earlier plans and continuing as well as committed projects of current plan.
- (ii) Connectivity with Administrative head quarters like sub-Divisions and blocks and with illages.
- (iii) Replacement of existing damaged bridges as well as new construction of missing bridges of priority nature on existing roads to ensure better traffic worthiness and longer connectivity.
- (iv) Removal of deficiencies in the existing road net work including strengthening, widening and improvement of the road crust.

Annual Plan 1993-94

19.17 With the above objectives of 8th plan, projects and programmes for 1993-94 is now in operation after successful completion of the 1st year of 8th plan. During the current year i.e. 1993-94 the available plan outlay is Rs.104.65 crore (including A.D.B and W.B.assistance) against the tentative 8th plan outlay of Rs.250.00 crore. Out of the total plan outlay of Rs.104.65 crore, Rs.30.63 crore and Rs.73.37 crore have been earmarked for bridges and road projects respectively (with includes Rs.60.01 crore towards A.D.B. road projects and Rs.4.50 crore for 6 bridges under World Bank Assistance). The balance amount of Rs.0.65 crores is towards other miscellaneous items of work.

19.18 The targets that have been programmed to be achieved during the current financial year 1993-94 are completion of 35 nos. Bridges and road improved with metalling and black topping for 340 K.M. including widening and strengthening of 72 K M.

Annual plan proposal for 1994-95

19.19 As per policy decision of Government, the outlay for the Annual Plan 1994-95 ought to be atleast 10-15% higher than the current years level. As regards committed road project under A.D.B. assistance, out of the estimated requirement of Rs.189.35 crore, Rs.27.02 crore is already spent by 3/93 and the provision of funds during the current year is Rs.60.01 crore. Thus the balance requirement of the project is Rs.102.38 crore beyond 1993-94. Since the target date of completion is 27.10.1996 (96-97) the requirement for 1994-95 may be Rs.60.00 crore.

19.20 Apart from this, for construction of 6 bridges in Ganjam District with World Bank Assistance at an estimated cost of Rs.32.50 crore, a sum of Rs.4.50 crore has been provided during 1993-94. Out of the balance requirement of Rs.28.00 crore, Rs.15.00 crore is required to be provided during 1994-95. Since the stipulated date of completion is 2 years (1994-96).

19.21 The Annual Plan outlay for 1994-95 at a reasonable level is required to be as below:

| | | |
|--------------------------------|----|------------------------|
| 1993-94 plan level | .. | Rs. 40.15 crore |
| 15% increase during 1994-95 | .. | Rs. 6.00 crore |
| Total | .. | Rs. 46.15 crore |

Requirement for Externally Aided Projects :

| | | |
|--|----|------------------------|
| (a) A.D.B. Projects | .. | Rs. 60.00 crore |
| (b) World Bank Project | .. | Rs. 15.00 crore |
| Total Plan outlay required during 1994-95 | .. | Rs.121.15 crore |

19.22 As against the above requirement, the Annual Plan outlay for 1994-95 has been fixed at Rs.125.45 crore. Accordingly, the Annual Plan for 1994-95 has been formulated within the plan ceiling, as overleaf :

(Rs. in crore)

| (i) Road Development programme under State Sector | Roads & Bridges | Bridges | Roads | Total |
|---|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | | 44.08 | 10.39 | 54.47 |
| Misc. items | .. | - | - | 0.98 |
| | | 44.08 | 10.39 | 55.45 |
| (ii) A.D.B. Project (Sambalpur-Rourkela road) : | | - | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| (iii) World Bank Project (for 6 bridges in Ganjam District) : | | 15.00 | - | 15.00 |
| (iv) Provision for E.A.P. under pipe line : | | - | - | 5.00 |
| Total : | | 59.08 | 60.39 | 125.45 |

19.23 With the plan outlay as mentioned above the physical targets envisaged during 1994-95 are as below :

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------|
| (i) Completion of bridges | : | 32 nos. |
| (ii) Widening and Strengthening | : | 40.00 K.M. |
| (iii) Metalling | : | 175.00 K.M. |
| (iv) Black topping | : | 325.00 K.M. |

19.24 As regards generation of employment potential, it is targetted to generate about 32.72 " 000 person year " during 1994-95 for the benefits of the poor wage earners of the State.

Tribal sub-plan

29.25 It is contemplated under Tribal sub-plan to improve the socio-economic condition of the tribal population in the State during the year 1994-95. Out of the plan outlay of Rs.125.45 crore, there will be flow of Rs.39.45 crore to the Tribal Sub-plan which constitutes 31.45% of the total State plan outlay against the norm of around 23%. With this outlay, the physical targets envisaged in the Sub- plan are as below :

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----|------------|
| Completion of bridges | ... | 19 nos. |
| Metalling | ... | 65.00 Km. |
| Black topping | ... | 122.00 Km. |
| Widening & strengthening | ... | 20.00 Km. |

Special component plan

19.26 During the year 1994-95 the flow to the plan may be of the orders of Rs.17.10 crore which is more than 13.6% the available plan outlay. Physical targets envisaged under this programme are as below :

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|--------|
| 1. Completion of bridges | ... | 5 nos. |
| 2. Widening and strengthening | ... | 7 Km. |
| 3. Metalling | ... | 30 Km. |
| 1. Black topping | ... | 55 Km. |

Rural Roads (MNP)

19.27 The main thrust of 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97) is on employment generation, poverty amelioration of rural poor with special emphasis on economic development of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe and around development of rural economy. With a view to achieving the above objectives it is extremely necessary that all infrastructural constraints should be meticulously removed so that the work of around development is achieved within the targetted time as well as within stipulated expenditure. The most important infrastructural constraint is lack of communication facilities to the interior parts of the State. The State of Orissa with a total area of 1,55,707 sq.Kms. has 59 Civil Sub Divisions, 314 Blocks and 47,305 villages. The State is intersected by no. of rivers and nallas, which makes the lying of roads with consequential construction of bridges and C.D.works very expensive.

Seventh Plan

19.28 Total allotment and expenditure under 7th Plan period was Rs.5814.16 lakh. During this period 150 bridges were completed. In addition 537 Kms. of road was metalled and 394 Kms. of road was black topped. Completion of these bridges and construction of roads resulted in providing all weather connectivity to 5761 nos. of villages.

Village Roads at present under Rural Development Department

19.29 This organisation has a total length of 29529 Kms. of Rural Roads of the following categories :

| | | |
|--|---|------------|
| i) Classified Village Roads | - | 5080 Kms. |
| ii) Village Roads | - | 10803 Kms. |
| iii) Ex-G.P./P.S. roads | - | 9739 Kms. |
| iv) Ex-G.P./P.S. roads improved by erstwhile R.L.E.G.P. Scheme | - | 3907 Kms. |
| Total | - | 29529 Kms. |

19.30 This entire stretch of 29529 Kms. of village roads is classified as follows depending upon its stage of improvement

| | | |
|------------------|---|------------|
| (a) Black topped | - | 4588 Kms. |
| (b) Metalled | - | 8935 Kms. |
| (c) Gravel | - | 2170 Kms. |
| (d) Earthen | - | 13836 Kms. |
| Total | - | 29529 Kms. |

Eighth Plan

19.31 The draft 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97) has been drawn up with an outlay of 165.00 crore. It comprises of Rs.4542.00 crore for spill over projects and 10285.00 crore for new works for Bridges and Roads. The balance 16.73 crore is meant for expenditure towards establishment and infrastructure. Out of this total amount of Rs.165.00 crores, Rs.49.50 crore (30%) is meant for Tribal area. The details of outlay relating to 8th Five Year Plan is as overleaf .

(A) Rural Roads (MNP) :

| | | |
|---|-----|------------------|
| 1. a) Spill-over liability | ... | Rs. 25.00 lakh |
| b) Completion of spill over bridges and roads | ... | Rs. 4517.00 lakh |
| 2. New bridges during 8th plan | ... | Rs. 250.00 lakh |
| 3. New roads during 8th plan | ... | Rs.10035.00 lakh |
| B) Towards infrastructure and establishment | ... | Rs. 1673.00 lakh |
| Total | | Rs.16500.00 lakh |

19.32 It is programmed to increase the length of metalled road 7000 kms. and black topped road 2500 kms. by the end of 8th Five Year Plan. In addition to completing the 214 nos. of ongoing bridges it is also proposed to take up 250 New Bridges during the 8th Five Year Plan period. Regarding completion of Bridge work it has been targetted to complete all the 214 nos. of spill over bridges as well as 36 nos. of bridges out of new bridges to be taken up during 8th plan period. Thus the total nos. of bridges to be completed during 8th Plan period comes to (214 + 36) 250 number. The details of spill over bridges has been indicated below :

| | | |
|-------------|----|----------|
| 1. 6th Plan | .. | 4 |
| 2. 7th Plan | .. | 77 |
| 3. 1990-91 | .. | 82 |
| 4. 1991-92 | .. | 51 |
| Total | | 214 nos. |

Annual Plan (1992-93)

19.33 The draft annual plan for 1992-93 was finally fixed to Rs.2780 lakh out of which the flow of funds to tribal areas of the state was Rs.790.60 lakh (28.44%). Out of above allotment 115 nos. of new bridges were taken up and 29 nos. spill over bridges of previous plan were completed. 90 Kms. of roads have been black topped and 450 Kms. of has been metalled and 203 Kms. of has been Earthen and gravelled. 463 nos. of villages have been provided with communication facilities. In addition to above some Departmental building works were taken up.

Annual Plan (1993-94)

19.34 The draft Annual Plan for 1993-94 has been finalised with an outlay of Rs.4207 lakh out of which the flow of funds to tribal areas of the State is Rs.1262 lakh (30%). The above outlay comprises of Rs.500.00 lakh for bridge works and Rs.3237 lakh for improvement of Roads and the rest Rs.470 lakh is meant for expenditure towards establishment and infrastructure. It is targetted to complete 50 nos. of bridges and to improve 200 Kms. of roads to B.T. standard and 800 Kms. of Roads to W.B.M. (metalled) standard alongwith 300 Kms. of Earthen and gravelled during the annual plan period of 1993-94 and also construction of some buildings belonging to Rural Works Organisation. 1565 nos. of villages have been targetted to provide with communication facilities.

Annual Plan (1994-95)

19.35 The draft Annual Plan for 1994-95 has been proposed with an outlay of Rs.4700.00 lakh out of which the flow of Rs.1410.00 lakh (30%) to tribal areas of the State.

19.36 The total outlay comprises of Rs.2000.00 lakh for construction of 431 nos. of ongoing bridges. An amount of Rs.2325.00 lakh has been proposed for improvement of 3000 Km. of Rural Road. The balance Rs.375.00 lakh is meant for construction of departmental buildings, machineries (such as Vibrator, Pumps etc.) and expenditure towards establishment and infrastructures.

19.37 The detail of plan outlay for 1994-95 can be summarised as below :

| (Rs. in lakh) | |
|--|----------------|
| A) MNP | |
| i) Bridges | 2000.00 |
| ii) Road Work | |
| a) @ Rs.10.00 lakh per constituency for 145 nos. of Constituency | 2150.00 |
| b) Up-gradation of Rural Road | 175.00 |
| B) Departmental Buildings | 50.00 |
| C) Machinery and Equipments (Road Roller, Concrete mixture, Vibrators, pumps and Tractors) | 15.00 |
| D) Establishment | 300.00 |
| E) Decretal Dues | 10.00 |
| Grand Total : | 4700.00 |

19.38 It has been programmed to complete 30 nos. of bridges Projects and Improve 500 km. of Road to Black topped standard, 2000 kms. of Road to W.B.M. (Metalled) standard and 500 kms. to Earthen and Gravelled during the Annual plan of 1994-95 of R.W.Organisation. It has also programmed for construction of some Departmental buildings belonging to R.W.Organisation and also programmed to acquire Concrete Mixture, Vibrator and Pumps etc. out of above outlay during the year 1994-95.

19.39 It has also been targetted to provide an all weather communication facilities to the rural mass with villages having following population groups.

| Population Group | Targetted connectivity |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1500 & above | 5 |
| 1000 to 1499 | 100 |
| Less than 1000 | 300 |
| 405 villages | |

Connectivity objective

19.40 Planned development of rural roads was taken up from 5th Plan onwards. By the end of 6th Plan all weather connectivity to 10,306 villages of Orissa was established by the Works Department. During the 7th Plan period another 5761 villages of all categories were provided with all weather connectivity. Like wise during the year 1990-91, 91-92 and 1993-94 another 200 villages, 497 villages and 463 villages respectively have been provided all weather communication both the jointly by Works and R.D.Department of the State. The target for connectivity during 1993 94 is 1565 villages

19.41 It has been proposed to provide all weather connectivity to at least 10527 villages by the end of 8th Five Year Plan. Even with such an ambitious programme there will be a balance of 28513 villages left to be provided with all weather connectivity by the end of 8th Five Year Plan. The following block headquarters will be connected with their respective Sub-Divisional and District headquarters after the end of 8th Plan period.

1. Jamada block with sub-divisional headquarters at Rairangpur in Mayurbhanj District.
2. Gudari block and Chandrapur block with their sub-divisional headquarters at Gunupur in undivided Koraput District.
3. Kosagumuda and Jharigaon block with their sub-divisional headquarters at Nawrangpur in undivided Koraput Dist.

Districtwise Break up

19.42 Out of 27 districts in the State at present, Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Rayagada, Nowrangpur, Malkangiri and Sundargarh are fully tribal and Keonjhar, Phulbani, Gajapati, Sambalpur, Kalahandi and Balasore have large concentration of tribal populations. The District-wise investment position has been fixed separately in Annexure V(A) as required.

Employment Generation

19.43 Road construction is a potential field for employment of unskilled labour force, a fact widely recognised by the Planners inside the country and abroad. In this country construction technology is still in infancy and mostly labour oriented. If on an average a rate of Rs.30/-per day and 273 working days are considered per year then during the 8th Plan 275 lakh mandays are proposed for generation out of which 47 lakh mandays are envisaged for generation during 1994-95.

Requirement of machinery and other infrastructure

19.44 On an average the machinery component in Road and Bridge construction works out to about 20% of the investment. However the present requirement have been kept minimum for procuring machinery line, road roller, vibrator, concrete mixer, pumps and Tractor etc.

Buildings

19.45 There are a large no. of Sectional Officers where there are to office buildings including some Sub-Divisions and Divisions office and staff quarter since these are in remote areas the staff will stay only where suitable accommodation is made available to them and therefore a small sum of Rs.1.00 crore has been earmarked towards infrastructures during 1994- 95 Annual Plan.

Municipal Roads

19.46 The aim and object of this scheme is to develop communication facilities of the Urban Local Bodies. 50% of the total estimated cost of work is given as grant-in-aid and balance 50% is met out of Urban Local Fund.

19.47 For 8th Five Year Plan period (1992-97), Rs.500.00 lakh have been provided under this scheme for development of 250 Kms. of surface road and 333.33 Kms. of unsurface road, out of which Rs.150.00 lakh and Rs.75.00 lakh are earmarked for Tribal sub-plan Areas and special component plan Areas respectively,

19.48 For the year 1992-93 and 1993-94, Rs.100.00 lakh each has been provided in the Budget for development of 50 Kms. of surface road and 66.66 Km of unsurface road.

19.49 For the year 1994-95, it has been proposed to provide Rs.100.00 lakh under this scheme for development of 50 Km. of surface road and 66.66 Km. of unsurfaced road, out of which Rs.30.00 lakh is earmarked for T.S.P. and Rs.15.00 lakh for S.C.P.

* * *

CHAPTER-20

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Science & Technology

20.1 In order to bring the State of Orissa to a level at par with other States, the State must leap-frog to several steps and over-come its past deficiencies and backlog and the imbalance accrued thereby. This can be achieved by putting more thrust on Science and Technology (S & T) Sector during the 8th Plan and onwards. Within the S & T Sector, priority attention and adequate funding has to be provided for key areas like Information Technology, Bio Technology, Remote Sensing, HRD for S & T Sector, Data Bank for Technology, Communication Infrastructure and Popularisation of Science & Technology etc. In order to achieve these objectives, various schemes need be continued during 1994-95. An outlay of Rs.364.00 lakh has been proposed to be provided during 1994-95.

Funding Research by State Council on Science & Technology

20.2 Scientific & Technological support are being provided to the Scientific community to undertake research and Development activities in their respective institutions. 26 research projects have been completed out of 49 projects for which funds have been provided so far. The remaining 23 research projects are under progress. 11 new projects have been considered for funding. In order to implement these research programmes, a sum of Rs.3.00 lakh has been proposed for expenditure during 1994-95 under the State Plan.

Institute of Life Sciences

20.3 The Institute of Life Sciences was established in the year 1987. The objectives of the Institute are to carry out fundamental (basic) and applied research in Molecular Biology/ Genetic Engineering and Environmental Biology. The Institute has started research studies on cancer and ageing, medical genetics, plant and animal tissue culture and animal fauna in Chilika lake. In order to carry out the research activities, sophisticated equipments are required to be purchased for the Institute. Therefore, an outlay of Rs.68.00 lakh is proposed for expenditure under the scheme during 1994-95.

Orissa Bigyan Academy

20.4 In order to provide a common forum for Science & Technical personnel for formulating and implementing programmes with science and technology input an Academy called Orissa Bigyan Academy has been set up. The Academy provides and popularises science and technology in the State through (a) Audio-Visual Mobile Exhibition (b) Institution of Samanta Chandra Sekhar Award (c) Publication of popular science literature (d) organisation of science popularisation programmes. It is proposed to provide funds to the tune of Rs 4.00 lakh under State Plan during the year 1994-95, for carrying out such activities.

Pathani Samanta Planetarium

20.5 The main objectives and functions of the Planetarium are to bring to the Public the awe and wonders of the Universe through planetarium shows. It aims at creating awareness on Astronomy, Astrophysics and space science among the common man and particularly the young students. So far 3,48,198 visitors have witnessed the programmes of this planetarium. Besides planetarium shows, the Pathani Samanta Planetarium has been conducting night sky watch programmes. An outlay of Rs.16.00 lakh has been suggested to continue this Scheme during the year 1994-95.

Orissa Computer Application Centre (OCAC)

20.6 The Activities of the Orissa Computer Application Centre needs no introduction. During a short span of its existence, it has groomed to a Centre of excellence at the national level. It has also attracted appreciation in the field of Computerisation from several teams; both national as well as international levels. The thrust areas identified for implementation of various activities during 8th Plan (1992-97) are as follow :

- (a) Computer related communications.
- (b) Computer graphics, Computer Aided Design and Geographical Information Systems.
- (c) Man Power Development for Software Exports.
- (d) Information Technology Application in Oriya language
- (e) Multi-media Technology.
- (f) Centre for Advanced Studies in Software Engineering and Computer and Communications Technology.
- (g) Industrial Automation, Process Control and Robotics.

20.7 The achievements of OCAC so far include the following :

- (a) Substantial Progress has been made to introduce the computer in various Government Departments, Corporations and Agencies.
- (b) Training Courses have been organised for the Public, Government Servants, Employees of Government Undertakings and for Internal Human Resource Development needs.
- (c) It has developed Software for a good number of Govt Departments and Government Organisations in diverse fields such as letter monitoring system. Compilation of rainfall data, Project minitoring system and Compiling of Agricultural Census data.
- (d) It has piloted a Software Technology Park at Bhubaneswar under the auspices of Department of Electronics, Government of India.
- (e) It has also taken up a Pilot Project for Computerisation of Land Records under a Central Government Scheme. This is a unique project in which the entire Computerisation work has been done in Oriya Language.
- (f) These apart, several innovative software techniques have been used in this project, OCAC has taken up upgradation of Software for implementing the Computerised Rural Information System Project (CRISP) and the software is in operation It has coordinated implementation of the system in DRDA(s). Simultaneously, it plays a pivotal role for expansion of Computer Education in Institutions and Universities.
- (g) On the hardware and infrastructure front, OCAC has taken all possible steps for installing a State-of-Art Intel-486 based UNIX System.
- (h) All out efforts are being mounted to popularise Information Technology Training, Software Development and Human Resource Development. Efforts are also on to develop new utilities and facilities for use of Oriya Language in Information Technology.

20.8 Apart from these achievements, OCAC proposes to start Computer Aided Design (CAD) for engineering applicatinn, Communications for Information Technology (IT) including networking of Computer and introduction of Formal Development Methodologies. OCAC is conducting a training programme for the "C" level course under the DOEACC Accredition Scheme of the Department of Electronics, Government of India.

20.9 The present level of infrastructure and man power available is too inadequate to take up these activities during 8th Plan (1992-97). Thus, it is felt inevitable that sophisticated equipments should be procured in phased manner and manpower provided so that by the end of 8th Plan OCAC will be well equipped from all angles in translating its desired activities into reality

20.10 A Japanese Language Training Programme has been initiated in collaboration with Association of Overseas Technical Scholarship (A.O.T.S.) and Department of Electronics, Government of India and is functioning at OUCAC since May, 1993. It is envisaged to train software professionals including students of MCA and B.Tech. computer science so that the professionals of Orissa could get a better opportunity in the software industry in Japan. Presently, MCA students of Utkal University, Vani Vihar are being trained. 2 modules of the course has been completed for the first batch. The Training for the next batch consisting of MCA students of Utkal University and College of Engineering Technology, OUAT and B.Tech. students from Orissa Engineering College is expected to commence from March, 1994. Taking all these aspects into account, it is proposed to provide funds to the tune of Rs.80.00 lakh under State Plan during the year 1994-95.

Popularisation of Science & Technology

20.11 The basic objectives of the programme are to develop scientific attitude among the people and to start a popular science movement among the younger generation particularly school and college going students and for the rural people by organising Seminars, Discussions, Debates, Exhibitions and Symposium. This scheme will be implemented through Orissa Bigyan Academy. A sum of Rs.18.00 lakh is proposed for expenditure during 1994-95 under the scheme Samanta Chandra Sekhar Award has been instituted during the year 1993-94 for best popular science writing in Oriya. In addition publication cost including payment of honorarium to writers, editor for the popular science magazine "BIGYAN DIGANTA" will be met from this source.

Documentation Centre-cum-Library (DCL)

20.12 The Department has a Documentation Centre-Cum-Library. This Centre has been able to establish a close link with the Research Activities in the State and has provided up-to-date information to Research Scientists in various fields of specialisation. The Centre is well equipped with books and audio visual equipments. There is a proposal to establish local area network as a part of the centre to develop scientific data base for Research and Development Institutions. Educational Research Network (ERNET) will also be developed. An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakh has been proposed for expenditure during 1994-95.

Appropriate Rural Technology (ART)

20.13 Introduction of Appropriate Rural Technology not only reduces drudgery but also increases productivity thereby uplifting the economic standard of the beneficiaries mostly at the rural level. An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed to implement this scheme during 1994-95. This amount will be utilised for payment of subsidy on energy saving devices like leaf cup & plate making machines, leaf stitching machines, rope making machines etc. This programme is being implemented through OREDA. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed to continue the programme during 1994-95.

Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP)

20.14 A sum of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed for 1994-95. With this amount one or two training programme will be conducted.

Assistance for Field Visit, Training & Conference

20.15 Under this scheme scientists of the State are provided with financial assistance to participate in national/international conferences, training programmes and field visits etc. So far 55 scientists have been provided with financial support. During the year 1994-95 an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakh is proposed to continue the programme.

Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre (ORSAC)

20.16 The Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre acts as an apex organisation for promoting use of the newly emerging remote sensing technology in the State. As nodal organisation in remote sensing ORSAC has provided commendable service by way of undertaking 20 projects for Central Government as well as Other State Governments. Project studies mainly relate to: (a) Urban Mapping, (b) Study on Waste Land Development, (c) Ground Water Potential Studies, (d) Flood Zone Mapping, (e) Coast Zone Management Studies, (f) Coastal Wet Land Study, (f) Fragile Eco-system Studies.

20.17 The Centre proposes to study the vegetation and wetland resources of the coastal zone using the Geographic Information System facilities during 1994-95. In addition to this the centre would finish the un-finished projects, which are awaiting completion.

20.18 The NRDMS Project aims towards developing methodologies for generating Computer Compatible Spatial database of natural resources and collateral data on Socio and Agro-economic parameters. The NRDM Centre at Koraput aims at identification of natural resources available in Koraput District and collects Socio-economic data to create a computerised data base and for preparation of ground map. An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakh is proposed for expenditure for ORSAC and Rs.4.00 lakh for NRDMS project at Koraput respectively during the year 1994-95.

Computer based Information System in Government Departments and at District Headquarters

20.19 This scheme is in operation in close collaboration with National Informatics Centre and Orissa Computer Application Centre. Under this scheme, inservice training is imparted on Data entry Operation in computer so that qualified personnel are available in the Departments of Government and at District level for computer work. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh for expenditure at State level and Rs.10.00 lakh at district level respectively has been proposed under this scheme for the year 1994-95.

Secretarial Assistance to Science & Technology Department

20.20 This is a continuing scheme for which an outlay of Rs.14.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1994-95.

Construction of Science Complex

20.21 It is proposed to construct buildings for the Science Complex for the State Council on Science & Technology at Bhubaneswar. An outlay of Rs.55.00 lakh is proposed under this scheme during 1994-95. This amount will be utilised towards construction of building of OCAC for which land is already available. Plans and estimates for the Science complex has been approved.

Environment

20.22 During 1st year of 8th plan period Environmental Impact Assessment studies in respect of mining areas of the State such as iron and chromite areas were undertaken by ORSAC. During 2nd year the Environmental Impact Assessment studies of Dolomite mines have been made. It is proposed to make Environment Impact Assessment studies of Hirakud Reservoir during 1994-95 through ORSAC. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for 1994-95 for this purpose.

Protection to Endangered Eco-system and Conservation of Plant Resources Units

20.23 This is an ongoing scheme & is intended for providing protection to environment and conservation and management of endangered ecosystem and terrestrial aquatic forest etc. This includes identification of Eco-systems, preparation of action Plan for integrated-development, database, execution and monitoring of projects. It is intended to undertake the following programmes, during 1994-95 for which Rs.41.50 lakh has been proposed.

(a) Chilika Development Authority

Scientific Model Studies on Chilika Lake
Env. Monitoring of Chilika Lake
Database on Chilika Lake
Documentation & Publicity
Awareness building
Environment Planning, Weed Management.

(b) Conservation and Eco-Management of Anshupa Lake

Soil Conservation Measures.
Construction of sluice gate.

(c) Eco-Development of Special Locations

Sanaghagera of Keonjhar district.
Bhitarakanika of Cuttack. (Mangrove)
Nrusinghnath of Sambalpur district.
Kurli of Koraput district.

(d) Coastal Zone Management Plan For Orissa Coast (by ORSAC)

(e) Scheme for Baseline Survey, Planning, Resources management and Conservation of Biodiversity of endangered Eco-systems of Orissa.

(f) All India Coordinated Research Project on Floriculture (by RPRC)

State Pollution Control Board

20.24 The SPC Board has been constituted to exercise statutory powers under provisions of Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act. 1974, Air Act. 1981 and Environment protection Act 1986 and Water Cess Act 1977. The action plan proposition of the Board for 1994-95 is worked out to Rs.104.76 lakh out of which F & E support is in order of Rs.17.58 lakh which includes Non Plan provision of Rs.7.76 lakh. The rest amount is to be met out of Board's own resources and assistance from the Central Pollution Board. Under State Plan, establishment cost for 50 nos of posts is met including the contingent expenditure.

Awards, Fellowships & Scholarships

20.25 In order to encourage environment conservation and protection activities in the State Government of Orissa have introduced a scheme of Prakruti Mitra and Prakruti Bandhu awards from 1985-86.

Prakruti Mitra Award

20.26 The award carries as citation and a cash prize of Rs.5000/-. From each district, one non-Governmental Organisation and one village is conferred the Prakruti Mitra award annually. Till date this award has been conferred on 74 number of villages and 82 number of voluntary organisations.

Prakruti Bandhu Award

20.27 Prakruti Bandhu Award is conferred annually districtwise to an individual from each district. The award carries a citation and a cash prize of Rs.1000/-. Till date 47 individuals have been conferred the Prakruti Bandhu Award.

Achievements

20.28 These awards have gone a long way in creating the right type of awareness among the villages, N.G.Os and individuals for protection of the environment, wild-life habitat and the forest in the State.

Workshops and Seminars for Environment Awareness Promotion

20.29 In order to create mass awareness and education for protection and conservation of environment, Government is supporting voluntary organisations, educational institutions and public organisations to organise workshops, seminars, meetings, padayatras, eco-development camps, nature trekking programmes, environmental exhibitions, cultural programmes, film shows and slide shows etc.. Twenty District Environment Societies have been set up in 20 districts as registered societies under the chairmanship of Collectors with non-officials and officials as its members. Support is extended to these societies through annual sanction of grant-in-aid. These societies in turn organise some programmes directly and support non-governmental organisations as well as educational institutions to organise various programmes for environment education and awareness promotion. With the creation of further more districts in the State, steps have already been taken for creation of new District Environment Societies under the chairmanship of Collectors.

20.30 Apart from the District Environment Societies, the Department is also supporting State Level organisations and programmes organised at State level through direct sanction of grant-in-aid to various organisations/institutions. As the promotion of environment awareness is considered to be an important programme to ensure public participation in environment conservation, Government spent around Rs.22.00 lakh during the 7th Plan period as against the initial plan provision of Rs.18.00 lakh. With the creation of new districts in the State the requirement on this account for 1994-95 would be more than what was provided during 1993-94. The provision for 1994-95 has been proposed at Rs.6.00 lakh for the present because of resource constraints.

Documentation-cum-Library

20.31 Any scientific development needs a data base, an environmental information system and documentation for project formulation, planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation. There is an essential need of a documentation centre cum library for creation of suitable data base through modern methods of computerisation. The need and usefulness of a library in a growing and development area like Environment need not be emphasised. An audio visual system with the facilities for collection of audio visual data, projection of the same for National and International exhibition as well as for internal use in the State is of utmost necessity and importance. The plan projection for the 8th Five Year Plan for this purpose is Rs.40.00 lakh. The requirement for the year 1994-95 is Rs.3.00 lakh. This is necessary in order to strengthen our documentation centre with a film and video cassette library on different environment subjects as well as acquiring computer software, projection system, books and journals. A small amount of Rs.1.00 lakh only has been proposed for this.

Human Resource Development in Environment Management and support to Institution for the same

20.32 Environmental rehabilitation and management depends upon availability of organised information on the State of the Environment, its trends and their relationship to socio economic factors. Decisions can not be made in Environment Sector in isolation of the change of the State of art of Environment and its long term implication on welfare of the people. It is essential that reliable environmental information is obtained and an analysis of modern technologies are made available to planners and developmental managers in usable form. Though a lot of data are being collected at various levels an institutional mechanism is lacking to analyse such data and relate it to the policy, and programmes of Government as well as wide dissemination to user Agencies. This necessitates creation of facilities for training of a cadre of environmental managers for development. The Tiwart Committee report of 1980 was quite emphatic on development of activities for training a cadre of environmental managers in view of the severe shortage of properly trained manpower in different subject areas ranging from Environmental Impact Assessment to natural resources management.

20.33 During the last year training was imparted to officers of Orissa Mining Corporation, Directorate of Mining & Geology and representatives of various Mines in Orissa: Officers of Agriculture and Soil Conservation and Forest and Environment Department, and Officers of Urban Local Bodies and Public Sector Industries through Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre, Regional Plant Resource Centre and State Prevention and Control of Pollution Board. During the current year, it is proposed to organise training programme through Gopabandhu Academy of Administration and Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre on Environmental orientation for sustainable development, coastal zone management and management of open cast mines for safe and sound environment. During the year 1994-95 it is proposed to touch such areas as environmental management of Irrigation Projects, catchment areas, coastal aquaculture and environmental management.

Orissa Environment Programme

20.34 On 16.4.91, an agreement has been signed between Govt. of India and Govt. of Norway to execute this programme under Indo-Norwegian Development Co-operation in the field of industrial pollutions for which a sum of Rs.17.00 crore will be spent during eighth plan. This programme includes major activities like: (a) Strengthening of SPCP Board, (b) Establishment of Centre for Environmental Studies, (c) Preparation and Execution of Environmental (d) Management Plan for Angul-Talcher area including waste management, (e) Awareness raising in Dhenkanal district, (f) Management of Chromite Pollution in Keonjhar district. It has been proposed to provide a sum of Rs.250.00 lakh during 1994-95 for this purpose.

Secretariat Economic Services

20.35 Strengthening of Staff and the establishment at the Secretariat level has become essential in view of the increasing work load in the Environment Sector. This has become imperative as Government of India have given some additional responsibilities to the State Government under environmental clearance and environmental impact assessment. During the 7th Plan period, Government of India, in the Ministry of Environment & Forests have approved a technical cell for the Environment Sector under the State Government which may continue during the 8th Plan period as well. The posts of the technical cell are yet to be filled up. For setting up of a fullfledged establishment for the Environment Department an allocation of Rs.14.00 lakh has been proposed under the Secretariat Economic Services.

National / International Interaction on Environmental Issues

20.36 Global concern for environment and natural resources conservation and management is rapidly contributing to organisation of many National and International Workshops, Seminars and Training Programmes in different parts of the World. It is felt necessary to send Environmental Scientists, Managers and Focal groups for generating greater involvement and interest in them in order to get the benefit of their experience and expertise for our projects and programmes, with increased assurance for International funding and support to many of our projects like wetland development (CIDA) and Pollution Control (NORAD), it has become necessary to exchange officers/ Scientists with other donor countries having facilities and expertise. NORAD Project for Pollution Control in Talcher - Angul area under the Orissa Environmental Project has already availed this facility under bilateral agreement between Government of India and Government of Norway. A sum of Rs.0.50 lakh has been proposed for 1994-95 to carry out this activity during the year.

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CHAPTER-21

STATE PLANNING MACHINERY AND DISTRICT PLANNING

Scheme of strengthening State Planning Machinery & Decentralised Planning Process

21.1 In accordance with the national objectives, decentralisation of Planning process in the State has gone down to district level. For effective formulation of plan proposals at various levels, suitable planning bodies have been constituted. State Planning Board at the State level and District Planning and Development Boards at district levels have been constituted to function as apex planning bodies at those levels. They identify the development needs of the people as also the availability of resources and advise Government on the plan scheme to be taken at the State and the District levels respectively. The Planning and Coordination Department keeps a close liaison with all Departments and integrates the sectoral plans into a realistic and meaningful plan for the entire State. To service these apex planning bodies, suitable Planning Machineries have been constituted. At the State level there is a State Planning Machinery with 6 functional Cells to meet the specialised planning needs of the State. The departmental working groups and sub-committees take up exercises for formulation of sectoral plans. There is a District Planning Committee in each district with nineteen working groups to take up similar exercise for the districts. A District Planning and Development Office has been set up in each district to extend secretarial assistance for smooth discharge of planning functions at district levels.

Division of Schemes and outlay

21.2 In order to clearly demarcate the responsibilities for the planners at the district and the State levels, various district and State sector schemes have been identified so that planning and execution could be done at the district levels within a decentralised frame work. A document bifurcating the plan schemes as District and State Sector Schemes, has been prepared and supplied to all concerned which serves as a guideline in formulation of plans. This document is being revised from time to time so as to include new schemes and exclude the obsolete ones. Such a document for the Eighth plan schemes has been brought out in printed form for the first time in adequate number for distribution. So far, it has not been possible for the State to reflect the districtwise plan outlay in the budget document of the State. Even then the aggregate outlay for district sector schemes is being reflected in the budget document since 1989-90. However, it was possible to show the districtwise break up of district plan funds from the beginning of 8th Plan (1992-97) and this exercise is continuing annually starting with the annual plan (1992-93). Even though State Government is keen in developing a mechanism for reflecting the districtwise break up in the budget document itself, it will take some more time. On a post-facto analysis of the expenditure of the 7th Five Year Plan, it is seen that about 48.23% of the total plan fund was spent on district sector schemes. Similarly, during the year 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93, the expenditure on district sector schemes is estimated to have been of the order of 43.75%, 36.31% and 33.05% respectively. As a first step towards reflecting districtwise break-up in the budget, district sector plan funds as provided in the State's plan budget 1993-94 has been disaggregated for each of the districts in the State at the post budget stage. As it reveals, 21.25% of the total plan funds would be spent for district sector schemes during 1993-94. There is need to make decentralised planning more effective in 1994-95. During this year, it is proposed to spend Rs.445.72 crore on district sector schemes out of the proposed plan outlay of Rs.1950.00 crore which accounts for 22.86%. The effort towards district level planning will be more concrete only when districtwise provisions are reflected in the budget and adequate financial powers given to districts including powers for inter-sector adjustments and the State will realise the fruits of decentralised planning.

Inter-se distribution of district plan funds for development of backward areas

21.3 During the Eighth Plan period, efforts are being made to introduce some objective criteria for distribution of plan funds among the districts based on their population and relative backwardness in different sectors of development. Presently a small portion of the plan funds is being distributed among the districts as "United Funds" in the form of Grant-in-aid on the basis of an objective criteria which takes into account their population and backwardness in agriculture, irrigation, industry, health, education, electricity, drinking water etc. The national committee on development of backward areas had identified certain areas as having fundamental backwardness for taking up special area development programmes. But there is still no universally accepted method for estimating backwardness and this concept still remains as a relative one. None the less, programmes such as (i) Integrated Tribal Development Project (I.T.D.P.), (ii) Modified Area Development Approach (M.A.D.A.), (iii) Cluster Programmes, (iv) Micro-Projects and other beneficiary oriented programmes are being taken up by the State for upliftment of the backward areas in the State. Besides the State Government have taken steps for identification of certain areas of the State having backwardness in various sectors of development, where special programmes for their development would be considered during 8th Five Year Plan. A committee of M.L.As under the Chairmanship of Minister, Education (School & Mass) is engaged in an exercise in this direction.

The State Planning Machinery

21.4 The State Planning machinery organised in 1979 has six functional Cells. The structure and the broad functions of different functional Cells of the State Planning Machinery are described below:

Plan formulation and Monitoring Division

21.5 Formulation of Annual Plans and Five Year Plans for the State is the primary job of this division. Sectoral plans are collected from different Departments and integrated into a comprehensive plan for the State keeping in view the State's resources and the plan strategy. Apart from plan formulation, monthly and quarterly review of financial and physical progress of plan schemes is undertaken through a High Level Monitoring Committee. To take up concurrent monitoring, five Assistant Directors in Class-II rank have been positioned in five major development Department of Government viz., Agriculture, Panchayati Raj, Irrigation, Energy and Industries exclusively for this purpose. This division keeps a close liaison with the Planning Commission and other organisations at the Centre in matters relating to plan formulation. Reviews are also made on the progress of plan schemes by the Chief Secretary and Chief Development Commissioner with a representative of the Planning Commission generally attending such meetings.

Plan Information, Perspective Planning, Regional & District Planning Division

21.6 This Division is headed by a Joint Director. It is engaged in providing data base for planning purposes, formulating perspective plans and guiding formulation of Annual and Five Year Plans for the districts. There are three Cells under the division viz., (i) Plan information, (ii) Perspective Plan and (iii) Regional and District Planning. It has been proposed to improve the efficiency of these Cells during the remaining years of 8th Plan period through induction of technical know-how and requisite manpower to such Cells. The plan of action for improving the working of these sections for the Annual Plan 1994-95 is given below:

Plan Information Cell

21.7 Apart from providing data base for planning purposes relating to different development sectors and bringing out periodical publications in a regular manner, this Cell will be engaged in the following items of work during 1994-95.

- (i) Computerisation of plan informations;
- (ii) Conduct of regular studies on regional imbalances;
- (iii) Co-ordinate and reconcile data emerging through various agencies and to remove duplication of efforts;
- (iv) Bring out a publication on norms of Development;
- (v) Analysis and update data on "Information Gap" as recommended by Planning Commission;
- (vi) Issuing a publication on the status of ongoing projects and
- (vii) Issue the revised edition of Block Atlas.

To cope with the additional work load, it is proposed to have requisite minimum staff support, office equipment, vehicle, stationery etc. during the year.

Perspective Planning Cell

21.8 Even though perspective planning is an important area of planning, a little work has been done in the State in this regard. It is proposed to take up the following activities in this Cell during 1994-95.

- (i) Issue of guidance for preparation of perspective plans at the State and district levels in different sectors;
- (ii) Population projection for different levels based on 1991 Census figures;
- (iii) Preparation of Input-Output Tables for the State Economy;
- (iv) Undertake special studies to develop norms for planning purposes; and
- (v) Fill up gaps in the formulation of Perspective Plans.

Regional and District Planning Cell

21.9 Identification of the scope and jurisdiction of State and district level planning has already been done. Bifurcation of schemes according to State and District Sectors, constitution of working groups, district planning development committees, district planning and development boards have also been done. Guideline for formulation of plans at the district level through involvement of voluntary agencies and participation of public have been issued. Besides, the untied funds flowing to the districts are regulated through the District Planning set up. Individual district plans are being prepared for each of the districts since 1986-87. On account of the increase of the districts in the State from 13 to 27 before the planning exercise started, individual district plans for each of the 27 districts have been prepared for 1994-95. The number of districts in the state have gone to 30 from 1st day of 1994. The planning functions in the newly constituted districts are being looked after by the Planning Machinery now existing in the mother district and steps have been taken to provide a similar planning machinery in the new districts to extend necessary secretarial support to the planning bodies in those districts which have already been constituted and functioning. During the year 1993-94 an "Orientation Training Programme on the planning process" is being organised by the Planning Department at the Statistical Training Institute of the State to induct technical expertise to the Senior Economic Investigators working in different branches of the Planning Machinery and the District Planning and Development Offices. It has been programmed to complete this training programme in 4 batches before the close of this year. A one week workshop on "Decentralised Planning with special emphasis on Manpower planning" was taken up by the State Government at Bhubaneswar in collaboration with the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR), New Delhi during October, 1993. This workshop was attended by the Middle Level and Senior Level Officers involved in the planning process of different Departments of Government such as P & C, Labour & Employment Department etc., working at the State and the district level. This programme has been useful and it is proposed to organise similar courses in the next year. During the year 1994-95, it is proposed to continue the existing efforts and attend to some additional items of work as detailed below :

- (i) Reflecting districtwise break-up in the budget as has been done in the plan document;
- (ii) Delegation of further financial and administrative powers to the district authorities;
- (iii) Improve upon the quality of technical inputs going into the planning process through adequate training; and
- (iv) Organise workshop on multi-level planning for official and non-officials involved in the planning process both at the State and the district levels.

Manpower and Employment Cell

21.10 The Manpower and Employment Cell of the State Planning Machinery is engaged in estimating the supply and projecting the demand of the labour force in different segments of the State Economy, apart from identifying the areas of surplus and shortage in relevant fields, keeping in view the growth of population, availability of education and training facilities and existing employment opportunities. The division provides technical guidance for preparation of employment profile at the district levels as well as at the State level. In the mean time, the following publications on Manpower and Employment Planning have been brought out by this Cell.

- (i) Standing Committee Report on Manpower Planning for 8th Five Year Plan;
- (ii) Brochure on Manpower and Employment Statistics;
- (iii) Bibliography on Manpower and Employment;
- (iv) Report on Zero Unemployment Planning for Kalahandi and Bolangir Districts;
- (v) Guideline for Manpower Planning at District level; and
- (vi) A document on self-employment schemes in Orissa.

During the year 1994-95, it has been proposed to undertake a study to find out Investment Employment norms for the State which is very essential in enriching the efficiency of Manpower Planning in the State. Besides two more publications i.e. (i) Availability of training facilities in the State and (ii) Manpower profile of Orissa are proposed to be issued during 1994-95.

Externally Aided Project Cell

21.11 Externally Aided Projects have assumed greater importance for the country in view of the adverse balance of payment position and depletion of the country's foreign Exchange Reserve. These projects are more important for a State like Orissa which faces paucity of resources for developmental works. Different donor agencies including the World Bank extend loans and credit facilities for implementation of various development projects. During the year 1993-94, two Externally Aided Projects have been completed and one more has been programmed for completion during this year. 31 ongoing projects are in hand in different Departments of Government. At present, a large number of projects in the State are in pipeline which have been posed before Government of India for availing external assistance. Besides a large number of projects are in formulation stage. This cell will effect continuous monitoring of all the ongoing externally aided projects during 1994-95 with a view to complete as many projects as possible to avail immediate benefit out of the same which has impact on National Production and Employment Generation. P & C department, monitoring various externally aided projects in the state, some amount of funds is proposed to be provided for pipeline projects in its budget during 1994-95, that will be utilised for augmenting the shortfall in requirements for pipeline projects of other departments.

Evaluation Cell

21.12 The Evaluation Cell is an integral part of the State Planning Machinery. It takes up evaluation studies to assess the efficiency and the performance of various development programmes in the State. Apart from the regular evaluation studies taken up by this Cell, it

maintains a panel of suitable and experienced private Consultancy Organisations for taking up evaluation studies to meet the demands of various Departments. Presently, this Cell is functioning under the overall guidance of Development Commissioner and Secretary to Government, P & C Department, supported by one Additional Secretary, one Joint Director, three Assistant Directors and Senior Economic Investigators. All the posts created during 7th Plan are required to be continued in the year 1994-95. For effective supervision of the field works, it is necessary to provide a vehicle for this Cell during 1994-95. During the year 1994-95, about four evaluation studies will be taken up and their reports published

Planning Machinery at the District Level

21.13 District Planning and Development Offices have been set up in each of the districts in the State since 1984. Presently this office is headed by a Class-I Officer supported by one District Planning Officer (Class-II) and other technical and ministerial staff. This office in the district extends administrative and secretarial assistance to the Planning bodies at the district level. In the recent past, the number of districts having been increased from 13 to 30 it has become imperative to establish similar offices for the 17 newly created districts. In view of the resource constraint of the State and smaller operational area of the districts, it may be necessary to reduce the size of such offices in the districts and create new offices in the newly created districts for which steps have already been taken. Accordingly, suitable provision of funds for staff, office building, residential quarters equipments etc. have been made for the year 1994-95. As full fledged requirement of all the districts can not be provided in one instalment, provision of funds is being made in phased manner.

Requirement of Funds

21.14 All the posts created during 7th Plan period and beyond have been proposed to be continued under the State Plan during the year 1994-95. The Planning Commission have already been moved for continuance of Externally Aided Project Cell under Centrally Sponsored Plan schemes. Meanwhile, number of districts in the State having been increased to 30 there is necessity for creation of additional posts for establishment of District Planning and Development offices in each of the new districts of the State. It may not be possible to create all these offices in one instalment because of the resource constraints of the State, for which it has been proposed to establish such offices and equip them with staff, equipment, vehicle, building and staff requisite in a phased manner. The Planning Commission is being moved to approve creation of additional staff for the existing districts as well as creation of staff for the newly created districts with a sharing pattern of 50:50. Keeping all these in view, the requirement of funds for the Annual Plan 1994-95 would be Rs.1862.00 lakh, the broad details of which is given below.

| | (Rs. in lakh) |
|---|---------------|
| (a) Secretariat Economic Services | |
| 1) Strengthening of State Planning Machinery including E.A.P.Cell | 17.00 |
| 2) Externally Aided Projects in pipeline | 19445.00 |
| Total : | 19462.00 |
| (b) Untied Funds | 1305.00 |
| (c) District Planning District Planning Unit | 295.00 |
| Total (a + b + c) : | 21,062.00 |

Economic Advice and Statistics

21.15 The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, in the State caters to the data requirements of Planners research scholars of various Government and non-government organisations. Apart from this the Directorate is engaged in conducting various studies and surveys such as State Income estimation, Capital formation, Employment, National Sample Survey, Annual Survey of Industries, Census of State Government employees, Manpower studies, Socio-economic studies economic survey and preparation of analytical reports thereof. It keeps close liaison with various Departments of the State, other States and Central Government as well as Public sector Organisations.

21.16 With a view to meet the needs of Government different plan schemes are continuing under this Directorate. Besides, it is also contemplated to take up some new schemes during the eighth five year plan in addition to the existing Plan schemes. The schemes have been proposed by the National Advisory Board on Statistics and these have been discussed in detail in the conferences of the C.S.O. from time to time. The details of the Plan schemes proposed to be continued during 1994-95 is given below.

Strengthening of Directorate of Economics and Statistics

21.17 The Central Statistical Organisation and the Technical Group set up by Government of India has urged upon the States to prepare separate income estimates for all the districts. Estimation of district income has become essential with decentralisation of the planning process. The attempt at estimation of district income would need further strengthening of its State Income unit.

21.18 The Directorate undertakes Annual survey of Industries as a continuing scheme. While there were only 250 registered factories in the State during 1965-66, three Statistical Investigators were entrusted with the job of surveying the factories. With rapid industrialisation in the State, the number of registered factories have gone up sizably and it stood at 762 during 1992-93. But the staff strength has not been augmented. It is not possible to complete the data collection within a year with the existing staff. Hence it is proposed to create five more posts of Statistical Investigators for the purpose.

21.19 In pursuance of OSS and ES Rules 1986 Departmental examination for non-gazetted technical staff are to be conducted each year in addition to regular recruitment tests whenever necessary. To attend to all these, the Directorate needs suitable strengthening of the office as it will be a regular feature.

21.20 The Directorate of Economics and Statistics since 1958 has been functioning as a full fledged Directorate. It has district Offices located in each district of the State. Besides, there are three Range Offices located at Cuttack, Sambalpur and Berhampur. The District Office is headed by a District statistical Officer. The Range Office is headed by a Deputy Director (Statistics). For the district and Range Offices there are various categories of non-gazetted staff both technical and ministerial under different Schemes. The total staff strength of this Organisation at present is 2625 including gazetted officers.

21.21 An outlay of Rs.72.18 lakh has been proposed for the 8th Plan period under the Scheme "Strengthening of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics" and Rs.6.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Improvement of Statistics of Urban Local Bodies and Preparation of Municipal Statistical Year Book (State Plan)

21.22 The scheme aims at collection of statistics on income and expenditure, details of activities under education health, roads, demand and collection of Revenue relating to urban local bodies for preparation of Municipal Statistical Year Book. It also aims at collection of

data, on construction activities in public and private sectors and submission of quarterly reports on cost of building materials and wages of labourer engaged in construction activities, to national building organisation During 1988-89 and 1989-90 attempts were made to cover the big municipalities only as all the staff proposed under the Schemes could not be placed in position. The Directorate Plans to cover all the municipalities and N.A.Cs under this Scheme in the coming years for which the residual staff is proposed under the scheme which could not created earlier. An outlay of Rs.13.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Economic Survey (State Plan)

21.23 The State Government decided to prepare and present to the State Legislature a report on "Economic Survey" alongwith the Budget Proposal indicating a detailed picture of States Economy regularly as an annual feature. Accordingly on Economic Survey Cell was constituted in the Directorate during the year 1987-88 with a skeleton staff which has been partially strengthened in subsequent years. Besides, it undertakes a number of analytical and research studies relating to population growth, economic growth and the like to cater to the needs of Government. Besides this cell is also extends its assistance in the formulation of State's Annual Plan. Since preparation of Economic Survey is mandatory, the scheme has to continue with full staff strength and with additional requirement of a junior librarian for the library has been proposed exclusively for the Cell. An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Construction of office Building and Staff Quarters

21.24 It is proposed to complete construction of the Hostel Building of S.T.I. and Office buildings of Deputy Director (Stat.) Central Range, Cuttack and D.S.O., Cuttack and construct some staff quarters in the districts during the Eighth Plan period in phases. An outlay of Rs 2.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Computerisation of information system alias creation of Data base in the Directorate and District Offices (State Plan)

21.25 The scheme for Computerisation of information system has gained ground in the recent past and has been widely used in most of the Organisations. It will acquaint the Officers and the staff with the latest techniques of data collection, storage and retrieval and will enlarge their skills and mental horizon. An outlay of Rs.3.80 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95, for this purpose.

Re-organisation of District Statistical Organisations in the State

21.26 Consequent upon creation of 17 new districts in the State there is need for setting up of new District Statistical offices with Officers and staff at those districts head-quarters. Hence an outlay of Rs.10.20 lakh is proposed for the above purpose during the year 1994-95.

CENTRAL PLAN SCHEMES

Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics

21.27 A census of Minor Irrigation Project was undertaken in the State in 1988-89 at the instance of and with funds provided by the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India. There after this scheme was introduced with a view to update minor irrigation data from time to time. The Scheme receives 100% Central Assistance. The outlay proposed for this Central Plan Schemes for the Eighth Plan period is Rs.33.00 lakh against which Rs 6.00 lakh will be spent during 1994-95.

CROP ESTIMATION SURVEY ON FRUITS

Vegetables and Minor Crops (Central Plan)

21.28 This scheme which is in operation since 1984-85 in the State is fully financed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. This scheme aims at introducing Sample Surveys for Estimation of area, yield rates and production of selected fruits and vegetables in different districts in a phased manner over different years. During the year 1993-94 the 6 districts covered are Cuttack, Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj, Phulbani, Sambalpur and Sundargarh. Estimates of area, yield rate and production of selected fruits and vegetables have already been sent to Govt. of India for the year 1984-85 to 1991-92. The compilation of the estimates for 1992-93 is under process and the work programme for 1993-94 is continuing. It is proposed to continue this scheme during 1994-95 for which Rs.18.00 lakh has been proposed.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

Establishment of an Agency for Reporting Agricultural Statistics (EARAS)

21.29 This Centrally sponsored Scheme is in operation at 20% level since 1981-82 with 50% Central Assistance. The Scheme aims at estimating area, yield rate and production of Autumn, Winter and Summer paddy at Block level and 12 other specified crops viz: Wheat, Maize, Ragi, Mung, Biri, Kulthi, Mustard, Groundnut, Til, Jute, Potato and Sugarcane at agricultural district level. Estimation of area, yield rate and production of specified crops for irrigated and unirrigated areas and for high yielding and local varieties of paddy, wheat and maize crops is also envisaged under the Scheme. It also reports crops forecast on Autumn and Winter Paddy and formulates land use statistics at district level.

21.30 The estimates of area, yield rate and production of 13 programmed crops for Autumn, Winter and Summer season for the year 1992-93 have already been formulated and submitted to Government of India. This being a continuing scheme it is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs.240.00 lakh being 50% State share during Annual Plan 1994-95.

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CHAPTER-22

TOURISM

22.1 Development of Tourism in the State is often measured in terms of the number of tourist arrivals. The tourist arrival in the State during the year 1991-92 which immediately preceded the 8th Plan was 12,73,191. It increased to 12,85,338 during the year 1992-93, which was the first year of the 8th Plan, registering the growth rate of 0.95%. It has been targetted to increase the tourist arrival in the State during the year 1993-94 to 14,03,693. Assuming that the target set for the year 1993-94 will be achieved, the endeavour during the year 1994-95 will be to increase it further to 14,73,878 by the end of the year.

Marketing of Tourism Products

22.2 Development of Tourism depends largely on successful marketing of tourism products. In marketing parlance the tourist centres are known as tourism products. As is commonly known, tourist centres are such places as have the potentialities of attraction the tourists from outside the State. The machinery set up for marketing of tourism products comprises tourist offices and tourist counters. This machinery is being maintained in the non-plan side. Plan back-up is given for strengthening this as and when required. Now three posts are continuing in the plan side for the said purpose. These posts need to be continued during the year 1994-95. An outlay of Rs.1.69 lakh is required for the purpose.

22.3 Though the machinery is maintained in non-plan side, plan back-up is given to it for organising different activities like festivals, familiarisation tour for travel writers/travel agents, production & exhibition of audio visuals, production, sale & distribution of tourist literature, and release of display advertisement in the press etc. An allocation of Rs.46.00 lakh has been made for undertaking such activities during the year 1993-94. These activities are also required to be undertaken during the year 1994-95. An outlay of Rs 50.00 lakh is required for the purpose.

Creation of facilities for the tourists

22.4 A tourism product to be marketable needs to be embellished with several facilities which fall broadly in two categories namely, primary and secondary. While road, electricity, tele-communication, post and telegraph services, medical care, external and internal transport etc. fall in former category the facilities like accommodation, conducted tour, information and assistance, guide services, recreation etc. fall in latter category. For the present the Department of Tourism is concerned only with the facilities of latter category.

22.5 Five of the projects which are sanctioned for execution in the State sector up to the end of the year 1993-94 have not been fully funded. The balance provision required for their completion, therefore, need to be made during the year 1994-95. An outlay of Rs.97.58 lakh is required for the purpose as shown below.

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Project | Estimated Cost | Provision so far made | Balance provision required. |
|---------|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Panthalasala at Barkul | 74.11 | 44.11 | 30.00 |
| 2. | Panthalasala at Jajpur Rd. | 39.18 | 17.92 | 21.26 |
| 3. | Panthalasala at Kantilo | 28.99 | 13.40 | 15.59 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| 4. | Wayside amenities Centre Gokarniks. | 23.88 | 9.78 | 14.10 |
| 5. | Development of forest based tourism. | 48.23 | 31.60 | 16.63 |
| Total | | 214.39 | 116.81 | 97.58 |

22.6 Several projects were sanctioned in the past by the Government of India under various schemes for execution in the State as a part of their programme for development of Tourism in the country. All these projects have an element of State's participation in their construction. The State share for completion of 16 such projects has not been fully provided for. So there is an imperative need of funding the State share fully for completion of these projects during the year 1994-95. An outlay of Rs.116.01 lakh is required for the purpose as shown below.

(Rs. in lakh)

| S1. Name of the Project No. | Estimated Cost/State share. | Provision sofar made | Balance Amount required. | |
|-----------------------------|--|----------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| 1. | Tourist complex at Thuamul-Rampur | 29.69/14.73 | 13.74 | 0.99 |
| 2. | Tourist complex at Daringibadi. | 29.69/14.73 | 7.14 | 7.59 |
| 3. | Forest Lodge at Tikarapara | 29.69/14.73 | 7.14 | 7.59 |
| 4. | Tourist complex at Patalganga. | 16.52/9.66 | 8.30 | 1.36 |
| 5. | Visitors Centre at Bisama Cuttack. | 7.78/4.26 | 2.00 | 2.26 |
| 6. | Wayside amenities centre at Jamsola | 15.14/8.73 | 3.00 | 5.73 |
| 7. | Wayside amenities centre at Girisola | 19.20/11.03 | 4.00 | 7.03 |
| 8. | Wayside amenities centre at Charichhak | 17.12/8.34 | 4.00 | 4.34 |
| 9. | Tourist complex at Talasari | 29.24/14.24 | 7.00 | 7.24 |
| 10. | Yatrinivas at Chandipur | 67.00/22.15 | 10.00 | 12.15 |
| 11. | Tourist complex at Patharajpur. | 35.08/20.69 | 13.69 | 7.00 |
| 12. | Visitors centre at Bhubaneswar. | 37.42/20.00 | 5.00 | 15.00 |
| 13. | Tourist complex at Atri | 32.40/23.59 | 4.00 | 19.59 |
| 14. | Wayside amenities centre at Bhadrak | 19.27/10.18 | 2.50 | 7.68 |
| 15. | Yatrinivas at Satpada | 33.74/7.24 | - | 7.24 |
| 16. | Wayside amenities centre at Banarpal | 13.68/6.72 | 3.50 | 3.22 |
| Total | | 432.66/211.02 | 95.01 | 116.01 |

22.7 Govt. of India have sanctioned financial assistance for construction of two projects in the State during the year 1992-93 namely, Yatrinivas at Puri and Way-side amenities centre at Sakhigopal. State share in construction of these projects could not be provided during the year 1993-94 due to constraint on resources. Govt. of India have also prioritised two projects for the purpose of giving financial assistance during the year 1993-94 namely, i) Tourist complex at Gopalpur and ii) Tourist complex at Paradeep. State share for construction of these two projects will have to be provided during the year 1994-95 to ensure their timely completion. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh is required for the purpose.

22.8 A building project to be functional needs to be furnished. Construction of ten of the on-going projects are likely to be completed in all respect during the year 1994-95. They are to be furnished to make them functional. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakh is required for the purpose @ Rs.1 50 lakh each.

22.9 Creation of facilities for the tourists brings-in its train the imperative need of operating the same. Provision of residential quarters for the operational staff lies in the logic of operation of facilities created for the tourists. 10 of the projects in the process of construction are likely to be completed in all respects during the year 1994-95. Staff will have to be employed for operation of these projects after their completion during the year 1994-95. Residential quarters are required to be provided to the staff for smooth operation of the projects. To start with, it is proposed to construct one "E" type quarter for each of the projects scheduled for commission during the year 1994-95. The cost of construction of such a quarter is likely to be of the order of Rs.1 40 lakh. At this rate an expenditure of Rs.14.00 lakh may have to be incurred for construction of 10 such quarters. Accordingly an outlay of Rs.14 00 lakh is proposed for the purpose.

22.10 Because of its strategic location, Bhubaneswar, the Capital of the State is also a tourist centre on its own merits. The monuments in and around the city are frequented by the tourists all the year round. Dhauligiri is one of them. The tourists visiting this monument need toilet facilities which are conspicuous by their absence there. Similar is the case with Nandankanan which is known for the Zoological park. It is proposed to make good the existing deficiencies by constructing two suabh sauchalayas one each at Dhauligiri and Nandankanan. An outlay of Rs.16.00 lakh is required for the purpose.

22.11 Creation of facilities for the tourists is a continuous process. It is becoming difficult on the part of the State Govt. to meet the expenditure on it which is increasing year after year. It is, therefore, proposed to involve the local bodies in creation of facilities for the tourists. Since the local bodies donot have adequate resources at their disposal they need to be given the financial assistance in the shape of grant-in-aid. This will be a one time expenditure as the facilities after their creation will be maintained and operated by the local bodies at their cost. To start with an outlay of Rs.19.50 lakh is proposed for the year 1994-95.

Operation of Tourist Facilities.

22.12 Creation of tourist facilities has the corresponding obligation of operating the same. The machinery set up for operation of tourist facilities is being maintained under non plan. But plan back up is provided for expansion of the facilities.

Planning and Administration of Facilities created for the Tourists.

22.13 A development plan is prepared on the basis of the statistical information. For providing required statistical information for planning of tourist facilities a Research and Statistics Cell has been created in this Department. It is maintained in non-plan side. But back-up from plan side is given for strengthening it as and when required. Four posts of Statistical Assistant were created during the year 1991-92 for strengthening the Research and Statistics Cell. A provision of Rs.1.81 lakh was made during the year 1993-94 for maintaining these posts. An outlay of Rs.1.87 lakh is required for the purpose during the year 1994-95 as the posts need to be maintained during that year as well.

22.14 The facilities for the tourists in a tourist centre need to be created in a planned manner. So there is a need of preparing micro plans for individual tourists centres. This being a specialised work it can be done only by the consultants having adequate experience in the field. A provision of Rs.5.00 lakh was made during the year 1993-94 for hiring the services of consultants for preparation of various plans including the micro plans for development of individual tourist centres. Since planning is a continuous process an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh also needs to be provided for this aforesaid purpose during the year 1994-95.

22.15 The facilities created for the tourists are operated at the unit level. The operation of this facilities needs to be supervised and inspected regularly for maintaining its functional efficiency. The machinery set up for the purpose is being maintained under non-plan. Plan back-up is given for strengthening it as and when required to cope-up with the ever increasing work load. Seven posts have so far been created in plan side for strengthening the existing machinery. An allocation of Rs.4.92 lakh was made for the purpose during the year 1993-94. The outlay required for the purpose during the year 1994-95 is Rs.4.98 lakh.

Share Capital to OTDC

22.16 The present policy of the Govt. is not to provide share Capital to the profit making public undertakings and reduce the budgetary support in the form of share capital to the loss-making undertakings gradually but progressively.

22.17 The only public undertaking functioning under the administrative control of this Deptt. is the OTDC Ltd. It is a loss-making undertaking. In keeping with the aforesaid policy, budgetary support to it in the form of share capital therefore needs to be reduced gradually but progressively. The extent of budgetary support given to it during the year 1993-94 was Rs.50.00 lakh. It is proposed to fix it at Rs.20.00 lakh during the year 1994-95.

Development of Special Tourism Area

22.18 Govt. of India in the Ministry of Tourism have declared Puri-Konark as Special Tourism Area in their letter No. 7 P&C (25)/92 dated 14.12.92. The Special Tourism Area to be operative must have a physical boundry. For constitution of this Special Tourism Area a site measuring 2,227 acres has been identified on the sea beach between Puri & Konark. There is however forest growth on this side. So its utilisation for non forestry purposes will require specific approval of Govt. of India in the Ministry of Environment and Forests under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. One of the conditions on which the approval is given by the Govt. of India under this act is that compensatory afforestation in the equivalent land will be made by the promoters at their cost. In the instant case the site for Special Tourism Area is required to be provided by the State Govt. . So the State Govt. will have to take up compensatory afforestation of the equivalent forest land proposed for de-reservation. An expenditure on the score is likele to be of the order of Rs.1.00 crore. Accordingly an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for compensatory afforestation during the year 1994-95.

22.19 To sum up an outlay of Rs 450.00 lakh is required for undertaking different activities in Tourism sector during the year 1994-95. The activity-wise break up of this outlay is furnished below.

(Rs. in lakh)

1. Creation of facilities for the tourists :

| | |
|--|--------|
| i) Completion of on-going State Projects | 97.58 |
| ii) Contribution of State Govt. for completion of 16 on-going Central projects sanctioned up to the year 1991-92 | 116.01 |

| | | |
|---------|---|--------|
| iii) | Contribution of State Govt. for construction of 2 Central Projects sanctioned during the year 1992-93 and 2 prioritised for sanction during the year 1993-94. | 20.00 |
| iv) | Furnishing of 5 projects scheduled for completion during the year 1994-95 to make them functional | 5.00 |
| v) | Construction of Sulabh Sauchalayas one each at Nandankanan & Dhauliqiri @ Rs. 5.00 lakh. | 10.00 |
| vi) | Grant-in-aid to local bodies for development of tourism infrastructure. | 8.00 |
| 2. | Operation of Tourist facilities : | |
| i) | Continuance of 35 posts created for operation of existing facilities. | 10.59 |
| ii) | Development of landscape of tourism units | 4.28 |
| 3. | Planning & Administration of tourist facilities : | |
| i) | Continuance of 11 Nos. of existing posts | 6.85 |
| ii) | Architectural & consultancy fees | 5.00 |
| 4. | Marketing of tourist facilities : | |
| i) | Continuance of 3 nos. of existing posts | 1.69 |
| ii) | Advertisement, Sales & Publicity | 45.00 |
| 5. | Share Capital Investment in OTDC Ltd. | 20.00 |
| 6 | Compensatory afforestation for development of Special Tourism Area | 100.00 |
| Total : | | 450.00 |

CHAPTER - 23

CIVIL SUPPLIES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

CIVIL SUPPLIES

Consumer Protection Scheme

23.1 Consumer Welfare is a programme of National priority. Government of India have enacted the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and the State Government have framed the Orissa Consumer Protection Rules, 1987.

23.2 State Government have decided that the State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (State Commission), functioning presently on part-time basis within the premises of the Orissa High Court at Cuttack under the Presidentship of a sitting Judge of the said Court, shall function on wholetime basis at Bhubaneswar. Similarly, as per the statutory provisions, the State Government constituted District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forums (District Forums) in the erstwhile thirteen districts. All the 13 District Forums in the State were functioning, on part-time basis, under the Presidentship of the District Judges except in the District of Puri where the Special Judge, Bhubaneswar was acting as the President of the District Forum. Now the number of districts has recently gone up to thirty. As per the directives of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No.742 of 1990, regular independent District Forums are to be constituted in all the thirty districts by 6th January 1994. The process has already started. For the purpose of economy, however, a system of tagging of Districts has been devised as follows :

| S1 No. | Name of the District/Districts tagged for constitution of District Forums. | Headquarters of the Unit |
|--------|--|--------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Cuttack | Cuttack |
| 2. | Ganjam | Berhampur |
| 3. | Khurda | Bhubaneswar |
| 4. | Sambalpur | Sambalpur |
| 5. | Puri, Nayagarh | Puri |
| 6. | Phulbani, Sonepur | Phulbani |
| 7. | Mayurbhanj, Balasore | Baripada |
| 8. | Rayagada, Gajapati | Rayagada |
| 9. | Kalahandi, Nawapara | Bhawanipatna |
| 10. | Sundergarh | Rourkela |
| 11. | Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur | Kendrapara |
| 12. | Keonjhar, Jajpur, Bhadrak | Keonjhar |
| 13. | Dhenkanal, Anugul | Dhenkanal |
| 14. | Koraput, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur | Koraput |
| 15. | Bolangir, Bargarh | Bolangir |

23.3 Accordingly it has been proposed to appoint 15 persons as Presidents and 60 persons as Members of the thirty District Forums. The salary component of President & Members of the State Commission and the thirty District Forums have been provided for expenditure during 1994-95. Planning & Co-ordination Department has earlier given concurrence for creation of State Commission and District Forums. Out of the total requirement of non-recurring expenditure, funds to the extent available out of the current years budget are proposed to be spent and the balance amount as indicated below has been provided for expenditure during 1994-95.

| | Total non-recurring requirements (Rs.) | Expenditure to be incurred during 1993-94 (Rs.) | Provision made for the balance amount in 1994-95 (Rs.) |
|---------------------|--|---|--|
| 1. State Commission | 4,08,000 | 1,13,000 | 2,95,000 |
| 2. District Forums | 8,72,250 | 2,25,000 | 6,47,250 |

23.4 The State Consumer Protection Council functions as a statutory body and the expenditure thereof has to be provided for every year.

23.5 State Government have instituted (a) the prestigious State Awards on Consumer Awareness (Chetana Samman), (b) Annual Essay Competition amongst School and College Students during the Consumer Awareness Fortnight and (c) a scheme for holding a National Seminar every year. The other recurring requirements relate to (a) Financial Assistance to Kalyan Mandals and other voluntary Organisations, (b) Audio-visual Dissemination, (c) Advertisement Charges and (d) Telephone and POL Charges.

23.6 The overall requirement in the Consumer Protection Scheme amounts to Rs.78.21 lakh and that has been proposed for 1994-95.

Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures)

23.7 Legal Metrology is a major component of consumer protection in the sphere of standard and quality in weights and measures. The Legal Metrology Wing is also an organisation for generation of resources. Recent measures like introduction of the system of compounding are likely to enhance the resource-generation if monitored adequately. It requires the creation of an office of Assistant Controller of Legal Metrology for each of the Revenue Districts. In the year 1993-94, within the provisions of Rs.0.65 lakh, there is a proposal for creation of one post of Assistant Controller (Legal Metrology) for Baripada (Legal Metrology) Office.

23.8 There are two posts of Stenographers in the Office of the Controller of Legal Metrology whereas there are three senior functionaries, viz; the Controller and the Deputy Controllers. It was, therefore, proposed that, while the two Stenographers are attached to the Deputy Controllers, a post of Personal Assistant is to be created for the Controller of Legal Metrology.

23.9 As per the original proposal provision was made for purchase of 7 new diesel Jeeps. But in view of resource constraints the proposal is dropped. Besides, the amount proposed under Training-Cum-Seminar programmes has been reduced to Rs.87,000/- under non-recurring expenditure. An amount of Rs.100 lakh has been provided for purchase of machinery and equipments for Working Standard Laboratories for testing equipments of Weights & Measures. Considering the barest need the total requirement under Weights & Measures Scheme is kept at Rs 1.84 lakh

* * *

CHAPTER-24

EDUCATION, SPORTS, ART AND CULTURE

General Education & Elementary Education

24.1 The target of Universalisation of Elementary Education has to be achieved by the end of 8th Five Year Plan for cent percent enrolment of the children in the age group of 6-11 which aims at tackling the children population of 9,86,000 on average per annum. The achievement of gross enrolment is 39.15 lakhs in 1993-94 in the age group of 6-11 and 13.13 lakhs in the age group of 11-14. During 1993-94, 400 new Primary Schools have been opened and necessary provision has been made for the purpose. With this, the number of unserved habitations have been reduced to 10,412. A sum of Rs.186.00 lakh is required to open 500 new Primary Schools during 1994-95 to provide education to the children of 6-11 age group within a distance of 1 KM including a coverage of 50,000 additional children population. But due to constraint of resources as indicated, the scheme has not been included in the Plan proposal for 1994-95.

24.2 For education of the children of 11-14 age group, the ratio of Primary schools and Upper Primary Schools should be 3:1. On this basis, the State requires 14,000 UP Schools as against 41,604 Primary Schools. But due to constraint of resources (due to fixed plan ceiling) the scheme could not be included in the Plan proposal for the year 1994-95.

24.3 To improve quality of Primary Education, provision of all weather rooms to the children of Primary Schools is necessary. Therefore, during 1993-94 provision for construction of 750 Primary School buildings has been made. During 1994-95, it is proposed to have a provision of Rs.3.00 crore for construction of 750 number of Primary Schools. There is also a need for appointment of 400 third teachers in U.P. Schools and 3587 no. of addl. teachers in Primary Schools, for which a sum of Rs.526.39 lakh is required. But due to constraints of resources the scheme has not been included in the plan proposal for the year 1994-95.

24.4 The thrust is on reducing the drop-outs, in Primary and Upper Primary stage of education. 13,448 of non-formal Education Centres have been established in the State with an enrolment of 4.03 lakh during 1993-94. No new N.F.E. Centres will be opened during 1994-95 due to constraints of resources in the State Plan.

Supervision

24.5 In order to improve control and supervision of the institutions imparting Elementary Education separate inspectorate for Elementary Education in each Revenue District is required to be established but due to non-availability of resources the Scheme could not be accommodated in the Plan Outlay of 1994-95.

24.6 With the creation of new district there is need for opening of more number of office of the District Inspector of Schools for strengthening the supervision of Elementary Education. But due to limited Plan Ceiling it is not possible to accommodate the same under State Plan for the year 1994-95.

24.7 A provision of Rs.14 44 crore has been proposed for implementation of the schemes under South Orissa Education Projects as matching share of the State Government. It is proposed that the donor agency shall contribute Rs.90.00 crore for the scheme.

Teacher Education and SCERT

24.8 The capacity in all the Training Institutions existing at present for the Secondary level Teacher Education Programme is as follows:

| Sl. No. | Type of Institution | No. | In take capacity | | |
|---------|---|-----|------------------|-------|-------------|
| | | | B.Ed. | M.Ed. | M.Phil/Ph.D |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Institutes of Advance studies in Education. | 2 | 256 | 48 | 24 |
| 2. | Colleges of Teacher Edn. | 3 | 384 | - | - |
| 3. | Training Colleges | 8 | 744 | 48 | - |
| Total | | 13 | 1384 | 96 | 24 |

There is a proposal to upgrade one Training College at Berhampur to IASE and to upgrade three Colleges to CTE at Bhubaneswar, Bhanjanagar and Koraput. A provision of Rs 63.27 lakh is proposed for 1994-95 for continuance of 7 (seven) taken over B.Ed Training Colleges as against the actual requirement of Rs.84.08 lakh during the year.

24.9 During the 7th Plan period 11 erstwhile S.T. Schools out of 63 Government S.T. Schools have been upgraded to District Institutes of Educational Training under Central Plan Scheme of Teachers Education. In view of the decision for having one DIET in each District, there is a proposal of upgrading 2 more S.T. Schools to the status of DIET in Ganjam and Balasore during the 8th Plan Period. At present 1,10,000 Primary and Upper Primary teachers are working in the State. In order to orient them on the content and methodology, 22,000 teachers are taken up every year in the DIETs in addition to the NFE facilitators, Supervisors and Adult Education Instructors. Besides the inservice training, the DIETs will also take up pre-service training of primary School teachers as usual. It is proposed to have a provision of Rs.12.00 lakh for inservice training during 1994-95

24.10 With a view to clear out the back-log of untrained inservice teachers having less than 10 years of teaching experience it has been proposed for the continuance of the scheme of Correspondence-cum-contact Course in six consecutive vacations (in two years time) at 9 centres located in the existing S.T. Schools. It is proposed to have a provision of Rs.10.50 lakh for 1994-95.

24.11 The Directorate of Teacher Education and SCERT has been entrusted with the task of development of curriculum, preparation of text book and instructional materials for the Elementary level. The provision proposed for this purpose during 1994-95 is Rs.2.00 lakh.

24.12 In view of the importance on popularising and improving of Science Education at the Secondary and Elementary level, the Scheme of Science Education has been included in the 8th Plan. It is proposed to provide Rs.1.25 lakh during 1994-95

24.13 As per the Plan of Action approved by the UNICEF, four Projects, i.e. (i) Early Childhood Education, (ii) Project of Integrated Education for the Disabled, (iii) Area Intensive Education Project and (iv) Developmental Activity in Community Education and Participation have been proposed to continue. Two more blocks at Raikia and G.Udayagiri in Phulbani district have been taken up this year in addition to the existing ones. These Projects aim at assisting the programme of Universalisation of Elementary Education through development of suitable instructional materials for the teachers in the inaccessible areas and for the physically handicapped students. The provision of State share is proposed at Rs.6.00 lakh. The UNICEF share of Rs.56.00 lakh has to be reimbursed for these projects.

24.14 In order to achieve the objectives of universalisation of Elementary Education in the State, the experimental Project of Non-formal Education has been proposed to continue in the SCERT, during the 8th Plan period. The Directorate of Teacher Education and SCERT is preparing hand books for the learners, training up the Project Officers and workers of the Voluntary Agencies. The provision of State Share is proposed at Rs.6.68 lakh during 1994-95. With a view to integrating the education of the disabled children with the normal children the project of Integrated Education of the Disabled was introduced in the 7th Plan Period and it is also to continue during the 8th Plan period. The total provision of Rs.108.00 lakh is proposed under Central Plan during 1994-95.

24.15 Provision of Rs.1.87 lakh for the year 1994-95 has been for strengthening the Directorate of Teachers Education and SCERT in view of the additional workload and responsibility entrusted to it.

24.16 The building of the Directorate of T.E. and SCERT needs special repair and as such there is a provision of Rs.2.20 lakh under civil works for the purpose during 1993-94. An amount of Rs.2.20 lakh is required for the year 1994-95 for electrical installation and PHD works as per the plan and estimate submitted by the concerned Executive Engineers.

Adult Education

24.17 It has been estimated that during the 8th Five Year Plan Period there will be 130 lakh adults in the age group of 9-45 who need be made literate. Against the 7th Plan target of 18,55,788 the total number of persons made literate works out to be 11,23,873. In the year 1990-91, 1,51,395 adults were made literate against the target of 1,38,080. The target for 1991-92 was to make 2,48,500 (1,71,000 in State Sector) adults literate. But due to introduction of T.L.C. in the State, the attention was diverted to that Scheme. The targets contemplated under the old scheme in the year 1991-92 and 1992-93 could not be achieved due to re-structuring and discontinuance of old scheme. The problem is sought to be tackled mainly through T.L.C. Projects/Programmes to be implemented by the State Government. The T.L.C. Projects have already been completed in the two districts namely Sundargarh and Ganjam in the State.

24.18 Four more Districts namely Keonjhar, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi and Bolangir were being covered during 1992-93. During the year 1993-94 T.L.C. in two more Districts namely Koraput and Gajapati have started. As per the programme of action in 1994-95, 5 Districts namely Malkanagiri, Nawapara, Subarnapur, Angul and Nayagarh are to be covered under T.L.C. Operation of such scheme requires a provision of Rs.7.5 crore. Keeping in view the resource crunch, it has been decided to cover only three districts instead of five and limit the financial involvement to Rs.246.26 lakh. The rest of the districts would be covered in a phased manner within the 8th Plan Period from 1995-96 to 1996-97. The T.L.C. Project will be managed by the State Government and the expenditure as per the new guideline would be shared by the State Govt. and Central Govt. at the ratio of 1:2.

24.19 For successful implementation of the Schemes, workshops and Camps are proposed to be organised in the year 1994-95. The requirement of funds for this purpose during 1994-95 would be of the order of Rs.362.11 lakh as overleaf.

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Scheme | Proposed Outlay for 1994-95 |
|----------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Continuance of Special Cell in School & Mass Education Deptt. for monitoring of N.F.E. and Mass Edn. | 19.50 |
| 2. | Strengthening Administrative structure at the Directorate level for supervision and monitoring of Mass Edn. Programme. | 5.85 |
| 3. | Creation of post for strengthening of Administrative Structure at Dist. Level for supervision and Monitoring of Mass Education Programme. | 15.00 |
| 4. | Provision of funds for existing Literacy Project (R.R.T.) | 17.00 |
| 5. | Grant to State Resources Centre for Mass Education. | 3.00 |
| 6. | Continuance (604 JSN + 150) for implementation of post literacy and continuing Education. | 30.28 |
| 7. | Opening of new 150 JSN implementation of post literacy and continuing Education Project. | 13.72 |
| 8. | Provision of funds for full literacy District. | 246.26 |
| 9. | Preparation of motivational back-ground holding of work-shop and organisation of camps for implementation of Mass Edn. | 1.50 |
| 10. | Completion of Jana Sikhya Bhawan. | 10.00 |
| TOTAL : | | 362.11 |

Secondary Education

24.20 Universalisation of Primary Education is a condition precedent to the expansion Secondary Education. To meet the growing need every year new High Schools are being set-up by Government as well as private bodies. For continuance of existing Govt. High Schools and creation of teaching and non-teaching posts as per standard staff, funds to the tune of Rs.41.00 lakh is required in 1994-95. But due to resource crunch it is proposed to project the requirement at Rs.27.16 lakh for the year 1994-95. Similarly for continuance of 150 Govt. High Schools opened during 1993-94 as per policy of Govt. to provide one High School in each Gram Panchayat and opening of Class-IX a provision of Rs.15.40 lakh is proposed against actual need of Rs.351.00 lakh for the year 1994-95.

24.21 At present 778 Non-Govt.High Schools are getting full grant-in-aid under State Plan and for this a sum of Rs.25.00 crore is required during 1994-95. But due to constraint of resources it is proposed to have a provision of Rs 2321.09 lakh for continuance of the scheme for the year 1994-95. Similarly 243 and 420 High Schools are eligible for full grant-in-aid and minimum grant-in-aid respectively. To bring these schools into grant-in-aid fold an amount of Rs.15.00 crore is required for the year 1994-95. But due to resorces constraint the proposal is limited to Rs 112.40 lakh.

24.22 For continuance of Sastri and Upasastri Courses in 3 Govt. and 22 Non-Govt. Colleges as well as 40 Non-Govt. Tols an amount of Rs.92.06 lakh is required under State Plan for the year 1994-95. But due to constraint of resources the proposal for the purpose is limited to Rs.35.45 lakh Further 20 Non-Govt. Sanskrit Tols are eligible to get grant-in-aid and Rs.13.00 lakh is required for the purpose for the year 1994-95, but the scheme could not be proposed due to limited plan ceiling.

24.23 Out of 19 Circle Inspector of Schools, 9 Inspectorates have no office building. 7 Inspector of Schools are functioning in rented buildings. Similarly out of 415 High Schools, 63 High Schools have no building and some of the schools are running at dilapidated or damaged buildings. For construction of new buildings as well as repair and re-construction of the existing buildings in phased manner, it is proposed to provide funds of Rs.43.00 lakh against the requirement of Rs.2.00 crore for the year 1994-95. Infrastructure facility such as furniture in Class room is to be provided in schools for which Rs.20.00 lakh is absolutely required during 1994 95.

Higher Education

24.24 The Eighth Five Year Plan envisages an outlay of Rs.9764.42 lakh for the Higher Education Sector which in the context of this State includes University Education, Post-graduate and under-graduate education, Higher Secondary Education and Vocational Education at the Higher Secondary level. The subjects assigned to the Department of Higher Education also include all State Universities excluding the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Research Centres for advanced studies such as the Naba Krishna Choudhury Centre for Development studies and Institute of Physics, the National Cadet Corps and the N.S.S. The subjects and schemes presently assigned to the Department of Higher Education received an allocation of Rs.1010.00 lakh in the annual plan for 1992-93 and Rs.1360.69 lakh in the annual plan for 1993-94. The tentative allocation for the year 1994-95 is Rs.1900.00 lakh.

24.25 The National Policy on Education, 1986 envisages that in the field of Higher Education, the main emphasis will be on the consolidation and expansion of facilities in the existing educational institutions. The National Policy also calls for urgent steps to protect the system of higher education from degradation. The Programme of Action, 1992 visualised the adoption of certain specific strategies for imparting the necessary dynamism to higher education and recommended adoption of several programmes for development of autonomous colleges and departments, redesigning of courses, strengthening of research, improvement in efficiency and consolidation and expansion of institutions. A review of the programmes implemented during the first two years of the 8th Five Year Plan, however, shows that it has not been possible to take meaningful measures to implement the strategies and programmes recommended in the Programme of Action, 1992, largely on account of inadequacy of resources. Many Colleges which enjoyed high scholastic reputation and good academic and non academic infrastructure have suffered disquieting decline. The allocations received by this sector have not even been adequate for maintenance of the Plan schemes and for protection of the system from further degradation. The total allocation received by this sector during 1992-93 and 1993-94 have

not also been commensurate with the total outlay envisaged for the entire plan period. There is a clear need for substantial augmentation of the plan provisions during the remaining years of the 8th Plan with a view to ensure that committed liabilities are met, minimum continuance costs of plan schemes are provided for and the existing system is not allowed to suffer further degradation and decline. Therefore, schemes and programmes for the year 1994-95 have been prepared limiting the total cost to the indicated outlay of Rs.1900.00 lakh, and a statement indicating the minimum additional funds required for meeting committed liabilities and unavoidable schemes has been furnished at the end of this chapter for enhancement of the Annual plan ceiling while re-determining sectoral priorities. Scheme wise details for proposed outlay for 1994-95 limiting the total outlay to Rs.1900.00 lakh is furnished in the following paragraphs

Universities

24.26 The U.G.C. assisted programmes for development of infrastructure of the State Universities require contribution by the State Government at varying rates. The State Government's liability for schemes/projects sanctioned during the 6th and 7th Five Year Plans works out to Rs.317.77 lakh even after the provision of Rs.65.00 lakh during 1992-93 and Rs.1.00 lakh during 1993-94. The liabilities of the State Government would increase further after sanction of the 8th Plan proposals. There is clearly a need for providing adequate funds for clearing this liability in course of the next two years or so. However, on account of inadequacy of resources, a provision of Rs.15.00 lakh has been suggested for 1994-95.

24.27 A provision of Rs.65.00 lakh was made in the annual plan 1992-93 towards payment of development grants to the 3 State Universities namely; Utkal University, Sambalpur University and Berhampur University. Provision for 1993-94 had to be reduced to Rs.30.00 lakh on account of paucity of resources. The development grant is utilised by the Universities for payment of salary costs which are chargeable to the State Plan and for minor development works. The reduced provision made during 1993-94 has been found to be grossly inadequate to meet the committed liabilities and accordingly it is proposed to enhance the provisions under this scheme to Rs.40.00 lakh for the year 1994-95. The provision suggested would also include expenditure that may have to be incurred for meeting decretal dues arising out of schemes taken up with the development grant.

24.28 Provision of auditoriums in Berhampur University and Sambalpur University is a felt need as no such facilities are available in the campus of these two Universities. The estimated cost for the two auditoriums is around Rs.160.00 lakh as against which only Rs.30.00 lakh has been provided during 1992-93 and 1993-94. With a view to complete this on-going work as early as possible and avoiding cost over-runs on account of time-lag, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.15.00 lakh for this scheme in the annual plan for 1994-95.

24.29 Owing to increase in number of affiliated colleges and with a view to increasing the efficiency and reduce the burden on the existing Universities, it has been found necessary to establish new Universities in the State. As it has not been found possible to include the cost of establishment of the new University within the indicated plan ceiling, a token provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed to be made in the Annual plan 1994-95. The programme would, however, be taken up subject to availability of additional funds during the year.

24.30 Shri Jagannath Sanskrit Viswavidyalaya, Puri does not receive any block grant from the non plan budget and has been maintained out of plan grants since its inception. The University was receiving annual plan grants at the rate of Rs.50.00 lakh but the grants had to be reduced to Rs.35.00 lakh during 1993-94 on account of inadequacy of the plan funds. The grants during 1993-94 have however, been found to be inadequate to meet the requirements for continuance of the plan schemes and accordingly it is proposed to enhance the allocation to Rs.45.00 lakh during the year 1994-95.

24.31 The Department of Higher Education have been providing grants to Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology for conducting general courses in Science and Rs.15.00 lakh is being provided from year to year for continuance of the scheme. The same provision is proposed to be repeated for the year 1994-95. An additional grant of Rs.2.00 lakh is proposed to be made for continuance of the Post-graduate course in Microbiology which has already been introduced since 1992-93. Thus, the total grants proposed to be provided for the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology during 1994-95 would be Rs.17.00 lakh.

Government Colleges

24.32 The State has 58 Government Colleges including 3 Autonomous Colleges, 21 Colleges which have been declared as Lead Colleges and one College of Accountancy and Management Studies. Even though over the years, several new courses of studies have been introduced in the Government Colleges and the students strength has had to be increased it has not been possible to increase the number of teachers or to provide additional accommodation, furniture, equipments and laboratory fittings on account of paucity of funds. Nearly 130 posts out of the unrevised sanctioned strength are also vacant and need to be filled up urgently. Following provisions therefore, are proposed to be made during 1994-95.

- (a) Continuance of existing posts, filling up of vacant posts and sanction of new teaching and non-teaching posts in the colleges to meet requirements of new courses and additional students admitted over the years, in a phased manner. Rs.229.00 lakh
- (b) Continuance of College of Accountancy and Management Studies. Rs. 7.00 lakh
- (c) For meeting deficiencies in furniture equipment, laboratory fittings etc. including State share for UGC assisted projects Rs. 42.00 lakh

24.33 A number of Government College buildings are old and are in a very bad state of repairs. Unless special repairs, alterations and modifications are undertaken urgently, the safety of some of these buildings are likely to be threatened. Non-maintenance of the buildings of a premier college of the State which has been declared as an Autonomous College has also been adversely commented upon by the Estimates Committee of the Orissa Legislative Assembly. A number of building projects already taken up have remained incomplete for long periods on account of inadequacy of funds. Consequently there have been problems of cost over-runs. Provision of Rs.50.00 lakh which was available during 1993-94 was grossly inadequate to meet the requirement of 58 Government College buildings. Although the requirement would be considerably more, owing to the limits of the plan ceiling a provision of Rs.150.00 lakh has been proposed for 1994-95 as the barest minimum.

Non-Government Colleges

24.34 In our State, 254 Non-Government Colleges are in receipt of grant-in-aid from Government. So far as Degree Colleges are concerned the prevailing grant-in-aid policy envisages payment of grant-in-aid at the rate of 1/3rd of the salary cost for the approved posts, 2/3rd of the salary cost and full salary cost after 5 years, 7 years and 9 years respectively from the year of recognition in educationally advanced areas. In other areas the corresponding qualifying years are 3 years, 5 years and 7 years respectively. Despite the fact that this grant-in-aid policy is continuing, it has not been possible to pay grant-in-aid to degree colleges which have been established during and after 1985-86 on account of paucity

of resources. No specific grant-in-aid policy has been formulated so far as Higher Secondary Institutions are concerned and no such institution established during or after 1983-84 is receiving grant-in-aid at present. A Sub-Committee of the Cabinet has been constituted for reviewing the grant-in-aid policy of the State Government and its recommendations are awaited. The requirement of funds for payment of grant-in-aid is likely to increase substantially after the grant-in-aid policy is finalised and institutions which have not been provided with grant-in-aid on account of paucity of resources would become eligible under the new policy. For the present, provision is proposed to be made for continuance of payment of grant-in-aid to educational institutions which are at present receiving such grant-in-aid. The total requirement on this account during the year 1994-95 is estimated at Rs.1392.40 lakh. Owing to inadequacy of the plan ceiling indicated for 1994-95 it has been possible to include only a provision of Rs.1143.70 lakh in the Annual plan for 1994-95. The deficit of Rs.248.70 lakh will have to be provided separately as this is a committed liability. As indicated earlier the requirement would go up after the revised grant-in-aid policy is finalised. The requirement for implementing the revised policy can only be estimated after the policy has been finalised.

24.35 The State Government have been providing matching share for UGC assisted projects in non Government Colleges on a selective basis. The 8th Five Year Plan envisages an outlay of Rs.150.00 lakh for this purpose, but owing to paucity of resources only Rs.10.00 lakh were provided for this purpose during 1992-93 and a token provision of Rs.1 lakh was made during 1993-94. Owing to inadequacy of plan funds it has only been possible to make a token provision of Rs 1.00 lakh in the Annual plan for 1994-95.

Other Grantee Organisations

24.36 The following institutions have been receiving grants from the State Government on year to year basis and the provision made during 1993-94 for each of these institutions is indicated below:

| | (Rs. in lakh) |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Grants to Orissa State Bureau of Text Book Publication | 5.50 |
| 2. Institute of Physics | 5.00 |
| 3. R.E.C. Rourkela for P.G. Courses | 2.00 |
| 4. N.K.C. Institute of Advance Studies in Social Science | 5.00 |
| 5. Grants to Learned Association | 0.50 |
| 6. Grants to Regional Centre of National Open University | 1.00 |
| 7. Grants to Maritime Academy, Paradeep. | 5.00 |

The grants made in favour of each institution is proposed to be continued during 1994-95 except in the case of Naba Krishna Choudhury Institute of Social Science where a grant of Rs.7.00 lakh is proposed to be provided so as to match the grant being given by the I.C.S.S.R. and the grants for REC which was reduced to Rs.2.00 lakh during the preceding year is proposed to be raised to Rs.2.50 lakh. The total provision for payment of grant to the aforesaid institutions is worked out to Rs.26.50 lakh as against Rs.24.00 lakh provided during 1993-94.

N.C.C. & N.S.S.

24.37 The annual plan for 1992-93 and 1993-94 provided for an outlay of Rs.18.00 lakh and Rs.15.00 lakh respectively for NCC programme. With the allocation available at present it has only been possible to cover 25% of the cadets in the Senior Division under the Programme camps and courses as against the minimum requirement of 50% coverage. The corresponding figure for junior division is 14% as against a minimum coverage requirement of 30%. As inadequate provision has prevented a large number of cadets enrolment for the NCC from deriving the benefits of the programme, it is proposed to enhance the provision under this programme during 1994-95 to Rs.25.00 lakh for additional coverage under camps and courses and for continuance of the Dhenkanal Unit. It should be noted that the provision suggested would not be adequate to reach the minimum coverage required under the programme. But it has not been possible to make the required provision on account of the limited ceiling.

24.38 About 40,000 student volunteers are being enrolled under the NSS programme annually. Government of India have already sanctioned increase of the volunteers strength to 70,000. Owing to inadequacy of funds it would not be possible to provide for enrolment of 70,000 volunteers. A provision of Rs.46.00 lakh is suggested for the year 1994-95 against Rs.41.25 lakh allocated during 1993-94.

Vocational Education

24.39 Vocational Education is one of the Centrally sponsored schemes of Government of India which is a part of new policy on education. The aim of this programme is to provide diversification of educational opportunities so as to enhance individual ability for employment and to reduce the mismatch between demand and supply of skilled man power and to provide an alternative for those who do not wish to pursue Higher General Education. For proper implementation and monitoring of Vocational Education in the State the Administrative set up at State and District level has been strengthened. Government of India have sanctioned 181 Higher Secondary Schools upto 1992-93 and 50 more have been sanctioned during 1993-94. Thus 231 Vocational Higher Secondary Schools at Plus two stage are to be operated during 1994-95. Out of these 129 are functioning now for which Rs.1758.17 lakh have been provided in the 8th Plan. During 1992-93 and 1993-94 the outlay of Rs.239.10 lakh and Rs.68.46 lakh respectively have been provided towards State Share. An outlay of Rs.79.60 lakh is proposed towards State share during 1994-95. Some more funds will be required during 1994-95 if all the proposed schools are opened and posts are created.

N.E.P.

24.40 A sum of Rs.11.10 lakh was provided during 1993-94 for continuance of Special Cell in Higher Education Department and continuance of one post of driver each in State Selection Board and Education Tribunal. An amount of Rs.11.20 lakh has been proposed for 1994-95 for continuance of posts, creation of new posts and purchase of one vehicle.

24.41 As has been indicated in the preceding paragraphs, a number of committed liabilities and high priority programmes have had to be excluded from the annual plan proposals for the year 1994-95 on account of limited ceiling of Rs.1900.00 lakh. A list of schemes for which additional provisions are necessary is furnished below and subject to availability of resources additional provisions would have to be made for these schemes.

Additional Requirement for 1994-95

| | | | (Rs. in lakh) |
|-------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Sl. No. | Name of the Scheme | Amount proposed within the ceiling | Additional Minimum requirement |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Universities | | | |
| 1. | Grants to 3 Universities for matching share of U.G.C. approved building (Sl.6 of Annexure-I(A)) | 15.00 | 100.00 |
| 2. | Grants to Universities for construction of Auditorium for Berhampur University/Sambalpur University (Sl.8 of Annexure-I(A)) | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| Government Colleges | | | |
| 3. | Infrastructural Development and U.G.C. assisted building project vide Sl.10 of Annexure-I (A). | 42.00 | 89.45 |
| 4. | Construction, renovation and improvement of College and Hostel buildings of Government Colleges and Staff quarters. Vide Sl.22 of Annexure-I(A). | 150.00 | 50.00 |
| Non-Government Colleges | | | |
| 5. | Recurring grant to Non-Govt. Colleges and admission of new post to Grant-in-aid. vide Sl 14 & 24 of Annexure-I(A). | 1143.70 | 248.70 |
| 6. | Payment of Grant to +2/+3 Colleges as per new grant-in-aid policy. | .. | 1200.00 |
| N.S.S. | | | |
| 7. | Grants to Universities for N.S.S. vide Sl.27. | 46.00 | 18.16 |
| Total | | 1411.70 | 1721.31 |

Sports and Youth Welfare

24.42 In order to provide Sports infrastructures, Sporting and Nurturing Talents, arranging Competitions and providing incentives to Sports persons, provisions were made in the Annual Plan 1993-94 to the tune of Rs.500.00 lakh. For streamlining the Sports & Youth Services activities from the grass-root level, Completion of Sports infrastructure projects like Kalinga Stadium, provide intensive Coaching for talents scoutings, organisation of various Sports activities and Youth Welfare Programmes in the State, more stress is laid in the Annual Plan proposals for 1994-95. The plan outlay for 1994-95 is fixed at Rs.700.00 lakh.

Expansion of Directorate of Sports & Youth Welfare

24.43 The Sports & Youth Services network in the State is headed by Director at State Headquarters. The District Headquarters units are under the administrative control of Collector. There are one Deputy Director, Two Asst. Directors and one Accounts Officer to look after the administration. 13 District Sports Officers and 4 Additional District Sports Officers look after the organisational aspect of the Sports & Youth Services in the districts. 55 Coaches (including 8 Senior Coaches) have been posted at State Headquarters, District Coaching Centres & Sports Hostels of the State to impart coaching in various disciplines.

24.44 It is only in the year 1991-92 that Directorate of sports has been reconstituted as Directorate of Sports & Youth Services, consequent upon transfer of the subject, Youth Services from the erstwhile "Education & Youth Services" Department, without any transfer of personnel. During the current year however, Government have been pleased to create a few additional posts to cope-up with the increased work-load both at State Headquarters & field level. The posts created during 1993-94 are quite insufficient to cater to the need. It is therefore, proposed to create the some additional posts in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for smooth management of the Sports & Youth Services activities & implementation of new programmes viz. Asst. Director, Youth services (one), Estt. officer (one), Auditor (two), Driver (two) Junior grade diarist (one), Peon (one), Sweeper (two) and helper (one).

24.45 An amount of Rs.19.80 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94 for the above purpose. For creation of 11 nos. of new posts mentioned above during 1994-95 and continuance of posts already created including all the recurring & non-recurring expenses it is proposed to provide funds to the tune of Rs.21.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Establishment of Sports School / Hostel

24.46 In order to provide intensive coaching to students reading in Class-VII to Class-X and to enable them to compete in the National Sports Competitions, Sports Hostels have been established in the State in 12 Districts so far. The students in these Hostels are getting an amount of Rs.650/- per month, as stipend which is spent for their fooding and nutrition.

24.47 Since this amount is not sufficient for their diet keeping in view the present price index for foods & nutrients, it is proposed to provide stipend to the students @ Rs.25/- per day i.e. Rs.750/- per month. It may be mentioned here that, at present the students of SAI Hostel are paid monthly stipend of Rs.1200/- towards diet This is the only priority area of Sports Department in view of the creditable achievements made by the students of the Sports Hostels in many Junior and Sub-Junior National Sports Competitions. For maintenance of these Hostels an amount of Rs.26.40 lakh was provided in the last years plan budget. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.27.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for the above purpose.

Sports Competitions

24.48 The Sports policy envisages competitions from Block Level to State Level in different age groups so as to spot-out talents for National Level Competitions.

Talent Scouting (N.S.T.C.) & Hostel Selection

24.49 This is a Government of India Scheme. The Scheme aims at picking up talents in the age group of 9 to 10 and 10 to 12 years from the grass-root level and train them in the various adopted Schools of the country. We have 3 adopted Schools in the State. Talent Scouting Competition is conducted from Block to District Level and from District to State Level for participation at the National Level. In the process, Sports talents are also selected for admission into State Sports Hostels. If adequate talents are not made available special pocket selection is also conducted by Coaches for spotting of talents for their admission and coaching in the Sports Hostels.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Tournament (Previously Rural Sports)

24.50 In order to create competitive sports spirit among the rural students and non-student youths, under 16 years of age, Competitions are organised from Block to National Level through a Tournament known as Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Tournament. This is a Govt. of India Scheme. The State Team has made creditable performances in the National Level bagging no. of Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals. During the current year National Competition in Rural Sports Gr-II is scheduled to be held at Rourkela.

Women Sports Championship

24.51 In order to promote sports activities among women, Government of India have a scheme for organisation of competition from Block to National Level in different Sports disciplines. The State Team had won no. of medals in the National Women Meets. Miss Anuradha Biswal, Miss Rachita Panda and Miss Susama Behera are the notable women who brought laurels for the State.

Inter Hostel Competition

24.52 So far 13 Sports Hostels have been established in the State excluding One SAI Sports Hostel at Cuttack and one S.P.D.A. Centre at Dhenkanal. In order to achieve excellence in performance Inter-Hostel Competitions are organised between Hostel Teams at District Level Meets.

Other Special Sports Competitions

24.53 Other Sports Competitions, Tournaments and Events like Veteran Sports, Special District Games and Special Area Games, sponsored by SAI/NIS, are also being conducted by this Deptt. every year.

24.54 For organising all these competitions, an amount of Rs.27.00 lakh (Rs.11.00 lakh in the State Sector and Rs.16.00 lakh in the District Sector) was provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94. It is proposed to provide the funds of the last years level owing to the shortfall in resources for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Maintenance of Stadiums, Gymnasiums, Swimming Pools and Play Fields

24.55 The policy of the State Government is to provide one utility stadium, one Gymnasium-Cum-Indoor Hall at District Headquarters & at least one play field for each Block of the State. A number of stadium Gymnasiums & Play fields have been constructed/being constructed by the State Government. Those are the J.N.Indoor Stadium at Cuttack, Neighbourhood Community Centre at Bhubaneswar and maintenance of the Synthetic Surface for Hockey at Rourkela, Play field and Synthetic Surface to be laid at Kalinga Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar. There was a provision of Rs.10.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 1993-94 for the purpose and it is proposed to provide Rs.8.00 lakh for the same during 1994-95.

Development of Playfields

24.56 The Sports policy envisages to provide at least one developed play field in each Block of the State. The Central Government provides Rs.50,000/- for each play field. So far funds have been provided for development of 379 nos. of play fields in the State covering 237 Blocks. It is proposed to develop 40 nos. of play fields in the uncovered Blocks of the State during 1994-95 with the provision of Rs.20.00 lakh proposed towards State share of expenditure for these projects. This being a labour intensive work addl funds of Rs.10.00 lakh may be provided from Panchayat Raj Deptt. under the scheme J.R Y..

Stadium Construction

24.57 Utility Stadiums at District Headquarters, Sub-Divisions & other growth centres have been constructed to provide infrastructures for out-door Sports and games in accordance with the Sports Policy. The Stadiums at Berhampur, Sundergarh, Athagarh, Baripada, Chhatrapur, Dhenkanal, Jajpur Road, Bhawanipatna, Bolangir and Keonjhar are functional. For these ongoing schemes including the stadium at Paralakhemundi taken up during the current year (in the newly formed District of Gajapati) and construction of new Stadiums at 14 new District Headquarters as at Annexure-IV, it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.70.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 1994-95. The Central share due for these projects are estimated at Rs.56.00 lakh.

Construction of Kalinga Stadium

24.58 A sports complex of International Standard is being constructed at Kalinga Stadium, Bhubaneswar. It is proposed to develop an area of Ac.64.293. Government land to the extent of Ac.50.753 (Ac.36.753 + Ac.14.00 allotted recently) have been allotted so far. The rest will be acquired by additional allotment of Government land and acquisition of private lands. Out of the present estimated cost of Rs.2183.57 lakh, an amount of Rs.773.00 lakh has been released to B.D.A./ I.D.C.O. for the construction works. Government of India have agreed to provide Rs.200.00 lakh for the project, out of which an amount of Rs.110.00 lakh have already been released.

24.59 As decided by the Empowered Committee Meeting held on 26.8.93. Rs.8.00 Crore will be required for the roofing of 60 grids in all respect including the sitting arrangements for 55,000 spectators. Besides this, Rs.2.00 Crore will be required for construction of a international standard Swimming Pool and Gymnasium inside the complex simultaneously with the main construction of the Stadium in order to make the Stadium operational by June, 1994. There is provision of Rs.210.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 1993-94. It is proposed to provide at least Rs.415.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 1994-95 considering the plan ceiling and cost of the project.

Construction of District Sports Centre, Gymnasium-Cum-Indoor Halls

24.60 The plan is to provide atleast one Gymnasium-cum-Indoor Hall at each District Headquarters. So far funds have been provided for construction of Gymnasium cum Indoor Halls, at Bhubaneswar, Baripada, Sundergadh, Sambalpur, Dhenkanal, Phulbani, Berhampur, Keonjhar and Bhawanipatna. The Indoor Halls at Bhubaneswar is functional where regular Coaching is being imparted in Table Tennis and Badminton. For construction of Gymnasium cum-Indoor Halls at Bolangir, Koraput & Balasore and completion of the ongoing project at Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.15.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Construction of S.P.D.A. Centre

24.61 A SPDA Centre is being established at Dhenkanal with an infrastructural Development worth Rs.1.00 Crore. This Sports Project Development Area aims at opening at SAI Sports Hostel with facilities for Hostel Building to accommodate 75 students, Staff Quarters, Swimming Pool and Play fields of Olympic Disciplines. Another 2 SPDA Centres is also being established at Phulbani & Puri. Government of India gives Rs.50.00 lakh for infrastructure development and all recurring expenditure for the students. For maintenance of these two Centres and construction of one more SPDA Centre at Keonjhar it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.10.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Government Colleges

24.62 Government College of Physical Education, Cuttack is the only Government Training Organisation for the P.E.Ts in the State. During the current year Government have already established another College of Physical Education at Kulundi in Sambalpur District. For continuance of these Colleges & their maintenance, it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.8.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Grants to Students Hostel outside the State

24.63 There are student's Hostels outside the State i.e. at Delhi and Calcutta, where Oriya students reside for study purposes. Funds for House Rent/ Maintenance of the Hostels are provided by the State Government. It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for the above purpose.

Grants to Scouts & Guides

24.64 Scouting & Guiding, an international movement, aims at developing the character of boys & girls by inculcating in them a spirit of loyalty to the nation, patriotism and sympathy for others. It is proposed to provide Rs.2.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Grant for Nehru Hockey Tournament

24.65 There is a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 1993-94 for organisation and participation of School students in the Nehru Hockey Tournament. It is proposed to provide Rs.1.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for organisation and participation in the Junior/Sub-junior Nehru Hockey Tournament.

Grants for Participation in State and National Level Sports & Games Competition

24.66 There is a provision of Rs.4.50 lakh in the Annual Plan 1993-94 for participation of school students in State & National Sports & Games competition & participation in the Prize Money Competitions. It is proposed to provide Rs.4.50 lakh for above purpose in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Grants to Youth Welfare Board

24.67 The State Youth Welfare Board is the advisory Body for the implementation of various Youth Programmes in the State. The Board at its instance undertakes organisation of Youth Festivals/Youth Leadership Training Camps/Holiday Camps and State Youth Awards and provides financial assistance to registered voluntary Organisations for different Youth Welfare Programmes. It is proposed to provide Rs.1.40 lakh in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for maintenance of the Board & to broadbase its activities.

Grants for Establishment of Non-Students Youth Hostel at Bhubaneswar

24.68 There is a proposal for establishment of one non-student Youth Hostel (with a strength of 100 persons) at Bhubaneswar for enabling the Youth to prepare for their career. There is a provision of Rs.10.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 1993-94 for the purpose & it is proposed to provide Rs.10.00 lakh during the Annual Plan 1994-95 for this ongoing project.

Grants to State, District and other Sports Association

24.69 Every year this Department is giving financial assistance to registered Sports Associations for development of Sports & Games. Financial assistance is given to state Level Associations on the recommendation of the Orissa Council of Sports. The grant given to State Level Associations is meant for organisation of State Level Competitions, Preparatory Coaching Camps and participation of National Level Competition, whereas the grants given to District level Association is for its maintenance, organisation of competition from Block, District Level and participation in the State Level Competition. After creation of 14 new districts the grants for new District Athletic Associations are required to be provided. It is therefore proposed to provide Rs.3.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 1994-95 owing to the resource crunch.

Establishment of Archery Institute

24.70 Archery is very popular among the tribals of Orissa. A no. of tribal boys have show excellence in the National Archery Competitions. It is proposed to establish one Archery Institute in the District of Malkanagiri, where Archery talents are available. Archery range will be developed & provided for practice and residential Coaching will be given to the trainees both in indigenous & international type Archery. It is proposed to provide Rs.2.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for the above purpose.

Other Sports Programmes

24.71 Various Sports Programmes sponsored by SAI/NIS, prestigious Tournaments like Kalinga Cup Football Tournament which has acquired National status, and Kalahandi Cricket etc. are being organised by the Department every year. For organisation of these tournaments & conducting Residential & Non-residential Coaching Programmes both in Summer & Winter an amount of Rs.8.00 lakh was provided in the current year Annual Plan & it is proposed to provide Rs.5.00 lakh for the above purpose during 1994-95.

Development of Aquatic Sports & Games

24.72 It is proposed to organise aquatic Sports like Swimming Rowing, Canoeing & Sculling by the Sports & Youth Services Deptt in order to attract the youth force & particularly the young tourists who come from abroad. The equipment support for these programmes will be available from Tourism Department. Sports & Youth Services Department will provide the ancillary expenditure for organisation of these programmes, including lodging & boarding of participants. There is a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 1993-94 for the purpose & it is proposed to provide Rs 1.00 lakh during the Annual Plan 1994-95 for the above purpose.

24.73 Besides this, there is proposal to establish a Water Sports Complex at Jagatpur. SAI has already approved the project for providing the basic infrastructure like Gymnasium, Boat House & Hostel etc. for which an amount of Rs.17.60 lakh will be required. This has already been proposed to Government. Thus a total amount of Rs.18.60 lakh will be required in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for the above purpose.

Grants for Construction / Repair and Up-keep of Sports Hostels

24.74 So far 13 nos. of Sports Hostels have been established in the State. For maintenance i.e., repair & up-keep of the Sports Hostels already established and construction of new Sports Hostels, it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.5.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Coaching for Excellence

24.75 In order to provide adequate facilities in Sports and Games it is proposed to send Sports persons of proven excellence to different coaching camps inside and outside the State for attaining higher standards. Intensive Coaching is also provided to the students for achieving the excellence. It is proposed to provide Rs.6.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for the above purpose.

Organisation of Adventure Sports

24.76 Orissa is a land of river, mountains and long sea coast. Number of tourists, come to this State from various parts of the country and outside. With a view to arrange adventure Sports for tourists as well as the youth, it is proposed to organise Coastal Trekking, River Swimming, Boating and Mountaineering. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.3.50 lakh in the Annual Plan of 1994-95 for continuance of such programmes in the State.

Martial Arts Academy

24.77 Martial Arts is an old art of Orissa. The practice of this martial art helps in physical fitness. In order to encourage this traditional Martial Arts and to impart instructions in sword play, lathiwhirling and other physical exercises, it is proposed to open a Martial Arts Academy for development of Martial Arts & Competitions. For this purpose it is proposed for provision of Rs.2.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Incentive Award

24.78 In the State Sports Policy, it has been proposed to give Incentive Award to the outstanding Sports persons who have made distinctive marks at the National Level and have represented the country in the international events. The award is proposed to be given in form of Gold/Silver/Bronze Medals and also cash award. For this purpose, it is proposed to provide Rs 1.50 lakh in Annual Plan 1994-95.

Grants for Promotion of National Integration

24.79 The Schemes provide a frame work for Inter State/Inter District Visits, holding of Seminars, Conference on different themes of National Integration, Reaserch/Pubiications on such themes and organisation of Integration Camps. Community living in such camps helps them to understand each other better and to learn about traditions and customs of other regions as well as our hoary cultural heritage.

24.80 There is a provision of Rs.2.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 1993-94 for the above purpose. It is proposed to provide Rs.2.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 1994-95 in view of the creation of 14 new Districts in the State & for organisation of District Level Integration Camps.

Grants to Training in Yoga & Value Education

24.81 There is a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 1993-94 for training in Yoga & value education for promotion of mental, physical & moral values among the School & College students through the P.E.Ts. Provision of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed for the Scheme during the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Grants for Voluntary Youth Organisations

24.82 The Scheme aims at providing financial assistance (chiefly in rural areas and urban slums) for implementation of different youth programmes, training of youth in environment protection and sustainable development, social reconstruction, promotion of research and experimentation in youth activities through various registered voluntary organisations of the State. 50% of the total project cost will be provided by Government towards creation of assets.

24.83 There is a provision of Rs.6.00 lakh in the current year's Annual Plan for the above purpose. It is proposed to provide Rs.5.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for continuance of the Scheme.

State Youth Festival

24.84 It is proposed to organise a State Youth Festival each year for securing active participation of Youth in different youth programmes of the State. This will include Seminars, Symposium, debate, exhibition and sports events for youths (students & non-students), drawing, painting, recitations, dance programmes, various cultural programmes and Science Awareness for Rural Youths. It is therefore, proposed to provide Rs.2.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 1994-95 for the above purpose.

State Youth Award

24.85 With a view to promote sense of competition among youths, Government have prepared a scheme to give State Youth Awards to best youths/ Youth Organisers through the State Youth Welfare Board. The objective of the scheme is to give recognition to the outstanding work done by the youths for national development and/or social service. The awards may be given by adjudication for which two committees are at State Level & another at the District Level. There is a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 1993-94 for the above purpose and it is proposed to provide Rs.1.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 1994-95.

WORKS

Construction of Scooter / Cycle Shed of Administrative Building

24.86 It is proposed to provide Rs.2.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for construction of a Scooter/Cycle Shed inside the Campus of the Administrative Building of Directorate for which plan & estimate have already been received from Superintending Engineer, Capital Construction Division-I, Bhubaneswar.

Art and Culture

24.87 For preservation of Art and Culture of the State, for development of Odissi Dance and Music and for providing infrastructural facilities for libraries in the State and to bring awareness about preservation of old records and rare and valuable antiquities and for conservation of old monuments and excavation of old historical sites, a provision of Rs.301.00 lakh was made during 1993-94. During the year 1994-95, more stress is given for annual plan for streamlining the activities of the Culture Dept. for the above work. The proposed outlay during 1994-95 has been kept at Rs.301.00 lakh for continuing schemes and new schemes.

Directorate of Culture

24.88 The development of Cultural network in the State is headed by Director at State Head Quarters and one officer in the district level under the control of the Collector. In the administrative side, the Director is supported with one Jt. Director, one Dy. Director, 2 Asst. Directors, one Establishment Officer and the publication wing of the Directorate is equipped with one Chief Editor, 2 Editors and 3 Asst. Editors. Development of Culture is such a wide network that in order to streamline the same, it is necessary to strengthen the administrative structure at State Head Quarters as well as at the district level. It is proposed to provide telephone in the Dist. Offices for communication facility and coordination programme at dist. units in the year 1994-95. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.31.30 lakh for the Directorate of Culture out of which Rs.20.00 lakh is meant for construction of Sanskruti Bhawan.

Development of M.I.L.

24.89 During the year 1993-94, the outlay of the publication work was kept at Rs.2.50 lakh. As there is no separate provision for participating in different book fairs, the incidental expenditure for this purpose is usually made out of the said provision. Development of culture mostly depends upon research and publication of our valuable palmleaf manuscript which are preserved in the State Museum and many such are yet to be located which are scattered in the nook and corner of the State. During the current financial year, publication of 16 books, having 6400 pages has been taken up and these are in the process of completion. But lack of funds stands as a barrier in this developmental work. However, during next financial year, 1994-95, further 20 books are proposed to be edited and published for which an outlay of Rs.2.50 lakh is proposed.

Fine Art Education

24.90 Art and Architecture of our State attracts national and international tourists and scholars. To develop the quality of performing art and fine art, following institutions are functioning under the administrative control of Directorate of Culture. For the management of the institutions, Rs.20.76 lakh have been provided during the year 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.32.01 lakh is proposed for the above purpose in the annual plan 1994-95 as indicated below including Rs.10.00 lakh for construction of administrative block of B.K.College of Art and Craft, Bhubaneswar.

(Rs in lakh)

| | |
|---|------------|
| 1. Orissa Lalit Kala Akademi | 9.50 lakh |
| 2. Art & Craft College, Jeypore | 2.00 lakh |
| 3. B.K.College of Art & Craft, BBSR. | 18.41 lakh |
| 4. Govt. Art & Craft College, Khalikote | 2.10 lakh |
| Total: 32.01 lakh | |

The above institutions need improvement and renovation but due to want of funds, only the continuing schemes have been proposed for the year 1994-95.

Rabindra Mandap and Kahmandap

24.91 These two auditoriums are the only prestigious auditoriums available in this State Head Quarters. Various cultural programmes are regularly organised in these two auditoriums. During 1992-93 from these two auditoriums, Rs.3.00 lakh have been received as revenue. During 1993-94, Rs.3.33 lakh was provided for maintenance and other expenditure. During 1994-95, a plan outlay of Rs.4.00 lakh has been suggested keeping in view the availability of funds though it needs certain renovation like improvement to sitting facilities etc.

Organisation of Cultural Functions

24.92 Cultural functions are regularly organised on the eve of important national and international days and birth anniversary of great sons of State and the Nation. During the year 1993-94, Rs.5.00 lakh was provided but as it appears this is not adequate to meet the current year's demand. During the year 1994-95, a plan outlay of Rs.7.00 lakh has been proposed keeping in view of resources crunch.

Establishment of Music School

24.93 A policy decision has been taken at the Govt. level to provide wide scope for vocational training and education to the students for self-employment. The College of Dance and Music is working at State Head Quarter for preparing students upto P.G.level in dance and music. To feed the College and to make the boys and girls upto school level trained in vocational education, a scheme has been evolved to establish music schools at different district headquarters. Such schools have already started functioning at Sambalpur, Berhampur, Puri and Baripada. An amount of Rs.3.15 lakh has been proposed during 1994-95 for continuance of the above 4 schools, as against Rs.4.00 lakh which was provided during the year 1993-94

State Archaeology

24.94 Orissa is famous for its magnificent temples and its architecture. Archaeological Department under the Department of Culture is looking after preservation of old monuments. Archaeology takes up excavation of historical sites like Manika Patna, Khurda Fort etc. During 1993-94, Rs.18.82 lakh was provided for the purpose. Since the temples of Orissa are scattered all through and almost all of them were constructed long back and need repair and preservation, a lot of money is necessary. But looking to the funds position of the State, an amount of Rs 20.00 lakh is proposed for 1994-95.

State Archives

24.95 This is the depository of our valuable old records not only Govt records but private records available from our ex-Estates. This helps the research scholars to know the administrative system of land settlement etc. prevailing long past. These records need to be scientifically preserved for future reference. To make people conscious and aware of the archival necessity of the records and to provide better facility, besides the central Archive at State Headquarter, a regional Archive has been established at Sambalpur and another is

proposed to be established during the current financial year at Berhampur. Such facilities should be provided at other centres but resources crunch stands as a barrier. However, for maintaining the continuing scheme, Rs.8.89 lakh have been provided during 1993-94 and an amount of Rs.9.16 lakh is proposed during 1994-95.

Jayadev State Museum

24.96 It needs no mention that Museums are centres of learning. People of the State know our cultural heritage, prevailing long past from the antiquities preserved in the Museum. Besides the state museum functioning at State Headquarters some lean museums have been established at district and subdivisional headquarters also. Due to shortage of funds, such museums have not been opened in all districts and subdivisions. During the year 1993-94, Rs.14.80 lakh was provided for ongoing scheme and maintenance of district cultural offices and for 1994-95, an amount of Rs 14.30 lakh is proposed. In the recent advisory council meeting attended by scholars of the State and national level and presided by Hon'ble Minister, Culture it was felt absolutely necessary to open a gallery depicting the environment and our forests. For this, new scheme Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed.

Library Services

24.97 Mass literacy programme has been taken up by the State Govt. and development of library services is a part of it. To achieve this goal, a state library is operating at State headquarters and library in all erstwhile district headquarters and four sub-divisional headquarters have been opened. It is necessary to further extend the library services to block level but due to resources crunch, it is not possible. During 1993-94, Rs.39.68 lakh has been provided and for 1994-95, an amount of Rs.41.08 lakh has been suggested.

Grants to Rural Libraries

24.98 In collaboration with Raja Rammohan Ray Library Foundation, book assistance is given to registered rural libraries of the State. During 1993-94, Rs.10.00 lakh was provided and similar amount was also subscribed by the foundation. During 1994-95, Rs.10.00 lakh have been proposed under this scheme.

Social Security Service

24.99 As a security service to the old and indigent artists of the State, the State Govt. gives indigent artist pension @ Rs.300/- P.M. to 734 persons. Rs.30.10 lakh was provided during 1993-94 which is found inadequate. Therefore, Rs.32.98 lakh is proposed during 1994-95 as the member of such artists will increase by 10% during the year 1994-95 according to the principle fixed by the Govt.

Grants to Various Cultural and Social Organisations

24.100 The Govt. in Culture Dept provide financial assistance to small registered institutions scattered throughout the state and to the academies for development of culture. During the year 1993-94, following grants were given and similar amount is suggested for the year 1994-95.

| (Rs. in lakh) | | | |
|---------------|----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Sl.No | Grants | 1993-94 | 1994-95 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Grants to Cultural Association | 8.00 | 9.00 |
| 2. | Grants to Chhow Dances | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| 3. | Grants to Indigent Artists | 4.40 | 9.30 |
| 4. | Grants to Orissa Sahitya Academy | 11.50 | 11.50 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---|-------|-------|
| 5. | Grants to Orissa Sangit Natak Academy | 13.00 | 13.00 |
| 6. | Grants to Lalit Kala Akademi | 9.50 | 9.50 |
| 7. | Grants to Music Schools | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| 8. | Grants to Development of Threatre & Drama | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| 9. | Grants to O.R.C. | 11.00 | 11.00 |
| 10. | Grants to Orissa Urdu Akademi | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| 11. | Author for publication | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| 12. | Dist. Cultural Centres | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| 13. | Artists Welfare funds | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| 14. | Grants to Musicians | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| 15. | Grants to O.T.D.C. for INTAC scheme | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 16. | Grants to Film Award including production of documentary films on eminent persons and museum, archives & archaeology | 7.80 | 2.00 |
| 17. | Grants to Memorial Halls | 0.01 | 2.00 |

South East Asian Project

24.101 The aim of the scheme is to establish the link that was prevailing between South East Asian Countries with Orissa in different fields especially on cultural field. For this purpose during 1993-94, Rs.11.00 lakh was proposed but Rs.50,000/- was accepted. This is inadequate to carry on the research work for documentation and to publish papers. Therefore, it is suggested to provide Rs.0.50 lakh during the year 1994-95.

Utkal Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Bhubaneswar

24.102 For development of dance and music in the State, Utkal Sangeet Mahavidyalaya has been established by Govt. at Bhubaneswar. For this purpose, an amount of Rs.7.64 lakh was provided during the year 1993-94. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.9.20 lakh during the year 1994-95.

Culture Department

24.103 For development of Sports & Youth services and Art and culture in the State, there is a Dept. of Sports, Culture & Youth Services at State Headquarters. For its continuance and creation of some new posts, an amount of Rs.7.61 lakh was provided during 1993-94. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.8.00 lakh during 1994-95 for its continuance and creation of some new posts.

Building Projects

24.104 For construction of Sanskruti Bhavan of the Directorate of Culture and completion of B.K.College of Art & Craft, Bhubaneswar, an amount of Rs.20.00 lakh and Rs.10.00 lakh respectively are proposed to be provided in Demand No.7 (Works Budget) during the year 1994-95. For this an amount of Rs.20.00 lakh has been included in the Directorate of Culture and Rs.10.00 lakh in the B K College of Art & Craft, Bhubaneswar.

Technical Education

24.105 The proposal for Annual Plan 1994-95 includes continuing Schemes of Existing Engineering Schools, Polytechnics and Spill over Schemes of Engineering Colleges, upgradation of Institute of Textile Technology, Choudwar to degree level in Textile Technology and Externally Aided Project under World Bank Assistance Programme. All the above programmes have been approved for continuance and implementation during 8th Plan. Details of the above programmes are given below.

Continuing Schemes

24.106 Against the Budget Provision of Rs.446.51 lakh during the year 1993-94, a provision of Rs.445.00 lakh is proposed for continuance of existing Plan Schemes during 1994-95. Out of this Rs 8.74 lakh have been provided for clearance of the liabilities towards the completion of the buildings. Similarly Rs.6.00 lakh has been provided towards improvement of Water Supply and Sewage System of the building constructed during seventh Plan and special repair.

24.107 Diploma course introduced at I.G.I.T., Sarang and O.S.M.E., Keonjhar come under centrally sponsored Scheme. 60% of the recurring expenditure is met by the State Government and 40% by Coal India. During the year 1993-94 Rs.17.00 lakh have been provided towards State Scheme. It is proposed to provide Rs.18.14 lakh for the year 1994-95.

24.108 There are four Engineering Colleges in Orissa. R.E.C. Rourkela is provided with 50% of the recurring expenditure and full cost of non-recurring expenditure for infrastructure like development of site, installation of electrical sub-station and water supply scheme, etc. As against the provision of Rs.11.95 lakh during the year 1993-94, it is proposed to provide Rs.15.00 lakh during 1994-95 out of which Rs.12.00 lakh is for maintenance of Water Supply and Sewage system. The other three colleges are fully funded by the State Government. Burla Engineering College has been given autonomy. It is proposed to create few posts during 1994-95. Rs.63.50 lakh is required to meet 100% of the recurring expenditure of the 3 Engineering Colleges. Construction of the C.E.T. at its new campus is going with full swing for which adequate fund is required. Rs.184.00 lakh has been provided for civil work, procurement of equipment for new disciplines.

24.109 The C.E.T. is now functioning under O.U.A.T. It is to be shifted to its own building in new site. During the current financial year there is a provision of Rs.266.13 lakh. It is proposed to provide Rs.246.06 lakh during 1994-95.

Upgradation of Institute of Textile Technology to Degree Level

24.110 Orissa is famous for Textiles. Handloom Woven cloth of the State has a name all over the country and abroad because of its intricate design and exclusive nature. Thousands of weavers are engaged in and outside the State for production of clothes and other materials. In order to impart them modern technique, Institute of Textile Technology has been set up at Choudwar. It is proposed to provide a token amount of Rs 0.01 lakh during the year 1994-95.

World Bank Assisted Programme

24.111 Government of India with Financial Assistance of World Bank launched a programme for upgradation of technician education through out the country. Under this Project 17 Diploma Courses and 13 Post-Diploma Courses will be introduced during the Project period, in different institutions of the State. In addition to this there are many programmes, such as, Introduction of Community Polytechnic, Continuing Education Centre, Establishment of Curriculum Development Centre, Learning Resources Development Centre, Industry Institute Interaction Programme, Strengthening of Directorate of Technical Education and Board of Education, Staff Development Programme etc. which will be implemented during the Project period.

24.112 A sum of Rs.56.79 crore was estimated to be spent during the implementation period. Although the stipulated period is five years for completion of the project, there is a provision for spill over by another 2 years. The Project commenced from the year 1990-91.

24.113 During the last 3 1/2 years of the project period Nine (9) Diploma Courses and one post Diploma Course have already been introduced and many other programmes have also been started. An amount of Rs.3254.22 lakh have been provided for the purpose upto 1993-94.

24.114 Although, originally, the estimated cost of the Project was Rs.56.79 crore, due to steep rise in price of Civil Construction Work, Equipment, Furniture, the total Project cost may touch Rs.80.00 crore. There is requirement for provision of Rs.1456.19 lakh during the year 1994-95 for implementation of World Bank Project, Technician Education. But due to resource crunch an outlay of Rs.940.00 lakh is proposed under the Externally Aided Project for the year 1994-95. A total outlay of Rs.1385.00 lakh is proposed for 1994-95 under the Technical Education sector.

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CHAPTER - 25

HEALTH

25.1 The Annual Plan 1994-95 under Health and Family Welfare envisages consolidation of preventive health care facilities and health education throughout the State besides continuing the implementation of all National and State Programmes on specific diseases, the development of infrastructure at the rural level for extending both preventive and curative health services. Subject to availability of resources the upgradation of facilities at specialised medical institutions for providing curative health care would also be taken up.

25.2 A few new schemes have, however, been taken up under the Minimum Needs Programme and under Ayurvedic and Homeopathic Medical Education. The proposal therefore, mostly aims at consolidating rather than expanding these services. The existing facilities will continue to provide support to programmes which are funded out of State resources, by Government of India or through external aid. The emphasis is on consolidation rather than expansion. The additional programmes (either upgradation of existing schemes or new) which are proposed to be taken up, depending on the extent of additional resources available are indicated in para 25.18 to 25.20

25.3 The Projected target for the Eighth Five Year Plan in respect of the State Plan Sector is Rs.22120.00 lakh as against the requirement of Rs.25000.00 lakh. In the first year, 1992-93, the projected target has been Rs 3000.00 lakh against the requirement of Rs.3500.00 lakhs. During the 2nd year i.e. 1993-94 the projected target has been Rs.3000.00 lakh. Similarly, during the 3rd year i.e. 1994-95, though the requirement is more, the projected target has been kept at Rs 3600.00 lakh and this amount will be spent in the following programmes :

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|--------------------|
| i) | Non-Building Programmes | - Rs. 3105.32 lakh |
| ii) | Building Programmes | - Rs. 494.68 lakh |

Total : Rs. 3600.00 lakh

25.4 Out of the projected target of Rs.3000.00 lakh, Rs 1069.47lakh has been earmarked to be spent for M.N.P Schemes under Rural Health Services and Rs.1052.00 lakh towards the State's share of expenditure for Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes. The Schemewise break-up of provisions for 1994-95 is given below :

(Rs. in lakh)

| Name of the programme. | Continuing Schemes | | | New Schemes | | | Grand total |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------|------------------------|----------------|-------|-------------|
| | Non-Build- ing. | Build- ing. | Total | Non- Build- ing. | Build- ing. | Total | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| I. Urban Health Service Allopathy. | 188.15 | 155.33 | 343.48 | 2.00 | - | 2.00 | 345.48 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------------|
| 2. Urban Health Service OSM. | 18.94 | 5.74 | 24.68 | - | - | - | 24.68 |
| 3. Rural Health Service Allopathy. | 829.57 | 159.90 | 989.47 | 80.00 | - | 80.00 | 1069.47 |
| 4. Rural Health Service-OSM. | 140.24 | 4.64 | 144.88 | - | - | - | 144.88 |
| 5. Medical Education, Trg., & Research. | 108.60 | 169.07 | 277.67 | 637.06 | - | 637.06 | 914.73 |
| 6. Public Health. | 968.95 | - | 968.95 | 21.91 | - | 21.91 | 990.86 |
| 7. General | 109.90 | - | 109.90 | - | - | - | 109.90 |
| Total | 2364.35 | 494.68 | 2859.03 | 740.97 | - | 740.97 | 3600.00 |

25.5 A lion's share is being provided in the District Sector which is about 82.40% of the total plan allocation for 1994-95.

25.6 Preventive, promotive and curative health care services are being provided through a three tier rural health infrastructure of sub-centres, Primary Health Centres/Additional PHCs./Subsidiary Health Centre and Community Health Centre and Community Health Centres/Upgraded PHCs, Under Minimum Needs Programme, Presently the State is having 5927 Sub-Centres, 833 PHCs./APHCs, 172 SHCs, and 153 CHC/UGPHCs, as against the requirements of 6467 Sub-Centres, 1035 PHCs./APHCs. and 227 CHCs. on the basis of 1991 Census figures. It has been proposed to meet the requirement in a phased manner. Accordingly it has been targetted to establish 170 PHC (new) and 162 CHCs. during the 8th Five Year Plan Period, 1992-97. But, establishment of additional institutions always depends upon availability of resources. It is difficult to establish additional institutions within the existing rate of funding. However, it has been proposed to establish 50 PHC (N) and 30 CHCs. during 1994-95. Establishment of Sub-Centres depends on the funds to be provided by the Government of India as it comes under FW Programme, a 100% Central Plan Scheme.

| <u>Institution</u> | <u>Requirement</u> | <u>Available</u> | <u>Balance</u> |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Sub-Centres | 6467 | 5927 | 540 |
| P.H.C/A.P.H.C(N) | 1035 | 833 | 202 |
| C.H.C./U.G.P.H.C. | 227 | 153 | 74 |

Rural Health Infrastructure

25.7 The main thrust of the 8th Five Year Plan is to provide medical care in rural areas. Rs.1214.35 lakh has been proposed to be provided for the rural sector during 1994-95. With the said amount, 424 PHCs., 140 CHCs., 69 SHCs., 116 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 116 Homeopathic Dispensaries and 6 Unani Di-pensaries will continue.

25.8 Important programmes under Health Sector and the allocation proposed are indicated below :

Urban Health Service-Allopathy

25.9 A sum of Rs.345.48 lakh has been proposed to be provided during 1994-95 for maintenance of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the District and Sub-Divisional Headquarters and other Urban areas. This includes a building component of Rs.155.33 lakh. The allotment in 1993-94 under this sector is Rs.252.95 lakh

Urban Health Service-O.S.M.

25.10 It has been proposed to provide Rs.24.68 lakh under the programme for maintenance of Ayurvedic, Homeopathic and Unani Institutions in the State during the year 1994-95. Out of it Rs.5.74 lakh is earmarked for building programmes. The allotment in 1993-94 under this sector is Rs.35.74 lakh.

Rural Health Services-Allopathy

25.11 An amount of Rs.1069.47 lakh is proposed under the programme for providing medical care through the net work of Sub-Centres, PHCs., SHCs. and CHCs. continuing in the State Plan Sector. The emphasis is on providing preventive and curative measures to the rural people through PHCs., and CHCs. The allotment in 1993-94 under this sector is Rs.1289.92 lakh. Due to resource constraint it could not be made possible to achieve the targets for additional PHCs and CHCs. during 1992-93. With the existing funding, it has, however, been proposed to establish 50 PHCs.(New) and 30 CHCs.(inclusive of the back log) during 1994-95. An amount of Rs.80.00 lakh has been provided for the purpose. Further Rs.159.90 lakh has been provided towards the building component and Rs.100.00 lakh towards the State's share of expenditure under U.K. Aid Project, IInd Phase, a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme.

Rural Health Service-O.S.M.(Other Systems of Medicine)

25.12 A sum of Rs.144.88 lakh has been proposed to be provided under the programme. Homeopathic and Ayurvedic system of treatment is being well accepted by the rural people as it happens to be cheap. Out of it, Rs.4.64 lakh has been proposed to be spent for building programme. The 1993-94 allotment under this sector is Rs.188.48 lakh.

MEDICAL EDUCATION TRAINING AND RESEARCH

Other Systems

25.13 A sum of Rs.83.78 lakh has been provided for maintenance of existing two Government Ayurvedic Colleges and one Government Homeopathic Medical College. In addition to this, it will also provide funds to the extent of Rs.30.46 lakh on account of the three private Ayurvedic and Homeopathic Educational Institutions, the management of which have recently been taken over by Government. An amount of Rs.27.27 lakh has been proposed to be spent for building programmes. The current year's allotment is Rs.43.02 lakh.

Allopathy

25.14 It has been proposed to provide Rs.229.75 lakh under the programme for maintenance of three medical colleges and attached Hospitals. Out of this, Rs.141.80 lakh is to be spent for undertaking improvement and construction of old dilapidated medical college buildings declared unsafe. The Current year (1993-94) allotment is Rs.152.84 lakh.

Training

25.15 An amount of Rs.1.20 lakh has been provided towards stipend to the students admitted to the Pharmacy Course. The 1993-94 allocation is Rs.1.03 lakh.

Public Health

25.16 A sum of Rs.966.35 lakh has been provided during 1994-95 for prevention and control of diseases like, Filaria, Malaria, T.B., Leprosy and for control of epidemic. This includes Rs.950.00 lakh towards State share of the C.S.P. Schemes and the rest is required for maintenance of ongoing schemes. The 1993-94 allocation is Rs.757.35 lakh. Also Rs.24.51 lakh has been provided for maintenance of Drugs Controller administration. The 1993-94 allocation is Rs.24.17 lakh.

Other Programme

25.17 An amount of Rs.109.90 lakh is proposed during 1994-95 for payment of grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations, compensation money to the beneficiaries accepting F.W. Method and payment of decretal dues. The existing provision of Rs.42.00 lakh for payment of compensation to the beneficiaries accepting F.W. Method has been increased by Rs.45.40 lakh in order to meet the additional liabilities for Drugs and Dressings. The current Year's allotment under the programme is Rs.54.50 lakh.

Upgradation or New Programmes proposed to be taken up in case Additional Funds are available

25.18 There are many sanctioned health institutions in the rural areas which can not be put to optimum use because of the non-availability of permanent accommodation and residential infrastructure. With additional funds, this deficiency is proposed to be made up in the 118 Tribal sub-plan areas first and in the other Blocks later. Such of the new districts recently created, and falling predominantly in tribal areas will be taken up for providing such infrastructural facilities.

25.19 There is requirement of funds for purchase of essential medicines for distribution through the health care system. With additional funds such medicines which are of preventive nature will be purchased for distribution. These include chloroquine against malaria, ORS against dehydration, Vit. A for prevention of blindness specially in children, iron and folic acid for preventing nutritional anaemia among pregnant women etc.

25.20 Attempt will be made to replace old equipments in hospitals in a phased manner and also to strengthen the existing specialised treatment facilities in the Medical College Hospitals.

Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes

25.21 The following Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes will be implemented during 1994-95 with the pattern of funding and State's share of expenditure noted against each to supplement the State Health Programme/Schemes.

- | | | |
|-----|---|----------------|
| i) | T.B. Control Programme (Cost of materials) (50:50 basis) | Rs. 40.00 lakh |
| ii) | Filaria Control Programme (Cost of materials) (50 : 50 basis) | Rs. 10.00 lakh |

| | | |
|------|--|-----------------|
| iii) | N.M.E.P. (50 : 50 basis) of the cost of materials | Rs.900.00 lakh |
| iv) | Orientation Training of Medical and Para Medical staff (50 : 50 basis) | Rs. 2.00 lakh |
| v) | U.K. Aid IInd Phase (Ext. Aid 75% + Central 15% + State 10%) | Rs.100.00 lakh |
| | Total (State's Share of expenditure on CSP Schemes.) | Rs.1052.00 lakh |

Central Plan Schemes.

25.22 The following Central Plan Schemes with 100% Central assistance are operating in the Health Sector and will continue during the year 1994-95.

- i) Family Welfare Programmes including GHG Scheme, Child Survival and Safe Motherhood.
- ii) National Leprosy Eradication Programme.
- iii) National Programme for Control of Blindness (N.P.C.B.) and Trachoma and World Bank Scheme .
- iv) National Goitre Control programme
- v) National AIDS Control Programme.

Employees State Insurance Scheme

25.23 The E.S.I. scheme is an integrated measure of Social Security providing multiple insurance benefits to the workers of Industrial and Commercial establishments alongwith their family members drawing monthly wages up to Rs. 3000/- per month. The State Government are obliged to provide medical assistance to the beneficiaries through this scheme As per the terms and conditions, the E.S.I. Corporation is to bear 7/8th of the total expenditure as per the prescribed norms At present the prescribed rate is Rs.345/- per annum per inpatient of which Rs.100/- is meant for drugs and dressing. The proposed allocation is Rs.20.00 lakh for the year 1994-95. It has been proposed to strengthen the organisation at the Headquarters by way of providing additional staff during 1994-95.

Dispensary State Plan

25.24 It is proposed to open three number of dispensaries one each at Puri, Turla and Laxminagar in the State during 1994-95 for which creation of requisite staff would be necessary

Dispensary Tribal Area Sub-plan

25.25 It is proposed to open only one new dispensary at Kuanarmunda during 1994-95 for which requisite staff, equipment etc. as would be necessary will be provided. The E.S.I. Corporation have agreed to contribute the full expenditure for 3 years as per strength of in-patients for opening of ESI Dispensaries. Accordingly the ESI Corporation will bear Rs.16.04 lakh for continuance of ESI Dispensaries opened at Telengapentha, Rupsa, Bolangir, Chhecherhang and Chhanapur and Rs.25.70 lakh for opening of ESI Dispensaries at Puri, Turla, Laxminagar and Kuaramunda during 1994-95.

The total annual plan outlay of Rs.292.29 lakh has been proposed for 1994-95 under ESI Schemes of which the ESIC share is Rs.2,27,74 lakh and Rs.54.95 lakh will be borne by the State Government.

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CHAPTER - 26

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Urban Water supply and Sanitation

26.1 The aim of the Urban Water Supply & Sanitation Sector is to provide safe potable drinking water supply and sanitation facilities to the Urban Population of Orissa. There are 101 Urban Local Bodies in the State consisting to 32 Municipalities and 60 N.A.Cs. with population of 40.36 lakh as per 1991 census. Out of these, 85 U.L.Bs have been partly provided with drinking water facilities through Piped Water Supply Scheme benefiting about 19.50 lakhs of population by end of 7th Plan and 23.05 lakhs of Urban population by end of 1992-93. About 418.08 million liters of drinking water is being supplied everyday to 85 towns. But most of the existing piped water supply facilities are inadequate to meet the growing demand due to rapid urbanisation and increase in population.

26.2 Similarly, the condition of waste water disposal and solid waste management in 101 U.L.Bs in the State is in budding stage as a Sewerage system has been extended partly to three towns namely Bhubaneswar, Sunabeda and Rourkela benefitting about 3.00 lakh urban population by end of 7th Plan and 3.75 lakh by end of 1992-93.

Eighth Plan target and Objective

26.3 The basic objective of Eighth Plan is to provide better infrastructural facilities to urban population particularly in small and medium towns, modernisation and upgradation of existing utility services and providing minimum drinking water supply and sanitation in uncovered urban areas. An amount of Rs.5,445.00 lakh including Rs.501.00 lakh of institutional finance to be availed by urban local bodies has been fixed for Eighth Plan to implement the programme. Rs.180.00 lakh (about 3% of the grant) has been earmarked for Urban Sewerage & Sanitation and Rs.5,265.00 lakh (about 97% of the total grant) for providing water supply facilities in Urban Areas.

Achievement during 1990-91, 1991-92 & 1992-93

26.4 The financial years 1990-91 & 1991-92 were not covered under any Five Year Plan. The Annual Plan outlay of 1990-91 was Rs.1,069.54 lakh covering the water supply programmes including institutional finance. During this period water supply schemes to Gunupur, Konark and Pattamundai N.A.Cs were started. Also, Drainage and Sewerage facilities to Puri and Cuttack were taken up.

26.5 The annual plan of 1991-92 had a provision of Rs.1174.00 lakh which included the institutional finance and taking up of Urban Water Supply & Sanitation Programme of the Urban Local Bodies. During this year, water supply programme to Kodala, Pipili, Polasara, Nilagiri towns were taken up. This year emphasis was also paid for low cost sanitation programme being taken up by respective N.A.Cs/Municipalities.

26.6 The annual plan outlay 1992-93 was fixed at Rs.1,177.00 lakh which had a provision of Rs.321.00 lakh for institutional finance. Out of the said provision Rs.669.55 lakh was spent for Urban Water Supply, Urban Sewerage and Sanitation, Survey and Investigation. During this year a part of the sewerage scheme at Cuttack was made functional and two towns i.e. Soro and Jaleswar Piped Water Supply Scheme were taken up. Further more, three uncovered towns namely Umarkot, Kotpad, Balimela were started thus making a total of five. Water Supply to Gunupur town was also put into commission during this year.

26.7 Keeping in view, all the spillovers of the previous year's that have been discussed earlier, the annual plan outlay for 1993-94 has been fixed at Rs.1415.25 lakh including 301.00 lakhs as institutional finance, Rs.10.00 lakh for Survey and Investigation, Rs.20.00 lakh for Sewerage and Sanitation and Rs.15.25 lakh for Urban Low Cost Sanitation. The following schemes which were spillovers of the previous years have been envisaged to be completed during 1993-94.

1. Water Supply to Soro
2. Water Supply to Gunupur
3. Water Supply to Nilagiri
4. Water Supply to Kodala
5. Water Supply to Polasara
6. Water Supply to Umarkote
7. Water Supply to Balimela
8. Water Supply to Kotpad
9. Water Supply to Pattamundai
- 10.Improvement of Water Supply to Digapahandi
- 11.Improvement of Water Supply to Biramitrapur
- 12.Improvement of Water Supply & Joint Water Supply, Berhampur
- 13.Replacement of large dia tubewell at Balasore
- 14.Improvement of Water supply to Chikiti
- 15.Improvement of Water Supply to Unit-VII, Bhubaneswar

26.8 The following uncovered towns have been proposed to be taken up/commissioned during 1993-94.

1. Rambha
2. Khalikote
3. Completion and Commissioning of Khandapara Water Supply system.

26.9 The augmentation scheme in following towns have been proposed during 1993-94

1. Imp. of W/S to Basudevpur
2. Imp. of W/S to Athagarh
3. Imp. of W/S to Chhatrapur
4. Imp. of W/S to Anandapur
5. Imp. of W/S to Bhanjanagar

26.10 The Water Supply system to Pipili, Nilagiri and Konark have been put into commission and Soro and Jaleswar are likely to be completed.

Proposal for 1994-95

26.11 The Plan provision for Urban Water Supply and Sanitation during 1994-95 has been fixed at Rs.2215.00 lakh. The sub-head wise break-up of funds of Rs.2215.00 lakh is as follows :

| Name of Sub-Head | Proposed outlay for 1994-95 |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Urban Water Supply System | 688.75 |
| 2. Survey & Investigation | 10.00 |
| 3. Sewerage & Sanitation | 200.00 |
| 4. Urban Low cost Sanitation | 15.25 |
| 5. Institutional Finance | 801.00 |
| 6. EAP Pipelines | 500.00 |
| Total | 2215.00 |

26.12 The following scheme which are under execution during 1993-94 are likely to be spilled over to 1994-95

- W/S to Polasara
- W/S to Kodala
- W/S to Khandpara
- W/S to Umerkote
- W/S to Balimela
- W/S to Rambha
- W/S to Khallikote
- W/S to Pattamundai
- W/S to Uncovered areas of Nimapara
- Imp. of W/S to Biramitrapur
- Imp. of W/S to Digapahandi
- Imp. of W/S to Basudevapur
- Imp. of W/S to Athagarh
- Imp. of W/S to Chhatrapur
- Imp. of W/S to Anandapur
- Imp. of W/S to Bhanjanagar
- Imp. of W/S to Joint Water Supply Project, Berhampur.

26.13 Besides, the above, the following items of works have been proposed to be taken up during 1994-95 to upgrade the Water Supply system to overcome the difficulties.

1. Imp. of existing, Water Supply system of different towns.
2. Extension of Water Supply to newly developed areas of Bhubaneswar.
3. Addition, alteration and replacement of different units of urban water supply system.
4. Renovation of old treatment plant
5. Provision of gas chlorinator

Urban Sanitation

26.14 The achievement in sanitation sector in urban areas is not up-to the mark and coverage by end of 1992-93 is Rs.3.70 lakh against the 1991 urban population of 40.35 lakh.

26.15 It is proposed to lay sewerage net work in Cuttack, Bhubaneswar and Bhawanipatna and make it functional by providing funds to the tune of Rs.100.00 lakh during Annual plan 1994-95. A part of sewerage scheme at Cuttack has already been commissioned and a part of sewerage scheme is likely to be made functional during 1994-95.

26.16 The drainage position of the towns are also not satisfactory. The urban slum areas and rapid urbanisations of the U.L.Bs have necessitated provision of drainage facilities. It is proposed to provide drainage facilities in Cuttack, Puri and Rourkela and as such Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed for the same during 1994-95. Further Government is keen in waste water treatment by constructing wet land method at different towns

26.17 A total of Rs.200.00 lakh has been proposed under the sub-head Urban Sewerage and Sanitation and Rs 15.25 lakh towards Urban Low-cost Sanitation.

Special Component Plan 1994-95

26.18 The total schedule caste population of the State of Orissa that resides in urban areas is around 16.20%. This population resides in U.L.Bs and as such receive the normal benefit that are extended to the general public by means of protected drinking water facilities and sewerage system. Therefore, no specific provision of funds are being exclusively earmarked for taking up water supply and sewerage schemes for this segment of the society.

URBAN LOW COST SANITATION

Eighth Plan Period (1992-97)

26.19 A sum of Rs.50.00 lakh has been provided in the 8th Plan Period 1992-97 for construction of 20 Public Toilets in different Urban Local Bodies of the State out of which Rs.16.50 lakh is earmarked for TASP for construction of 6 nos. of Public Toilets.

Annual Plan 1993-94

26.20 During the Annual Plan Period 1993-94 Rs.15.00 lakh were provided for construction of 4 Nos. of new Public Toilets out of which Rs.5.00 lakh is earmarked for TASP for construction of 2 nos. of new Public Toilets.

Annual Plan 1994-95

26.21 For the Annual Plan, 1994-95 a sum of Rs.15.00 lakh has been proposed for construction of 5 nos. of Public Toilets- cum-Bath Complexes in different Urban Local Bodies of the State, out of which Rs.5.00 lakh is ear-marked for Tribal Area Sub-Plan for construction of 2 nos. of Public Toilets- cum-Bath Complexes.

INCENTIVE AWARD 1994-95

Incentive Award under Low Cost Sanitation Scheme

26.22 The Integrated Programme for Low Cost Sanitation and Liberation of Scavengers has been in operation since 1989-90 by Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India. This Scheme has also been in operation since 1991-92 in the State of Orissa. 53 towns have been covered under the scheme so far.

26.23 In order to recognise the good work done by the ULBs and to encourage them to undertake speedier implementation of the scheme an Incentive Award Programme is being introduced by Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India with matching contribution from the Centre and the State. The quantum of award fixed Rs.50,000/-.

Annual Plan 1994-95

26.24 For the Annual Plan 1994-95 a sum of Rs.0.25 lakh has been proposed for giving incentive award to one ULB after selection by the Selection Committee. The Selection Committee for the purpose sits during the month of February every year.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Eighth Plan Approach

26.25 The approach to the Water Supply and Sanitation has taken into account all the objectives visualised by Govt. of India for the Eighth Plan period. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation facilities are essential ingredients in the total programme for rural development. The twist on the implementation of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation programme will be such that it aggregate with the other rural development programmes for an integrated rural development with Village as one Unit on the one hand and Area comprising of several adjacent villages together, on the other. The plan out lay under M.N.P for Eighth Plan has been communicated as follows :

(Rs. in Cr)

| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Rural Water Supply | 178.61 |
| Rural Sanitation | 5.00 |
| Total : | 183.61 |

Achievement During 1992-93

26.26 During 1992-93, the total budgetted out lay was Rs.7833.91 lakh. The out lay under M.N.P. was Rs.3185.00 lakh (including Rs.500.00 lakh for DANIDA Drinking W/S Project) and under ARWSP was Rs.4648.91 lakh (including Rs.1463.91 lakh for special projects under A.R.W.S.P.). Due to resource constraint the expenditure under M.N.P. was limited to Rs.2585.00 lakh (including Rs.260.00 lakh for DANIDA W/S Project) and under ARWSP it was Rs.1496.25 lakh (including carry-over amount from the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 of Rs.161.25 lakh).

26.27 During this year 5144 nos. of tubewells and 236 nos. S W S. have been installed in NP/TP/TN villages under M.N.P. and ARWSP covering 509 'N' Villags, 1070 'P' Villages, 501 'TN' villages and 1889 'TP' Villages 5 nos. of piped W/S scheme were also completed during this year.

Rural Sanitation

26.28 So far no appreciable development could be achieved under Rural Sanitation Sector due to lack of financial resources. Now such emphasis has been laid on adopting low cost sanitation.

26.29 For Rural Sanitation, Rs.165.00 lakh was provided for construction of 26 Nos. of 5/10 seated latrine-cum-bath complex (Sauchalaya) and 79 nos. Low cost School latrine. The work is in progress and are targetted to be completed during 1993-94.

Annual Plan 1993-94

26.30 The plan out lay under M.N.P. for Annual plan 1993-94 has been communicated as follows :

(Rs. in la

| | | |
|--------------------|-----|---------|
| Rural Water Supply | ... | 3544.00 |
| Rural Sanitation | ... | 198.67 |
| Total | ... | 3742.67 |

26.31 A provision for installation of 2280 nos. of Tubewells and construction of 156 nos. of Sanitary wells has been targetted to provide safe drinking water to 1000 "NC" Villages and 1000 "PC" Villages. For piped W/S schemes, Rs.753.48 lakh has been earmarked for completion of 97 ongoing schemes and Rs.366.52 lakh for new schemes. Besides Rs.50.00 lakh is kept for renovation of existing old piped Water Supply Schemes. A provision of Rs.160.00 lakh was made for Machinery and Equipments which are required for newly created field level Divisions and Sub-Divisions and for replacement of condemned vehicles. For construction of office buildings and stores, a provision of Rs.100.00 lakh has been included. At present there is urgent need for construction of Divisional/Sub-divisional and Sectional Stores.

26.32 Govt. of India has committed to provide a sum of Rs.13.35 Crore under A.R.W.S.P for 1993-94 against the budgetted outlay of Rs.33.85 Crore. It was targetted to install 2870 nos. of Tubewells and 80 nos. of Sanitary wells. For piped Water Supply schemes, a sum of Rs.1.80 crore is proposed for the on-going and new schemes. Besides Govt of India have also committed to provide Rs.8.25 crore towards special projects under A.R.W.S.P.

Rural Sanitation (R.D.Dept.)

26.33 For Rural Sanitation Rs.198.67 lakh was provided for construction of 45 nos. of low cost School latrines and 24000 nos. of low cost house hold latrines.

Annual Plan 1994-95 Target and Priorities

26.34 The plan ceiling for 1994-95 is fixed at Rs.32.35 crore for water supply and Rs.1.50 crore for Rural Sanitation under M.N.P.

26.35 During 1994-95 it is proposed to keep a total provision of Rs.67.70 crore under M.N.P. and A.R.W.S.P. out of which provision under M.N.P. is Rs.33.85 crore (including Rs.1.50 crore for DANIDA Drinking Water Supply Projects and Rs.1.50 crore for Rural Sanitation).

26.36 Under ARWSP, matching provision of Rs.33.85 crore has been kept (inclusive of Rural sanitation of Rs.3.00 crore). Besides there is also provision of Rs.10.00 crore for special projects under A.R.W.S.P.

Rural Sanitation Programme (P.R.Deptt.)

26.37 Since 1985-86, Rural Sanitation Programme is being implemented in the State for construction of latrines both in the households and institutions. During the 8th Plan period (1992-97) it has been proposed to utilise Rs.110.00 lakh for construction of 7000 H.L. & 500 institutional latrines.

26.38 During the year 1992-93, a sum of Rs.25.00 lakh was provided for construction of 1900 H.L. & 75 I.L. in the dists. of Puri, Cuttack and Ganjam. In the current year 1993-94, there is a budget provision of Rs.20.00 lakh for construction of 1200 H.L. and 100 I.L. in the districts of Balasore, Dhenkanal, Sambalpur, Bhadrak, Angul and Bargarh.

26.39 It has been decided to utilise the provision in two/three blocks of a district preferably in three districts in a year instead of distributing the funds, in a scattered manner, to all the districts. Therefore, it is proposed to utilise the provision of Rs.20.00 lakh in the districts of Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Sundargarh districts in the following manner.

(Rs. in lakh)

| Name of the Dist. | No. of latrines to be taken up | | Amount involved |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------|-----------------|
| | H.L. | I.L. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Mayurbhanj | 400 | 40 | 7.20 |
| 2. Keonjhar | 400 | 30 | 6.40 |
| 3. Sundargarh | 400 | 30 | 6.40 |
| TOTAL : | 1200 | 100 | 20.00 |

26.40 The Unit cost of each household latrine is of Rs.1600/- of which Government subsidy is Rs.1000/- and the balance Rs.600/- as beneficiary share. The unit cost of each institutional latrine is of Rs.8000/- on full subsidy basis.

T.S.P.

26.41 The flow to T.S.P. during 1992-93 was Rs.6.00 lakh out of the budget provision of Rs.25.00 lakh for construction of 382 latrines. During 1993-94, the flow to T.S.P. will be about Rs.4.80 lakh out of the budget provision of Rs.20.00 lakh for construction of 312 latrines. A sum of Rs.4.80 lakh is the proposed flow out of Rs.20.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 1994-95 for construction of 264 latrines.

CHAPTER-27

URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

Preparation of Master Plan

27.1 Master Plans for urban centres in the state are in accordance with the provisions of the O.T.P. & I.T. Act, 1956 which aim at fulfilling the following objectives.

- a) Extension of O.T.P. & I.T. Act over identified urban area.
- b) Conducting detail physical and socio-economic survey, and forecasting future requirement
- c) Preparation of Draft Master Plans.
- d) Continuation of Planning Authorities.
- e) Finalisation of Master Plans.
- f) Approval of Building Plans and effective environment control.

27.2 As per 1991 census, there were 124 towns in Orissa. Till the end of 1992-93 the draft Master Plan for 65 towns were prepared of which 40 were finalised.

Eighth Plan Programme

27.3 For the 8th Plan period it has been proposed to prepare 17 Master Plans for additional urban areas. But due to creation of new districts of Malkangiri and inclusion of Tarava in the IDSMT Schemes, it has been proposed to prepare 19 nos of Master Plans, out of which work for 11 urban areas have been initiated earlier. The revision of work for 6 towns will continue during the 8th Plan period. During the 8th plan an outlay of Rs.340.00 lakhs has been proposed towards preparation of Master Plans.

Programme for 1994-95

27.4 During the year, 1994-95 it has been proposed to take up the Master Plan exercises of 17 towns. The revision exercise of 6 towns will continue alongwith the previous 5 towns. During this year a plan allocation of Rs.65.00 lakh has been proposed for expenditure towards preparation of Master Plan & Revision exercise

Project Planning Cell

27.5 There is a project planning cell functioning in the Directorate to prepare IDSMT Project report and monitoring its implementation by various agencies. Not only this cell is working for the IDSMT, but also assisting Planning Authorities i.e. Improvement Trusts/Spl.Planning Authorities constituted under the provision of O.T.P.& I.T. Act, 1956 in formulating this Scheme and arranging finance from various finance institutions for execution for the scheme. For this purpose an amount of Rs.8.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1994-95 to meet out such expenditure.

Grants for execution of I.D.S.M.T Schemes

27.6 As per the funding pattern 24% of the project cost is borne by the State Govt. as Grants to the implementing agencies like Improvement Trusts/Special Planning Authorities/Urban Local Bodies and O.S.H.B. To meet such expenditure during the year 1993-94, a budgetary provision of Rs.97.55 lakh has been made. For the year 1994-95, an amount of Rs.98.00 lakh has been proposed to meet the expenditure of matching share as State Govt. grants.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme

27.7 Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes, loans are being provided for urban development activities. Rs.1134.00 lakh was proposed for this purpose for the 8th Five Year Plan. This activity was continued during the previous years and also proposed to be continued during the year 1994-95 for which a sum of Rs.394.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Nehru Rozgar Yojana

27.8 Nehru Rozgar Yojana is Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme. It has been designed to provide employment to the Urban unemployed and under-employed poors. It has the following three components. In order to continue these activities during 1994-95 a sum of Rs.88.00 lakh has been proposed.

i. Scheme for setting up Micro Enterprises and providing training and infrastructure support for urban poor beneficiaries.

ii. Scheme of Wage Employment for creation of socially and economically useful public assets in the jurisdictions of Urban Local Bodies.

iii. Scheme of employment through Housing and Shelter upgradation in low income group neighbourhoods mainly for the urban poor and economically weaker sections and training and infrastructure support for promotion of construction skills among beneficiaries.

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS.

Cuttack Slum Improvement Project with ODA assistance

27.9 Government of India as well as ODA have cleared the proposal for implementation of Slum Improvement Project in Cuttack City covering 106 Slums having slum population of about 1.34 lakh. A census type survey of the existing situation in the slums was undertaken to get an over all view of the general situation in slum pockets of Cuttack. To implement this project, Government established a Project Management Unit (PMU) at Cuttack. A monitoring Committee at the State level and a steering Committee at Project level have been constituted to oversee effective implementation of this project.

The Project cost would be about Rs.30.00 crore. The main components of the Project are broadly physical infrastructure, social services, organisation set up and training programme.

Orissa Urban Development Project with World Bank assistance.

27.10 A preliminary mission of the World Bank, visited Orissa during Sept'93 to consider extension of assistance to Orissa Urban Development Project covering 10 towns including Cuttack. The proposed project components will consist of Shelter and Traffic Programmes besides improving Municipal Services. The World Bank Mission has recommended a number of further studies, which would be conducted in 1994-95.

Urban Infrastructure Management Programme.

27.11 It is a proposal for preparation of Project Report of UIMP for Berhampur, Puri and Sambalpur towns to obtain financial assistance from Government of German. A Committee of Experts headed by Dr.Khanna, Director, NIREE, Nagpur has been set up to finalise to select the consultant for preparing the Project Report

Environmental Improvement Of Urban Slum (EIUS)

27.12 The Scheme aims at providing basic amenities such as water supply, street light, Road, Drains, Community bath, Community latrine and Sewerage to the slum dwellers living in un-healthy and un-hygienic environments of the UIBs. A sum of Rs.391.00 lakh was proposed for taking up these activities during the 8th Five year plan for benefiting 67029 persons. A sum of Rs.81.00 lakh is proposed to be provided during the annual plan 1994-95.

State Plan Schemes of UBS Programme

27.13 Initially this was a Centrally Sponsored plan Scheme and transferred to State Plan from 1992-93 with ratio of funding of 75:25 in between State Government and ULBs concerned. Rs.65.00 lakh for this scheme has been proposed for expenditure during 1994-95, for this purpose.

Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme of UBS Programme

27.14 This was originally a Centrally Plan Scheme which has been converted to a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme from 1992- 93. The pattern of funding is 60:30:10 among government of India, State Government and ULBs concerned. Rs 18.00 lakh has been proposed for expenditure during the annum 1994-95.

Housing

27.15 The State Government are executing following housing schemes in the State to meet the housing need of both Urban & Rural people. Priority is given for providing houses to the rural poors.

- i. Kalinga Kutir Scheme
- ii. Low Income Group Housing Scheme.
- iii. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.
- iv. Demonstration Housing Scheme.
- v. Bidl worker's Housing Scheme.
- vi. Integrated Housing Scheme.

27.16 Besides the above assistance in the form of grants and loans are provided to different housing agencies like, Orissa State Housing Board, Development Authorities, Improvement Trusts and Special Planning Authorities for (j) Infrastructure development in the housing colonies established by them (ii) Social Housing & Ancillary Development Schemes (iii) Acquisition of land (iv) Site & Services Schemes and (v) Development of Growth Centres and Focal Points Further the Orissa State Housing Board is also provided with grants to repay the HUDCO loan obtained by them for construction of houses in flood affected areas of Ganjam District.

27.17 In the current financial year a sum of Rs.600.00 lakh has been provided in the budget for implementation of different housing schemes and for providing financial assistance to different housing agencies for execution of infrastructure development Scheme for human settlement. Out of the above provision a sum of Rs.23.34 lakh has also been earmarked for repayment of HUDCO loan obtained for construction of houses in flood affected areas of Ganjam Districts by Orissa State Housing Board. It has been proposed to construct 1786 Nos. of houses in different Schemes during the current year.

27.18 An outlay of Rs.600.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1994-95 for implementation of different Social Housing Schemes and for giving financial assistance to different housing agencies, Schemes wise proposed allocation of funds for the year 1994-95 are given below.

(

| Name of the Scheme. | Proposed outlay |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Rural Housing & L.C.H.Cell | 14.00 |
| 2. Loans for construction of houses under kalinga Kutir (Rural Housing Scheme) | 350.00 |
| 3. L.I.G. Housing Scheme | 20.00 |
| 4. M.I.G. Housing Scheme | 30.00 |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| 5. Loans for Social Housing & Ancillary Development Scheme. | 20.00 |
| 6. Loans for infrastructure development in Social Housing Schemes. | 20.00 |
| 7. Loans for Acquisition of land for Commercial/Housing Schemes. | --- |
| 8. Loans for Site & Services Schemes | 30.00 |
| 9. Loans for development of Growth Centre & Focal Points. | 20.00 |
| 10. Grants for infrastructure development in EWS/LIG category housing schemes. | 60.00 |
| 11. Grants to OSHB for repayment of HUDCO loan obtained for construction of houses in flood affected areas of Ganjam district. | 30.00 |
| 12. Housing Statistical Cell. | 6.00 |
| Total | 600.00 |

27.19 During the year 1994-95 it is proposed to construct 2041 houses of different categories and to provide site and services for 7.5 Acres of land with the proposed outlay.

| Sl.No. | Name of the Scheme | No. of houses |
|--------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. | L.I.G. Housing Scheme | 137 |
| 2. | M.I.G. Housing Scheme | 109 |
| 3. | Kalinga Kutir Scheme | 1795 |
| Total | | 2041 |

Minimum Needs Programme

27.20 Under Minimum Needs Programme construction assistance @ Rs.3000.00 per family is paid to beneficiaries for constructing fire-proof roof of house. During 1992-93 a sum of Rs.300.00 lakh has been spent providing construction assistance to 7833 beneficiaries. Similarly, during 1993-94 a sum of Rs.300.00 lakh has been provided in the budget for giving assistance to 7833 beneficiaries. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1994-95 for providing construction assistance 3333 beneficiaries.

Kalinga Kutir Scheme

27.21 Effective steps have been taken to provide fire proof shelter to rural EWS households under "Kalinga Kutir" Scheme. The Scheme is implemented with loan assistance from HUDCO. HUDCO's allocations for the State for implementing different housing programmes have been found to be inadequate and therefore, Government have considered to implement this programme by providing necessary funds. Sanction of housing finance and its recovery is a critical input into shelter process. Due to unsustainable and irregular income of most of the poor (EWS) households, built in repayment system has been accepted as the only and the best alternative to meet the shelter requirement of million of rural EWS families. Fund for Kalinga Kutir Scheme shall be utilised through O.S.H.B which will in turn pass it on to Building Centres for supply of cost-effective building materials to the members of C.M.G. organised in various G.Ps. only cash towards labour component shall be handed over to the beneficiaries. In the Annual Plan 1994-95, a sum of Rs.350.00 lakh has been proposed for providing fire proof shelter to the rural poor

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN SCHEME

Bidi Making

27.22 For the 8th Plan Period (1992-97) an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed under this Scheme towards the share of Government of India. During the year 1992-93 funds provided under this Scheme was surrendered as Government of India had not sanctioned their share. Even though no fund has been proposed under this Scheme for the Annual Plan 1994-95, funds could be located by the state if Government of India can provide its share.

District level Staff Housing

27.23 With a view to providing housing facilities to the staff at the District and Sub-Divisional headquarters, Rs.30.00 lakh has been provided during the year 1993-94. This being essential for the Revenue Administration in the State, a minimum amount of Rs.30.00 lakh under this scheme has been proposed for the Annual Plan, 1994-95 keeping in view the resources position of the state.

Police Housing

27.24 The accommodation problem of the police personnel is extremely acute in the State. Against the sanctioned strength of about 34,393 police personnel in various ranks, only 8,756 quarters could be provided although the National Police Commission in their 1st Report have emphasised the need to provide cent per-cent accommodation to the police personnel. Apart from providing accommodation provision of other amenities like hospitals, schools, sanitary installations, water supply, recreation clubs etc. are required for the police personnel. During the year 1994-95, it is proposed to construct 84nos. of quarters for police personnel and a sum of Rs.200.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1994-95.

State Capital Project

27.25 The Annual Plan proposal under capital project of G.A. Department for the year 1994-95 is for Rs.1350.00 lakh out of which Rs.932.76 lakh would be spent for continuing schemes and Rs.417.24 lakh for new schemes. Details of continuing schemes and new schemes are given as under.

CONTINUING SCHEMES

Improvement to office Buildings.

27.26 Additions, alterations, repairs, re constructions, and replacements of damaged articles such as A.C. machines, Water Coolers, renovation/upgradation of power supply, improvement to water supply, replacement of P.H. articles etc are unavoidable recurring features of office buildings. A provision of Rs 45.00 lakh has been made for the annual plan 1994-95 to take up such activities for the secretariat and other office buildings at Bhubaneswar.

Improvement to Market Buildings.

27.27 Market Buildings under Government effort were constructed long back and protection, repair, renovation etc have become absolutely necessary. Proposal together with estimates have been received for tarfelling, replacement of doors, windows, shutters & other Civil/Electric & PH repairs for which requisite provisions for annual plan 1994-95 has been proposed.

Improvement to Govt. Quarters at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack

27.28 There are more than 12,500 quarters are under the control of G.A. Department of the state Government. A greater proportion of these buildings were constructed 30-35 years back for which extensive improvements to the old quarters specially like Tarfelting, replacement of doors, windows, chookaths & repairs to floors, walls, replacement of P.H. articles such as pipe lines, spaus & other P.H. fittings, renovation of electric lines and electric materials including replacement of damaged fans, addition and alterations & other miscillaneous works are to be taken up. Even though preparation of estimates for these items of work and other formalities have been observed the actual work has not been taken up during 1993-94 due to shortage of funds. Based on the requirement and demand for making the Government quarters habitable, proposal for extensive improvement to these quarters has been suggested and funds proposed for 1994-95.

Improvement to M.I.a. Quarters

27.29 For special repairs, additions & alteration, replacement of Electric fittings, pipe lines & overhead tanks estimates more than Rs.20.00 lakh are awaiting provision of funds. There is constant demand for renovation/repair to these buildings for which Rs.5.00 lakh is proposed in the annual plan of 1994-95.

Land Acquisition.

27.30 For land acquisition & payment of compensation, there is a requirement of funds amounting to Rs.16.00 lakh. Keeping the demands in view Rs.15.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1994-95.

Construction of Road over bridge at Satyanagar, Bapujee Nagar.

27.31 Construction of two over Bridge Roads are under rapid progress. Against the total estimated cost of Rs.752.26 lakh an amount of Rs.510.00 lakh has already been released. An amount of Rs.150.00 lakh for both the projects are proposed for expenditure during 1994-95.

Construction and Improvement of Roads to Lease/Lottery Plots

27.32 There is shortfall of Rs.10.00 lakh against the B.E. of 1993-94 for this activity. Estimates for construction of roads to lease/lottery plots at an estimated cost of Rs.80.00 lakhs have already been technically approved and are awaiting administrative approval for want of funds. Besides, proposals for improvement to roads at Bhubaneswar has been received. Accordingly keeping in view the demand & urgency of work provision of funds has been suggested for 1994-95.

Construction of quarters under Rental Housing Schemes.

27.33 Quarters constructed by Orissa State Housing Board & Bhubaneswar Development Authority were purchased on out-right basis at Chndrasekharpur for which instalment payments are made to both the organisations to repay their loan and interest. As per the demand, an amount of Rs.411.24 lakh which is due is to be paid to them during 1994-95 for which provision has been proposed in the annual plan for 1994-95.

Development of Plots at Ghatikia by B.D.A. Under Plotted Development Scheme.

27.34 B.D.A. has been entrusted with the scheme for infrastructure developments of lease plots under plotted development scheme at Ghatikia. Against their requirment for institutional finance Rs.40.00 lakh is proposed for the annual plan 1994-95.

Development of Parks under the control of G.A. Deptt. & Maintained by B.D.A.

27.35 In addition to the above works, requisite provisions have been made for continuing certain activities such as improvement to parks under the control of G.A. Department and those developed and maintained by B.D.A., improvement to water supply, sewerage system at Bhubaneswar, development of lake phase-II etc. during the year 1994-95. The total provision for all the continuing schemes under state capital project has been proposed at Rs.932.76 lakh for the annual plan 1994-95.

NEW SCHEMES

Construction of E & F Type quarters for Govt. Employees.

27.36 Plans & estimates have been prepared for construction of 1000 staff quarters at different vacant places in Unit-VI. The work has been proposed to be undertaken by B D A./O B. & C.C. on behalf of state Government. It is proposed to provide Rs 400.00 lakh during 1994-95 to allow margin money to the organisations to avail institutional finances.

Construction of Garages in the Secretariat.

27.37 There is a proposal for construction of Garages for parking of Govt. vehicles inside Secretariat for which the total cost will be Rs.50.00 lakh as against which Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed during 1994-95.

Modernisation of Public Address System in The Conference Hall of Secretariat.

27.38 For replacement and renovation of the above system estimate for Rs.6.80 lakh is required. It is proposed to increase the capacity of present system and to provide new apartments/machineries to make the system up-to-date. It has been proposed to provide Rs.5.00 lakh during 1994-95 for this purpose.

Provision of a Fountain in the Secretariat Garden.

27.39 There is proposal for providing a fountain in the Secretariat Garden with provision of coloured lights. The estimated cost of the scheme togetherwith arrangement of lights & other works is Rs.5.00 lakh. It is proposed to provide Rs.2.00 lakh during 1994-95 to start the work during the year.

Diesel Generators for Secretariat & Heads of Deptt.

27.40 Estimates have been received to provide Diesel Generators to the Ministers wing, lifts of secretariat & Heads of Department for smooth management of official works at the time of electricity failure. Government desires that immediate provision should be made in this regard. Hence necessary provisions have been proposed for the year 1994-95.

Improvement to Environment & Plantation Programme.

27.41 It is proposed for extensive tree plantation through out the town to protect environment pollution and for beautification of the town. A sum of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed for improvement to environment & plantation programme during the year 1994-95.

* * *

CHAPTER - 28

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

28.1 The Information and Public Relation Department plays an important and useful role in creating awareness among the people so as to involve them in the successful implementation of the day to day developmental programmes of the State Government. The Department have under its control various units of mass media Viz; Advertising, Audio Visual Publicity, Exhibition, Films, Print Media, Press Information, Photography, Radio and Television, Song and Drama, which disseminate information to the people with a view to create awareness among them about the policies and programmes of Government.

28.2 The plans, programmes, policies and performances of the Government need to be projected in proper perspective by the Field Officers with this end in view, this Department has been striving to introduce modern technology in the dissemination of information to the masses opening of more information centre-cum-reading rooms, production of documentary films, expansion of T.V., News gathering units, acquisition of modern A.V., equipments, better press facilities, organisation of district level exhibitions, production of Publicity literatures are some of the thrust areas of the Department. Thus, the schemes for 1994-95 have been formulated basing on the above strategies.

Production and Purchase of Films

28.3 Film is one of the most effective media specially in the rural sector, where percentage of literacy is low. The Department has a Film Production unit through which it takes up production of documentaries covering the developmental activities. It has been proposed to produce 5 nos. of News Magazine. Besides, 12 Nos. of documentaries will be completed alongwith preparation of prints for screening by the mobile units in the field. In addition to this feature films will be purchased, as usual. Besides, the Film Library and Editing Room need to be furnished. A sum of Rs.2.02 lakh under salaries and Rs.34.00 lakh under other charges has been proposed for 1994-95.

Direction and Administration

28.4 Under the scheme posts already created for the Revenue Divisions, Information Centre at Calcutta alongwith the posts for the Department and Sub-Divisions will, however, continue. Besides, eight posts each of Junior Clerk, Junior Typist and Peon-cum-Watchman have been proposed for creation for the Offices under the Administrative control of the Department. The requirement of salaries will be Rs.26.75 lakh and other charges Rs.5.10 lakh towards maintenance cost.

Research and Training in Mass Communication

28.5 Research and Reference Division under the scheme has been activated and the Departmental Library has been made functional. Training in Mass Communication has assumed a very important role. In order to cope-up with the modern technique, it is absolutely necessary to give training to the field officers working under the Department. Besides, micro filming of the reference materials is an important task. The requirement of salaries will be Rs.0.51 lakh and other charges Rs.1.00 lakh required towards both training and Micro-filming.

Advertising and Visual Publicity

28.6 The Advertisement services rendered by the Department are being inextricably linked-up with the developmental activities of all other sectors. Besides, there is also a rising trend in the total volume and extent. Advertisements on tender/quotation, admission notice, display etc.

are issued to the local dailies alongwith some outstation dailies. A sum of Rs 40.00 lakh has been proposed towards payment of display cost along with clearance of arrear dues.

Information Centres

28.7 Information Centre-cum-Reading Rooms have been opened in the district and Sub-Divisional headquarters alongwith some growth centres to provide reading room facilities, community viewing/listening and news papers/periodicals. These Institutions have become immensely popular and there is constant public demand to expand the services to the Semi-Urban and Rural areas. In view of the same, it has been thrusted to open such Institutions @ 10 per year with the existing staffing pattern. Since 1992-93 no posts have been created. Hence it has now been proposed to open 10 nos. of I.C.-cum-R.R. during 1994-95 with one Clerk Librarian, Literate Peon and Night Watcher-cum-Sweeper each. Besides, the I.C.-cum-R.Rs. opened under State Plan prior to 1992-93 will, however, continue. The requirement of salaries will be Rs.20.30 lakh and for other charges it will be Rs.9.00 lakh towards maintenance cost.

Press Information Service

28.8 Print Media continues to dominate the media scene and plays a vital role in moulding public opinion. Thus news papers/periodicals continued to be the opinion leaders in the modern world. Press clippings are regularly submitted to Hon'ble Governor, Chief Minister alongwith council of Ministers, Secretaries of the Departments in order to have a watch over the trend of publicity made in the press. Besides, conducted tour of the press person including bus travel concession are implemented under the scheme. It has also been decided for payment of the subscription charges @ Rs.5000/- P.M. to the I.N.F.A. service with effect from 1994-95. An amount of Rs.0.89 lakh under salaries and Rs.6.00 lakh under other charges will be required during 1994-95.

Publicity (C.L. Scheme)

28.9 It aims at ensuring wide range communication activities to cover farflung areas of the state which comes under L.P.T. New F.M. Radio stations are coming up at Bolangir, Joranda, Puri and Rourkela. For supplying F.M. Radio sets to the Institutions situated within 50 Km. radius of the new A.I.R. Stations a sum of Rs.0.50 lakh has been proposed for 1994-95.

Audio Visual Publicity

28.10 Audio visual publicity has been considered to be one of the most effective media of Public Relations. The object of the scheme is to secure public participation and co-operation in various developmental activities and welfare programmes of the Government. Apart from organising film shows, arrangement for public meetings addressed by the V.I.Ps. are also made by the Department. For this purpose it has been proposed to provide and replace vehicles alongwith A.V. equipments in a phased manner. Accordingly, 2 nos. of vehicles on replacement basis will be purchased alongwith some A.V. equipments during 1994-95. The requirement of salaries will be Rs.4.08 lakh and O.C. Rs.15.00 lakh which includes POL/DOL cost for all the vehicles.

Community Viewing Scheme

28.11 The programme is set for maintenance of D.R. set and V.H.F. T.V. sets including the T.V. sets supplied to the Information Centre-cum-Reading Rooms maintained by the Department. Under this scheme maintenance of 913 nos. of D.R./V.H.F. T.V. sets including the T.V. sets of the I.C.-cum-R.Rs. will however, continue, substitution of D.R./V.H.F. T.V. sets will be taken up in Angul and Bolangir districts. It has also been proposed to instal some D.R./V.H.F. T.V. Sets in and around Ambadola under Rayagada district due to non-occurrence of T.V. signals there. Besides, T.V. sets will be supplied to G.Ps. as usual on cost sharing basis. Thus a sum of Rs.2.76 lakh under salaries and Rs.11.50 lakh for other charges towards maintenance will be required.

Other Scheme (Exhibition)

28.12 Exhibitions are considered to be of immense importance for dissemination of Information and Publicity particularly in the areas characterised by high percentage of illiteracy and backwardness. The object of the scheme is to carry the message of State Govt. Programmes by way of organising exhibitions. Besides, State Govt. participates in the I.I.T.F. at New Delhi every year. In addition to this, district level exhibition coincided with cultural festivals are organised involving other Departments of Government also. A sum of Rs.25.80 lakh has been proposed under the scheme during 1994-95

Television Extention

28.13 Television has emerged as the newest mass media and has unprecedented expansion. The main thrust was to feed visual news clippings to the Doordarshan for National Network programme. So far 3 nos. of T.V. news gathering units have been created both in terms of equipments and personnel for production of T.V. News.

28.14 State Govt. have already approved creation of two additional T.V. Units one at Berhampur(GM) and another at Bhawanipatna. In this connection, the purchase cost of 2 nos. of each Camera, V.C.R., Vehicle alongwith installation would cost Rs.32.00 lakh. Besides, it has also been proposed to have our own modern Electronic media by hiring satellite channel. The following posts have been proposed towards maintenance of the 2 nos. of E.N.G. units.

| | | |
|---|----|---|
| i) Asst. Programme Coordinator (Rs.1800-3000/-) | .. | 2 |
| ii) Senior Cameraman (Rs.1800-3000/-) | .. | 2 |
| iii) Sound Recordist (Rs.1640-2900/-) | - | 2 |
| iv) Driver (Rs.950-1500/-) | .. | 2 |
| v) Lightman (Rs.775-1040/-) | - | 2 |
| vi) Production Attendant (Rs.775-1040/-) | .. | 2 |

Thus, a sum of Rs.4.85 lakh under salaries and Rs.46.00 lakh under other charges including maintenance cost alongwith production of Tele films has been proposed for 1994-95.

Song and Drama Services

28.15 The scheme envisages promotion and encouragement of Folk Arts like Daskatia, Danda, Dhuduki, Gotipua, Ghodanach, Opera, Palla etc. Hence important publicity themes are published through these Folk Programmes. Besides, promotion of Art and Culture is ensured. Expenditure required for arranging Forum seminars are also charged to the schemes. A sum of Rs.4.70 lakh will be required for 1994-95.

Photo Service

28.16 Photo Journalism has assumed considerable importance in the field of Mass communication. The main function of Photos publicity unit is to photographically document the development of the State and to provide support to news papers, publications of the Department and for exhibitions also. In the districts, Govt. do not have any infrastructural facilities for which private photographers are retained, as usual, to cover up the important programmes. Besides, one F.M. Camera and one motionised Camera will be procured for the Photo unit alongwith one A/C machine. A sum of Rs.1.04 lakh under salaries and Rs.5.00 lakh under other charges will be required during 1994-95.

Publication

28.17 Print Media play a very important role in modern Publicity. Publications brought out by the Department are limited to the monthly magazines viz. Utkal Prasanga and Orissa Review and also a few booklets/folders. In order to ensure timely publication/circulation of the above monthly magazines, it has been contemplated to print the same in Private Press. A sum of Rs.120 lakh under salaries and Rs.15.00 lakh under other charges has been proposed for 1994-95.

Special Celebration

28.18 Under the scheme the State and National Level Celebrations are being observed from State to Sub-Divisional level. Beside birth/death centenary of the illustrious sons of the State/Country are also observed by the Department. State Govt. also present Tableau in the Republic Day pageantry every year. A sum of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed for 1994-95.

Building Programme

28.19 Under the building programme, for construction/renovation of the following projects, a sum of Rs.27.00 lakh has been proposed for 1994-95. The detailed break-up is as follows:

| | | (Rs. in lakh) |
|-------|---|---------------|
| i) | Completion of district I & P.R Office at Chhatrapur (G.M.) | 8.47 |
| ii) | S/R to E/I at Town hall, Puri | 0.12 |
| iii) | Improvement of Inf. Centre at Puri | 3.61 |
| iv) | Construction of generator room for Soochana Bhawan | 0.44 |
| v) | Providing Partition wall to cash room at Soochana Bhawan | 0.32 |
| vi) | Providing partition to exhibition hall at Ground floor of Soochana Bhawan | 0.82 |
| vii) | Improvement and Renovation to Orissa Pavilion at New Delhi | 4.00 |
| viii) | Construction of dist. I. & P.R. Office at Deogarh/Paralakhemundi. | 9.22 |
| | | 27.00 |

| | | ABSTRACT | | | (Rs. in lakh) |
|--------|--|----------|-------|-------|---------------|
| Sl.No. | Name of the scheme | Salaries | O.C. | Total | |
| 1. | Production and Purchase of Films. | 2.02 | 34.00 | 36.02 | |
| 2. | Direction & Administration | 26.75 | 5.10 | 31.85 | |
| 3. | Research & Training in Mass Communication. | 0.51 | 1.00 | 1.51 | |
| 4. | Advertising & Visual Publicity. | - | 40.00 | 40.00 | |
| 5. | Information Centres | 20.30 | 9.00 | 29.30 | |
| 6. | Press Information Service | 0.89 | 6.00 | 6.89 | |
| 7. | Publicity | - | 0.50 | 0.50 | |

| Sl.No. | Name of the scheme | Salaries | O.C. | Total |
|--------|--------------------------|----------|--------|--------|
| 8. | Audio Visual Publicity | 4.08 | 15.00 | 19.08 |
| 9. | Community viewing scheme | 2.76 | 11.50 | 14.26 |
| 10. | Other scheme | - | 25.80 | 25.80 |
| 11. | Television Extension | 4.85 | 46.00 | 50.85 |
| 12. | Song & Drama Services | - | 4.70 | 4.70 |
| 13. | Photo Service | 1.04 | 5.00 | 6.04 |
| 14. | Publication | 1.20 | 15.00 | 16.20 |
| 15. | Special Celebration | - | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| 16. | Building Programme | - | 27.00 | 27.00 |
| Total | | 64.40 | 255.60 | 320.00 |

* * *

CHAPTER-29

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTE, SCHEDULED TRIBE AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

29.1 According to 1991 census, the population of Orissa is 3,16,59,736 of which 70,32,214 belong to Sch. Tribes (22.21%) and 51,29,314 S. h. Caste (16.20%). The main objective of any plan is growth with social justice. For repaid socio-economic development of the Sch. Castes and Sch. Tribes in addition to economic and infrastructure development, the emphasis in the Plan has been basically on human resources development which is of paramount importance. Policies and programmes in education, health and welfare of the weaker sections of the society are restructured to meet their long felt needs. The State Plan schemes are therefore basically oriented towards educational development of S.C. & S.T. which is of vital importance for a sustainable development. About 73% of the 7th Plan outlay has been spent on education. Similarly 87% of the 8th Plan outlay is proposed for different educational programmes for the benefit of S.C. & S.T.

29.2 In addition to the provision for schemes connected with educational development outlay has also been proposed for many other socially relevant schemes like rehabilitation of S.C./S.T. victims to atrocities, housing facilities to Scavengers legal aid, provision of Special Employment Exchange etc. provision has also been made for the economic development through the Orissa SC/STDFCC. To give SC/ST youths occupational mobility, a number of employment oriented schemes have been included in the programmes, Women's education and Women's literacy have been given due priority. As a large process of decentralisation and peoples' participation, involvement of voluntary organisations in the management of some socio-economic development programmes have been attempted.

29.3 Substantial provision has been made for the benefit of tribals of Kashipur block of Koraput District one of the most backward tribal blocks under the I.F.A.D. assisted O.T.D.P. The scheme was grounded in 1987-88 and would continue in 8th Plan.

29.4 The total proposed outlay for T.W. & H.W. Department for the year 1994-95 is Rs.2825.00 lakh the sector-wise breakup of which is given below

(Rs. in lakh)

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Tribal Welfare Department | |
| i) Direction & Administration | 21.60 |
| ii) Economic Development | 370.00 |
| iii) Assistance to Public Sector and other under-takings | 26.85 |
| iv) Education Development | 1202.62 |
| v) Health | 5.00 |
| vi) Housing & others | 35.65 |
| vii) Transfer of Educational Programme from S.C.A. to State Plan | 763.28 |
| Total | 2425.00 |
| Harijan Welfare Department | |
| i) Direction & Administration | 1.00 |
| ii) Economic Development | 51.00 |
| iii) Education Development | 339.25 |
| iv) Health | 1.00 |
| v) Housing & others | 7.75 |
| Total | 400.00 |

29.5. The following centrally sponsored scheme will be implemented during 1994-95 with the State share of expenditure as noted against each.

(Rs. in lakh)

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Tribal Welfare Department | |
| 1. Pre-examination Training Centre for S.C./S.T. candidate for state civil services and all India services | 1.00 |
| 2. Construction of S.T. Boys hostel | 36.00 |
| 3. Construction of S.T. Girls Hostel | 44.00 |
| 4. New Kanyashram in TSP Area (Building) Demand No.11. | 18.28 |
| 5. New Ashram School in TSP area (Building-Demand No.11) | 16.82 |
| 6. Research & Training. | 6.40 |
| Total | 122.50 |
| Harijan Welfare Department | |
| 1. Share capital Assistance for DFCC | 30.00 |
| 2. Managerial subsidy to DFCC | 21.00 |
| 3. Book-Bank in Medical & Engineering Colleges. | 2.00 |
| 4. Pre-Matric scholarship for children of those parents engaged in unclean occupation. | 4.00 |
| 5. Construction of S.C.Girls Hostel. | 39.00 |
| 6. Construction of S.C.Boys Hostel | 34.00 |
| 7. Enforcement of PCR Act. | 2.00 |
| Total | 132.00 |

29.6. An equal amount is likely to be received as Central share for the above scheme. The scheme wise details of Annual Plan 1994-95 are discussed below

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

District Establishment

29.7. This scheme is meant for continuance of the posts for supervision, implementation of different programmes at the District and Block levels. A token sum of Rs.0.10 lakh has been proposed during 94-95 under the unit "Other contingencies" for the District Establishment.

Special Employment Exchange and Inspection Cell

29.8. The Special Employment Exchange for Sch. Castes and Sch. Tribes has been established at Bhubaneswar from the year 1979-80 to register names of Sch.Caste / Sch.Tribe candidates who are matriculates and above for sponsoring their names to various appointing authorities to provide employment. This exchange is also maintaining duplicate cards of other District Employment Offices in respect of Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe candidates. With a view to strengthening inspection cell to take follow up action on various reports on Roster Register of appointing authorities under section 13(2) of O.R.V.Act., the scheme of inspection cell has been introduced. A sum of Rs.4.00 lakh has been proposed for continuance of the scheme during 1994-95.

Modernisation of Official Equipment including Computer Facilities

29.9 This scheme is meant for replacement of old and worn out furnitures, purchase of type writers, calculators and other official equipments for efficient functioning of the official work. A sum of Rs.0.50 lakh has been proposed for the scheme during 94-95 for the purpose.

Meeting of Committees for Non-officials

29.10 Under this scheme travelling expenses to non-officials are required to be paid to the members of Tribal Advisory Council, Consultative Committee, Standing Committee on employment of Sch. Castes and Sch. Tribes in the State Headquarters. For this purpose a sum of Rs.0.50 lakh has been proposed towards travelling expenses of non-official members of different committees.

Holding of State Level Exhibition

29.11 The State level Adivasi Exhibition is usually held for a week from 26th January every year to highlight the activities of Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department. The tribals from different parts of State participate in the exhibition and display their cultural and traditional activities. Hence a sum of Rs.2.00 lakh has been provided for the above purpose during 1994-95.

Improvement of Adivasi Exhibition Ground

29.12 The Adivasi Exhibition Ground located in Bhubaneswar is functioning as Centre of tribal arts, culture and language. The ground needs improvement by planning different ornamental rare plants and plantations, which already made, require regular maintenance. As the Annual Adivasi Exhibition is organised in this ground, maintenance of the existing permanent structures including provision for latrine is necessary. It is therefore proposed to provide Rs.2.50 lakhs for the purpose in 1994-95.

Purchase of New Jeep Vehicles for Official Use in Place of Condemned Vehicles

29.13 The H. & T.W. Department is a composite Department having Directorate functions. The office of this Department are required to undertake intensive tours in the interior tribal and hilly areas of the State to inspect and supervise different schemes executed by the Department for the benefit of Sch. Castes/Sch. Tribes. This Department have already condemned some old vehicles/jeeps and some of the vehicles now available in the Department are also unserviceable. These old vehicles are required to be replaced by new ones. Therefore a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed during 94-95 for replacement of four old Jeep of district Offices under this Department..

Construction and Completion of Incomplete Office and Residential Building

29.14 Office buildings of District Welfare Officers and residential quarters for District Welfare Officers/Asst. District Welfare Officers and Welfare Extension Officers have been constructed by the Department. A few of these buildings have not been completed in all respect. In order to complete these buildings, a sum of Rs.2.00 lakh has been proposed for the purpose during 1994-95.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

I.A.D. Assisted Tribal Development Project in Kashipur Block

29.15 Integrated and Intensive Development of Scheduled Tribe residing in Kashipur blok of Koraput district would be taken up with special trust on development of agriculture, development of natural and human resoures, land survey and settlement, development of rural X

infrastructure such as transport and marketing and applied research and support for project management. A sum of Rs.370.00 lakh has been proposed for around development of Tribals of Kashipur Block during 1994-95. But the actual requirement under this scheme during 1994-95 is Rs.530.00 lakh. This scheme has been lunched from 1988-89.

ASSISTANCE TO PUBLIC SECTOR AND OTHER UNDERTAKING

Share Capital Assistance for DFCC for Sch. Tribe

29.16 Margin money loan is provided to Sch. Tribes upto 15% of the unit cost. Share capital is required to be provided to the corporation for the purpose. Although the scheme is not covered under Centrally Sponsored Programme, the Govt. of India provides assistance out of Special Central Assistance under Tribal Sub-Plan programme. It is seen that the average per family investment in providing margin money loan to Sch. Tribe families comes to about Rs.650.00 lakh under bankable schemes. A sum of Rs.4.00 lakh is proposed to be provided during 1994-95 for the benefit of tribal.

Managerial subsidy to DFCC for implementing income generating scheme for Sch.Tribes

29.17 A sum of Rs.20.00 lakh has been provided during 1993-94 for the maintenance of the staff of the corporation. In this scheme corporation provides margin money loan assistance to Sch.Tribes to the extent of 15% of the unit cost for income generating scheme @ 4% interest through the lending banks. It is proposed to provide Rs.2.85 lakh for the purpose during 1994-95.

Managerial Subsidy to TDCC

29.18 There are 118 blocks inhabited pre-dominantly by tribals and their number is about 40 lakhs. The tribals are mostly engaged in cultivation of Ragi, Jowar paddy and oil seeds etc. and depend largely on collection and sale of minor forest products. Taking advantage of simplicity of the tribals and their lack of awareness and holding power, private traders have been purchasing the surplus agricultural produce and minor forests product at very low rates. Government therefore have set-up an agency to ensure reasonable price to the tribal produce and tribal collectors. This is how, T.D.C.C. came into existence in 1975 and registered under the co-operative societies Act 1962. The principal objective of the corporation is to purchase the surplus agricultural produce of the Tribals and minor forest produce collected by them at fair and reasonable price and arrange for their marketing. It also deals with essential commodities in Tribal concentrated areas.

29.19 It has been examined and found that the trading profit cannot be more and will not be sufficient to take care of establishment and other charges of corporation. Hence a sum of Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed for maintenance of staff of T.D.C.C. during 1994-95.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Continuance of inspecting cadre for Educational Institution of H & T. W. Deptt.

29.20 For development of education and achieving better results of Sch.Caste and Sch.Tribe students reading in H & T.W educational institutions, inspecting cadre posts have been created by this Department. Now there are four Inspector of Schools in the rank of Class-I posted in 4 zones of the State. For strengthening the inspecting cadre, District Inspector of Schools (H & T.W) Class-II Deputy Inspector of Schools (H & T.W) Sub-Inspector of Schools (H & T.W) have also been posted in the Districts. A sum of Rs.16.00 lakh has been proposed for continuance of the scheme and creation of Inspector of Phy.Education and their supervising staff.

Financial aid to Sch.Tribe students for sharing rented accommodation in absence of hostel facilities

29.21 Due to non availability of hostel accommodations at post matric level, the scheme was introduced during 1978-79 with a view to provide financial aid to Sch.Tribe students having rented accommodation with others. The students sharing the rented accommodation will be paid Rs.20.00 and Rs.30.00 per month per student for a period of 10 months for rural area and urban areas respectively 1000 Sch.Tribe students will be taken as beneficiary under the scheme. A sum of Rs.3.00 lakh has been proposed for the scheme during 1994-95.

Cash reward to teachers of Kanyashram and High School

29.22 The scheme aims at encouraging the teachers for best performance in H.S.C. examination result and sectional trades in residential High School and Ashram School. A sum of Rs.1.00lakh has been provided during 1994-95 for awarding rewards to 20 High Schools and Ashram School (10 for H.S.C. Examination and 10 for sectional trade result). The prizes are awarded at the end of Adivasi Exhibition held on 26th January every year.

Pre-matric Scholarship (ST)

29.23 Pre-matric scholarships are awarded to the Sch.Tribe students reading in recognised M.E/H.E. Schools of E & Y.S. Department and day scholars (SC/ST) students of H & T.W. Department Schools of the State as per the rates prescribed by State Govt. from time to time. Beside students of Class I to V residing in 8 Special Adivasi Hostels outside Bhubaneswar are also awarded such scholarship. A sum of Rs.180.00 has been proposed for scholarship during 1994-95.

29.24 Besides provision to award pre-matric scholarship to the boarder students of R/S,A/S,K/S H/S, Upgraded A/S, Upgraded H/S, Primary School hostels, new A/S and R/S in T.S.P. areas has been made during 1993-94 as follows :

| | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| R/S | Rs. 60.00 lakh |
| A/S & K/S | Rs. 40.26 lakh |
| H/S | Rs.137.79 lakh |
| Upgraded A/S | Rs. 1.30 lakh |
| Upgraded H/S | Rs. 0.90 lakh |
| P.S.H. | Rs.502.87 lakh |
| New K/S in T.S.P. area | Rs. 7.79 lakh |
| New A/S | Rs. 7.25 lakh |

Supply of N.T. Books and Writing materials

29.25 For educational facility of Sch.Tribe students the T.W. Department have been supplying National Text Books to Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe students from Class I to V of the Schools managed by E & Y.S. Department and from Class I to VI of the Schools managed by T.W. Department for this purpose a sum of Rs.99.71 lakh has been proposed for supply of N.T.Book and writing materials to the S.T. students during 1994-95.

Excursion of Sch.Tribe students

29.26 Funds are sanctioned in favour of Sch.Tribe students reading in T.W. Department Schools and the students residing in the Special Adivasi Hostels of T.W. Deptt. at Bhubaneswar towards excursion. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided for excursion expenditure of 2,000 Sch. Tribe students during 1994-95.

Management of Sevashram, Residential Sevashram, Ashram School and High Schools

29.27 For continuance of 52 High School, 39 Ashram School and Kanyashram, and 35 Residential Sevashram a sum of Rs 135.46 lakh has been proposed for 1994-95 towards salaries, other contingencies such as supply of beds, utensils, class examination fees, sports materials, class room furniture library books etc. of Sch.Tribe students as follows :

| | |
|--------------|-------------|
| H/S | 72.22 lakhs |
| A/S and K/S. | 20.74 lakhs |
| R/S | 42.50 lakhs |

Completion and Construction of Educational Institutions

29.28 Under the Scheme for completion and construction of educational institutions of this Department, a sum of Rs.28.61lakh have been provided during 1994-95 for construction of 6 educational institutions.

Upgradation of Sevashram to Ashram Schools

29.29 During 1994-95 a sum of Rs.1.70 lakh has been proposed salaries and other contingencies of 3 upgraded Ashram School.

Construction of Sch. Tribe Boys Hostel (S.T.) State Share (Demand No.II)

29.30 This scheme intends to provide hostel facility to Sch.Tribe boys students reading in pre-matric and post-matric level.A sum of Rs.36.00 lakh has been proposed for construction of 9 new hostels along with completion of 8 nos. of on-going hostel building during 1994-95.

Construction of Sch.Tribe Girls Hostels (State Share) (Demand No.II)

29.31 The scheme intends to provide hostel facility to Sch.Tribe girls students reading in pre-matric and post-matric level. A sum of Rs.44.00 lakh have been proposed for construction of 12 new girls hostels during 1994-95 alongwith completion of 10 nos. of on-going hostel buildings.

Special repairs to Educational Institution (Demand No.70 and Demand No.28)

29.32 Some High School and Ashram School (M.E standard) functioning under non-tribal sub-plan Area are found in dilapidated condition. So those Schools require immediate special repair. A sum of Rs.20.01 lakh have been proposed for repair to 20 school building during 1994-95.

Provision for residential facilities at Primary level (P.S.H.)

29.33 The scheme Primary School Hostels has since been introduced from 1980-81 with a view to provide Residential facilities for Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe students @ 1 in each Gram Panchayat in each block in tribal Sub-Plan area to reduce drop out in primary level, for which the State Government have taken decision to establish 1300 number of primary school hostels in the first phase 211 more will be newly taken up due to increase in no. of G.P. after re-organisation. Each P.S.H. provides Residential facilities to 40 number of students. A sum of Rs 8.03 lakh has been proposed for 1286 P.S.H. for establishment (payment) for cook-cum-attendant and other charges for purchase of cooking and dining utensils etc

Management of Special Adivasi Hostels

29.34 In order to provide hostel facilities to accommodate Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe students reading in pre-matric, post-matric and P.G. students 7 Special Adivasi Hostels at Bhubaneswar and one at Rourkela are functioning under direct control of H & T.W. Department. 1000 students are residing in these 8 hostels. A sum of Rs.4.00 lakh has been proposed for special repair and improvement to these hostels. Rs.6.67 lakh has also been proposed for staff salary.

Supply of library books and science apparatus

29.35 For purchase of science materials and library books to 48 High Schools a sum of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed for the purpose during 1994-95.

Upgradation of Ashram Schools and Kanyashram to High School

29.36 A sum of Rs.4.10 lakh has been provided for salaries and other contingencies for upgradation of 4 Ashram Schools to High Schools during 1994-95.

Stipend to Sch.Tribe students reading in I.T.Is

29.37 Government in H & T.W. Department are giving stipend to Sch.Tribe trainees undergoing their training in all I.T.Is. of State @ Rs.60.00 per month. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided for benefit of 155 Sch.Tribe students during 1994-95.

New Kanyashram in T.S.P. Area (State Share)

29.38 For education facilities of tribal girls in T.S.P. area a sum of Rs.30.00 lakh has been proposed during 1994-95 for construction of Kanyashram building in the said area. It is a Central Sponsored Scheme.

New Kanyashram in T.S.P. Area

29.39 A sum of Rs. 5.43 lakh has been proposed for salaries etc. for the staff under the scheme during 1994-95.

New Ashram School in T.S.P. Area (State Share)

29.40 For education facilities of tribal boys in T.S.P. areas, a sum of Rs.30.00 lakh has been proposed for construction of building for the Ashram School in the said area during 1994-95.

New Ashram School in T.S.P. Area

29.41 A sum of Rs.5.43 lakh has been proposed for salaries etc. for the staff under the scheme during 1994-95.

Health

29.42 For providing the wells and repairing of the existing wells in the educational Institutions for drinking water facilities a sum of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed for sinking of 10 number of tube wells, during 1994-95, through the Public Health Engineering Department.

Rehabilitation of Victims of Atrocities

29.43 This is continuing scheme. This scheme aims at giving monetary relief for rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities due to caste consideration. A sum of Rs.0.20 lakh has been proposed for the benefit of 25 beneficiaries during 1994-95.

Employment Oriented Training to Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe Boys and Girls in Existing training Schools

29.44 Government have been providing training to Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe girls students in tailoring trade for their self employment to earn their livelihood. One each such training School has been introduced in Cuttack and Bhubaneswar Municipalities (6 numbers of trainees are being admitted in each unit established by Municipalities. A sum of Rs.0.50 lakh has been provided for the purpose during 1994-95.

Special Coaching to Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe Candidates for Recruitment to Armed and Police Forces.

29.45 With a view to create awareness among the Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe Youth about employment opportunity in Armed Forces and Police Services Pre recruitment training to Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe candidates has been introduced in our State from the year 1987-88. It has been decided to organise the training camp under the guidance of Secretary Zilla Sainik Board and Secretary Rajya Sainik Board in tribal concentrated Districts in phased manner. A sum of Rs.1.50 lakh has been proposed for the benefit of 300 Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe candidates. Now the training is being continued at Kalahandi District.

Pre-examination training Centres for Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe candidates for the State Civil Services and All India Services (State Share)

29.46 With a view to prepare educated Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe candidates for their success in the various competitive examinations like State Civil Services and All India Services this scheme is undertaken under the Central Sponsored Plan "Coaching and Allied Scheme". A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed for coaching of 60 Sch.Caste and Sch.Tribe students for the purpose.

Development of Agricultural Activities in Residential Schools

29.47 The H & T W Schools are general Residential Schools. The boarders are residing in hostels with stipend and boarding charges facilities. In order to supplement their diet, agriculture scheme is being implemented under the supervision of the Agriculture teacher. A sum of Rs.2.50 lakh has been provided for development of Agriculture in 48 H/S, 39 K/S and 108 Residential Sevashram as follows :

| | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| H/S | Rs.1.10 lakh | During 1994-95 |
| A/S and K/S | Rs.0.80 " | |
| R/S | Rs.0.60 " | |

Legal Aid to S.T.

29.48 A sum of Rs.0.50 lakh has been proposed during 1994-95 for benefit of 250 S.T. beneficiaries for establishing, enforcing or maintaining the right, title or possession of landed property for tribals and also to help them in protecting their right in the Court of law under section 379 IPC, 479 IPC and 107,114,145 of the Cr.P.C. involving land disputes, provided the opposite party is not a member of any S.T. or the Government.

Aid to Voluntary Organisation for Socio Economic uplift of S.C./S.Ts

29.49 The scheme aims at giving grant-in-aid to voluntary organisation for the Socio economic upliftment of SCs and S Ts A sum of Rs.0.05 lakh has been proposed for the scheme during 1994-95.

Continuance of Research and Training in THRTI

29.50 The objective of the scheme at its beginning (1970) was to impart training to the officers and employees posted in tribal areas. Later in 1972 it merged with Tribal Research Bureau. Now the Institute has assumed a significant status with the expansion of its activities in research, training, planning and evaluation of developmental projects and programmes. In specific terms the activities of the institute are classified into five sections (1) Planning (2) Research (3) Evaluation (4) Training (5) Services (Museum, Publication, Photography, Cartography). The training section organises training programmes and seminars as per annual training programmes prepared by the Institute and approved by the Administration Department and Advisory Board of the Institute. For continuance of the scheme a sum of Rs.2.40 lakh have been provided for Salaries of the staff etc. during 1994-95. Besides, a sum of Rs.12.00 lakh has been provided for I.T.D.A. establishment under THRTI towards salary and other allowances. Thus the total requirement under the scheme during 1994-95 would be Rs.14.40 lakh.

New Research and Training Programmes in THRTI

29.51 So far as training is concerned the Institute has attained the status of a national organisation. Here both national and state level trainings are organised for various categories of officers of different Departments of State and Central Governments. National training programmes are sponsored by the training division of the Department of Personnel and Training and Department of Environment, Forest and Wildlife, Government of India. They cover wide range of subjects such as (1) Research Methodology (2) Health and Culture (3) Tribal Women and their role in Tribal Welfare (4) Project Planning, Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation (5) Human and Natural factors causing environmental imbalances and changes in eco system (6) Society, Culture, Education and development (7) Effective implementation of Tribal Development Programmes (8) Forest and Tribal Development etc. A sum of Rs.6.40 lakh has been provided for the purpose during 1994-95. This is a centrally sponsored scheme.

Preservation and promotion of tribal dialect and culture.

29.52 A sum of Rs.8.60 lakh has been proposed during 1994-95 for preservation and promotion of Tribal dialect and culture and sports for meeting the incidental expenditure of Academy.

Education programme at High School

29.53 For continuance of 120 High School including 33 Girls High School a sum of Rs.143.85 lakh has been proposed during the year 1994-95 towards salaries etc.

Supply of long bench, long desk and steel furniture of High School

29.54 In T.S.P. area High Schools sufficient number of Class room furniture and iron safe have not been provided. For the year 1994-95 a sum of Rs1.50 lakh has been proposed for class room furniture and steel furniture with a view to provide in phased manner.

Supply of beds, utensils and blankets to boarders of H/S

29.55 In T.S.P. area 120 High Schools have so far been established. Due to limited resources adequate beds, utensils, furniture and blankets are not being supplied for which a sum of Rs.10.00 lakh has been provided for 1994-95.

Educational programme at Ashram School

29.56 In T.S.P. area so far 48 A/S and 20 K/S are now functioning. For continuance of the above 68 A/S and K/S in T.S.P. area a sum of Rs.38.00 lakh have been provided during the financial year 1994-95 towards Salaries other contingencies & other allowances etc.

Supply of Class room furniture and steel furniture to Ashram and Kanyashram

29.57 For supply of Class room furniture, steel furniture etc. for A/S and K/S a sum of Rs.1.50 lakh have been provided under the scheme for the year 1994-95. Since adequate furniture have not been provided it is proposed to provide the same on phased manner during the plan period.

Supply of beds, utensils and blankets to A/S and K/S boarders

29.58 For supply of beds, utensils, blankets and furniture to Ashram School and Kanyashram boarders a sum of Rs.10.50 lakh has been provided under the scheme for 1994-95. Since adequate beds, utensils, blankets and furniture have not been provided it is proposed to provide the same in phased manner.

Management of Residential Sevashram

29.59 For continuance of 63 Residential Sevashram a sum of Rs.48.23 lakh have been provided in the budget for the year 1994-95 towards salaries allowances.

Management of Sevashram

29.60 215 Sevashram are continuing under this scheme with 210 posts of Matric C.T. teachers. A sum of Rs.33.00 lakh has been retained under pay and allowances of these 210 Matric C.T. teachers for the year 1994-95.

Conversion of S/S to R/S

29.61 It is proposed to convert 10 number of Sevashram to Residential Sevashram during 1994-95. Each new R/S will be provided with 20 boarders one Matric C.T. teacher and one attendant. A sum of Rs.2.30 lakh has been proposed for pay and allowances of 8 Matric C.T. boarders and 8 number attendants including other charges.

Supply of beds, blankets in Primary School Hostel

29.62 During 1994-95 a sum of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed towards purchasing of beds, and blankets for the boarders of Primary School hostels established in the interior pockets of Sub-Plan area.

Introduction of Modern Trade

29.63 Government have introduced Modern Trade scheme in T.W. High Schools for imparting training in various trades like Wireman, Motor Mechanic etc. A sum of Rs.2.25 lakh has been provided for the year 1994-95 for the purpose.

Admission of SC/ST students in Public School

29.64 The SC/ST students who are prosecuting their studies in English Medium Public Schools like Public School Sunabeda, Central School Chandragiri are getting stipend at the maximum rate of Rs.200.00 per month for 10 months. A sum of Rs 1.00 lakh has been proposed during 1994-95 for the purpose.

Special Primers

29.65 The H.& T.W. Department has been supplying Special Primers in 5 total language i.e. Soura, Sadei, Kandha, Deshin and Santola in Class-I and II (1st part) in all Primary Schools where 50% or more students belonging to a particular total language read. There is a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh for the year 1994-95 under the scheme under grant-in-aid in favour of Director, ATDC, Bhubaneswar.

Prematric Scholarship

29.66 A sum of Rs 426.47 lakh has been provided during 1993-94 towards pre-matric scholarship to the boarder students of High School, Ashram School and Kanyashram converted Sevashram to Residential Sevashram and Primary School hostels as follows

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| High School | Rs. 85.60 lakh |
| Ashram School and Kanyashram. | Rs. 47.55 " |
| Converted Sevashram to R/S. | Rs. 2.00 " |
| Residential Sevashram | Rs. 37.50 " |
| Primary School Hostel | Rs. 285.00 " |

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTE

Direction and Administration Meeting of Committees for Non-officials

29.67 Under the scheme, travelling expense is paid to the members of State Harijan Welfare Advisory Board. Similarly funds are needed towards travelling expenses for non-Official members for District Welfare Committees. For this purpose a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed towards travelling expenses of non-Official members of different committees, during 1994-95.

Share Capital Contribution to O.S.F.D.C. for Sch.Castes

29.68 Share Capital is provided to Corporation for payment of margin money loan to the Sch.Caste families living below the poverty line for implementing antipoverty schemes. The margin money loan is paid upto 15% of the unit cost in-respect of schemes having non recurring cost not exceeding Rs.12000/- This is a soft loan carrying 4% interest with one year moratorium. Central share is available towards share capital contribution to the extent of 49%. Larger number of Sch.Castes beneficiaries are required to be provided with margin money loan assistance for attracting bank finance for them. The amount available for re-investment from the recovery of the dues against loan disbursed earlier is not adequate to meet the requirement for which more amount is required to be provided as share capital. In view of this a sum of Rs 30.00 lakh is proposed for the purpose during 1994-95.

Managerial subsidy to OSEDC for Sch.Castes

29.69 Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes Govt. of India provide managerial subsidy to the Corporation on matching basis for promotional activities, monitoring and evaluation, technical and recovery cell to the extent of 4% of the cumulative central grant to the State towards share capital contribution. Keeping in view the requirement of corporation and plan outlay of the Department the State share for the purpose is proposed to be of the order of Rs 21.00 lakh during 1994-95.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Financial aid to Sch.Caste students for sharing rented accommodation in absence of Hostel Facilities

29.70 Due to non-availability of hostel accommodations at post-matric level, the scheme was introduced during 1978-79 with a view to providing Financial aid to Sch.Caste students sharing rented accommodation with others. The students sharing the rented accommodation will be paid Rs.20.00 per month per student for a period of 10 months. 1000 Sch. Caste students will be taken as beneficiary under the scheme. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed for the purpose during 1994-95.

Book Bank in Medical and Engineering College (State Share)

29.71 Book Bank scheme is meant for the Sch.Caste and Sch. Tribe students reading in different recognised Medical,Engineering,Agriculture,Veterinary and Polly-technic Colleges in the State. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50% State Share. The scheme has been implemented in our State in since 1978-79. As per the stipulation of Govt. of India, the cost of one set of books is fixed at Rs.7,500/- maximum for the benefit of 2 students and the life period of one set books is 3 years. A sum of Rs.2.00 lakh has been proposed for the purpose during 1994-95.

Pre-matric Scholarships including printing of Scholarship Forms

29.72 Pre-matric scholarships are awarded to the Sch. Castes/Sch.Tribes students reading in recognised M.F./H.F. Schools of Education & Youth Services Department and Day- Scholar (S.C/S.T.) students of H.& T.W. Department schools of the State as per the rates prescribed by the State Govt. from time to time. Besides students of Class-I to V residing in 8 Special Adivasi Hostels outside Bhubaneswar are also awarded such scholarship. According to existing rates day-scholar boys of M.E.School (Class-VI & VII) to get Rs.100/- per annum. Similarly days scholar boy and girl of H.E.Schools (Class-VI to X) get Rs.150/- and Rs.200/- per annum. The rates for hostellers for each boys and girls is Rs.150.00 and Rs.155/- respectively per month. A sum of Rs.169.00 lakh has been provided for providing Pre-matric Scholarship to 31,692 students. A sum of Rs.5.00 lakh has been provided for Pre Matric Scholarship for R/S. For conversion of Sevashram to Residential Sevashram Rs.1.25 lakh has been provided towards Pre matric Scholarship.

Supply of N.T.Books and writing materials

29.73 For educational facility of Sch. Caste and Sch. Tribe student, the H.&T.W.Department have been supplying Nationalised Text Books to Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe students from Class-I to V of the schools managed by E.&Y.S Department and from Class-I to VI of the School managed by H.& T.W.Department. The provision for 1994-95 is Rs.67.50 lakh for 3,55,263 students.

Excursion of Sch.Caste students

29.74 Funds are sanctioned in favour of Sch. Caste students reading in the H.W.Department schools and the students residing in the Special Adivasi Hostels of T.W.Department at Bhubaneswar towards excursion. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided for excursion of 2000 students during 1994-95.

Continuance of Residential Sevashrams and Non-Residential Sevashrams

29.75 For the education of Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe students a sum of Rs.16.50 lakh has been provided for continuance of 45 Sevashrams and 9 Residential Sevashrams towards salaries,T.R.,O.E. of teachers, boarding charges and other expenses during 1994-95.

Pre-matric Scholarships for children of parents engaged in unclean occupation (State share)

29.76 Pre matric Scholarship is provided to the students whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation residing in a hostel or recognised mess. The scholarship is provided for a period of 10 months during in an education session. The rate of scholarship is Rs.200/- per month for the students-reading in Class-VI and VIII and Rs.250/- per month for Class-IX and X. This facility has been extended to Day Scholars for I to X. The rate of scholarships are as under :

- a) Class I to V @ Rs.25/- P.M.
- b) Class VI to VIII @ Rs.40/- P.M.
- c) Class IX to X @ Rs.50/- P.M.

It is proposed to provide Rs.4.00 lakh for the purpose during 1994-95

Construction of Sch.Caste Girls Hostel

29.77 The scheme intends to provide hostel accommodation to Sch.Caste Girls students reading in Pre-matric and Post-matric level. 48 Girls Hostel have been completed and 16 remained at incomplete state. A sum of Rs.39.00 lakh (State Share) has been provided for construction of 10 Hostels and construction of 11 new Hostel during 1994-95.

Construction of Sch.Caste Boys Hostels (State Share)

29.78 This scheme intends to provide hostel facilities to Sch. Caste Boys students reading in Pre-matric and Post-matric level. It has been introduced since 1989-90. A sum of Rs.34/-lakh has been provided for construction of 9 new hostels and completion of 8 Nos. of Hostels.

Stipend to Sch.Caste students reading in I.T.Is

29.79 Government in H.& T.W.Department are giving stipend to the Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe trainees undergoing their training in all I.T.Is of State @ Rs.60/ P.M. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided for benefit of the 155 Sch. Caste students during 1994-95.

Conversion of non-Residential Sevashrams to Residential Sevashrams

29.80 There are 43 residential sevashrams functioning in the State by the end of 1991-92. During 1993-94 it has been proposed to upgrade 13 number of Sevashram to Residential Sevashram. A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakh has been provided for conversion of Sevashram to Residential Sevashram during 1994-95.

Special Repair to Educational Institution (Demand No.7)

29.81 Some High Schools and Ashram Schools (M.E.standard)functioning under Non Tribal Sub Plan area are found in delapidated condition and those schools require immediate special repair. A sum of Rs.2.50 lakh have been provided for repair of Educational Institutions during 1994-95.

HEALTH

Drinking Water facilities in Educational Institution

29.82 For providing tube wells and repair of the existing wells in the Educational Institution for drinking water facilities a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh have been provided for digging of 5 new wells during 1994-95.

HOUSING

Housing Facilities to Sch.Caste Scavengers & Sweepers

29.83 For providing housing facilities to the Sch.Caste persons engaged in unclean occupation a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided for construction of 44 houses for them during 1992-93. The scheme is designed to be implemented through the urban local bodies. The cost of each house has been estimated at Rs.9,000/- of which Rs.4,5000/- is to be provided as grants-in-aid to the concerned Urban Bodies and the remaining 50% will be met from their own resources. Besides, land required for the purpose will be provided free of cost by the Urban local bodies. It is proposed to provide Rs.0.50 lakh for the purpose during 1994-95.

OTHER EXPENDITURE

Rehabilitation of Victims of Atrocities (S.C.)

29.84 This is a continuing scheme. The scheme aims at giving monetary relief for rehabilitation of Sch. Caste Victims of atrocities due to caste consideration. A sum of Rs.1.75 lakh have been provided for 25 beneficiaries during 1994-95.

Pre-examination training Centre for Sch.Caste / Sch.Tribe students

29.85 To prepare educated Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe candidates for their success in the various competitive examinations conducted by U.P.S.C./Staff Selection Commission/Railway Service Commission/Banking Service Recruitment Board/D.P.S.C./Board of Revenue etc. 13 Pre-examination training Centres for Sch. Caste/Sch.Tribe candidates have been established to provide coaching in clerk/Asst. grade examination, shorthand and type writing, O.A.S., I.A.S. etc. examinations. For the purpose a sum of Rs.3.00 lakh have been provided for benefit of 400 Sch.Caste and Sch.Tribe students during 1994-95.

29.86 It has also been decided to impart coaching to un-employed Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe, Engineering graduates to increase their spirit and confidence to face competitive examinations for Indian Engineering Services as well as big industrial undertakings like BHEL, SAIL etc.

Enforcement of P.C.R.Act (State Share)

29.87 A sum of Rs.2.00 lakh have been proposed for the scheme during 1994-95 to deal with the problems of civil disabilities like cash awards to the couples for inter-caste marriage, grants-in-aid to non-official organisation, legal aid to Sch.Caste persons and publicity through different media.

Establishment of Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation

29.88 It is proposed to establish OBC Finance Corporation for economic development of OBC by availing loan from the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation created by the Government of India. Hence Rs.15.00 lakh has been provided during 1994-95 for the purpose .

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CHAPTER - 30

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

30.1 For effective implementation of various Labour Laws to maintain industrial peace and harmony, to ensure Social security, Protection, Safety, Health and Welfare of workmen and channelise employment opportunities to the un-employed persons, the State Government, have formulated Eighth Five Year Plan for continuance of on going schemes of the 7th Plan and implementation of some new schemes as mentioned below :

Labour Administration
Factories Inspection
Employment Service
Presiding Officer Industrial Tribunal.

Achievement during the 7th Plan period

30.2 The Labour Directorate was strengthened with opening of four Divisional Offices at Cuttack, Rourkela, Sambalpur and Jeypore during the 7th Plan period. A separate office named "Dadan Cell" dealing exclusively with the problems of migrant labour for Ganjam and Puri Districts was also created. That apart field organisation for enforcement of Minimum Wages Act in respect of Agricultural Labour, has been strengthened.

Eighth Plan (1992-97)

30.3 The total plan ceiling for the 8th Plan has been fixed at Rs.609.00 lakh. The scheme wise distribution is as follows :

(Rs. in lakh)

| | | |
|--|-----|--------|
| Labour Administration | ... | 331.90 |
| Factories & Boilers Directorate | ... | 30.45 |
| Employment Directorate | ... | 129.95 |
| Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal | ... | 116.70 |
| Total | ... | 609.00 |

Annual Plan 1993-94

30.4 The budget provision during 1993-94 are indicated below :

(Rs. in lakh)

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-------|
| Labour Directorate | ... | 32.70 |
| Factory and Boilers Directorate | ... | 3.00 |
| Employment Directorate | ... | 18.30 |
| F.O.I.T. | ... | 11.00 |
| Total | ... | 65.00 |

Annual Plan 1994-95

30.5 The Plan Ceiling for the Annual Plan 1994-95 has been fixed at Rs.65.00 lakh as indicated below :

(Rs. in lakh)

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|--------------|
| Labour Directorate | ... | 32.70 |
| Factory & Boilers Directorate | ... | 3.00 |
| Employment Directorate | ... | 18.30 |
| P.O.I.T. | ... | 11.00 |
| Total | ... | 65.00 |

The State Labour Institute

30.6 The State Labour Institute is functioning since 2.5.93. The functions of the Institute has been broadly divided into three divisions i.e. Training, Labour Research and Publications.

Training

30.7 The Institute taken up three types of training for Rural and un-organised sweated labour Factory managers and trade union leaders and Rural Labour Inspectors. The training for the un-organised Rural Labour mostly concentrate on the rights and protections of the child labour and women labour. Training for the factory managers and trade union leaders makes them conversant with the labour policies, programmes, judicial decisions and recent trends in industrial relation problems and remedial measures; labour statistics, industrial safety etc. Training for the Rural Labour Inspectors is to teach them about the procedures and formalities to be observed in the matter of enforcement of various labour laws in the rural un-organised sector.

Labour Research

30.8 The State Labour Institute will conduct socio-economic studies in the organised and un-organised sectors. Case Studies on Industrial Relations, Labour Seminars Workshops and Survey and Evaluation studies on the impact of revision of minimum wages and impact of other labour policies and programme of the Government pronounced from time to time.

Publications

30.9 The Institute shall bring out a monthly bulletin on legal decisions on labour matters and guide books for factory managers, trade union leaders, labour officers.

30.10 For smooth functioning of the Institute it is proposed creation of the following posts.

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|---|
| 1. Deputy Director | ... | 1 |
| 2. Section Officer (Admn.) | ... | 1 |
| 3. Senior Stenographer | ... | 1 |
| 4. Senior Asst.-cum-Acct. | ... | 1 |
| 5. Junior Librarian | ... | 1 |
| 6. Despatcher-cum-Typist | ... | 1 |
| 7. Peons | ... | 2 |

Factory and Boilers Directorate

30.11 The following staff schemes are now in operation in the State Plan Schemes and number of staff are as here under :

Head quarters Organisation

In the year 1991-92 the following posts have been created under State Plan Scheme and the staff against these posts are in existence

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----|---|
| 1. Section Officer, Level-II | ... | 1 |
| 2. Senior Assistant | ... | 1 |
| 3. Junior Assistant | ... | 1 |
| 4. Driver | ... | 1 |
| 5. Watchman-cum-Sweeper | ... | 1 |
| Total | ... | 5 |

30.12 This Directorate is the only revenue earning organisation for which the post of Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories & Boilers, has been created for better and efficient implementation of the Acts and provisions under Factories Act & Indian Boiler Act. In view of increasing workload and creation of new districts, it is proposed to strengthen the organisation. Plan ceiling for 1994-95 has been kept at current years level of Rs.3.00 lakh.

Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal

30.13 The Industrial Tribunal at Bhubaneswar and three Labour Courts at Bhubaneswar, Sambalpur and Jeypora, at functioning in the State at present. Keeping in view this workload and pending cases in Tribunal and Labour Courts it is proposed to create additional Industrial Tribunal at Rourkela and four more Labour Courts at Bhubaneswar, Berhampur, Bhadrak and Rourkela during the 8th plan. It is therefore, proposed to provide sum of Rs.11.50 lakh in 1994-95.

Employment Service

30.14 The Plan ceiling for 1994-95 has been fixed at Rs.18.30 lakh for the Employment Directorate for continuing and new schemes as detailed below :

(Rs. in lakh)

| | |
|---|-------|
| Continuing Scheme of Building | 13.95 |
| Now Scheme : | |
| i) Strengthening of Employment Market information Units at 25 dist. Employment Exchanges State share of expenditure for centrally sponsored plan. | 0.80 |
| ii) Software development for Computer installed at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack. | 1.00 |
| iii) Purchase of Xerox Machine for Directorate of Employment | 1.30 |
| iv) Strengthening of 14 newly created District Employment Exchange | 0.43 |
| v) Exhibition of self Employment purchase of V.C.R., T.V. and Cassettes for Directorate | 0.82 |
| Total : | 18.30 |

Craftsman Training

30.15 The Progressive Industrial Policy of the State has led to appreciable industrial growth. A number of large and medium industries and small scale industries have been set up in the State. The requirement of adequate and suitably trained craftsmen is expected to be considerable.

30.16 By the end of VII Plan period there were 17 ITIs in the State including four women ITIs with a total intake capacity of 5,448.

30.17 During 1993-94 there is a provision of Rs.114.23 lakh towards recurring and non-recurring expenditure of the continuing schemes. Accordingly an amount of Rs.112.33 lakh has been proposed for the year 1994-95. Out of this Rs.40.08 lakh is meant for building programme. Recurring expenditure for continuing schemes like salaries, T.F. etc. would be Rs.39.04 lakh.

30.18 One new women ITI has been set up at Baripada. A sum of Rs.3.50 lakh is required for tools and equipments for ITI (W), Baripada and other ITIs. Besides, grant-in-aid is given to meet the revenue deficit of MCTI, Bhubaneswar and IIFT, Kansahal and development works of ITI, Hirakud. An amount of Rs.12.00 lakh is proposed for the purpose.

Vocational Training Project assisted by World Bank

30.19 Government of India have launched a vocational training project with World Bank assistance. It has been put to operation from the year 1989-90 and is expected to continue till 1995-96. The scheme envisages establishment of 6 new women ITIs, one Related Instruction Centre at Choudwar, one Basic Training Centre at IIT Rourkela and one advanced vocational training system units for inservice craftsmen attached to ITI, Cuttack. Besides new trades have to be introduced in the existing ITIs, obsolete equipments replaced and modern equipments provided.

30.20 The total project cost of vocational training programme was Rs.11.96 crore approved by D.G.E & T., New Delhi. The project was prepared for 5 years from the year 1989-90 to 1994-95. Government of India have extended the project period upto 1995-96 for which the revised project cost has been enhanced to Rs.17.00 crore.

30.21 Upto the year 1993-94 an amount of Rs.12.14 crore have been provided. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.365.34 lakh during the year 1994-95 out of which 50% i.e. Rs.182.67 lakh would be borne by the State Government. Then a total outlay of Rs.295.00 lakh is proposed for 1994-95 under Craftsman Training Sector.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

30.22 The Scheme "Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour" was introduced in the State during the year 1978-79 as a centrally sponsored Scheme funded on 50:50 basis between the Centre and the State. The Scheme envisages provision of rehabilitation grant upto a ceiling limit of Rs.6,250/- per Bonded Labourer, half of which is given as Central share.

30.23 Since inception of the above Centrally Sponsored Scheme from 1978-79 till 31.3.93, 49,995 Bonded Labourers were identified, out of which 46,781 Bonded Labourers have been rehabilitated, 3190 cases dropped from time to time and the balance 24 cases are in the process of rehabilitation during the year 1993-94. But Govt of India, Ministry of Labour have fixed the target to 26 during the year under report.

30.24 Since 1978-79, a total sum of Rs.1873.73 lakh has been released for rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers in the State, out of which Rs.885.23 lakh have been received as Central share. The Budgetted provision of Rs.20.00 lakh in the State sector has not been utilised during the current year 1993-94 due to non-availability of Central share.

30.25 The target for the year 1992-93 was fixed at 26 i.e. 19 in Kalahandi district and 7 in Koraput district, out of which 12 Bonded Labourers have been rehabilitated in Kalahandi district. The remaining 14 cases are not available for rehabilitation. However, the concerned DRDAs have been instructed to locate the said Bonded Labourers for rehabilitation by October' 93.

30.26 During the current year 1993-94, 24 cases are available in Bolangir district for rehabilitation. But Govt. of India have fixed the target at 26 in respect of the State. All the Collectors/DRDAs have been requested to undertake a fresh survey for identification of Bonded Labourers in the State for the purpose.

30.27 An allocation of Rs.2.00 lakh in the State Sector is proposed for the year 1994-95 with a physical target of 24.

With regards to TSP flow from the year 1992-93 to 1994-95 the information is as follows :

| Year | Total financial outlays (Rs. in lakh) | T.S.P. flow (No. of Bonded Labourers) (Rs. in lakh) |
|---------|--|---|
| 1992-93 | 2.50 | Nil |
| 1993-94 | 2.00 | 0.80 (24) |
| 1994-95 | 2.00 (Proposed) | 0.80 (24) |

CHAPTER - 31

SOCIAL WELFARE AND NUTRITION

WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED

Training of Teachers for the Blind and Disabled

31.1 To equip the existing schools for the Blind and Deaf, two Teachers Training Centres have been established in collaboration with N.I.V.H., Dehradun and N.I.H.H., Bombay respectively. Besides, another Training Centre for the Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped is also running by a Voluntary Organisation with the help of National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped (NIMH) Secunderabad in the State. The total Projection under State Plan during the 8th Plan period is Rs.3.93 lakh

31.2 During the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs.0.58 lakh has been provided in the budget and the same has been spent for training of 81 teachers. During the current financial year 1993-94, 71 teachers trainees have been admitted in the training centres and Rs.0.58 lakh has been provided. For the year 1994-95 Rs.0.58 lakh has also been proposed for training of 75 teachers.

Sports, Seminars and Awards

31.3 In order to bring the ability of the disabled persons into lime light and also to provide them recreational facilities to keep their body and soul in active condition, provision is made to conduct Sports and Seminars and to Award Prizes every year. A sum of Rs.2.35 lakh has been projected for expenditure during the 8th Plan period under this scheme.

31.4 During the year 1993-94 a sum of Rs.0.35 lakh has been provided in the budget and the same has been spent. The current year's provision for this purpose is Rs.0.35 lakh and the same amount has been projected for the Annual Plan 1994-95. The objectives of this scheme are for the welfare of the disabled students irrespective of caste and religion continuing their studies in the institutions run by Non Government bodies. Hence no specific funds can be earmarked under T.S.P. and S.C.P. especially.

Maintenance of Physically Handicapped and Mentally Retarded Children

31.5 The aim of this scheme is to educate the disabled children like the blind, deaf and mentally retarded children who need special education in special schools with a view to bring them to the mainstream of the society. The special schools for them run by Voluntary Organisations are given grants-in-aid for management of the schools. The Eighth Plan (1992-1997) projection is Rs.255.75 lakh for maintenance of 36 special schools.

31.6 The expenditure under this head may go up to Rs.225.93 lakh during 1994-95 to maintain and equip the existing 42 schools as well as establishment of 10 new schools. Due to resource constraint it is proposed to provide Rs.67.00 lakh under Plan.

Training and Rehabilitation of Handicapped

31.7 The aim of the Scheme is to train the adult disabled persons in some profitable crafts so as to make them capable to earn their living. This is the only scheme to take care of them. The registered Voluntary Organisations running Vocational Training Centres for the adult disabled persons are given financial assistance for maintenance of these centres. The Eighth Plan (1992-97) projection was Rs.31.50 lakh for maintenance of 4 Vocational Training Centres meant for adult disabled persons. As revealed from the recent survey, there are 1.50 lakh disabled persons in the State

31.8 The expenditure under this Head may go up to Rs.24.33 lakh during 1994-95 for maintenance of existing five Vocational Training Centres as well as establishment of 5 New Vocational Training Centres. Because of resource constraints the provision for 1994-95 is limited to Rs.6.30 lakh for maintenance of 4 training centres.

Self-employment for the Handicapped

31.9 In order to enable the disabled persons to take up small business to earn their livelihood this scheme has been introduced during the year 1985-86 in Urban Local Bodies. Under this scheme, the beneficiary is entitled to a total subsidy of Rs.8,000/- of which Rs.6,000/- is meant for construction of a KIOSK and Rs.2,000/- for working capital to start the business. For this purpose, a bank may be associated to enable the beneficiary to get Bank loan for running the business. In that case the working capital money may be deposited in the Bank as the share money. A sum of Rs.75.15 lakh has been projected for expenditure during the 8th Plan period 1992-97. During the current financial year Rs.11.12 lakh have been spent for benefit of 140 beneficiaries. A sum of Rs.11.15 lakh is proposed for the annual Plan 1994-95 to benefit 139 persons.

Scholarship & Stipend to Disabled Students

31.10 In order to encourage the disabled students to bring them in to the educational fold, the State Government are awarding Scholarship to them. Till 1992-93 this scheme of the State Government was operative for the students from Class-I to Class-VIII and for the students of Class-IX to University level who fail to get Government of India Scholarship. Both the State Government's Scheme and Government of India's Scheme are in operation since 1978-79. In the meantime, the Government of India discontinued the Central assistance from the current financial year 1993-94. Hence, the State Govt. made a provision of Rs.10.00 lakh under State Plan and Rs.12.40 lakh under Non-Plan to meet the requirement of all disabled students from Class-I to University level, of the State of Orissa. The Eighth plan Projection for this scheme is Rs.3.93 lakh only. During the year 1992-93, the provision under State Plan for the purpose was Rs.0.58 lakh and the same has been fully spent for 174 students. A sum of Rs.10.00 lakh has been provided in the current year's budget for 3,000 students and sum of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1994-95.

Care and Protection of Spastic Children

31.11 Spastic implies to a child who suffers from movement disorder due to damage of the part of brain at the time of his birth which control physical movement of the child. It is otherwise called "Cerebral Palsy", which is not a disease and can not be cured by drugs. It is neither hereditary nor contagious. It can be prevented. Cerebral palsied children can be made self-sufficient through training and education. With this in view, the State Government introduced the scheme during 1990-91 to support Voluntary Institutions which will come forward in the field of training of functionaries in this regard. A sum of Rs.3.93 lakh has been projected for expenditure during the 8th plan period 1992-97.

31.12 During the year 1992-93 the budget provision for this purpose was Rs.0.58 lakh out of which Rs.0.56 lakh was sanctioned in favour of one institution. In the current financial year, provision for this purpose is Rs.1.54 lakh. A sum of Rs.1.54 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Organisation of Seminars, Symposiums and Publication of Journals etc.

31.13 General public, specially the parents of the disabled children are ignorant of the cause and effects on the children and the way they have to seek medical intervention etc. In order to remove this ignorance, Seminars and Symposiums have to be organised at different levels and in occasions mainly in the event of celebration of World Day for the Disabled and some

literatures have to be published in provincial languages. Therefore, the State Government formulated this scheme during 1990-91. A sum of Rs.3.93 lakh has been projected for expenditure during the 8th Plan period 1992-97. During the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh was provided in the budget out of which Rs.0.96 lakh have been spent. For implementation of the scheme five organisations have been involved. During 1993-94, Rs.2.00 lakh is available in the budget for the purpose. A sum of Rs.2.00 lakh has been proposed to create Mass Awareness during 1994-95.

Rehabilitation of Cured Leprosy Patients

31.14 Our State has been considered as one of the high endemic State for Leprosy. It is therefore, become one of the prime duty of the State to provide social security and financial assistance to the Cured Leprosy patients. Keeping this in mind, Government have adopted the rehabilitation scheme for such cured patients since 1985-86. The main aim and objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the voluntary organisations for imparting production oriented vocational training to cured leprosy patients in different trades. Besides, the trainees are also being maintained with food, clothing etc. in the rehabilitation units.

31.15 It is estimated that there are 4,74,875 cured leprosy patients in the State as on 31.12.92. During 7th Five Year Plan period from (1985-90) 2940 cured leprosy patients have been trained in different trades till date against the target of 3000 with the budget provision of Rs.75.00 lakh. During the last financial year 1992-93 a sum of Rs.13.00 lakh has been provided to the voluntary organisations for continuance of the scheme. So far 600 cured leprosy patients have been trained in different trades in training units. Moreover, 3,364 number of such persons have been rehabilitated under IRDP/ERRP Schemes. During 8th Plan period it is proposed to train up 3000 cured leprosy patients with a project cost of Rs.75.00 lakh. A sum of Rs.13.00 lakh has been provided in the budget of 1993-94 for rehabilitation of 600 patients. A sum of Rs.13.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95 with a target of 600 persons. There is no special flow of funds for T.S.P and S.C.P. in respect of the above scheme.

Special Appliances

31.16 Under this scheme, the disabled persons are supplied with modern aids and appliances with a view to reduce the effect of disability and to enhance the potentiality of the disabled persons to work to keep the body and soul together. The following aids and appliances are supplied to the disabled persons.

- 1) Tricycle
- 2) Wheel Chair
- 3) Motorised Tri-Wheeler
- 4) Hearing aids.
- 5) Sticks to the Blind
- 6) Multi Cellular rubber shoes to the leprosy patients.
- 7) Crutches and calipers to orthopaedically handicapped.

31.17 The Eighth Plan Projection was Rs.9.00 lakh for 35 beneficiaries. A sum of Rs.0.58 lakh has been spent during 1992-93 for 116 beneficiaries. No provision has been made under Plan during 1993-94 except a Non Plan provision of Rs.23.50. As the scheme is gaining popularity, it is therefore proposed to provide a sum of Rs.4.00 lakh under Plan during 1994-95 for supply of Motorised Tri-Wheelers to 20 disabled persons @ Rs.20,000/- each.

Drug Abuse

31.18 A sum of Rs.1.90 lakh has been provided for 1994-95 to conduct film shows, production of Telefilms.

Home for the Aged

31.19 For poor and needy old men and women the State Government offer old Age Pension and the Government of India provide assistance to give them service through Voluntary Organisations. The elderly people are precious to any country. They have spent their valuable youth for the sake of the country to build the Socio-Cultural Economic Status of the Country. With this consideration the State Govt. formulated a scheme during 1990-91 to give services to the old people through Non-Government Organisations. A sum of Rs.9.49 lakh has been projected for expenditure during the 8th Plan period 1992-97. There was no provision in the past years. However, a sum of Rs.3.48 lakh has been provided for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

NEW SCHEMES

Construction of Bal Bhawan by Orissa State Council for Child Welfare

31.20 Orissa State Council for Child Welfare, Bhubaneswar, are going to construct a Bal Bhawan. For this purpose, General Administration Department have allotted a plot of land adjacent to Raj Bhawan Premises. The foundation stone has been laid down by the Hon'ble Governor of Orissa. Preliminary work in connection with approval of plan and design of the building and exemption of departmental charges etc. have been completed. Rs.7.50 lakh has been proposed for 1994-95 against the current year's provision of Rs.7.50 lakh.

II. CHILD WELFARE

Maintenance of Orphan & Destitute Children

31.21 The Scheme for Welfare of the children in need of care and protection (Orphanage) provides ameliorative services of food, shelter, clothing, medical attention, curative services of education, pre-vocational training, vocational training, vocational guidance, cultural development & citizenship education to the children from the age group of 5-18 years in order to bring them as a normal citizen of the country. The scheme is a continuing scheme and is implemented through the voluntary organisations with 90% financial assistance from Govt. During 8th Plan period 1992-97, it was proposed to maintain 6363 children including 2500 new children @ 500 children per year and to construct 50 new cottages and complete 50 incomplete cottages @ 20 per year both for which a sum of Rs.522.72 lakh was projected in the State Plan to meet the 50% State share.

31.22 The Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme has been transferred to the States w.e.f. 1.4.92 and during 1992-93 the existing 3863 children were maintained without any addition. Besides construction of 6 new cottages and completion of 12 incomplete cottages are taken up for which a sum of Rs.63.33 lakh representing 50% State Share has been spent during the year. Consequent upon the transfer of the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme to the State Sector, the Govt. of India discontinued for release of their share from 1993-94. The budget provision of Rs.70.34 lakh made in the State Plan under the Scheme during 1993-94 is inadequate for the continuance of the Scheme. It was decided in the post budget scrutiny committee meeting to limit the expenditure to Rs.125.00 lakh and the additional amount of Rs.54.66 lakh is to be provided under Non-Plan.

Balwadi & Creche Programme

31.23 This is a continuing plan scheme. In order to provide a congenial set up for children in between the pre-school year i.e. 2-6 years of age this scheme seeks to provide nutritional aid health care socialisation and education in the blocks throughout the State where the ICDS Programme has not yet started. Balwadis operate in rural areas with 40 children and Creches operate in urban areas with 30 children.

31.24 During the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs.1.15 lakh has been provided in the budget for maintenance of 55 Balwadis & 10 Creches at the rate of Rs.1760/- per Balwadi and Rs.2500/- per creche centre out of which a sum of Rs.0.67 lakh was spent. Similarly Rs.1.15 lakh have been provided in the current year's budget for maintenance of the existing 55 Balwadis & 10 Creche Centres. For the year 1994-95, a sum of Rs.1.15 lakh is proposed for maintenance of the existing 55 Balwadis & 10 Creche centres and for opening of 10 new Balwadis & 2 new Creche Centres.

Juvenile Justice - Rehabilitation of Neglected Delinquent Juveniles

31.25 The Scheme of Prevention & Control of Juvenile, Social Mal-adjustment is implemented in the State as per the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 which came in to force in the State with effect from 2.10.1987. The Scheme was operated both under State Plan and Central Sponsored Plan. A sum of Rs.40.00 lakh has been provided in the Eighth Plan 1992-97 for maintenance of 12,000 Juveniles and Staff salary of Monitoring Cell in the Headquarter. The requirement for 1994-95 comes to Rs.11.37 lakh under State Sector and Rs.1.33 lakh under Central Sector. Because of resource constraints, provision for 1994-95 is limited to Rs.10.00 lakh.

Care and Protection of Street Children

31.26 This Scheme has been introduced in the State from the year 1990-91. A sum of Rs.20.00 lakh has been provided in the Eighth Plan 1992-97 for maintenance of 300 Street Children. During the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs.2.23 lakh was provided for implementation of the Scheme and the amount was utilised in full to benefit 50 children. During the year 1993-94 a sum of Rs.3.46 lakh has been provided under this scheme for maintenance of 50 numbers of Street Children, Children of Prostitute and Children of Fisherman Community. Government of India is also financing the Voluntary Organisations for implementation of this scheme on recommendations of the State Government. A sum of Rs.3.50 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 1994-95 for maintenance of 60 children.

Adoption of Orphan & Destitute Children

31.27 This scheme is to encourage the Voluntary Organisations for In-country and Inter-Country Adoption of Indian Children. A sum of Rs.1.52 lakh has been provided in the Eighth Plan 1992-97 with Rs.0.12 lakh in the annual Plan 1993-94 for the purpose of publicity and to meet the T.A. of non-official members of Adoption Committee. For the Annual Plan 1994-95 a sum of Rs.0.15 lakh is proposed for the above purpose.

WOMEN WELFARE

Mahila Vikash Samabaya Nigam

31.28 During 1994-95 Rs.117.00 lakh is required for implementation of different schemes now undertaken by the Mahila Vikash Samabaya Nigam for income generating activities. But due to resource constraints, the provisions for 1994-95 is limited to Rs.55.00 lakh.

Construction of Working Women's Hostel

31.29 During 1992-93 there was a provision of Rs.8.05 lakh and there is provision of Rs.5.05 lakh during 1993-94 for the purpose. So far 486 women beneficiaries have benefitted under this scheme after completion of 10 Nos. of Working Women's Hostel. During 1994-95, it is proposed to provide Rs.5.00 lakh under this scheme for completion and construction of 8 Nos. of Working Women's Hostel. The scheme is intended for providing Hostel and accommodation facilities to all the Working Women of the Society including SC and ST.

Rehabilitation of Women in Distress

31.30 An amount of Rs.3.00 lakh has been provided in the State Plan budget for 1993-94 for rehabilitation and training of destitute women. This was a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and 90% of the expenditure is made available from Government of India and 10% is to be borne by the concerned Voluntary Organisation. The scheme has been transferred to the State Govt. from 1.4.92 and 90% of the expenditure is now borne by the State Government. The provision for 1994-95 is limited to Rs.3.00 lakh due to resource constraints.

Dowry Prohibition

31.31 During 1992-93 the total allocation was Rs.0.57 lakh and the entire amount was spent for organising 27 numbers of street theaters in Cuttack, Puri and Balasore districts. During 1993-94 an amount of Rs.0.57 lakh was provided in the budget. The anticipated expenditure will be Rs. 0.57 lakh. The proposed outlay during 1994-95 is Rs.0.50 lakh.

STATE PLAN

Special Repair and Improvement of H.E.T.C. Buildings.

31.32 For undertaking special repair and improvement of H.E.T.C., buildings (Hostel and Class rooms) at Bhubaneswar and Barpalli, a total plan outlay of Rs.2.58 lakh was proposed in the 8th Plan proposal out of which Rs.0.55 lakh has been provided in the budget for 1993-94. But as against the provision of Rs.0.55 lakh, an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh will be required for the purpose during 1993-94. Besides, Rs.0.50 lakh have been proposed for special repair and improvement of H.E.T.C buildings during 1994-95

State Commission for Women

31.33 Due to rising problem of dowry tortures and dowry deaths the State Government have set up a State Commission for Women. A sum of Rs.8.00 lakh has been provided in the budget for 1993-94.

ICDS Scheme

31.34 The National Policy for children recognises the supreme importance of Childrens Programme. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is the most important scheme in the area of Child Development. The scheme aims at providing an integrated package of services of Health, Nutrition and Pre- School Education to the children in the age group of 0-6 years and nursing and expectant mothers in the most back-ward rural, tribal and urban slum localities right at their door steps. The following package of services are being provided under the scheme :

1. Supplementary Nutrition
2. Immunisation
3. Health check up
4. Referral services
5. Nutrition & Health Education
6. Pre-School Education.

31.35 The scheme was first introduced in our State during 1975-76 as a Central Sector Scheme which is fully funded by Government of India, on an experimental basis. As the scheme gained popularity, it was expanded to 214 Blocks and 4 Urban areas by end of 1992-93

Multi State ICDS Projects with World Bank Assistance (Externally Aided Project)

31.36 It has been decided by Government of India to bring the Central Plan, ICDS Scheme in to the operation of Multi State ICDS Project with World Bank Assistance. The implementation of the Multi State ICDS Project with World Bank Assistance came in to effect from 24.10.90 and will continue for a period of six years. The Multi State ICDS Project aims at the expansion of ICDS Programme in new areas at an enriched level and to strengthen the existing delivery of services in some Old ICDS blocks.

31.37 Accordingly the project contemplates to cover 122 new blocks and to enrich the delivery of services in 69 old ICDS blocks arriving at a total number of 191 blocks under Multi State ICDS Project with World Bank Assistance. During 1990-91, 69 old ICDS Projects and 38 new ICDS Projects have been taken up for operation. During 1991-92 and 1992-93 another 84 blocks have also been brought under the fold of this programme at the rate of 42 blocks each year. From the year 1993-94 to 1995-96 this project will continue in all the 191 ICDS Blocks.

31.38 As per the norms fixed by the World Bank, the new 122 ICDS Projects will be getting full financial support from out of World Bank funds. The operational cost of the old 69 ICDS Projects will be financed by Government of India from the normal CENTRAL ICDS grants as usual. The incremental cost for the above old 69 ICDS Projects will only be met out of the World Bank funds. The incremental cost relates to the enrichment of the existing delivery system and the cost of implementation of innovative schemes such as Income Generation through Mahila Mandals, Women's Integrated Learning for Life (WILL), Scheme for adolescent girls, Therapeutic Supplementation, provision of safe drinking water, construction of ICDS buildings and supply of mopeds to ICDS supervisors etc. For implementation of the World Bank Assisted ICDS Project in 191 blocks over a period of six years w.e.f. 24.10.90, a total project cost of Rs.17243.00 lakh has been estimated which is shared by Govt. of India and World Bank and State Government at a ratio of Rs.15585.00 lakh and Rs.1658.00 lakh respectively. By end of 1992-93, Rs.3603.28 lakh has been spent out of the Central Share as against which reimbursement claim to the tune of Rs.2178.90 lakh has been submitted to Government of India.

Eighth Plan 1992-97

31.39 It is proposed to continue SNP for Adolescent Girls and therapeutic supplementation to children and mothers in 191 projects under State Plan (SNP for Adolescent Girls in 191 Projects and Therapeutic food in 14 selected Projects) for continuance of existing 191 ICDS projects under Centrally sponsored Plan under World Bank Assisted ICDS Project and for continuance of 96 existing projects (operational cost of 69 World Bank Old Projects and full cost of 27 non-World Bank Projects) under Central Plan during Eighth Plan with Plan outlay of Rs.843.43 lakh, 13572.53 and Rs.5163.71 lakh respectively. The flow of funds to the TASP in respect of State Plan CSP World Bank Project and Central Plan are Rs.516.66, Rs. 8314.62 and Rs.2581.86 lakh respectively.

Achievement during 1992-93

31.40 During 1992-93 Rs.14.15 lakh has been spent towards SNP for Adolescent Girls against the Plan outlay of Rs.206.30 lakh and 19854 Adolescent Girls were benefitted against the targetted beneficiaries of 81161 Adolescent Girls under State Plan. Further Rs.3807.09 lakh was provided for continuance of 149 existing projects and opening of 42 new projects under Centrally Sponsored Plan (World Bank Project) against which Rs.1623.17 lakh was spent. Besides, Rs.1019.36 lakh was provided for continuance of 96 existing projects under Central Plan during 1992-93, against which Rs.926.71 lakh has been spent.

Anticipated Achievement during 1993-94

31.41 The anticipated expenditure will be Rs. 164.91 lakh under State Plan towards SNP for Adolescent Girls in 191 Projects & Therapeutic food for children and mother in 14 projects and 87,620 beneficiaries are to be benefitted. Similarly Rs. 34.49-40 lakh are expected to be spent for continuance of 191 existing ICDS projects under CSP World Bank Assisted ICDS project. Besides, Rs. 1404.50 lakh will be spent for continuance of 96 existing project under Central Plan ICDS scheme.

Formulation of Annual Plan 1994-95

31.42 For implementation of World Bank Assisted ICDS project in all the existing 191 blocks including training programme the Plan outlay of Rs. 4766.16 lakh representing the Central share of expenditure is proposed taking the back log of procurement of articles in to account, to be provided during 1994-95. Further an amount of Rs. 1503.73 lakh has also been proposed to be provided under Central Plan during 1994-95 for implementation of 96 ongoing ICDS Projects (operational cost of 69 old World Bank Projects and full cost of 27 Non World Bank Projects) including Rs. 3.00 lakh under training programme.

STATE PLAN (WORLD BANK PROJECT) 1994-95 (Rs. 212.30 lakh)

Therapeutic Food

31.43 Therapeutic supplementation has been recommended for 14 identified blocks covered under World Bank Assisted ICDS Project. The total beneficiaries (Gr. II to IV Children) comes to 26,253. The requirement of food stuff @ 80 Gms. per head per day calculated for 300 days come to 6,30,072 Kg. and requirements of funds @ Rs. 1.00 per Kg. comes to Rs. 132.32 lakh. For 560 mothers (@ 40 mothers x 14 blocks) therapeutic supplementation calculated @ 120 gms. per head per day for 300 days (1.5 times of children) comes to 20160 Kg and funds @ Rs. 21.00 per Kg. to the tune of Rs. 4.23 lakh is required. Thus the total requirement of funds towards therapeutic food comes to Rs. 136.55 lakh.

SNP for Adolescent Girls

31.44 Scheme-I : Supplementary nutrition is to be provided to Adolescent Girls in all the 191 blocks covered under World Bank Project. But SNP for Adolescent Girls has been covered by CARE in 117 Blocks out of 191 stated above. Hence SNP for Adolescent Girls in 74 blocks (191-117) is to be provided out of State Plan. Thus the requirement of funds towards SNP for 19854 Adolescent Girls @ Rs. 1.15 per head per day for 300 days comes to Rs. 68.50 lakh.

31.45 Scheme-II : Under Adolescent Girls Scheme-II SNP is to be provided to 2100 Adolescent Girls in 14 identified Blocks @ 15 girls per Anganwadi in 10 Anganwadi per project for 14 projects. Thus the requirement of funds @ Rs. 1.15 per head per day for 300 days for 2100 girls comes to Rs. 7.25 lakh. The total requirement under Adolescent Girls (Scheme-I + Scheme II) comes to Rs. 75.75 lakh.

Installation of Hand Pumps

31.46 2292 Hand Pumps are to be installed in newly constructed AWCs under World Bank Project areas shareable by World Bank and State Government on 50 : 50 basis. Thus for installation of 1146 Hand Pumps under State share @ Rs. 32,000/- comes to Rs. 366.72 lakh. Due to resource constraints, no provision has been made for 1994-95 under installation of Hand Pumps. Because of plan constraints, the provision for 1994-95 is limited to Rs. 212.30 lakh as against the requirement of Rs. 579.02 lakh.

NEW SCHEME

Central Plan ICDS Scheme (Adolescent Girls)

31.47 As per decision of Government of India Adolescent Girls Scheme-I and Scheme-II (Balika Mandals) has been introduced in 10 identified blocks under Central Plan ICDS Scheme (Non- World Bank).

Scheme-I

31.48 For providing SNP to 3354 Adolescent Girls in 1118 Anganwadis in 10 identified blocks @ Rs.1.15 per head per day for 300 days under Scheme-I, the requirement of funds comes to Rs.11.57 lakh.

Scheme-II (BALIKA MANDAL)

31.49 For providing SNP to 1500 Adolescent Girls at the rate of 15 girls per Balika Mandal in 10 identified blocks @ 10 Balika Mandals per Blocks @ Rs.1.15 per head per day for 300 days, the requirement of funds come to Rs.5.18 lakh.

31.50 Thus the total requirement of funds for Adolescent Girls towards SNP comes to Rs.16.75 lakh. This amount is to be provided under State Plan.

Externally Aided Project of ORMAS (Pipeline Project)

31.51 A project proposal of ORMAS has been submitted for an external assistance of Rs.19 crores which is spread over five years @ Rs.3.8 crores each year. The proposal is under active consideration of Government of India in Ministry of Rural Development. During the last year the externally aided project of ORMAS has been fully accommodated within the provision for IRDP as it is booked as programme infrastructure for the benefit of IRD beneficiaries. An amount of Rs.19 crores has been provided for the scheme. Towards 30% State share Rs.5.7 crores has been included in the Grants-in-aid component of IRDP. The proposed outlay for 1994-95 is Rs.380.00 lakh.

Nutrition

31.52 The programme is implemented in the State to provide Supplementary Nutrition to the vulnerable group of the society which includes children of the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers. During 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90), the financial achievement under the programme was Rs.1712.59 lakh against the approved Plan outlay of Rs.1967.00 lakh. The physical achievement at the end of 1989-90 was 18,89,340 beneficiaries. The financial achievement during annual plan period of 1990-91 and 1991-92 was Rs.575.00 lakh and Rs.233 48 lakh respectively covering 7,39,000 beneficiaries in each year. The physical achievement during 1992-93 was 7,39,000 beneficiaries against financial achievement of Rs.496.41 lakh. Moreover, the anticipated expenditure for 7,39,00 CSNP beneficiaries is Rs.1662.00 lakh for 1993-94.

31.53 The allocation for 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.10,712.00 lakh with a target to provide supplementary feeding to 7,39,000 beneficiaries under CSNP and 3,95,000 under State SNP annually @ Rs.0.75 per beneficiary per day for 300 days feeding in a year. The year wise break up of the requirement of funds is given below :

Outlay (Rs. in lakh)

| Scheme | No. of beneficiary. | 92-93 | 93-94 | 94-95 | 95-96 | 96-97 | Total |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| CSNP | 7,39,000 | 350.00 | 1665.00 | 1665.00 | 1665.00 | 1665.00 | 7010.00 |
| State SNP | 3,95,000 | 150.00 | 888.00 | 888.00 | 888.00 | 888.00 | 3702.00 |
| Total | 11,34,000 | 500.00 | 2553.00 | 2553.00 | 2553.00 | 2553.00 | 10712.00 |

31.54 As per Government of India guide-line, the CSNP scheme which continued during 1992-93 under Centrally Sponsored Plan on sharing basis, between Centre and State at the ratio of 2:1 i.e. Rs.0.50 by the Centre and Rs.0.25 by the State in the daily ration of Rs.0.75 per beneficiary has been transferred to State Sector with effect from 1.4.93. Accordingly, Rs.662.00 lakh was provided in the State Plan budget for 1993-94. Subsequently the provision was augmented to Rs.1662.00 lakh against annual requirement of Rs.1662.75 lakh for 7,39,000 beneficiaries. The requirement of 1994-95 for 7,39,000 CSNP beneficiaries would be Rs.1662.75 lakh and for 3,94,400 SNP beneficiaries, Rs.887.40 lakh at the existing rate of Rs.0.75 per beneficiary per day for 300 feeding days. Because of resource constraints, the provision for 1994-95 is limited to Rs.1443.00 lakh.

31.55 Out of the proposed outlay of Rs.1443.00 lakh the flow of funds to TSP and SCP during the year 1994-95 is estimated at Rs.1022.03 lakh and Rs.86.58 lakh respectively with a target to cover 5,23,212 beneficiaries under TSP and 4,300 under SCP.

Probation Services

31.56 Probation Services has been extended to the offenders under provision of " Probation of Offenders Act" as a method of reinstitutional treatment of offenders with a view to reforming and rehabilitating them as self-reliant members of the society. For effective implementation of the above programme, a sum of Rs.2.00 lakh has been provided during the current financial year for continuance of 3 schemes. For the year 1994-95, a sum of Rs.2.00 lakh is also provided for continuance of these schemes.

* * *

CHAPTER - 32

STATIONERY, PRINTING AND BUILDING PROGRAMME

Stationery & Printing (Orissa Govt. Press)

32.1 The plan outlay fixed at Rs.50.00 lakh for Annual Plan 1994-95 for Stationery & Printing will be utilised as follows.

i) Staff component Rs.21.80 lakh

59 posts are now existing under plan scheme and the budget provision for the posts is adopted at Rs.17.60 lakh for the year 1994-95. Besides this, a sum of Rs.4.20 lakh has been suggested for making provision towards creation of 11 posts cleared in the pre-budget scrutiny for the year 1993-94 and the proposals pending with the Govt. Thus, the total provision towards salary component for the 1994-95 works out to Rs.21.80 lakh.

ii) Purchase of machine for main press : Rs.12.80 lakh

It is proposed to purchase one new coloursheet fed offset printing machine at a cost of Rs.25.05 lakh, expenditure of which will be spread over to two years. Accordingly a provision of Rs.12.80 lakh is made in the plan budget for the year 1994-95.

iii) Construction works : Rs.15.40 lakh

Residential works (continuing)-

| | |
|--|--------------|
| a) construction of compound wall of press colony at Nuapara (2nd phase) | Rs.2.63 lakh |
| b) balance cost for providing electrical fittings to E & F type Qrs. at Nawpara Press colony | Rs.0.17 lakh |
| c) external water supply for 4 nos. of D type Qrs. at Madhupatna Press colony. | Rs.1.52 lakh |
| d) external water supply to 4 nos. of F Type Qrs. at Bolangir Branch press colony. | Rs.0.50 lakh |
| | ----- |
| | Rs.4.82 lakh |

Non-residential works

| | |
|--|---------------|
| a) construction of compound wall of forms press and its outside paper store. | Rs.3.84 lakh |
| b) extension of Sectt. Press, Bhubaneswar (new work) | Rs.5.01 lakh |
| c) construction of one cycle stand at Sectt. Press, Bhubaneswar (new work) | Rs. 1.73 lakh |
| | ----- |
| | Rs.10.58 lakh |

Grand Total of residential + non-residential works=Rs.15.40 lakh.

PUBLIC WORKS

Home Department

32.2 While the requirement of funds of Home Department for the year 1994-95 is of the order of more than Rs.1000.00 lakh a sum of Rs.287.00 lakh has only been allocated under the following head of developments :

| Heads of Developments | Amount (Rs. in lakh) |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Probation services | 2.00 |
| 2. Public works | |
| a) Jails | 130.00 |
| b) Fire services | 45.00 |
| c) Protocol | 35.00 |
| d) Courts | 225.00 |
| 3. Police Welfare and Buildings | 100.00 |
| Total | 537.00 |

32.3 The details of Write-up on different heads of Development are mentioned as follows:

Police Housing

32.4 The accommodation problem of the police personnel is extremely acute in the State. Against the sanctioned strength of about 34,393 police personnel of all ranks, only 8,756 quarters could be provided although the National Police Commission in their 1st Report (Chapter IV) have emphasised the need to provide cent percent accommodation to the police personnel. The level of satisfaction for police personnel is 25.46%. Besides, other amenities like hospitals, schools, sanitary installations, water supply, recreation clubs etc. are required to be provided under State Plan. During the year 1993-94 the Planning Commission have agreed to treat "Police Housing" as a plan item under the State Plan, subject to the condition that no central support will be provided for this activity. During the year 1994-95, it is proposed to construct 84 nos. of quarters for police personnel at an estimated cost of Rs.200.00 lakh subject to availability of funds.

Jails

32.5 During the 1st year of the 8th Five Year Plan period, i.e. 1992-93, an amount of Rs.22.37 lakh was utilised under programme component of Jails Organisation towards construction of 1 no. of building works, 5 nos. of improvemental works and 3 nos. of P.H.Works. Besides, an amount of Rs.27.29 lakh was also utilised towards continuance of 9 nos. of schemes sanctioned under Modernisation of Prison Administration grants. During the current financial year, 1993-94, a sum of Rs.60.00 lakh have been provided for continuance of these schemes and construction of 1 no. of garage, 12 nos. of Water Supply and sewerage disposal works and a renovation work of an old building of Jails Organisation.

32.6 So far as the Annual Plan proposal under Jails Sector for the year 1994-95 is concerned, the ceiling fixed for the purpose is quite inadequate to accommodate all urgent schemes/projects of Jails Organisations. An additional amount of Rs.30.00 lakh are urgently required towards construction of 200 nos. of dry latrines in different Jails of the State and towards construction of 1st floor of new 40- capacity convict ward in Bhubaneswar Special Jail to provide additional accommodation. It may be stated here that in the meeting at New Delhi, organised by Ministry of Urban Development in connection with provision of low-cost sanitation and liberation of

scavengers, it was decided that a special drive would be made for conversion of dry latrines into septic latrines in Jails. The Government of India have also advised the State Government to take early steps in the matter. In our State, there are 375 nos. of dry latrines in different jails for which an amount of Rs.37.50 lakh would be required to convert these into septic latrines. In the 1st phase a sum of Rs.20.00 lakh is required for conversion of 200 nos. of dry latrines into septic. Besides an amount of Rs.10.00 lakh is also required to construct the 1st floor of a 40 capacity ward at Bhubaneswar Special Jail. As against the sanctioned capacity of 199 only, the prison population was 403 during May, 1993. This means the prison population of Bhubaneswar Special Jail has exceeded more than double its sanctioned figures.

32.7 There is every possibility of serious health hazards in this jail due to congestion and over crowding of prison population. Taking into accounts the basic requirements an amount of Rs.130.00 lakh is suggested for the Annual Plan 1994-95.

Fire Services

32.8 During the year 1992-93, a sum of Rs.11.38 lakh was utilised towards continuance of 2 schemes and establishment of 2 Fire Stations at Kotpad and Hinjilicut. A sum of Rs.22.97 lakh was also utilised during the above year for completion of 4 Fire Station buildings, one sewerage disposal work and one water supply work. During the current financial year a sum of Rs.40.00 lakh has been provided for continuance of posts for 3 Fire Stations at R.Udaygiri, Kotpad and Hinjilicut, 2 Range Offices and creation of posts for one Fire Station at Rajkanika and completion of 5 nos. of Fire Station buildings.

32.9 During the year 1994-95, a sum of Rs.45.00 lakh is proposed towards continuance of posts for 4 Fire Stations and two Range Offices and completion of 6 Fire Station buildings, 2 P.H.Works, 32 latrines, 1 club building and two other improvemental works.

Protocol

32.10 The programmes of construction and improvement of the Guest Houses at New Delhi, Calcutta and Bhubaneswar have been taken up under the Plan Scheme during the 7th Plan period. These schemes are also being continued in the 8th Plan Period.

32.11 During the year 1992-93, a sum of Rs.34.25 lakh was utilised for two building works, 2 P.H. works and completion of 15 nos. of different improvemental works of different Guest Houses. A sum of Rs.35.00 lakh has been provided during the current financial year for construction of 4 buildings, 5 nos. of improvemental works and 6 nos. of Electrical Works.

32.12 Due to limited plan ceiling fixed for the year 1992-93 and 1993-94, the land for construction of staff quarters at New Delhi could not be purchased from Delhi Development Authority. The token amount of Rs.22.33 lakh provided during the year 1992-93 and 1993-94 have not yet been utilised. During the year 1994-95, a sum of Rs.35.00 lakh is suggested under 'Protocol' for taking up the works of 10 nos. of improvemental works, 3 electrical works, one PH works and the balance cost of the land to be purchased at New Delhi for construction of staff quarters for Orissa Bhawan.

Courts

32.13 For imparting speedy justice at the door steps of the people and implementation of new legislations designed to bring about social justice, some new courts are being set up in the State. Besides, the existing courts are required to be maintained with suitable accommodation and other infrastructural facilities. At present as many as 81 courts are functioning in the

buildings spared by the other Departments. 7 courts are functioning in rented houses and 123 judicial officers are staying in rented houses. Due to a meagre allocation of funds under this sector, all types of facilities could not be provided yet.

32.14 During the year 1992-93, a sum of Rs.13.35 lakh was spent for construction of two building projects, 2 water supply works, 4 nos. of improvemental works and purchase of a vehicle under 'court' sector.

32.15 During the current financial year, 1993-94 a sum of Es.13.00 lakh has been provided in the budget for completion of two building works and installation of 27 nos. of A.C. machine in Orissa High Court.

32.16 The Supreme Court in All India Judges Association case has decided that Planning Commission must provide funds for the construction of residential and office accommodation for judges and State Government must cooperate to undertake construction activities within a stipulated time. In pursuance of the directions of the Supreme Court Government of India with the approval of the Planning Commission has announced a Central Scheme of providing matching assistance during the 8th Five Year Plan. In the current financial year the Government of India have agreed to give their share of Rs.108.70 lakh under the scheme. State Government are to provide equivalent share in the State's Budget. Anticipating more central assistance a sum of Rs.225.00 lakh is provided towards State's during 1994-95.

Police Welfare and Buildings

32.17 During the year 1992-93, no provision was made under "Police Welfare and Buildings" to take up different building programmes of Police Organisation. During the year 1993-94, a sum of Rs.100.00 lakh has been provided for construction of 2 nos. of office buildings, 8 nos. of quarters and 3 nos. of PH Works.

32.18 As against the total requirement of Rs.452.18 lakh under the above sector during the year 1994-95, a sum of Rs.100.00 Lakh only is proposed for construction of 6 nos. of Police Station Buildings and 46 nos. of quarters.

Revenue Department

32.19 The current year's (i.e. 1993-94) budget provision is Rs.168.80 lakh as against next year ceiling Rs.170.00 lakh now communicated by Planning & Coordination Deptt. This amount will be utilised for completion of different ongoing works and new works to be taken up during 1994-95. This amount will be provided in Budgets of Works Department, R.D. Department and U.D. Department.

32.20 Minimum requirement of funds for the building programme of Revenue and Excise Department will be Rs.3.80 crore for 1994-95. Higher ceiling under this programme is necessary in order to meet the escalation cost of the building materials. Besides the continuing works, some new works are to be taken up due to reorganisation of Districts and special repair to old buildings.

32.21 It is proposed to provide Rs.1,70.00 lakh under building programme of Revenue and Excise Department for the year 1994-95, as per the ceiling communicated.

G.A. DEPARTMENT (Vigilance)

Special Squads

32.22 From March, 1990 onwards the Special Squads of Vigilance have conducted several raids and in the result 49 cases of Disproportionate Assets were registered during the year, 1990 and 4 cases were registered during the year 1991. The quantum of Disproportionate Assets unearthed during such raids was to the tune of more than Two Crore.

32.23 The investigation into the cases of Disproportionate Assets generally takes 2 to 3 years for finalisation. The Special Squads Officers have worked with stress and strain and completed investigation into 46 cases including 30 cases charge-sheeted unearthing Disproportionate Assets of Rs.2,65,13,619.00.

32.24 So far 32 cases, in which Disproportionate Assets come to the tune of Rs.2.68 crore, have been sent to the Special Court for trial and are subjudice. Of these, in 25 cases (including 9 against Ex-Ministers) charges have been framed. In the remaining cases trial is in progress regarding framing of charges.

32.25 In 16 cases applications have been filed before the Authorised Officer for confiscation of properties. The Authorised Officer has issued notices in 11 cases for service on the parties. In the remaining cases the requisite papers have been filed before the Authorised Officer and notices to parties will be issued by the Authorised Officer shortly. The process of hearing in the court of the Authorised Officer will continue after appearance of the parties during the current financial Year as well as in the next Financial Year. The Investigating Officers in all the 32 cases will have to brief the Spl.PPs from time to time and also on each date of hearing in the Special Court as well as before the Authorised Officer in the Confiscation proceedings.

32.26 Raids were also conducted at Khariar Road during the period in respect of misappropriation of Mohua Flowers and Cash under the control of General Manager, Orissa Forest Development Corporation, Bolangir and 2 cases have been registered. 3 more cases have also been registered against C.I. of Schools, Cuttack-I Circle and others for misappropriation of Government money.

32.27 As the work load with the Special Squads continues to be heavy, there is need for continuance of the Special Squads during the Financial Year 1994-95.

Building Projects

32.28 As per Annual phasing for the 8th Five Year Plan, it was tentatively fixed to utilise Rs.31.00 lakh for construction of Buildings during the year 1994-95. The Plan outlay for Vigilance for 1994-95 has been fixed for Rs.46.00 lakh. After meeting the requirement of Vigilance Special Squads for an amount of Rs.36.76 lakh there would be a balance only of Rs.9.24 lakh available for building works. The entire amount will be spent for completion of ongoing works.

TRAINING INSTITUTE (GOPABANDHU ACADEMY OF ADMINISTRATION)

Supply of drinking water to the Academy Campus

32.29 The main pipeline serving the drinking water supply link of Bhubaneswar Township passes very near to the Academy. Till date, the distribution line from the main pipeline has not been laid to the campus. Besides the main Administrative Block and the Teaching Block, there are two hostels inside the campus of the academy. 48 staff quarters are also coming up inside the campus very soon. The requirement of water in both the hostels as well as in the Administrative Block and Teaching Block are now being met from 2 tube-wells temporarily

dug by the IDCO who has been entrusted with the construction of the buildings. Due to high iron contents in the water now supplied to the campus from two deep tube wells, it is not considered potable. It is therefore necessary that immediate arrangement is made for supply of potable water to the Academy including to the staff quarters and to the hostels. For supply of drinking water, it is estimated that an amount of Rs.20.00 lakh would be necessary.

Law Department

32.30 In 1992-97, a sum of Rs.200.00 lakh has been allotted under State Plan for building construction programme of this Department. The above amount has been proposed to be spent during 8th Plan period on the following manners:

| | (Rs. in lakh) |
|--|---------------|
| 1) Judicial Court buildings | 1,39.10 |
| 2) Judicial quarters | 56.55 |
| 3) External Water Supply and sewerage disposal of the court buildings & quarters | 4.35 |
| Total | 200.00 |

32.31 During the Annual Plan, 1993-94 provision of Rs.38.00 lakh has been made in respect of building constructions programme of this Department out of which a sum of Rs.36.00 lakh has been provided for on going projects and the balance of Rs.2.00 lakh for a new project.

32.32 A sum of Rs.40.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1994-95 out of which a sum of Rs.34.00 lakh is meant for on-going projects and the balance of Rs.6.00 lakh for a new project.

Finance Department

32.33 Commercial Tax Organisation, Local Fund Audit Organisation, Small Savings Organisation and the Treasury Organisation function under the administrative control of Finance Department. The Commercial Tax Organisation consists of 28 nos. of Circles, 9 nos. of Range Office, 3 numbers of intelligence ranges, besides the Checkgates and office of the Commissioner Commercial Taxes, Orissa. For want of adequate office accommodation as well as residential accommodation in far flung areas of the State, many outlying offices are housed in rented buildings and also a good number of officers under these Organisations use to hire rented houses for want of adequate number of Government residential accommodations. Similarly, offices like Treasury, L.F.A. and Small Savings are facing acute problems of accommodation in different districts of the State. In order to overcome this difficulty adequate funds are required for construction of official and residential buildings with a view to giving greater impetus to the standard of their works.

32.34 During Seventh Plan period an amount of Rs.219.45 lakh have been spent on construction of 118 number of official and residential buildings. During the year 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 an amount of Rs.50.00 lakh, Rs.48.80 lakh and Rs.69.55 lakh have been spent respectively for the purpose. During 1993-94 an amount of Rs.70.00 lakh has been allocated to different organisation for building construction programme.

32.35 During the Eighth plan an amount of Rs.330.00 lakh has been allocated to Finance Department for building programme. Of this Rs.70.00 lakh has been provided in the budget of 1993-94 under building programme of the Organisation indicated above. During 1994-95 an amount of Rs.70.00 lakh has also been allocated for this purpose.

CHAPTER-33

RURAL COMPONENT

33.1 The State of Orissa, having 86.57% of total population living in villages and 44.7% of population below poverty line, has continued to lay priority to implement rural based programmes as integral part of all development plans. The rural areas have a much lower level of income and consumption per head as well as poorer access to education health, transport and other essential services. Therefore, restructuring of agrarian relationships will be crucial to rural transformation. The main thrust is that the proportion of development outlays on schemes benefiting the rural population is to be significantly raised, the target being not less than 50 percent. This would also create more employment opportunity and result in maximisation of use of labour in rural area.

33.2 To determine the rural component the programmes under different Development heads and sub-heads can be placed under two categories.

Category-I

33.3 Directly identifiable rural outlay on the basis of both the benefit and the location criteria, agriculture, rural development, irrigation and flood control, rural electrification, village industries, rural roads and rural health etc. are classified as 100 percent rural.

Category-II

33.4 Under this category, outlays are not directly identifiable as rural. It may be due to aggregation of schemes, programmes or sectors or simply because of joint benefits, that there is a need for apportionment of outlay between Urban and Rural areas. Only these programmes and activities which are seen as generating direct benefits to the rural areas particularly those which support production activities are to be considered.

33.5 While finalising the outlay of Rs.10,000.00 crore for the 8th Plan (1992-97) it has estimated that Rs. 6921.38 crore will flow to the rural areas. The flow is from the major sectors like Agriculture, rural development, irrigation and flood control, rural energy, roads and rural industries etc. Percentage of investment in rural areas works out to 69.21%. Out of the approved plan outlay of Rs.1450 crore for the annual plan 1993-94 the expected flow to the rural sector is Rs. 1094.87 crore which is 75.51% of the total outlay. So also the flow to rural areas is Rs.1249.75 crore against the approved outlay of Rs.1950.00 crore for the annual plan 1994-95. This works out to 64.09%. The details are given in Annexure overleaf.

Annexure

(Rs. in lakh)

| Development Head and Sub-Head | Outlay | | | Rural Component | | |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------|
| | Eight Plan 1992-97 | 1993-94 Budgetted | 1994-95 | Eight Plan 1992-97 | 1993-94 Budgetted | 1994-95 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. DIRECTLY IDENTIFIABLE RURAL OUTLAYS BY LOCATION AND BENEFIT | | | | | | |
| 1. Agriculture and Allied activities. | 74920.00 | 13625.81 | 14011.63 | 74920.00 | 13625.81 | 14011.63 |
| 2. Rural Development | 40535.00 | 7957.20 | 13444.00 | 40535.00 | 7957.20 | 13444.00 |
| 3. Irrigation, and Flood Control | 307918.00 | 32849.00 | 36167.00 | 307918.00 | 32849.00 | 36167.00 |
| 4. Rural Electri- fication (R.E.) | 16500.00 | 2000.00 | 1500.00 | 16500.00 | 2000.00 | 1500.00 |
| 5. Village Industries :- | | | | | | |
| 5.1 Khadi and village Industries. | 95.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 95.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| 5.2 Hand- loom | 2850.00 | 490.00 | 490.00 | 2850.00 | 490.00 | 490.00 |
| 5.3 Ser- iculture | 1122.00 | 275.00 | 275.00 | 1122.00 | 275.00 | 275.00 |
| 5.4 Hand- icrafts | 809.00 | 180.00 | 180.00 | 809.00 | 180.00 | 180.00 |
| 5.5 Coir | 185.00 | 35.00 | 35.00 | 185.00 | 35.00 | 35.00 |
| 6. (a) Rural Roads | 16500.00 | 10665.00 | 12545.00 | 16500.00 | 10665.00 | 12545.00 |
| (b) P.S and G.P. Roads | 6000.00 | 700.00 | - | 6000.00 | 700.00 | - |
| 7. Rural Health | 8346.50 | 1289.92 | 1069.47 | 8346.50 | 1289.92 | 1069.47 |
| 8. Rural Housing | 1956.00 | 300.00 | 100.00 | 1956.00 | 300.00 | 100.00 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|--------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|---|
| 9. Rural Water Supply :- | | | | | | | |
| (a) Rural Tube Wells | 17283.00 | 3108.33 | 3185.00 | 17283.00 | 3108.33 | 3185.00 | |
| (b) Rural Sanitary Wells | 578.00 | 78.00 | 50.00 | 578.00 | 78.00 | 50.00 | |
| 10. Rural Sanitation :- | | | | | | | |
| (a) R.D Department | 500.00 | 198.67 | 150.00 | 500.00 | 198.67 | 150.00 | |
| (b) PanchayatiRaj Deptt | 110.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 110.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | |
| Sub-Total- | 496207.50 | 73796.93 | 83247.10 | 496207.50 | 73796.93 | 83247.10 | |
| I (1 to 10) :- | | | | | | | |

II. OUTLAYS SUBJECT TO AFFORTIONMENT
TO RURAL AREAS BY LOCATION AND/OR BENEFIT

11. Energy

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--|
| 11.1 Power (other than R.E.) | 247330.00 | 35347.00 | 34267.00 | 81618.90 | 11664.51 | 11308.11 | |
| 11.2 Non conventional sources of Energy | 766.00 | 105.00 | 105.00 | 766.00 | 105.00 | 105.00 | |

12 Industry & Mineral

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--|
| 12.1 Small Scale Industries & Powerlooms | 4215.00 | 1047.75 | 1032.21 | 1053.75 | 261.94 | 258.05 | |
| 12.2 Other Industries (Salt Industries) | 97.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 97.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | |

13. Transport

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--|
| 13.1 Other Transport (Excluding Rural Roads) | 36790.00 | 12489.00 | 14995.00 | 32670.00 | 11745.00 | 14120.00 | |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--|

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|
| 14. Science, Technology & Environment | 4600.00 | 348.00 | 688.32 | 666.00 | 109.00 | 324.32 | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 15. Social Services :- | | | | | | |
| 15.1 Education | 52746.00 | 6000.00 | 8527.00 | 42981.58 | 5083.00 | 6627.00 |
| 15.2 Medical & Public Health (Excluding Rural Health) | 13976.50 | 1730.08 | 2550.53 | 10511.50 | 1533.19 | 2235.80 |
| 15.3 Housing (Excluding Rural Housing) | 4200.00 | 730.00 | 630.00 | 1600.00 | 280.00 | 240.00 |
| 16. Other Social Service | | | | | | |
| (a) Welfare of S.C, S.T and O.B.C | 13000.00 | 2800.00 | 3100.00 | 12904.50 | 2777.40 | 3077.00 |
| (b) Labour & Employment | 2409.00 | 364.00 | 362.00 | 481.80 | 72.80 | 72.40 |
| (c) Social Welfare | 2288.00 | 518.00 | 517.00 | 2288.00 | 518.00 | 517.00 |
| (d) Nutrition | 3912.00 | 662.00 | 1443.00 | 3912.00 | 662.00 | 1443.00 |
| 17. Other Development Programmes :- | | | | | | |
| 17.1 Public Distribution System (P.D.S.) | | | | | | |
| (a) Civil Supplies (Consumer Protection) | 154.00 | 24.00 | 78.21 | 154.00 | 24.00 | 78.21 |
| 17.2 Other General Economic Services. | | | | | | |
| (a) Regulation of Weights & measures | 25.00 | 0.65 | 1.84 | 25.00 | 0.65 | 1.84 |
| (b) District Planning | 4800.00 | 942.08 | 21045.00 | 4200.00 | 838.43 | 1305.00 |
| Sub-Total.II (11 to 17) | | | | | | |
| | 391308.50 | 63122.56 | 89357.11 | 195930.03 | 35689.92 | 41727.73 |
| Public Sector outlay (1 to 17) | 887576.00 | 136919.49 | 172604.21 | 692137.53 | 109486.85 | 124974.83 |

| | Total Outlay (Rs. in Crore) | Rural Component (Rs. in Crore) | Percentage |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Eighth Plan 1992-97 | 10,000.00 | 6,921.38 | 69.21 |
| 1993-94 | 1,450.00 | 1,094.87 | 75.51 |
| 1994-95 | 1950.00 | 1249.75 | 64.09 |

CHAPTER-34

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

34.1 Orissa is the third largest State in terms of Tribal population in the country as per 1991 census. The Tribal population of Orissa is 70,32,214 which is 22.21% of the total State's population as per 1991 census. Nearly 10.38% of the Tribal population of the country is found in Orissa. About 44.7% of the State's area has been declared as scheduled area under the fifth Schedule of the Constitution. There are as many as 62 tribal communities including 12 primitive tribal groups in the State with varieties of problems and at different level of development. About 44.12% of the State's geographical area is covered under Tribal Sub-plan for taking up developmental works in tribal regions. Out of 314 Blocks of the State, Tribal Sub-plan area cover 118 Blocks spread over 12 districts. The T.S.P. area also includes 17 N.A.Cs. and 9 Municipalities. 67.44% of the Tribals covered under the sub- plan. A majority of these scheduled tribes, commonly known as "Adivasi" are concentrated in isolated and inaccessible areas of the State, cut off from the main stream of the society. They have been in a State of Social, Educational and Economic backwardness.

Concept of Tribal Sub-plan A new strategy for Tribal Development

34.2 Evolution of tribal sub-plan strategy at the beginning of the Fifth plan is a significant step in the history of Tribals' Development. The same strategy with varied emphasis continues till now with greater emphasis as specific objectives namely:

- (a) raising of productivity levels of the economic activities in which tribals are engaged with a view to enable a targeted number of families to cross the poverty line.
- (b) development of human resources and un-gradation of Education;
- (c) elimination of exploitation of tribals in the field of alienation of land, money lending, debt bondage, trade, excise, forest, and
- (d) development of critical infrastructure.

34.3 This Tribal Sub-plan strategy was further reoriented to focus emphasis on higher per family investment, administering composite and multiple schemes for raising family income, giving second dose of assistance to deserving tribal families.

Sub-Plan Approach and Integrated Tribal Development Projects

34.4 The concept of Sub-plan approach for tribal development is being formulated and implemented in the State since the beginning of Fifth Plan. The first Tribal Sub Plan for Orissa was prepared in the year 1975. After introduction of Tribal Sub Plan strategy, the State of Orissa has now grounded 21, I.T.D.As. 16 Micro Projects, 45 MADA and 13 Clusters with financial support from the Ministry of Welfare.

34.5 The Blocks having 50% tribal concentration were brought under the umbrella of Tribal Sub-Plan. Under the Sub-Plan approach 21 I.T.D.As. have been constituted. In most cases a Revenue Sub-Division is taken as the operating area of an I.T.D.A. The Sub-Plan covers 47,42,266 S.T. population as per 1991 Census as against 39,90,902 as per 1981 Census.

34.6 The Fifth Plan presented special policy frame for the around development of the tribals and tribal areas in the areas within the financial frame of State Plan coined as tribal Sun-Plan a plan within the State Plan. It was for the first time that the total investment for tribal development was brought under one frame which provided a check on the effort of individual departments. This approach has been resulted in substantial step-up in the financial investment and also made Central assistance as the permanent resource in the form of an additive fund.

Quantification of Funds for Tribal Development

34.7 The Tribal Sub Plan Approach envisages the Integrated Development of the Tribal area in which all programmes irrespective of their sources of fundings operate in unison to achieve a common goal of bringing the area at par with the rest of the State and to improve the quality of life style of the tribals. The sources of investment in tribal sub-plan area are as follows:

- (a) Flow of funds from State Plan
- (b) Flow of funds from Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes
- (c) Special Central Assistance
- (d) Institutional financing

34.8 Quantification of funds from different sectors and sources for tribal sub-plan area and fixation of physical targets to be achieved under different sectoral programmes for speedier development of tribal area, are the characteristic features of the tribal sub-plan approach. It has been laid down as a principle that funds should be earmarked by different Departments for the development of tribal sub-plan area, the sanction of budgetary allocation earmarked for tribal development in sub-plan area must not fall short of the population equivalent of Sch Tribes and must not be diverted to other areas and sectors. The amount earmarked for sub-plan area is shown under a separate minor head in the budget of different Departments.

34.9 Government of India, Ministry of Welfare have been advising the State Government to realistically quantify the flow of funds to T.S.P. All Departments of Government have been suitably advised to follow the guidelines prescribed by the Ministry of Welfare keeping in view the recommendations of the Working Group for development of Scheduled Tribes during the 8th plan.

Flow of funds during Eighth Plan 1992-97

34.10 The estimated flow of funds during Eighth Plan period aggregates to Rs.354,337.46 lakh details of which are as follows:

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sources of funding | Flow of funds |
|--|-------------------|
| (i) Flow from State Plan | 269,748.44 |
| (ii) Flow from Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes | 67,831.22 |
| (iii) From Special Central Assistance | 16,757.80 |
| Total: | 354,337.46 |

Flow of funds during 1992-93

34.11 The flow of funds during 1992-93 was of the order of Rs.45,913.22 lakh from different sources of funding as indicated below:

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sources of funding | Flow of funds |
|---|------------------|
| (i) State Plan | 30,455.62 |
| (ii) Central/Centrally Sponsored Scheme | 13,002.55 |
| (iii) Special Central Assistance | 2,455.05 |
| Total: | 45,913.22 |

Flow of funds during 1993-94

34.12 The flow of funds has been fixed at Rs.58,362.99 lakh during 1993-94 pooling resources from different sources of funding as follows:

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sources of funding | Flow of funds |
|--|------------------|
| (i) State Plan | 36,701.22 |
| (ii) Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes | 18,388.77 |
| (iii) Special Central Assistance | 3,273.00 |
| Total: | 58,362.99 |

Flow of resources for 1994-95

34.13 Flow of resources from different sources of funding for the year 1994-95 has been estimated and fixed at Rs.58,973.07 lakh for utilisation in the Sub-Plan area of the State. The detail sources of funding is as indicated below:

(Rs. in lak)

| Sources of funding | Flow of funds to TSP |
|--|----------------------|
| (i) From State Plan source | 34,840.04 |
| (ii) From Central/Centrally Sponsored Scheme | 20,410.03 |
| (iii) From Special Central Assistance ITDA Programme | 3,723.00 |
| Total: | 58,973.07 |

34.14 The percentage of flow of funds to Tribal Sub-Plan area out of State Plan outlay during 1992-97, 92-93, 93-94, 94-95 would be as follows:

(Rs. in lakh)

| Year | Total State Plan outlay | Flow to Sub-Plan | % of Flow of funds |
|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Eight Plan | | | |
| 1992-97 | 10,00,000.00 | 2,69,748.44 | 27% |
| 1992-93 | 1,00,779.95 | 30,455.62 | 30% |
| 1993-94 | 1,20,915.05 | 36,701.22 | 30% |
| 1994-95 | 1,95,000.00 | 34,840.04 | 18% |

Administrative set up in sub-plan area

34.15 There are 21 I.T.D.As covering 118 tribal Blocks. Each I.T.D.A. has a project level committee under the Chairmanship of Collector with officials and non-officials and Tribal women as members. They draw up the plan and programmes at I.T.D.A. level and review and monitor the developmental activities of different Deptts. Each I.T.D.A. is headed by a Class-I Officer with supporting staff like Special Officer, Asst Engineer, Junior Engineers, Statistical Asst., Soil Conservation/Agriculture Extension Officer and other clerical staff. 15

Project Administrators (of bigger ITDAs) have been declared as Addl. Dist Magistrates for exercising powers under different Regulatory laws. Bigger ITDAs have been given a slightly higher staff component. The practice of allocating S.C.A. to different departments of Government has been dispensed with. Except educational programmes and establishment expenses, which are administered centrally, rest of the funds under S.C.A. are given directly to the ITDAs. The ITDAs primarily depend upon different line Depts for executing development programmes.

Family coverage

34.16 The concept of the Sub Plan approach was to economically assist those of the Scheduled tribes families who were below the poverty line. The basic objective was to enable 50% of such families below the poverty line to cross the poverty line. Scheduled Tribe families are being assisted under different income generating schemes as per IRD norms. Each individual Scheduled Tribe family is provided with 50% subsidy of unit cost subject to a limit of Rs.6,000. The rest 50% of the scheme is borne under the assistance from the credit flow of the different credit institution. The main purpose was that the coverage of tribal families will go on simultaneously with critical infrastructural development programmes, so that the potential generated through the latter can be utilised by the former in the best possible manner.

Selection of Schemes

34.17 The selection of income generating schemes generally done according to choice of the beneficiaries after examining their skill and experience. While granting income generating schemes and purchase of assets, the beneficiaries are consulted and associated. The subsidy and loan component of different schemes implemented under ITDA are based on IRD norms.

Eighth Plan

34.18 It has been estimated to cover 4,40,497 S.T. families during Eighth Plan period, keeping in view the basic objective as it was during Sixth and Seventh Plan and the recommendations made by Working Group on Tribal Development. The Programmewise proposed coverage of families during Eighth Plan is as indicated below.

| Programme | Family proposed for coverage during 8th Plan (1992-97) |
|---|--|
| Integrated Rural Development Programme | 221686 |
| Assistance to small and marginal farmers | 7300 |
| ITDA Schemes | 147500 |
| MADA/Clusters | 22000 |
| Micro Projects | 2000 |
| SCSIDFCC | 25000 |
| Sericulture | 2500 |
| Fishery | 2000 |
| Million Wells programme/soil Conservation/Horticulture/Agriculture Schemes. | 10511 |
| Total: | 4,40,497 |

Family coverage during 1992-93

34.19 It was programmed to cover 67,000 S.T. families during 1992-93 and against the target the coverage has been 80,528. The Programmewise details of the family coverage is as indicated below:

| 1992-93 | | |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Programme | Target | Coverage |
| IRDP | 28,080 | 27,617 |
| ASMF | - | 217 (old) |
| ITDA Schemes | 29,500 | 467 |
| MADA/Cluster | 4,100 | 34,183 |
| Micro Projects | 220 | 6,102 |
| DTDP | 4,200 | 217 |
| Sericulture | 500 | 2,382 |
| Fishery | 400 | - |
| Million Well Programme | - | 497 |
| | | 8,846 |
| Total: | 67,000 | 80,528 |

Family coverage during 1993-94

34.20 The programme was to provide assistance to 66,000 Sch. Tribe families under various income generating schemes during 1993-94. Against the target, 54,006 families have already been assisted under different income generating schemes funded out of S.C.A., State Plan, Central/Centrally sponsored schemes till end of Dec.'93. The programme wise details (target and coverage) is as follows:

| Programme | Target | Coverage (Up to Dec. (93)) |
|----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. IRDP | 52,750 | 16,843 (N), 61 (O) |
| 2. Fishery | 400 | 61 (O) 286 (N) |
| 3. ITDA | 11,800 | 29006 |
| 4. MADA/CLUSTER | 350 | 1168 |
| 5. DTDP | 700 | 1417 |
| 6. MICRO | - | 272 |
| 7. SFPP | - | 157 |
| 8. Million Wells Programme | - | 4796 |
| Total: | 66,000 | 54,006 |

Proposed Family coverage for 1994-95

34.21 It has been proposed to provide assistance to 84,000 Sch. Tribe families under various income generating schemes for the year 1994-95 as detailed overleaf:

| Programme | Families (Target) |
|--|----------------------|
| (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme | 41,185 |
| (ii) Assistance to small land Marginal Farmers | 2,555 |
| (iii) Income generating scheme of I.T.D.A. | 35,400 |
| (iv) MADA/Cluster | 600 |
| (v) Primitive Tribal groups | 100 |
| (vi) D.T.D.P. | 1,400 |
| (vii) Sericulture | 560 |
| Total | 84,000 |

Development of Primitive Tribes

34.22 Government of India have recognised 12 Primitive Tribes in Orissa. Some of them are in tribal sub-plan area and some are outside it. 16 Micro Projects have been functioning for around development of the primitive tribes. The primitive tribes residing in the Micro project areas get hundred percent subsidy in individual family benefit oriented scheme. It is also developing the economic sectors like Agriculture, Horticulture, Soil Conservation, Animal Husbandry besides providing facilities like drinking water supply, education health, link roads etc.

34.23 The projection of Special Central Assistance for the above purpose during 8th Plan, 1992-97 is of Rs.792.50 lakh. Rs.138.00 lakh have been utilised during 1992-93 for implementation of such programmes in the micro projects. During 1993-94 the anticipated utilisation is Rs.152.00 lakh. During 1994-95, it is proposed to be of Rs.200.00 lakh.

Modified Area Development Approach (MADA Pockets)

34.24 For around development of the tribals outside the sub-plan area, contiguous areas having a population of 10,000 or more, with atleast 50% tribal concentration have been identified as MADA pocket, 45 such pockets covering parts of 47 Blocks with 4.86 lakh tribal population are functioning. In these pockets individual family oriented schemes and community benefit oriented programmes are implemented. There is a MADA level Advisory Committee for each MADA pocket under the Chairmanship of Sub-collector concerned and officials and non-officials as members. This Advisory Committee draws up programmes and oversees the implementation.

34.25 For implementation of different programmes in the MADA Pockets, Rs.1636.50 lakh has been proposed for the Eighth Plan period. Rs.294.00 lakh have been utilised during 1992-93. The allocation of funds out of S.C.A. was Rs.324.00 lakh for 1993-94. For the annual plan 1994-95 it is proposed to provide Rs.355.00 lakh out of S.C.A. to take up individual benefit oriented schemes and community benefit oriented schemes in the MADA pockets.

Cluster Approach

34.26 Beyond the MADA pockets there are small areas of tribal concentration. These are called clusters. The norms for inclusion of an area under MADA had been relaxed by Govt. of India and Cluster approach has been introduced during the middle of the 7th Plan period. Contiguous areas having a population of 5,000 or more with atleast 50% tribal concentration

are identified as clusters. 13 such clusters covering parts of 12 Blocks have been functioning from 1986-87. The administrative arrangement for the clusters is similar to MADA pockets. For the allround development of tribals in these clusters, in addition to normal programmes, S.C.A. is provided for implementation of individual and community benefit oriented programmes. The proposed provision of S.C.A. for the 8th Plan period is Rs.121.50 lakh. Rs.21.50 lakh of S.C.A. has been utilised during 1992-93. The provision of funds under this programme out of S.C.A. is Rs.24.00 lakh during 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.27.00 lakh out of S.C.A. has been proposed for 1993-94.

D.T.D.P.

34.27 The Tribal Sub-Plan strategy was further refined and extended to cover all the tribals in the State including the dispersed tribals under beneficiary oriented schemes. The rest 13,84,456 Tribal population of the State as per 1981 census who are living outside the umbrella of special projects like I.T.D.A./MADA/Cluster/Micro Projects are covered under special projects for tribal development through Dispersed Tribal Development Projects. The implementation of the D.T.D.P. programme has been entrusted to the Orissa Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Co-operative Corporation Limited. It is programmed to utilise Rs.1308.00 lakh during 8th Plan. Rs.230.50 lakh was utilised during 1992-93 and it is programmed to utilise Rs.253.00 lakh during 1993-94. It is proposed Rs.275.00 lakh for the year 1994-95 out of S.C.A.

Infrastructure Development

34.28 Infrastructure growth received acceleration in certain sectors like health, education, civil supplies, communication etc. General norms were relaxed looking to the specific conditions in the tribal areas.

Protective Measures

34.29 Protective laws enacted by Central and State Government are rigorously enforced to check exploitation of tribals by Non-Tribals, specially money lenders and private traders. They include land laws prohibiting transfer of tribal land to Non-Tribals. Marketing of tribal produce and minor forest products is channelised through Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation to ensure remunerative prices to tribals for their produce. The collection and trading of certain items have been nationalised for this purpose. These policies go a long way in protecting the tribals from exploitation.

Monitoring and Evaluation

34.30 A multi-tier system of review of tribal development programmes has been introduced from the State level down to the field level. Most of these I.T.D.As. were evaluated during the 7th Plan period through T.H.R.T.I., Universities and other independent organisations. The conclusions and findings of these evaluation studies have become useful for giving re-orientation to different schemes and programmes undertaken for the development of the tribals. Concurrent evaluation by spot visit is also being undertaken. The result of these evaluation studies and monitoring through local planning units would go a long way during 8th plan period for sustained development of the tribals.

* * *

CHAPTER-35

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Demographic Profile

35.1 In Orissa there are 93 Scheduled Caste communities numbering 51,39,314 as per 1991 Census. They represent 16.20% of the total population of the State and 3.7% of the total Sch.Caste population in the Country. The total number of house holds is about 10,25,862 as per 1991 Census. The growth rate of Sch.Castes during 1981-91 was 32.69%. Out of the total Sch.Caste population, 45,78,669 reside in Rural area and 5,50,645 in Urban area, which is 89.26% and 10.74% of the total Sch.Caste population respectively.

35.2 The Scheduled Castes are scattered all over the State although they are found in greater concentration in the coastal undivided districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore and Ganjam. These 4 districts account for nearly 53.77% of the total Sch.Caste population in the State. In 84 out of 314 Blocks in the State, Sch.Caste population is 20% or more of the total population of the Blocks. Around 19.21% of the total Sch.Caste population reside in the tribal sub-plan area.

Occupational Pattern

35.3 The occupational pattern among the Sch.Castes as per 1991 Census is not available. However as per 1981 Census the total number of workers among the Sch.Castes is 16,24,142 including 2,18,586 marginal worker. The average number of workers per household is 2.08 against average of 4.96 members per household. The cultivators account for 25.03% of the total workers whereas the agricultural labourers represent 41.02%. Workers engaged in household industries, manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairing constitute 4.22% and 13.47% respectively. Most of the cultivators among the Sch.Castes are in the category of marginal farmers, sharecroppers and small farmers. The important occupational groups are weavers (37,500), fishermen (30,000) and sweepers and scavengers (32,000).

35.4 There are 15 communities in the category of sweepers and scavengers, nomadic and semi-nomadic and denotified communities identified as specifically vulnerable groups among the Sch.Castes. Their population is expected to be 6,27,623 by 1991 with 32.6% growth rate.

Literacy

35.5 The rate of literacy among the Sch.Castes is 30.19% against the general literacy rate of 48.55% in the State as per 1991 Census (provisional). The literacy rates among the Sch.Castes male and Sch.Caste female are 43.03% & 17.03% respectively. Though the Sch.Castes are far behind the general literacy level and literacy among the Sch.Caste women is particularly low, the Literacy percentage is significantly increasing from census to census.

Social Disabilities

35.6 The Sch.Caste in the State still suffer from the stigma of untouchability in some parts of the State. Although this social evil has lost its form in direct practice due to enforcement of I.C.R. Act, 1953 alongwith continuous publicity against it as well as various other measures to bring about social integration, it prevails in some form or other particularly in the rural areas. Lack of awareness among the Sch.Castes about their civil rights and the tardy economic development make these communities vulnerable to atrocities. Besides a new act namely the Sch.Caste and Sch.Tribes (Prevention of Atrocity) Act 1989 has been enacted by the Govt. of India for prevention of atrocities on Sch.Castes and Sch.Tribes. Under this Act, the State Govt. have specified the Court of the Districts and Session Judges as Special Court to try offences under this Act.

Regulatory Measures

35.7 Apart from these, the transfer of land belonging to S.C. to non-S.C. without written permission of competent authority is void under the provisions made in the OLR Act., 1960. This Act also provides for restoration of property to the transferer his heir in case of illegal transfer or unauthorised possession. The Orissa Money Lenders Act., 1939 and the Orissa (Sch. Area) Money Lenders Regulation, 1967 provide for regulatory control on money lending and the Orissa Debt Relief Act., 1980 is a measure towards liquidation of rural indebtedness. Minimum wages to the labourers is enforced under the provision of the Minimum Wages Act. The Bonded Labour System (abolition) Act, 1976 helps in identification and release of the bonded labourers among the Sch. Castes. The Orissa Reservation of Vacancies in Posts and Services (for Sch. Caste and Sch. Tribes) Act, 1975 and its subsequent amendments have been enforced to ensure adequate representation of Sch. Castes in Posts and Services under the State. Govt. and also in the State Public Undertakings and Autonomous or Local bodies.

35.8 The main objectives kept in view for implementing Special Component Plan during the Eighth Five Year Plan as per the working group are :

Economic Development

(i) Animal Husbandry Programmes including dairying is a viable package, having linkages with Operation Flood-II and other Livestock Programmes, fodder, veterinary services etc..

(ii) Similar schemes for poultry, piggery, goat rearing, sheep breeding etc. are viable packages.

(iii) Sericulture, again is a viable package specially formulated to meet the needs of the Sch. Caste Agricultural Labourers.

All these programmes for agricultural labourers will be taken up on a sufficiently large scale so as to enable atleast half of the Sch. Castes families to cross the poverty line within the Eighth Plan period.

Development of Sch. Caste Cultivators

35.9 The Scheduled Caste cultivators are mostly share croppers, tenants, marginal and small farmers. They generally have land holdings of low quality and inferior cropping pattern and inadequate inputs. The following programmes are required to be taken up for them.

(i) The comprehensive development of all land holdings of Scheduled Castes in the State with the provision of irrigation facilities where ever surface or ground water resources are available. In order that this makes a significant impact on the programme has to be taken up on a substantial scale through a systematic listing of all S.Cs. holdings. Necessary inputs like credit, electricity, pumpsets, etc. would also be suitably linked.

(ii) Specific and significant coverage of the S.C. cultivators in all agricultural production programmes. This will involve provision of inputs like short term credit, seeds, fertilizers, etc. in every season and services like marketing assistance storage etc.

Development for other categories among S.Cs.

35.10 In certain parts of the State Scheduled Castes are generally in specific occupational groups in large numbers. Thus for example fishermen in the Eastern region and weavers in the Western region are wholly or mostly from the Scheduled Castes. Almost all leather workers all over the State and producers of many handicraft products in various parts of the State belong to S.Cs. It is necessary to make a total view of their problems in each category, formulate suitable programmes to implement them effectively. These would include

- (i) Special comprehensive project where there is a large number of S.C.s. being fishermen, weavers, leather workers or other artisans like basket and mat-makers, cane and bamboo workers etc.
- (ii) Specific programmes for the improvement of the skills of the S.C.s. in cottage and village industries.
- (iii) Provision of raw materials banks/linkages, training in appropriate technology to create upgrade skills, common facilities at work places, market linkages/assistance subsidies etc.

Elimination of practice of scavenging

35.11 Though their proportion among S.C. is small, this category needs attention on account of the human aspects of their working conditions. They have to be trained and rehabilitated in alternative occupations, simultaneously with a programme for converting dry latrines in to pour flush latrine. Meanwhile their working and living conditions should be improved. Adequate emphasis on this aspect will be given during 8th Plan. While the State H & U.D Deptt. are looking after the conversion aspects, the rehabilitation programmes of liberated scavengers is being taken up by the OSCSTDFCC.

35.12 Though considerable progress has been made in the educational development of the S.Cs., there is still a wide literacy gap between the S.Cs. and the rest of the population and the drop-out rate is higher among them. These problems are particularly acute among those S.Cs who are agricultural labourers, subsistence farmers and artisans. Programmes for bridging the literacy gap of the S.Cs. required to be brought in to the plan and seriously implemented. Higher enrolment and lower drop-out rate can be taken care of through a scheme of payment of opportunity cost to the S.C. families who depend on the labour of their boys and girls to contribute to even subsistence level income; special emphasis on the education of girls; making adult education programme more meaningful and relevant to the S.C. specially by providing informational inputs pertaining to economic development opportunities and facilities; setting-up a good number of Adult Education Centres and new schools in the S.C. Basties/localities as an instrument of social integration.

35.13 However, the objectives and strategy as outlined by the working group on development & welfare of Sch. Castes during 8th Five Year Plan are broadly as follows :

Objectives

- (i) Conservation of whatever assets the Scheduled Castes have.
- (ii) Provision/transfer of adequate assets like land to them.
- (iii) Updating and/or provision of new skills to improve their employment ability or productivity
- (iv) Ensuring minimum wages to agricultural labourers, preventing their exploitation by others in any way
- (v) Providing minimum literacy and functional skills through education to every Sch. Caste up to 35 years of age as part of the programmes of Universalisation of Elementary Education and Eradication of illiteracy.
- (vi) Enabling them to acquire special educational/technical qualifications and avail of existing as well as newly emerging employment opportunities.
- (vii) Provision of entrepreneurial training to educated unemployed Sch. Caste youth.
- (viii) Helping in their taking diversified activity including in the areas of manufacturing, trades and business through self-employment programmes.

- (ix) Modernising existing traditional activities like tanning and leather work.
- (x) Liberating them from demeaning work like scavenging of dry latrines.
- (xi) Doing what all necessary to tackle and eradicate the social problem of untouchability; and
- (xii) Provision of minimum needs and basic amenities in their habitations.

Strategy

35.14 The Government have examined the whole position and suggested that :

- (i) The strategy of Special Component Plans, Sch. Castes Development Corporation etc. already being followed should be continued and further intensified during the Eighth Five Year Plan, pursuing the indicated objectives, ensuring adequate thrust on economic and educational development of Sch. Castes.
- (ii) The Special Component Plans of Central Ministries as well as of the State should provide for fully meeting the minimum needs and basic amenities of all the Sch. Caste habitations with a view to improve their quality of life generally.
- (iii) The Special Component Plans should also provide for a judicious mix of beneficiary-oriented programmes and human resources.
- (iv) The schemes taken up should be viable and as far as necessary innovative and in a way to diversify Sch. Castes into newer areas of economic activity.
- (v) There should be provision for meeting the backward and forward infrastructural needs, projecting the approach as far as necessary.
- (vi) The schemes taken up should be open-ended for the Development of Scheduled Castes.
- (vii) The delivery systems have to be effective.
- (viii) The organisation and association of the beneficiary group should be given due preference.
- (ix) One of the identified gaps has been the need for inculcating a sense of commitment and urgency in the policy making and implementing machinery to fulfilling the objective of development of Sch. Castes and on desired lines and their integration with the mainstream; and
- (x) The Voluntary Agencies may be suitably associated in the programmes. The Sch. Castes organisations themselves should be given due preference.

Flow of Funds to S.C.P.

35.15 The flow of funds to Special Component Plan during Eighth Plan, anticipated expenditure in 1993-94 and proposed flow in 1994-95 from State Plan outlay, Special Central Assistance and Central Share under Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Assistance are shown overleaf :—

(Rs. in crore)

| Sources | 1992-93 (Actual) | 1992-97 (Proposed outlay) | 1993-94 (Antici- pated) | 1994-95 (Proposed outlay) |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. State Plan resources. | 103.55 | 966.07 | 147.19 | 148.02 |
| 2. Special Central Assistance | 8.38 | 107.04 | 17.30 | 20.00 |
| 3. Central Share under Centrally Sponsored Scheme/ Central Assistance. | 51.43 | 215.32 | 41.50 | 74.79 |
| Total | 163.36 | 1288.43 | 205.99 | 242.41 |

The Percentage of flow of funds to S.C.P. out of State Plan outlay during 1994-95 is as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

| | |
|---|---------|
| 1. Total Plan Outlay | 1950.00 |
| 2. Divisible outlay | 919.20 |
| 3. Non-Divisible outlay | 1030.80 |
| 4. Flow to S.C.P. | 148.02 |
| 5. Percentage of flow of funds to S.C.P. out of Divisible outlay. | 16.10 |

35.16 The techniques of quantifying flow of funds to S.C.P. is being refined and reviewed from time to time so that only those programmes which are relevant and directly beneficial to Scheduled Castes, are reflected as flow to S.C.P.

Family Coverage

35.17 To achieve the objective of assisting the Seh Caste families living below the poverty line, for enabling them to cross the poverty line, composite programmes are being implemented for the main occupational groups among the S.Cs like Weavers, Leather workers, fishermen, cultivators, sericulturists etc with provision for supply of raw materials, marketing of products, development of skill and technology and introduction of modern tools. Emphasis has been laid on traditional occupational pattern in implementing various income generating schemes. Availability of necessary back-up services and linkage to the beneficiaries is ensured by the implementing departments and agencies. Special attention has been given for the economic development of specially vulnerable groups among the S.Cs. Self employment schemes for S.Cs. residing in Urban areas are also being implemented with arrangements for loan and subsidy.

35.18 The Orissa Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Co-operative Corporation has been entrusted with the task of rehabilitation of liberated Scavengers and their dependants with the introduction of National Schemes of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their dependants in the State. Under the scheme steps have already been taken for identification of the Scavengers and their dependants with provision for training basing on the choice and aptitude of the Scavengers and implementation of bankable income generating schemes with margin money loan and subsidy from OSFDC and bank loan for the participating Banks. Infrastructural facilities having direct linkage with the Income generating schemes are also being provided.

35.19 High Cost Schemes with term loan assistance for NSFDC is being implemented in the State through OSFDC for the economic development of Sch. Castes. High Cost Schemes with Unit Cost exceeding Rs.35,000/- such as Truck, Mini Truck, Diesel Taxi, Auto Pick-up Van, Electronic Service Centre, Photo Copying Unit, Rice Mill Unit, Rice Huller-cum-Shelller Unit, Dry Cleaning-cum-Laundry Unit, Brick Kiln Unit, Mushroom Production Unit, Stone Crushing Unit, Spices Grinding Unit, Manufacture of Husk Briquettes, a number of other schemes like, scheme for purchase of cultivable land and Development of Waste Land for the benefit of Landless Agricultural Labourers among the Sch. Castes and Sch. Tribes, Horticulture Plantation, Herbal Agro Ayurvedic Unit, Tractor, Mini Bus, Motor Auto-Rickshaw, Trekker, Commercial Poultry Units, Shop Rooms, Iodised Salt Units etc. are proposed to be implemented during the 8th Five Year Plan for the economic benefit of the Sch. Castes/Sch. Tribes whose annual family income does not exceed Rs.22,000/- per annum both in Rural and Urban Areas.

35.20 The target for the year 1990-91 was to assist 65,000 S.C. families under different anti-poverty programmes, against which 69664 S.C. families were assisted, representing 107.2% of the target. Similarly during the year 1991-92, against the target of assisting 40000 S.C. families, 52,011 S.C. families were assisted under different anti-poverty programmes, which is 130.02% of the target. During 1992-93 against target of assisting 50,000 S.C. families, 53,955 S.C. families were assisted which is 107.9% of the target.

35.21 Till the end of the 7th Plan, under Special Component Plan 10.04 lakh S.C. families were assisted comprising 4.64 lakh during the 6th Plan and 5.40 lakh during the 7th Plan period. This however does not represent actual physical coverage since there is apprehension of multiple counting in the system of reporting. As per the Working Groups nearly 30% of the families assisted during 7th Plan have been counted more than once. Hence, the actual number of S.C. families assisted during 6th & 7th Plan period would be 8.42 lakh (4.64 lakh during 6th Plan + 70% of 5.40 lakh S.C. families during 7th Plan) Thus, number of families that would remain uncovered at the end of 7th Plan would be 1.84 lakh families (10.26 as per 1991 Census - 8.42 already assisted).

35.22 According to Planning Commission document and revised poverty norms and inflation factor, the percentage of persons below the poverty line would be not less than 80%. Therefore, the number of families below the poverty line not assisted so far, would be 1.47 lakh (80% of 1.84 lakh families). As per the Working Group, among the S.C. families assisted so far, about 40% of the families have either lost their assets or could not derive any significant income from their assets. Thus, these families alongwith the new families are to be assisted during the 8th Five Year Plan period. The number of families proposed to be assisted during the 8th Plan Period would thus be 4.83 lakh or say 5.00 lakh S.C. families (1.47 lakh new families + 40% of 8.42 lakh S.C. families i.e. 3.36 lakh S.C. families). While the objective of economically assisting S.C. families living below the poverty line will continue during the 8th Plan period with a view to enabling them to cross the poverty line, there is need for making the programme more selective and relevant to the requirements of these people and making the outlay, overall as well as sectoral, adequate for meeting the objectives.

35.23 Taking into account the above objectives, target has been fixed to assist 66,000 S.C. families during the year 1993-94, against which 20,155 number of S.C. families have been assisted till November, 1993. It is expected that the Annual target of assisting 66,000 can be fully achieved during the year 1993-94.

35.24 Target has been fixed to assist 60,000 S.C. families during the year 1994-95 under different anti poverty programmes as per table given overleaf

Ministry of Economic Affairs
National Institute of Financial Planning and Administration
17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg,
New Delhi 110016
Phone No. 274972
Date 01.12.1994

| Programme | No. of S.C. families proposed to be assisted during 1994-95. |
|--------------|--|
| 1 | 2 |
| I.R.D.P. | 31,885 |
| Non-I.R.D.P. | 28,115 |
| Total | 60,000 |

35.25 Basic minimum needs like provision of drinking water, link roads, electrification, house sites and housing facilities etc. are priority programmes to improve the living and working conditions of S.Cs., on which adequate emphasis would be given during 8th Five Year Plan. For Urban areas, housing facilities to those who are engaged in unclean occupations, conversion of dry latrine and environmental improvement of slums would be implemented with higher outlay during 8th Plan and 1994-95.
