



# **ANNUAL PLAN, 1993-94**

## **ORISSA**

**Vol. I**

**GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA**

**DECEMBER, 1992**



# **ANNUAL PLAN, 1993-94**

## **ORISSA**

**Vol. I**

**GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA**  
**PLANNING & CO ORDINATION DEPARTMENT**  
**BHUBANESWAR , DECEMBER , 1992**

NIEPA DC



007627

5413

309.25

ORI-A

**LIBRARY & DOCUMENTATION CENTRE**

National Institute of Educational  
Planning and Administration.

17-B, 1st Avenue, Madras.

New Publications

Order No. 0-7622

Price 31-05-49-

## CONTENTS

Chapter No.	Subject.	Page.
1.	Economic Scenario and Plan Strategy.	.. 1-10
2.	Minimum Needs Programme.	.. 11-12
3.	Externally Aided Projects.	.. 13-19
4.	Role of Credit Institutions.	.. 20-30
5.	Manpower and Employment.	.. 31-40
6.	20-Point Programme.	.. 41-44
7.	Agriculture.	.. 45-62
8.	Soil & Water Conservation.	.. 63-70
9.	Cooperation.	.. 71-75
10.	Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development.	.. 76-80
11.	Fisheries.	.. 81-84
12.	Forestry & Wild Life.	.. 85-91
13.	Special Programme for Rural Development.	.. 92-106
14.	Special Area Development Programme.	.. 107
15.	Irrigation & Flood Control.	.. 108-127
16.	Power.	.. 128-149
17.	Rural Energy.	.. 150-152
18.	Industries & Minerals.	.. 153-179
19.	Transport.	.. 180-187
20.	Science, Technology and Environment.	.. 188-196
21.	State Planning Machinery and District Planning	.. 197-206
22.	Tourism.	.. 207-211
23.	Civil Supplies, Weights and Measures.	.. 212
24.	Education, Sports, Art and Culture.	.. 213-230
25.	Health.	.. 231-235
26.	Water Supply & Sanitation.	.. 236-239
27.	Urban Development and Housing	.. 240-252
28.	Information & Publicity.	.. 253-258
29.	Welfare of S.C. , S.T. & OBCs.	.. 259-273
30.	Labour & Labour Welfare	.. 274-284
31.	Social Welfare & Nutrition	.. 285-295
32.	Stationery, Printing and Building Programme.	.. 296-299
33.	Rural Component.	.. 300-303
34.	Tribal Sub-Plan.	.. 304-312
35.	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes.	.. 313-318

\*\*\*\*\*

## CHAPTER-I

### ECONOMIC SCENARIO AND PLAN STRATEGY

1.1 The Seventh Five Year Plan ended on March 31,1990 and the Eighth Five Year Plan commenced from 1.4.1992. Annual Plans were formulated in the intervening two years 1990-91 and 1991-92 which were also preparatory years for formulation of the Eighth Plan. In view of the limited resource support available, the Eighth Five Year Plan envisages prioritisation of sectors / projects for investment of resources in thrust areas, with a view to achieving optimum economic development of the State within the available resources. One of the objectives, within these priorities established, is the creation of a social security net through employment generation, improved health care and provision of extensive education facilities, more specifically, achieving the goal of universal primary education and adult education through a programme of mass participation and involvement of the clientele groups. Lastly, it also envisages an appropriate organisation and an efficient delivery system to ensure that the benefits of investment in the social sectors actually reach the intended beneficiaries. With these objectives in view, the Annual Plan for 1993-94 has been formulated which will be the second year of the Eighth Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs.1450.00 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan against the provision of Rs.10,000.00 crores for the Eighth Five Year Plan period. The following paragraphs will show, in detail, the economic scenario of the State in different sectors of the economy alongwith the priority areas which require special attention.

1.2 The traditional agrarian structure still dominates the economy of the State of Orissa as it absorbs about 80 percent of the workforce and contributes more than 50 percent of the SDP. Near stagnation prevails in industrial growth. Chronic unemployment and poverty continue to bedevil the process of balanced economic development of the State. Deficiency in additional resource mobilisation adds to the mounting pressure on the State's economy. The assessment of the Planning Commission reveals that the population below poverty line in Orissa has increased by 2 percent between 1983-84 and 1987-88, as against a reduction by 7.5 percent of the All India level. A shift in the plan strategy therefore requires the highest emphasis to be accorded to the alleviation of poverty and generation of additional employment as a potent and focal instrument to increase the growth potential of the State.

#### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS:

1.3 The total population of Orissa according to the provisional estimate of 1991 census is 315 lakhs, which is 3.78 percent of total population of India, estimated at 8,443 lakhs. Of the total population of Orissa, males constitute 160 lakhs and females 155 lakhs. The decennial growth rate of population of Orissa during 1981-91 shows a decreasing trend at 19.05 percent against 23.56 percent at the national level. A pertinent factor of concern however is the significant increase in the density of the States population from 169 per sq. kms in 1981 to 202 in 1991 as against the All India figures of 216 and 267 respectively. The sex ratio of the State registered a fall from 981 females per 1000 males in 1981 to 972 females per 1000 males in 1991. The urban population of the State showed a very slow rising trend as its percentage to total population stands at 13.43 percent in 1991 as compared to that of 11.8 percent in 1981. In the literacy front, Orissa has registered a literacy level of 48.55 percent according to the provisional figures of 1991

(for population aged 7 years and above) compared to 52.11 percent at the All India level. Male and Female literacy levels in Orissa respectively are 62.37 percent and 34.40 percent. The main focus of the Eighth Plan being human development, utmost priority has been given to effective population control, development of human capital through better education, nutrition and health care and upgradation of skills.

#### **EMPLOYMENT SITUATION:**

1.4 The backlog of unemployment at the end of Seventh Plan was estimated at 7.30 lakhs with an estimated annual addition to labour force of 2.7 lakhs. The total addition during two years 1990-91 and 1991-92 and the 8th Plan (1992-97) period would be around 18.90 lakhs. Hence by the end of Eighth Plan period, the total number of jobs required to be created to wipe out the backlog as well as new addition to labour force is estimated at 26.20 lakhs. According to Investment Employment norm developed by NCAER, it has been estimated that about 23.24 lakhs of employment would be generated between 1990-91 and 1996-97, taking into account expenditure incurred during 1990-92 and the proposed outlay during the Eighth Five Year Plan and expected investment in central and private sectors during the above period. This would indicate that there would be a marginal deficit of 2.96 lakh man years for which special efforts are required to be made if the goal of providing full employment by 2000 A.D. is to be achieved.

1.5 The Live Register shows that by December, 1991 there were 5.21 lakhs of educated applicants out of a total of 9.00 lakh applicants in Orissa. The State Government has made special arrangements to regulate and monitor the employment of unemployed engineers. It is required to increase the coverage for all technical unemployed persons. It is observed that while the number of applicants goes up sharply, the number of vacancies particularly in Public sector, almost remains stagnant and even registered a downward trend in cases, thus widening the backlog of educated unemployment in the State.

#### **STATE INCOME:**

1.6 The Net State Domestic Product of Orissa is highly influenced by income generated from the agricultural sector. Contribution of this sector alone has been around 50 percent. During the mid-year of Seventh Plan i.e. 1987-88, it attained a record low level of Rs.3922.04 crores and then it recovered substantially and reached a level of Rs.4508.49 crores in 1988-89 at 1980-81 prices. The year 1990-91 witnessed a severe natural calamity in several parts of the State resulting in sharp decline in agricultural production. According to quick estimates, N.S.D.P. at current and constant (1980-81) prices in 1990-91 were Rs.9929.00 crores and Rs.4855.00 crores as against Rs.9105.00 crores and Rs.4848.00 crores respectively during the year 1989-90 (first revised). Consequently, the per capita income of the State showing a downward trend of Rs.1319.84 in 1987-88 registered a rising trend with Rs.1493.31 in 1988-89 at 1980-81 prices. The per capita income estimates at current and constant (1980-81) prices of the year 1990-91 have been Rs.3179.66 and Rs.1554.67 respectively whereas the first revised estimates of per capita income for 1989-90 at current and constant (1980-81) prices are Rs.2964.97 and Rs.1578.74 respectively. There has been a slight decline in the per capita income at constant prices in 1990-91 over 1989-90. This is due to the impact of the sharp decline of agricultural production during the year 1990-91 over the previous year which was a year of bumper crop production. However, during 1991-92 there was significant increase in agricultural production due to better weather condition. This would result in increase in State income and per capita income during 1991-92.

## PRICE SITUATION:

1.7 The mounting inflationary pressure being a national phenomenon continues to adversely affect the State's economy. Alarming price hikes have resulted from double digit inflation which started moving from the last half of the year 1989-90 and continued unabated during 1990-91 and 1991-92. The wholesale price Index, of the State reached as high as 226.2 in September, 1992 which was 7.4 percent higher than what it was in September, 1991 i.e. 198.5 at base 1981-82 = 100. An itemwise analysis shows that the W.P.I. of primary articles i.e. fuel, power, light lubricants etc. and manufactured products of the State rose by 6.2 percent, 7.9 percent and 8.1 percent respectively in September, over the level in September 1991. The cost of living of consumers as indicated in consumer price Index to industrial workers for general articles recorded a rise of 15.6 percent in July 1992 (222) over July '91 (192) for the State. Consumer price Index for agricultural labourers for Orissa registered a rise of 13.9 percent in July, 1992 over July 1991

## AGRICULTURE

1.8 The monsoon bound risk prone agricultural sector still dominates the State's economy by its over-whelming contribution to State Domestic Product and employment. In spite of violent fluctuations in foodgrains productions witnessed in Orissa during Seventh Plan period due to erratic monsoons, the contribution of this sector to GDP at the end of Seventh Plan was 50 percent. An average annual increase in foodgrain production of 9.5 percent was recorded during Seventh Plan period. In the year 1991-92, the area under rice was estimated at 45.47 lakh hectares against the area of 44.04 lakh hectares in 1990-91. The production of rice increased sharply to 66.60 lakh M.Ts recording an increase of 20.72 percent as compared to previous year's production of 52.82 lakh M.T. As a result of increase in rice production in 1991-92 which constitutes about 85 percent of the total food grain production, it is estimated that this sector may contribute more than what it contributed in the previous year to the NSDP during 1990-91. The yield rate of rice in 1991-92 increased to 22.19 quintals per hectare as against 11.98 quintals per hectare recorded in 1990-91. During 1991-92, the total food grain production in the State was 84.69 lakh metric tonnes which was 17.82 per cent higher than the previous year due to bumper production of rice. During the year 1991-92 the achievement of foodgrain production was 92.33 percent against the targetted level of 91.73 lakh M.T. in the State. During the triennium ending 1989-90, the average rate of foodgrain production in respect of Orissa and All-India has been estimated at 9.67 and 12.84 quintals per hectare respectively. The per hectare consumption of fertiliser which was 21.7 Kg in 1989-90 declined to about 20 Kg in 1990-91. The scope for extensive cultivation of crops being limited, the strategy is to increase it intensively. This would be achieved through increase in production by adoption of multiple cropping and new technology coupled with better utilisation of irrigation potential created in the State. Marginal lands will be diversified for horticulture, oil seeds and pulses. As only 30 percent of the cropped area of the State is under irrigation, priority would be given to dry land farming with better water management systems

## IRRIGATION

1.9 Irrigation is an essential input for agricultural development in Orissa. By 1991-92, the total irrigation potential created was 20.83 lakh hecets, as against 20.27 lakh hecet. in 1990-91. The proportion of area under irrigation to netarea shown was 31.01% in 1990-91 as compared to 31.29% in 1989-90. Of the total irrigation potential created upto 1991-92 the major and medium irrigation projects taken together accounts for 9.53 lakh hecets. (45.75%), minor (low) irrigation projects 3.85 lakh hecets. (18.48%), minor (lift) irrigation projects 2.75 lakh hecets. (13.20%) and the rest 4.70 lakh hecets (20.57%) belong to other sources. By the end of 1991-92, 7386 water harvesting structures have been constructed in order to store the run-off rain water during rainy

season and to improve water regime in winter and summer season in unirrigated areas, particularly in the drought prone areas. Besides maximising utilisation of irrigation potential created, efforts would be made to introduce the new system of drip irrigation in the State for controlled water supply and its effective utilisation.

#### **POWER:**

1.10 Power generation is the key for industrial development. In Orissa the major part of power generation is from hydro sources which is entirely dependant on rainfall. There has been an appreciable increase in the allocation of Rs.786.89 crores for power sector in the Seventh Plan. This is almost double the Sixth Plan outlay which was Rs.400.55 crores. The total installed capacity of power in the State was 1722.95 M.W. (taking both State and Central Sector). The Hydro-Thermal mix during the Seventh Plan period was 72 percent and 28 percent respectively. By the end of Seventh Plan period only 721 M.W. power could be made available as against an energy requirement of 1271 M.W. in the State. The deficit was 43.3 percent as against a meagre 7.9 percent at the all India level. The deficit in the energy required will be reduced to some extent after completion of two units ( 2 x 210 M.W.) of Irb Thermal Plant, fourth unit of Upper Kolab Project and the fifth unit of Rengali project. The industrial sector which is the major consumer of power consumed 60.07 percent in 1991-92, agriculture (irrigation) sector consumed only 4.85 percent. By the end of March'92, about 32,482 villages have been electrified, which is 69.12 percent of the total number of villages of the State. Increase in power generation has its impact in almost all sectors of economy which is the basic need of the economic development. The energy sector therefore receives the highest priority in the plan period. Special emphasis will be observed not only to supplying of generation of power, but the same time to optimisation of use of power and reduction of T & D losses.

#### **INDUSTRY:**

1.11 Poor industrial infrastructure, recurrent deficiency in industrial investment, lack of entrepreneurial ability, unexploited local human, material and natural resources are contributing factors to the industrial backwardness of the State.

1.12 Fifty seven numbers of large and medium industries were functioning on the eve of Sixth Plan with an investment of Rs.311.00 crores and employment potential of 41,883 persons. Their number was raised to 231 large and medium industries with total investment of Rs.1044.888 crores and employment generation of 69,458 numbers by the end of 7th Plan. During 1990-91 and 1991-92 (up to September,1991) the growth of large and medium industries have suffered a set back as only 20 and 3 large and medium industries have entered into production with insignificant amount of investment of Rs.29.79 crores and 13.03 crores respectively and generating employment for 1300 and 334 correspondingly.

1.13 In the Central Sector, some projects were established in the State prior to 1990-91. They are National Aluminium Company at Anugul and Damanjodi, PPL at Paradeep, IAL at Sunabeda, Rourkela Steel Plant, Indian Rare Earth Ltd., Chhatrapur, Carriage Repair Workshop at Mancheswar, F.C.I. and Heavy Water Project at Talcher. During 1990-91 and 1991-92 no new central sector project has been added. The proposed second Steel Plant at Daitari in Cuttack district would be a landmark in the history of industrial development in the State, when accomplished. The capacity utilisation of industries in the Small Scale Sector, however, was 39.52 percent (all-India: 50.89) compared to Maharashtra (74.60) and Tamil Nadu (72.69) (Source: All India Census of SSI 87-88). Increasing capacity utilisation, productivity and quality are therefore areas of priority. By the end of June, 1992 there were 40,588 small scale units with total investment of Rs.556.02 crores and employment potential of 2,98,087 persons as against 14,318 number of S.S.I. units only during the Sixth Plan period.



There are 10,74,462 artisan units in the State by the end of March, 1991 accounting for a total investment of Rs 23,06,841 lakhs and employment potential of 18,91,123 persons. Government undertakings and promotional agencies like IDC, IPICOL, OSFC and OSIC have been assisting and planning for long term industrial growth of the State providing employment opportunities to the unemployed at different parts of the State. The per capita gross output in industry and per capita value added by manufacture in 1987-88 have been recorded at Rs.979.7 and Rs.158.0 respectively as against All India average of Rs.1961.4 and Rs.359.0.

#### **EXPORT PROMOTION:**

1.14 During the first 4 years of the Seventh Plan the export of minerals in crude form particularly the metallurgical and mineral products from Orissa has increased substantially. The Value of exports increased by 516.6 percent during the Seventh Plan period. But during 1990-91 the trend was declining i.e. 25.47 percent less than the previous year, due to fall in the value of export of metallurgical, agricultural and textile items. Exports through Paradeep port have increased substantially during the Seventh Plan period. During 1990-91 exports and imports through this port have increased by 8.62 and 15.37 per cent respectively over the previous year. Exports through Paradeep Port has exceeded the imports and the export increase is continuous during each year of Seventh Plan as well as in 1990-91. It is expected that recent reforms in export policy would have a positive impact on the quantum of exports during Eighth Plan period.

#### **SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

1.15 The economic growth of a nation depends upon the advancement of science and technology which are treated as the two pillars in the developmental process. During the Seventh Plan period (1985-90) 30,709 family type biogas plants and 10 community type biogas plant were constructed with a total investment of Rs.977.33 lakhs. At the same period 220 number of water pumping wind mills, 526 solar cookers and 211.8 thousand improved chullahs have been installed, and these are run under OREDA since 1984. The Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre which was set up as a nodal agency undertakes various investigations and Research Projects relating to land use, forestry, ground water, drought monitoring plantation survey environmental and mining assignments. By the end of Seventh plan about 80 number of projects were operated under ORSAC. During 1991-92 (upto September'91) 29 projects were under operation. By the end of Seventh Plan a number of other specialised agencies like Orissa Computer Application Centre, Regional Science Centre, National Informatics Centre, State Prevention and Control of Pollution Board, and Regional Plant Centres etc. are also operating successfully.

#### **WOMEN DEVELOPMENT:**

1.16 The development of women depends upon the achievement of equality, stability and security against social prejudices. In Orissa the female population is about 15.53 million which constitute 49.25 per cent of total population as per 1991 (P) census. But their work participation rate is about 20.85 per cent. Out of total female workers 58.98 per cent are main workers who are mainly involved in farming, livestock, forestry, fishing, plantation etc. The female workforce constitute 72.68 percent and 8.30 percent in rural and urban areas respectively in Orissa. Out of the total female main workers 26.06 percent are cultivators, 54.74 percent agricultural labourers, 5.39 percent are engaged in household industry and 13.81 percent are of other categories as per 1991 (P) census. The female literacy rate in the State is 54.40 percent as against 62.37 percent among males as per 1991 census. The rate of increase in female literacy has been

higher in the State as compared to the All India average. The position of literacy rate in case of S.C. and S.T. is rather discouraging.

1.17 During the Seventh Plan period greater attention was given for the upliftment of women both economically and socially. A large number of welfare programmes have been implemented during Seventh Plan period. Some of the women developmental programmes like condensed course of education for adult women, setting up working women hostels, creche for children of working women and ailing mothers, vocational training programme, awareness generation projects for rural women, and Voluntary Action Bureau continued successfully in the State by the end of Seventh Plan.

#### **DEVELOPMENT OF WEAKER SECTIONS:**

1.18 The State has a sizeable proportion of S.C. & S.T. population which taken together accounts for 37.1 percent of its total population as per 1981 census as compared to 23.5 percent at the national level. The population of S.C. & S.T. is 38.66 lakhs (14.66 percent) and 59.15 lakhs (22.43 percent) respectively. The State Government have formulated different plans and schemes for the upliftment of weaker sections in accordance with the prime objective of the plan i.e. growth with social justice. The S.C. & S.T. literacy rate which were 15.60 and 9.50 percent in 1971 have increased to 22.41 and 13.96 percent respectively in 1981 as a result of conscious efforts in education on the part of State Government over the years. Socially relevant schemes like rehabilitation of victimised S.C. & S.Ts, housing facilities, legal aid, provision of Special Employment Exchange etc. have been taken up. Provision of funds has also been made for the economic development through the Orissa Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Financing Cooperative Corporation, To give occupational mobility to S.C. & S.T. Youths, a number of employment oriented schemes have been included in the programme. In the process of decentralisation and people's participation, involvement of voluntary organisations in the management of some socioeconomic development programmes has been attempted. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is assisting the Tribal Development Project for the benefit of Tribals of Kashipur Block of Koraput district, one of the most backward Tribal Blocks. Apart from this, 14 centrally sponsored schemes have been programmed to be implemented during 1992-93 with State Share in expenditure for welfare of S.C. & S.T. and other weaker section of the State

#### **HEALTH, FAMILY WELFARE AND SOCIAL WELFARE:**

1.19 The aim of the National Health Policy is the universalisation of health care and provision of Medical Services to all Sections of the society with special attention to the rural and tribal people as part of the main goal of 'Health for All by 2000 AD'. According to 1991 census the growth rate of population stands at 2.0 percent per annum which is less than that of All India level i.e. 2.4 percent. Due to poor health conditions, the estimated annual death rate and infant mortality rate per 1,000 population in 1989 was 12.7 and 121 respectively as against the All India average of 10.3 and 91 respectively.

1.20 The development of Health Care can be judged from the number of Hospital, Dispensaries and Addl. P.H.Cs functioning in the State. Due to the convertibility and consequential expansion of Addl. P.H.Cs the number of Hospitals decreased during the year 1989-90 and 1990-91. The total number of medical institutions has increased by 24.9 percent over a period of 6 years (1985-86 to 1990-91). The number of hospital beds and doctors per lakh of

population in 1989-90 was 52 and 34 respectively. During the year 1990-91, the number of children benefited under special nutrition programme and under mid-day meal programme was 12.63 lakh and 7.52 lakh respectively. The total number of children covered under both the schemes was 20.15 lakh.

#### **FOREST, FISHERY AND ANIMAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT:**

1.2.1 The total notified forest cover in Orissa was 59,963 sq Kms in 1980-81, which constituted 38.2 percent of total geographical area. But it got reduced to 30.3 percent in 1990-91 according to the report of ORSAC. For the country as a whole the total forest cover was 22.9 percent of the total geographical area in 1990-91, indicating the magnitude of depletion of the forest cover. In view of the fast deteriorating forest and its adverse impact on ecology, massive plantation programmes have been undertaken under State plan, Centrally Sponsored Plan and also with external assistance from Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) during Sixth and Seventh Plan period. During 1991-92 about 28,8811 hecets of plantation 54.0 running Kms. of Avenue plantation, 11122 hecets. of Regeneration of degraded forest (RDF), and 307.12 lakh nos. of seedling distribution have been completed all over Orissa by OFDC, Social Forestry Project (SIDA assisted) and territorial wing of Forest Department. The Social Forestry project alone has covered 10521.4 hecets. under different plantation schemes, 5005 hecets. under RDF, and distributi. of 287.64 lakhs of seedling under farm forestry scheme during 1991-92 (Dec.91). The forest revenue increased from Rs 48.43 crores in 1985-86 to Rs.89.35 crores in 1991-92 (B.F.) showing an increase by 84.49 percent

1.2.2 The total fish production in Orissa increased from 158.95 thousand M.T's in 1990-91 to 182.91 thousand M.T's in 1991-92. Fish exports from Orissa has increased by 168.2 percent over a period of five years, i.e. from 1985-86 to 1990-91, due to intensive prawn culture. The percapita annual consumption of fish in Orissa during 1991-92 was 5.80 Kg. which was 3.87 Kg. in the previous year.

1.2.3 Total milk production in the State was 470 thousand M.Ts in 1990-91 and 455 thousand M.Ts in 1989-90. The percapita availability of milk per year in the State is around 15 Kg. by the end of 1990-91 as compared to 63.4 Kg. at all India level in 1989-90. In case of egg production, it is targetted to produce 900 million eggs by the end of Eighth plan. The annual production in 1991 has been estimated at 435 million against the estimated demand of 2875 million eggs.

#### **EDUCATION:**

1.2.4 Education is the key to development and the over all socio-economic progress of the State. According to 1991 census, the literacy level in Orissa is provisionally estimated at 48.55 percent as compared to 52 percent at all India level. By the end of 1990-91, about 53,316 primary schools with intake capacity of 39,27,000 students and 1,04,940 teachers are reported to have been functioning in the State. The State also had 12,483 middle schools with 10,86,000 students and 37,484 teachers and 4475 high schools having 7,80,000 students and 38,425 teachers and 514 Colleges with 26,70,000 students and 11,389 teachers in the year 1990-91. The teacher-pupil ratio of primary schools, middle schools, secondary schools and colleges worked out to 1:37, 1:29, 1:20 and 1:24 respectively. Adult Education aims at improving the percentage of literacy, 44 literacy projects with 15,000 centres were operating all over Orissa with an enrolment of 2.81 lakh adults by the end of October 1991. There are 4 Engineering Colleges with an intake capacity of 751 students, 11 Engineering Schools with an intake capacity of 1045 students and 17 I.T.Is with intake capacity of 3266 students in the State. Achievement of the goal of universal primary

education centres to be the central Thrust in the education sector both through school education Total literacy programmes (TLP) has already been launched in five districts, namely, Ganjam, Sundargarh, Kalahandi, Dhenkanal and Keonjhar. The percapita expenditure on education for Orissa was Rs.166.00 during 1991-92 (B.E.) as compared to Rs.161.00 in 1990-91 (R.E.)

#### **RURAL DEVELOPMENT:**

1.25 Orissa's economy is characterised by mass poverty and inadequate development infrastructure particularly in rural areas. Since 86 percent of the population of the State live in rural areas, constant and cohesive efforts are called for intensive agricultural development, development of economic and social infrastructure viz. provision of public health and education etc. In rural areas, different poverty alleviation programmes have been taken up which include self-employment programmes like IRDP, ERRP and TRYSEM and Wage Employment programmes like Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, under IRDP, 1.12 lakh families were covered against a target of 1.09 lakhs during 1991-92 and an amount of Rs.3841.62 lakhs was utilised. During 1992-93, the target is to cover 90,457 families, out of which 22,047 families have been covered till September'92. Total allocation of fund for 1992-93 is Rs.3198 lakhs. During 1991-92, per family investment in IRDP was 6354, the highest ever in the preceding years. Under TRYSEM, 25,194 youth have been trained and 21,134 trained youth have been rehabilitated by self and wage employment at a cost of Rs.8445.27 lakhs during 1991-92. Under JRY 348.86 lakh mandays of works have been generated against a target of 346.44 lakh mandays at a cost of Rs.14,033.59 lakhs during 1991-92. 30.18 lakh mandays have been generated with an expenditure of Rs.1112.70 lakhs up to May'92 in 1992-93. During 1991-92, 91 percent of the total funds available have been spent whereas 14 percent has been spent till May'92 of the current year. Under Indira Awas Yojana, 17,028 houses have been constructed during 1991-92 against a target of 12,110 houses. The percentage growth of achievement is 141 percent. During 1992-93 (up to May'92) 8800 houses have been targetted for construction whereas 1566 houses have been constructed. Under Million well programme, 21394 wells have been constructed during 1991-92 and during 1992-93 (till May'92), 2770 wells have been constructed.

#### **PRIORITY SECTORS:**

A broad spectrum of important sectors has already been indicated above. However, the priority sectors for the Annual Plan 1993-94 are listed below briefly.

#### **HUMAN DEVELOPMENT:**

1.26 A meaningful programme for development of human resources, well integrated into relevant sectors of development would form the basic thrust of the plan. It is necessary to enhance the human capabilities with a view to increasing the level of education and training and provide opportunities to use the acquired skills in more productive work. It is necessary to expand health care facilities and improve its quality. Social and Economic upliftment of women and backward classes is felt very much necessary. Women constituting half the population and the proportionate work force, the potential of women should be fully developed because their advancement is essential for moderating population growth and improving productivity. This would require special attention to literacy and skill development.

#### **EMPLOYMENT GENERATION:**

1.27 With the increasing trend observed in the live register in case of the educated unemployed, inadequate availability of jobs in both the private and public sectors, it is essential to provide employment for them through self employment schemes both in organised and

unorganised sectors. More emphasis has also been given in the state Plan for covering more beneficiaries under the schemes implemented in the rural areas for their skill development. This will increase their productivity. The schemes are mainly intended for alleviation of poverty.

#### **M.N.T:**

1.28 Under the Minimum Needs Programme, priorities have been attached to health care, literacy, education, drinking water and development of rural infrastructure with particular emphasis on rural connectivity.

#### **POWER:**

1.29 Power being the key to over all development of the State's economy, Energy receives the highest priority in the Annual Plan.

#### **AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION:**

1.30 For removal of rural poverty, there should be substantial increase in agriculture production. For increasing agricultural productivity, irrigation facilities will be expanded. As nearly 70% of the cropped area does not receive irrigation, dry land farming will be encouraged alongwith development of watershed coupled with various soil and water conservation measures.

#### **INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT:**

1.31 Strengthening of the infrastructure like transport and communication is essential particularly for providing all weather communication facilities to the villages in the State.

#### **PLAN OBJECTIVE AND PATTERN OF INVESTMENT:**

1.32 Against the back drop of the economic scenario of the State presented in the preceding paragraph and keeping in view the scarce resources an outlay of Rs.10,000.00 crores has been approved as the plan outlay for the State's Eighth Plan.

1.33 In keeping with the strategy for the Eighth Plan for poverty alleviation, population control, employment generation and provisions of minimum needs like health care, literacy, drinking water, rural roads and energy, the largest single item given the highest priority will be given to irrigation with an investment of 30.79 per cent of total outlay i.e. Rs.3079.18 crores. In the matter of investment, energy sector will be followed by the Irrigation sector with 26.46 percent of the total outlay i.e. Rs.2645.96 crores. These two sectors constitute the lion's share in the total outlay which is more than 50 percent. Since development of State's economy depends mostly on these two sectors, priority has been given to these sectors. The basic purpose of assigning highest priority to irrigation and energy is to remove the infrastructure deficiencies and the constraints which limit the progress and process of production both in agriculture and industry.

1.34 The broad sectoral allocation of approved outlay of Rs.10,000.00 crores for the Eighth Plan and Rs.1405.00 crores for the year 1992-93 alongwith the proposed outlay of Rs.1450.00 crores for 1993-94 is shown in Annexure.

## ANNEXURE

Sl. No.	Description of the sectors.	Approved outlay for 8th plan (Rs. in crores)	Budgetted outlay for 1992-93 (Rs. in crores)	Outlay suggested for 1993-94 (Rs. in crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	749.20 (7.49)	161.37 (11.49)	137.87 (9.51)
2.	Rural Development	405.35 (4.05)	79.55 (5.66)	79.45 (5.48)
3.	Special Area Programme	---	---	---
4.	Irrigation & Flood Control	3079.18 (30.79)	319.99 (22.78)	328.49 (22.65)
5.	Energy	2645.96 (26.46)	391.89 (27.89)	374.52 (25.83)
6.	Industry & Minerals	795.70 (7.96)	88.12 (6.27)	88.12 (6.08)
7.	Transport	592.90 (5.93)	111.59 (7.94)	181.09 (12.49)
8.	Science, Technology & Environment	46.00 (0.46)	2.33 (0.17)	3.43 (0.24)
9.	General Economic Services	73.94 (0.74)	14.58 (1.04)	14.51 (1.00)
10.	Social Services	1538.72 (15.39)	230.34 (16.39)	235.93 (16.27)
11.	General Services	73.05 (0.73)	5.24 (0.37)	6.59 (0.45)
Total		10,000.00 (100)	1,405.00 (100)	1,450.00 (100)

(Figures in the bracket indicate percentage to total).

\*\*\*\*\*

## CHAPTER - 2

### MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

2.1 The Minimum Needs Programme is being implemented in the State as an integral part of State Plan since the Fifth Five Year Plan. This programme is proposed to be continued during the Eighth Plan with greater emphasis on raising the quality of the people in the rural areas through development of human resources and activities relating to Infrastructure Development, which will help in improving the level of people living in rural areas. These earmarked programme comprises, Elementary Education and Adult Education, Medical and Public Health, Rural Water Supply, Nutrition, Construction Assistance to Landless Labourers for construction of houses, Development of Rural Roads, Rural Electrification, Environmental improvement of slums, Rural Sanitation, Fuel-wood Plantation, and Public Distribution.

2.2 The likely achievement during the year 1992-93 and the target for the 8th Plan and Annual Plan, 1993-94 for different programmes under M.N.P are given in the Statement over-leaf.

**STATEMENT**

Sl. No.	Minimum Needs Programme	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)			Physical Programme			
		Annual Plan 1992-93.	8th Plan 1992-97.	Annual Plan 1993-94	Activity	Likely Achievement 1992-93	8th Plan 1992-97 target.	Annual Plan 1993-94 target
1	2.	3.	4.	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Elementary Education	2571.67	24459.00	2668.62	6-11 years *	3876	4348	3915
					11-14 years *	1278	1444	1313
2.	Adult Education (* Enrolment in 000's)	516.82	4491.00	517.00	Central project *	-	640	-
					State project *	-	330	-
					Vol. Agencies *	-	280	-
3.	Rural Health	1207.37	8346.50	1207.37	P.H.Cs. to open	25	170	-
					C.H.Cs. to open	15	162	-
4.	Rural Water Supply	3035.00	17861.00	3185.00	Tube wells	1280	10,123	2500
					Sanitary wells	256	1000	200
					Piped Water supply, units	61	183	42
					Coverage of 'P' villages	1184	-	1875
					Coverage of 'N' villages	550	-	-
5.	Nutrition	500.00	3912.00	500.00	Beneficiaries (lakh)	3.34	19.75	3.34
6.	Rural Housing (Assistance to Landless Labourers for constn. of houses)	300.00	1956.00	300.00	Beneficiaries	10,000	65,200	10,000
7.	Rural Roads							
	i) P.S. & G.P. Roads (P.R. Dept.)	750.00	6000.00	750.00	Kms.	538	4301	932
	ii) Rural Roads (R.D. Dept.)	4750.00	16500.00	4750.00	No. of bridges	45	250	50
					Kms. for metalling	300	7000	800
					Kms. for black topping	90	2500	200
					All weather Roads to villages	-	-	1565
8.	Rural Electrification	800.00	7500.00	800.00	villages to electrify	150	3040	300
					pump sets to energise	4700	8095	4000
9.	Improved Chullah	4.00	170.50	30.00	Nos. of chullah	11,000	11,80,000	1,20,000
10.	Environmental improvement of Urban Slums	56.00	391.00	56.00	Beneficiaries	9556	67028	-
11.	Rural Sanitation							
	i) P.R. Dept.	25.00	110.00	20.00	household latrines	1300	7000	-
	ii) R.D. Dept.	150.00	500.00	200.00				-
12.	Rural Fuel Wood Plantation	225.00	1274.00	225.00	Area (Hect.)	4500	22500	-
13.	Public distribution system.	24.00	154.00	24.00				-



## CHAPTER-3

### EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS:

3.1 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 development works. Different donor agencies including the World Bank extend loans and credit facilities for implementation of various development projects. At present, a large number of projects in the State are in the pipe-line and have been posed to Government of India for availing external assistance and still larger number of projects are in formulation. The on-going projects are very much relevant from the point of view of the Annual Plan 1993-94, while those in the pipe-line will be relevant for the 8th Five Year Plan. These projects require more plan allocation with the additionality of Central Assistance for these projects. These projects are described below Departmentwise with details of financial statement in the Annexure

#### AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT:

Training and Extension for Women in Agriculture, Orissa (T.E.W.A.):

3.2 This project is under implementation from 1988-89 with 100 percent DANIDA assistance in four districts namely Bolangir, Puri, Ganjam and Dhenkanal. The project will be implemented till 06.94 with the revised estimated cost of Rs.2.71 crores against which Rs.1.59 crores has been spent till 1991-92. The objective of this project is to increase yield of Agricultural and Horticulture produce in the State by imparting proper training to farm women belonging to small and marginal farming families and improving their skill.

3.3 The tentative outlay of Rs.1.57 crores has been proposed for the 8th Plan. A sum of Rs.90.00 lakhs has been allotted for the annual plan 1993-94.

#### Integrated water-shed Development Project:

3.4 Implementation of the integrated water-shed development project with World Bank assistance in Phulbani and Ganjam Districts has been taken up since 1990. The project will be implemented in 7 years at a total outlay of Rs.50.53 crores and is likely to be completed in the year 1997-98.

3.5 The project components include various activities relating to soil conservation and moisture management, Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry etc. The project is co-ordinated by the Director, Soil Conservation and the Staff drawn on deputation from other line Departments will be involved in its implementation. The 8th Plan outlay for the project is Rs 38.64 Crores and the outlay for 1992-93 is Rs 5.83 Crores. An amount of Rs.6.65 Crores has been provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

#### INDO-DANISH comprehensive Water-shed Development Project in Koraput District:

3.6 A comprehensive water shed development project in Koraput District (Jeypore and Malkangiri Sub Divisions) is taken up for implementation from the year 1992-93 for a period of 7 years with DANIDA assistance. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs.13.25 crores. An amount of Rs.8.83 Crores has been proposed for the 8th Plan period. The outlay for 1992-93 is Rs 1.66 Crores. A sum of Rs.1.80 Crores is provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

## **CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT**

### **N.C.D.C. Project Phase-III & IV:**

3.7 During the 7th Five Year Plan, an additional storage capacity of 1.62 lakhs M.Ts in the State was created. As on 31.3.91 the total storage capacity available in the State in the Co-operative Sector was of the order of 4.50 lakh M.Ts. It is proposed to achieve an additional storage capacity of 2.00 lakh M.Ts during the 8th Plan period and 0.15 lakh M.T. during 1992- 93. N.C.D.C. Phase-III is expected to be closed on 30.6.92. N.C.D.C Phase IV is likely to be operated and the exact date of implementation is not finalised.

## **EDUCATION DEPARTMENT:**

3.8 The following three UNICEF assisted projects are being implemented as per the plan of action approved by the UNICEF. The objectives of these projects are to develop suitable instructional materials for the teachers, impact on primary education in the inaccessible areas of the State, identify the physically handicapped learners in the Primary Schools and extend suitable instructional strategies for the physically handicapped students.

### **Early Childhood Education (ECE):**

3.9 This scheme is in operation from 14.9.1981 in Papadahandi Block of Koraput district and was scheduled to be completed in the year 1990 but the period of operation has been extended upto the year 1997. The revised cost of the project is Rs.22.00 lakhs.

### **Project for Integrated Education of Disabled (PIED):**

3.10 This is under implementation from 1.10.1987 in 100 primary schools and 11 U.G.M.E. Schools in Baliana Block of Puri District. The scheme was scheduled to be completed in the year 1990 but in view of its importance the life has been extended upto 1997. The revised cost of the project is estimated at Rs.28.10 lakhs.

### **Area Intensive Education Project (AIEP):**

3.11 This project is designed to cover 100 primary schools in Tikabali Block of Phulbani District at a revised cost of Rs.32.96 lakhs. It is in operation from 1.9.1987 and was expected to be completed by the year 1990 but the period has been extended till the year 1997.

3.12 For the UNICEF assisted projects, an outlay of Rs.1.13 crores has been proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan, out of which Rs.21.42 lakhs is provided as an outlay for 1992-93 and an amount of Rs.21.63 lakhs is contemplated for the Annual Plan 1993-94. It may be mentioned here that the UNICEF Assisted projects came into the State Budgetary System from the year 1985-86 and prior to 1985-86 they were directly assisted by the UNICEF.

## **ENERGY DEPARTMENT:**

### **Upper Indravati Hydroelectric Project:**

3.13 This project started functioning from the year 1978 and was proposed to be completed in the year 1994. The latest revised cost of the project is Rs.820.79 Crores. An amount of Rs.396.67 Crores is being provided in the 8th plan and the outlay fixed for the Annual Plan 1992-93 & 1993-94 is Rs.98.50 Crores and Rs.96.69 Crores respectively. The Annual Plan outlay for the year 1993-94 includes irrigation share of Rs.20.00 crores.

## **FOREST AND ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT:**

### **Social Forestry Project (SIDA Assisted):**

3.14 Phase-I of the Externally Aided Social Forestry project with the assistance of Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) started functioning in our State for a period of five years since 1983-84 in 9 districts of the State including Koraput, Phulbani, Kalahandi and Sundargarh Districts. During Phase-I, Plantation over 33,592 hectares and rehabilitation of the degraded forests over 14,184 hectares were achieved. Besides, 349.27 lakh number of seedlings were distributed and an expenditure of Rs.27.06 Crores was incurred.

3.15 The Phase II of the Project covering a period of 5 years from 1988-89 to 1992-93 is under implementation. This project has achieved 45,473.3 hectares Plantation, 8655 hectare rehabilitation and 826.51 lakhs seedling distribution. The estimated cost of the project is Rs 78 345 crores out of which an amount of Rs 30.00 crores is kept as an outlay for 1992-93. The 8th Plan outlay under Social Forestry SIDA assistance project is worked out to Rs.40.74 Crores with physical target of 42,550 hectares plantation, 30,000 hectare rehabilitation and 2,000 lakhs seedlings distribution.

3.16 The annual Plan outlay for 1993-94 is contemplated at Rs.30.00 Crores with a physical target of 10345 ha. plantation, 5580 hectare rehabilitation and 300 lakhs seedling distribution.

## **FISHERIES AND ANIMAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT:**

### **Brackish Water and Inland Fisheries Project:**

3.17 The implementation of Brackish Water-shrimp culture and Inland Fisheries project with World Bank Assistance has been taken up at a cost of Rs.70.13 crores. The period of implementation of the project covers from 1992 to 1999. An outlay of Rs.70.13 crores is provided during the 8th plan for the project out of which 4.66 crores would be the outlay for the Annual plan 1993-94. Dairy Development Project in Ganjam District (Indp- Swiss Project):

3.18 A Dairy Development Project with assistance from Switzerland has started functioning in Ganjam District from the year 1991-92. An amount of Rs 10.00 lakhs has been provided as an outlay for 8th Plan. The provision for 1992-93 & the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs.2.39 lakhs & Rs.2.77 lakhs respectively.

## **HARIJAN & TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT:**

### **Orissa Tribal development Project:**

3.19 In Orissa, IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development) assisted Tribal Development project (in Kashipur Block of Koraput 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 I.F.A.D. assistance would be available during implementation of the first phase of the project only.

3.20 The main objective of the project is integrated and intensive development of scheduled tribes residing in Kashipur Block in Koraput 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.
- (e) Applied Research and support for project management.

3.21 The total estimated cost of the project is Rs.31.70 crores and 25% of the amount was spent by 1991-92. The cost of the project in Phase I is Rs.25.40 crores of which I.F.A.D. share is Rs.15.50 crores (50 percent of the total project cost would be available as additionality). The balance of Rs.10.00 crores would be equally shared by State Government and Government of India. In Phase-II of the project, only completion and maintenance work would be taken up by the State at a cost of Rs.6.30 crores. During the 8th Plan, a sum of Rs.13.09 crores will be provided in the State Plan. A sum of Rs.3.09 crores is provided in the year 1992-93. An outlay of Rs.3.70 crores has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

#### **HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT:**

##### **Orissa Family Welfare Project (Area Development Project Phase-II):**

3.22 This project is in operation with U.K. assistance since 1.11.1989. The project is to be implemented over a period of five years, the completion date being 31.10.94. The project cost is worked out to Rs.65.66 crores including 75 percent external aid, which means Rs.49.25 crores is available in shape of loan. The cumulative expenditure incurred upto 1991-92 was 36.34% of the estimated cost. An outlay of Rs.41.80 crores is proposed for the 8th Plan. The prescribed provision for 1992-93 is Rs.22.45 crores. The Annual Plan outlay for 1993-94 is worked out to be Rs.16.88 crores.

#### **IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT:**

##### **Upper Indravati Dam In Konput District:(Irrigation Share)**

3.23 This project is in operation since 1978 and is likely to be completed in 1994. The provision for 1992-93 was Rs.25.00 crores. The outlay proposed for Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs.20.00 crores. Upper Indravati Irrigation Project in Kalahandi District:

3.24 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.

3.25 The left main canal of the project is designed to cover a length of 37 KM. from R.D. Another 15 K.Ms. 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 1992-93 the provision for the Project is Rs.28.00 Crores. An amount of Rs.20.00 crores would be provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

##### **Upper Kolab Irrigation Project:**

3.26 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.160.00 crores. A sum of Rs.28.00 crores is provided in budget for 1992-93. An amount of Rs.20.00 crores has been provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94

#### **Central Planning & Design Organisation:**

3.27 This organisation has been established in 1988-89 for preparation of Irrigation Project reports and profile with IDA assistance which is primarily devoted to study different aspects of water resources, collection of data and initiate pilot works. An amount of Rs.1.50 crores will be provided under Annual Plan 1993-94.

#### **Dam Safety Assurance and Rehabilitation Project:**

3.28 This project has been taken up from the year 1991-92 and programmed to complete by 1997-98. 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.65.00 crores. It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs.6.00 crores during 1993-94.

#### **National Water Management Project:**

3.29 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 executed during the year 1992 and likely to be completed in the year 1994. It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs.7.00 crores for 1993-94.

#### **INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT:**

##### **Central Tool Room & Training Centre at Bhubanerwar:**

3.30 The Project started operation in the year 1989-90 with an estimated cost of Rs.45.39 crores. An amount of Rs.3.00 crores has been kept for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

##### **Craftsman Training (Vocational Training):**

3.31 The estimated cost of this project is Rs.11.04 crores against which the 8th Plan & Annual Plan provision for the year 1993-94 is fixed at Rs.8.21 crores & Rs.3.65 crores respectively. Strengthening of Technical Education Project:

3.32 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.58.98 crores which is required to be spent over a period of 7 years ending in 1997. An amount of Rs.9.41 crores has been suggested for expenditure in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

#### **PANCHAYATI RAJ DEPARTMENT:**

##### **Multi-state Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Project:**

3.33 This project came into operation from 23.10.1990 and will continue for a period of 7 years, the terminal date being 31.12.97. It aims at expansion of ICDS Programme and contemplates to cover 122 new blocks.

3.34 The revised cost of the project is worked out to be Rs.172.43 crores which consists of Rs.16.58 crores State Share and Rs.155.85 crores as World Bank assistance. The amount spent till 1991-92 was Rs.20.64 crores.

3.35 During 1993-94 it is proposed to open 42 new ICDS projects with an outlay of Rs.34.03 crores. It is proposed to cover 98,802 beneficiaries during 1993-94. An amount of Rs.144.16 crores is provided during the 8th Plan period.

#### **RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT:**

##### **Danida Assisted Drinking Water Supply Project:**

3.36 This project was taken up during the year 1982 and its new phase will be started soon after execution of agreement. The amount spent till 1991-92 was Rs.35.53 crores & the outlay for 8th Plan is Rs.30.00 crores. A sum of Rs.1.00 crore has been earmarked as an outlay for the year 1993-94.

### **Dam Safety Assurance & Rehabilitation Project:**

3.37 This project is being financed by World Bank. An amount of Rs.3.50 crores has been kept as an outlay for 1993-94 for the portion of works relating to Minor Irrigation projects.

### **STEEL AND MINES DEPARTMENT:**

#### **High Resolution Aero Magnetoe Survey with Australian Assistance:**

3.38 The project proposal envisages an integrated study covering little less than half of the State areas for Ground Water Exploration and Management using High Resolution Aeromagnetic 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.

3.39 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.

3.40 The total cost of the project is worked out to Rs.38.00 crores. The project will be executed in two phases. The first phase extending over 18 months will involve a cost of Rs.8.00 crores 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.5.00 crores and Rs.3.00 crores, respectively.

3.41 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.30.00 crores.

3.42 An outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs has been suggested for the Annual Plan 1993-94 for taking up ground works setting up of laboratory for interpretation of data and ground truthing.

#### **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 a tune of 8.17 lakhs; U.S. dollars. A sum of Rs.3.09 crores is proposed to be spent during the 8th Plan period including an amount of Rs.33.11 lakhs for the year 1993-94.

### **TEXTILES AND HANDLOOM DEPARTMENT:**

#### **Inter-State Tassar Project in Orissa:**

3.44 This project commenced from 1.4.1990 and is likely to be completed by 31.3.1993. The revised estimated cost of the project is Rs.4.16 crores, out of which an amount of Rs.0.87 crores is provided in the 8th Plan.

### **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 State funds and is likely to be completed in the year 1995-96. The estimated cost of the project now stands at Rs.189.35 crores with A.D.B. loan assistance of Rs.106.60 crores. An amount of Rs.11.34 crores was spent till 1990-91.

3.46 It is proposed to cover an outlay of Rs.178.02 crores during the 8th Plan period. The outlay suggested for the Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs.60.00 crores.

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

3.47 An amount of Rs.32.50 crores has been provided for this project under 8th Plan against which the proposed plan outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.4.50 crores.

**PIPELINE PROJECTS:**

3.48 Besides the above on-going projects a wide variety of project proposals have been commended to Government of India for suitable external assistance. These projects are in Pipeline and some of them are likely to be implemented during the Annual Plan 1993-94.

...

## CHAPTER-4

### ROLE OF CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

4.1 The Institutional Finance in Orissa during 8th Plan period (1992-97) and Annual Plan for 1993-94 will continue to flow from the following institutions :

**(i) Credit Institutions providing loans/refinance facilities to priority Sector**

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

**(ii) Industrial Finance to Industrial Sector will also flow from the following institutions**

1. Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI)
2. Industrial Credit & 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)

**(iii) State level Institution**

Orissa State Financial Corporation (OSFC).

**(iv) Investment Institutions**

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

### **Branch Expansion Programme**

4.2 The Branch Licencing Policy which was coterminous with the Seventh Five Year Plan came to an end on 31st March 1990. In September 1990, the Reserve Bank circulated among the chairman of all Indian Commercial Banks (including RRBs), its approach to future branch expansion in terms of which the phase of consolidation was to continue with emphasis on all out efforts to improve operational efficiency, quality of assets, and financial strength of banks. The future growth of bank office will depend on well established need, business potential and financial viability of proposed offices.



4.3 During the last branch licencing policy (1985-90), 180 branch licences were issued out of which 166 branches were already opened in Orissa. The last date for utilisation of the licences pending under the erstwhile policy has now been extended upto 31st March, 1993 and it is expected that banks would utilise all the pending licences before the date.

4.4 The branch expansion has further improved in the State. From total No. of offices of 1505 on 30th June 1984 to 2080 as on 31st March 1991 and further to 2104 as on 31st March 1992 as per the details furnished below :

	Rural	Semi-Urban	Urban	Total
Commercial Banks	843	217	225	1285
RRBs	772	35	12	819
<b>Total :</b>	<b>1615</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>2104</b>

Besides, above, there are 309 branches of Cooperative Banks functioning as on 31st March 1992 in the State.

4.5 The rural and semi-urban branches of Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks accounted for 88% of the total branches in the State. The average population per bank has come down from 17522 to 14971 taking into account the population of the state i.e. 3,15,12,070 in 1991 Census (Provisional).

4.6 The following table gives comparative position (bank/ groupies) of the number of banks operating and the total number of branches in the State as on 1st April 1985 (i.e. Commencement of the 7th Plan Period) and as on 31st March 1992.

	No. Of Banks		No. of Branches	
	As on 1.4.1985	As on 31.3.1992	As on 1.4.1985	As on 31.3.1992
1. Sceduled Commercial Banks	25	25	930	1285
2. R R Bs	9	9	742	819
<b>Total :</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1672</b>	<b>2104</b>

4.7 Taking into consideration the recommendations made by the Narasimham committee and on the basis of the suggestions received from banks that some degree of freedom in operational matters should be given to them in the context of the recent steps towards deregulation and the changed banking scenario in the country, the question of delegating more powers to banks in the matter of opening of branches etc was examined by the RBI. It has been decided to give greater freedom to banks to rationalise their existing branch net work by reallocating branches, opening of specialised branches, spinning of business, setting up of controlling offices/administrative units and establishing extension counters, etc.

Accordingly commercial bank need not obtain, the R B I's prior approval under the liberalised procedure. They should, however, approach the concerned Regional Office of the R B I with relevant particulars for necessary licence.

#### Credit deposit ratio (CD ratio)

4.8 As against the national target of 60% for CD ratio at the end of March 1992, the CD ratio of commercial banks in the state of Orissa stood at 76.17% and 58.84% in the rural and semi urban centres respectively. In respect of R R Bs, corresponding figures are 117.70% and 52.75% respectively. The overall CD ratio of Commercial Banks and R R Bs as on March'92 is as follows:-

(Rs. in crores)		
	Commercial Banks	RRBs
1. Deposits	2974	212
2. Advances	2012	220
Percentages	68%	104%

#### Lending by Banks

4.9 The following table reflects the advances positions as at the end of March 1992.

Table 4.1

Category of credit institutions	Total advances	Total advance to priority Sector	Total advance to weaker section.	DRI Advances	Direct advance to agriculture
1) Commercial Banks	2012	1044 (51.89)	402 (38.52)	19 (1%)	372 (18.48)
2) R R Bs	220	198	199	1	98
3) Co-op. Banks	244	127	89	-	-
4) OSFC	356	Not available			

The figures indicated in brackets under commercial banks show the percentage to total advances in priority sector, weaker section, DRI and direct finance to agriculture. As per RBI guidances they are to be maintained at 40%, 25% (of PS advance), 1% and 18% respectively. The percentage in Orissa are well above these minimum.

#### Lending under Annual Credit Plan

4.10 The performance of the credit institutions under ACP from 1987-88 to 1991-92 are given below :

Table 4.2

Year	(Rs. in Crores)							
	Agriculture and allied Sector		Small/Cottage Industries		Service & Business		Total	
	Tar- get	Achie- vement	Tar- get	Achie- vement	Tar- get	Achie- vement	Tar- get	Achie- vement
1987	222	141	82	69	68	93	372	303
1988	205	162	86	94	75	80	366	336
1989-90	219	164	109	82	95	88	423	314
1990-91	224	138	102	69	89	70	415	277
1991-92	267	177	103	59	86	66	456	302

4.11 The overall achievement under Annual Credit Plan 1991-92 is 66.28%. During the period 1991-92 none of the districts could achieve the targets set in AAP 1991-92. The districts of Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Koraput, Mnyurbhanj, Phulbani, and Puri have achieved the targets in AAP in 1991-92 between 60 to 80% whereas the districts of Ganjam, Kalahandi, Keonjhar and Sundergarh have achieved 83%, 88%, 88% and 83% of their respective targets. In the districts of Balasore, Bolangir and Sambalpur the achievement was below 60%.

#### Rural Lending - Service Area Approach

4.12 Under the modified information system the 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 the Computer agencies. NABARD had also conducted a one day workshop in September - October 1991 exclusively for the benefit of computer agencies where in 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 returns.

#### Credit Outlay

4.13 Credit Outlay for the year 1992-93 has been completed and the institutions have already started financing. The credit outlay for the year 1992-93 in the State is as under :

Table 4.3

Sl. No.	Name of the district	(Rs. in lakhs)			
		Agril. & Allied	S S I	Services	Total
1.	Koraput	1832.94	235.08	465.70	2533.72
2.	Sambalpur	2499.99	1662.17	735.92	4898.08
3.	Phulbani	321.70	121.69	130.00	573.39
4.	Ganjam	2551.94	632.09	906.64	4090.67

Sl. No.	Name of the district	Agril. & Allied	S S I	(Rs. in lakhs)	
				Services	Total
5.	Balasore	2156.38	993.91	625.99	3776.28
6.	Cuttack	4416.46	289.90	722.18	5428.54
7.	Mayurbhanj	857.15	166.46	423.24	1446.85
8.	Sundargarh	982.31	60.10	246.45	1288.86
9.	Keonjhar	589.76	140.19	310.24	1040.19
10.	Puri	3551.82	513.82	451.72	4517.36
11.	Bolangir	1291.96	200.79	264.08	1756.83
12.	Dhenkanal	1359.60	308.70	425.45	2093.75
13.	Kalahandi	1040.08	50.21	77.08	1167.37
Total :		23452.09	5375.11	5784.69	34611.89

4.14 The credit outlay for the year 1992-93 has been prepared on realistic basis taking into account the achievement during 1991-92. In the circumstances as stated above the total requirement of the credit under Annual Credit Plan 1993-94 may be estimated within Rs.350 to 360 crores.

#### Special Foodgrain production programme

4.15 During the year 1991-92 under the Special Foodgrain production programme, in all the districts, banks have financed to the tune of Rs.32.12 crores showing an achievement of 61.16% of the target of Rs.52.52 crores.

#### Recovery position

4.16 The recovery position as on 31st March 1992 in the total state is very much poor. Out of the total demand of Rs.776 crores only Rs.289 crores were collected in respect of all the financial institutions which is only 38% as per details below :

Institutions	Total amount of Demand	Total amount collected	Percentage of recovery
Commercial Banks	385	110	28.5%
RRBs	129	57	44.0%
Cooperatives	176	68	38.5%
OSFC	86	54	63.0%
Total	776	289	38.0%

### Progress under Bio-Gas (NPBP Programme)

4.17 Out of the total target of 10,000 beneficiaries fixed for all the districts during 1991-92 in Orissa the achievement as at the end of 31st March 1992.

### National oil Seeds production programme

4.18 Under oil seeds production programme a financial target was set at Rs 9.92 crores for the year 1991-92. By the end of March 1992, disbursement have been made to the extent of Rs 5.28 crores showing an achievement of 53.12%.

### SCHEMATIC LENDING

4.19 NABARD's disbursement of refinance assistance in the State under schematic lendings was Rs.3389 lakhs during 1982- 83 and increased to Rs.4299 lakhs during 1991-92. The purpose-wise cumulative disbursement under schematic lendings on 31st March 1992 in the State of Orissa vis-a-vis the country as a whole and NABARD's projections for the state for the year 1992-93, are indicated below

Purpose	Disbursement		Projection for Orissa for the Year 1992-93.
	All India	Orissa	
Mindirrigation (including REC/SPA)	524290	11339	951
Land Development	30486	271	110
Farm mechanisation	235347	2639	373
Plantation/Horticulture	69391	1856	80
Poultry, sheep/goat, pig	37507	1016	680
Fisheries	18589	2991	455
Dairy Development	43995	729	300
Storage/Market yard	28201	313	-
Forestry	11221	77	50
Bio-gas	10672	441	50
Non-farm sector	26366	318	100
IRDP	365002	25760	2863
Others	31953	1475	55
Total :	1433020	49225	6067

It will appear from the above that during the current year NABARD proposes to disburse refinance to the extent of Rs.60.67 crores under schematic lending in the state.

#### NON\_SCHEMATIC LENDINGS

##### Short Term (Seasonal Agricultural Operations)-Co-op. Banks

4.20 The short term credit limits sanctioned to Orissa State cooperative Bank (OSCB) for undertaking Seasonal Agricultural Operations (Kharif and Rabi crops) in the State aggregated Rs.5810 lakhs in 1982-83 and rose to Rs.9830 lakhs during the year 1991-92. The table placed below exhibits the limits sanctioned and maximum utilisations thereunder during 1982-83 and 1991-92.

Year	Limits sanctioned		Maximum utilisation
	1982-83	5810	5430
1991-92	9830		6596

##### Short Term (Seasonal Agricultural Operations) - RRBs

4.21 The comparative position of short term credit limits sanctioned to the Regional Rural Banks for undertaking Seasonal Agriculture Operations (Kharif and Rabi crops) in the State and the maximum utilisation thereunder during the last 5 years is indicated below :

Year	Limits sanctioned	Maximum utilisation
1986-87	2247	2148
1991-92	3157	2707

##### Short Term Credit for Production and Marketing Activities of Handloom Weavers Societies

4.22 the credit limits sanctioned to the OSCB for financing the production and marketing activities of handloom weavers societies and maximum utilisation thereunder during the period of last 8 years were as under :

Year	Limits sanctioned	Maximum utilisation
1984-85	1143	1075
1991-92	3628	3334

### Short Term (Non-Agricultural) - RRBs

4.23 A comparative position of limits sanctioned and maximum utilisation thereunder by the Regional Rural Banks for the purpose of providing short term loans to artisans, retail trade, small business and self-employed, small entrepreneurs, etc. during the last few years is indicated below :

Year	Limits sanctioned	Maximum utilisation
1988-89	1014	907
1989-90	1440	1331
1990-91	1310	1398
1991-92	1354	1371

N.B. : The outstanding was more than the limit sanctioned both during the years 1990-91 and 1991-92, which was due to sanction of credit limits at a lower level than the previous year on account of reduced eligibility of some of the RRBs.

### Medium Term Credit Limit for Agricultural purposes-RRBs

4.24 The limits for the above purposes sanctioned to the Regional Rural Banks in the State and draws thereunder during the last 5 years, are indicated below :

Year	Limits sanctioned	Maximum utilisation.
1987-88	913	702
1988-89	597	376
1989-90	860	492
1990-91	930	670
1991-92	760	654

### Medium Term (Conversion/Rephasing) Loans - OSCB

4.25 The Medium Term (Conversion/Rephasing) loans sanctioned from NRC (Stabilisation) Fund for enabling the OSCB to convert their short term agricultural loans into Medium Term loans as also rephasing of M.T. loan instalments, in areas affected by natural calamities during the last 10 years were as under :

Table - 4.11  
(Rs. in lakhs )

Year	Loans sanctioned.
1982-83	1691.63
1983-84	.
1984-85	837.80
1985-86	819.06
1986-87	76.77
1987-88	1088.80
1988-89	-
1989-90	75.05
1990-91	-
1991-92	-

**Medium Term (Conversion/Rephasement) Loans - RRBs**

4.26 During the last ten years, M.T. (Conversion/ Rephasement) loans sanctioned from NRC (Stabilisation) Fund for enabling the RRBs in the State to convert their S.T. agricultural loans into M.T. loans and rephasement medium term loan instalments, in areas affected by natural calamities were as under :

Table - 4.12 (Rs. in lakhs )

Year	Loans sanctioned
1988-89	413
1989-90	310

**Loans to State Government from NRC (LTO) Fund for contribution to the Share Capital of Coop.**

**Credit Institutions.**

4.27 During the last 10 years, loans to State Government from NRC (LTO) Fund for contribution to the share capital of various cooperative credit institutions in the State, were as under :



Table - 4.13 (Rs. in lakhs )

Year	Amount Sanctioned
1982-83	142.43
1983-84	71.68
1984-85	67.52
1985-86	33.83
1986-87	37.98
1987-88	568.70
1988-89	208.72
1989-90	212.15
1990-91	162.13
1991-92	151.81

4.28 Following are targets for refinancing for different priority sectors fixed by NABARD for Orissa during the 8th Plan period :

Table 4.14 (Rs. in lakhs )

Refinance target of National Bank 1992-93 to 1996-97.

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1.Minor Irrigation	1503	2667	2911	2522	2569
2.Energisation	174	209	239	31	32
3.Land Development	58	47	58	105	124
4.Farm Mechanisation	399	461	547	962	1139
5.Dry Land Farming	20	-	-	108	110
6.Plantation / Horticulture	318	499	611	582	554
7.Diary Development	451	611	684	1084	819
8.Marine Fisheries	228	386	453	395	450
9.Inland Fisheries	533	1055	1215	1099	1107
10.Storage & Market yard	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4.14 (contd.) (Rs. in lakhs)

Refinance target of National Bank 1992-93 to 1996-97.

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
11. Forestry	69	-	-	10	10
12. Bio Gas	145	347	397	257	262
13. Poultry Farming	575	464	507	462	552
14. Sheep Goat Piggery	55	24	24	63	84
15. Non-Farm Sector	2207	2469	2844	4159	4591
16. Others	460	234	251	522	928
Total :	7195	9473	10741	12391	13331

## CHAPTER -5

### MAN POWER AND EMPLOYMENT

5.1 The successful implementation of Government policy for employment generation will depend upon creation of salaried jobs, wage employment and self employment both in organised and un-organised sector and has to cater to this need in a big way. Hence, the following strategies are suggested for the State.

- i) Self employment schemes for employment of the educated unemployed.
- ii) More training programmes to improve the skills of educated unemployed in various fields so that they take to self employment.
- iii) Organisation of programmes like STEUY, TRYSIM and SEPUP to set-up self-employment.
- iv) Incentives 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 on the job training, subsequently 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 and manpower 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) Farmarking jobs like those of Stenographer, Primary School Teachers, Telephone Operators, House keepers, Computer Data Entry Operators, Receptionists etc. for woman.
- xiii) Encouraging voluntary organisations to utilise surplus rural labour and enrich the 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 plantations like tea, coffee etc. to be taken up through Departmental and voluntary organisations.
- xx) Engagement of rural and urban labour in building and roads programme during slack seasons so that seasonal unemployment can be taken care of.

#### Manpower:

5.2 Orissa accounts for 4.7 per cent of the area of the country and 3.73 per cent of its population. The population of the State as estimated at the end of 7th plan was about 311 lakhs. According to the provisional figures of 1991 Census the population of the State is 315 lakhs but the population in working age group have not yet been published. The estimated workers within (15-59) age group would be 169.85 lakhs comprising of 153.15 lakhs of main workers and 16.70 lakhs Marginal workers. The main workers constitute 48.6 per cent of the total population (1991 provisional). As per 1981 Census, out of the total main workers 46.9 per cent are cultivators and 24.8 per cent are agricultural labourers. Besides 3.3 per cent are engaged in house hold industries and 22 per cent in other activities. The participation rate of workers in rural area is 38.90 per cent compared to Urban participation rate of 31.36 per cent. The participation rate of

women in the labour force in the rural area is 38.90 per cent compared to Urban participation rate of 31.36 per cent. The participation rate of women in the labour force in the rural areas has increased substantially from 6.8 per cent in 1971 to 21 per cent in 1981 compared to 6.5 per cent and 9.1 per cent of Urban participation rate over the same period. Because of economic compulsion, participation of women workers in the rural economy has increased in agricultural and allied activities. According to Census, the level of literacy is 48.55 per cent in the State compared to 52.11 per cent at all India level. The annual growth rate of population has declined marginally. It was 2.5 per cent during 1961-71, 2.02 per cent during 1971-81 to 1.95 per cent during 1981-91.

#### Unemployment :

5.3 According to the Live Register position of State Employment Exchange, the number of unemployed persons in search of jobs is shown in the following table:

TABLE - 5.1

#### LIVE REGISTER POSITION

figures in "000

Year	Total appli- cant in the L.R.	Below matric	Educated				Total
			Matric & Under Gradu- ates	General Gradu- ates & P.G.	Techni- cal Gradu- ates & P.G.	oth- ers	
1985	712	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

5.4 Besides the population census, the NSS results also give the magnitude of unemployment according to the usual status and current day status. The former indicates the position of chronic unemployment and the latter shows the chronic under employment. On the basis of the results obtained from 38th round (1983-84) of NSS, the employment position in March, 1989 is 1.94 lakhs and 10.32 lakhs for usual status and current day status respectively. The projected figures for March, 1990 for the above was 1.54 lakhs and 9.18 lakhs respectively.

5.5 Massive wage employment opportunities have been created in rural areas through JRY which was launched since 28th April, 1989 after combining the then ongoing programme of NREP and RLEGP. During 1989-90, 67.79 lakhs mandays of employment was generated in the scheme. Under JRY 62.67 lakhs mandays of work has been generated till July, 91.

#### Self-Employment:

5.6 Self-employment programmes for educated unemployed youth (SEEUY) is another programme to tackle the problem of educated unemployed. Under this programme, 5,560 educated unemployed persons have been assisted for self-employment during 1989-90. Under TRYSEM programme, 13,124 youth have been trained and of them, 7,684 have been self employed during 1989-90. The educated unemployed youth are also provided with necessary

schemes through different programmes for entrepreneurial developments 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 venture. Educated unemployed persons need to be motivated to take up self-employment schemes which were introduced towards the later part of the 7th Five Year Plan. During the period 1988-90, the State Government launched a State Technology Mission for providing large scale employment to educated unemployed. During this period, 35 schemes were launched 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.

5.7 The State Government attach high priority to employment of S.C., S.T. women candidates and other disadvantaged sections of the society. This was attempted to be tackled by fixing specific quota for SC/ST out of the total jobs to be created under the special employment schemes. A woman development Corporation has been launched under the Department of Panchayati Raj and they have identified and started some schemes for providing self-employment to women.

5.8 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

(Figures in '000 as on  
31st December)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total Applicant	721	901	815	771	849	870	900
Educated	324	442	425	429	485	520	522
Uneducated	397	459	390	342	364	350	378
S.C. (Total)	66	85	73	81	96	105	109
S.C. (Educated)	18	27	27	34	39	48	52
S.C. (Uneducated)	48	58	46	47	57	57	57
S.T. (Total)	53	65	62	56	64	68	70
S.T. (Educated)	12	18	17	19	22	26	27
S.T. (Uneducated)	41	47	45	37	42	42	43
Women (Total)	58	76	73	72	86	101	114

Despite its limitation, the employment exchange data serve as a good source of information about employment. The problem of unemployment has shown an increase amongst educated, compared to others since 1986 onwards as would be observed from the above table.

#### Employment in the organised Sector :

5.9 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 - 5.3

EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC SECTOR IN ORISSA  
(Figures in '000)

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

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 5.4

## YEARWISE TOTAL EMPLOYEE IN THE ORGANISED SECTORS SINCE

Year	Public sector (in '000)		Private sector (in '000)		Total Emplo- yees (in '000)	Women Emplo- yees (in '000)	% of Women Emplo- yees to total emplo- yees
	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 nearly 9 per cent of the total.

5.10 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 below :

D-7621  
31-05-93

TABLE - 5.5  
REGISTRATIONS MADE AND VACANCIES NOTIFIED BY THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES DURING DIFFERENT YEARS.

Year	No. of Registration 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

**Educated Unemployment :**

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 - 5.6  
LIVE REGISTER POSITION OF NON-TECHNICAL GRADUATES & POST GRADUATES AS ON 31ST DECEMBER.

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Arts	43,885	68,797	62,468	58,059	66,188	71,273	668,61
Science	12,103	15,493	13,585	14,140	15,137	15,501	152,66
Com.	11,034	11,109	12,491	13,181	14,019	13,912	143,44
Law	412	539	499	544	613	623	6,17
Edn.	7,363	8,521	9,342	10,482	12,899	17,316	187,90
Others	2,723	4,141	1,133	1,017	1,802	1,698	19,10
Total:	87,550	108,600	99,518	97,423	110,658	120,323	1,17,788

TABLE - 5.7

LIVE REGISTER POSITION OF TECHNICAL GRADUATES & POST GRADUATES AS ON 31 ST DECEMBER.

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Engineering							
Technology	556	948	1,403	1,944	2,517	3,418	3,516
Agri. Engg.	17	29	31	20	29	34	44
Medicine including pharmacy	705	705	1,053	1,144	1,422	1,403	1,406
Veterinary	38	4	52	71	87	133	129
Agriculture	273	238	417	468	453	518	505
Total :	1,589	1,934	2,956	3,647	4,528	5,506	5,600

## POSITION OF TECHNICAL MANPOWER

5.12 The stock of some important categories of technical man-power as on 31st December, 1990 was as follows according to the Live Register Position.

a) Graduate Engineers of different disciplines - 3452.	
b) Engineering Diploma holders. The L.R. position of non-engineering technical personnel as on 31st December, 1991 was as follows	
c) Allopathic doctors	524
d) Ayurvedic doctors	375
e) Homeopathic doctors	443
f) B.pharmacy	64
	-----
	1406
	-----

As decided by Government, Planning & Co-ordination Department took up empanclement of unemployment Graduate Engineers in different disciplines in 1990 for appointing them as Stipendiary Engineers. The detailed position of all the applicants, number of candidates empanclemented and number of candidates sponsored to different Departments for providing employment shows that out of 2,773 empanclemented 147 are S.C. & S.T. and out of these all S.C.& S.T. candidates and nearly 1327 general candidates have been sponsored for employment.

### 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 mere 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. Results of 1981 Census show that the worker participation rate for women in our States is only 10.8 per cent as compared to 54.4 per cent for males. Even though there is a large gap in the participation of the women, there has been no legislation for reservation of vacancies for women in any specific job. There are preferential treatment to women in Education Department for teaching jobs only. The trend of women employment is encouraging though not to the desired extent in the public sector than in the private sector. This is revealed from the data furnished in the following table :

TABLE - 5.8  
WOMEN EMPLOYMENT  
YEAR-WISE TOTAL OF WOMEN EMPLOYEES IN THE ORGANISED SECTOR  
SINCE 1985.

Year	Total employees (in '000)	Women employees in organised sector (in '000)			Percentage of women Employees of total employees
		Public	Private	Total	
1985	666	37	12	49	7.36
1986	692	39	11	50	7.22
1987	707	42	11	53	7.50
1988	730	46	12	58	7.94
1989	734	48	12	60	8.17
1990	770	54	13	67	8.70



5.14 Despite continuous efforts by Government a lot is yet to be done for improving the conditions of women and providing them suitable employment. Following thrust areas will have to be kept in view while planning suitable employment for women :

- (1) To minimise sex bias in the recruitment and to improve working conditions.
- (2) To organise Women Associations or Societies and enable them to get part time employment in productive activities as has been indicated earlier.
- (3) To keep a close watch on change of occupation structure of women workers and improve their education standard of their children.
- (4) To explore new areas of employment.
- (5) To provide vocational training in various fields to improve the skill of educated and other women.
- (6) To develop new job opportunities and higher skill levels in the tertiary sectors for educated women by providing required training facilities in the specialised fields.

#### **Employment in Industries :**

5.15 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. Till October, 1990-91, 25,660 number of artisans were assisted in small scale industries sector.

#### **Employment Potential :**

5.16 Employment generated during the 7th Plan period is estimated at 10.47 lakhs basing on the investment employment norm developed by the NCAER at June, 1989 prices. This would leave a back log of unemployment of 12.53 lakhs at the end of 7th Plan. It has been assumed that employment generated through central sector and private sector together forms 50% of the employment created in the State Sector. In this way nearly 5.23 lakhs man-year of employment would have been created during the plan. Hence, the net back-log at the end of the 7th Plan is 7.30 lakhs man-years. The annual rate of growth of labour force was to be at 1.7 lakhs for the 7th Plan period. It has been taken at the rate of 2.7 lakhs per annum from 1990-91 till the end of 8th plan. The growth rate of 2.7 lakhs per annum in the labour force has been estimated taking the birth rate, death rate, labour force participation rate and workers population into consideration. Assumption about employment generation in central sector and private sector together has been taken as 50 per cent of the employment generated in the State Sector. The years 1990-91 and 1991-92 were Annual Plans and hence, addition to the labour force has been calculated at the rate of 2.7 lakhs per annum which comes to 5.40 lakhs. Utilising the employment investment norms developed by NCAER and also on the basis of the actual expenditure during 1990-91 and 1991-92 employment generation as estimated would be to the tune of 3.70 lakhs. Adding 50 per cent of it as employment generated by the private and central sector the total employment to be generated during both these years would be 5.68 lakhs. Hence, total backlog of unemployment at the beginning of 8th Plan would be 7.02 lakhs.

During 1992-93, 2.7 lakh persons will be added to the existing back-log of unemployment i.e. to 7.02 lakhs. Utilising the investment and employment norms developed by NCAER, it is estimated that 2.23 lakhs of employment would be generated during 1992-93.

5.17 It is estimated that the employment to be generated by Central Sector and Private Sector together would be 50% of the employment generated in State Sector. So 1.12 lakhs of employment would have been generated under Central Sector and Private Sector, hence the total employment likely to be generated during 1992-93 would be 3.35 lakhs leaving a back-log of unemployment of 6.37 lakhs at the beginning of annual plan 1993-94.

5.18 The annual addition of 2.7 lakhs to the labour force at the beginning of annual plan 1993-94, would make the total unemployed to 9.07 lakhs. An investment of Rs.1450.00 crores is proposed for the year 1993-94 and the Sectoral details of which has been indicated below. Basing on the global norms formulated by NCAER at August'92 price and the employment to be generated on the basis of the investment employment norms comes to 2.04 lakhs, per year, hence the backlog of unemployments at the end of 1993-94 would be 6.98 lakhs Man-Years.

TABLE - 5.9

EMPLOYMENT GENERATED DURING 1990-91 & 1991-92.

Sl. No.	Sector	Norms of employment (per lakh of Rs. at 90-91 price.	Exptr during 1990-91 (Rupees in Crores)	Employment generated during 1990-91 (in lakhs)	Norms of employment (per lakh of Rupees at 1991-92 Price.	Expenditure during 1991-92 (Rupees in Crores)	Employment generated during 1991-92 (in lakhs)	Employment generated during 1990-91 & 1991-92 (col. 5 + 8)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Agriculture & Allied Services.	3.19	168.96	0.54	2.82	106.38	0.30	0.84
2	Rural Development.	2.33	126.31	0.29	2.05	68.99	0.14	0.43
3	Irrigation & F.C.	3.19	207.90	0.66	2.82	246.53	0.70	1.36
4	Energy	0.31	241.38	0.07	0.28	253.45	0.07	0.14
5	Mining and Industries.	0.47	65.98	0.03	0.41	71.18	0.03	0.06
6	Transport.	0.62	50.13	0.03	0.55	103.41	0.06	0.09
7	Science, Tech. & Environment	2.33	5.09	0.01	2.05	2.30	0.005	0.02
8	General Economic Services.	2.33	24.01	0.06	2.05	12.00	0.01	0.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9. Social								
Service.	2.15	183.76	0.40	1.90	157.89	0.30	0.70	
10. General								
Services.	2.33	16.01	0.04	2.05	9.05	0.02	0.06	
<b>TOTAL :</b>		1089.93	2.13		1032.04	1.655	3.79	

TABLE -5.10

EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL FOR EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

S1 No.	Sector	Norms of employment at 91-92 price (Persons per lakh of Rupees)	Funds provided in 1992-97 (Rupees in crores)	Employment to be generated (lakh persons)	Funds provided in 1992-93 (Rupees in crores)	Employment to be generated during (1992-93) (lakh persons at August price)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Agriculture & Allied Services	2.82	749.20	2.11	161.42	0.42
2.	Rural Development	2.05	405.35	0.83	77.03	0.14
3.	Irrigation & Flood Control	2.82	3079.18	8.68	324.99	0.84
4.	Energy.	0.28	2644.70	0.74	392.00	0.10
5.	Household and small Industries.	10.98	114.01	1.25	19.25	0.19
6.	Mining & Large Industries.	0.41	671.59	0.28	68.87	0.03
7.	Transport.	0.55	592.90	0.33	106.59	0.05
8.	Science, Tech. & Environment	2.05	52.22	0.11	2.22	0.01
9.	General Economic Services.	2.05	73.94	0.15	14.53	0.03
10.	Social Services.	1.50	1543.76	2.93	229.18	0.40
11.	General Services.	2.22	73.05	0.15	8.92	0.02
<b>TOTAL :</b>			10,000.00	17.56	14,05.00	2.23

TABUL - 5.11

EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL FOR ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94

Sl.	Sector No.	Norms of Employment at 92/August Price (Per-sons per lakh Rupees)	Funds provided in 93-94 (Rs. in crores)	Employment to be generated during 1993-94 (in lakh persons)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agriculture & Allied Services.	2.58	137.87	0.36
2.	Rural Development.	1.88	79.55	0.15
3.	Irrigation & Flood Control	2.58	328.49	0.85
4.	Energy	0.26	374.36	0.10
5.	Mining & Large Industries	0.37	88.72	0.03
6.	Transport	0.50	180.59	0.09
7.	Science, Technology & Environment.	1.88	2.83	0.01
8.	General Economics Services.	1.88	14.51	0.03
9.	Social Services	1.74	236.34	0.41
10.	General Services	1.88	6.74	0.01
TOTAL :			1450.00	2.04

5.19 The vicious circle of low productivity, unemployment and poverty, poses a big challenge. To break this, the State has to lay emphasis on employment in all sectors of development. Growth has to be combined with equity and a reasonable minimum standard of living and essential social amenity ensured to every one as speedily as possible. Besides, jobs are to be made available to those in need by which more rational and wide-spread development can be achieved across the region and classes. With this aim in view, a modest beginning has been made in formulating a programme for making two of our districts i.e. Bolangir and Kalahandi as Zero-unemployment Districts by 2000 A.D.. Reports prepared by the Consultancy Organisations in this regard are under examination. Special schemes to remove unemployment in these two districts will be formulated in all the sectors.

5.20 For production of commodities for domestic market and for marketing the surplus outside the State and abroad, every sector has to put in concentrated efforts. For this purpose, every Department has to look at the organisational needs including setting up of new organisations. Employment generation is a combined activity of different sectors irrespective of the fact whether the nature of success is independent or interdependent. An integrated area specific approach with the feasible programmes alone can help in achieving these objectives and in generating required employment opportunities for the growing un-employed of the State.

...

## CHAPTER-6

### 20-POINT PROGRAMME

6.1 In order to give boost to various developmental programmes aimed at improving the condition of economically weaker sections of the society by a more direct approach, the 20 Point Programme was initiated on 1st July of 1975. This programme was modified in 1982 and again revised in 1986 to achieve the result more effectively. This programme has given a new orientation to development with its emphasis on poverty alleviation and minimum needs programme. The programme in fact constitutes the core of our national and State Plan. The objective of the Programme is focused on to redouble our efforts to eradicate poverty, raise productivity, reduce income inequalities, remove socio-economic disparities and thus improve the quality of life. This programme also envisages special efforts for ensuring equality to women and justice to the SC/STs. Many of the items of the programme will benefit these two most vulnerable groups in our society.

6.2 Government of India have issued specific guidelines from time to time for effective implementation of the programme so that the goals are achieved within a specific time frame. Elaborate monitoring arrangements have been made for determining progress and for identifying the constraints during implementation of the programme and for their prompt redressal. To ensure that the benefits of the programme actually flow to the poorer and weaker sections of the community effectively and in time, monitoring committees have been set up at different levels, starting from Block to State. The following are the committees :

1. State Level Committee for review of implementation of Plan Programme.
2. Committee of Officers for review of implementation of Plan Programme.
3. District Level Committee.
4. Sub-divisional Level Committee.
5. Block Level Committee.

6.3 These committees have both official and non-officials as members to get full feed-back from the field.

6.4 Realising the importance of Voluntary Organisations in the effective implementation of the programme, Consultative Committees on Voluntary Organisations have also been constituted at the State Level at the District Level and Coordination Committees at Block Level where selected voluntary organisations with experience of working in the villages are included as members. Their participation in the execution of the various programmes particularly of poverty alleviation, adult literacy and family welfare is very useful.

Further, Government have decided that voluntary Agencies/N.G.Os would be entrusted with execution of Plan Schemes/Programmes/Works for Rural Development where the Agencies/N.G.O can operate effectively. The selected Voluntary Agencies/N.G.Os would have to execute an "Agreement".

6.5 Basing on the assessment criteria, State-wise performance score card is compiled by the Ministry of Programme Implementation, Government of India, Orissa Secured Sixth position during the year 1990-91 and eleventh position during the year 1991-92.

6.6 A statement showing the Annual Physical target for 1992-93, the cumulative achievement till end of September, 1992 and percentage of achievement against annual targets under the selected items of 20-Point Programme is given in Annexure.

6.7 District-wise assessment of performance under selected items of 20 Point Programme is also made for each year at the State Level following the assessment criteria as adopted by Government of India. The results of assessment of performance of the districts are communicated to the respective Collectors in the form of a score card.

ANNEXURE

TARGET AND ACHIVEMENT FOR 1992-93

Point No.	I t e m	Unit	Target for 92-93.	Cumulative achievement till 9/92.	Percentage of achievement.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. (A)	Integrated Rural Development Programme.	No. of families benefited.	90457	22047	24.37
I. (B)	Jawahar Rojagar Yojana.	000 mandays.	30652	14123	46.08
I. (C)	S.S.I Units set up.	Number	Not-fixed	552	-
5. (a)	Surplus land distributed.	Acres	10052	985.64	9.80
6.	Bonded Labour Rehabilitated.	No.	26	Nil	-
7. (A)	Drinking Water problem villages covered.	No. of villages	1682	359	21.34
		"N" Category.	682	54	7.91
		"P" Category.	1000	305	30.50
		Others.	Nil	Nil	-
7. (B)	Population covered.	Lakh No.	8.560	1.38	16.12
	S.C.	- do -	1.500	0.21	14.00
	S.T.	- do -	2.200	0.12	5.45
8. (A)	C.H.C. established.	No.	15	Nil	-
8. (B)	P.H.C. established.	No.	35	Nil	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.(C)	Sub-Centres set up.	No.	Nil	Nil	-
8.(D)	Immunisation	000 No.			
	i. D.P.T.		876.414	268.318	30.61
	ii. Polio		876.414	273.557	31.21
	iii. B.C.G.		876.414	329.519	37.60
9.(A)	Family Planning Sterilisation done.	No.	175000	33309	19.03
9.(B)	Equivalence of sterilisation.				
	i. I.U.D.	No.	187000	50632	27.07
	ii. C.C.	No.	350000	104368	29.81
	iii. O.P.	No.	79000	18133	22.95
9.(C)	I.C.D.S. Block sanctioned (Cumulative)	No.	176	134	76.13
9.(D)	Anganwadi (Cumulative)	No.	12329	12661	102.70
II.	Justice to SC/STs.				
11.(A)	Scheduled Castes	No.			
	i. Total		65000	19164	29.48
	ii. I.R.D.P.		Not-fixed	5671	-
	iii. Non-I.R.D.P.		- do -	13493	-
11.(B)	Scheduled Tribes.	No.			
	i. Total		65000	23727	36.50
	ii. I.R.D.P.		Not-fixed	6559	-
	iii. Non-I.R.D.P.		- do -	17168	-
14.	Housing for people.				
14.(A)	Housing sites allotted.	No.	5000	9130	182.60
14.(B)	Construction assistance.	No.	7833	4109	52.45
14.(C)	Indira Awas Yojana for	No.			
	i. S.Cs. I				
	I		8885	6516	73.32
	ii. S.'Ts. I				

1	2	3	4	5	6
14. (D)	E.W.S Houses provided.	No.	1500	2129	141.93
14. (E)	L.I.G. Houses provided.	No.	3000	1542	51.40
15.	Slum population to be covered.	No.	9556	4553	47.64
16.	Trees to be planted.				
16. (A)	Farm Forestry seedlings.	Lakh No.	500	344,155	68.83
16. (B)	Coverage of Area.	Hect.	60000	63192.050	105.32
18.	Fair price shops to be opened.	No.	50	14	28.00
19.	Energy for the villages.				
19. (A)	Villages electrified.	No.	860	73	8.49
19. (B)	Pumpsets energised.	No.	3690	610	16.53
19. (C)	Improved Chullahs to be installed.	No.	75000	19375	25.83
19. (D)	Bio-gas plants set up.	No.	9500	5296	55.74



## CHAPTER 7

### AGRICULTURE

7.1 The cultivation of this State is mostly monsoon dependent. Less than 30% of the arable area gets irrigation coverage. Severe fluctuation of monsoon, particularly in regard to its periodically quantum and pattern of precipitation during kharif season is an usual phenomenon. Therefore, when bulk of production comes out of the monsoon dependent agricultural land, it is quite unpredictable to envisage the level of production at any point of time of plan period. However, during the last two years of the 7th Plan, favourable rainfall contributed to timely agricultural operations which attributed to good harvests. By the end of 7th plan (1989-90), the State recorded a production of 62.84 lakh M.Ts as cleaned rice. During 1990-91, the year following the 7th plan, such production has been 52.75 lakh M.Ts. Thus there has been conspicuous drop in production due to continuous rain and widespread incidence of pest attack particularly in kharif paddy crop. But the total production of rice during 1991-92 was 66.60 lakh M.T. which was the highest production so far achieved in the State. During 1992-93 mainly on the basis of ongoing weather condition production of 61.32 lakh M.T. has been anticipated against the target of 72.05 lakh M.T.

7.2 It is therefore, quite obvious that erratic rains have been responsible to bring instability to production and productivity in the rainfed areas. Other than the climatic factor, the variation of soil, fragmented holdings, absentee landlordism, economically poor status of the farmers, wide spread waste lands comprising of saline and waterlogging conditions, are also responsible for overall low production.

7.3 In the recess years following the 7th Five year Plan the following have been annual plan outlays and the level of food grain production.

Year	Annual Plan Outlay.	Foodgrain production.
1990-91	21.915 Crores	70.32 lakh M.T.
1991-92	21.88 Crores	83.59 lakh M.T. (Provisional)

7.4 For the annual plan of 1992-93 and for the 8th Five year plan 1992-97 (by the close of 1996-97), the total production level of foodgrains is targeted to be at 92.21 lakh M.Ts and 99.71 lakh M.T. respectively with an annual outlay of Rs.2055 lakh and Rs.43.65 lakh respectively. The total financial outlay of 8th plan and annual plan 1993-94 will be Rs.15522 lakh and Rs.2055 lakh respectively.

7.5 Knowing fully well all the odds involved in agricultural production, the above production targets have been set. In order to achieve the said level of production, the following programmes have been drawn up.

### AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & EDUCATION:

7.6 The Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology was established in 1962 and its mandate is to impart education carry out Research and Extension activities in Agriculture and other allied disciplines and to disseminate the Research findings among Farmers and Extension workers of the State. Over the years, Research activities of the University have been expanded with the establishment of 10 Regional Research Stations and Nine Regional Sub-stations throughout the State. The University has also undertaken extension programme for dissemination of information of Research findings among farmers and Extension Workers of the State. This is

done through demonstrations, on farm trials, farmers training, distribution of printed materials etc. A distance education programme is also operating to train literate farmers on Agriculture, use of improved implements and vegetable and Horticulture farming etc.

7.7 An outlay of Rs.466.00 lakh has been proposed for the activities of the University under State Plan for the year 1993-94 at the same level. The University has lot of deficiencies in infrastructure particularly residential and non-residential buildings which has remained stagnant ever since the University started in 1962. Any additional investment in this regard would improve the working conditions of the University.

#### **CROP HUSBANDRY:**

7.8 Crop husbandry covers the aspects contributing to both production of Food & Non-food crops. The programmes envisaged under different minor items are discussed below.

#### **DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION:**

7.9 This is only related to the staff components of the entire department comprising of Agricultural Sub-districts, districts, ranges and the headquarters. During the 7th Plan, no expansion of working force was made. In order to meet the increased work-load, to implement recommendation of the Zonal Planning Team (Team No.11, recommendation No.IV) and to meet the additional needs on creation of new districts in the State, it is felt necessary to provide adequate staff in districts, ranges and headquarter levels for smooth implementation of production oriented programmes. During 1993- 94 and 8th Plan period 1992-97 an amount of Rs.549.95 lakhs and Rs.5560.64 lakhs have been proposed respectively for the purpose.

#### **MULTIPLICATION & DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS:**

7.10 It has been established that seed is the only input which has stood the test over the past several years in increasing the Agricultural Production. State Government are keen on implementing the recommendations of the zonal planning Teams in this regard. Their main recommendations are as follows:

(i) Developing and expanding short and ultra short duration varieties capable of resisting September and October drought are met in Koraput, Phulbani and Kalahandi districts. (7/8)

(ii) Developing seed multiplication chains and seed villages replacement of varieties development of zonal seed policy and national seed plan to be evolved. (7/9)

(iii) Supply of quality seeds - particularly Oilseeds and paddy : Supply of seeds are not only inadequate, the cost is also higher than those sold in market through private dealers. Privatising seed production under seed certification laws.

7.11 It is essential to introduce and replace the local varieties with higher yielding varieties of seeds among the farmers. The Orissa State Seeds Corporation is producing quality seeds through registered seed growers. Certified seeds are also being produced in the departmental farms. Having satisfied the norms and seed certification, the farm seeds are also supplied / sold to the farmers Sale of seeds being made through 628 departmental sale centres opened in 314 blocks all over the State to supply seeds at reasonable rates (subsidised rates). Supply of 3.348 lakh quintals of seeds of different varieties of different crops to the farmers have been envisaged during the 8th plan period. To ensure flow of quality seeds to the farmers, seed certification laws and the rigorous seed related laws are being executed. For the Annual plan 1993-94 and during the 8th plan period it has been proposed to provide a sum of Rs.200.00 lakhs and Rs.1360.65 lakhs respectively under seed subsidy. Some of details are as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	8th Plan 1992-97 (Provisional)	Annual Plan 1993-94 (Provisional)
Operation of seed testing laboratory.	78.70	12.00
Share capital to Orissa State Seeds Corpn.	240.00	35.00
Grant to Orissa State Seed Certification Agency.	340.00	50.00

The supply of quality seeds during 1991-92 and 1992-93 and the programme for 1993-94 are given below:

Sl. No.	Type of seeds	Unit: 000' tonnes.				
		1991-92 Achiev- ment (prov.)	Eighth Plan target	1992-93 target (revis- ed)	Antici- pated achiev- ment (1992-93)	Annual Plan 1993-94 target
1.	Cereals	8.09	23.42	11.25	8.39	16.86
2.	Pulse	1.42	2.61	1.39	0.66	1.88
3.	Oilseeds	5.25	7.10	4.08	4.83	5.04
4.	Cotton	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.04
5.	Jute & Mesta	0.09	0.19	0.08	0.09	1.26
Total		18.37	33.37	16.83	14.00	25.08

#### AGRICULTURAL FARMS:

7.12 There are 69 departmental Agricultural Farms existing in the State. Keeping in view the requirements of seeds, programmes have been chalked out for each farm to produce foundation and certified seeds of paddy and non-paddy crops. For successful accomplishment of the purpose, cultivation charges of crops, improvement of existing infrastructures and repair of farm equipments have to be provided for. Accordingly, a sum of Rs.205.33 lakhs and Rs.1376.40 lakhs have been provided for multiplication of quality seeds during 1993-94 and 8th plan period respectively.

#### MANURES AND FERTILISERS:

7.13 The Zonal planning Team No.7 in respect of the inland districts of the State have observed that the soils have a poor fertility status and they have suggested organisation and rapid promotion of organic fertilisers for fertility improvement. Accordingly, production and distribution of Azolla and Blue green Algae have been emphasised. The purpose being enrichment of soil fertility and at the same time to provide sustained supply of nitrogen to the paddy crop and minimising use of in-organic nitrogenous fertilisers. Besides enrichment of organic base of the soil it helps in mineralisation of other essential nutrients which are highly prone to be immobilised by the acidic clay complex of the soils of the State. Use of this bio-fertilisers will be encouraged in addition to the composts prepared from water hyacinth, farm wastes and green manuring. Therefore, in 1993-94 and during the 8th plan period a sum

of Rs.42.55 and Rs.165.33 lakhs respectively have been proposed. The level of physical achievement by the end of 7th plan, those during 1990-91 and 1991-92 and the programme for 8th plan is as follows:

Items	Unit	Achievement during 1991-92.	Anticipated achievement during 1992-93	Contemplated achievement during 1993-94	Achievement by the end of 8th plan
Multiplication of B.G.A.	Hect.	3378	12000	20000	30000
Multiplication of Azolla.	Hect.	49183	69000	90000	112000

#### QUALITY CONTROL OF CHEMICAL FERTILISER:

7.14 The chemical fertilisers are being distributed by OSCMF, OAIC, OGF and private entrepreneurs. The said bodies also deal with plant protection chemicals. To protect the interest of the farmers, the provisions laid down in Essential Commodities Act, Fertiliser Control order and Pesticides Control order are being enforced by the officials stationed at Directorate, Ranges and District levels. For such enforcement, a sum of Rs.42.50 lakhs and Rs.291.17 lakhs have been proposed during 1993-94 and 8th plan period respectively. The physical achievement by the end of 7th plan (1989-90), during 1990-91 and 1991-92 and the programme for 8th plan period towards qualitative analysis of fertilisers, pesticides and seeds are the following:

Item	Samples analysed during 89-90 (end of 7th plan)	Samples analysed during 91-92	Samples to be Analysed during		
			92-93	93-94	8th plan during 96-97.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Pesticide samples	620	820	1000	1000	1500
Fertiliser samples	1884	2650	3000	3000	5000
Seed samples	6150	12119	12000	12000	60000

#### SOIL TESTING:

7.15 For effective utilisation of costly inputs like fertiliser by the farmers, the soil testing programme is considered indispensable. There are 11 Soil Testing Laboratories in 11 Revenue districts for analysis of soils collected from arable lands. This is a continuous programme and will be continued during the 8th Plan. The 8th Plan outlay for the scheme is proposed to be Rs.561.83 lakhs. During 1992-93, Rs.66.44 lakhs has been provided for expenditure and a sum

of Rs.98.16 lakhs has been proposed for 1993-94. This envisages expenditure towards collection cost of samples, transport of samples upto the laboratory, analysis cost involving cost of chemicals, glass wares, repair and replacement of analytical instruments. Besides those, emphasis has been laid on promotional activities on use of fertilisers in low consuming rainfed areas.

7.16 The soil samples tested and number of fertiliser recommendations imparted by the end of 7th plan, those achieved during 1991-92 and 1992-93 and those contemplated during 1993-94 and 8th plan are presented below.

Item	Unit	Tested & recommended during 89-90 end of 7th plan	Tested & recommended during 91-92	To be tested and recommended during 8th plan		
				for 92-93	for 93-94	for 96-97
Soil tested	Nos.	151409	154199	206885	330000	330000
fertiliser recommendation imparted.						

#### FOODGRAIN CROPS:

7.17 Rice is the predominant cereal crop of the State consisting over 80% of the foodgrain production. Also production of Pulses and oilseeds deserve priority attention. The Zonal Planning Team have suggested for the continuance of special Rice Production Programme so also the programme, contributing to highest production of pulses and oilseeds. A special Centrally Sponsored programme called "Integrated Programme for Rice Development" is in operation in the State for assisting the farmers and popularising adoption of recommended package of practices with a view to increasing the production and productivity of rice. For the continuance of this programme an outlay of Rs.1407.55 lakhs has been set apart in the 8th plan as State share similarly Rs.186.35 lakhs has been provided under State sector for 1993-94. The level of achievement during 1991-92 and those envisaged during 8th plan are given below:

Area & Production of Rice  
 A = Area in 000' ha.  
 P = Production in 000' MT.

Year	Area	Production
1989-90	4391	6284
1990-91	4404	5275
1991-92 (Provisional)	4547	6660
1992-93 (Target)	4412	7205
1993-94 (Target)	4275	7237
1996-97 (Target)	4140	7568

7.18 To achieve the production target of 8th Five Year Plan, it is necessary to increase area under HYV from the level of 51% at the end of 7th plan to 70% by the end of 8th plan. Similarly fertiliser consumption will be boosted to 40 Kgs./ha. against 22 Kg/ha. at the close of the 7th plan. Similar break through in the areas of seed substitution will be made upto 8.5% as against 2% at the end of the 7th Plan.

## **PLANT PROTECTION:**

7.19 Expected yield of crops depends greatly on need based as well as timely plant protection measures taken. The Zonal planning teams in this regard have recommended: (a) good post harvest technology for procurement and storage of surplus seeds and (b) Integrated and need based pest management with a strong pest surveillance system. This in fact, calls for an intensive integrated approach of pest and diseases management for all crops. The approach includes (a) seed treatment (b) pest surveillance (c) strengthening of biological pest control system and production as well as propagation of parasites through biological laboratory (d) purchase of pesticides for prophylactic control (e) Epidemic control (f) Repair, maintenance and replacement of P.P. equipments and (g) subsidy on sale of metal storage bins.

7.20 Besides these, Centrally Sponsored Schemes like (a) control of swarming caterpillars (b) control of B.P.H. and (c) control of G.I.H, the insect vector (d) IPM (Integrated Pest Management) of rice tungro Virus are being scrupulously taken up. The matching State Govt. participations for all these schemes have also been proposed. To meet all these requirements an outlay of Rs.946.11 lakhs and Rs.116.00 lakhs has been proposed for 8th Plan and 1993-94 respectively.

## **COMMERCIAL CROPS:**

The Zonal Planning Team No.7 have offered the following recommendations for adoption in the inland districts.

- (a) Maximising area under HYV cotton and raising the same crop under irrigated conditions.
- (b) Accelerating improvement in mesta production under multiple cropping sequence.
- (c) Dissemination of sugarcane production technology among farmers. Improvement on yield and bringing additional suitable area under sugarcane cropping to be encouraged.
- (d) Replacing paddy with oilseeds in unbanded uplands to the extent possible.
- (e) Raising paddy with oilseeds under irrigated conditions.
- (f) Demonstration and extension of location specific opportunities of oilseed expansion by inter cropping, sequential cropping and relay cropping.
- (g) Continuance of oilseed mission.

7.21 All those recommendations have been taken into consideration and the programme for 1993-94 Annual Plan been drawn up accordingly under the following minor heads.

## **MULTIPLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF OLSEEDS:**

7.22 The major oilseed crops of the State are groundnut, sesamum, mustard and niger. A thrust in a big way will be given for sunflower cultivation in the districts of Western Orissa. The main strategy here is to increase production and productivity of individual oilseed crops either alone or in mixed cropping wherever possible. Emphasis is laid on production of foundation seeds, supply of input kits, subsidy on P.P. chemicals and P.P. equipments for assisting the farmers in increasing the production and productivity of oilseed crops. One Centrally Sponsored Programme called Oilseed Production Programme (OPP) has been launched in the State. By the end of 7th Plan, 11.27 lakh ha. have been covered under oilseed with a production of 8.66 lakh M.T. has been achieved. The anticipated production during 1992-93 will be 9.95 lakh M.T. and the total production target has been fixed at 20.09 lakh M.T. and 12.56 lakh M.T. by the end of 8th Plan and 1993-94 Annual Plan respectively.

7.23 In order to support various attempts in higher oilseed production a sum of Rs.90.64 lakh and Rs.680.32 lakhs have been proposed as State participation during 1993-94 and in the 8th Plan respectively

#### SUGARCANE DEVELOPMENT:

7.24 For increasing production and productivity, Sugarcane Development scheme is operating under State sector. Emphasis has already been laid to intensify sugarcane cultivation in the districts where sugar factories have been established. Sugarcane demonstrations are conducted for educating the cultivators to adopt full package of practices contributing to higher yields of millable canes. By the end of 7th plan i.e., during 1989-90, the coverage has been 47,500 ha. with a total production of 35.25 lakh M.T. of cane. For the 8th plan, a sum of Rs.239.95 lakhs has been proposed to keep the programme going on a positive way so as to achieve 90,000 ha. with production of 76.50 lakh M.T. canes. Similarly during 1993-94 a sum of Rs 35.00 lakhs has been provided with a production target of 59.25 lakh M.T. of cane.

#### JUTE DEVELOPMENT:

7.25 Mesta in inland districts and Jute in coastal areas are the major fibre crops of the State. The Jute Development Programme is in operation under State sector and under one Central Sector Scheme known as S.J.D.P. This programme (SJDP) envisages supply of quality seeds, conduct block demonstration in farmers' field and development commercial quality of jute fibres. During the 8th plan period and in the Annual Plan 1993-94 the following provisions are being made for the execution of the above scheme.

Scheme	Unit	Provision for 92-93.	Provision for 93-94.	Provision for 8th plan period 1992-97.
Jute Development	Rs. in lakh	12.49	13.90	94.33
S.J.D.P.	do	46.25	46.25	349.33

#### COTTON DEVELOPMENT:

7.26 Cotton cultivation is being intensified mostly in western districts of the State, that too in the neighboring areas of the spinning mills. The Cotton development programme envisages to increase i.e area under Cotton to increase its productivity by introducing adaptive high yielding varieties as well as by adoption of package of practices. Cotton being one highly pestprone crop prophylatic kits are supplied to the cotton growers. Training camps are being conducted, study tour of cotton growers are being undertaken to cotton growing States for educating the farmers. The target of production for the Annual Plan 1993-94 and the target envisaged for the 8th plan are presented below:

Item	Unit	Achievement 1989-90	Achievement 1990-91	Provisi- onal ac- hievement 1991-92	Programme for		
					92-93	93-94	94-95
Cotton Production	'000 bales.	11	8	7	13	14	37

of Rs.42.55 and Rs 165.33 lakhs respectively have been proposed. The level of physical achievement by the end of 7th plan, those during 1990-91 and 1991-92 and the programme for 8th plan is as follows:

Items	Unit	Achievement during 1991-92.	Anticipated achievement during 1992-93	Contemplated achievement during 1993-94	Achievement by the end of 8th plan
Multiplication of B.G.A.	Hect.	3378	12000	20000	30000
Multiplication of Azolla.	Hect.	49183	69000	90000	112000

#### QUALITY CONTROL OF CHEMICAL FERTILISER:

7.14 The chemical fertilisers are being distributed by OSCMF, OAIC, OGF and private entrepreneurs. The said bodies also deal with plant protection chemicals. To protect the interest of the farmers, the provisions laid down in Essential Commodities Act, Fertiliser Control order and Pesticides Control order are being enforced by the officials stationed at Directorate, Ranges and District levels. For such enforcement, a sum of Rs.42.50 lakhs and Rs.291.17 lakhs have been proposed during 1993-94 and 8th plan period respectively. The physical achievement by the end of 7th plan (1989-90), during 1990-91 and 1991-92 and the programme for 8th plan period towards qualitative analysis of fertilisers, pesticides and seeds are the following:

Item	Samples analysed during 89-90 (end of 7th plan)	Samples analysed during 91-92	Samples to be analysed during 92-93	93-94	Analysed during 8th plan during 96-97.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Pesticide samples	620	820	1000	1000	1500
Fertiliser samples	1884	2650	3000	3000	5000
Seed samples	6150	12119	12000	12000	60000

#### SOIL TESTING:

7.15 For effective utilisation of costly inputs like fertiliser by the farmers, the soil testing programme is considered indispensable. There are 11 Soil Testing Laboratories in 11 Revenue districts for analysis of soils collected from arable lands. This is a continuous programme and will be continued during the 8th Plan. The 8th Plan outlay for the scheme is proposed to be Rs.561.83 lakhs. During 1992-93, Rs.66.44 lakhs has been provided for expenditure and a sum



of Rs.98.16 lakhs has been proposed for 1993-94. This envisages expenditure towards collection cost of samples, transport of samples upto the laboratory, analysis cost involving cost of chemicals, glass wares, repair and replacement of analytical instruments. Besides those, emphasis has been laid on promotional activities on use of fertilisers in low consuming rainfed areas.

7.16 The soil samples tested and number of fertiliser recommendations imparted by the end of 7th plan, those achieved during 1991-92 and 1992-93 and those contemplated during 1993-94 and 8th plan are presented below.

Item	Unit	Tested & recommended during 89-90 end of 7th plan	Tested & recommended during 91-92	To be tested and recommended during 8th plan		
				for 92-93	for 93-94	for 96-97
Soil tested	Nos.	151409	154199	206885	330000	330000
fertiliser recommendation imparted.						

#### FOODGRAIN CROPS:

7.17 Rice is the predominant cereal crop of the State consisting over 80% of the foodgrain production. Also production of Pulses and oilseeds deserve priority attention. The Zonal Planning Team have suggested for the continuance of special Rice Production Programme so also the programme, contributing to highest production of pulses and oilseeds. A special Centrally Sponsored programme called "Integrated Programme for Rice Development" is in operation in the State for assisting the farmers and popularising adoption of recommended package of practices with a view to increasing the production and productivity of rice. For the continuance of this programme an outlay of Rs.1407.55 lakhs has been set apart in the 8th plan as State share similarly Rs.186.35 lakhs has been provided under State sector for 1993-94. The level of achievement during 1991-92 and those envisaged during 8th plan are given below:

#### Area & Production of Rice

A = Area in 000' ha.

P = Production in 000' MT.

Year	Area	Production
1989-90	4391	6284
1990-91	4404	5275
1991-92 (Provisional)	4547	6660
1992-93 (Target)	4412	7205
1993-94 (Target)	4275	7237
1996-97 (Target)	4140	7568

7.18 To achieve the production target of 8th Five Year Plan, it is necessary to increase area under HYV from the level of 51% at the end of 7th plan to 70% by the end of 8th plan. Similarly fertiliser consumption will be boosted to 40 Kgs/ha. against 22 Kg/ha. at the close of the 7th plan. Similar break through in the areas of seed substitution will be made upto 8.5% as against 2% at the end of the 7th Plan.

## **PLANT PROTECTION:**

7.19 Expected yield of crops depends greatly on need based as well as timely plant protection measures taken. The Zonal planning teams in this regard have recommended: (a) good post harvest technology for procurement and storage of surplus seeds and (b) Integrated and need based pest management with a strong pest surveillance system. This in fact, calls for an intensive integrated approach of pest and diseases management for all crops. The approach includes (a) seed treatment (b) pest surveillance (c) strengthening of biological pest control system and production as well as propagation of parasites through biological laboratory (d) purchase of pesticides for prophylatic control (e) Epidemic control (f) Repair, maintenance and replacement of P.P. equipments and (g) subsidy on sale of metal storage bins.

7.20 Besides these, Centrally Sponsored Schemes like (a) control of swarming caterpillars (b) control of B.P.H. and (c) control of GLH, the insect victor (d) IPM (Integrated Pest Management) of rice tungro Virus are being scrupulously taken up. The matching State Govt. participations for all these schemes have also been proposed. To meet all these requirements an outlay of Rs.946.11 lakhs and Rs.116.00 lakhs has been proposed for 8th Plan and 1993-94 respectively.

## **COMMERCIAL CROPS:**

The Zonal Planning Team No.7 have offered the following recommendations for adoption in the inland districts.

- (a) Maximising area under HYV cotton and raising the same crop under irrigated conditions.
- (b) Accelerating improvement in mesta production under multiple cropping sequence.
- (c) Dissemination of sugarcane production technology among farmers. Improvement on yield and bringing additional suitable area under sugarcane cropping to be encouraged.
- (d) Replacing paddy with oilseeds in unbunded uplands to the extent possible.
- (e) Raising paddy with oilseeds under irrigated conditions.
- (f) Demonstration and extension of location specific opportunities of oilseed expansion by inter cropping, sequential cropping and relay cropping.
- (g) Continuance of oilseed mission.

7.21 All those recommendations have been taken into consideration and the programme for 1993-94 Annual Plan been drawn up accordingly under the following minor heads.

## **MULTIPLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF OILSEEDS:**

7.22 The major oilseed crops of the State are groundnut, sesamum, mustard and niger. A thrust in a big way will be given for sunflower cultivation in the districts of Western Orissa. The main strategy here is to increase production and productivity of individual oilseed crops either alone or in mixed cropping wherever possible. Emphasis is laid on production of foundation seeds, supply of input kits, subsidy on P.P. chemicals and P.P. equipments for assisting the farmers in increasing the production and productivity of oilseed crops. One Centrally Sponsored Programme called Oilseed Production Programme (OPP) has been launched in the State. By the end of 7th Plan, 11.27 lakh ha. have been covered under oilseed with a production of 8.66 lakh M.T. has been achieved. The anticipated production during 1992-93 will be 9.95 lakh M.T. and the total production target has been fixed at 20.09 lakh M.T. and 12.56 lakh M.T. by the end of 8th Plan and 1993-94 Annual Plan respectively.

7.23 In order to support various attempts in higher oilseed production a sum of Rs.90.64 lakh and Rs.680.32 lakhs have been proposed as State participation during 1993-94 and in the 8th Plan respectively.

#### SUGARCANE DEVELOPMENT:

7.24 For increasing production and productivity, Sugarcane Development scheme is operating under State sector. Emphasis has already been laid to intensify sugarcane cultivation in the districts where sugar factories have been established. Sugarcane demonstrations are conducted for educating the cultivators to adopt full package of practices contributing to higher yields of millable canes. By the end of 7th plan i.e., during 1989-90, the coverage has been 47,500 ha. with a total production of 35.25 lakh M.T. of cane. For the 8th plan, a sum of Rs.239.95 lakhs has been proposed to keep the programme going on a positive way so as to achieve 90,000 ha. with production of 76.50 lakh M.T. canes. Similarly during 1993-94 a sum of Rs.35.00 lakhs has been provided with a production target of 59.25 lakh M.T. of cane.

#### JUTE DEVELOPMENT:

7.25 Mesta in inland districts and Jute in coastal areas are the major fibre crops of the State. The Jute Development Programme is in operation under State sector and under one Central Sector Scheme known as S.J.D.P. This programme (SJDP) envisages supply of quality seeds, conduct block demonstration in farmers' field and development commercial quality of jute fibres. During the 8th plan period and in the Annual Plan 1993-94 the following provisions are being made for the execution of the above scheme.

Scheme	Unit	Provision for 92-93.	Provision for 93-94.	Provision for 8th plan period 1992-97.
Jute Development	Rs.in lakh	12.49	13.90	94.33
S.J.D.P.	-do-	46.25	46.25	349.33

#### COTTON DEVELOPMENT:

7.26 Cotton cultivation is being intensified mostly in western districts of the State, that too in the neighbouring areas of the spinning mills. The Cotton development programme envisages to increase i.e area under Cotton to increase its productivity by introducing adaptive high yielding varieties as well as by adoption of package of practices. Cotton being one highly pestprone crop prophylactic kits are supplied to the cotton growers. Training camps are being conducted, study tour of cotton growers are being undertaken to cotton growing States for educating the farmers. The target of production for the Annual Plan 1993-94 and the target envisaged for the 8th plan are presented below:

Item	Unit	Achievement 1989-90	Achievement 1990-91	Provisional achievement 1991-92	Programme for 92-93	93-94	94-95
Cotton Production	'000 bales.	11	8	7	13	14	37

7.27 . For the implementation of cotton programme in the state, a sum of Rs.42.50 lakhs and Rs.301.43 lakhs have been provided for 1993-94 and for the 8th Plan Period respectively.

#### **PULSE DEVELOPMENT:**

7.28 Pulses is the 2nd major foodgrain crop of the State. It is grown in kharif, rabi and summer seasons under rainfed and irrigated conditions respectively. The Zonal Planning teams have further recommended for (a) Replacement of paddy by pulse in unbunded uplands and (b) Raising of pulse during rabi and summer in irrigated command. The ongoing pulse development programme, while subscribing to these recommendations, contemplate to increase area under pulse through diversification of high land paddy to pulse, inter cropping and Mixed cropping of pulse with light duty cereals. Quality seeds, Rhizobium culture, phosphatic fertilisers, plant protection chemicals and P.P. equipments are supplied to the farmers at subsidised rates for increasing production and productivity of pulse crops.

7.29 The Centrally Sponsored Scheme N.P.D.P. is being operated in the State. The physical achievement by the end of 7th plan, those during the interim two years and programme for the 8th plan and Annual Plan 1993-94 are given below:

Year	Production in '000 M.'s.
1989-90	1117
1990-91	1176
1991-92	1116
1992-93 (Target)	1270
1993-94 (Target)	1333
1996-97 (Target)	1523

#### **SUNFLOWER DEVELOPMENT:**

7.30 Very recently Sunflower has been introduced in the State, particularly in the irrigation commands of Western Orissa. During 1991-92 a massive programme of demonstration on Sunflower cultivation has been hatched on the basis of its performance during rabi 1990-91. An allocation of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been made for 1991-92 for conducting 5000 ha. of demonstration. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been contemplated during 1993-94 and Rs.37.76 lakhs for the 8th Five Year Plan.

#### **TRAINING:**

7.31 The Planning team No.11 have recommended (a) Improving upon the technical competence of the VAWs by changing of entry qualification to the B.Sc. (Ag) and (b) the present system of training is to be revised. The ongoing training programmes, having due relevance to the said recommendations, are being accomplished through the following set up.

7.32 Agricultural Information Service to the farmers as well as to the field functionaries are being provided from the Agricultural Information Wing through publication and distribution of training materials. This wing also imparts innovative ideas for the information of rural mass through All India Radio, T.V. net work and Agricultural Exhibitions at Block and district levels. In this process, in addition to the close contacts made by the V.A.Ws, the farmers are being motivated on latest technology for generating higher production. This wing also displays the activities of the department in the Exhibitions and Trade Fairs at National level. To sustain such valuable contribution of this wing and providing extension support to the field workers a sum of Rs.23.12 lakhs and Rs.123.79 lakhs have been proposed during 1993-94 and during the 8th Plan period.

## **EXTENSION TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR V.A.Ws & RURAL WOMEN:**

7.33 Training facilities for rural women have been provided to educate them in the scientific methods of cultivation, storage of foodgrains, preservation of food stuff and post harvest technology by the Lady Training Officers and Lady Demonstrators stationed at Range level.

## **DANIDA ASSISTED "TEWA" PROJECT:**

7.34 The main objectives of the Project are, (a) to increase agricultural production, (b) to minimise loss of crop and produce during the both on and off seasons and (c) to maximise productive utilisation of compound and backyard lands of small and marginal farmers family

7.35 With the above objective DANIDA is assisting for implementation of a project called "Training and Extension for Woman in Agriculture". The total project cost being Rs.213.30 lakhs over a period of five years, effective from 1988-89 to 1992-93. Further extension of the tenure till June'94 has been proposed to Government of India for evaluating the second batch of L.V.A.W. trainees to work with farm women for two years before their merger in to the cadre of V.A.Ws as per the project plan of operation. The project is operating in Ganjam, Puri, Dhenkanal and Bolangir districts.

7.36 For imparting effective training to the L.V.A.Ws all the infrastructures required have been provided in the existing G.S.T.Ks. The 1st batch of 91 L.V.A.Ws have come out successfully on 31.12.90. The second batch of 96 are under training since 1.7.91. The yearwise expenditure incurred over the years out of the total assistance of Rs.213.30 lakhs is as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1988-89	28.00 on building
1989-90	97.72 & Rs.73.50 on building
1990-91	15.47
1991-92	17.79
1992-93	17.34 (Upto 30.9.92 out of the annual provision of Rs.91 lakhs).
1993-94	90.00

7.37 For improving the professional efficiency and competency of V.A.Ws, inservice training facilities is provided in the four G.S.T.Ks located inside the State. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.43.00 lakhs and Rs.265.52 lakhs have been proposed for 1993-94 and during the 8th plan period.

## **GRANT TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATION:**

7.38 The voluntary organisations engaged in organising and developing agricultural programmes at the grassroot levels deserve some financial grants, as assistance. For that, a sum of Rs.6.04 lakhs have been proposed during the 8th Plan. Similarly, a sum of Rs.100 lakh has been proposed for 1993- 94

## **AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING:**

7.39 The Zonal Planning Team No.7, have recommended for popularisation of improved agricultural implements particularly those efficiently used for sowing of seeds and fertiliser application. The Agricultural Engineering Section of this Department has since been taking care of designing fabrication and propagation of improved agricultural implements of proven patent. For that, a team of officials of different cadres are engaged and having purchased the raw materials, implements are being fabricated in the departmentally owned Implement Factory, as well as in S.S.I units. The implements so fabricated are disseminated for

demonstration and sale among the farmers through the network of establishments spread all over the State. The financial outlays for different schemes to support this organisation are as under.

#### **RE-ORGANISATION OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING SECTION:**

7.40 A sum of Rs.483.85 lakhs has been proposed in the 8th Plan under the scheme to meet the establishment cost of the staff and the stipend for I.T.I. passed candidates. For the financial year 1993-94 a sum of Rs.66.50 lakh has been provided.

#### **DEMONSTRATION AND SUPPLY OF AGRIL. IMPLEMENTS:**

7.41 As stated above production of manual and bullock driven implements particularly the labour saving ones are manufactured in the departmental factory. Thus, implements are demonstrated to the cultivators through the field level officials who in turn educate the farmers on the use of such improved implements. A sum of Rs.170.16 lakhs has been proposed in the 8th Plan for continuing the scheme further. Similarly, for the financial year 1993-94 a sum of Rs.22.80 lakh has been provided.

#### **DEMONSTRATION OF FARM IMPLEMENTS:**

7.42 Under this programme, mobile demonstrations are being conducted to popularise the improved implements used for attributing higher production. This function is accomplished by the exclusive team with mobile van located at each district level. To sustain this demonstration work, a sum of Rs.175.00 lakhs has been proposed during the 8th Plan. A sum of Rs.25.20 lakhs has been provided for the year 1993-94.

#### **ESTABLISHMENT OF AGRIL. MACHINERY TRAINING & EVALUATION CENTRE**

7.43 A sum of Rs.7.55 lakhs has been provided in the 8th Plan. Similarly, for the financial year 1993-94, a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided as a token provision for accomplishing the preliminaries.

#### **POPULARISATION OF IMPROVED AGRIL. IMPLEMENT:**

7.44 A sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94 and a sum of Rs.22.00 lakhs has been provided in the 8th Plan.

#### **ESTABLISHMENT & STRENGTHENING OF FARMERS AGRO SERVICE CENTRE:**

7.45 A sum of Rs.46.00 lakh and Rs.6.50 lakhs has been provided in the 8th Plan and Annual Plan 1993-94 respectively. Tractors and Power tillers will be purchased for hiring out to the farmers at potential pockets.

#### **OTHERS:**

7.46 The Agencies like Orissa Agro Industries Corporation, Orissa State Co-operative Marketing Federation, Oil Orissa Federation, Orissa State Seed Certification Agency, Orissa State Seeds Corporation has significantly contributed in supplying agricultural inputs to the farmers. Therefore, they are given financial assistance as grants and share capital. For this, a sum of Rs.315 lakhs has been contemplated during the 8th Five Year Plan, out of which Rs.240.00 lakhs under Orissa Agro Industries Corporation and Rs.75.00 lakhs under Orissa State Co-operative Oilseeds Growers Fed. have been provided. Similarly, for the financial year 1993-94, a sum of Rs.30.00 lakhs for O.A.I.C. and Rs.10.00 lakhs for O.S.C.O.G. has been provided.

**CENTRAL SECTOR:**

7.47 While the Central Sector Schemes are fully funded by Government of India, State Government's share is provided for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The schemes and amount of State and Central share under each scheme for 1992-93 and 1992-97 are as follows:

Central Sector Scheme: - (100% assistance by Govt. of India)		
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	1993-94	1992-97
i. Rice Minikits	40.00	274.17
ii. Intensive cultivation of Maize in tribal areas	2.00	13.74
iii. Special Minikit Demonstration Programme of Maize & Millets	4.00	24.17
iv. S.J.D.P.	46.25	349.33
v. Distribution of Wheat Minikits	3.50	18.12
vi. SFPP Maize and Millets-Ragi	12.00	90.60
vii. Expansion of area under Summer Sowing/Urd under SFPP	18.00	135.95
viii. SFPP Plan Protection Umbrella on Gram & Arhar	10.80	81.57
<b>Total:</b>	<b>136.55</b>	<b>987.68</b>

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME: (Only Govt. of India share)		
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	1993-94	1992-97
i. I.P.R.D.	559.05	4222.65
ii. O.P.P.	277.39	2095.18
iii. N.P.D.P.	26.50	200.08
iv. Eradication of Swarming caterpillar	4.00	30.00
v. Eradication of BPH	8.00	90.00
vi. IPM (Integrated Pest Management)	10.00	110.00
vii. Green leaf hopper vector to Tungro virus disease	14.00	75.00
viii. I.C.D.P.	4.50	11.00
ix. Estt. of Agril. Machinery Training & Evaluation Centre.	3.00	15.10
x. Estt. & strengthening of Farmers Agro Service Centre	6.50	46.00
xi. Popularisation of improved Agril. implement.	3.00	22.00
<b>Total:</b>	<b>915.94</b>	<b>6917.01</b>

## HORTICULTURE

### HEADQUARTERS ORGANISATION:

7.48 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 of the State. The proposed outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.237.50 lakhs and that of 1993-94 is Rs.30.40 lakhs including the cost of Motor Vehicles. 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, care and maintenance of vehicles and farm machinaries, One Establishment Officer, Two Section Officers and other supporting staffs. In addition to this, One D.D.H. (Coconut) One D.D.H. (Mango), One D.D.H. (Banana) and One D.D.H. Vegetable & Potato alongwith supporting staff are proposed to be created during the 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:

7.49 There is a staff oriented scheme which covers establishment charges and contingencies for management of District Offices. The proposed outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.1755.39 lakhs under Plan and Rs.952.50 lakhs under T.A.S.P. Similarly the outlay for 1993-94 have been proposed to be Rs.235.92 lakhs under Plan and Rs.152.60 under T.A.S.P. The staff borne under this scheme are deployed for supervision and execution of different Horticulture Programmes in the field. Presently there are 13 sanctioned D.D.H. posts for the 13 districts of the State. There is a proposal for creation of D.D.H. Posts for the districts to be 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 J.H.O. at each Block Head-qrs.

### FRUIT DEVELOPMENT:

7.50 At present, the area under different Fruit Crops in the State is estimated around 2 lakh ha. Out of this, Mango alone accounts for 53149 ha. followed by Coconut of 36408 ha. and the remaining area by other Fruit Crops. The achievement during the 7th Plan period is as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Crop	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



7.51 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 our basic objectives is to set up a chain of fruit and vegetable processing units in the State in selected places and to make concentrated efforts to grow fruit and vegetables 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 1992-93 it has been programmed to take up compact area plantation under Mango 2000 ha, Banana 2500 ha., Citrus 200 ha., Ber 125 ha., Litchi 100 ha. The physical programme for promotion of fruit crops during the 8th Plan period is placed below

**Programme for Fruit Plantation during the 8th Plan Period**

Sl. No.	Name of the Crops	Proposed area to be covered during 8th Plan (in ha.)
1.	Mango	16700
2.	Coconut	10500
3.	Banana	18250
4.	Citrus	5600
5.	Pineapple	1000
6.	Papaya	5600
7.	Guava	4550
8.	Sapota	1050
9.	Litchi	1050
10.	Ber	1050
11.	Others	8150
<b>Total:</b>		<b>73500</b>

7.52 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 was functioning in the State. During the 8th Plan period, it is proposed to revive few centres in selected areas for grape cultivation. The proposed outlay is Rs.1219.92 lakhs for 8th Five Year Plan for both Plan and T.A.S.P. and the proposed provision for 1993-94 Rs.160.00 lakhs for both plan and T.A.S.P.

**PRODUCTION OF QUALITY PLANTING MATERIALS:**

7.53 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. The Directorate of Horticulture maintains 704 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. The present requirement of different plant materials is around 7 lakhs which needs to be produced departmentally every year in the departmental farms so that the State will not depend upon other States to meet 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 lakhs for 8th Five Year Plan both on Plan and T.A.S.P. and the proposed provision for 1993-94 is Rs.55.48 lakhs for both Plan and T.A.S.P.

## **DEVELOPMENT OF POTATO VEGETABLE & SPICES:**

7.54 This is an ongoing scheme and it is proposed to be retained in 8th Five Year Plan. The objectives of this scheme is to boost up the production of Potato, Vegetable and Spices by way of both area expansion and enhancing the productivity by adoption of modern technology. Emphasis will be laid 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. It is proposed to launch Special Package Programmes for production of Hybrid Tomato in 10,000 ha. which will sustain the Tomato Processing Units proposed in the State.

7.55 There is large potential for cultivation of tuber crops like sweet potato, Tapioca and Yam in the State. It has been programmed to give due importance for large scale coverage under the above crops during the 8th Plan Period.

7.56 Similarly, there is large scope for coverage under different Spices crops like Onion, Garlic, ginger, 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 pockets and also it has been programmed to take up training programmes of cultivators of scientific curing of Turmeric so that cultivators will be encouraged to take up cultivation in large areas.

7.57 After introduction of high yielding vegetable crops like tomato, Cole crops, Brinjal, it has been observed that demand, for Hy. Vegetable cultivation has been increased. Accordingly it has been programmed to take up more areas under Hybrid Vegetables during 8th Plan.

7.58 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 also may require to develop one unit for preparation of dehydrated mushroom during the 8th Plan Period.

7.59 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 to 4.00 lakh Tonns annually by end of the 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. 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.

7.60 The proposed outlay for 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.332.76 lakhs and the proposed provision for 1993-94 is Rs.40.20 lakhs both under plan and T.S.P.

## **MANAGEMENT OF SALE CENTRE:**

7.61 Supply of Quality Planting Materials and Vegetable seeds having high yield potency to the Farmers are basic pre-requisite to boost up Horticultural production. As a matter of fact, presently this Directorate is maintaining 120 nos. of Sale outlets through which seeds and Quality Planting Materials are being supplied to the farmers. The objective is to expand this net work so as to cover all the Block Headquarter of the State by end of 8th Plan period. Accordingly, during the 8th Plan Period provision has been made to create new 100 nos of Transit Nursery and 94 nos. of sale centres both under plan and T.S.P. The steps will be taken to augment the plan ceiling subsequently. The proposed outlay is Rs.120.15 lakhs for 8th plan and the proposed provision for 1993-94 is Rs.16.28 lakhs for both plan & T.S.P.

## **FRUITS & VEGETABLE PROCESSING AND POST HARVEST MANAGEMENT:**

7.62 This scheme is an ongoing scheme and proposed to be retained during the 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 19 nos. of Community Canning Centres will be maintained to accommodate atleast one C.C. Centres in each revenue district, provision has been made to create another 12 C.C. Centres during the 8th Plan Period. The proposed outlay for 8th Plan Period is Rs.86.07 lakhs & Rs.13.72 lakhs is proposed for 1993-94 both under plan & T.S.P. It is estimated that the scheme would generate employment opportunity to the tune of 20,000 mandays during the 8th Plan Period.

## **TRAINING & HORTICULTURAL INFORMATION SERVICES:**

7.63 This is an ongoing scheme and is proposed to be retained during the 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. These efforts will be further supplemented through Exhibitions, Seminars, Audio Visual aids & distribution of printing materials to the Farmers. The proposed outlay for 8th Plan Period is Rs. 50.80 lakhs & in 1993-94 is Rs.6.92 lakhs.

## **STATE BOTANICAL GARDEN:**

7.64 This is an ongoing programme. This Horticulture Directorate maintains the State Botanical Garden to collect, maintain and preserve the Flora & Fauna of the State. The scheme has been retained during 8th Plan Period with an outlay of Rs.65.15 lakhs and the proposed outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.10.96 lakhs.

## **DEVELOPMENT OF FLORICULTURE AND AROMATIC PLANTS:**

7.65 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, organising Field Training and Demonstrations. The proposed outlay for 8th Plan Period is Rs.32.92 lakhs and in 1993-94 is Rs.5.44 lakhs.

7.66 Betel vine is one of the most profitable crops to our cultivators. The areas are mostly located in the coastal districts of the States. Almost every year damage to this crop occurs due to cyclonic weather. Besides, a major problem is foot and stem rot for which a large portion of the production is always damaged. It is therefore, programmed to take up suitable subsidised plant protection measures during the 8th plan period.

## **DEVELOPMENT OF OIL PALM IN ORISSA:**

7.67 The oil palm *Elaeisis guineensis* is a native of West africa. It is the highest yielder of edible Oil compared to any other oil seeds crops so far exists in the World. Although India is the largest Oil producing country but 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 as a result India is importing edible Oil worth of Rs.1,500 crores per annum which ultimately leads to drainage of foreign exchange.

7.68 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 Department, Govt. of India. The group have identified 5000-10000 ha. area in the State suitable for the said cultivation in the different Agro-climatic zones.

7.69. The Oil palm at its maturity at the age of 4 1/2 years after planting yields nearly 20-22 MT. of F.F.B. (Fresh Fruit Bunches) which ultimately yields 3.5 M.T. 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 for which the crop is called as "Super Cash Crop". The proposed outlay during 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.113.22 lakhs and Rs.6.08 lakhs proposed for the year 1993-94.

#### **CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME**

##### **PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION OF TXD HYBRID COCONUT SEEDLINGS:**

7.70 This is an ongoing scheme sponsored by Central 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 the 8th Plan Period is Rs.33.14 lakhs which is State Share component and Rs.5.50 lakhs for 1993-94.

##### **INTEGRATED CONTROL OF LEAF EATING CATERPILLAR IN ORISSA:**

7.71 Government of India have decided to assist the programme for Integrated control of leaf eating caterpillar as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 share basis. The parasites are to be produced to control the leaf eating caterpillar in Coconut palms. The proposed outlay during the 8th Plan period is Rs.19.14 lakhs being the State Share. The respective outlay for State share for 1993-94 is Rs.3.10 lakhs.

#### **AGRICULTURAL MARKETING:**

7.72 Most of the schemes under "Agricultural Marketing" are staff schemes, except the schemes, Subsidy to Regulated Market Committees and construction of godowns by R.M.Cs. (National Grid). During 1991-92, Rs.16.65 lakhs has been spent as against the budget provision of Rs.30.00 lakhs, out of which Rs.0.90 lakh and Rs.3.95 lakhs are spent in TSP and SCP areas respectively. The budget provision for 1992-93 under Agricultural Marketing is Rs.35.00 lakhs, out of which 9.85 lakhs and Rs.8.00 lakhs are earmarked for the TSP and SCP respectively. Rs.35.00 lakhs are proposed for the year 1993-94 under this head, out of which Rs.9.65 lakhs and Rs.8.00 lakhs are earmarked for the TSP and SCP areas respectively. Rs.187.00 lakhs have been proposed for the entire 8th Five Year Plan. Out of the total provision of Rs.187.00 lakhs, Rs.55.00 lakhs and Rs.38.00 lakhs are earmarked for the TSP and SCP areas respectively.

#### **STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING:**

7.73 Under this head, funds are being provided to the Orissa State Warehousing Corporation for strengthening its share capital base both by the State Govt. and the Central Warehousing Corporation on a matching basis.

7.74 During 1991-92, Rs.10.00 lakhs were provided. The budget provision for 1992-93 is Rs.10.00 lakhs. Rs.10.00 lakhs are proposed for the year 1993-94. Rs.60.00 lakhs are proposed for the entire 8th Five Year Plan.

## **INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTION:**

7.75 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 implement for Agricultural purchase under State Plan.

7.76 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.

7.77 The Seventh Plan Outlay to meet the State Government support was fixed at Rs.271 lakhs and out of this a sum of Rs.97.23 lakhs was spent during the 7th Plan Period.

7.78 During 8th Plan 1992-97 the plan allocation is fixed at Rs.220 lakhs out of which the current year's plan (1992-93) allocation is Rs.30 lakhs. The proposed plan ceiling for 1993-94 is of Rs.30 lakhs.

## **ASSISTANCE TO SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS (SFPP):**

7.79 Special Foodgrain Production Programme has been designed to provide irrigation facility to small and marginal farmers by constructing shallow tubewell / dugwells. The cost is shared on 50:50 basis between the State and the Centre. The Central Govt. has informed that from 1993-94, it will be borne in the State Sector

7.80 During the 7th Plan Period (1985-90), 5,81,930 numbers of beneficiaries were covered and provided with irrigation facility, land development assistance, supply of seeds in minikits and plantation inputs. In the above plan period, the expenditure was Rs.2619.98 lakhs.

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

7.82 During the 8th Five Year Plan period (1992-97), the State Plan outlay is Rs. 1280.00 lakhs and the target is to construct 32000 nos. of wells in the above period. The Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture have intimated in the meantime to provide central assistance to implement the scheme in the year 1992-93. The approximate physical target for construction of Dugwells during the year 1992-93 would be about 6400 within a provision of Rs.200.00 lakhs and same amount of Rs.200.00 lakhs for the year 1993-94 has been provided.

## **MARKET INTELLIGENCE SCHEME:**

7.83 For smooth running and effective supervision of Market Intelligence work in the State nine, M.I. units have so far been created in nine Dists and another one Market Intelligence unit is going to be opened at Dhenkanal shortly. It has been earlier decided to open another three M.I. units in the State during the 8th Five Year Plan Period in the districts of Mayurbhanj, Bolangir and Phulbani. During the year 1993-94 one M.I. unit could be created at Bolangir. Besides, the posts created during 1990-91, 1991-92 and the M.I. unit which is proposed for creation during 1992-93 will continue during 1993-94. The proposed outlay for the scheme is estimated to Rs.7.03 lakhs or say Rs.7 lakhs for the year 1993-94

## **QUALITY CONTROL SCHEME:**

7.84 In the present scenario of trade, business and commerce, adulteration of essential commodities is on the rise in a more scientific and sophisticated manner by the unscrupulous traders so as to earn undue profit. This is more so when the price fixation is statutory. Fixed price has no meaning without quality specification.

7.85 The F & C.S. Deptt. being a unique buying/ procuring/ distribution agency dealing in edible and non-edible essential commodities should therefore need improved and developed Quality Control at the procurement, buying, milling, processing, storage, handling and finally at the consumers' level. During 1991-92, 4 posts of Asst. Analyst were created and with a view to making the organisation effective and for better supervision it is also proposed to create one post of Deputy Director (Q.C.) at the State Headquarters during this current financial year. However, constraint of funds does not permit for expansion of the organisation at the present moment. For the year 1993-94 the level of expenditure has been estimated to Rs.2.50 lakhs including creation of one post of Driver.

#### **CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME**

##### **ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AGENCY FOR REPORTING AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS (EARAS):**

7.86 This Centrally sponsored scheme is in operation in Orissa at 20 percent level of sampling per annum 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. Mustard, Sugarcane, Jute, Patoto, Wheat, Maize, Ragi, Mung, Biri, Kulthi, Ground-nut and Til at agricultural district level. Estimation of area, yield rate and production of specified crops for irrigated and un-irrigated areas and for high yielding and local varieties of paddy, wheat and maize crops is also envisaged under the schemes. It also reports crops fore-cast on Autumn and Winter Paddy and formulates land use statistics at District level.

7.87 The estimates of area, yield rate and production of Autumn, Winter and Summer paddy and potato for the year 1991- 92 have already been formulated and submitted to Government of India as well as State Government. As regards other crops, estimates for 1990-91 have been finalised and submitted to Government, and formulation of estimates for 1991-92 is under process. It is proposed to continue the scheme during 1993-94 with an outlay of Rs.215.00 lakhs with a sharing pattern of 50:50.

## CHAPTER-8

### SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION:

8.1 The State of Orissa lies in the sub-tropical belt on the eastern coast of India between 17 - 52°N to 22 - 45°N latitude and 81 - 45°E to 87 - 50°E longitude. It is bounded by States of Bihar on the North-West, Bengal on the North East, Madhya Pradesh on the West, Andhra Pradesh on the South and Bay of Bengal on the East with a coast line of 480 Kms. It has a total geographical area of 1,55,40,000 hectare (1,55,400 Sq. Kms.) (Agricultural Statistics of Orissa, 1987). Basing on the physical features and Agro climatic conditions, the State can be broadly divided into four physiographic divisions, (a) Northern plateau, (b) Central Table land, (c) Eastern Ghat and (d) Coastal plains.

### SOIL EROSION PROBLEM:

8.2 Soil and water are the two non-renewable nature's gifts to mankind, Soil erosion defined as a process of detachment and transportation of Soil materials by agents-of rainfall, erodibility of Soil, Steepness and length of slope, cultural practices followed, vegetative cover and supporting conservation practices applied to the land. The magnitude of Soil erosion in the State has not been rightly assessed so far. However, it has been estimated by manual interpretation of ERTS-I Imagery that 51.94% of the total surface of Orissa are under grip of Soil erosion. The details are given below.

#### DEGRADATION OF LAND FROM SOIL CONSERVATION POINT OF VIEW

Table-8.1

Sl.No.	Type of erosion	Area in lakh hectares.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Sheet erosion	38.22
2.	Rill erosion	25.49
3.	Gully erosion	9.32
4.	Ravineous erosion	1.15
5.	Erosion due to shifting cultivation.	1.84
6.	Stream Bank Erosion	2.00
<b>Total:</b>		<b>78.02</b>

#### LAND DEGRADATION

Table-8.2

Sl.No.	Type of land	Area in lakh hectares
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Gully and Ravine	1.13
2.	Shifting Cultivation	26.48
3.	Water logged.	0.60
4.	Saline (including coastal Saline and sandy soils)	4.04
5.	Soil Erosion.	48.77
<b>Total:</b>		<b>78.02</b>

**AREA COVERED UNDER EFFECTIVE SOIL CONSERVATION MEASURES TILL 1991-92 IS AS FOLLOWS:**

Table-8.3

Sl.No.	Item of work.	Area covered in lakh hecets.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Land Development	2.00
2.	Plantation	1.59
3.	Mechanical measures	1.80
4.	Stream Bank Erosion control.	0.05
5.	Pasture Development	0.05
6.	Amelioration of Acid Soils.	0.29
Total:		5.78

8.3 Besides this, 7386 numbers of water Harvesting structures have been constructed to provide life saving irrigation to 1,26,581 hectares. It would be seen from the above table, till today, only a fringe of the problem has been tackled i.e. only 7.41% of the problem area has been treated with different conservation measures.

**ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN PERIOD:**

8.4 Under the State Plan and I.T.D.A. Programme, following Soil Conservation works have been executed during 7th Plan period.

Table-8.4

Sl. No.	Item of work	Unit	Net work	Maintenance of old work.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tree plantation.	Hect.	1191	12,092
2.	Soil Conservation Engineering Structures.	Nos.	352	559
3.	Stream Bank Erosion Control.	Kms.	12	45
4.	Land Development	Hect.	614	-

8.5 The above works have been executed with an expenditure of Rs.1530.40 lakhs.

8.6 In addition to the above, under the Centrally Sponsored and Centrally Plan Schemes, the achievements made during the 7th Plan Period with an expenditure of Rs.883.36 lakhs is given below.

Table-8.5

Sl. No.	Item of work	Unit	Net work	Maintenance work
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tree plantation	Hect.	7032	11,970
2.	Land Development	-do-	21,578	-
3.	Soil Conservation Engg.structures.	Nos.	1,071	1,779
4.	Streambank Erosion Control.	Kms.	342	647



## STRATEGY FOR EIGHTH PLAN

8.7 The State of Orissa has hardly 25% of arable land which receive irrigation and out of which only 12% land receive irrigation during Rabi. Nine out of 13 districts of the State have hilly terrains with rolling topography. Though the State receives as much as 1400 mm of annual rainfall, 80% of it are received between middle of June to middle of September, i.e. within 90 days of the year. Often intense rainfalls ranging between 100 to 150 mm per hour are received. The poor distribution, intense rainfall and rolling topography and large scale devegetation are factors responsible for soil erosion and moisture starvation. Out of 314 blocks in the State, 258 blocks have irrigated land less than 30% of the total arable land. About 60% annual rainfall is lost by way of run-off. (Strategy Committee Report, Government of India). The State has around 75% agriculture land which depend on annual and erratic rainfall. In this area high run-off, Soil erosion and inefficient use of surface water are the constraints.

8.8 Our strategy, therefore, should be to conserve moisture protect Soil from erosion and maintain fertility status, for optimum production of bio-mass on sustained basis as per land capability. This could be achieved through comprehensive watershed development approach.

8.9 The integrated Watershed Development will have 3 major physical sectors. (i) Cultivated land which are privately owned, (ii) Non-Arable land inclusive of village forest, Pasture and Grazing land, Unculturable waste land, and (iii) Net work of natural drainage lines. Those three sectors are hydrologically interspersed possess one organic geo-hydrological entity for purpose of project planning for sustainable use of natural resources, the land and water. Therefore, the attempt in the 8th Plan is to treat the above 3 sectors on watershed basis. Both marginal land belonging to cultivators and community should be treated under suitable agro-silvi-horti-pestoral crops. The Saline and Water logged land should be treated to bring back to production on sustained basis and improvement of the ecology of the area.

### ACTION POINT:

8.10 It is proposed to cover 1620 micro water-sheds of about 300 hectares each covering 4,86,000 hecets in the 8th Plan Period. During this period under National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Area 258, Integrated Watershed Development (World Bank Assisted Plains) 4, Indo-Danish Comprehensive Watershed Development Project 8 Watersheds and in total 270 Watersheds will be treated. Besides micro watersheds will be treated under State Sector Programme.

### ON-GOING STATE PLAN SCHEMES:

#### SOIL CONSERVATION HEADQUARTERS & DISTRICT ORGANISATION:

8.11 This is a staff 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 lakhs with strengthening of the infrastructure both at head-quarters and the district level to cope with increased work load. During 1993-94, it has been proposed to continue the scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.244.65 lakhs.

#### SOIL SURVEY ORGANISATION:

8.12 Soil and Land-use survey is the pre requisite to assess the problem and to formulate different soil conservation schemes according to 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 8th Plan period with strengthening at an estimated cost of Rs.691.35 lakhs. It is proposed to continue the scheme during 1993-94 at an estimated cost of Rs.135.54 lakhs. It is proposed to undertake detailed Soil Survey over 1,80,000 hectares.

#### **EDUCATION & TRAINING SOIL CONSERVATION TRAINING CENTRE:**

8.13 It is a continuing scheme. The object of the Scheme is to impart training. The Soil Conservation Training Institute which is located at Koraput where the staff of various Soil Conservation techniques impart training 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 lakhs. During 1993-94 to impart training to 120 personnel, it is proposed to continue the Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.4.62 lakhs.

#### **SOIL CONSERVATION DEMONSTRATION CENTRE:**

8.14 This is a continuing scheme. To demonstrate to the farmers, particularly 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 8th Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs.29.83 lakhs and during 1993-94 at an estimated cost of Rs.5.90 lakhs. For the purpose, 13 Nos of Soil Conservation Demonstration Centres have been established in the State in different Agro Climatic Zones.

#### **WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME:**

8.15 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 now, 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, Water Harvesting Structures, Gully Control works and Farm Ponds etc. have been proposed to be undertaken in selected watersheds. It is proposed to implement this scheme at a cost of Rs.1317.42 lakhs during the 8th Plan period and for 1993-94, it is proposed to continue the scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.96.16 lakhs.

#### **UTILISATION OF WASTE LAND BY CASHEW AND SISAL:**

8.16 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 Smoroube glauca in compact are as suitable for the respective plantations.

#### **CASHEW:**

8.17 This is a continuing scheme. It is proposed to continue the Scheme during the 8th Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs.91.72 lakhs and during 1993-94 at an estimated cost of Rs.18.19 lakhs.

#### **SISAL:**

8.18 Sisal is a zerophytic plant which come 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 on 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, Koraput, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts. It is proposed to implement the scheme at a cost of Rs.195.31 lakhs during the 8th Plan Period and during 1993-94, a sum of Rs.40.04 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose.

#### **SHARE CAPITAL TO CASHEW DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:**

8.19 Cashew nut is a paying crop. It earns foreign exchange besides improving the economic conditions of the farmers. The State Government realising the importance of cashew in preventing erosion and commercial feasibility has established Cashew Development Corporation in the State. For extensive Cashew plantation Programme through the Corporation, a sum of Rs.25 lakhs has been provided during the 8th Plan Period, and during the year 1993-94. It is proposed to provide Rs.3.00 lakhs as share capital to Cashew Corporation.

#### **INDO-DANISH COMPREHENSIVE WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN KORAPUT DISTRICT:**

8.20 The project will be implemented in 12 blocks, of Jypore and Malkangiri Sub-Divisions of Koraput and Malkangiri districts, covering an area of 43,000 hectares. The Blocks identified areas are Beniguma, Kudumulguma, Jypore, Kotpad, Khairaput, Podia, Malkangiri, Korkunda, Kathili, Baipaniguda, Dundra, and Kalimela. The Project period is 7 years with an estimated cost of Rs.1374.61 lakhs. The plans of operation has been approved by Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA).

8.21 The aim of the Scheme is sustainable exploitation of the natural resources in the Watershed 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.

8.22 The project will go into operation from 1992-93 for which a Budget provision have been made in State Plan at an estimated cost of Rs.166.09 lakhs. It is proposed to include the Scheme during the 8th Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs.882.98 lakhs. A sum of Rs.180.00 lakhs for the year 1993-94 has been earmarked.

#### **INTEGRATED WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (PLAINS) IN GANJAM AND PHULBANI DISTRICTS (WORLD BANK AIDED).**

8.23 The integrated Watershed Development (Plains) Project was introduced in the district of Ganjam & Phulbani in the year 1990-91 under World Bank assistance with total cost of Rs.50.52 crores. The Project period is 7 years, the first 3 years constituting the pilot phase and the remaining 4 years constituting the expansion phase. The objective of the Project is to increase production and productivity of the land of the Watersheds by adoption of cheap replicable technology of Soil and Water Conservation. The departments like Agriculture, Soil Conservation, Horticulture, Forestry and Animal Husbandry are involved in the integrated Development of the Watersheds. Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology will take up adaptive Research in the Watersheds and also impart training.

8.24 The project area comprises of 83 mini Watersheds falling in 4 Sub-Watersheds, two in Phulbani and two in Ganjam. In the pilot phase 8 mini Watersheds will be treated. (Pilot Phase 13,083 Ha, and Expansion Phase, 84,711 Ha).

8.25 Out of the total outlay of Rs.50.52 crores, Rs.15.586 crores will be spent during the Pilot Phase and Rs.34.942 crores during expansion Phase. During the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 an amount of Rs.102.40 lakhs and Rs.41.10 lakhs were drawn respectively, out of which total expenditure incurred during the year 1991-92 was Rs.44.31 lakhs.

The Govt. in Administrative Department have constituted the following Committees at State, District and Watershed level.

- 1.State Watershed Development Committee.
- 2.Project Watershed Planning & Coordination Organisation
- 3.District Watershed Development Coordination Committee.
- 4.Watershed Coordination Committee.

8.26 It is proposed to continue the Scheme during the 8th Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs.3864.06 lakhs and 665.09 lakhs during 1993-94.

### **CENTRAL PLAN SCHEMES**

#### **SOIL CONSERVATION IN INTER STATE RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS**

##### **SOIL CONSERVATION IN HIRAKUD CATCHMENTS:**

8.27 This is an on-going scheme for the Inter-State River Valley Project, 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 lakhs and during 1993-94, a sum of Rs.138.88 lakhs have been provided.

##### **SOIL CONSERVATION IN MACHKUND/SILERU CATCHMENT:**

8.28 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 lakhs and during 1993-94 a sum of Rs.53.71 lakhs has been provided.

##### **SOIL CONSERVATION IN RENGALI/MANDIRA CATCHMENT:**

8.29 This is another on-going scheme and this is under operation for prevention of silt inflow to reservoir by execution of different soil conservation work in the catchment and in priority watersheds. A sum of Rs.429.45 lakhs is proposed to be utilised for soil defence measures during the Eighth Plan period and a sum of Rs.85.02 lakhs during 1993-94.

#### **SCHEME FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF CASHEW IN INDIA:**

8.30 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 improving the growth of the plantation as well as to increase the per hectare yield and size of the cashewnuts. The Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.42.35 lakhs will be continued during the Eighth Plan and a sum of Rs.8.40 lakhs has been proposed during 1993-94.

#### **NATIONAL WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN RAINFED AREA:- N.W.D.P.R.A.**

8.31 The main objective of the Scheme is to conserve, improve and utilise the national resources like land, Water, plant, animal and human resources in a harmonious and integrated manner. Basic development of the Watershed includes land stabilisation, improvement insitu moisture conservation, surplus rain water management, as well as introduction of improved production system and alternate land use as per the land capabilities.

8.32 The Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.5047.62 lakhs will be continued during the Eighth Plan and a sum of Rs.1007.17 lakhs has been proposed during 1993-94.

#### **INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT IN THE CATCHMENTS OF FLOOD PRONE RIVERS SUBARNAREKHA:**

8.33 Frequent occurrence of flood is a common feature in the State shattering the economy of the State. Huge loss of both human and animal life and other properties is experienced due to floods. For repair and restoration work and to provide relief, heavy expenses are 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 the three catchments of flood prone rivers-Subarnarekha for moderating the flood. An allocation of Rs.977.78 lakhs during the Eighth Plan is proposed with 100 percent Central Assistance and a sum of Rs.184.55 lakhs has been proposed during 1993-94.

#### **NEW SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAMME IN INTER STATE RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS:**

8.34 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 lakhs and during 1993-94 at a total cost of Rs.100.36 lakhs.

#### **NEW SCHEMES TO BE TAKEN UP:**

8.35 Orissa has about 65.04 lakhs hectares of Agril. land out of which 45% land are unbunded uplands. Sizeable portion of such lands have become marginal and unsuitable for annual crops. Large chunks of land which are subjected 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, Casurina, Simorouba, Peper, etc., can be taken up in marginal land.

8.36 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.

8.37 The water logged land can be converted to water bodies and land mass for twin purposes of pisciculture are high value crop and for improving the micro-drainage system. Similar treatments can be taken up in swampy and saline lands. The soil fertility can be improved by ameliorating acid soils through application of lime sludge available free of cost from the existing Paper Mills.

8.38 Keeping the above facts in view, two new Schemes have been proposed to be introduced during 8th Plan in Zone 7 and Zone 11 as per recommendation of the Zonal Planning Team 7 and 11 constituted by Planning Commission. The new schemes suggested are discussed below:

#### **COMMERCIAL PLANTATION CROPS IN DEGRADED WATER LANDS:**

##### **SIMOROUBA GLAUCA**

8.39 In Orissa, there is large chunk of land which often are converted to small gullies and ravines 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 Glauca 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 in the pasture Development Centre, 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. It has a bright future. Hence it is proposed to plant Simoroube glauca plantation over an area of 1332 hecets during 8th Plan period with an expenditure of Rs.40.08 lakhs in Govt. land.

#### **TREATMENT OF WATER-LOGGED AREA**

##### **MICRO DRAINAGE -"RECLAMATION OF WATER LOGGED AREA":**

8.40 In the four major commands of Mahanadi Stage-I, and Stage-II, Hirakud and Salandi there is water-logged area of about 10.6% of the irrigated area which are lying as waste. This water logged areas could be reclaimed by providing micro drainage where-ever it is possible. During 8th Plan period an area of 500 hecets. will be reclaimed with a total cost of Rs.70.50 lakhs and the entire amount will be borne by Government.

## CHAPTER-9

### COOPERATION

9.1 During the 7th Five Year Plan, the expenditure under Co operation was of the order of Rs.6785.78 lakhs, out of which Rs.1173.75 lakhs and Rs.1417.92 lakhs were spent in the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) areas and Special Component Plan (SCP) respectively.

9.2 During 1991-92, Rs.1220.29 lakhs were spent under Cooperation, Rs.1912.00 lakhs under subsidy for waiver of cooperative loans to O.S.C.B/ O.S.C.L.D.B. The budget provision for 1992-93 under Cooperation and Subsidy for waiver of cooperative loans to OSCB / OSCLDB are Rs.2000.00 lakhs and Rs.2500.00 lakhs respectively and out of which Rs.726.38 lakhs and Rs.300.20 lakhs are earmarked for the TSP and SCP respectively.

9.3 The total approved outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan under Co-operation is Rs.13000.00 lakhs, out of which Rs.4114.00 lakhs and Rs.2140.06 lakhs are earmarked for TSP and SCP respectively.

9.4 The provision under Cooperation for 1993-94 has been kept at last year's level. The flow to T.S.P and S.C.P. have also been kept more or less at last year's level.

#### High Lights of the 8th Five-Year Plan

9.5 The high-highlights of the 8th Five Year Plan are

i) Introduction of Co-operative Credit Cards to the loanees, preparation of business development plans (BDP).

ii) Re-organisation of LAMPs in the tribal areas and re-organisation of Farmers' Service Societies at Block level to provide agro-services, besides credit, marketing, consumer and other processing service to the farmers at a single contact point in the non-tribal areas.

iii) Organisation of integrated cooperative marketing societies to ensure comprehensive and better services such as procurement processing and marketing services to the grower members.

iv) Implementation of NCDC-IV project for creation of additional storage capacity in respect of primaries covered under BDP and also organisation of new cold storage units.

v) Organisation of new Regulated Market Committees.

vi) Provision of incentives for timely repayment of loans.

vii) Organisation of Cotton Growers'/ Oil-seed Growers' Primary Marketing Societies

viii) Setting up Grading Laboratory in Koraput district.

ix) Up-gradation of training facilities for both officials and non-officials.

#### Physical achievements

9.6 Short Term loans to the tune of Rs.27.95 crores have been advanced by the end of September'92 as against the target of Rs.45.00 crores for the year 1992-93. The target for advancement of S.T. loans during the year 1993-94 is Rs.50.00 crores; Medium Term loans to the tune of Rs.1.56 crores have been advanced as against the target of Rs.4.00 crores fixed for 1992-93.

Target for advancement of M.T. loans during 1993- 94 is Rs.4.00 crores. Long Term Loans to the tune of Rs.1.48 crores have been advanced during 1992-93 (by the end of September'92) as against the target of Rs.6.00 crores. The target for advancement of Long Term loans during 1993-94 is Rs.8.00 crores. The total value of fertilisers distributed during 1992-93 till 30th. September'92 was of the order of Rs.21.70 crores as against the target of Rs.40.00 crores. It is proposed to achieve a target of Rs.45.00 crores during the year 1993-94. Agricultural produce worth Rs.5.48 crores have been marketed by the cooperatives till 30.9.92 as against the target of Rs.25.00 crores for the year 1992-93. During 1993- 94, it is proposed to achieve a target of Rs.25.00 crores. The total value of consumer goods distributed in the rural areas till 30.9.92 was of the order of Rs.13.55 crores as against the target of Rs.30.00 crores. The target for distribution of consumer articles in the rural areas during 1993-94 is Rs.35.00 crores. In the Urban areas, the total value of consumer goods distributed till the end of September'92 was of the order of Rs.17.96 as against the target of Rs.40.00 crores, and it is proposed to achieve a target of Rs.45.00 crores during the year 1993-94. The total aggregate capacity of the godowns constructed by the cooperatives till 30th Sept'92 was of the order of 4.44 lakhs M.T. By the end of 1993-94, the cumulative godown capacity under cooperative sector would be 4.90 lakh M.T.

9.7 It is proposed to achieve a target of Rs.75.00 crores under S.T., Rs.8.00 crores under M.T. and Rs.10.00 crores 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 crores and the total value of agril. produce marketed will be of the order of Rs.40.00 crores. 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 crores, Rs.60.00 crores respectively. By the end of the 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. The scheme wise details are given in the following paragraphs.

#### **DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION**

9.8 Under this head, there are four components namely, (a) Staff, (b) Vehicles, (c) Buildings and (d) Audit Cooperatives (Staff). During 1991-92, Rs.151.77 lakhs were spent as against the budget provision of Rs.222.12 lakhs, out of which Rs.74.88 lakhs and Rs.22.65 lakhs were spent under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and Special Component Plan (SCP) areas respectively. The Budget allocation for the year 1992-93 under this head was Rs.298.32 lakhs, out of which Rs.100.00 lakhs and Rs.32.00 lakhs are earmarked for the TSP and SCP respectively. Rs.285.00 lakhs have been proposed for the year 1993-94, out of which Rs.104.00 lakhs and Rs.30.60 lakhs are earmarked for TSP and SCP respectively. The tentative allocation for the 8th Five Year Plan, under this head, is Rs.1250.00 lakhs, out of which Rs.400.00 lakhs and Rs.134.50 lakhs are proposed to be spent under TSP and SCP areas respectively.

9.9 Rs.175.00 lakhs and Rs.50.00 lakhs have been proposed for 1993-94 under Staff Schemes. Rs.50.00 lakhs under Audit Cooperatives and a token provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs under Staff of the General Administration are proposed for creation of 4 new district offices under General Administration and creation of separate Directorate of Audit, 3 Audit Divisions and few Audit Circles.

9.10 Rs.40.00 lakhs are proposed under Buildings, out of which Rs.30.00 lakhs are meant for completion of the on-going projects and Rs.10.00 lakhs for taking up new projects. Rs.20.00 lakhs are proposed for mostly replacement of the old vehicles and purchase of new vehicles for the newly created offices.

#### **COOPERATIVE EDUCATION**

9.11 Under this head, Rs.33.80 lakhs was spent during 1991-92 as against the revised budget provision of Rs.34.17 lakhs. Out of which Rs.29.00 lakhs were given as subsidy to the Orissa State Cooperative Union and Rs.4.80 lakhs to the Cooperative Training College, which is now



renamed as Institute of Cooperative Management, for conducting courses for LAMPS personnel. The budget outlay for 1992-93 was Rs.37.00 lakhs and Rs.40.00 lakhs are proposed for the year 1993-94. Rs.200.00 lakhs are proposed to be spent during the entire 8th Five Year Plan.

#### **CREDIT CO-OPERATIVES**

9.12 Rs.410.51 lakhs was spent during 1991-92 as against the revised budget allocation of Rs.671.37 lakhs under this head, out of which Rs.46.50 lakhs and Rs.73.88 lakhs were spent in TSP and SCP respectively. The budget outlay for the year 1992-93 under this head is Rs.1172.48 lakhs, out of which Rs.474.05 lakhs and Rs.195.00 lakhs are earmarked for the TSP and SCP areas respectively. Rs.1290.50 lakhs are proposed for the year 1993-94, out of which Rs.483.17 lakhs and Rs.202.15 lakhs are earmarked for the TSP and SCP respectively. Rs.7905.00 lakhs are proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan under this head out of which Rs.3280.00 lakhs and Rs.1315.73 lakhs are earmarked for TSP and SCP respectively.

9.13 The budget provision made under this head is inclusive of the provisions made under the scheme "Share Capital Assistance to the Credit Cooperatives (I.T.O)". The provisions made under I.T.O. for 1992-93 is Rs.873.00 lakhs and for 1993-94 is 960.00 lakhs.

During the 8th Five Year Plan, the new schemes proposed to be implemented under the Credit Sector are: a) Pledge loans to marginal farmers, b) Share Capital to reorganised LAMPS, c) Organisation of Farmers' Service Societies at Block level, d) Introduction of Cooperative Credit Card, e) Incentive for timely repayment of loans f) Assistance to Mohila Banks and g) Integrated Cooperative Development Projects in Koraput and Kalahandi districts.

#### **MARKETING CO-OPERATIVE:**

9.14 Rs.70.00 lakhs was spent during 1991-92 out of which Rs.17.50 lakhs and Rs.11.00 lakhs have been spent in the TSP and SCP respectively. The budget allocation for the year 1992-93 is Rs.70.00 lakhs, out of which Rs.11.80 lakhs and Rs.11.00 lakhs are earmarked for the TSP and SCP respectively. Rs.72.00 lakhs are proposed for the year 1993-94 out of which Rs.12.40 lakhs and Rs.11.31 lakhs are earmarked for the TSP and SCP areas respectively. The total budget provision under this head for the 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.750.00 lakhs.

9.15 During the 8th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to organise few cotton Growers' and Oil-seed Growers' Coop. Societies in the potential areas and also few Integrated Marketing Cooperative Societies. It is also proposed to provide subsidy for opening of Fertiliser Retail out-lets.

#### **PROCESSING COOPERATIVES**

9.16 Under this head, financial assistance is being provided to the Rice Mills and Oil-Mills attached to the R.C.M.S. Rs.25.00 lakhs have been spent during 1991-92, out of which, Rs.10.00 lakhs and Rs.5.00 lakhs were spent in TSP and SCP areas respectively. The Budget outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.19.20 lakhs, out of which Rs.7.68 lakhs and Rs.3.80 lakhs are earmarked for TSP and SCP respectively. Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1993-94, out of which Rs.8.00 lakhs and Rs.3.90 lakhs are earmarked for TSP and SCP respectively. The total budget provision for the 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.300.00 lakhs, out of which Rs.30.00 lakhs and Rs.60.00 lakhs are earmarked for the TSP and SCP respectively.

#### **CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORIES**

9.17 Rs.352.77 lakhs were released to the Cooperative Sugar Factories during 1991-92. Rs.500.00 lakhs are proposed for the entire 8th Five Year Plan period. Rs.100.00 lakhs are proposed for the year 1993-94 to take up expansion of Aska Coop. Sugar Industries and Rs.18.00 lakhs for clearing the Committed liabilities of Bargarh & Nayagarh Sugar Industries.

## **CO-OPERATIVE STORAGE**

9.18 Rs.44.11 lakhs has been spent under this head during 1991-92, out of which Rs.9.00 lakhs and Rs.5.56 lakhs have been spent in TSP and SCP areas respectively. Rs.265.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1992-93, out of which Rs.220.00 lakhs are meant for the new projects to be taken up by the assistance of NCDC. Rs.108.00 lakhs and Rs.38.00 lakhs are earmarked for the TSP and SCP respectively. Rs.126.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1993-94, out of which Rs.100.00 lakhs are meant for the new projects to be taken up with the assistance of NCDC, such as implementation of B.D.P. establishment of new cold storages and other projects. Rs.57.00 lakhs and Rs.32.42 lakhs are earmarked for the TSP and SCP respectively. Rs.700.00 lakhs are proposed for the 8th

Five Year Plan, out of which Rs.83.00 lakhs and Rs.100.00 lakhs are earmarked for the TSP and SCP respectively.

## **HOUSING COOPERATIVES**

9.19 Under this head, assistance is being provided to the Orissa Coop. Housing Corporation and Primary House Building Cooperative Societies. Rs.25.00 lakhs has been spent during 1991-92, out of which Rs.1.97 lakhs and Rs.5.00 lakhs have been spent under TSP and SCP respectively. Rs.25.00 lakhs each are proposed for the year 1992-93 and 1993-94. Rs.1.25 lakhs and Rs.5.00 lakhs are earmarked for the TSP and SCP respectively out of the total provision of Rs.25.00 lakhs for the year 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively. Rs. 350.00 lakhs has been proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan out of which Rs.6.00 lakhs and Rs.70.00 lakhs are earmarked for the TSP and SCP respectively.

## **LABOUR COOPERATIVES:**

9.20 Rs.3.00 lakhs was released as share capital to the Labour Cooperatives during the year 1991-92 out of which Rs.1.00 lakh has been spent in the TSP areas and Rs.0.22 lakh in SCP respectively. Rs.1.50 lakhs each are provided for the year 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively, out of which Rs.0.70 lakh and Rs.0.15 lakh each are earmarked for the TSP and SCP respectively. Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for the entire 8th Five Year Plan, out of which Rs.5.00 lakhs and Rs.1.00 lakh are earmarked for the TSP and SCP respectively.

## **CONSUMER COOPERATIVES:**

9.21 Under this head, financial assistance is being provided to the rural consumer retail outlets organised at each Panchayat level, rehabilitation and strengthening of weak wholesale Coop. Stores, O.C.C.F., Students Consumer Coop. Stores and Urban Primary Consumers Coop. Stores etc. During 1991-92, Rs.83.00 lakhs was spent as against the budget provision of Rs.94.01 lakhs out of which Rs.23.99 lakhs and Rs.21.20 lakhs were spent in TSP areas and SCP respectively. Rs.88.00 lakhs each have been proposed for the year 1992-93 and 1993-94 out of which Rs.21.60 lakhs for 1992-93 and Rs.20.22 lakhs for 1993-94 are earmarked for TSP areas and Rs.14.90 lakhs each have been earmarked for SCP in 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively. Rs.850.00 lakhs is proposed for the entire 8th Five Year Plan, out of which Rs.280.00 lakhs and Rs.170.00 lakhs are earmarked for the TSP and SCP respectively.

## **LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT:**

9.22 Under this head, financial assistance in shape of share capital and managerial subsidy is being provided to miscellaneous cooperative societies like Printing Press, Engineering Cooperatives, Writers' Cooperatives etc. During 1991-92, Rs.6.00 lakhs has been released to these cooperatives out of which Rs.1.50 lakhs and Rs.0.47 lakhs are spent in TSP and SCP respectively. The budget allocation for the year 1992-93 under this head is Rs.3.50 lakhs out of which Rs.1.30 lakhs and Rs.0.35 lakh are earmarked for the TSP and SCP respectively. Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1993-94 out of which Rs.1.30 lakhs and Rs.0.40 lakh are earmarked for T.S.P. and S.C.P. respectively, Rs.35.00 lakhs is proposed for the entire 8th Five Year Plan out of which Rs.13.00 lakhs and Rs.3.50 lakhs are earmarked for the TSP and SCP respectively.

#### **COOPERATIVE TRIBUNAL:**

9.23 This is a staff scheme. During 1991-92, expenditure under this head was of the order of Rs.15.33 lakhs. The budget provision for the year 1992-93 is Rs 22.00 lakhs. Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1993-94. Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed for the entire 8th Five Year Plan.

#### **CROP (LOAN) INSURANCE**

9.24 This is a Central Sector Scheme, in which funds are provided both by the State Govt. and the Central Government on a matching basis. Rs.93.31 lakhs have been released during 1991-92. The budget provision for 1992-93 is Rs.50.00 lakhs. Rs.50.00 lakhs is also proposed for the year 1993-94. Rs.320.00 lakhs is proposed for the entire 8th Five Year Plan.

#### **SUBSIDY FOR WAIVER OF COOP. LOANS TO OSCB/OSCLDB:**

9.25 During 1991-92, Rs.1912.00 lakhs were released as against the budget provision of Rs.1965.59 lakhs. The budget provision for 1992-93 is Rs.2500.00 lakhs. Since the repayment of loan will be completed during 1992-93, no provision is required for this purpose in 1993-94.

## CHAPTER-10

### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

10.1 Rural economic development in the state of Orissa depends much upon Animal Husbandry and Dairying. Animal Husbandry and Dairying both are low capital intensive and for this reason preferred by the poor and middle class families as the best means of supplementing family income. The productivity of livestock in our State is very low and livestock products such as milk and eggs etc. are insufficient to meet the growing demand of these products. Planned livestock development programmes have been undertaken during the previous plans through scientific breeding, better feeding and management practices with adequate health control and marketing measures. Cross-breeding of cattle and development of poultry and other small animals like Sheep, Goat and Pig need to be intensified further to increase the production to meet the market demand.

#### Strategy for the Annual Plan

10.2 It has been proposed to strengthen the Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development infrastructures with the following inputs during the 8th Plan period 1992-97 for augmentation of milk, egg and meat production in the State.

1. Intensification of Cross breeding and Natural breeding programme in Cattle.
2. Revolutionisation of poultry production
3. Provision of self-employment with soft-loan facility to entrepreneurs.
4. Provision of health cover
5. Provision of marketing facilities for livestock products.
6. Training programme of farmers
7. Development of small Animals for supply to the farmers under poverty alleviation programmes.
8. Development of indigenous breeds of cattle and buffaloes.
9. Development of indigenous and exotic breeds of Pigs.

#### Reorganisation of Veterinary

##### Directorate & Health Cover:

10.3 Conforming to the above strategies for adoption in A.H. & D.D. Sectors, it has been proposed to induct new methods for improving the standards in providing health coverage to the animals in the State. Now there are 523 Vety. Dispensaries and 2841 L.A.Cs. in the State. As per norms each Gram Panchayat will have one L.A.C. There are 5263 Gram Panchayats in the State. To provide facilities of health care in each Gram Panchayat in a phased manner taking into consideration the financial resources, there was a proposal for opening of 24 L.A.Cs. during 92-93. It is also proposed to open 23 L.A.Cs. during 93-94 of which 8 are to be located in T.S.P. Area and the remaining 15 in other places in the State. As there is no building for most of the

I.A.C.s in the tribal areas of the State, immense difficulties are being encountered by the I.A.s. posted to these places. As one of the major reasons for their reluctance to get posted to these areas, it is proposed to construct 40 I.A.C. buildings at the cost of Rs.20.00 lakhs and the construction work of these I.A.C. buildings are to be executed departmentally. There is a proposal for establishing 8 mobile Veterinary dispensaries during 92-93 with a view to provide Veterinary aid in inaccessible Villages of the State. It is also proposed to increase the mobile Vety. Units by adding 9 more mobile Vety. Units during 1993-94 with a transport vehicle for each unit to work as a Mobile Clinic. The Mobile Vety. Dispensaries shall have the door-step approach and will help in mobilising the farmers interested in Animal Husbandry to increase production of livestock products generation of additional income for their families. Under this programme, it has been proposed to continue the plan schemes such as Hospital and Dispensaries/ Livestock Aid Centres/ Control of Foot and Mouth Disease/ Rinderpest Surveillance and Vaccination programmes/ Strengthening of O.B.P.I./ Systematic Control of Livestock Disease/Animal Disease Surveillance and Animal Disease Research Institute. For this health coverage programmes for the livestock in the State, there was an expenditure of Rs.1303.50 lakhs during the 7th plan period. It has been proposed to provide Rs.1475.00 lakhs during the 8th plan period 1992-97. During 1991-92 there was an expenditure of Rs.91.93 lakhs. During 1992-93, the provision is Rs.165.46 lakhs. It has been proposed to incur an expenditure of Rs.165.36 lakhs during 1993-94. As there is proposal for creation of new posts of Chief District Vety. Officers for the new districts with equipment, staff etc., it has been proposed to provide a sum of Rs.500 lakhs under the scheme for Hospital and Dispensaries. (sub plan).

10.4 The Orissa Biological Products Institute has been engaged in production of vaccines. It was proposed to produce 242 lakhs doses of vaccines during 92-93 and there is also proposal for production of 250 lakhs doses of vaccines during 1993-94. Further for protecting exotic and cross breed animals from the fatal disease of F.M.D., it has been proposed to provide a sum of Rs.16.00 lakhs during 1993-94 out of which State share of expenditure is only Rs.4.00 lakhs in the Centrally sponsored scheme. Besides this centrally sponsored plan scheme, there are other two centrally sponsored programmes like Systematic Control of Livestock Disease and Animal Disease Surveillance. The approved outlay for 92-93 annual plan under above head is Rs.5.25 lakhs and it has been proposed to increase it to Rs.6.00 lakhs during 1993-94. Animal Disease Research Institute has undertaken the responsibility for research on herbal there by for animals with less cost. It has been proposed to provide a sum of Rs.2.40 lakhs during 1993-94.

### **Cattle & Buffalo Development**

10.5 Under this programme, cross-breeding has been adopted as the main programme for upgradation of breed for augmenting milk production of the State by making available more of cross bred high yielding cows. With the target for raising the milk production at the rate of 7% per annum to reach the total milk production of 700 thousand M.T. per annum by the end of 8th plan period, it has been proposed to increase the breedable cross-bred cows population to around 5 lakhs by the end of 8th plan period. To achieve this, Artificial Insemination programme has to be strengthened. It is thus targetted to produce 90,000 cross-bred cows during 1993-94 for which it is targetted to perform 4,00,000 artificial inseminations during 1993-94. Further, it is also targetted to produce 4.5 lakhs doses of Frozen Semen from proven bulls. It is also contemplated to introduce the A.I. at the door-step of the farmers for which it is proposed to purchase 500 numbers of portable cryocans during 1993-94. It is also proposed to open new A.I. Centres in the non-operation flood districts with door-step facilities of A.I. To increase the breedable cross-bred cattle population to 5 lakhs by the end of 8th plan, concerted efforts are made under these programmes. It has also been proposed to strengthen the State Cattle Breeding Farms for producing additional 200 bull calves for supply of superior bulls. It is also proposed to supply phase contrast Microscopes, Bull exercisers and Weigh-bridges to the Frozen Semen Bull Centres. Now the average productivity of indigenous and cross-bred cow is about 445 gms. and 2 Kg. of milk per day respectively. It is proposed to train the farmers in health-care, artificial insemination and fodder cultivation etc. to improve the management of the cross-bred animals in particular to increase their productivity to a satisfactory level. During the 7th plan period the

expenditure was Rs.610.23 lakhs. It has been proposed to provide a sum of Rs.1247.00 lakhs during the 8th plan period. The proposed outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.194.45 lakhs against the outlay of Rs.192.03 for 1992-93. Strengthening of State Cattle Breeding Farms & Extension of artificial insemination through Frozen Semen Technology are the main programmes undertaken for Cattle and Buffalo Development. The centrally sponsored plan scheme for National Bull Production Programme at the proposed outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs for 1993-94 is also designed to help meeting the requirement of Buffalo bulls in the State. The Central Plan Scheme for progeny Testing Unit for production of proven bulls is implemented which will continue during 93-94.

#### **Poultry Development**

10.6 Under this programme the plan schemes for strengthening of State Poultry and Duck Farms/ Strengthening of State Poultry Federation and Marketing Assistance to State Poultry Federation are continuing. To meet the growing demands in the urban and semi-urban areas of the State, it has been proposed to produce 520 million nos. of eggs during 1993-94. It has thus been proposed to supply 30,000 ducklings and 0.80 lakhs layer birds to the farmers during 1993-94. It is proposed to provide Rs.15.82 lakhs for strengthening the Poultry & Duck Farms for the above purpose. Similarly, it is proposed to provide Rs.10.00 lakhs as grant-in-aid and Rs.10.00 lakhs as marketing assistance to the OPOLFED for strengthening the Marketing Infrastructure of the apex body.

#### **Sheep and Wool Development**

10.7 Under this programme, the plan schemes for strengthening of State Sheep, Goat and Rabbit breeding Farms and National Ram and Duck Production have been proposed for continuance during 1993-94 at an outlay of Rs.22.33 lakhs. It is proposed to supply Ram and Buck free of cost to the indentified flocks of the farmers by producing those in the Departmental Farms. Further it has been programmed to deworm the existing sheep and goat population in the State for which a sum of Rs.7 lakhs has been earmarked.

#### **Piggery Development**

10.8 Under this programme the plan scheme for development of Exotic or Indigenous breeds of Pigs is continuing. The approved outlay to continue the scheme is Rs.3.34 lakhs during 1992-93. It has been proposed to continue the programme at the cost of Rs.3.25 lakhs during 1993-94.

#### **Other Livestock Development**

10.9 Special Livestock Breeding Programme is continuing under the programme. Upto the end of 1991-92, Govt. of India had been sponsoring the programme by releasing grant to the extent of 50% of the expenditure for providing subsidy towards the farmers Jersey female calves for its feeding and growth from the age of 4 months to 32 months or till calving whichever is earlier. This is a good programme which aims at increasing the level of milk production, generation of income for the family with low investment and creation of incentive for keeping cross-bred cows. It has the benefit of cultivating general awareness amongst the farmers on modern animal husbandry and dairying. Govt. of India have discontinued the assistance for 1992-93. It has been proposed to continue the scheme with available State resources of Rs.110.00 lakhs during 1992-93. It is also proposed to continue the programme with an outlay for Rs.100.00 lakhs during 1993-94. As this valuable and farmer-oriented programme can not be closed down which shall cause immense loss to the interest of farmers, the programme will continue with less component of staff.

## **Feed and Fodder Development**

10.10 Feeding of cows with sufficient green fodder reduces substantially the feeding cost of dairy animals. For augmenting Fodder production, it is proposed to expand fodder seed production capacity of the seed production farm during 1993-94 by implementing the centrally sponsored plan scheme. For supplying quality fodder to the cross bred milch cows, it is proposed to step up seed production to 300 MT and 30 lakhs roots and slips during 1993-94. It is also proposed to train farmers in fodder cultivation, enrichment of paddy straw and fodder storage for feeding their cows. It is also proposed to establish Fodder Farms at each District head-quarter during 1993-94 for production and sale of fodder seeds, roots slips and green to the farmers. Strengthening and modernisation of the Feed Mixing Centres and the Feed Analytical Laboratory is also envisaged in the programme for 1993-94.

## **Extension and Training.**

10.11 Under this programme, the plan scheme for Training of Officers and staff and Farmers training and publicity are continuing. During the last plan periods, the farmers who have been supplied with different livestock for alleviation of poverty by increasing their incomes have not been sufficiently trained for proper maintenance of their Livestock. It is thus proposed to organise the training programme of farmers intensively at the cost of Rs.5.00 lakhs during 1993-94 against the provision of Rs.1.10 lakhs for 1992-93. It is also proposed to introduce the scheme for training of lay Inseminators and Gosevaks training at the cost of Rs.10.00 lakhs and their deployment for dissemination of A.I. facilities. It is proposed to train 500 Lay Inseminators and Gosevaks during 1993-94. The scheme envisages provision of a portable cryocans/bicycle and other equipments etc. required for carrying out door-step A.I. in selected pockets of the State by this trained educated youth force. Further, to keep pace with the modern Animal Husbandry practices and Techniques practiced in other States, it is required to equip the departmental officers for getting better out-turns in the departmental farms. Hence it is proposed to depute 200 departmental officers to different All India Institutes for acquiring advanced knowledge on A.H. & Vety. Science during 1993-94. Further it is proposed to train 5000 nos. of farmers during 1993-94 with the provision of observing farmers day etc. during 1993-94. Since training and extension activities shall gear-up the production activities in respect of milk, meat and eggs, it has been proposed to form an Extension and Training wing to monitor the training and Extension activities in the Field. It is thus proposed to provide a sum of Rs.24.95 lakhs during 1993-94 under this programme against the allocation of Rs.10.27 lakhs during 1992-93.

## **Administrative Investigation & Statistics.**

10.12 Under this programme the centrally sponsored plan scheme for sample survey on estimation of production of milk, meat, egg and wool and livestock census are continuing. As collection of data on the production of milk, meat, egg and wool is very much essential in assessing the returns against plan investments in those sectors and drawing out future plans, it has been proposed to incur an expenditure of Rs.16.00 lakhs during 1993-94 against the provision of Rs.11.56 lakhs during 1992-93. It is also proposed to conduct 15th Quinquennial Livestock Census during 1993-94.

## **Grants and other Expenditure**

10.13 Under this programme, grants-in-aid are given to Orissa Vety. Council for professional Efficiency Development, to Utkal Gomangal Samiti for taking up natural breeding programme in the remote corners of the State, to S.P.C.A. for organising programmes on prevention of cruelty towards animals and to O.U.A.T. for helping training and research activities concerning the Deptt. During 1992-93, there is provision to provide a sum of Rs.23.00 lakhs. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.24.25 lakhs during 1993-94. The rise is due to persistent demand of O.U.A.T. to increase the grant-in-aid for intensifying the management practices in the farms and Vety Services institution.

## **Dairy Development**

10.14 Under this programme, the plan schemes for strengthening Dairy Organisation, State level Monitoring Cell for operation flood Milk Project, grant to OMFED and grant to Dairy Co-operatives and District Milk Unions are continuing. There is a proposal to strengthen the Milk Co-operative Societies by bringing effective supervision and Monitoring over its day to day functions for production and sale of Milk through OMFED. The District Milk Unions are aided to come to the level of efficiency to supply sufficient Milk to the OMFED for marketing. It is thus proposed to provide more funds to the District Milk Unions and Dairy Co-operatives during 1993-94. Both the programmes in plan and T.S.P. area shall operate at the proposed cost of Rs.30.00 lakhs each during 1993-94. The Orissa Milk Federation had been assisted with a sum of Rs.524.08 lakhs during the 7th plan period. They have also been assisted a sum of Rs.251.95 lakhs during 1990-91 and 1991-92 besides the share capital investment of Rs.30.00 lakhs during 1991-92. It has been budgetted to provide a sum of Rs.115.00 lakhs as grant-in-aid and Rs.25.00 lakhs as share capital to OMFED during 1992-93. Altogether OMFED has been assisted with a sum of Rs.946.03 lakhs during these years. It is thus proposed to provide a sum of Rs.75.00 lakhs during 1993-94 as grant-in-aid and 25 lakhs as share capital. During the year 1992-93, there is a provision for Rs.208.00 lakhs. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.193.00 lakhs during 1993-94. It is also proposed to organise 100 more Milk Co-operative Societies during 1993-94 within the allocation of Rs.193.00 lakhs. It is also proposed to organise Infertility camps in the A.I. cluster areas and non-operation flood areas for ensuring fertility towards high growth of exotic animals with provision of transport facilities. Stray bull removal from the ICD/KV areas in the State has been taken up on a large scale to eliminate indiscriminate breeding practices in these milkshed areas of the State.



## CHAPTER-11

### FISHERIES

11.1 Orissa has rich natural resources for fisheries development, which includes 64000 ha. of fresh water ponds, 2,56,000 ha. of reservoirs, 2,98,000 ha. of estuaries, 31,600 ha. of Brackishwater areas and a coastal belt as long as 480 Kms. In order to develop these Fisheries resources to maximum possible extent of exploitation, so as to subscribe substantially to the economy of the nation and to promote the socio-economic standard of the people of the State, the State Government are making endeavours through plan programmes.

11.2 The draft 8th five year plan (1992-97) under Fisheries, according to earmarked ceiling of Rs.104,64.00 lakhs, has since been prepared. Keeping in view of the strategies for the development of Fisheries during the 8th plan 1992-97, it is proposed to invest a sum of Rs.1443.00 lakhs for development of Fisheries during 1993-94, under State Plan sector, at the same level of the current year. A sum of Rs.466.30 lakhs has been earmarked for implementation of the World Bank assisted shrimp culture and reservoir Fisheries project (which introduced this year) leaving Rs.976.70 lakhs for all other Fisheries development programmes.

11.3 The basic objectives of the plan are as follows:

1. Gainful utilisation of the physical resources
2. Increase of fish and prawn production of the State
3. Introduction of improved production and harvesting technology and skills
4. Providing self employment to people, including educated unemployed, through fishery based schemes
5. Improving the socio-economic standards of people below poverty line and people from fishermen communities.
6. Increasing per capita fish consumption facility
7. Earning more foreign exchange for the country.

11.4 With a view to achieving the above objectives priority has been given to the ongoing schemes due to limitation of plan ceiling under Fisheries Sector. In spite of this a few no. of new schemes/programmes are proposed to be taken up during the year 1993-94.

### INLAND FISHERIES

11.5 For the development of Inland Fisheries a sum of Rs.338.25 lakhs has been suggested in the Annual Plan 1993-94. The ongoing Inland Fisheries schemes like production of Quality Spawn, Development of Reservoir Fisheries, Fish Farmers Development Agency, Development and expansion of Fish Seed Centre and Breeding Farms are proposed to be continued. A sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs is also provided as Grants to OUAT which includes stipend for 16 BFSC graduates to undergo apprenticeship training at the fish seed hatcheries of OFSDC for a period of two months. Each apprentice will receive a stipend of Rs.40/- per day. Under the World Bank Reservoir Fisheries Sub-project it is proposed to provide Rs.32.00 lakhs to construct 23.75 ha. of captive nurseries, 4.20 ha. of pens in 13 reservoirs of the project districts which would benefit 448 fishermen in 56 Fishermen Cooperative Societies. A macrobrachium hatchery having 5 million production capacity is being set up at Paradeep during 1992-93. Another experimental macrobrachium hatchery has been established at Kausalyagang fish farm. During the year 1993-94, it is proposed to provide Rs.3.00 lakhs i.e. Rs.2.00 lakhs for operational expenses of Paradeep hatchery and Rs.1.00 lakh for hatchery shed at Kausalyaganga. It is also proposed to develop 2000 ha. water area under FFDA and 1400 ha. (gross) under BFDA programme. 240 million of fish seed will be produced during 1993-94. The Inland Fish production is proposed to be increased 105 thousand M.T. during 1992-93. The level of production is also expected to increase during 1993-94.

## **ESTUARINE/BRACKISHWATER FISHERIES**

11.6 In the Annual Plan 1993-94, an amount of Rs.476.30 lakhs has been provided for development of estuarine and brackishwater fisheries sub-sector. The continuing schemes are Development of Brackishwater Fish Farms, Support services for World Bank assisted Shrimp Culture Sub-Project, Adaptive Research on Conservation of Chilika Lake Fisheries, Development of Brackishwater Fisheries through BFDA. For the support services under World Bank assisted Shrimp Culture, a provision of Rs.406.30 lakhs has been made for development of 173 ha. of Shrimp Culture ponds which would benefit 313 fish farmers. Besides, it is also proposed to take up construction of buildings, approach road to the farm site, prawn seed hatcheries, project road to the farms, electricity and fresh water supply as also Ice Plants, I.Q.F.Plants and feed mills.

## **MARINE FISHERIES**

11.7 Under the Marine Fisheries sub-sector a provision of Rs.289.45 lakhs has been kept during 1993-94 which includes Rs.12.00 lakhs for new schemes and Rs.277.45 lakhs for the ongoing schemes. Among new schemes proposed to be introduced are, the joint R & D Project for conservation breeding and rearing of Indian Horseshoe Crab to be taken up with the collaboration of National Institute of Oceanography. The total cost of the scheme as prepared by the National Institute of Oceanography is Rs.64 lakhs to be spent over a period of five years. A token provision of Rs.5.00 lakh is kept for the year 1993-94 for this project.

11.8 A scheme called Fish Aggregation Device by artificial reef construction is proposed to be taken up during 1993-94 at a cost of Rs.1.00 lakh. As per the recommendation of the National Workshop on Development of Marine Fisheries for Higher productivity and Export such devices are to be introduced in the sea bed ranging from 10 to 15 fathoms roughly 5 Kms. from the shore in 16 major fishing bases of Orissa. Each unit of establishment of FADAR would cost Rs.10,000/-. Ten such units are to be set up in Orissa coast during the year. The Fishing Harbour, Astarang (Nuagarh) is to be completed during 1992-93. For operation and maintenance of the completed Fishing harbours an amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed in the State Plan sector. For hydrographic Survey, Investigation, Planning and Designing for preparation of Project reports, a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is also proposed. Approach roads to the jetty sites, are essentially necessary. Hence Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed in the Plan for the purpose.

11.9 For the welfare of the fishermen, schemes like Saving-cum-Relief, Accident Insurance to Fishermen, National Welfare Fund and Non formal Education are to be continued during 1993-94. Under non-formal education a sum of Rs.2,70,000/- is also to be provided for school development fund for 30 schools, developed with NORAD assistance. Under National Welfare Fund 300 low cost houses, 15 tube wells and 3 community halls are to be constructed during the year 1993-94 at a cost of Rs.48.75 lakhs. This being the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 50% provision has been kept in the State Plan and equal amount has been provided under Centrally Sponsored Plan. Out of 300 low cost houses 200 houses are to be earmarked for rehabilitation of Chandrabhaga fishermen. On the whole, a sum of Rs.72.33 lakhs is proposed under the scheme, "Welfare Programme for Fishermen".

11.10 Other ongoing schemes include Assistance to Mechanisation Programme, Implementation of Orissa Marine Fishing Regulation Act, Grant to OMCAD, Introduction of FRP Catamaran, Construction of fishing Harbour, Construction of Small Landing and Berthing Facilities and Welfare Programme for Fishermen. Under Mechanisation Programme, it is proposed to motorise 1000 traditional crafts at a cost of Rs.50.00 lakhs besides Rs.10.00 lakhs for H.S.D oil. Under Introduction of Motorised Catamaran 50 new FRP built catamaran with outboard engine are to be supplied. As the Unit cost per boat being Rs.80,000/-, the provision kept for this scheme is Rs.10.00 lakhs. Under construction of Fishing Harbour a provision of Rs.40 lakhs has been kept for a fishing harbour at Bahabalpur (Rs.25.00 lakhs) and completion of Gopalpur harbour (Rs.15.00 lakhs) Being a Centrally sponsored scheme equal amount would

also be available towards Central share. Under Small Landing and Berthing Facilities, it is proposed to take up Construction of Landing Centres at Rambha, Falchua, Jamboo, Kharnasi and Tantiapal. Provision has also been kept under the scheme for construction of a Fish handling shed at Balugaon. A total provision of Rs.70.42 lakhs has been kept as State share under the scheme. Equal amount will be available from Government of India as Central Share.

11.11 The target of Marine Fish production is kept at 100 thousand M T during 1992-93. The level of production is expected to be increased during 1993-94.

#### **PROCESSING, PRESERVATION & MARKETING**

11.12 This scheme is proposed to be continued during the year 1993-94 to cater to the needs of fishermen community and check the monopoly of the private traders. A provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been kept during the year 1993-94 under the scheme, for expansion of Laxmisagar Ice Plant and operation and maintenance of existing departmental ice plant and Cold Storages.

#### **EXTENSION & TRAINING**

11.13 The scheme Extension and Training is proposed to be continued during 1993-94 with a provision of Rs.17.00 lakhs. 100 Fisheries Extension Officers are proposed to be supplied with kit boxes and sampling nets in order to equip them to carry out their extension services better in the rural areas. Under the training programme, it is also proposed to train 160 fish farmers in 16 major induced breeding centres for a period of one month for which a stipend of Rs.25/- per day will be paid to each trainee. The Department has two marine fishing training centres in the State where 60 fishermen interested in mechanised fishing are given professional training. Although a number of people are interested to undergo the above training the scheme does not attract many people because the stipend rate is as low as Rs.75/- per month which is equal to three days daily wages of a labourer. As such it is proposed to increase the stipend rate to Rs.300/- per month. Provision for 60 trainees have been kept accordingly during the plan. It is also proposed to provide equipment to F.T.I. Balugaon.

#### **FISHERIES CO-OPERATIVES**

11.14 In order to improve the socio-economic condition of the weaker section, a sum of Rs.32.00 lakhs has been kept towards investment of shares in Orissa State Fishermen Cooperative Federation and provide loans to Co-operatives.

#### **ASSISTANCE TO PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKING**

11.15 During 1993-94 it is proposed to provide Rs.50.00 lakhs as share capital investment to O.I.S.D.C. and Rs.70.00 lakhs to O.M.C.A.D Corporation as well as Rs.70.00 lakhs and Rs.15.00 lakhs as grant-in-aid respectively.

#### **OTHERS**

11.16 A sum of Rs.12.00 lakhs has been proposed in the 1993-94 Plan under the scheme "Fishing grounds and introduction of diversified fishing" for operation and maintenance etc. of the trawlers/boats and gill netters.

#### **CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME**

11.17 Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes provision of Rs.486.67 lakhs and under Central Plan Schemes provision of Rs.32.00 lakhs has been provided during 1993-94.

## **TRIBAL SUB-PLAN**

11.18 For development of Fisheries in Tribal area, Rs.189.00 lakhs has been provided during the Annual Plan 1993- 94, which is 41.72% of the Divisible Outlay of Rs.453.00 lakhs and 13.10% of the total outlay of Rs.1443.00 lakhs. Since the World Bank programmes is being implemented, mostly in Coastal districts of the State involving a major provision of Rs.466.00 lakhs during the year, the over all flow to Tribal Sub-Plan is not proportionate, taking into consideration of the total plan outlay. But the flow is 25.69% of the balance amount of Rs.977.00 lakhs proposed for other Fishery Programmes in 1993-94.

11.19 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. 300 million induced breeding spawn will be produced in tribal area and survey under FFDA will continue during 1993-94. The training programme to Tribal Fishermen under FFDA will continue during 1993-94.

## **SCHEDULED CASTE COMPONENT PLAN**

11.20 Fishermen community in the State among whom significant portion are scheduled castes, maintain their livelihood by fishing in rivers and sea with traditional crafts and gears. Funds for benefit of the Scheduled Caste during Annual Plan 1993-94 is quantified at Rs.676.75 lakhs which is 62.37% of the Divisible outlay of Rs.1085.05 lakhs and 46.90% of the total outlay of Rs.1443.00 lakhs.

11.21 Payment of subsidy to 1000 fishermen for mechanisation of country crafts, covering 7000 fishermen under Saving-cum-Relief fund and construction of 300 low cost houses, 15 tube wells and 3 community halls in fishermen villages will be taken up during 1993-94. Besides assistance will be provided to Fishermen Coop. Societies through N.C.D.C. for uplifting economic conditions of fishermen communities.

## **EMPLOYMENT GENERATION**

11.22 The implementation of different plan programme is expected to generate employment for about 729 persons as a continuing basis. The works component of different programmes would create 18.37 lakhs mandays of labour.

## CHAPTER-12

### FOREST AND WILDLIFE

#### DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

##### **Intensification of Forest Management**

12.1 Protection of natural forests constitutes a major objective of the forest Management in our State. In the recent past definite trend has been observed wherein smuggling of valuable timbers is on the increase by armed and gang smugglers. To combat this, it has been proposed to constitute APR units and to provide jeeps to Territorial Range Officers to induce an element of effectiveness in the protection efforts. Rs.820.00 lakhs has been proposed for 8th plan with an outlay of Rs.94.20 lakhs for 1992-93. Taking into the consideration, the actual requirement of funds a provision of Rs.171.83 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1993-94.

##### **World Food Programme**

12.2 World Food Programme has been in operation in the State since 7th Plan period with the objective of ushering in a socio-economic development, through forestry activities, of the labourers by providing food materials in lieu of a part of the wages which again is ploughed back into community oriented welfare programmes. A separate Directorate has been created to monitor the scheme. The State Government are required to support the handling charge for transport and storage of food materials. In addition, an extra provision has to be kept to meet the handling cost for that part of food materials in reaching to consuming centres which is channelised through departmental forestry operations. A provision of Rs.65.00 lakhs has been made for 1992-93 with an outlay of Rs.333.00 lakhs for the 8th plan period. A provision of Rs.69.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1993-94.

#### **SURVEY AND UTILISATION OF FOREST RESOURCES.**

##### **Forest Resources Survey.**

12.3 The continuing efforts in assessing the forest resources, particularly the minor forest products would be furthered during the 8th Plan period. An outlay of Rs.66.00 lakhs has been made for 1992-93. A provision of Rs.1.00 lakh has been kept for 1993-94.

#### **STATISTICS.**

##### **Evaluation, Statistical and Remote Sensing Cell.**

12.4 Concurrent evaluation develops and delivers informations in regard to execution of programmes which facilitates effective management intervention in the effort of achieving the programme objectives. Various innovative management interventions have been introduced, such as peoples participation in forest protection, village level management of woodlots, Wasteland Development through social fencing and their evaluation would be needed to assess the effectiveness of other-wise.

12.5 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. The quick assessment of inventory will significantly guide the policy formulations in the forestry sector.

12.6 A Project Formulation and Evaluation Cell was established during the sixth plan with a Conservator of Forests in its charge. The supporting ministerial staff has also been sanctioned. During the current plan, the field staff has been sanctioned. They would now be pressed into services for undertaking evaluation works. In addition to the evaluation work, the staff with a little augmentation could be re-organised into a composite Cell comprising statistical, evaluation and remote sensing and with the aid of computer cell. This composite cell could effectively take up jobs of statistical analysis, data build-up, evaluation and inventory preparation through remote sensing application.

12.7 In the above backdrop, an outlay of Rs.76.00 lakhs has been made for 8th Plan period with a provision of Rs.13.00 lakhs for the year 1992-93. A provision of Rs.17.90 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1993-94.

## **FOREST CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT.**

### **Working Plan.**

12.8 Preparation of management plans is in arrear in respect of 15 divisions. The Government of India, in their guidelines explaining the provisions and implications of Forest Conservation Act have precluded any management intervention without an approved management plan. In order to cope up with the generous task and to operationalise the guide lines of Government of India, two Working Plans Division have been created in 1991-92 which would take up preparation of management plans. There is a provision of Rs.136.00 lakhs for the 8th Plan Period with an outlay of Rs.26.70 lakhs for 1992- 93. A provision of Rs.27.10 lakhs has been kept for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

### **Consolidation.**

12.9 The unsurveyed forest area in the State is estimated at 13,109 Sq.Kms. at the end of 1989-90. The progress of forest consolidation, which embraces demarcation, and survey enquiring into rights, and other activities pertaining reservation proceedings has not picked up to the desired extent, though the scheme has been continuing from 1st Plan. Inadequacy of funds and organisation support are the two reasons which could be attributed for the tardy progress. During the 8th Plan period it is proposed to maximise the output with the existing capacity by proper monitoring and evaluation. There is a provision of Rs.40.00 lakhs for the 8th Plan period with Rs.7.00 lakhs for 1992-93. A provision of Rs 15.00 lakhs has been made for the 1993-94 annual plan, to pump little more resources to this forestry operation.

### **Development of Infrastructure for protection of Forests against Biotic Interference.**

12.10 An innovative scheme introduced during 7th Plan Period by the Government of India as a Centrally Sponsored Schemes with the objective of developing infrastructure for protection of forests against biotic interference and with the funding pattern on 50:50 basis on the non-recurring components. The approved items of infrastructure include, purchase of jeeps/ vans, V.C.P.set fire fighting tools, watchtowers, raising of fodder and grass, stone walling along the boundaries. This scheme is of special relevance to Orissa context where luxuriant forest cover needs effective protection against depredators, encroachers and grassers. During 7th Plan APR units have been constituted being equipped with fast mobility and arms and ammunitions. During 8th Plan period, it is proposed to develop a network of VHF communication throughout the state and to equip the Divisional Mobile parties with fast mobility for increasing their effectiveness. An outlay of Rs.395.00 lakhs has been kept for 8th Plan with Rs.68.70 for 1992-93. Rs.80.00 lakhs is proposed for 1993-94.

## **Forest Fire Control.**

12.11 A centrally sponsored scheme, on Modern Forest Fire Control methods with 100% Central Assistance for non-recurring items is proposed to be introduced during the 8th Plan. The objective of the Scheme is to develop infrastructure for Forest Fire Control measures so as to effectively fight the forest fire which take a heavy toll of our forests, including flora and fauna. As a beginning, it is envisaged to cover Koraput District during this Plan. It is proposed to create multiple of fire fighting units in each division. Each unit envisages non-recurring expenditure of the order of Rs.5.00 lakhs. During the 8th Plan period 27 Divisions can be covered with an estimated cost of Rs.450.00 lakhs, for which the State Governments Share would be Rs.225.00 lakhs. Accordingly, a provision of Rs.225.00 lakhs has been kept for 8th Plan with Rs.30.00 lakhs for 1992-93. A provision of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been kept for the Annual Plan of 1993-94.

## **SOCIAL AND FARM FORESTRY.**

### **Economic Plantation/R.D.F.**

12.12 As a programme of enriching the miscellaneous forests of poor crop with valuable species like Teak, Gambhari, Sissoo, Bamboo etc. the scheme 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 the Government 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 form of rehabilitation of degraded reserve forests would be tackled during the 8th Plan. About 16.00 ha. Reserve Forests would be tackled in both the components together. There is a provision of Rs.10.40 lakhs for 8th Plan with an outlay of Rs.208.00 lakhs for 1992-93. A provision of Rs.174.15 lakhs has been made for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

## **EXTENSION AND TRAINING.**

### **Training of Asst. Conservator of Forests, Forest Rangers, Foresters etc,**

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

12.14 The training of Forest Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guard has been the State's responsibility. There are seven Training Schools for training of Foresters and Forest Guards in the State, and one Forest Rangers Training College. The infrastructure facilities in the training college and schools are not adequate and these have to be augmented. The deficiencies would be made good during 8th Plan. It may be mentioned here that a sum of Rs.260.00 lakhs has been kept for 8th Plan with Rs.59.40 lakhs for 1992-93. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a sum of Rs.87.87 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

## **RESEARCH.**

### **Forest Research.**

12.15 Forest Research in the past has not received the due attention as forestry was mainly production oriented. With the new challenges unfurling before the forestry sector, there is an urgent need to expand the research activity in the State. Recognising the critical importance of forestry research to successful implementation of massive afforestation, conservation measures,

and promotion of peoples initiative in regeneration and protection of forests, Government of India have revamped the research organisations, constituting an apex body at the centre, namely the I.C.F.R.E. to co-ordinate all research activities and regional institutes to tackle the regional problems. But the local problems have to be tackled by the concerned State Government. In this backdrop, great responsibility develops on the State Government to expand the research activities.

12.16 A seed Processing and Certification Centre is in the offing with the assistance of the DANIDA and the Government 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.

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 the State Forest Research Institute with the staff cleared during 1990-91 and initiate research in the major fields like, Silviculture, Genetics Soil Chemistry etc. There is a provision of Rs.220.00 lakhs for 8th Plan with Rs.61.00 lakhs for 1992-93. A provision of Rs.76.15 lakhs has been proposed for 1993-94 to provide a thrust to the forestry research during this Plan.

## **COMMUNICATION AND BUILDING.**

### **Communication.**

12.17 The criterion fixed by the National Commission on Agriculture lays down a road length of 1 Km. for every one Sq.Km. of forests. In pursuance of the above guideline, attention in the past was given for construction of new roads. Presently the forest roads measure about 6000 Km. in length. Recently there is a thinking that opening up new roads lead to the vulnerability of the forests from smuggling point of view and instead maintenance of existing roads should be prioritised. Accordingly, it is proposed to complete the on-going construction of forest roads during the 8th Plan and maintain the existing roads for which a provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been made with Rs.10.00 lakhs for 1992-93. A provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been made for the Annual Plans 1993-94

### **Building.**

12.18 Forest Department is one of the oldest Department, but without a building of its own. Presently the Directorate i.e. the Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Orissa is housed in a rented accommodation. The other Directorates of the Forest Department like, Kendu Leaf, Social Forestry Project and Wildlife are also functioning in rented accommodation for which heavy expenditure is being incurred annually. It is proposed to bring all these wings under one roof of a building to be christened as " BANA BHAWAN "and to be constructed at Shubaneswar. A plot of land has been allotted for the purpose. It is proposed to complete the construction with an estimated cost of Rs.2.80 crores. During the annual plans of 1990-91 and 1991-92 a provision of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been made. There is a provision of Rs.240.00 lakhs for the 8th Plan with an outlay of Rs.105.00 lakhs for 1992-93. A provision of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been kept for 1993-94 Annual Plan.

### **Sandal Wood.**

12.19 This is a new scheme. The natural sandal wood growing areas are limited to few pockets in the Districts of Ganjam, Gajapatl, Koraput and Kalahandi. Over the years a great depletion in the sandal wood forests have been observed, since the trees have been badly lopped for fire wood by the locals. In order to protect this species which otherwise would be extinct from Orissa, the Orissa Forest Act has been amended recently prohibiting felling of Sandal Wood trees even from the private land. Measures would be undertaken to protect the Sandal growing forest pathes and to augment natural regeneration through planting of hast trees and Sandal seedlings. A sum of Rs.13.50 lakhs is proposed to be spent during year 1993-94.



### **Forest Publicity.**

12.20 This Scheme has been discontinued since 1980. However, it is now felt imperative to revise the scheme as dissemination of informations on forestry matters among foresters, professionals, policy makers, has assumed new significance more so when the forest management responsibility is being shifted to the village Committee. A Nodal Agency with the existing staff under Conservator of Forests (Development) is, therefore, proposed to look after the publicity needs of forestry sector. And therefore an outlay of Rs.6.50 lakhs has been kept for 1993-94.

### **Fuelwood and Fodder Project.**

12.21 This Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme has been introduced during 1990-91 and funded by Central and State Government on 50:50 basis. This scheme is being executed in Seven Districts of the State viz; Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Ganjam, Bolangir, Kalahandi and Koraput. During the current year, 1992-93, there is a provision of Rs.450.00 lakhs ( i.e. Rs.225.00 State Share + Rs.225.00 lakhs Central Share ) under the scheme and target to raise 4500 hectare of plantation against which 4480 hectares have been covered so far. The aim of the scheme is to meet the scarcity of fuelwood and fodder in the above districts of the State.

### **WILDLIFE.**

#### **Development of National Park Sanctuaries and Nature Reserves.**

12.22 There are 17 nos. Sanctuaries and 2 National Parks in the State, out of which only Bhitarkanika and Chandaka- Dampara were under the direct control of Wildlife Wing during 7th Plan period. During the year 1990-91, 4 other Sanctuaries namely; Satkosia, Baisipalli, Debrigarh and Sunabeda were also transferred to the Control of Wildlife Wing for scientific management. Besides captive Breeding of some rare/ vanishing species such as Gharials, Mugger, Esturine Crocodiles etc were done and released in to the nature during the 7th Plan. Future breeding at different Research Centres during the 8th Plan is also under proposal. An amount of Rs.175.42 lakhs has been spent during the 7th Plan period. A sum of Rs.53.75 and 51.52 lakhs has been spent during the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively as against the approved outlay of Rs.54.00 lakhs and Rs.50.65 lakhs. In addition, a sum of Rs.28.50 lakhs has been diverted towards the liabilities of 156 nos. posts under the plan committed expenditure (Non-Plan) during the year 1991-92. Similarly the budgeted outlay for the year 1992-93 is Rs.55.00 lakhs.

12.23 An outlay of Rs.319.00 lakhs is suggested for the 8th five year plan (1992-97) and Rs.58.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1993-94 under the above scheme. It is proposed to extend this scheme to all the sanctuaries of the State, in case additional plan ceiling is allowed

#### **Nature Conservation-Development of Nandankanan Zoological Park (Zoo) and Deer Parks in the State.**

12.24 Nandankanan Zoological Park is one of the leading zoos in the country with 1550 specimen belonging to 170 species of mammala, bird and reptiles, besides fishes. This zoo has the unique distinction captive breeding of all three Indian Crocodilians and having the largest number of White Tigers in the World. A white Tiger Safari has been established during the year 1991 (1.10.91) for the visitors.

12.25 A sum of Rs.60.84 and Rs.46.56 lakhs have been spent during the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 as against the budgeted outlay of Rs.60.00 and Rs.55.00 lakhs respectively. The budgeted outlay for the year 1992-93 is Rs.58.00 lakhs. In addition, a sum of Rs.6.00 lakhs has been sanctioned towards the salary liabilities of 35 nos. of posts under the Plan Committed during the year 1991-92.

12.26 An outlay of Rs.323.00 lakhs is suggested for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) and Rs.60.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1993-94 under the above scheme for development of Nandankanan Zoological Park and proper management and development of 7 existing deer parks in the State. Rs. 10.00 lakhs is also suggested towards the State matching contribution under the Centrally Sponsored Plan. Thus the total matching contribution will be Rs.50.00 lakhs during the 8th Plan with equivalent amounts in the central sector.

#### **Similipal Tiger Reserve.**

12.27 Tiger Project of Similipal is under implementation since 1973. Due to successful management of the project the Tiger population has increased from 17 to 96 in 1991. This is a continuing Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme. The recurring expenditure is being shared on 50:50 between State and Centre. 100% Central Assistance also available for non-recurring expenditure.

12.28 A sum of Rs.49.88 lakhs has been spent during the Seventh Plan period and Rs.12.43 lakhs and Rs.18.25 lakhs has been spent during 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively from the State Sector. The budgeted outlay for the year 1992-93 is Rs.26.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs is proposed during the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97) and Rs.30.00 lakhs for the year 1993-94 under the above scheme. This amount is meant for 50% State and Central share each towards recurring expenditure such as salaries and maintenance. Similarly an outlay of Rs.1140.00 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Plan and Rs.228.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1993-94 under Central Sector.

#### **Control of Poaching and Illegal Trade in Wildlife.**

12.29 This scheme envisages control of poaching and illegal trade in Wildlife in the State. As per the funding pattern of Government of India the Non-recurring expenditure is funded both by the State/Central on 50:50 basis. The expenditure during the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 was Rs.1.23 lakhs and Rs. 1.55 lakhs respectively. The budgeted outlay for the year 1992-93 is Rs.13.00 lakhs only. The proposed outlay during 1993-94 is Rs.15.00 lakhs and during the 8th Five Year Plan period is Rs.73.00 lakhs. Similar provision is also proposed for the 8th Plan and Annual Plan 1993-94 under Central Sector.

#### **Chandaka Elephant Reserve.**

12.30 Chandaka Elephant Reserve has been set up during 1983-84 for protection of Elephants as well as its habitat. Elephant proof Trench over length of 62 Kms. has been dug out and solar fencing done over 63.2 Kms. So far a sum of Rs.216.42 lakhs has been spent up to the 7th Plan period (1985-90). An amount of Rs.43.36 lakhs and Rs.22.40 lakhs has been spent during 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively as against the Budgeted outlay of Rs.45.00 lakhs and Rs.44.00 lakhs. The budgeted outlay for the year 1992-93 is Rs.36.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.268.00 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Plan (1992-97) and Rs.37.00 lakhs is suggested for the annual plan 1993-94.

#### **SOCIAL FORESTRY.**

12.31. The Social Forestry Project, Orissa came in to operation during 1983-84 under the externally aided project with aid from ISO/ Swed Forest-SIDA. It has successfully completed the Phase-I from 1983-84 to 1987-88 achieving 33,592 ha. of plantation, 14,184 ha. of rehabilitation and 349.27 lakhs of seedling distribution with financial achievement of Rs 2706.27 lakhs covering 3263 no. of villages in nine districts of the State. This project aims to create a new entity producer-cum-Consumer to establish and restore the ecological balance. This project is an attempt to trigger attitudinal and cultural change, in the behaviour of large number of people in respect of planting and protection of forest and also with the forest Department Staff. This project functions through the full involvement of targetted group of people particularly in the

rural sector. This targeted group are mainly from weaker sections and women sections from the project village. This project has direct bearing in poverty alleviation and the entire programme relates to people's movement with Government support. The targeted villagers are supposed to cooperate and participate in the resources and assets created which belong to them and will have to be shared equally amongst them when harvested. In return, they will regenerate and expand the common property resources on their own, in order to develop self-reliant and sustainable forestry production system. This project ensures full involvement of the people both as individual and members of local community while ensuring full protection of natural forest and healthy environment.

12.32 During Phase-II, i.e. from 1988-89 to 1992-93, we have achieved 45,473.3 ha. plantation, 8655 ha. Rehabilitation and 826.51 lakhs seedling distribution with financial achievement of Rs.5770.38 lakhs till 1991-92, spread over 5173 villages in all 13 districts of the State. The physical target for 1992-93 is 10,000 ha. plantation, 5500 ha. Rehabilitation and 300 lakhs seedling distribution with a budget provision of Rs.3000.00 lakhs. Out of which the project has achieved 10,036.5 ha. of plantation 5540 ha. of rehabilitation and 285.42 lakhs of free seedling distribution with an expenditure of Rs.1239.31 lakhs up to September'92.

12.33 During 1993-94, a sum of Rs.3000.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent with a physical target of Rs.10345 ha. plantation, 5550 ha. Rehabilitation and 300 lakhs seedling distribution. The outlay of Rs.3000.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent on Establishment Rs.700 lakhs, Building and supporting services Rs.300 lakhs and Plantation works Rs.2000 lakhs.

12.34 The 8th Plan (1992-97) outlay under Social Forestry (SIDA assisted) is Rs.10855.00 lakhs with physical target of 42,550 ha. plantation, 30,000 ha. rehabilitation and 2000 lakhs seedlings distribution. From 1983-84 to 1988-89, 49% of the total expenditure was being reimbursed by the SIDA and the rest 51% was being borne by the State Government from Plan Sector. From 1989-90 70% of the total expenditure of the project is being reimbursed by SIDA, and the rest 30% is being borne by the State Government from Plan Sector.

#### **Establishment of Regional Plant Resources Centre.**

12.35 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 in the field and has been declared as Research and Development Organisation by a number of Universities in the Country. During 1993-94, a sum of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been proposed towards establishment and work programmes of the Centre.

## CHAPTER - 13

### SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

#### INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

13.1 The State Government had proposed for an outlay of Rs.14,850 lakhs to the Planning Commission to be provided in the State Plan towards State Government's share for the Centrally sponsored scheme of IRDP and allied programmes. The working group of the Commission have, however, reduced the plan ceiling for the State Sector to Rs.13,787 lakhs in the 8th Plan. This has led to reduction in physical targets from 6,32,296 to 5,83,385 families. Accordingly, the Department have recast the plan provision and revised the targets. The target communicated by the Government of India for the year 1992-93 is 90,457 families. As against this, we have fixed a higher target for the first year of 8th Plan at 1,03,342 families in view of the lower per capita investment achieved so far @ Rs.6,354/- per family. A sum of Rs.2350.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

13.2 In order to support IRDP, the following allied sub schemes have been provided with revised ceilings.

#### IRD Cell.

13.3 The staff borne in the IRD Cell are responsible to plan, monitor and evaluate the physical implementation of IRDP in the State. It is proposed to continue the cell during the 8th Plan period and the total allocation of Rs.35 lakhs has been made for the same. The proposed outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.6.50 lakhs.

#### S. & M. Cell.

13.4 The Statistics and Monitoring Cell is in-charge of collection, analysis and reporting of data in connection with implementation of IRDP in the State. It is proposed to continue the cell during the 8th Plan period and an amount of Rs.31.97 lakhs has been provided for the Cell. The proposed outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.6.00 lakhs.

#### TRYSEM .

13.5 Rural youth belonging to the IRD target group within the age group of 18 to 35 are trained in various income generating schemes. On completion of training, they are rehabilitated under IRDP. The Government of India have emphasized greater coverage under this Sub-scheme of IRDP and have doubled the target from 40 per block to 80 per block during 1991-92 but subsequently covered it to 18,070 during 1992-93. The scheme is being continued during the 8th Plan period and an amount of Rs.900 lakhs has been provided for. The proposed outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.150.00 lakhs

#### Strengthening of training Infrastructure.

13.6 Under this Sub-scheme, the existing training infrastructure is approved training Institutions is strengthened to accommodate more number of rural youth in sophisticated modern trades. Therefore, the scheme is being continued during the 8th Plan period and provision of Rs.101.98 lakhs has been made. The proposed outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.2000 lakhs.

### **Externally aided project.**

13.7 The externally aided project (in the pipe line) of ORMAS has been fully accommodated within the provision of IRDP as it is to be booked under programme infrastructure for the benefit of IRDP beneficiaries. Towards 30% State share, Rs.570.00 lakhs have been included as grant-in-aid component of IRDP during the 8th Plan period. The investment is proposed to be distributed equally over five years from 1992-93 to 1996-97 @ Rs.114 lakhs in the State sector and Rs.266 lakhs in the Central Sector of the Centrally sponsored scheme of IRDP.

### **Strengthening of Block administration.**

13.8 At the grass-root level, A.B.D Os., P.As., and V.L.Ws. are in-charge of implementation of IRDP. In order to strengthen the block administration, the staff are being borne under this sub-scheme. It is proposed to continue to maintain this grass-root staff during the 8th Plan period and, therefore, an amount of Rs.2360.80 lakhs has been provided for the scheme. The proposed outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.435.65 lakhs.

### **DWCRA.**

13.9 The scheme of Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas is intended to provide specific support to women groups in various districts of the State like Sambalpur, Bolangir, Kalahandi, Dhenkanal, Sundergarh, Koraput, Phulbani and Cuttack. The scheme has been in operation since the 6th Plan period. In order to provide sustained support to these disadvantaged categories of the target group, the scheme is being continued during the 8th Plan period and an amount of Rs.89.25 lakhs has been provided for the same. The proposed outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.17.85 lakhs.

### **Special Component Plan.**

13.10 The total flow of funds to SCP is 22% amounting to Rs.3033.14 lakhs in the in the 8th Plan and Rs.517.00 lakhs during 1993-94.

□

### **Tribal Sub-Plan**

13.11 The total flow of funds is 28% amounting to Rs.5239.06 lakhs during the Fifth Plan and Rs.658.00 lakhs during 1993-94.

### **Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.**

13.12 Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is being implemented in the State with effect from 1.4.1989. This is a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme and the Expenditure under the Scheme 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 1989-90 (last year of the Seventh Five Year Plan) Government of India had released Rs.10144.33 lakhs and the State Government released Rs.2531.16 lakhs under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The total mandays generated during the year 1989-90 was 517.63 lakhs mandays against the target of 612.13 lakhs mandays.

13.14 During the year 1991-92, Government of India released an amount of Rs.8360.48 lakhs and the State Govt. released a sum of Rs.2500.05 lakhs. The total mandays generated during the year was 354.08 lakhs mandays. A sum of Rs.1025.00 lakhs was utilised under T.S.P. generating 28.05 lakh mandays and a sum of Rs.500.00 lakhs was utilised under S.C.P. generating 13.20 lakhs mandays.

13.15 During the year 1992-93 the total budget provision under both the shares is Rs.14000.00 lakhs ( Rs.11200.00 lakhs Central share + Rs.2800.00 lakhs State share ). A sum of Rs.1148.00 lakhs under State Plan will flow to Tribal Sub-Plan which will generate 24.65 lakhs mandays. Similarly, a sum of Rs.616.00 lakhs will be the flow to S.C. Plan which will create 14.78 lakhs mandays.

13.16 For the year 1993-94, the proposed outlay under State Plan would be Rs.2800.00 lakhs which will generate Rs.69.60 lakhs mandays. Against this outlay, a sum of Rs.1160.00 lakhs will flow to T.S.P. which will generate 27.84 lakh mandays. Similarly a sum of Rs.638.00 lakh will flow to S.C.P. and generation of 15.31 lakh mandays has been targetted..

## **NEW SCHEME**

### **CREATION OF COMMON ASSETS IN VILLAGE PANCHAYATS (GRAM SABHA ) IN ORISSA**

13.17 The Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development in their Letter No.126013/1/90-PR., dtd. 7th October, 1992 have asked this Department for specific proposal for development of common properties in the Village Panchayats and requirement of Central assistance on this account.

13.18 Elections to Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis have been over and the elected G.Ps. and Panchayat Samitis have assumed office. In order to reduce the dependence of the P.R. institutions upon Government support, it would be advisable to help them improve their resource base. In the sixties, the State Government had transferred their control on the management of a number of public properties like orchards and village tanks. In course of time, these properties have degenerated due to lack of upkeep and left the G.Ps. with no source of stable income. A large number of tanks were transferred to the beneficiaries to State sponsored Programmes like FRRP or to the progressive Pisciculturists on long term basis. State Govt. now propose that in course of next four years every village Panchayat (Gram Sabha) should have one all purpose tank to be developed by way of renovation at a cost of Rs.12,500/- with Rs.2,500/- being contributed by the Village Panchayat in cash or kind and balance Rs.10,000/- to be provided by Government through existing Gram Panchayats (lowest tier of P.R. institution). Similarly, Rs.10,000/- could be provided to each village Panchayat over a period of next four years for development of orchards and other plantation in common land of each village Panchayat with Rs.2,500/- being the contribution of the Village Panchayats. There are approximately 46,600 Nos. of inhabited villages in the State and for covering each such village, Rs.93.20 Crores will be required for both the schemes referred to above over a period of next four years.

13.19 Government of India may, therefore, consider a special allocation of Rs.23.30 crores (State share Rs.4.66 Crores + Central share Rs.18.64 Crores ) for this purpose during the year 1993-94. The current formula of 80% of JRY funds going to the Panchayats does not leave enough money with the G.Ps. to take-up income generating projects as mentioned above.

### **REQUIREMENT OF FUNDS FOR RENOVATION OF TANK AND DEVELOPMENT OF ORCHARDS IN VILLAGE PANCHAYATS IN ORISSA.**

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 1. No. of village<br>(As per 1991 Census) | 50972 (P) |
| 2. No. of inhabited                       |           |

	village.	46600 (P)
3.	Funds @ Rs.10,000/-required for renovation of tanks each village.	Rs.46.60 Crores.
4.	Funds @ Rs.10,000/-required for development of orchards.	Rs.46.60 Crores.
5.	Total requirement for five years.	Rs.93.20 Crores.
6.	Requirement per year to be met out of JRY.	Rs.23.30 Crores.
	(a) State share	Rs. 4.66 Crores) (20%)
	(b) Central share	Rs.18.64 Crores. (80%)

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

### SIRD

13.20 During the Eighth Plan period the proposed outlay under the Scheme is Rs.25.00 lakhs of which the proposed budget estimate for the year 1993-94 is Rs.5.00 lakhs. For continuance of 16 number of posts, both Gazetted and Non-gazetted and also for continuance of training programmes, a sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs as State share has been provided in the budget estimates for 1992-93 including Rs.10.00 lakhs for special repair and improvement of S.I.R.D. building and Staff quarters. Basing on the staff structure and for continuance of ongoing training programmes during the year 1993-94, a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs as State share has been estimated to be spent during 1993-94.

### Extension Training Centre (ETC) - C.S.P.

13.21 The Extension Training Centre in the campus of SIRD, Bhubaneswar as well as the E.T.C. at Keonjhar has already started functioning during the year 1992-93. Five posts in the Gazetted and Non-gazetted cadres have been created for the E.T.C., Bhubaneswar during the year 1991-92 and the said posts are continuing during the year 1992-93. Proposal for creation of 5 posts each in the Gazetted and Non-gazetted status in respect of Keonjhar and Kalahandi is under process. Steps are being taken to establish the E.T.C., Bhawanipatna in a rented accommodation during the year 1992-93.

13.22 For continuance of posts and the training programme, a sum of Rs.8.00 lakhs as State share has been provided in the budget estimates for 1992-93. There is a commitment from the Government of India for reimbursement to the tune of Rs.3.00 lakhs per annum for continuance of 3 E.T.C.s. during the 8th Plan period. Accordingly, the projected outlay for the period from 1992-97 has been reduced to Rs.15.00 lakhs ( Government of India commitment ) and Rs.36.00 lakhs (State share) respectively. A sum of Rs.6.70 lakhs as state share has been estimated to be spent during 1993-94. The above estimates of expenditure have been made taking in to account continuance of the posts and continuance of ongoing training programmes.

### Stipendary Engineer.

13.23 Under the scheme Strengthening of Block staff, 314 posts of Stipendary Engineers have been sanctioned. The posts were created during the last part of 1990-91. Practically, the Stipendary Engineers joined from the year 1991-92. During the year 1991-92, there was a budget provision of Rs.75.36 lakhs out of which Rs. 28.32 lakhs were meant for tribal Sub-plan area and the rest Rs.47.04 lakhs were meant for other areas. But the actual expenditure during that year comes to Rs.56.70 lakhs only, out of which flow to Tribal Sub-plan was Rs.20.74 lakhs.

13.24 During the current financial year, i.e. 1992-93, the budget provision for continuance of the above 314 posts of Stipendary Engineers is Rs.90.00 lakhs out of which the flow to T.S.P. is Rs.33.82 lakhs and the entire provision is likely to be spent during this financial year.

13.25 For continuance of these posts during 1993-94 it has been proposed for provision of Rs.90.00 lakhs. The flow to T.S.P. during 1993-94 is proposed to be the same as during 1992-93.

#### **Replacement of Block Vehicles.**

13.26 There is a provision of one vehicle for each of the 314 Blocks in the State. Out of State Plan provision for replacement of old and unserviceable vehicles, the following amounts have been spent in the 7th Plan and two years, thereafter.

Year	Amount	Vehicle Purchased
1985-90 (7th Five year Plan)	Rs.61.09 lakhs	48 Jeeps
1990-91	Rs.82.29 lakhs	41 Jeeps and 1 Ambassador car
1991-92	Rs.80.98 lakhs (Departmental Figure) Rs.70.13 lakhs (A.G.'s figure)	39 Jeeps.

13.27 During the current financial year of 1992-93, by now, 21 nos. of old and unserviceable jeeps of different blocks have been condemned. 13 Nos. of new jeeps have been purchased at a total cost of Rs.25,97,015/- and supplied to 13 blocks. During the current year i.e. 1992-93, as many as 33 Nos. of old and unserviceable jeeps of different Blocks are expected to be replaced with equal number of new jeeps required at a total expenditure of Rs.65.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs.65.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1992-93.

13.28 During the year 1993-94 as many as 11 (eleven) number of old and unserviceable jeeps of different blocks are expected to be condemned and replaced with equal number of new jeeps. The total cost of these vehicles may come to Rs.28.50 lakhs. During the 8th Plan period of 1992-97 there is a proposal for replacement of 109 old and unserviceable jeeps with equal number of new jeeps. Cost of 109 vehicles may come to Rs.275.00 lakhs.

#### **special repair of Block Office Building and Staff Quarters.**

13.29 Most of buildings existing in the blocks require special repair and improvement. Besides, it is felt necessary to provide a Meeting Hall to the Blocks, and Staff quarters for the Extension Officer. To meet these requirements, an outlay of Rs.206.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1993-94 to be utilised for construction of 100 Nos. of Meeting Halls approximately @ Rs. 1.00 lakh each, 100 Nos. of Staff Qrs. @ Rs.60,000/- each and for special repair of 92 Nos. of building @ Rs.50,000/-. A sum of Rs.159.80 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1993-94.



## **PANCHAYATS.**

13.30 The Gram Panchayats according to the existing provision of law have various obligatory and discretionary functions to discharge. The following schemes under State and District Plan during 8th Plan period 1992-97 and Annual Plan 1993-94 have been provided for.

## **DISTRICT SECTOR.**

### **Construction of G.P. Chars.**

13.31 A building for holding the Office and meetings of any Panchayat is a basic necessity. Out of 5263 Gram Panchayats in the State, 1328 Grama Panchayats do not have their own office building as yet. The cost of the building was Rs.25,000/- in the year 1987-88. Owing to increase in the cost of materials and labour charges etc., Government have enhanced the cost to Rs.35,000/- and proportional increase in the subsequent year @ 20% per annum simple rate of increase as Grants-in-aid, have been provided for. Further it has been decided that GPs may provide funds out of JRY allocation to meet the additional requirement, if any, against each building. In case of the Districts where there is adequate funds under K.I. Grant (both P.S. and G.P. share) that can also be tagged for the purpose.

13.32 During the 7th Plan construction of 615 G.P. Ghars had been taken up against the target of 706 with an expenditure of Rs.28.27 lakhs. During 8th Plan, it is proposed to take up 1328 G.P. Ghars at an outlay of Rs.607.89 lakh. An amount of Rs.125.00 lakhs has been proposed in the year 1993-94 for construction of 357 Ghars.

### **Loans to Gram Panchayats for different productive Schemes.**

#### **Development of Pisciculture in G.P. Tanks.**

13.33 It is one of the main sources of raising internal resources of Gram Panchayats. In toto 60,927 tanks have been transferred to the control and management of the G.Ps. in the State. The Government have been providing loans to the intending G.Ps. to take up improved piscicultures on modern lines. In the 7th Plan period, the total expenditure was Rs.1.40 lakhs for development of 9 pisciculture tanks. During the 8th Plan period an outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been proposed for development of 40 pisciculture tanks. Rs.0.80 lakh for 8 tanks has been provided during 1993-94.

#### **Construction of Market sheds and Cattle Pounds.**

13.34 Control Management of 1616 markets have been vested with Gram Panchayats. In the 7th Plan the expenditure was Rs.2.00 lakhs towards construction of 19 market sheds. Besides, the construction of 2 cattle pounds has been taken up with an expenditure of Rs.0.15 lakh. During 8th Plan, an outlay of Rs.476.00 lakhs has been proposed for construction of 2380 Market sheds @ Rs.20,000/ each. An amount of Rs.95.20 lakhs is proposed for construction of 476 Market sheds during 1993-94.

#### **Construction of Staff Quarters.**

13.35 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 of those staff at Districts, Sub-Division and Block Headquarters. So far 166 employees have not been provided with Staff Quarters ( as on 14.92 ).

13.36 During 7th Plan, the expenditure on this score was Rs.17.36 lakhs for construction of 16 quarters with 6 garages. During 8th Plan period, an outlay of Rs.81.60 lakhs have been proposed for construction of 46 quarters. During the year 1993- 94, an outlay of Rs.8.00 lakhs has been proposed for construction of 8 quarters.

**Prize Competition among Grama Panchayats.**

13.37 To encourage competition among the Grama Panchayats for better performance the State Government have introduced a Prize competition Scheme since 1980-81. Under the scheme, the total number of prizes to be given to G.Ps. is 78 out of which 3 are at State Level, 17 at District Level and 58 at Sub- Divisional Level. This is taken as an item of 20 Point Programme of 1986. These prizes are awarded in shape of cash to be selected G.Ps. on the basis of their performance as evaluated by the committees appointed for the purpose.

13.38 During the 7th Plan period, the total number of prizes given was 357 with an expenditure of Rs.3.59 lakhs. It is proposed to increase the number of prizes and to make the prizes much for attractive so as to ensure their efficacy as incentive. The proposed amount under the prize Competition Scheme for the G.Ps. under the State Plan the break-up of prizes are as follows:

	1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize
	-----	-----	-----
1. State Level	Rs. 50,000/-	Rs. 40,000/-	Rs. 30,000/-
2. Dist. Level	Rs. 30,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-
3. Sub-Divisional Level.	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 3,000/-	Rs. 2,000/-

13.39 For the above purpose, every year there will be prizes, 3 numbers of State Level, 51 numbers for District Level and 174 number for Sub-Divisional Level. The annual requirement of resources for the purpose would be Rs.28,80,000/-.

13.40 During 1993-94, it is proposed to provide Rs.28,80,000/- for the above purpose if more funds are available. However the provision is limited to Rs.1.02 lakhs only for the continuance of the scheme.

**Prize to G.P. where Sarapanch and Ward Members elected uncontested.**

13.41 A scheme to award a sum of Rs.20,000/ to G.Ps. where all the Members are returned un-contested have been introduced since 1984-85.

13.42 During the 8th Plan period the proposal was made to provide Rs.12 lakhs for the above purpose, the break-up of which is :-

1992-93	Rs.4 lakhs
1993-94	Rs.8 lakhs

13.43 Elections were conducted in 1992 and the information so far received indicates that there may be requirement of Rs.30 lakhs to award prizes to the G.Ps. There is budgetary provision of Rs.4 lakhs in the current year for 1993-94 a sum of Rs.9.50 lakhs has been proposed. This needs to be enhanced to Rs.26 lakhs to meet the full requirement.

### Replacement of Vehicles.

13.44 Each District Panchayat Officer has been provided with an office Jeep. 2 vehicles are retained for use of State Headquarters. Out of 15 jeeps, 8 will become unserviceable during the 8th Plan period. These will be replaced in phased manner. During 7th Plan period, 4 jeeps have been replaced at a cost of Rs.4.70 lakhs. During 8th Plan, it is proposed to replace another 8 jeeps in a phased manner at an expenditure of Rs.26.90 lakhs. It is proposed to purchase 2 jeeps during 1993-94 at a cost of Rs.4.38 lakhs.

### Training of G.P. Secretaries.

13.45 There are 5263 G.P. Secretaries @one each. It is imperative to give them some basic as well as orientation training about management, execution of works and accounting procedure. During 7th Plan, no expenditure was incurred under this Head. For the 8th Plan, provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs is suggested for training of 5263 G.P. Secretaries. During 1993-94, the proposed provision is of Rs.0.60 lakh for training of 1050 G.P. Secretaries.

### Strengthening of Audit Staff.

13.46 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 atleast another 12 posts of Auditors and one post of Audit Superintendent on yard-stick basis. During 7th Plan, no expenditure was incurred under this Head. During the 8th Plan, it is proposed to provide Rs.16.00 lakhs. No provision could be provided within the plan ceiling allocated for 1993-94.

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

13.47 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 recurrent droughts. In the year 1982-83, this programme was extended to eight Blocks of Bolangir District and six blocks of Sambalpur District. (List of the 39 Blocks has been given in the Annexure). The total geographical area and population covered by this programme in the four project Districts as per 1981 census are as follows :

1. Phulbani	10,026.59 Sq. Kms.	5,94,000
2. Kalahandi	4,825 Sq. Kms.	7,36,266
3. Bolangir	3,467.66 Sq. Kms.	6,31,032
4. Sambalpur	3,173.25 Sq. Kms.	4,34,634
	<hr/>	
	21,492.50 Sq. Kms.	23,95,932
	<hr/>	

13.48 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 back ground, the core objective of drought proofing and the secondary objective of amelioration of harsh conditions of the population have led to formulaion 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 and Sericulture, Development of rainfed Mulberry plantations.**

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

1. Rs.15.00 lakhs per block per annum for Blocks up to 500 Sq.Kms. in area.
2. Rs.16.50 lakhs per Block per annum for blocks between 501 Sq. Kms. to 1000 Sq. Kms. in area.
3. Rs.18.50 lakhs for block per annum for blocks above 1000 Sq. Kms. in area.

13.50 To total tentative allocation of Rs.621.00 lakhs for 1991-92 to be shared equally by Government of India and State Government has the following district-wise break-up (i) Phulbani - Rs.232.00 lakhs, (ii) Kalahandi Rs.173.00 lakhs, (iii) Bolangir - Rs.123.00 lakhs and (iv) Sambalpur - Rs.93.00 lakhs against the Budget provision of Rs.714.00 lakhs.

#### **Allocation and achievement during 7th Five Year Plan.**

13.51 The year-wise allocation and expenditure under DPAP during 7th Plan period is as follows :-

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Year	Allocation	Expenditure
1985-86	468.00	468.00
1986-87	585.00	585.00
1987-88	483.91	483.90
1988-89	533.95	533.95
1989-90	580.91	580.94
Total	2651.77	2651.78
1990-91	540.36	545.47
1991-92	514.88	726.29

13.52 Against the Budget Provision of Rs.714.00 lakhs tentative allocation by Government of India for the current year 1992-93 is Rs.621.00 lakhs. Out of the above tentative allocation so far Rs.155.23 lakhs has been allotted towards first and second instalments. Till end of August 1992 a sum of Rs.171.75 lakhs has been spent.

#### **Projection for 8th Five Year Plan.**

13.53 The National Committee for evaluation for DPAP has invited proposals for inclusion/execution 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 receive approval of Government of India during 1992-93. Thus during Eighth Five Year Plan period the total number of blocks under DPAP may rise to 105. Hence the Plan allocation will also increase accordingly.

13.54 The proposed allocation in the State Plan during 8th Five Year Plan period from 1992-93 to 1996-97 is Rs.1785.00 lakhs @ Rs.357.00 lakhs per year. The total projection of allocation for 1992-93 and during 8th Five year Plan will be 714.00 lakhs and Rs.3570.00 lakhs respectively. This allocation will be shared equally between Government of India and State Government on 50 : 50 ratio.

13.55 The allocation in each sector during 1992-93 and in the 8th Plan period is indicated below :-

Sl. no.	Name of Sector	% of allocation.	1992-93			8th Plan (1992-97)		
			State share	Central share.	Total	State share	Central share.	Total.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Soil & Moisture Conservation.	30	107.10	107.10	214.20	535.50	535.50	1071.00
2.	Water Resource Development.	20	71.40	71.40	142.80	357.00	357.00	714.00
3.	Afforestation.	25	89.25	89.25	178.50	446.25	446.25	892.50
4.	Other activities.	15	53.55	53.55	107.10	267.75	267.75	535.50
5.	Project Admn.	10	35.70	35.70	71.40	178.50	178.50	357.00
Total:		100	357.00	357.00	714.00	1785.00	1785.00	3570.00

13.56 The physical targets and achievements are shown in the prescribed formats separately.

#### LAND REFORMS.

13.57 The Land Reforms measures seek to restructure agrarian relations and agrarian society through abolition of intermediary tenures, regulation of rent and security of tenures to tenant/share croppers, conferment of 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 operation. Redistributive land reforms measures are integrated with poverty alleviation programme. The scheme-wise details for Annual Plan 1993-94 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 fields etc.

13.59 A programme was drawn up to complete consolidation operation in an area of 5 lakh hectares of land with an outlay of Rs.31.00 lakhs during 7th Plan period. The year-wise achievement during the 7th Plan period is indicated below.

Year	Target (Hectares in lakhs)	Achievement (Hect. in lakhs)
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
	<hr/> 5.00 <hr/>	<hr/> 2.95 <hr/>

13.60 At the end of the 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	Achievement (Hect. in lakhs)
5th Plan	0.46
6th Plan	3.48
7th Plan (1985-90)	2.96
	<hr/> 6.90 <hr/>

13.61 During 1990-91, 0.30 lakh hectares and during 1991-92, 0.45 lakh hectares of land have been consolidated. The total achievement is 7.65 lakh hectares till March, 1992. 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 7.65 lakh hectares leaving a balance of 4.61 lakh 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 5.61 lakh hectares will be available for consolidation operation during the 8th Plan period. During 1993-94 it is proposed to replace 5 old vehicles and to purchase 15 nos. of xerox machines and a mini-computer. It is tentatively proposed to complete consolidation operation in 4 lakh hectares at an estimated expenditure of Rs.12,79.60 lakhs during the Annual Plan 1993-94.

13.62 Consolidation scheme is 100% staff oriented and is like to generate 31.00 lakh man days during the Annual Plan 1993-94.

## SURVEY & SETTLEMENT OPERATION.

13.63 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

ameliorating schemes depend to a great extent on such updated land records.

13.64 Out of total number of 51,534 villages in the State 48,714 villages were to be covered under Survey and Settlement operation. The first round of survey and Settlement was completed in respect of 46,763 villages till the end of 7th Plan period. During the year 1990-91, 296 villages have been completed bringing the 1st round progressive total to 47,059 villages. The balance number of 1,655 villages are at different stages of settlement operation.

13.65 Side by side, second round of revision survey and settlement operation was taken up in 6,787 villages. Out of 7216 new villages earmarked for 8th Plan, 1523 villages have already been taken up for second round operation bringing the progressive total to 8310 villages. By the end of 1990-91, 2608 villages have been covered pending for completion of 1st round of Survey and Settlement operation 323 villages have been completed during the year 1991-92. The balance of 1332 villages have been carried over to 8th Plan period.

13.66 The total number of 14,788 villages as detailed below will be covered under Survey & Settlement operation during the 8th Five Year Plan period.

1.	First round spilled over villages	1332
2.	Second round spilled over villages	4824
3.	New villages to be taken up for S & S second round of revision operation.	8632
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14788</b>

13.67 Out of 1500 targeted villages, Survey and Settlement operation in respect of 886 villages have been completed by 30.6.92.

13.68 Funds for different programmes etc. under Survey and Settlement operation during the Annual Plan 1993-94 will be utilised for Survey and Settlement operation, Construction of Training Halls, Purchase of vehicles, Modernisation of Survey and Map Publication Organisation, Modernisation of Survey and Settlement Operation and Training. It is proposed to cover 1500 villages with a tentative outlay of Rs.3,33.90 lakhs during the Annual Plan 1993-94.

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF CEILING LAWS.

13.69 Land Reforms have been recognised as vital for increased productivity in agriculture and establishment of a more egalitarian social structure. Chapter-IV of the Land Reforms Act dealing with Ceiling and distribution of ceiling surplus land came in to force on 7.1.72, 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 in to operation with effect from 2.10.73. The basic objectives of implementation of the ceiling laws is that the inadequate distribution of land should be reduced by acquisition of surplus land and by distributing the same among the landless. The ceiling area in respect of a person has been fixed to be 10 standard acres. This is one of the lowest in the country.

13.70 Till the end of August, 1992, a total of Ac.1,92,119 of land have been declared surplus and vested in Government. Out of this Ac.1,53,099.574 have been distributed among 1,31,168 landless as

detailed below :

Community	No. of Beneficiaries	Extent of Ceiling Surplus land distributed (in Acres)
S.C.	45,359	49,096.841
S.T.	48,503	63,780.652
Others	37,306	40,222.081
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,31,168</b>	<b>1,53,099.574</b>

13.71 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 1991-92, a sum of Rs.6,82,53,308/- 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 programme to enable the allottee to take up land based schemes. To achieve the target of 300 Acres a sum of Rs.140.16 lakhs have been proposed for expenditure during 1993-94 under this scheme.

#### CARDEX PROJECT.

13.72 The cardex project is being implemented under the State Plan in the Registration Department since 1977-78. The main objective of the scheme are construction of record rooms for preservation of records, procurement of equipment like Cardex Cabinets and cards for housing the same alphabetically, village-wise. The scheme facilitates grant of encumbrance certificates promptly for benefit of general public.

13.73 In the working group discussion held at Delhi on 2.12.91, it transpired that pace of implementing the Cardex project has to be slowed down. Accordingly, no funds were provided in the original budget of 1992-93. Later on, it was revealed that a post of driver was created under plan for the vehicle purchased under State plan. In view of this Rs.0.32 lakh has been provided for the scheme through 1st supplementary statement of expenditure 1992-93.

13.74 There was a plan provision of Rs.28.35 lakhs for the year 1991-92. Funds to the extent of Rs.1.50 lakhs have been provided for the 8th Plan. Rs.0.32 lakh has been proposed for expenditure during 1993-94 under this scheme.

#### AGRICULTURAL CENSUS.

13.75 This is Central Plan Scheme under implementation since 1970-71. The census aims at collecting information on various characteristics of Agricultural holdings to meet the requirement for micro-level planning for development in agriculture. The 5th series of the agricultural census started in 1990-91.

13.76 Since the Govt. of India do not bear all the items of expenditure, the State Govt. have provided Rs.2.65 lakhs during 1991-92 and Rs.7.00 lakhs during 1992-93 towards expenditure on house rent allowances to staff, cost of stationery and forms, printing charges including cost of paper, surrender leave and L.T.C. dues etc. of the officers and the staff. A sum of Rs.29.10 lakhs have been provided for the 8th Five Year Plan and it is proposed to provide Rs.7.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1993-94 under the Scheme.



## **REORGANISATION OF DISTRICTS.**

13.77 In order to strengthen the Revenue Administration and to bring it to the closer of the people, process of reorganising the districts has started. During 1992-93, four new districts have been created having regard to the area and size of different districts, the number of administrative units such as blocks, tahasils, G.Ps. and special problems like vulnerability to flood and cyclone. The four new districts have started functioning w.e.f. 2.10.92 are Gajapati, Rayagada, Malkanagiri and Nowrangpur. A sum of Rs.1.00 crore was provided in the budget of 1992-93. Government are contemplating creation of more new districts during 1993-94. It is proposed to provide Rs.1.00 crore in the budget of 1993-94 under the scheme of reorganisation of districts.

## **URBAN LAND CEILING.**

13.78 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. During the Seventh Plan (1985-90) Rs.32.47 lakhs has been utilised for taking over possession of 33 hectares of ceiling surplus land.

13.79 During the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 a sum of Rs.15.46 lakhs and Rs.10.00 lakhs respectively have been spent and 0.125 hectare of ceiling surplus land have been taken over possession during 1990-91 and no land has been taken over possession during 1991-92. The target during these two years could not be achieved as number of writ petitions were filed before the Hon'ble High Court and the said Court reminded back the case to the Competent Authority Cuttack for reconsideration at his level. Besides, on the application of the ceiling surplus land holders, Government have granted exemption to the ceiling surplus land under Section-20 of the Act in view of their hardship.

13.80 During the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-93) the target is to acquire 50 hectares of ceiling surplus land with plan provisions of Rs.75.00 lakhs. For the year 1992-93, a sum of Rs.12.00 lakhs has been provided for acquisition of 10 hectares of ceiling surplus land. During the year 1993-94 a sum of Rs.12.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for acquisition of 10 hectares of ceiling surplus land in plan proposal.

13.81 The Ceiling Surplus Land so far acquired is being allotted to cultural Philanthropic Organisation, Local Bodies, Central & State Government Offices and also utilised through Housing Board and Cuttack Development Authority.

## **INTEGRATED RURAL ENERGY PLANNING PROGRAMME (I.R.E.P.)**

13.82 Scheme is already in operation in eight selected Blocks in the State. It is proposed to extend coverage of the programme to another five Blocks so that one Block in each of the district will be covered under the programme during the 8th Plan period. The schemes implemented through OPEDA. One or two Blocks may be added in this programme during 1993-94. Major expenditure under this programme will be available from other renewable Energy Schemes. Only subsidy envisaged under I.R.E.P. Scheme will be provided under the State Plan. Expenditure on establishment cost is provided by the Planning Commission. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs under State Plan and Rs.15.50 lakhs under Central Plan to implement the Scheme during 1993-94. The physical targets proposed under this scheme during 1993-94 are stated below :

Sl.No.	Programme	Unit	Target
a)	Energy Survey of New Blocks	Nos.	2
b)	Bio-gas (NT)	Nos.	400
c)	Improved Chullah	Nos.	6000
d)	SPV Lighting System	Nos.	160
e)	SPV Operated T.V.	Nos.	6
f)	SPV Pump	Nos.	1
g)	Solar Water Heating System (200 LPD)	Nos.	4
h)	Solar Distillation	Nos.	5
i)	Solar Cooker	Nos.	150
j)	Operation and Maintenance of SPV Lighting System	Nos.	580
k)	Energy Plantation	Hect.	100
l)	Second Year & Third Year Plantation	Hect.	125

## CHAPTER - 14

### SPECIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

14.1 As in many other states, in Orissa also there are specific areas which craves for special attention for developmental efforts. These areas are continuing to be chronically backward in their levels of development with the main features of acute poverty due to lack of infrastructural facilities, limited scope for industrialisation, absence of entrepreneurial skills, migration of labour in search of jobs elsewhere etc. It is seen that the people of these areas have not been able to take full advantage of the normal poverty amelioration programmes. In this context, many voices has been raised in the forum of legislature and outside to constitute a separate Development Board for the backward areas of the State under Article 371 of the Constitution of India. After deliberation in the State Legislature, a committee of M.L.A.s have been set up under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State, Planning & Coordination to study and identify the backward areas and to consider the need for setting up of a separate Development Board for these areas. The Committee has already visited States like Maharashtra, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. The Committee has also visited some of the districts like Phulbani and Koraput. The Committee would visit some more areas within the State and would furnish their recommendations to the State Legislative Assembly in their next session. In this background, it has been felt necessary to develop a strategy for development of such backward areas identified by the Committee so that special attention could be given to these areas.

14.2 There is also a special problem experienced in the border districts of the State. There is a small pocket in Koraput, Malkanagiri, Nowrangpur and Gajapati districts of the State adjoining Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh border which is prone to Naxalite activities of the Left Wing extremists. These extremists usually take up the popular causes of the local people and whip up their sentiments to form a liberated zone comprising some areas of Andhra Pradesh, parts of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. It is now felt necessary to keep the local people away from such extremist activities. For this purpose it is essential to take up some special local Development Programmes in the Naxalite Prone areas. Accordingly the State Government had prepared an Action Plan for Naxalite Prone Areas in the State at a cost of Rs.162.09 crores. This proposal was submitted to the Planning Commission in 1990 for their consideration to provide funds from Government of India for this purpose. This has not been favourably considered by the Planning Commission.

14.3 In the draft 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97) an outlay of Rs.500 crores including Rs.125 crores for Naxalite areas was suggested for launching a special Development Programmes for these areas. It was also indicated that the State Government on their own cannot fund this programme. Therefore, it was requested that Government of India may bear the cost fully. While finalising the State's 8th Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission has not provided any funds 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.

14.4 In the mean time, a Working Group has been constituted by the Planning Commission to suggest the needed package for the socio-economic development of the areas affected by the Left Wing Extremism in the States Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa under the Chairmanship of Shri K. Rajan, Advisor, Backward Classes, Planning Commission, New Delhi. The Working Group has not yet finalised the strategy and programmes for the development of these areas.

14.5 Once the recommendations of the committee headed by the Minister of State, Planning & Coordination is available to the State Government, the need will arise for taking up special programmes for the identified areas. A tentative outlay of Rs.500 crores is therefore suggested for the 8th Plan period which could be considered for funding by Government of India.

## CHAPTER - 15

### IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

#### INTRODUCTION:

15.1 Agriculture is the predominant source of livelihood of the people of Orissa. It constitutes about two third of the State's income and provides employment to about three fourth of the working force of the State. 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 area of the State.

#### STATUS AT THE END OF SIXTH 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. Major and Medium Irrigation alone accounts for about 39.49 lakh hectares. Before Irrigation development was taken up through Five Year Plans, only an area of about 1.77 lakh hectares during Khariff and 0.04 lakh hectares during Rabi was under Irrigation. 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, Salandi and Mahanadi Delta alongwith a number of Medium Irrigation Projects could be completed by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan and consequently cumulative irrigation potential of 849.28 Tha. Khariff and 389.29 Tha. Rabi could be created. This accounts for about 21.50% of the feasible irrigation through Major and Medium Irrigation Sector.

#### TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT DURING SEVENTH PLAN

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 and two Medium Irrigation projects namely Birupa Ganguli Island Irrigation project and extension of Remal were taken up. Originally an outlay of Rs.550.00 crore was fixed for Seventh Five Year Plan with a target to create additional irrigation potential of 114.11 Tha. Kharif and 51.65 Tha.Rabi. With this aim in view it was programmed to complete Dam and Appurtenant works of Rengali and Upper Kolab, two Major Projects namely Mahanadi Birupa Barrage Project and Anandapur Barrage, 24 Medium Irrigation projects, three modernisation schemes and two other schemes.

15.4 A special programme was launched by Government of India with a view to increasing food production during the last two years, of the Seventh Five Year Plan. As part of this programme 40 distribution systems and 12 drainage schemes of Mahanadi Delta were taken up at a cost of Rs.16,06 crores with a target to create additional irrigation potential of 29680 hectares Khariff and 21650 hectares Rabi. It was also programmed to stabilise irrigation in about 28,500 hectares through this programme.

15.5 Of the above plan and programme for 7th plan, the following Major & Medium Irrigation Projects were either completed or substantially completed and an additional irrigation potential of 65,150 hectares for Khariff crops and 37,150 hectares for Rabi crops was created under State Sector.

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Rengali Dam        | 9. Sarafgarh          |
| 2. Upper Kolab Dam   | 10. Talsara           |
| 3. Anandapur Barrage | 11 Jharbandh          |
| 4. Pillasalki        | 12. Kuanria           |
| 5. Ramiala           | 13. Sunder            |
| 6. Daba              | 14. Aunli             |
| 7 Remal              | 15 Extension of Remal |
| 8 Gohira             |                       |

The shortfall in potential creation against the target fixed is mainly attributed to escalation of cost, delay in land acquisition with consequential delay in overall progress of the project and change in the scope of certain projects.

15.6 Yearwise physical and Financial achievement for the Seventh Plan in respect of the Major & Medium Irrigation Sector is indicated in the statement below :

(Rs. in lakhs/Area in 000'hectares)

Year	Financial		Physical			
	Allocation	Expenditure	Target		Achievement	
			Kh.	Rabi	Kh.	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>62361.30</b>	<b>59466.62</b>	<b>124.61</b>	<b>70.37</b>	<b>65.15</b>	<b>37.15</b>

Besides the above a further potential of 13.00 thousand hectares Khariff and 5.00 thousand hectares Rabi has created through central sector Projects of Potteru and Setiguda.

15.7 Thus, at the end of seventh Five Year plan cumulative Irrigation potential of 927.43 Tha. Khariff and 431.44 Tha. Rabi has been achieved through Major and Medium Irrigation Sector which is about 23.49% of the feasible Irrigation through Major and Medium Irrigation Sector.

#### TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR THE ANNUAL PLANS; 1990-91 AND 1991-92.

15.8 Originally there was an allocation of Rs.177.54 crores for the Annual Plan 1990-91 with a target to create additional irrigation potential of 33.63 Tha. Khariff and 18.47 Tha. Rabi. With this investment it was programmed to complete Mahanadi Birupa Barrage, Mahanadi Delta under I.A.P. Sunei, Kanjhari, Kansabahal, Bankabahal, Ong Stage-I and Upper Suktel. Of the above, Sunei, Kanabahal, Kanjhari, Ong State -I and Upper Suktel were completed substantially and an irrigation potential of 9.64 Tha. Khariff and 2.21 Tha. Rabi was created. The shortfall in achieving the target is mainly attributable to delay in land acquisition and forest clearance, change in the scope of project, non-availability of cement in adequate quantity in time and delay in finalisation of designs etc.

15.9 As regards Annual Plan for 1991-92 although the allocation for the sector was originally fixed at Rs.250.50 crores, it was ultimately reduced to Rs.188.20 crores. With this reduced outlay it could be possible to create an additional irrigation potential of 15.93 Tha. Khariff and 6.12 Tha. Rabi as against the target of 26.61 Tha. Khariff and 12.82 Tha Rabi. A Major Irrigation Project namely Mahanadi Birupa Barrage Project was completed during this period.

#### STRATEGY AND PROGRAMME FOR EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1992-97) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94

15.10 The strategies for Eighth 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 potential already created.
- iii) Full funding of externally aided projects and earmarked Schemes.
- iv) More active farmers participation in irrigation management.
- v) Additional Employment Generation.

15.11 With this aim in view, Major Projects like Rengali Irrigation Project, Subarnarekha Irrigation Project, Upper Kolab Irrigation Project and Upper Indravati Irrigation Project are required to be funded adequately so as to utilise the available Water Resources fully. Rengali Dam and Upper Kolab Dam are complete and their tailrace discharge is not being utilised properly. Similar situation may arise in case of Upper Indravati Project. The Canal system up to Orissa Border in respect of Subarnarekha will also be completed by that time. Unless distribution system in respect of all these projects are developed adequately by that time, it would not be possible to utilise the water made available from the head works. These four projects alone required about Rs.2600.00 crores for completion with ultimate benefit of irrigation about 5.00 lakh hectares. Since Upper Kolab Irrigation System will be completed during the 8th Plan period the project is required to be funded fully. Of the other three projects, Upper Indravati Project excluding its lift canal system is also programmed to be completed during the 8th plan period. As regards Subarnarekha, it has been programmed to complete the same within a time slice of 7 years, starting from 1992-93. Rengali Irrigation Project is a gigantic project, with an estimated cost of Rs.1475.00 crores. At the present level of funding, it will take decades to complete the same. Our request to Government of India to execute the same as a national project has made no impact. It is therefore necessary to provide adequate funds so as to complete the same within a tangible time frame.

15.12 Over and above these projects, the following important ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation Projects are required to be completed within the 8th plan period so as to maximise the benefits.

1. Upper Indravati Dam
2. Hiraharjore
3. Harbhangi
4. Upper Jonk
5. Badanala
6. Baghuc Stage-II
7. Sapua Badjore
8. Baghalati
9. Birupa Genguti Island Irrigation Project
10. Bagh Barrage
11. Dam Safety assurance and Rehabilitation Programme
12. National Water Management Project
13. Strengthening of Hirakud Dam for Cracks
14. Titilagarh
15. Deo

15.13 As many as 11 new projects are programmed for execution during 8th Five Year Plan which include three Major projects and eight Medium projects. These projects will not benefit the tribal economically backward and chronically water scarcity pockets of the State but also will help in eliminating the regional imbalances in the field of creation of Irrigation potential. Besides the above the execution of 5 Major Projects namely Ong Dam (Chiroli), Lower Indra, Samkol, Ib and Lower Suktal whose infrastructure works are already at hand will also be started during 8th Five Year Plan. Keeping the resources in view it is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs.1.00 crore only for the above projects during the annual plan 1993-94.

15.14 The outlay for the 8th plan has been fixed at Rs.2614.33 crores. With this investment it is programmed to create additional irrigation potential of 249.55 Tha. Khariff and 154.29 Tha. Rabi under state sector.

15.15 An outlay of Rs.250.43 crores has been kept during 1992-93 and it has been programmed to create additional irrigation potential of 22.96 Tha. Khariff and 10.38 Tha. Rabi. Dadaraghathi Medium Irrigation Project will be completed during this year

15.16 The proposed allocation for 1993-94 has been retained at the same level of 1992-93 i.e. Rs.250.43 crores. With this investment it is proposed to create additional irrigation potential of 20.98 Tha. Khariff and 18.23 Tha. Rabi.

#### **EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE**

15.17 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 projects are indicated below:-

#### **UPPER INDRAVATI HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT**

15.18 The project is under execution with I.D.A 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 the 8th plan. An outlay of Rs.20.00 crores towards share of irrigation sector has been proposed for the purpose during 1993-94.

#### **UPPER KOLAB IRRIGATION**

15.19 In the year 1983, a portion of the Upper Kolab irrigation system i.e. Jeypore Main Canal from RD 14 Km. to RD 42 Km. was appraised by the O.E.C.F. for a loan assistance of 3769 Million Japanese Yen for time slice of 5 years from 1988-89 to 1992-93. The component costs about Rs. 7690.80 lakhs with ultimate benefit of irrigating an area of 21,200 hectares. Proposal has been submitted to O.E.C.F. through Govt. of India to extend the credit closing date up to 1994-95. There is also a proposal to obtain O.E.C.F. assistance for the works beyond 42 Km. Out of the proposed outlay of Rs.20.00 crores for 1993-94 a sum of Rs.12.00 crores will be utilised against the O.E.C.F. component works and the balance for other ongoing works.

#### **UPPER INDRAVATI IRRIGATION**

15.20 The left main canal of Upper Indravati Project for a length of 37 Km. from RD 15 Km. to the tail and is under execution with the O.E.C.F. 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 of irrigating a CCA of 45,000 hectares. It has been proposed to extend the credit closing date by a further period up to 1995-96. It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs.20.00 cross during 1993-94 for the entire irrigation system out of which Rs.12.00 crores will be utilised for O.E.C.F. works.

#### **DAM SAFETY ASSURANCE AND REHABILITATION PROJECT**

15.21 Agreement has been signed between the World Bank and 4 States namely M.P. Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamilnadu for IDA credit of 96.20 million SDR and IBRD loan of 23 million U.S. dollars for execution of Dam Safety Assurance and Rehabilitation Project. The components of the project so far as Major and Medium Irrigation Sector of Orissa is concerned include remedial measure, restoration and rehabilitation of 5 distressed dams namely Hirakud, Ghodahado,

Bhanjanagar , Darjang and Sorada, and strengthening the dam safety organisation and hydrological investigation etc. The component costs about Rs.116.10 crores and it has been programmed to complete the same by 1997-98 (credit closing date 30.9.1997). The project has been taken up from the financial year 1991-92. It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs.6.00 crores during 1993-94.

#### NATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECT

15.22 Government of India have signed a credit agreement with the IDA for financing "National Water Management Project" with a view to rehabilitating and modernising the old Irrigation System for better and efficient water management. Orissa is one of the beneficiary state. The Sub-Projects included under the above scheme are as under.

Name	cost (Rs. in lakhs )	Benefit in terms of Stabilisation ( Area in hectare)
1. Hirakud	723.75	24125
2. Mahanadi Delta		
(a) Stage-I	306.66	10222
(b) Stage-II	959.20	31980
3. Salandi	299.99	10000
4. Rusikulya System	378.20	12609
5. Darjang	178.50	5951
6. Salia	253.50	8445
7. Dhanei	114.90	3831
	<b>3214.70</b>	<b>107163</b>

It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs.7.00 crores for 1993-94.

#### CENTRAL PLANNING AND DESIGNS ORGANISATION.

15.23 This organisation has been established with an allocation of Rs.2.13 crores from Government of India under institutional strengthening and Training Fund Facilities under the 'NWMP' ( Credit No.1770 IN) for preparation of Irrigation projects. The organisation is already in position and it is primarily devoted to study different aspects of water resources, collection of data preparation of project reports and pilot works etc. The proposed outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.1.50 crores.

#### PROJECTS UNDER PIPE LINE FOR EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

15.24 Subarnarekha Irrigation Project comprising the following works has been posed for world Bank assistance.

Scheme	Cost	benefit
Distribution network with three reservoirs inside Orissa territory	Rs.873.23 crores.	1,09,627 hectas.



Pre appraisal team of world Bank has already visited the State. Their decision with regard to financing the project is awaited. It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs.68.00 crores for the project during 1993-94 which includes Rs.25.00 crores for the ongoing works and Rs.43.00 crores under pipe line.

#### FINANCIAL OUTLAY

15.25 The allocation of Rs.250.43 crores for annual plan 1993-94 shall be utilised for the category of projects as detailed below:-

	Amount for 1993-94 ( Rs. in lakhs )
1. Externally aided project	7450.00
2 Pre-seventh plan projects.	
(a) Multipurpose / Major	9715.00
(b) Medium	4295.00
(c) Modernisation/Other scheme	70.00
	14080.00
3. New Schemes of Seventh Plan	
(a) Major	700.00
(b) Medium	200.00
(c) Modernisation & other Schemes	--
	900.00
4. New Scheme of Annual Plans 1990-92	
(a) Major	-
(b) Medium	50.00
(c) Modernisation and other schemes	613.00
	----- 663.00
5. New Schemes of 8th plan	112.00
6. State share for central plan Scheme	143.00
7. Upkeep of existing Irrigation system	660.00
8. Water Development Services	1035.00
Grand Total	25043.00

#### 9. CUMULATIVE PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT AND TARGET

15.26 Irrigation potential already achieved and Target for 8th plan and Annual plan 1993-94 are as under:

Plan	( Area in 000 hectares )					
	State Plan		Central Plan		Total	
	K	R	K	R	K	R
Achievement till end of 7th plan	891.26	417.88	36.17	19.00	927.43	431.44

Achievement for 1990-91	9.64	2.21	-	-	9.64	2.21
Achievement for 1991-92	15.93	6.12	-	-	15.93	6.12
Target for 8th plan	249.55	154.29	33.92	38.38	283.47	192.67
Anticipated Achievement for 1992-93	22.96	10.38	1.00	0.80	23.96	11.18
Target for 93-94	20.98	18.23	1.50	0.80	22.48	19.03

## CENTRAL PLAN

15.27 Two projects namely Potteru Major Irrigation Project and Satiguda Medium Irrigation Project are under execution with 100% assistance from Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Deptt. of Rehabilitation. Both the projects are situated in the Tribal subplan area of Malkangiri district. Although Potteru Irrigation Project was started during 1973-74, it has not so far been completed due to the difficulties like escalation of cost non release of funds by the Government of India since 1986 pending clearance of the revised estimate by P.L.B and approval of Union Cabinet, rough terrain and want of skilled labourers and sound executives. Potteru Irrigation Project as approved by the Planning Commission costs about Rs.83.70 crores which is likely to be revised to Rs.104.37 crores, against which a sum of Rs.77.43 crores has been spent by the end of 1991-92. Thus, the project will require a further sum of Rs.26.94 crores during the 8th plan to complete it in all respects. Out of this the state will bear a sum of Rs.1.72 crores towards state share for water courses. This amount has been provided for the 8th plan under the State provided by Govt. of India. A sum of Rs.400.00 lakhs has been provided for the annual plan 1992-93 under Central Sector. The proposed outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.550.00 lakhs. As regards physical target and achievement, out of the ultimate Irrigation potential of 61.93 Tha. Khariff and 48.85 Tha. Rabi, achievement by the end of 1991-92 is of the order of 31.17 Tha. Khariff and 13.00 Tha. Rabi. No, additional potential will be possible during 1992-93 and 1993-94.

15.28 Satiguda Medium Irrigation Project was transferred to the State Govt. by the Dandakaranyan Development Authority in 1987 in an incomplete stage. While transferring, the Govt. of India agreed to bear a sum of Rs.318.20 lakhs towards the balance requirement for the project. Meanwhile the cost of the balance work has been revised to Rs.560.92 lakhs as against which a sum of Rs.128.58 lakhs has been spent by the end of 1991-92. In order to complete the project, a balance sum of Rs.432.34 lakhs would be required during the 8th Five Year plan out of which an outlay of Rs.160.00 lakhs has been provided for 1992-93. As Govt. of India will bear a sum of Rs.318.20 lakhs only and the amount would be reimbursed by the end of 1992-93 fully the provision for 1992-93 will be augmented to Rs.189.62 lakhs. Thus the requirement for the project for 1993-94 onwards amounting to Rs.242.72 lakhs shall be met out of the provision under State plan. As regards benefits the project is providing irrigation to 5000 hectares during Khariff and 3000 hectares during Rabi. The balance potential of 4065 hectares khariff and 2532 hectares Rabi will be created during the 8th plan out of which 1000 Hq. Khariff and 800 Hq. Rabi accounts for 1992-93.

## TRIBAL SUBPLAN

15.29 Tribal population in the state is about 23% of the total population. Out of 314 blocks in 13 districts of Orissa 118 blocks in 09 districts have been indentified 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 benefit extended to tribal areas has been assessed keeping in view the ayacuts of the individual projects benefiting the identified tribal blocks.

15.30 By end of 6th plan period, an area of 64,440 hectares for khariff and 26750 hectares for Rabi was brought under irrigation in Tribal Sub-plan area through Major & Medium Irrigation projects both under State and Central Sector. Keeping in view the aims and objectives of 7th Five Year plan, it was targeted to create an additional irrigation potential of 89.67 Tha. Khariff and 68.88 Tha. Rabi. But it could only be possible to create additional irrigation potential of 35.20 Tha. Khariff and 19.21 Tha. Rabi. The reasons for shortfall in creation of potential have already been explained above. Thus at the end of 7th plan the cumulative irrigation potential created in TSP area is 99.64 Tha. Khariff and 45.96 Tha. Rabi which is about 10.74% of the total potential created under Major & Medium irrigation sector. During 1990-91 a further potential of 8.08 Tha. Khariff and 2.00 Tha. Rabi was created as against the target of 17.43 Tha. Khariff and 7.80 Tha. Rabi. Out of the total State Plan expenditure of Rs.179.29 crores during 1991-92 the flow to TSP was in the order of Rs.94.29 crores. With this investment it could be possible to create an additional irrigation potential of 8.73 thousand hectares Khariff and 3.00 thousand hectares Rabi.

15.31 Out of the 8th plan outlay of Rs.2614.33 crores, flow to T.S.P. area will be Rs.1061.16 crores which is about 40.59% of the total State plan outlay. So far as physical target is concerned it is proposed to create additional irrigation potential of 114.96 Tha. Khariff and 90.98 Tha. Rabi during 8th plan. There is an outlay of Rs.250.43 crores during 1992-93 under State Sector out of which a sum of Rs.138.48 crores will flow to T.S.P. With this investment it has been targeted to create additional irrigation potential of 11.34 Tha. Khariff and 6.40 Tha. Rabi in T.S.P. area. As regards the Annual Plan 1993-94 out of the proposed State Plan outlay of Rs.250.43 crores flow to T.S.P. will be about Rs.133.82 crores which is about 55.63% of the total outlay under the sector. So far as the physical target is concerned, it is programmed to create an additional irrigation potential of 12.09 Tha. Khariff and 9.80 Tha. Rabi during 1993-94 in the tribal sub-plan area. Under central sector, the entire outlay and benefit in respect of Potteru and Satiguda will flow to T.S.P.

## SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

15.32 Scheduled caste population of the state constitute about 15% of the total population. Scheduled caste people are found all over the state. It has been assessed that about 15% of the total outlay as well as benefit will flow to special component plan. The assessment is mainly based on the percentage of scheduled caste population in the ayacuts of Major and Medium Irrigation projects and improvement of S.C. labourers in the project work.

## COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

15.33 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 lakhs ha. and a U.I.P. of 9.44 lakh ha. The details of the commands as follows.

Projects	CCA 00 ha.	UIP 00ha.	Command Area Development Authority
1. Hirakud	153.24	251.15	Hirakud CADA Sambalpur
2. (a) Mahanadi Delta Stage-I	179.41	300.10	Mahanadi Delta Stage-I CADA Cuttak
(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
	601.60	943.93	

15.34 An area of 2,67,066 ha., culturable Command Area has been covered under field channels up to the end of 1989-90. 14296 ha., 142326 ha., has been covered during 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively. There is a balance of 3,05,978 ha., for the 8th Five Year Plan.

15.35 The Command Area Development Programme is now being implemented in the State covering 58 bloks in the districts of Cuttak, Puri, Balasore, Sambalpur, Bolangir and Koraput.

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

Name of the projet	CCA '000 ha.	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs) 50% of the State share.
1. Salandi Right CADA (Major)	40.18	592.00
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	390.00
7. Baitarani (Major)	32.70	600.00
8. Remal (Medium)	3.90	80.00
9. Dadaragarh (Medium)	4.51	90.00
10. Remiala (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. Indrabati (Major)	109.931	1400.00
19. Badanala (Medium)	5.05	86.00
20. Kolaba (Medium)	47.74	600.00

15.37 The consolidation operation has been completed in the Salandi Right and Rushikulya Major Irrigation project. It is programmed for taking of Field Channel during 1992-93. In other Irrigation projects Topographical Surevy 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 Baltarani will be constituted, after approval of Government of India, Ministry of Water Resources New Delhi.

15.38 The Command Area kdevelopment 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 Resoures and 25% from the Minlstry, Home Affairs). In this plan only the State Government share has been shown. The various components of Command Development programme are discussed below.

#### **Survey, Planning and design (Topographical Survey & Soil Survey)**

15.39 Consolidation of holding is closely linked up with Topographical survey and preparation of farm plan, designing construction of field channel field drains. The Command Area Development Organisation is required to complete Topographical Survey at close contour intervals of 150 to 300 mms. before consolidation operation can be taken up. Till the end of 7th plan survey has been completed in an area of 6.58 lakhs hec. 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 17 medium Irrigation Projects.

15.40 The gross command area is to cover 444.89 lakhs ha. with existing staff and infrastructure. There is a programme to cover an area of 50,000 ha. during 1993-94 and it is proposed to cover 50,000 Ha, during '93-94.

15.41 In Potteru-Satiguda CADA project, which is in Tribal area, 6389 ha., and 9380 ha., has been survey during 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively. The target for 8th plan is 70,000 ha. There is a programme to cover 14,000 ha., during the year 1992-93 and 1993-94.

15.42 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 the 8th Five Year Plan.

15.43 In Potteru-Satiguda CADA (Tribal Area sub-plan) an area of 17,382 ha. and 17,282 ha. is covered during 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively. There is a target to cover 80,000 ha. during the 8th plan. The programme for 1992-93 and 1993-94 is 15,000 ha.

15.44 The 8th Five Year estimated is Rs.719.00 lakhs. It is expected to utilised Rs.151.20 lakhs during 1992-93. It is proposed to utilise Rs.165.00 lakhs during 1993-94.

#### **Construction of Field Channels**

15.45 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 outlay upto 58 ha., blocks. The remaining 50% will have to be borne by the State Government.

15.46 The achievement upto 1989-90 has been 2,67,066 hectares and 28,618 ha. has been achieved during 1990-92. There is still 3,05,778 hectares to be completed in the ongoing CADAs. During the 8th Five Year Plan 1,96,900 ha. is targeted for completion of the field channel work. In new project namely Salandi (Right), Rushikulya 20,000 ha., is also targeted for onstruction of field channels. The total 8th plan estimated cost is Rs.1280.00 lakhs. During the year 1992-93 it is expected to cover 32,984 ha., having an outlay of Rs.136.68 lakhs. It is targetted to cover 39,000 ha. during 1993-94 with a ost of Rs.137.00 lakhs.

### **Construction of Field Drains**

15.47 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 within 24 hours. Upto 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 lakhs. It is expected to cover 23,103 ha., during the 1992-93 with an estimated cost of Rs.107.00 lakhs and it is targeted to cover 16000 ha. during the year 1993-94 with an cost of Rs.100.00 lakhs.

### **Land levelling/shaping/construction of New Chack Boundary.**

15.48 Land levelling and shaping is needed in about 10% of the land where improper topography is a serious constraint. Consolidation of holding, formation of expended 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 the scheme is to give incentive to farmers to come over to the chack allotted to them. It is proposed to cover 40,000 ha. during the 8th plan period with an estimated cost of Rs.10.00 lakhs. The work relates to Potteru-Satiguda project. The work will be taken up after consolidation operation ends.

### **Warabandi**

15.49 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.

15.50 During 7th Five Year Plan 1,66,240 ha., has been covered. 1,20,279 ha., also has been covered during 1990- 92. The 8th Five Year estimated is cost an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs during 1992-93. The anticipated achievement for 1992-93 is 83,000 ha. It is provided to utilise an amount of Rs.303.00 lakhs to cover 2,70,000 ha. It is expected for utilisation of an amount of Rs.50.00 lakh during 1993-94 in order to cover 83,000 ha under the programme.

### **FARMERS PARTICIPATION: (MANAGERIAL SUBSIDY FOR FARMERS ASSISTANCE):**

15.51 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 soils. 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, repairs of field channels and field drain. The estimated cost for the 8th Five Year plan is Rs.91.00 lakhs. Rs.10.20 lakhs is proposed for utilisation during the year 1993-94.

#### **ADAPTIVE TRIAL:**

15.52 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 farmer in the Command Areas, 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 is proposed to be established. Including the old station at Chiplima in Hirakud Command 8th Five Year estimated cost of Rs.21.00 lakhs. It is expected for utilisation of Rs 4.50 lakhs during the year 1992-93. It is proposed to utilise Rs.2.00 lakhs during the year 1993-94.

#### **TRAINING:**

15.53 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 VAW 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 personnels.

15.54 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.

15.55 During 7th Five Year Plan 18,665 farmers have been trained and 17,252 farmers has also been trained during 1990- 92. The total outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan is 55.00 lakhs including study tour outside State having a target to train 37,000 farmers and 1,000 lower level official. For the year 1992-93 it is expected to educate 13,000 farmers in the Command Areas with an estimated cost of Rs.8.25 lakhs including study tour outside the State. It is proposed to educate 13,000 farmers during the year 1993-94, with an estimated cost of Rs.9.46 lakhs.

#### **MULTIPLE CROP DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMME:**

15.56 The farmers are not educated in the modern method of cultivation, use of fertilisers 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. 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.

15.57 The total outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.65.00 lakhs for demonstration in 8,000 ha., of land. It is expected to utilise an amount of Rs.12.25 lakhs for demonstration in 1650 ha., of land during the year 1992-93. It is proposed to utilise an amount of Rs.11.00 lakhs during the year 1993-94.

#### **CONJUNCTIVE USE OF SURFACE AND GROUND WATER:**

15.58 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 of the other points to the need of serious consideration for 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 tail end of the minor the

conjunctive use of ground water is necessary. The total outlay for the 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.30.00 lakhs. Rs.2.00 lakhs is expected for utilisation during 1992-93 for the purpose. It is proposed to utilise Rs.3.00 lakhs during the year 1993-94.

#### **SPRINKLER AND DRIP IRRIGATION:**

15.59 Government of India is stressing for use of plastic in the field level Irrigation system for improving Crop Husbandry in Agriculture 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 total outlay is Rs.10.00 lakhs, Rs.4.46 lakhs is expected for utilisation during 1992-93 Rs.4.54 lakhs is proposed for utilisation during 1993-94.

#### **MONITORING AND EVALUATION:**

15.60 For the 8th Five Year Plan the proposed outlay is Rs.10.00 lakhs for concurrent Evaluation work for the 4 on-going CADAs. The research unit will be strengthened under the control of Joint Director of Agril. (Engineering).

#### **ADMINISTRATIVE AND ESTABLISHMENT:**

15.61 The Organisational set up for the CAD Programme consists of State Level Organisation, Headquarters level Organisation, Project Administration i.e. Project level Organisation including Managerial subsidy for farmers Association and Soil and Water Management Organisation. While the State and Headquarters level Organisation are functioning for monitoring the CAD Programme the Project level Organisation is meant for implementation of Command Area Development Programmes.

15.62 The estimated cost for the 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.220.00 lakhs. It is expected for utilisation of Rs.44.66 lakhs during the year 1992-93. It is proposed to utilise Rs.27.00 lakhs during 1993-94. The 8th Five Year Plan Programme envisages a financial outlay of Rs.3340.00 lakhs. The total expected outlay for the year 1992-93 is Rs.521.00 lakhs. The total proposed outlay for the year 1993-94 is Rs.521.00 lakhs.

#### **FLOOD CONTROL:**

15.63 The Plan allocation during 1992-93 is Rs.500.00 lakhs. With this outlay it is envisaged to take up 371 Nos. of works under Flood control, Anti-Erosion and drainage schemes. The plan allocation needs augmentation to Rs.1200 lakhs for the year 1993-94 for the reasons given below.

15.64 It is anticipated that out of 371 works during 1992-93, 88 nos. of schemes will be completed during 1992-93 and rest 283 nos. of schemes will spill over to 1993-94.

15.65 The estimated cost of the 283 nos. of spill over schemes is Rs.3511.96 lakhs against which the anticipated expenditure by 3/93 will be Rs.837.29 lakhs and the amount required for completion of these works will be Rs.2674.67 lakhs. The amount provided for these spill over 283 schemes during 1993-94 is Rs.1025.50 lakhs and with the above allocations, it is proposed to complete 110 nos. of schemes during 1993-94.

15.66 After the floods of 1991 and 1992 it was felt that the embankments of Mahanadi system needs raising. Similarly, the town protection embankments in Vansadhara basin needs strengthening. Further, the places where scours and seepages were noticed during the flood in all the river basins of Orissa are to be protected by Bank protection works. There are large number of arrear L.A. cases which are to be paid. Keeping in view the arrear L.A. charges, the requirement is worked out to be Rs.1200.00 lakhs. However, due to limited plan ceiling, this has been restricted to Rs.500.00 lakhs only.



### **MINOR IRRIGATION (FLOW):**

15.67 The ultimate irrigation potential of the State under Minor Irrigation is of the order of 10 lakhs hectares. There are 4626 numbers of Minor Irrigation Projects in the Books of Minor Irrigation Wing, out of which 2526 numbers completed Projects, 731 numbers of partly derelict Projects, 1318 numbers completely Derelict and 51 numbers Ongoing Projects. The Irrigation Potential created by end of 7th Plan under MIFlow is 3,98,977 Hectares (3,44,957 Hectares Khariff + 54,020 Hectares Rabi), which is 39.9% of the total estimated potential.

### **ON-GOING PROJECTS:**

15.68 At the beginning of the 7th Plan, 90 on-going Minor Irrigation Projects were spilled over from 6th Plan were under execution, out of which 46 M.I.Ps have been completed leaving 44 M.I.Ps spilled over to 1990-91. During 1990-91 and 1991-92 6 Projects have been completed. Two Projects, i.e. Badasada in Dhenkanal and Kuliarinala (Laxmipur) in Sambalpur have been dropped as these Projects are not feasible. So, the balance 44 Projects are executed during the current year i.e. 1992-93. It has been programmed to complete 6 Projects during this year. Thus, the remaining 28 on-going Projects will be spilled over to 1993-94.

### **ON-GOING RENOVATION (MODERNISATION):**

15.69 During 7th Plan period, 59 M.I.Ps under Renovation and 125 schemes under Modernisation were taken up from the existing M.I.Ps. At the end of 7th Plan, i.e. 1989-90, 46 Renovation Projects and 123 Modernisation Projects have been completed. The balance 13 Renovation Projects and two Modernisation Schemes spilled over to 1990-91. During 1990-91 and 1991-92, 8 numbers of Projects have been completed. So, 7 Projects are under execution during 1992-93. It has been programmed to complete 5 Projects during 1992-93. Thus the rest two Projects will be spilled over to 1993-94.

### **I.A.P. SCHEMES:**

15.70 During 1988-89, 71 M.I.Ps were taken up under Intensive Agricultural Production Scheme to overcome drought situation in some parts of the State. Out of 71 Schemes, 53 Projects have been completed by end of 7th Plan. 11 nos. of projects have been completed during 1990-91. The 7 projects spilled over to 1991-92 which are also under execution during 1992-93. It has been tentatively Programmed to complete all the Projects during this year.

15.71 The Government have identified 92 New M.I.Ps to be executed during the 8th Plan period. Out of which some of the Projects are under execution during 1992-93. As per the policy decision taken by Government to take up New Renovation Schemes and One New M.I.Ps in each constituency, 223 New Renovation Projects were taken up during 1991-92 which have been spilled over to 1992-93. Further, the Government have approved 149 New Renovation Projects to be taken up during the Current Year.

### **FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL PROGRESS:**

15.72 During 7th Plan period, an amount of Rs 6268.00 lakhs has been spent under Plan Scheme creating additional irrigation potential of 28,581 hectares Khariff and 4,600 hectares Rabi. Against the above expenditure, Rs.2629.50 lakhs has been spent in T.S.P. Area creating irrigation potential to the extent of 8321 hectares Khariff and 2922 hectares Rabi.

### **1990-91 AND 1991-92:**

15.73 An amount of Rs.4102.00 lakhs has been spent during 1990-91 and 1991-92 creating irrigation potential of 4577 hectares Khariff and 442 hectares Rabi. Out of which Rs.1370.08 lakhs has been spent in T.S.P. area creating irrigation potential of 974 hect. Khariff.

**1992-93:**

15.74 The Government have provided Rs.2935.00 lakhs during the current Financial Year against which Rs.714.40 lakhs is earmarked to be spent in T.S.P. areas. It has been targetted to create additional irrigation potential of 4704 hectares khariff and 751 hectares during 1992-93. It is also programmed to create 340 hectares khariff in T.S.P. Areas.

**PROGRAMME FOR 1993-94:**

15.75 The Government have provided Rs.17,440.00 lakhs for 8th plan, 1992-97, under Minor Irrigation (FLOW) Programmes. A sum of Rs.3285.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1993-94. It has been proposed to spend about Rs.1100.00 lakhs in T.S.P. Areas. Against the above outlay, it has been targetted to create additional irrigation potential of 8853 hectares khariff and 2949 hectares Rabi out of which 2570 hectares khariff and 887 hectares Rabi has been earmarked to be created in T.S.P.Areas. Further it has been tentatively targetted to complete 5 (five) On-going Scheme and 118 Renovation Schemes during 1993-94.

**LIFT IRRIGATION:**

15.75 The Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation, a State Government undertaking is vested with responsibility of development of lift irrigation potential through installation of public sector surface Lift Projects and Tubewells as well as to undertake the survey and investigation of Ground Water potential in the State.

**ULTIMATE POTENTIAL VIS-A-VIS POSITION AT THE END OF 1989-90 (7TH FIVE YEAR PLAN):**

15.76 It has been roughly estimated that 2.37 lakh hectares of cultivable land of the State could be commanded through installation of public sector tubewells and 6.50 lakh hectares could be commanded through setting up surface lift projects tapping 5% of surface flow different rivers flowing in the State.

15.77 By end of 1989-90 i.e. by end of the 7th Five Year Plan 4667 Tubewells and 6574 surface Lift Projects were installed and the designed ayacut of these projects were 2.50 lakh hectares.

15.78 As regards Ground Water Survey and Investigation, the preliminary phase of ground water Survey was completed since 1977-78 and intensive phase of survey is in progress. The preliminary survey gave a broad outline in respect of occurrence of ground water in different parts of the State. The intensive phase survey was intended to improve upon the finding of the preliminary survey and make it more precise. By end of 1989-90, 60,105 Sq. Kms. were covered under the intensive phase of survey.

**PROGRESS DURING 1990-91 AND 1991-92:**

15.79 During 1990-91, 709 nos. of L.I.Projects were installed creating an additional irrigation potential of 14030 hecets. During 1991-92, 512 L.I. Projects, were installed creating an additional irrigation potential of 10,170 hectares. The projects installed and energised are mostly financed through Agency assistance.

15.80 A break through was made in respect of ground water survey and investigation. The budgetary provision was augmented from Rs.75.00 lakhs during 1989-90, to Rs.200.00 lakhs during 1990-91. Similarly, during 1991-92, the budget provision for Ground Water survey and investigation was Rs.215.00 lakhs. During the period of these two years, the Ground Water Wing was recognised and a Chief Engineer was put independently in charge of G.W Survey & Investigation with 8 L.I.Divisions styled as G.W. Investigation Division, headed by Geological personnels or Engineering personnels as the case may be. 3232 and 3686 Sq. Kms. have been covered under intensive phase of survey during these two years. The Ground Water reports in respect of all the 13 erstwhile districts of the State have been brought out depicting the Ground

Water status. Exploratory borings have been undertaken at 87 sites in order to ascertain the quality and extent of availability of Ground Water potential in problematic areas of the State.

15.81 In view of popular demand for more nos. of new L.I. Projects, Government have provided grant-in-aid of Rs.5.00 crores for installation of new L.I. Projects scattered over different parts of the State. 287 such L.I. Projects have been identified, schemes have been prepared and sanctioned. Out of the above 287 L.I. Projects, 86 L.I. Projects have been installed and energised during 1991-92.

15.82 The O.L.I.C. is also entrusted to look after operation and maintenance of the L.I. Projects and supply water to the cultivators. Achievement during the last two years is indicated below:

(Rs in Lakhs)

Year	PROGRAMME				ACHIEVEMENT				Water rate collected during the year.
	Kharif		Rabi		Kharif		Rabi		
	Nos.	Area in hectares	Nos.	Area in hectares	Nos.	Area in hectares	Nos.	Area in hectares	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1990-91	9072	114432	8698	98835	3624	29821	8045	80582	111.72
1991-92	9696	119010	9120	95695	6176	46574	8625	80982	133.14

15.83 The collection during 1991-92 would have been more but for waiver of the condition for minimum area, non-insistence for advance water rate as per Government directive in view of acute drought situation during June and first part of July 1991.

#### TARGET FOR 1992-93:

15.84 During 1992-93, it has been programmed to set up 700 new L.I. Projects to create an additional irrigation potential of 14,000 hectares which includes sanctioned balance Government projects of 1991-92 numbering 201.

15.85 In respect of G.W. Survey & Investigation, it has been targeted to cover 5,000 Sq. Kms. under intensive phase of survey to bring out details geo-hydrological features with the estimate of difference ground water parameters. Besides this, it has also been targetted to take up 99 explanatory borings to confirm regarding the availability of Ground Water. In order to critically assess the quantum of Ground Water available and its sustainability for long term pumping aquifer performance test (A.P. Test) has been resorted to.

15.86 As regards operation of L.I. Projects and area to be benefitted, it has been targetted to run 900 L.I. Projects to provide irrigation to an area of one lakh hectares in Rabi and also provide protective irrigation of Kharif to about 95 thousand hectares.

15.87 In consonance of directive of planning Commission and other financing Agencies the water rates for different crops receiving irrigation from Lift Irrigation Projects have been revised and it has been increased from Rs.2.40 to Rs.6.41 per acre inch. This is effective from Rabi season 1992-93. The coverings during the year may be increased by 1.00 crore or so.

**PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR THE YEAR 1993-94.**  
**INSTALLATION OF NEW PROJECTS:**

15.88 During the year it has been programmed to set up 700 new projects to create an additional irrigation potential of 14,000 hecets.

**G.W. SURVEY:**

15.89 In respect of G.W. Survey and investigation it is proposed to undertake intensive phase of Geo-hydrological survey for an area of 5000 Sq. Kms. followed up by confirmatory drillings at 100 sites in critical areas. Detailed reports for different blocks have been proposed to be brought out indicating detailed and precise recommendation on scope for development of G.W. potential in each block. As initiated for the year 1992-93, A.P. Tests will also be continued. A new dimension is proposed to be added to G.W. Survey that in coastal saline tract and the hydraulic gradient of confined aquifers shall be monitored regularly through installation of piezometers at suitable sites in order to study the behaviour the flow of sweet water occurring in the area.

**IRRIGATION THROUGH L.I. PROJECTS:**

15.90 By end of 1991-92, there were 12,442 L.I. Projects in the State and it is proposed to add another 700 projects during the year 1992-93. The total works out to 13,142. Discounting the inoperable projects and likely demand based on the experience over years, it is proposed to run 10,000 L.I. Projects during the year 1993-94 providing irrigation to an area of one lakh hectares in Rabi and about 50,000 hectares in Khariff.

**EXTERNAL AID-SCHEME:**

15.91 The K.F.W., Germany after through discussion with the functionaries of O.L.I.C., State Govt. have agreed to provide loan assistance (soft loan) to execute a package programme for installation of 700 L.I. Projects in Cuttack, Puri and Balasore districts of the State. A representative for K.F.W. has recently come and held discussion regarding the agreement for loan assistance and the agreement is very likely to be signed during the current financial year. The scheme is valued at 61.11 Million Dutch Mark i.e. Rs.94.72 crores and the loan available from K.F.W. is 55 Million Dutch Mark i.e. Rs.85.25 crores. The time from for the execution of the projects is 4 years and may have a beginning during the last part of the current year. A sum of Rs.5.00 crores is suggested for the year 1993-94.

**ALLOCATION:**

15.92 The Planning & Coordination Department has indicated ceiling of Rs.30.00 crores for the O.L.I.C. for the year 1993-94. The anticipated expenditure is as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. It is proposed to run 10,000 projects during the year for irrigation about 50,000 hecets. in Khariff & 1.00 lakh hecets. in Rabi. For running these projects the amount indicated below will be required.
  - (a) i. Energy charges for 1993-94 500.00
  - ii. Energy charges for the year 1992-93 500.00  
(the amount indicated is for clearance of pending dues of 1992-93 as per the decision in the meeting taken by the Development Commissioner with OSEB and O.L.I.C functionaries)

(b) Repair and maintenance	300.00
(c) Salary & Wages & other establishment cost.	2600.00
(d) Running & maintenance of vehicles	82.00
	<u>Rs. 3982.00</u>

2. For ground water survey & investigation, the work programmed envisaged is to cover 5000 Sq. Kms. in intensive phase of survey and to take up 100 exploratory borings.	300.00
3. Debt servicing	
(a) Loan instalment payable to commercial banks	163.00
(b) Interest payable	135.00
	<u>298.00</u>
4. Infrastructural Development for undertaking massive programme by way of replacement of condemned vehicles, construction of buildings etc.	50.00
	<u>4630.00</u>

15.93 As against the expenditure mentioned above the amounts which are likely to be received by the corporation under different counts are:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Water rate receipt (Under the revised rate)	400.00
2. Non Plan Provision	249.00
3. Prorata (assuming Rs.50.00 crores of the amount Rs.75.00 Crores earmarked on new projects is spent & accounted for during the year 1993-94).	820.00
	<u>1469.00</u>

15.94 The difference between the expenditure and receipts mentioned above comes to Rs.3161.00 lakhs. However, this will be restricted to the plan outlay of Rs.3000.00 lakhs as per the plan ceiling as follows:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. EQUITY	
i. Debt servicing (Principal)	163.00
ii. Infrastructure Development	32.00
iii. Renovation of defundt projects and other capital works.	100.00
	<u>295.00</u>
2. Grant in aid for installation of new projects.	100.00

**3. WATER RATE SUBSIDY**

i. Repair & maintenance of L.I. Projects	2200.00
ii. Interest on Bank Loan	135.00
	<hr/>
	2335.00
4. Grant-in-aid for G.W.S. & Investigation	270.00
	<hr/>
	3000.00
	<hr/>

**TRIBAL SUB-PLAN:**

15.95 After completion of preliminary phase of Ground Water Survey, it has been assessed that there is vast Ground Water resources in the State. But as most of the area under Tribal Sub-Plan comes under hard rock terrain the scope of installation of irrigation Tube Well in this area is limited. However, there is enough scope to provide irrigation through installation of river lift projects.

15.96 By end of 7th Five Year Plan i.e. by end of 1989-90, OLIC had set up 2573 number of L.I. Projects in different parts of Tribal Sub-plan area with designed ayacut of 58,120 hectares. An area of 21,486 Sq. Kms. were covered under intensive phase of Ground Water Survey in the Sub-Plan area during the above period.

15.97 During 1990-91 OLIC has set up another 151 L.I. Projects in the Tribal Sub Plan area with designed ayacut of 2,942 hectares. Thus, progressively 2,724 L.I. Projects have been set up in different parts of Sub-Plan area by end of 1990-91 with designed ayacut of 61,062 hecets.

15.98 Similarly an area of 358 Sq. Kms has been covered under intensive phase of Ground Water Survey in the Sub-Plan area during 1990-91 and progressively the area covered under intensive phase survey in the Tribal Sub-Plan area by end of 1990 91 is 21,844 Sq. Kms.

**ANTICIPATED ACHIEVEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1991-92:**

15.99 The plan outlay for OLIC for the year 1990-91 is Rs.3,000.00 lakhs out of which the flow to tribal sub-plan is Rs.713.80 lakhs which is 24% of the total plan allocation. The following works in the tribal sub-plan area have been taken up during the year 1991-92.

i) To instal 157 new L.I. Projects and to create an additional irrigation potential of 3,770 hectares.

ii) Intensive phase phase of Ground Water in an area of 1,050 Sq. Kms.

iii) Operation and maintenance of 2,881 Projects and supply water to the cultivators.

**PROGRAMME FOR THE YEAR 1992-93:**

15.100 The plan outlay for OLIC for the year 1992-93 is Rs.3,000.00 lakhs. Out of this, the flow to tribal sub-plan would be in the order of Rs.700.00 lakhs which is 24% of the total plan outlay. It is anticipated to take up the following works in the tribal sub-plan area during the year 1992-93.

i) To take up intensive phase of ground water survey in an area of 1,700 Sq. Kms.

ii) Operation and maintenance of the existing projects and supply water to the cultivators.

iii) To take up 180 new projects and create an additional irrigation potential of 3,600 hectares subject to availability of funds from DRDA and other agencies.

**PROGRAMME FOR 1993-94:**

15.101 It is proposed to set up 175 L.I. Projects in the Tribal Sub-plan area and to cover 1,700 Sq. Kms. under ground water survey. It is also proposed to run all available L.I. Projects in the area. Tribal Sub-plan component is Rs.800.00 lakhs i.e. about 26% of total outlay.

**SPECIAL COMPONENT FOR SCHEDULED CASTE:**

15.102 Scheduled Caste population will get benefit from all most all works. Scheduled Caste component is estimated to be Rs.450.00 lakhs.

## CHAPTER - 16

### POWER

#### I. POWER

16.1 Power is one of the prime movers of the economy. Increase in power generation has its impact on all sectors leading to increased growth in industrial as well as agricultural production. At the end of the 7th Plan the installed capacity of Power in the State was 1564 MW with firm power of 654 MW. Besides the State also received the share of power from Farakka Stage-I, Chhuka with total installed capacity of 111.45 MW, and firm power of 67MW. Thus the total availability of the power by end of the 7th Plan was 1675.45 MW with firm power of 721 MW. As against the availability of 721 MW of power, the unrestricted demand for power in the state was 1271 MW which represent a deficit of 43.3% as against the all-India average of 7.9%. Thus there is an urgency for completing the ongoing power projects and taking up some new projects during the 8th Plan period to bridge the gap between the demand and the supply.

16.2 In the meantime, 7th Unit of Hirakud Power Project was completed in September, 90 with additional installed capacity of 37.5 MW and with firm power of 14 MW. It has been programmed to increase the installed capacity by 2417 MW with firm power of 1361 MW during the 8th Plan period. Even after achieving the above potential, there will be a deficit of 22.7% at the end of the 8th Plan period. It is therefore proposed to encourage private entrepreneurs to establish power generating units in the State.

16.3 During this year, 5th Unit of Rengali Stage-II with installed capacity of 50 MW with firm power of 6 MW has been commissioned on 14.8.92. 4th Unit of Upper Kolab Stage-II with 80 MW capacity is likely to be commissioned by January 1993. Considering the importance of Energy sector it is proposed to allocate Rs. 373.49 crores which is nearly 26% of the total outlay of the Plan for this sector. First & second Unit of Ib Thermal Power Station is likely to be commissioned by the later part of 1994 with installed capacity of 420 MW and firm power of 261 MW. This project is at a critical stage of construction and every attention is being paid for commissioning of the project.

#### COMPLETION OF ON-GOING PROJECTS :

##### RENGALI HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT :

16.4 This project had been administratively approved in 1974. It envisages the construction of a dam across Brahmaui river and installation of 5 generating units with a installed capacity of 50 MW each. Two units with installed capacity of 50MW each have been commissioned under Stage-I (August, 1985 and March, 1986 respectively). Three more units of 50 MW each which have been taken up under Stage-II have been commissioned in August, 1989, March, 1990 and August 1992 respectively.



16.5 The financial status of the project is given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	Latest estimated cost.	Cumulative Expr. till end of the 7th Plan.	Expr. during 1990-91 Expr. during 1991-92.	Provi- sion for 8th Plan.	Provision anticipated Expr. during 1992-93.	Propo- sed provi- sion for 1993-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>DAM :</b>						
Power share (46%)	7813.44	7345.97	341.21	Nil	Nil	Nil
			34.05			
<b>POWER:</b>						
<b>a) STAGE-I</b>						
CIVIL	2663.50	2686.39	7.08	Nil	Nil	Nil
			2.00			
Electri- cal	3580.00	3347.08	37.68	100.00	100.00	Nil
			55.75		100.00	
<b>SUB- TOTAL</b>	<b>14056.94</b>	<b>13379.44</b>	<b>477.77</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>Nil</b>
<b>b) STAGE-II</b>						
CIVIL	826.00	255.64	113.32	340.00	240.00	240.00
			118.00		100.00	
Electri- cal	6274.00	4363.20	706.67	970.00	600.00	370.00
			336.20		600.00	
<b>SUB- TOTAL :</b>	<b>7100.00</b>	<b>4618.34</b>	<b>1274.19</b>	<b>1310.00</b>	<b>700.00</b>	<b>610.00</b>
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>21156.94</b>	<b>17997.78</b>	<b>1751.96</b>	<b>1410.00</b>	<b>800.00</b>	<b>610.00</b>

16.6 Rs. 100.00 lakhs & Rs. 1310.00 lakhs have been provided during 8th Plan for Stage-I & Stage-II respectively. As Stage-I works will be completed by March, 1993, no provision is required to be made during 1993-94. Out of the funds provided under Stage-II, Rs.240 lakhs will be utilised for completion of the balance civil works of the Power House and tail pool widening and for taking up construction of downstream bridge. The balance provision of Rs.370 lakhs 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 :**

16.7 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 47,715 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 which has been targeted to be commissioned by March, 1992 had been spun successfully in July, 1992. The commissioning of the unit has been held up, due to failure of the generator transformer. Repair work is in progress and the unit is likely to be commissioned in January, 1993 after completion of tail pool widening work.

16.8 The financial status of the project is given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)						
Item	Latest estimated cost.	Cumulative Expenditure till end of the 7th Plan.	Expdr. during 1990-91 ----- Expr. during 1991-92.	Provi- sion for 8th Plan.	Provi- sion ----- antici- pated Expr. during 1992-93.	Propo- sed provi- sion for 1993-94
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>D A M</b>						
Power share (50%)	4881.14	4545.21	182.02	150.00	120.00 ----- 120.00	30.00
<b>POWER (STAGE-I)</b>						
a) Civil	9307.57	8316.48	134.44 ----- 300.00	450.00	300.00 ----- 300.00	150.00
b) Electrical	6211.87	6116.72	76.84 ----- 38.63	10.00	10.00 ----- 10.00	Nil
<b>SUB-TOTAL :</b>						
	20400.58	18978.41	731.93	610.00	430.00	180.00
<b>POWER (STAGE-II)</b>						
a) Civil	350.00	216.56	33.05 ----- 50.00	35.00	35.00 ----- 35.00	Nil

b) Electrical	2437.00	1565.71	559.83	150.00	150.00	60.00
			<u>226.98</u>		<u>150.00</u>	
SUB-TOTAL :	2787.00	1782.27	869.86	185.00	185.00	60.00
TOTAL :	23187.58	20760.68	1601.79	795.00	615.00	240.00

16.9 For the completion of the project, an amount of Rs.7.95 crores have been provided during the Eighth Plan period. It is necessary to provide Rs.2.40 crores during 1993-94. The amount under Stage-I civil works is required to complete installation of winch, water treatment plant and balance civil work of Power house etc. The amount under Stage-II (Electrical) will be utilised for repair of generator transformer of unit IV and for clearance of other liabilities.

#### UPPER INDRAVATI HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT :

16.10 This project had been approved by the Planning Commission during May, 1978. It is multipurpose project situated in Koraput and Kalahandi districts of Orissa. It envisage 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 M.W. (4 x 150) to generate 1972 million Units of electricity annually. The State Government had accorded its administrative approval in July, 1979.

16.11 This Hydro Electric Project is being funded by the World Bank in the shape of loan of 156.4 million US Dollars and credit of 170.00 million US Dollars. The financial status of the project is as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	latest estimated cost.	Cumulative Expr. till end of the 7th Plan.	Expdr. during 1990-91 Expr. during 1991-92.	Provision for 8th Plan.	Provision Anticipated during 1992-93.	Proposed Provision for 1993-94
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dam (Unit-I)						
Irrigation Share (50%)	17616.20	5951.96	1576.95	8300.00	2500.00	2000.00
			<u>1792.79</u>		<u>2500.00</u>	
Power Share	17616.20	8380.12	1698.26	4798.00	2150.00	1765.30
			<u>1792.79</u>		<u>2150.00</u>	
POWER (UNIT-III)						
Civil	23230.00	6381.69	1468.26	15535.00	1800.00	2403.35
			<u>1314.35</u>		<u>1550.00</u>	

Electrical	23608.00	7966.08	1515.20	11034.00	3400.00	3499.95
			-----		-----	
			604.33		2250.00	
TOTAL :	82079.40	28679.85	6258.67	39667.00	9850.00	9668.60
(includes			-----	(includes	-----	(includes
Rs.			5441.26	Rs.	8450.00	Rs.
17616.20				8300.00		20000.00
lakhs				lakhs		lakhs
proposed				proposed		proposed
under				under		under
Irriga-				Irriga-		Irriga-
tion				tion		tion
Budget)				Plan)		Plan)
Transmi-						
ssion						
lines.	10390.00	-	-	10390.00	-	1400.00

16.12 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 have been taken up and completed. The flooding has caused a setback to the progress of the works in the project and necessitated the shifting of the commissioning schedule of the project. Accordingly the first power unit has been targeted to be commissioned by June, 94 instead of September,92 and the fourth unit will be completed by June, 95. For completion of the project, an amount of Rs.313.67 crores have been provided during the Eighth Plan period, out of which Rs.76.69 crores has been proposed during 1993-94. Besides Rs.20.00 crores has been proposed during 1993-94 in the plan of the Irrigation Department which will be transferred subsequently to the budget of Energy Department during 1993-94, since the entire hydro-electric Project has been fully transferred to the administrative control of the Energy Department.

16.13 The closing date of loan and credit for the project was 30th June,1991. The World Bank have 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 correspondences with them, they had lifted the suspension of credit, but cancelled the loan with effect from 5.12.1991. They have intimated that they would consider revival of loan under their proposal "Fiscal year 1993 New Bank loan" for completion of the Project. This is being pursued with them. However, the Bank have restored the right to make further withdrawals from the credit effective from 24.12.92. No firm date has yet been fixed by them for the reappraisal of the project. They would consider reappraisal after an International Consulting firm takes position in the project and completes reassessment of the project as well as evaluation of the safety and engineering and construction soundness of the civil works executed so far is completed. Most of their suggestions have been accepted in the meantime and are in the process of implementation. The suggestion of the World Bank regarding engagement of an International Consulting Firm in the project and to establish an organisation designated as the Construction Management Organisation (CMO) consisting of the Consulting Firm, and the Upper Indravati Project personnel for managing and coordinating all aspects of engineering design, implementation and construction and commissioning of the Upper Indravati Hydro-Electric Project is under implementation. Tender proposals invited from the short listed International consulting firms approved by the World Bank have been evaluated and negotiations are going on with the firms for contracting the firm. It has been programmed to award the contract by the end of December, 1992. So that the consulting firm can take up its assignment in the project from January, 1993.

The estimated cost of the project has been revised to Rs.821 1799 crores which includes physical and price contingencies and the 400 KVA Sub-Station which had not been included in the appraisal cost. In addition, for the construction of transmission lines for evacuation of power from the project at an estimated cost of Rs. 103.90 crores will be revived and the World Bank has been requested to finance this scheme. The proposal is under consideration of the World Bank.

## **PHYSICAL PROGRESS**

16.14 7 out of 8 dykes have been constructed. 93% of the work in the remaining one has been completed so far. Four dams on Indravati, Podagada, Kapur and Muran are targeted to be completed by June, 1994, May, 1994, March, 1993 and June, 1994 respectively. Both the link channels have been fully completed. The construction of the water conductor system consisting of the head race channel, head race tunnel, power house and penstock has been severely affected due to the flooding of H R tunnel in July, 1991. These works are now in progress after completion of the restoration works.

16.15 The electrical works of the project consist of 17 I.C.B. packages and 11 L.C.B. packages. Out of the 28 packages, contracts have been awarded in respect of 17 packages. During 1992-93, 6 more packages are targeted to be awarded. All the T.G. equipment have been received. Due to flooding of the premises, the preservation store was also inundated requiring reprerervation of all packages after close inspecton. The cleaning and verification work of all the packages have been completed. M/ s Fuji Electricals, Japan have inspected the damage caused to the equipment supplied by them.

### **Reimbursement status :**

16.16 Upto end of September, 1992 the World Bank has disbursed following amounts :

Credit : 137.78764 Million SDR against 156.000 Million SDR

Loan : 0.039 Million USD against 156 400 Million USD

### **POTTERU SMALL HYDEL PROJECT :**

16.17 This project with an installed capacity of 6 MW ( 2 x 3 MW ) had been approved by the Planning Commission during April, 1987. It involves construction of two nos of small Hydro-electric installations on Gompakonda main canal of the existing Potteru Irrigation Project in Koraput district. The Power Stations will utilise approximately 13 M fall on the main canal. The latest revised cost of this project is Rs.13.64 crores. It is estimated to yield an annual generation of 43.4 MU of energy. An expenditure of Rs.40 lakhs has been incurred by the end of the 7th Plan towards infrastructural work. An expenditure of Rs. 64.00 lakhs was incurred during 1990-91 towards infrastructural work and for 10% advance payment for generating equipments Rs. 59.37 lakhs was spent during 1991-92 and Rs.3.00 crores have been provided during 1992-93 which will be fully spent. The project is scheduled to be commissioned in 1994-95. For completion of the project an amount of Rs.11.00 crores have been provided during the Eighth Plan period, out of which an amount of Rs.6.00 crores has been proposed for the year 1993-94.

16.18 The financial status of the project is as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	Latest estimated cost.	Cumulative Expr. till end of the 7th Plan.	Expendr. during 1990-91 Expr. during 1991-92.	Provision for 8th Plan.	Provision ----- Anticipated Expr. during 1992-93.	proposed provision for 1993-94
	1364.00	46.92	63.94	1100.00	300.00	600.00
				59.37	300.00	

Excavation of power house No.2 has almost been completed and concreting works are likely to be taken up shortly. Excavation of Power House No.1 would be taken up after obtaining forest clearance from Government of India which is expected in December, 1992. Most of the equipment like turbines and generator etc. are likely to be delivered by March, 1993.

**IB THERMAL POWER PROJECT : (Units 1 & 2)**

16.19 This project is being executed by the Orissa Power Generation Corporation, a Government of Orissa undertaking created in 1984. The Planning Commission had approved the project with 840 MW capacity ( 4 x 210 MW ) at an estimated cost of Rs.887.99 crores (1985 prices). Due to constraint of resources the Govt. have taken up the first two units of 210 MW alongwith infrastructure for all the four units at an estimated cost of Rs.650 crores (1989 price). Out of this Power Finance corporation have agreed to provide a loan of Rs. 200.00 crores. The balance amount including anticipated escalation shall be borne by the State Government.

16.20 The expenditure/ allocation upto 1992-93 is as follows :-

		(Rs. in crores)
1.	Upto 3/90 (7th Plan) Equity	61.70
2.	Annual Plan (1990-91) Equity	100.75
	P.F.C. Loan	30.00
3.	Annual Plan (1991-92) Equity	142.69
	P.F.C. Loan	59.00
	LIC	30.00
4.	(1992-93) Equity	120.00
	Loan	80.00
	<b>Total :</b>	<b>624.14</b>

16.21 The 1st unit is scheduled for commissioning by 3/94 and the 2nd unit by 9/94. The project schedule had been delayed by 10 to 12 months due to agitation of the local people. Steps are being taken to accelerate the pace of work so that the project is commissioned on schedule. Orders for major packages have been finalised and based on the actual contracts/orders the estimate for phase-I (Unit-1 & 2) has been revised to Rs.865.02 crores, without IDC and Rs. 909.46 crores with IDC, out of which Rs. 200.00 crores will be financed by the PFC and the balance amount of Rs. 709.46 crores is required to be funded from the State Plan and loan from other institutions. The total contribution of the State Govt. to the project till March, 1992 is Rs.305.14 crores and from loan Rs 119.00 crores. Therefore the balance amount of Rs 485.32 crores is required to be provided during the 8th Plan, out of which Rs.120.00 crores has been allotted during 1992-93. Since as per the phasing of financing, the PFC will provide Rs.80.00 crores as loan during 1992-93, the total allocation for the project will be of the order of Rs.200.00 crores during 1992-93. An expenditure of Rs. 232 crores has been planned during 1992-93. The shortfall of Rs.32.00 crores shall be met from the deferred payment to BHTEL and by availing loan from other institutions.

During 1993-94 a provision of Rs 161.00 crores (Equity Rs.130.00 crores + Loan from PFC 31.00 crores) is proposed as per the break up given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Sl. No.	Description	Cost	Anticipated expenditure upto 1992-93.	Proposed allocation for 1993-94.
1	2	3	4	5
A.	Land, Survey & Investigation & other preliminary works.	345.00	345.00	-
B.	Township, Roads, Infrastructure and other Civil Works.	1724.00	1724.00	-
C.	Civil & Structural Steel (Package).	7926.00	6884.00	781.00
D.	Electrical (Package).	8789.00	5269.00	1750.00
E.	C & I (Package)	1755.00	732.00	660.00
F.	Mechanical (Package)	16301.00	10131.00	3650.00
G.	Boiler, T.G. & Auxiliaries & MTR System.	40695.00	31287.00	7230.00
Total - Works. -		77535.00	56372.00	14071.00

H. Over head construction cost @ 8.5% of total work	6591.00	9241.00	2029.00
I. Training of O & M Staff	50.00		
J. Contingency ( 3% fo works)	6770.00		
		<hr/>	
EQUITY		42513.80	13000.00
P.F.C. Loan.		23100.00	3100.00

#### PHYSICAL PROGRESS :

16.22 Orders/ contracts like supply and erection and testing and comissioning of all major packages have been awarded. Finalisation of other important packages like ash pond and misc. civil works (Group-C) are to be made shortly and contracts will be awarded. Progress of all ongoing works are being monitored regularly for comissioning of unit-I (2 x 210 MW) by 31.3.94 as per schedule.

The physical progress upto end of October, 1992 is as follows :

Sl.	P A C K A G E	ACHIEVEMNT	MILESTONE (IN % OF TOTAL CUMULATIVE)
1	2	3	4
1.	CIVIL AND STRUCTURAL		
	SITE GRAD & LEVELLING		100.00
2.	ROAD, DRAIN AND SEWERAGE		35.00
3.	STRUCTURAL STEEL		79.00
4.	FOUNDATION Transformer GT, ST, UAT & Drain Tank Foundation included.		94.00
5.	CHIMNEY		30.00
6.	INTAKE CHANNEL		41.00
7.	C.W. SYSTEM		39.00
8.	GEBERAK CUMUK WTRJ GR-A		55.00



9. GENERAL CIVIL WORK GR-B	40.00
10. TRACK HOPPER AND TUNNEL	39.00
11. MAIN DIAN INTERECTION I.D.C. (U. 1 & 2) UNIT-1	75.00
12. UNIT -II	-
13. COAL HANDLING SYSTEM	24.00
14. ASH HANDLING SYSTEM	-
15. WATER TRFAT PLANT	64.00
16. C.W. DUCT	11.00
17. COILING TOWER	18.00
ELECTRICAL :	
-----	
1. 220 KV SWR)	50.00
2. 220 KV CONTROL ROOM	40.00

16.23 Besides the above, M/ S BHEL have supplied 21500 MT (87%) of boiler materials and 3000 MT (60%) of TG & Auxiliary materials. 25200 MT of steel (95%) has been procured.

#### COMPLETION OF NEW SHORT GESTATION PROJECTS

##### IB THERMAL POWER PROJECT -PHASE-II (STAGE-I) (Units 3 & 4)

16.24 As mentioned earlier, the State Government have deferred the construction of 3rd & 4th Units of Ib Thermal Power Project on account of the resource crunch. The Government of India have been requested to arrange external aid for these two Units. The estimate for the 2nd phase units (3 & 4) was Rs.550 crores basing on 1989 price. The same has been revised to Rs.850 cores basing on August'91 price and taking into consideration the devaluation of rupee (1 \$ =Rs.26 00). This estimate is revised in May, 1992 to Rs.942.00 crores without interest during construction (IDC) and is under scrutiny by CEA for posing the same for ADB financing.

16.25 Since infrastructural works have been taken in the first phase, these two units can be completed within a period of three years after the financing is finalised. It is expected that bids for these two units would be tied up latest by end of 1993, whereafter the main plant equipment such as boiler and T.G. can be ordered. Accordingly these two units are targeted to be commissioned by March' 1998 and September' 1998 respectively.

16.26 The State Government has made a counterpart provision of Rs.600 00 crores during the 8th plan for completion of the project by utilising the loan to be sanctioned by the World Bank/ ADB. To start the works in right earnest, it is proposed to make a provision of Rs.10.00 crores during 1993-94 in the State Plan for creating the infrastructural facilities for 3rd & 4th units.

### TALCHER THERMAL EXPANSION - "B" PROJECT :

16.27 The feasibility report for Talcher Thermal Expansion - B Project (2 x 250 MW) has been prepared by OSEB. As per the preliminary estimate, the estimated cost of the project is Rs.850.00 crores. The project would be taken up on the available vacant land now existing by the side of the present Thermal Power Station at Talcher. The techno-economic feasibility report of the project has been submitted to C.E.A. and the clearance is expected shortly. Government of India have been requested to arrange bilateral assistance for the execution of the project. The first unit is programmed to be commissioned during 1996-97 while the second unit will be commissioned during 1997-98. A provision of Rs.380.00 crores has been made during the Eighth Plan period. No Plan provision has been proposed for 1993-94. The project will be executed by the OSEB.

### BARGARH HEAD REGULATOR :

16.28 This is a small Hydel Project with an installed capacity of 9 MW (3 x 3 MW). The revised cost of the project is Rs.34.80 crores. The project envisages generation of 43.237 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. The final D.P.R. has been submitted to the CEA on 20.7.1990. Final techno-economic clearance from C.E.A. is expected to be received by December, 1992. Infrastructures works are being taken up during 1992-93 for which Rs.1.00 crores has been provided. For the year 1993-94, Rs.2.50 crores have been provided which will be utilised for payment of 10% advance for generating equipment and other works like arrangement of construction power supply, construction of quarters, excavations of power house etc.

The financial status of the project is as follows :

							(Rs. in lakhs)
Latest estimated cost.	Cumulative expenditure till end of 7th Plan.	Expenditure during annual plan 1990-91.	Expenditure during 1991-1992.	Provision for 8th Plan.	Provision Anticipated Expr. during 1992-93.	Proposed provision 1993-94	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
3480.00	-	-	-	2967.00	100.00	250.00	
					50.00		

### BALIMELA EXTENSION (7TH & 8TH UNITS):

16.29 At present there are six units of 60 M.W. each at Balimela Power House. This Power House is in operation since 1973. The State had 40.85% of peak deficit at the end of 7th Plan. Therefore, it is essential to meet the peak demand in the system. The provision of water conductor system including Surge Shaft and Butterfly Valve for two more generating units exists at Balimela Power House. It is proposed to instal two penstocks and two more generating units of 60 M W each to boost up peak generation in the system. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.97.58 crores. The techno-economic clearance from the CEA has been received during September, 1991. This project is proposed to be taken up during the 8th Plan period for which a plan provision of Rs.68.24 crores has been made. No plan provision has been proposed for 1993-94.

### BALAPUT DAM TOE POWER HOUSE :

16.30 This is a joint project of Orissa and A.P. (50:50 with an installed capacity of 18 MW (Orissa share 9 MW) at the Jalaput Dam site in Orissa under the Machhkund Joint Project. No submergence or environmental problem is involved in this new project. Government of Orissa have requested the Government of Andhra Pradesh for its immediate execution. The project work is scheduled to be commenced in 1992-93 after approval of CEA and will be completed in 1996-97. The estimated cost (Orissa Share) of the project is Rs.13.00 crores. Rs 5.00 crores have been provided during the 8th plan period, out of which Rs.40.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for 1993-94.

### MINI/MICRO HYDEL PROJECTS :

16.31 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

16.32 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 MW) in Keonjhar district was commissioned by the Orissa Renewable Energy Devellpment 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 } machineries in } progress	6/93
2.	Kendupatna	Cuttack	2 x 250	}	3/93
3.	Biribati	Cuttack	2 x 325	}	3/93
4.	Banpur	Puri	2 x 150	Work is in progress	6/93
5.	Andharibhanji	Balangir	1 x 325	} Contractor has } not mobilised } yet.	3/94
6.	Harhhangji	Ganjam	2 x 1000	}	11/94
7.	Badanala	Koraput	2 x 325	Work is in progress	3/93

28 Mini Hydel Projects have been indentified for investigation to prepare feasibility reports.

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

16.34 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 INES.

16.35 As per the guidelines, INES has sanctioned 25% of the contract prices as subsidy for Biribati, Harbhangi, Badanala, Andharibhangi. For Banapur INES has not sanctioned any subsidy since this project does not fulfill the viability criteria fixed by INES. IREDA was approached for loan for the above five projects. However they have sanctioned an amount of Rs.380.00 lakhs as loan for Biribati, Harbhangi, Badanala and Andharibangi, Banapur has not been considered by IREDA for sanction of loan.

16.36 Expenditure to the tune of Rs.728.56 lakhs was incurred upto 1991-92. Rs.911.23 lakhs have been provided in the budget for 1992-93, Government Equity for 1992-93 is Rs.250 lakhs. Rs.86.33 lakhs is to be received form INES as subsidy. Balance amount is required to be met form loan. Provision for an amount of Rs.1500 lakhs has been kept in the 8th plan. For 1993-94 plan provision of Rs.250 lakhs has been made.

#### **EVACUATION OF POWER :**

##### **- From Upper Indravati H.E.P.**

16.37 System Studies conducted by CEA for Eastern Region have indicated that 600 MVA power generated at Upper Indravati Project cannot be evacuated unless adequate transmission lines are constructed. Theruvali, chhatrapur and Bhanjanagar are required to be connected with Indravati to improve stability of power supply. The C.E.A. and the Planning Commission have cleared the project. The OSEB does not have adequate resources to construct the required transmission lines. The total cost of the transmission lines and S/S for evacuation of power from Upper Indravati Project has been estimated at Rs.114.29 crores, out of which the 400 KV Inter-connection between Indravati P.H and N.H.P.C. Sub-Station amounting to Rs.10.39 crores has been taken up by OSEB through P.F.C. loan assistance. It has been decided to include the balance lines costing Rs.103.90 crores in the scope of Upper Indravati Project out of the savings available form the credit/ loan sanctioned by the World Bank. A budget provision of Rs.14.00 crores has been made for the Annual Plan 1993-94, but in view of the delay in the approval of the World Bank to the inclusion of the Scheme within the scope of the Upper Indravati Project, no expenditure can be incurred before March, 1992. It has been decided to make a provision to Rs.87.10 crores in the 8th Plan. An amount of Rs.14.00 crores has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

##### **From Ib Thermal Power Station.**

16.38 Detailed power system studies for determining the requirement of the Transmission system for evacuation of power form Ib Thermal Station was carried out by C.E.A. with the participation of OSEB and OPGC. Basing on the recommendation of the C.E.A., OSEB has formulated a scheme of Transmission System for evacuation of Power from Ib Power Station. This has been approved by C.E.A. and the Planning Commission in March, 1989. The estimated

cost of the Scheme is Rs 128.51 Crores. 50% of the cost will be availed as loan assistance from the PFC. Rs.60.00 crores is the approved outlay from the State Plan during the 8th Plan period. An amount of Rs.8.00 Crores has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

#### **Additional Power from Balimela.**

16.39 2 more Units of 60 MW capacity each are programmed to be installed in the Balimela Power House to meet the peak demand of the State. The existing transmission lines are not adequate to evacuate this additional generation. Besides, 2 Units of 15 MW each will be commissioned in the Chitrakonda Dam Toe Power Station under the joint venture of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa States. Part of the Orissa share will be wheeled through the Balimela Power Station. One 220 KV S.C. line will be required for this purpose. The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs.20.00 crores. Provision to the extent of Rs.10 crores has been proposed during the 8th Plan period. No provision of funds has been made in the annual Plan 1993-94.

#### **LONG TERM STRATEGY :**

#### **NEW PROJECTS**

#### **EXPANSION OF IB THERMAL POWER PROJECT :**

( 2x 500 MW ) ( UNITS 5 & 6 )

16.40 The State Government have proposed the establishment of this expansion project at an estimated cost of Rs.1613.38 crores. Government have given priority to the implementation of this project in view of its short gestation period since adequate infrastructure has been developed in the first stage. The detailed Project Report has been developed in the first stage. The detailed project report has been sent to C.E.A. for according their techno-economic clearance. This project has also been posed to the Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India for consideration of external aid. In view of the resource constraints, it may not be possible to complete the project during the 8th plan period. Hence towards the end of the plan period i.e. during 1995-96, the work in the project can be taken up. For the purpose, it is proposed to provide an allocation of Rs 75.00 crores during the 8th plan period. No allocation has been proposed for 1993-94.

#### **HARBHANGI HYDEL PROJECT :**

16.41 This project will utilise the diverted flow of Marabhangi reservoir in Bansadhara basin into Padmanalla river which is being ultimately utilised for irrigation at Gokulpur weir in the Rushikulya basin. There is an available head of 234 metres, between FRL of Harabhangi reservoir and full pond level of Gokulpur weir. There will be an installation of 30 MW in this Power Project. It would generate 100 MU annually. The approximate cost of the project is Rs.75.00 crores. The project has been programmed to be commissioned by 1998-99. Rs.5.00 crores has been provided during the 8th plan. No provision has been proposed for 1993-94.

## **ADDL.POWER GENERATION FROM HIRAKUD RESERVOIR**

16.42 The project envisages installation of two power houses with installed capacity of 276 MW to harness the power generation potential of the respective monsoon flow which is being spilled over at present. The 90% dependable annual inflow at Hirakud reservoir is estimated at 22,000 M.Cum. The utilisation of water at present in a 90% dependable year is 14,000 M.Cum both for power generation and irrigation. The remaining 8,000 M.Cum is being discharged into the river. The rough estimate of the power availability from this surplus water would be 187 MU. with an installation of 126 MW. with the existing rule curve in operation. This water is to be conducted through a 25 Kms. long power channel to a forebay and power house at Chiplima with a 150 MW. installation, an additional generation of about 278 MU. can be made at this second power house. The preliminary cost of the project comes to Rs.735 crores. Detail survey and Investigation works including geological investigation is under progress the project report will be submitted to C.E.A. by 9/ 93 for techno-economic clearance. It is proposed to commence the work during 1993-94 after obtaining approval of the C.E.A. The first unit is likely to be commissioned in 1999-2000. Rs.30.00 crores has been provided during the 8th Plan. No provision has been proposed for 1993-94.

### **SINDOL HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT (5 x 20 + 5 x 24 + 5 x 30 MW)**

16.43 There will be 3 (three) barrages across river Mahanadi at Deogaon, Kapsira, and Godhaneswar with Dam-Toe Power Houses at Deogaon and Kapsira with 5 generating units of 20 MW and 24 MW respectively. There shall be another power house at Dhuleswar beyond Godhaneswar with 5 machines of 30 MW capacity. This cascade power project shall yield 1423 GWH of energy. The total cost of the project shall be around 1,000 crores. Consultants have been engaged for preparation of the DPR and clearance of the DPR from CEA/ CWC. It will also involve environmental clearance. The project will come up during 9th plan. Rs.10.00 crores has been provided during 8th plan. No plan provision has been made for 1993-94. Private participation is being explored.

### **DUBURI LOAD-CENTRE THERMAL POWER STATION (4 x 250 MW)**

16.44 The site for Thermal Power Station is located near Duburi village at Jajpur Sub-Division of Cuttack District. The location is adjacent to Paradeep-Daitari Express Way. The nearest railway station is "Jakhapura" on Howrah-Madras Railline. The N.H. 5 crosses Expressway about 35 K.M. from the TPS Site thus providing excellent access over double-line metalled road right upto the Plant site. The Brahmani river flows 5 K.M. South to the Plant site from which the consumptive water requirement can be met. The requirement of Coal will be met from Talcher Coal-fields by rail transportation and the length of haulage would be about 170 K.M. very close to the Plant site, Daitari Steel Plant and the IOC oil refinery are likely to come-up, for which areas have been earmarked. This plant is designed to operate as a dedicated load centre for the Daitari-Paradeep Complex which is likely to emerge as one of the important industrial units of the State in the foreseeable future. As regards environmental sitting criteria i.e. prime agricultural land, densely populated settlements for displacement, reserve forest, vicinity to large cities/towns, places of archaeological importance, National parks/sanctuaries, there are no constraints. For meeting the social and marketing need, the personnel of TPS during construction and operation stages can depend upon Jajpur-Road town (22 KM away) and Cuttack town (80 KM away).

16.45 The preliminary cost of the project is Rs.2600.00 crores. The State Govt. have proposed to execute this project through private participation. The State Govt. will have equity participation, if necessary. There will be a requirement of Rs.5.00 crores during 1993-94 for acquisition of land and associated works. M/ S Kalinga Power Corporation have shown interest to build own and operate the project.

**NARAJLOAD CENTRE THERMAL POWER STATION**  
(2 x 250 + 2 x 250 = 1000 MwW.)

16.46 The site for Thermal Power Station is located in Athgarh Sub-Division of Cuttack District. The location is adjacent to Gantikhali-Nidhipur Railway Station on Howrah-Madras rail line. From Mahanadi river 5 KM. South to the site, consumption water requirement can be met. Talcher coal fields, about 90 KM. from the proposed thermal power station, has the largest reserve of power grade coal in the country. The National Highway 42 passes 6 KM. from the site and there is all weather metalled road linking the site. Athgarh town at 8 KM. and Cuttack town at 40 KM. from the power House site will provide the modern amenities for the Thermal Power Station during the construction/operation stages. Considering the environmental siting criteria i.e. reserve forest, major displacement of population, prime agricultural land, vicinity to other industries, natural parks/sanctuaries and close vicinity to cities, the site has no constraints. This plant will operate as a dedicated load centre for the development of Cuttack and Bhubaneswar where power consumption has registered phenomenal growth on account of rapid industrialisation and increased commercialisation over the last few years.

16.47 It is proposed to build the power plant in two stages. Tenders from consultants for preparation of Feasibility Report for State-I (2 x 250 MW) with infrastructure for State-II have been already received and are under evaluation. The preliminary cost of the project is Rs 2600.00 crores. The State Government have proposed to execute this project through private participation. The State Govt. will have equity participation, if necessary. Rs.5.00 crores has been provided during the 8th plan. No provision has been made during 1993-94 as Survey and Investigation works are yet to be taken up.

**CHITRAKONDA POWER HOUSE ON BALIMELA DAM TOE**

16.48 This project has an installed capacity of 2 x 30 MW and a firm power of 34 MW. It had been cleared by the Planning Commission in 1977 to be executed by Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh Government started the execution of the project in 1985. The construction of the project has been suspended on account of various reasons which include agitation of the local people resulting in the refusal of the District Magistrate, Koraput to issue No-objection Certificate for the licence for blasting operations. It has been taken up with Andhra Pradesh Government to take up the above project on sharing cost and benefit on 50 : 50 basis. A decision at the official level has been taken, subject to the approval of the respective Governments, to execute the project on 50 : 50 basis. Rs.20.00 crores had been provided during the 8th plan. No plan provision has been proposed for 1993-94.

**BHIMKUND HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT**

16.49 The project report for the Bhimkund Multipurpose project (flood control, Irrigation and power generation) with a Dam at Nuapara on the river Baitarani was submitted to CWPC in the year 1974 for approval. Due to large scale submersion, a change in Dam site was considered. The investigations for the revised proposal for a Dam near Udayapur with a dam tow power house of 40 MW capacity and a weir at Balijori with a 7.5 Km long power channel upto Baigundi for generation of 120 MW is in progress. This new site will reduce submersion and provide irrigation for 40,000 Hects. during the Khariff and 20,000 Hects. in Rabi. This will also provide flood control benefits. This project will provide 60 MW of firm power and 750 MU. of energy. Survey of this project will be completed by 3/95 after clearance from CEA/CWC. The works will be taken up during the 9th plan period. The estimated cost of the project will be around Rs. 800.00 crores. A token provision of Rs.5.34 crores has been provided during 8th plan for taking up infrastructural works and land acquisition. No plan provision has been made for 1993-94.

## SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION

16.50 Power planning has to be futuristic so that sufficient number of projects should be in the pipe line and a shelf 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.250.00 crores during the year 1992-93 have been provided. Rs.12.80 crores has been provided during the 8th plan and Rs.2.50 crores has been proposed for 1993-94.

### Renovation and Modernisation of Power Projects :-

#### Talcher Thermal Power Station Phase-II

16.51 A project Report for Rs.110.40 crores has been cleared by Planning Commission for R & M of T.T.P.S. Phase-II scheme in 8th plan. PFC has sanctioned only a part of the estimate amounting to Rs.32.97 crores and agreed to provide a loan of Rs.23.08 crores. In the meantime the above estimate has been revised to Rs.121 crores in consultation with PFC who have agreed to cover loan upto 70% of the revised estimated cost. Since this has not been finalised, a provision of Rs.25 crores in 8th plan and Rs.2.0 crores in 1993-94 has been kept.

#### Hirakud Power House No.I, Burla.

16.52 Basing on the recommendation of O.D.A. (U.K.) for Unit 1 & 2 of M/s. Voith & Siemens Germany for Unit 3 & 4 estimates for Renovation and uprating of all the six units have been revised as given in the table below :-

Units	Make & country	Revised Esst. cost in crores
Unit 1 & 2	M/s. English Electric (U.K.)	85.20
Unit 3 & 4	M/s. Voith & Siemens (Germany)	71.36
Unit 5 & 6	M/s. Hitachi (Japan) (including Renovation)	141.97
Total :		298.53 (Crores)

16.53 Since the R & M proposals of all the six units of Hirakud are under negotiation and have not taken a final shape, an amount of Rs.47.61 crores and Rs.1.5 crores have been provided under 8th Plan and Annual Plan, 1993-94 respectively.



### **Hirakud Power House-II (Chipliñu)**

16.54 The Scheme has been cleared by C.E.A./ Planning Commission for Rs.35.91 crores. P.F.C has sanctioned a loan of Rs.27.30 crores. Balance Rs 8.61 crores is to be provided under State Plan. An allocation of Rs.7.10 crores and Rs.2 crores has been provided under 8th plan (1992-97) and annual plan 1993-94 respectively.

### **T & D Scheme**

16.55 Priority has been given to complete the ongoing schemes. Out of the new schemes a few schemes involving stringing of 2nd circuit only on existing tower have been included in 1993-94 programme. Further, a few schemes which have already been posed to World Bank/ ADB for funding and are likely to be sanctioned during 1992-93 have been included in 1993-94 programme. Provision of Rs.79.87 crores has been kept for T & D Schemes including transmission and distribution schemes funded from R.E.C.(N) funds.

### **Telecommunication Master Plan**

16.56 A project Report for strengthening the telecommunication network and requisite organisational structure has been prepared at an estimated cost of Rs.34.23 crores and has been posed to C.E.A for techno-economical clearance. It is proposed to pose the scheme after clearance from C.E.A to World Bank/ P.F.C. for 80% loan. Though a provision of Rs 10 crores exists in the 8th plan, provision has not been made in 1993-94 as the scheme has not been cleared by C.E.A so far.

### **Conservation of Energy**

16.57 Due importance is being given to conservation of energy now-a-days as it amounts more generation of energy. Orissa State Electricity Board has chalked out the following programme for energy conservation and provided a sum of Rs.1,00 crores during 1993-94. This amount is to be received from State Government as loan assistance.

- i) Energy audit including High Precision Trivector meter.
- ii) Installation of 33 KV capacitors.
- iii) Other measures such as installation of T.P. boxes, 11 KV capacitors, T & P etc.

## **RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAMME**

### **Village Electrification**

16.58 Out of 46992 villages in the State, 30,086 villages have been electrified upto end of 7th plan representing a coverage of 64.02% against the all India average of 81%. The State stands 22nd in the coverage of electrification. While 8 States (Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnatak, Kerala and Maharashtra) in the country have already achieved 100% electrification, the coverage in the State is 64.02%. The reasons for low achievement in Rural Electrification as compared to many other States are mainly as follows :

- (i) Number of villages in the State are relatively more and have thin population.

- (ii) Villages remaining to be electrified are scattered and situated in remote inaccessible areas. Because of the poor economic conditions of the people, growth in the demand for electricity has been low.
- (iii) The electrification of most of the remaining villages will involve higher investment.

16.59 During 1990-91, 1385 villages have been electrified, totalling to 31,471 villages by end of 1990-91 representing 66.97% electrification. During 1991-92, 1011 villages have been electrified. Thus by end of 1991-92, 69.12% villages will be covered under electrification.

16.60 During the 8th plan period (1992-97), 3040 villages are programmed to be electrified. Thus by end of the 8th plan period 35522 villages will be electrified representing 75.6% during 1993-94, 300 villages have been programmed to be electrified.

16.61 The proposed allocation under R.E. programme during 8th plan and annual plan 1993-94 is as follows :

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	8th plan	1993-94
	-----	-----
R. E. (Normal)		
i) Village elecfn.	2080.00	1000.00
ii) E.H.T. Scheme.	5420.00	
R. E. (M.N.P.)	7500.00	800.00
E. E. /L. I.	1500.00	200.00
	-----	-----
	16500.00	2000.00
	-----	-----

### **Pumpset Energisation**

16.62 The utilisation level of electricity in agricultural sector in the State is extremely low. While the All India average of utilisation of power in agricultural sector is 23% of their total consumption during the year 1989-90, it is as low as 3% in Orissa. In absolute terms, while Andhra Pradesh is utilising 4,200 MU of power in the agricultural sector, Uttar Pradesh 7114 MU, Punjab 5583 MU, Maharashtra 5033 MU, Gujarat 3978 MU, Haryana 2882 MU, Orissa's consumption is 164 MU.

16.63 By the end of 7th plan 53503 pumpsets have been energised. During 1990-91, 5974 pumpsets have been energised. By end of 1991-92, 58169 pumpsets have been energised. 4700 pumpsets are proposed to be energised during 1992-93.

16.64 In the 8th five year plan, a programme for energisation of 8095 pumpsets has been proposed, out of which 4700 will be covered under the State Plan during 1992-93. During 1993-94, 4000 pumpsets are proposed for energisation.

## **Tribal Sub-Plan**

### **Tribal village electrification**

16.65 There are 18,491 villages in the Tribal Sub-plan area which covers 118 ITDA Blocks in the State. Besides, under "MADA" (Modified Area Development Approach) 2655 villages (in 47 pockets) are also considered as tribal villages. By end of 7th plan, 8513 tribal villages have been electrified. In 1990-91, 562 more tribal villages have been electrified. Thus, 9110 villages representing 49.27% of the tribal villages had been electrified by end of 1990-91. During 1991-92, 980 tribal villages have been programmed to be electrified.

16.66 In view of the thrust given to Rural Electrification in backward Tribal areas, 5000 tribal villages are programmed to be electrified during the 8th plan. Out of which 100 tribal villages are targeted for electrification during 1993-94.

### **Street lights in Tribal Villages**

16.67 By end of the 7th plan, 3077 street lights were provided in 951 electrified tribal villages. During 1990-91, 91 tribal villages were provided with 273 street lights. Thus 1042 tribal villages have been provided with 3350 street lights by end of 1990-91. During 1991-92, 127 tribal villages have been electrified and provided with 388 street lights.

16.68 During the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97), 1000 tribal villages are programmed to be provided with 3000 street lights. During 1993-94, 200 tribal villages are targeted to be provided with 600 street lights.

16.69 Generally the H. & T.W. Deptt. provides funds for provision of street lights, maintenance and energy charges through I.T.D.A. for the first year. Since I.T.D.A. releases funds at the end of the year, the achievement against the programme becomes slow. Therefore, funds should be released at the beginning of the year to achieve 100% target. Even though 9110 tribal villages have been electrified by end of 1991-92, street lights to 1024 tribal villages (11.11%) have been provided and the achievement is therefore very low in comparison to the No. of villages electrified. H. & T.W. Deptt. should provide more funds for these works. For 1993-94 and for the 8th plan period, about Rs.2.2 lakhs of expenditure per year is anticipated towards the cost of street lights, energy and maintenance charges for street lights already provided.

## **S.C. Plan (SCP)**

### **Village Electrification**

16.70 There are 4022 identified villages having 200 or more S.C. population in Orissa. By end of the 7th plan, 3592 villages (89.3%) were electrified. During 1990-91, 80 S.C. villages have been electrified. Thus by end of 1990-91, 91.3% villages have been covered under electrification. In 1991-92, 30 S.C. villages have been taken up.

16.71 In the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97), 150 S.C. villages have been programmed to be electrified. During 1993-94, 15 S.C. villages are programmed for electrification.

## **Harijan Basti Electrification.**

16.72 O.S.E.B. electrifies Harijan Bastis providing street lights by getting loan assistance from R.E.C. By end of the 7th plan, 4162 Harijan Basties were electrified by providing 8557 street lights. During 1990-91, 355 Harijan Basties were provided with 635 St. lights. 4517 H.Bs have thus been provided with 9192 street lights by end of 1990-91. By end of 1991-92, 4887 HBs have been electrified by providing 9932 Nos of Street lights.

16.73 In the 8th Five Year Plan it is programmed to electrify 2000 HBs by providing 4000 street lights. During 1993-94, 200 HBs are programmed to be electrified by providing 400 street lights.

16.74 The H. & T.W. Department which finances for the maintenance and energy charges of the street lights in the above HBs. have so far released only Rs.13.00 lakhs. During 1991-92, an amount of Rs.14 lakhs is required. For 8th plan (1992-97), Rs.85.00 lakhs is required which has to be provided by H. & T.W. Deptt. in their plan Budget.

16.75 An expenditure of Rs.78.47 crores was incurred during 7th plan period. During 1990-91, an expenditure to the tune of Rs.17.03 crores was incurred. The anticipated expenditure during 1993-94 is Rs.19.95 crores. The proposed allocation for the 8th plan is Rs.242.77 crores, out of which Rs.19.95 crores has been proposed for 1993-94

## **SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES**

### **Urban Schemes**

16.76 Urban Schemes for Cuttack City (Part), Bhubaneswar town (Part) and Puri Town are ongoing schemes with PFC Loan assistance. These were targetted to be completed by 3/93. But these schemes may spill over to 1993-94, Cuttack city S.I. Schemes and Bhubaneswar Town S.I. Schemes which are part schemes will continue till the end of 8th plan i.e. upto 3/97.

16.77 Urban S.I. Schemes for the Town of Berhampur, Rourkela, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Angul, Balasore, Jeypore, Bhadrak, Jaipur Road, Dhenkanal, Baripada and Khurda are being processed and expected to commence from 1993-94. These schemes are planned to be executed over 5 years. Out of these 8 schemes are spared over the annual Plan period of 1993-94 and the 8th Plan.

### **Rural System Improvement Schemes**

16.78 The O.S.E.B. has prepared integrated system improvement schemes for eight out of thirteen districts. These are also techno-economically cleared by CEA vide their letter No.1781-86 dt.26.7.90 for Puri district, letter No.229-52 dt.17.9.90 from Ganjam district and letter No.371-72 dt. 1.2.91 for the district of Cuttack, Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Dhenkanal and Phulbani. Out of the above eight schemes, REC have sanctioned loan for Ganjam district only and it is under execution. Other schemes are awaiting loan assistance from REC. All these schemes are programmed for execution in 5 years in the 1st phase. Hence, it is expected that the Board will be able to complete these works atleast by the end of the 8th plan period.

16.79 Food Grain Thrust Programme (Jagatisinghpur, Pattamundai and Soro areas) are already under execution with REC Loan. These Schemes will be continued in the 8th Plan.

## **MISCELLANEOUS SCHEMES OF OSFB**

16.80 The works under these schemes, include various activities like maintenance works of capital nature in power stations not specifically covered under renovation and modernisation schemes, erection of residential and non-residential buildings, procurement of general T & P, Stores development works, consultancy charges and small survey and investigation works. A provision of Rs 3.00 crores has been proposed during the 8th Plan, out of which Rs.0.60 crores has been proposed for 1993-94.

## **TRANSMISSION**

### **400 KV SC Kengali-Kolghat (W.B.) line upto Orissa Border**

16.81 The work involves drawing of 241.5 Kms of 400 KV SC line with take off arrangement at Rengali (NHPC) Sub-station. The latest estimated cost is Rs.4147.00 lakhs. The revised estimate has been approved by CEA vide letter No 9/ 2/ 91-PSCM- II/ 86-87 dated 27.3.91. The work is being executed through loan assistance of Rs.4167.00 lakhs from Govt of India Expenditure incurred upto 3/90 (end of 7th Plan) was Rs.2880.16 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure during 1993-94 will be Rs.508.14 lakhs. Amount released by CEA so far is Rs.3808.98 lakhs. Target date of completion of this project is 12/ 92.

### **220 KV Rourkela-Brajarajnagar-Raigarh-Korba D.C. Line (Upto Orissa Border).**

16.82 The scope of work involves drawing of 106 Kms. of 220 KV DC line and extension of two 220 KV bays. CEA has approved the revised cost of Rs.2019.95 lakhs vide their letter No.9/ 2/ 91-PSCM-II 86-87 dt.21.3.91. Expenditure incurred upto end of the 7th Plan was Rs 1211.12 lakhs. Anticipated expenditure during 1993-94 is Rs.328.21 lakhs. Funds released by CEA so far is Rs.1841.781 lakhs (Letter No.12/ 4/ 87 Trans. dated 29.5.91 of CEA). The target date of completion of the project is 12/92.

## CHAPTER-17

### RURAL ENERGY

#### NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY:

17.1 In view of the global problem of gradual depletion of the Conventional Sources of Energy, the need for development of renewable sources has assumed very great importance. The problem is more acute in an under-developed State like Orissa where the full requirement of energy can not be met from conventional sources. The thrust for development of Renewable Sources of Energy has been two-fold, i.e. fuel substitution and fuel conservation. The strategy adopted for fuel substitution consists of (i) promotion of Biogas Plants extensively, (ii) harnessing of Solar Energy for cooking and lighting and generation of power for driving pumps and motors and (iii) generation of power from wind. Keeping these objectives and strategies in view, quite a number of Renewable Energy Programmes have been implemented in the State through the Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency. The schemes proposed to be implemented during 1993-94 under State Plan will also be implemented by the Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency in close collaboration with District Rural Development Agencies and recognised Voluntary Organisations.

17.2 The 8th Plan outlay for implementing schemes relating to Non-conventional Sources of energy is Rs.766.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs.92.42 lakhs was spent during the year 1991-92. Anticipated expenditure during 1992-93 is Rs.89.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.105.00 lakhs is proposed for expenditure under State Plan during the year 1993-94. But a higher allocation of Rs.120.00 lakhs will enable the State to achieve higher targets under N.P.B.D and N.P.I.C.

17.3 Highlights of the physical achievement in respect of the various Renewable Energy Programmes have been indicated at Annexure-II. In view of the higher targets set up for achievement during the 8th Plan Period, the achievement upto the year 1993-94 would be significantly low. This is mainly due to inadequate plan outlay. Therefore, in order to facilitate achievement of 8th Plan targets, the suggested outlay is Rs.105.00 lakhs.

#### Central Plan:

17.4 Renewable Energy Schemes, which will be implemented under the Central Plan during 1993-94 will need an outlay of Rs.768.10 lakhs. While fixing targets for the year 1993-94, it has been assumed that funds of this order will be made available to the State Government under Central Plan. The Scheme wise requirement of funds are indicated below.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	Outlay required during 1993-94.
1. National Programme on Biogas Development (FT)	549.002
2. Waste Recycling Resources Recovery System (CBP/TBP/NSP)	14.503
3. National Programme on Improved Chullah	99.004
4. Solar Photovoltaic Programme	63.005
5. Solar Thermal Extension Programme	5.606

6.	Aero-generation, Wind mapping, Survey and Wind Battery Charger.	18.007
7.	Urjagram	7.00
8.	Biomass	8.00
9.	Wind Mill	4.00
<b>Total :</b>		<b>768.10</b>

Renewable Energy Schemes proposed to be implemented during 1993-94 are indicated below:  
National Programme for Biogas Development:

17.5 This programme has been taken up in the State since 1981-82. By the end of 1992-93, the total number of Biogas plants installed in the State will be around 81,000. By motivating the beneficiaries in the rural areas, it would be possible to instal 7.5 lakhs Biogas plants in the State. As this programme has become quite popular, it is proposed to instal 15,000 Biogas plants during 1993-94. The State Government will provide financial support by supplementing administrative and infrastructural cost. To implement this scheme, an outlay of Rs.18.00 lakhs under State Plan and Rs.549.00 lakhs under Central Plan has been proposed. However, if the State Plan outlay is increased to Rs.20.00 lakhs, a few additional staff can be entertained to achieve higher targets.  
WRRS:

17.6 It has been targetted to construct 6 Community Biogas Plants during 1993-94 against the 8th Plan target of 60. It has been assumed that Central Plan allocation of Rs.14.50 lakhs will be available under this scheme. The State Government will provide organisational support by providing Rs.3.00 lakhs under State Plan.

National Programme on Improved Chullah:

17.7 Under Fuel Conservation Programme, a massive programme has been initiated to provide Improved Chullahs to all the families using fuel-wood for cooking purpose, within a period of 10 years to achieve savings of 30% to 40% of fuel-wood in the State. This programme will help in conserving the forest wealth of the State. It has been targetted to achieve 11.80 lakhs Chullahs during the 8th Plan Period. The programme of 1993-94 envisages construction/supply of 1.20 lakhs Chullahs with an outlay of Rs.99.00 lakhs under Central Plan proposed outlay under State plan is Rs.33.00 lakhs. Solar Photovoltaic Programme: 17.8 An outlay of Rs.16.00 lakhs under State Plan and Rs.63.00 lakhs under Central Plan is suggested for implementing this scheme. With this expenditure, the following physical targets have been proposed for achievement.

i) Street Lighting System and Domestic Lighting system.	350 Nos.
ii) SPV Operated TV	22 Nos.
iii) Special Devices Like VHF Sets	10 Nos.
iv) Power Plant	10 KWP
v) Others	2 KWP

Solar Thermal Extension Programme:

17.9 An outlay of Rs.8.00 lakhs under State Plan and Rs.5.60 lakhs under Central Plan has been suggested for implementing this scheme. During 1993-94, 12,300 LPD of hot water will be generated and 1000 Solar Cookers will be sold.

### **Acrogeneration & Wind Mapping and Wind Energy Survey:**

17.10 The outlay for the year 1993-94 under this programme under State Plan has been proposed at Rs.5.00 lakhs. It has been assumed that Rs.18.00 lakhs will be available under Central Plan. During the year, 1190 KW will be covered under renovation and 4 x 4 KW will be installed.

### **Urjagram:**

17.11 The objective of the programme is to meet the energy demand of a village partly or fully from locally available renewable energy sources. In addition to 13 Urjagram villages already covered by end of 1992-93, 7 new villages will be taken up during 1993-94. For implementing this scheme, an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs under State Plan and Rs.7.00 lakhs under Central Plan is required

### **Biomass:**

17.12 Under this scheme 60 KW Gassifier will be set up during 1993-94. 20 hectares is also proposed to be covered under energy plantation. State Plan outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh and Central Plan outlay of Rs.8.00 lakhs has been proposed under this scheme.

### **Energy Audit:**

17.13 During 1993-94, 3 Energy Audits will be executed and 5 Energy Audits will be planned. A nominal amount of Rs.0.50 lakh has been proposed under State Plan for expenditure under this scheme.

### **Research & Development, Exhibition, Library-cum-Documentation:**

17.14 It is proposed to undertake application oriented Research and Development work for various renewable devices such as (a) Improved variety of Chullahs, (b) Optimisation of component of Solar Photo-voltaic Systems, (c) Improved in Wind Mill design, (d) Improvement in Bio-mass Gasifier and (e) Development of devices under Appropriate Rural Technology (ART). Apart from Research and Development, Exhibitions and Demonstrations shall be organised to popularise Energy Saving Devices. A technical Library-cum-Documentation Centre will be established at OREDA. An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs under this Scheme has been proposed under State Plan during 1993-94. A higher outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs will enable organisation of more numbers of exhibitions and demonstrations.

### **Wind Mill:**

17.15 An outlay of Rs.2.50 lakhs under State Plan and Rs.4.00 lakhs under Central Plan has been suggested under this Scheme. It is proposed to set up 20 nos. of Wind Mills during 1993-94

### **Oreda Administration:**

17.16 In order to maintain the core staff of OREDA, an outlay of Rs.13.00 lakhs has been suggested under this scheme during 1993-94



## CHAPTER-18

### INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

#### INTRODUCTION:

18.1 Orissa is characterised by industrial backwardness on account of poor industrial infrastructure and lack of local entrepreneurial talent with investable capital. Organised effort have been made during the 6th plan and 7th plan period to promote industrial growth in the State. The Industrial Policy announced by State Govt. from time to time offered attractive incentives and concessions. It has enabled substantial private investment in industrial ventures in the State. The Industrial Policy declared in 1992 has further rationalised the incentives to accelerate the tempo of industrial growth. The State has so far succeeded in creating a fairly wide industrial base. The integrated approach has achieved the objectives of developing backward regions of the State and has provided gainful employment. The institutional support on infrastructural facilities under the pragmatic Industrial Policy of the State have motivated the entrepreneurs both inside and outside the State.

18.2 During the 7th Plan Period, 33 no. of new large and medium Industries with investment of about Rs.429 crores and 12,408 small scale units with an investment of Rs.233.00 crores have gone into production with the active help of promotional institutions of the State. The investment by all financing institutions in industrial project of the State has increased from year to year. All these indicates an impressive achievement but even than the parameters of the industrial growth still leave much to be desired. The broad objectives of the 8th Plan is to improve these parameters by bringing around industrial growth in the State and sustaining the growth already achieved in different sectors.

18.3 During 8th Plan period continuous approach would be made to diversify and modernise the Units in the Public Sectors to set up new Industries in core sectors and emphasis would be on encouragement of new Industrial Units in Private Sector, Joint Sector and assisted sector. The thrust would, therefore, be on establishment of Industries requiring less power and having captive power generation facilities, high- tech and export oriented Industries, agro and food processing Industries and rehabilitation of sick units. With these objectives in view, the 8th Plan 1992-97 and Annual Plan 1993- 94 have been formulated.

#### LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES:

18.4 Under this sub-sector, emphasis is 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. As regards Industrial Development Corporation emphasis has been given on diversification and modernisation of existing units. The equity support to State Financial Corporation would continue and in addition, subvention grant for payment of dividend to share holders as per provision of SFC Act. The Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation would complete the ongoing schemes and take up new growth centres and industrial complexes. The Leather Corporation and Film Development Corporation would expand their activities.

18.5 During the 7th Plan period the expenditure under this sector was of the order of Rs.1491.00 lakhs. The Eighth Plan approved outlay is Rs.15,057.00 lakhs. During 1992-93 there is a provision of Rs.2147.00 lakhs and the amount proposed for the year 1993-94 has been indicated below:

Sl.No.	Schemes	Proposed allocation for 1993-94 (Rs. in lakh)
1.	O.S.F.C.	750.00
2.	IPICOL	300.00
3.	IDCOL	220.00
4.	OIIDCO	200.00
5.	Refund for Cinema House	10.00
6.	Film Development Corporation	60.00
7.	Project Feasibility Report	23.00
8.	Electricity Duty Loan	45.00
9.	Capital Investment subsidy to L & M Ind.	5.00
10.	Sales Tax Loan	55.00
11.	Orissa Leather Corporation	65.00
12.	Assistance towards Tech. Knowhow	12.00
13.	Int. subsidy for Spl. Class Entrepreneurs.	2.00
<b>Total:</b>		<b>1747.00</b>

#### ORISSA STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION:

The O.S.F.C. was set up in 1956 under State Finance Corporation Act 1951 with the primary objectives to provide term loans for development of Industries in the Small and Medium sector. During Seventh Plan, the Corporation has disbursed Rs.239.42 crores to 3700 Industrial Units the corporation has recovered Rs.175.78 crores from different units during this period. Government have sanctioned Rs.27.05 crores towards share capital.

Under the provision of SFC Act the State Government and I.D.B.I. are required to contribute towards share capital. During the 8th Plan period such contribution has been projected at Rs.40.01 crores from State Government and equal amount of contribution is expected from I.D.B.I.

During the year 1992-93, Rs.6 crores has been provided for investment in share capital in O.S.F.C. The disbursement target for the year has been fixed at rupees 5720.00 crores to 1000 units and recovery target has been fixed at Rs.66.00 crores.

During the year 1993-94 the corporation has proposed to distribute Rs.62.90 crores to 1050 units. For this it requires share capital from Government amounting to Rs.9.00 crores. But due to paucity of funds Rs.6.00 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

18.6 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 liability on this account by end of 1991-92 would be of order of Rs.7.50 crores, out of which State Govt. have provided Rs.5.25 crores, upto 1991-92. Amount of Rs.10.00 crores has been proposed for 8th Plan. During the year 1992-93 there is a provision of Rs.2 crores. Hence it is proposed to provide Rs.1.50 lakhs towards subvention in 1993-94.

18.7 The Corporation has been entrusted with the responsibility of disbursement of State investment subsidies to the Industrial Units under large and medium and S.S.I. Sector on the basis of recommendation of State level committee.

18.8 The Corporation has disbursed capital Investment subsidy Rs.25.27 crores during the 7th Plan period. It is proposed to provide Rs.40 lakhs subsidy to large and medium scale industries during the 8th Plan period. There is a Budget provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs during the year 1992-93. It is proposed to provide Rs.5 lakhs under capital investment subsidy for the year 1993-94.

#### **IPICOL:**

18.9 Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. as promoting agency of large and medium Industries in the State has played a significant role during the plan periods for industrialisation of the State. It provides equity assistance and also term loan against I.D.B.I. refinance. By the end of 7th Plan it has promoted 173 large and medium Industries which have gone into production. Total investment is of the order of Rs.520.00 crores giving employment opportunities to 22,366 persons. During the 7th Plan period 73 numbers of large and medium industries assisted by IPICOL have gone into production with an investment of Rs.339.05 crores creating employment opportunities for 10,458 persons. The State Government have invested Rs.37.26 crores towards share capital.

18.10 IPICOL has identified 156 numbers of new 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 8th Plan Period, the total estimated cost which is Rs.13,946 crores. In case of 15 large scale units in the thrust areas like Aluminium Industries/Down Stream, Chemicals, Basic Drug, Sugar, Textile, Ceramic, Building materials and granite Industries, entrepreneurs have been identified and memorandum of understanding have been finalised. The anticipated requirement of IPICOL is of Rs.567.00 crores of equity support during 8th Plan, the outlay could not be more than Rs.53.73 crores.

18.11 Under IPR, 1980 and 1986 facilities and incentives have been allowed for grant of electricity duty loan, Sales Tax loan Assistance towards Technical Know-How and Interest subsidy for special class entrepreneurs. IPICOL is the disbursing agency in respect of Large and Medium Scale Industries relating to these incentives.

18.12 During 1992-93 there is a provision of Rs.400.00 lakhs for investment in the share capital of the Corporation. During 1993-94, it is proposed to invest an amount of Rs.300.00 lakhs.

#### **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:**

18.13 The Industrial Development Corporation is a premier undertaking of State Government which is operating a number of large and medium industry out of which three are in joint sector and thirteen industries 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 crores.

18.14 During the 8th Five Year Plan the Corporation have identified five projects for implementation for which Government have proposed to invest Rs.992.00 lakhs.

During 1992-93 Government have invested a sum of Rs.220.00 lakhs in the share capital towards equity contribution of State Government for expansion of Hire Cement.

18.15 It is proposed by IDCOL to provide equity share of Rs.18.43 crores in 1993-94. But due to limited plan resources it is proposed to provide Rs.220.00 lakhs to IDC during 1993-94.

#### **ORISSA INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:**

18.16 OIADC 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 ensuring rapid growth of industries in the State.

18.17 During 7th Plan it has developed 1014 acres of land and constructed 268 number of sheds in different locality of the State with a cost of Rs.21.31 crores including loan of Rs.14.12 crores from the State Government.

18.18 In the Annual Plan 1992-93, it is proposed to complete the spill over works of NID works of Balasore, Bolangir and to take up the first phase works of NID work at Phulbani. The total investment proposed by OIADC is Rs.11.93 crores out of which the State Government support will be of the order of Rs.4.50 crores. Similarly during the 8th Plan it is proposed to complete the spill-over works of NID scheme and to take up Industrial Estates and growth centres, the estimate cost of which is Rs.63.79 crores. The State Govt. support has been kept at Rs.23.98 crores due to paucity of funds.

18.19 During the year, 1993-94 the corporation has proposed to take up the development of industrial states growth centres, and NID scheme. The total requirement for these schemes is Rs.19.44 crores. But due to paucity of funds State Government has proposed to provide loans of Rs.2.00 crores:

#### **THE ORISSA FILM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:**

18.20 The Orissa Film Development Corporation has been set up in April, 1976 to promote development of film industry in the State. The Corporation have assisted 139 numbers of Cinema Halls and 141 Oriya Films from 1979 to 1992.

18.21 For the 8th Plan period a sum of Rs.254.00 lakhs and Rs 45.00 lakhs (refund of E.T.) have been projected for implementation of different schemes. During 1992-93 a sum of Rs.60.00 lakhs and Rs.10.00 lakhs have been provided towards share capital subsidies/grants and refund of Entertainment Tax. It is proposed to provide Rs.60.00 lakhs and Rs.10.00 lakhs for implementation of scheme and refunds of E.T.

#### **ORISSA STATE LEATHER CORPORATION:**

18.22 The Orissa State Leather Corporation was incorporated in the year 1976-77 to promote leather industries in the State. The activities of the Corporation and two fold viz, commercial and promotional so far as commercial activities are concerned the corporation have three number of tanneries and seven number of production units and seven number of sale centres. During the 7th plan period the corporation has produced footwear goods and leather goods worth of Rs.407.12 lakhs and the total turn over is Rs.514.92 lakhs. The State Government have sanctioned Rs.138.65 lakhs for investment in share capital and Rs.33.51 lakhs towards grant

18.23 During the 8th Plan period the outlay have been projected for Rs.304 lakhs out of which Rs.221.00 lakhs is required for investment in share capital and Rs.83.00 lakhs for managerial grant.

18.24 During the year 1992-93, there is a provision of Rs.50 00 lakhs for investment in the share capital. The Corporation proposed to invest the same in the following projects:

i. Establishment of DMS project of Rourkela	Rs.10.00 lakhs
ii. Modernisation of tanneries	Rs.20.00 lakhs
iii. Modernisation of Footwear units	Rs.10.00 lakhs
iv. Margin Money working for capital	Rs.10.00 lakhs

Total: Rs.50.00 lakhs

A sum of Rs 15 lakhs has been estimated for the managerial grant.

18.25 During the year 1993-94 it is proposed to invest Rs.50.00 lakhs in the share capital of the corporation for implementation of above schemes. There is a requirement of Rs.17.00 lakhs under managerial grant. But due to paucity of funds it is limited to Rs.15.00 lakhs.

#### **ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES :**

18.26 The liberalised Industrial policy, 1992 announced by the State Government offers attractive incentives and concessions for promotion and development of Electronics and computer Industries in the State. An outlay of Rs.2500.00 lakhs 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:**

18.27 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 celebration 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, Tantlun Capacitor, Plastic Film capacitor, LCD, Relay connector, process control Instrument, Copper Clad Laminets, Hardware Park, Computer peripherals etc. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed for equity support to OSFDC during 1993-94

#### **KONARK TELEVISION LTD.:**

18.28 Konark TV is a Company fully owned by the State Government, having an authorised capital of Rs.500.00 lakhs. It manufactures and sells television sets in and outside the State. During 1991-92, it has sold 44,418 TV sets with a turnover of Rs.1452.00 lakhs. A physical target of manufacture and sale of 60,000 nos of TV sets (both black and white and colour) has been set for the current financial year, 1992-93. The total turnover for the current financial year 1992-93 works out to Rs.2400.00 lakhs. The State Government have so far invested Rs.226.00 lakhs towards equity in the company and it is proposed to invest equity of Rs.80.00 lakhs during 1993-94.

#### **FINANCIAL INCENTIVES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRONICS INDUSTRIES**

18.29 In the Industrial Policy-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. OSFDC and OCAC will implement the scheme during 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed for 1993-94.

#### **CONSTRUCTION OF ESSENTIAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PROMOTION OF ELECTRONICS INDUSTRIES:**

18.30 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 will be taken to lay cables, construct compound walls and sewerage 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.25.00 lakhs has been suggested for construction of essential infrastructure to promote Electronics Industries.

## VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES:

18.31 The National objective of establishing Small Scale Industries with a view for creating more employment opportunities with less capital investment has been achieved in the State. It gets special priority over the large and medium industries for dispersal and decentralisation of industrial activities in the urban and rural area of the State. Similar achievement has also been made in the development of artisan based industries, which are mostly in the rural area. The rate of industrial growth is almost on par with the national rate of growth. The Industrial Policy Resolutions (IPRS) declared by State Government have provided a great deal of support to the entrepreneurs of small and tiny industrial sector both to new and existing enterprises. The industries are getting institutional and financial support from the promotional and financial agencies in addition to various incentives and concessions. Upto the end of 7th plan period 26,701 numbers of small scale industries with total capital investment of Rs.356.75 crores have been set up out of which during the 7th plan period 12,408 small scale industries with investment of Rs.233.09 crores have been set up. Employment opportunities have been provided to 1,91,439 persons upto the end of 7th plan out of which during the 7th plan period 83,195 persons were given employment. In the artisan sector upto the end of 7th plan 10,08,716 number of beneficiaries were assisted with investment of Rs.209.95 crores out of which during the 7th plan 6,11,272 number of beneficiaries were assisted with investment of Rs.138.33 crores. During 1990-91, 2249 number of Small Scale Industrial units with investment of Rs.60.99 crores have been set up providing employment to 15,657 persons. During 1991-92, 2238 small scale industrial units have been set up with an investment of Rs.51.95 crores which provides employment to 15,278 persons. In artisan sector during 1990-91, 68,746 beneficiaries were assisted with investment of Rs.20.70 crores and during 1991-92, 64,153 beneficiaries were assisted with investment of Rs.26.75 crores.

18.32 The objectives during the 8th plan period are: higher rate of growth in this sector with emphasis on quality and sophistication development of ancillary and downstream industries, establishment 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 outlay of Rs.940.00 lakhs has been provided for 1992-93 and Rs.5324.00 lakhs has been suggested for the 8th plan after bifurcation of Industries Department to Handicraft and Cottage Industries Department.

18.33 During 1993-94, there is requirement of nearly Rs.1950.00 lakhs to meet the pressing expenditure on capital Investment subsidy, Sales Tax Loan, E.D.Loan and Central Tool Room etc. Besides, there is also additional requirement of funds due to opening three more D.I.Cs. in newly created districts. But in view of the restrictions on plan ceiling an outlay of Rs.1195.00 lakhs has been proposed for Annual plan 1993-94. This proposed outlay is Rs.200.00 lakhs more than the budgetary allocation of 1992-93. The additional amount of Rs.200.00 lakhs provided in the Village and Small Industries Sector has been adjusted in the plan proposal by reducing the allocation for Large and Medium Industries Sector during the year, 1993-94.

18.34 The physical target under different programmes for 1993-94 are as follows:

Village and Small Industries	1993-94
Small Scale Industries	
Units (Numbers)	2250
Investment (Rs. in lakhs)	5000.00
Employment (No. of persons)	18,000

18.35 The following centrally sponsored plan schemes have been discontinued and there will be no matching assistance from the Government of India from the year 1993-94 and the State Government is liable to bear the entire financial burden on this account.

1. District Industries Centres
2. D.I.C. Promotional schemes R.I.P./R.A.P. assistance.
3. Seed capital loan under D.I.C.
4. Evaluation under SEEDY Schemes.

18.36 Only one scheme i.e. Margin money to sick units will be operated as centrally sponsored plan scheme during 1993-94 with a matching share of Rs.20.00 lakhs each by State Government and Government of India.

18.37 Similarly, only one scheme i.e. Establishment of Nucleus cell is operated as central plan scheme for which the outlay proposed is Rs.7.25 lakhs for the Annual plan 1993-94.

18.38 Brief account of important programmes under Village and Small Industries sub-sector for implementation during 1993-94 are given below:

#### **DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRE AND MONITORING CELL:**

18.39 The D.I.C. provided single window facility to entrepreneurs under small scale industries at the district level. These are key administrative set ups 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 D.I.C.'s functioning at present. Three new District Industries Centres are proposed to be created during 1993-94 in the three newly created districts. These three new District Industries Centres will require immediate Infrastructural facilities for accommodating their offices. The office will require minimum numbers of officers and staff. During 1991-92 the actual expenditure is of the order of Rs.216.61 lakhs. During 1992-93 a provision of Rs.220.00 lakhs has been made under this scheme. An outlay of Rs.275.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1993-94 in view of the fact that no central assistance for this scheme would be available from Govt. of India from the year 1993-94.

#### **CAPITAL INVESTMENT SUBSIDY:**

18.40 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 investment subsidy both in the backward and forward districts of the State. An outlay of Rs.300.00 lakhs is proposed under this scheme for the year, 1993-94 as against the provision of Rs.200.00 lakhs during the year 1992-93. 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 1993-94.

#### **TOOL ROOM AT BHUBANESWAR:**

18.41 As an externally aided project, a Central Tool Room at Bhubaneswar is being set up with the assistance of Govt. of Denmark for providing precision tool production and consultancy services for small, medium and large industrial units. The cost of the project is Rs.24.34 crores, out of which the cost of land and building has to be provided by State Govt. which has gone upto Rs.5.30 crores from Rs.3.57 crores. So far the State Govt. have provided rs.4.30 crores. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1993-94 as the civil construction work of the Tool Room is expected to be completed with this amount during the year 1993-94.

#### **HEADQUARTERS ORGANISATION:**

18.42 It comprises of Planning Cell, Rehabilitation Cell, Functional Industrial Estate Cell and Management Information System Cell, under the direct supervision and control of Director of Industries. This is a continuing staff scheme. During 1991-92 an expenditure of Rs.32.69 lakhs has been incurred. During the year 1992-93 a provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been made. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1993-94 out of which Rs.13.00 lakhs will be towards installation of computer system at the head-quarters.

#### **ORISSA SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION:**

18.43 It is a promoting agency and provides various assistance to Small Scale Industries namely, supply of scarce raw materials, marketing support, equity support to joint sector project and provides common service facilities to different functional industrial estate on selected group of industries namely plastic, Glass, Ceramic, auto components, chemicals, etc.

18.44 In the sub-contracting exchange and marketing assistance the Corporation assists 60 to 70 units per year. As regards joint sector projects, it has participated in equity investment of 33 units. During the 7th Plan Period it has supplied scarce raw-materials to the SSI units costing Rs.32.45 crores. 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 Chhatrapur, Food Complex in Muniguda, Ceramic Complex in Jharsuguda are now under progress. Besides the Corporation has a programme to introduce 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 organisation from the year 1993-94. The outlay proposed for 1993-94 is Rs 70.00 lakhs.

#### **DISTRICT ORGANISATION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF VILLAGE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES:**

18.45 Various programmes of development of Small Village and Cottage Industries are carried through this district organisation manned by Industries Promotion Officers at the Block Level. They look after various types of Works in K & V.I., Handicraft and Small Scale Industries sector including artisan programmes. After creation of Separate Directorate namely Directorate of Handicraft and Cottage Industries, the activities under the Schemes has been centralised only on Small Scale Industries and artisan programmes. For effective implementation of the Programme including SEUUY and TRYSEM some additional hand is proposed during 1993-94. Hence, an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1993-94.

#### **SELF LOAN FOR REVIVAL OF SICK UNITS:**

18.46 The object of the scheme is to rehabilitate the sick Units identified by the D.I.Cs. by providing self loan. Upto the year 1990-91,1345 numbers of S.S.I. Units have been identified as sick units, out of which during the 7th Plan, 37 nos, of units have been assisted with Rs.49.09 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1993-94 for providing this assistance.

#### **LOANS TO O.S.F.C. FOR MARGIN MONEY TO SICK UNITS:**

18.47 During the 7th Plan period 70 numbers of units have been assisted for rehabilitation by giving margin money to the tune of Rs 19.96 lakhs. This is a centrally sponsored Plan scheme and the matching amount is to be borne by Govt. of India. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is suggested for 1993-94 towards state share.



## **RURAL ARTISAN PROGRAMME AND RURAL INDUSTRIAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE UNDER D.I.C.**

18.48 This is a promotional scheme under which the artisans in the urban areas are trained and improved tools are provided to them and loans from the Banks are recommended as per the guideline of Government of India. The Govt. of India will discontinue its matching share from the year 1993-94. The State Government will take up the entire liability by proposing substantial outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs for the year 1993-94

## **SHARE CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN PANCHAYAT INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES:**

18.49 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 cooperative Societies. During the 7th Plan period Rs.46.00 lakhs have been provided towards equity and the cost of production during the 7th Plan period was to the tune of Rs.11.56 crores and the turn over was Rs.12.13 crores. The average employment potential per annum is 1400 persons. At present 50 No. of such P.S.I Units are effectively functioning. To strengthen these units, the outlay proposed during 1993-94 is Rs.50.00 lakhs.

## **SHARE CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN ORISSA INSTRUMENTS CO. LTD.:**

18.50 Orissa Instruments company was originally promoted as a pilot project company during 1961 and subsequently the company was taken over by the Govt. in the year 1969 under the revival programme. The company is engaged in the manufacture of Survey and Drawing instruments, T.V. Cabinets, wooden furnitures, pitlooms non-ferrous casting etc. In order to strengthen the capital base of the company the outlay proposed for the year 1993-94 is Rs.15.00 lakhs.

## **SEED CAPITAL ASSISTANCE TO I.T.I./POLYTECHNIC ENTREPRENEURS:**

18.51 With a view to providing ideal self employment to the I.T.I. and polytechnic trained personnel, a new scheme is proposed for providing seed capital assistance to these technical entrepreneurs to the maximum limit of Rs.50,000/- to be administered by O.s.F.C. The outlay proposed for the year 1993-94 is Rs.2.00 lakhs.

## **SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES:**

18.52 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 Govt. have no machinery to collect statistics of all these industries unit-wise, production-wise and categorywise. Besides, survey of raw materials 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 SEEUU units under this new scheme. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

## **SMALL SCALE AND RURAL INDUSTRIES GUIDANCE CELL:**

18.53 This is the first generation of the entrepreneurs who need sufficient information on raw-material resources, production process, availability of technology, sources of supply of machinery and equipment, etc. Besides the officials working in the DICs and in the Directorate should also be educated. Library and reading room facility should be provided at the DIC level and headquarters level for which an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1993-94 under the new scheme.

## **INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT TO CORPORATION:**

18.54 It is proposed to subsidise OIHC by way of grant for establishment of functional industrial complexes in different parts of the State. The 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.35.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

## **EXPORT PROMOTION AND MARKETING:**

18.55 The Director of E.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 Govt. and local Bodies. During the 7th Plan period marketing assistance was provided to 8,468 units, 331 new units have been registered and 292 items of production have been brought under rate contract. During 1990-91, 64 number of SSI units have been registered. During 1991-92 it has provided overseas marketing assistance to 313 Nos. of units and samples in respect of 6,439 nos. of items have been tested.

18.56 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 1993-94. In order to provide assistance to the SSI units and prompt disposal of registration and rate contract cases, it is proposed to establish three branch office in different regions of the State namely at Berhampur, Balasore and Sambalpur during the 8th Plan and one Branch Office during 1993-94. It is proposed to test 4,000 samples during 1993-94. As regards quality control of household electrical appliances, the State Govt. have implemented the order of Govt. of India for which the Director, Export Promotion and Marketing is the appropriate authority for issue of certificate on quality of such products. During the 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. During the 8th Plan the target for such inspections has been fixed at 500 and during 1993-94 at 100.

18.57 The State Govt. have established one Export Development Corporation during 1990-91 which has already started functioning. The objective is to promote Export and to conduct survey on potentiality.

18.58 For strengthening all the above schemes an outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1993-94. It has been decided that the Export Development Corporation will be retained under the control of Handicraft and Cottage. Industries Department.

## **HANDICRAFTS INDUSTRIES:**

18.59 Handicrafts & Cottage Industries Department have been bifurcated from Industries Department as per Resolution No.9318, dated 30.3.1992 issued in General Administration Department with effect from 1.4.1992. Similarly Directorate, H & C.I. have also been bifurcated from Director of Industries, Orissa vide Resolution No.10204, dated 28.3.1992 of Industries Department. It has been decided that the Schemes such as Handicrafts, Coir, Salt and K. & V.I. under Village and Small Industries Sector would be under the H. & C.I. Department. During the current year, 1992-93, Rs.345.00 lakhs have been earmarked for the following schemes:

1. Handicrafts	Rs.150.00 lakhs
2. Coir	Rs. 35.00 lakhs
3. Salt	Rs. 15.00 lakhs
4. K. & V.I.	Rs. 25.00 lakhs
5. S.S.I.	Rs.120.00 lakhs

---

Rs.345.00 lakhs

---

8.60 The first four Schemes as indicated above amounting to Rs.225.00 lakhs relate to H. & C.I. Department and the balance SSI Sub-Sector for Rs.120.00 lakhs is being looked after by the Industries Department

18.61 P & C Department through Planning Commission have allocated Rs.345.00 lakhs for the year, 1993-94 under V. & C.I. Sector. Out of the said allocation, Rs.90.00 lakhs under SSI Sub-Sector relate to Industries Department as a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs for Export Development Corporation and Rs.20.00 lakhs relates to Director of Handicrafts & Cottage Industries have taken to Handicrafts side. They have also been intimated in the matter to submit their Plan outlay for 1993-94 separately.

18.62 Thus the balance Rs.255.00 lakhs for the year, 1993-94 relating to H. & C.I. Department under V. & C.I. Sector is as follows:

	1. Handicrafts	Rs.180.00lakhs (including	2. Coir
Rs. 25.00 lakhs	Rs.10.00		
	3. Salt	Rs. 15.00 lakhs	lakhs for
	4. K. & V I.	Rs. 25.00 lakhs	E.D.C.+
		-----	Rs.20.00
		Rs.255.00 lakhs	lakhs for
		-----	Director,
			H. & C.I.

The details of Sectoral allocations for the year 1993-94 are as follows:

#### HANDICRAFTS:

18.63 During the year, 1991-92 and 1992-93 the number of Schemes implemented, total budgeted outlay and expenditure incurred against the provision are detailed below:

Year	No. of Schemes	Total budgeted outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
1991-92	12	110.84	90.40
1992-93	14	170.00	170.00(anticipated)

18.64 It is proposed to implement 11 numbers of schemes with total Budget outlay of Rs.180.00 lakhs which includes the provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs for Export Development Corporation for the year 1993-94.

18.65 During the year, 1991-92 and 1992-93 the number of schemes implemented, total Budgeted outlay and expenditure incurred against each scheme are detailed below:

Year	No. of schemes implemented	Total Budgeted outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
1991-92	14	31.10	27.83
1992-93	13	35.00	35.00(anticipated)

18.66 During the year 1993-94 it is proposed to provide Rs.35.00 lakhs, the details of which are indicated in the enclosed statement. Against 13 schemes implemented during the year, 1992-93, it is proposed to implement 9 schemes during the year, 1993-94 after regrouping of the schemes.

**SALT:**

18.67 During the year, 1991-92 and 1992-93 the number of schemes implemented in State Plan, total budgeted outlay and expenditure incurred against the provisions are given below:

Year	No. of schemes implemented	Total Budgeted outlay	Expenditure incurred
1991-92	7	Rs.13.00 lakhs	Rs. 5.28 lakhs
1992-93	10	Rs.15.00 lakhs	Rs.15.00 lakhs (anticipated)

18.68 During the year, 1993-94, it is proposed to provide Rs.15.00 lakhs in State Plan. Against 10 number of Schemes implemented during the year, 1992-93, it is proposed to implement 7 schemes during the year, 1993-94.

**O.K. & V.I.**

18.69 During the year, 1991-92 and 1992-93, the number of schemes implemented, total budgeted outlay and expenditure incurred against the provision are detailed below:

Year	No. of scheme implemented	Total budgeted outlay (Rs.in lakhs)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
1991-92	3	21.00	21.00(8.75 reappropriated to S.S.I.)
1992-93	3	25.00	25.00(To be incurred)

18.70 It is proposed to provide Rs.25.00 lakhs during 1993-94 for implementation of 3 schemes.

**HANDLOOM AND TEXTILES:**

18.71 Cloth in various form has been one of the basic needs of the civilised man. Orissa, also known as "Utkal", symbolises excellence in the field of art and architecture. Handloom woven cloth of the state has a name all over the country and abroad because of its intricate design and exclusive nature. Over the last plan period, as many as 13 numbers of Spinning Mill has been set up in the State i.e. 7 numbers in the Coop. Sector, three numbers under the Corporate sector, One under OSTC, One under the NTC and one under private sector. The 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 cooperatives 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.

18.72 The Eighth Five Year Plan has been drawn up with a basic emphasis on meeting the clothing needs of the State's population, while providing regular employment to the handloom sector. During the Eighth Five year Plan, the sectors of the Textiles Industry, i.e. Handloom, Powerloom and composite Mills are proposed to be further strengthened for operating in a mutually complimentary manner for meeting the clothing needs of the State Population. 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 unemployment in rural 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. Ericulture is being practised by a number of families in the rural areas. During the 8th Plan, Tassar Sericulture and ericulture are proposed to be taken up in an extensive manner for generation of productive employment in the rural areas of the State.

## **HANDLOOM:**

18.73 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 and colour combinations. Besides, the traditional weavers in Sambalpur, Bolangit, Cuttack and Berhampur zones, a sizeable no. of semi-skilled weavers are also engaged in the 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 and backward linkages. The weavers are given special training for product diversification, increase of productivity and introduction of new designs. The weavers are being organised into the 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 Government of India during 1991-92 are being implemented in the State for achieving the desired objectives for development of the handloom industry in the State. By end of 1991-92, 1,03,517 no. of weavers have been covered in the organised sector generating employment to 2,07,034 no. of weavers. The level of production was to 460.96 lakhs of net valued at Rs 5347.99 lakhs during 1991-92. The plan programme of 1993-94 has been prepared accordingly.

## **CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES:**

### **a) MODERNISATION OF LOOMS:**

18.74 Under the centrally sponsored scheme for modernisation of looms the weavers are being assisted for conversion of pit looms into Frame looms. This would help in increasing the productivity and adoption of accessories like jacquard, dobby, jala etc. for undertaking weaving with new designs on the extra warp and extra weft. Besides, the relatively semi-skilled weavers are being encouraged to replace the Pitlooms by semi-automatic Chittaranjan looms/Tara looms, the productivity of which is significantly higher than that of the traditional pit looms. Besides, the weavers are being assisted for setting up Dobby, Jacquard, Jala etc. The weavers are also being assisted for electrification of the worksheds, so that they would be able to weave for longer duration. Besides, the weavers engaged in Tie & Dye work in the traditional area would be assisted by supply of steel Vessels and other equipment for dyeing which would help them in improving quality and saving dyes and chemicals by adopting modern techniques.

18.75 Under this scheme, the Govt. of India is bearing 50% of the total unit cost, out of which 1/3rd is being given as subsidy and 2/3rd as loan. The State Govt. would provide matching amount as 1/3rd as loan and 2/3rd as subsidy as given in the earlier years.

18.76 With a view to implement the scheme in a better manner and provide loom and accessories of good quality as per requirement of the weavers, implementation of the plan scheme has been decentralised and the scheme is being implemented by the district level Asst. Directors of Textiles through the Primary Weavers coop. societies concerned during the year 1993-94, 1000 no. of weavers would be assisted under the scheme for which Rs.24.00 lakhs would be required, out of which Rs.12.00 lakhs will be provided by the State Govt. and Rs.12.00 by the Govt. of India.

## **HANDLOOM WEAVER SAVING FUND:**

### **THRIFT FUND/SECURITY SCHEME:**

18.77 With a view to mobilise the weavers for developing savings habit, this scheme is being implemented in the State. As per the revised guidelines circulated by the Government of India, the weaver beneficiaries are contributing 8% of their total wage in a year. Equal amount is being provided by the State Government and the Government 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 Asst. Directors of Textiles have been delegated power to operate the scheme. During the year, 1993-94, 22,000 No. of weavers would be covered under the scheme for which Rs.26.00 lakhs would be provided by the State Government and Rs.26.00 lakhs by the Govt. of India.

#### **WEAVERS GROUP INSURANCE SCHEME:**

18.78 With a view to insure the weavers against accident/ mishaps etc. the State Government has adopted the group Insurance Scheme circulated by the Govt. of India. Under the scheme; each active weaver would be covered under the Group Insurance Scheme 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 1993-94, 22,000 No. of weavers would be covered under the scheme. This will have a financial implication of Rs.8.80 lakhs for the State Government and Rs.8.80 lakh for the Govt of India.

#### **MARKET DEVELOPMENT ASST.(MDA) SCHEME:**

18.79 Weavers organisations such as the Primary and Apex Weavers Coop societies, the Orissa State Handloom Development Corporation/ Orissa Handicraft Coop. Corporation, Orissa State Tassar & Silk Coop. Societies are being provided assistance under the Market Development Assistance (MDA) scheme of the Govt. of India since 1989-90. The assistance admissible to an Organisation is being sanctioned on the basis of its cash- credit limits/actuals of the rebate claimed, as per the options exercised by it. The assistance is being utilised for promotion of sale, arranging exhibitions, giving rebate on retail sale of handloom cloth and other purposes as per the guidelines set by the Govt. of India.

18.80 During the year 1993-94 a sum of Rs.750 lakhs would be provided as market development assistance which would be shared equally by the State Government and the Government of India. Besides, Rs.750 lakhs towards outstanding claim under M.D.A. schemes of the organisations upto the year 1992-93 is required to be sanctioned during 1993-94. However, due to limited plan ceiling the provision under this scheme has been kept at Rs.750 lakhs to be shared @ Rs.375 lakhs each by State Government and Government of India.

#### **SPECIAL REBATE FOR NATIONAL HANDLOOM EXPO & EXHIBITION:**

18.81 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 4-5 National expos are being organised every year by the Development Commissioner for Handlooms. The rebate is provided @ 50% by the Government of India and the State Government. During the year, 1993-94 a token provision Rs.2.00 lakhs is kept for the scheme to be shared equally by the Government of India and the State Government @ Rs.1.00 lakh each.

#### **HILL AREA HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT:**

18.82 A special area based project for development of Handloom Industry in the Hill areas of Koraput district (presently subdivided to Rayagada, Malkangiri and Nawarangpur and Koraput districts) have been started with the help of the Govt of India during 1992-93. A sum of Rs.17.50 lakhs will be provided by the Govt. of India and Rs.5 lakhs as State Govt. share for completing the scheme during the year 1993-94.

#### **TIE AND DYE AREA OF HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT:**

18.82 With a view to restore the traditional skill in tie and dye weaving, a 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.217.738 lakhs of which State Govt. share is Rs.91.369 lakhs. During the year 1993-94 the State Govt. will provide Rs.40 lakhs for the purpose and the Govt. of India will provide Rs.60 lakhs.

#### **SPECIAL PROJECT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF HANDLOOM INDUSTRY IN CUTTACK DISTRICT:**

18.83 With a view to develop the handloom industry of Cuttack district in an integrated manner, implementation of another project is under consideration. The project would provide for modernisation of looms, construction of workshop, organisation of training, setting up of infrastructure for providing forward and backward linkage marketing of fabrics, etc. It will be shared of the Govt. of India and the State Govt. A token provision of Rs.40,000/- (@20,000/- Govt. of India and Rs.20,000/- the State Govt. has been kept for the purpose, during the year 1993-94. This provision will be enhanced suitably on getting the formal clearance from the Govt. of India.

#### **CENTRAL PLAN:**

##### **ASST. FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WORKSHED AND DWELLING HOUSE-CUM- WORKSHEDS:**

18.84 The Govt. of India has revised their earlier scheme assisting the weavers for construction of workshop and Dwelling house-cum-workshed during the year 1991-92 as follows

Name of the Scheme	Unit cost	Central subsidy	Loan	Weavers contribution
1. Workshop	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 4,000		Rs. 1,000
2. Rural Housing-cum-workshed	Rs.20,000	Rs.14,000	Rs. 5,000	Rs.1,000
3. Urban Housing-cum-workshed.	Rs.30,000	Rs.14,000	Rs.14,000	Rs.2,000

-----  
this is a 100% Government of India Scheme.

18.85 During the year, 1993-94, 2,500 weavers would be benefitted under the scheme. Construction of 2,000 workshops @ Rs.4,000/- each and 500 for Rural housing-cum-workshed @ Rs. 14,000/- each will be taken up. A sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs would be required for the purpose.

#### **MARGIN MONEY FOR DESTITUTE WEAVERS SCHEME:**

18.86 With a view to assist the destitute handloom weavers belonging to IRD target group covered under Cooperatives, the Govt. of India has started a "Destitute" weavers scheme" under which margin money assistance upto Rs.1.00 lakh is being given to the Primary Weavers Coop. Society having at least 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 1993-94, 34 such societies are proposed to be assisted under the scheme @ 2 societies per district. A sum of Rs.34 lakhs would be required for the purpose.

## **INTEGRATED HANDLOOM VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME:**

18.87 During the year 1991-92 the Govt. of India has started a scheme for development of selected handloom villages in an integrated manner. Under the scheme, assistance upto Rs.25 lakhs is being given to selected Primary Weavers Coop. Society for taking up modernisation of looms, construction of workshed, 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 lakhs for providing common facilities such as road, primary education drinking water, health and sanitation etc. During the year 1993-94, 5 such villages would be covered in the State for which the Govt. of India would provide Rs.125.00 lakhs.

### **STATE SECTOR SCHEMES:**

#### **TRAINING AND PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT:**

18.88 With a view to provide training facilities to the weavers, particularly those working outside 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 weavers villages. This would enable the weavers to undergo the training with least dislocation to their work and living. Besides, selected weavers would be brought to the Weavers Service Centre/State Institute at Bhubaneswar. They will be sent on study tour for a period of 10-15 days for gaining an exposure and for specialised training. Upgradation of skill, introduction 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 Government would be utilised for organising the training. The patternmaking 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.

18.89 In view of the need for introduction of new designs and 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.

18.90 During the year 1993-94, 400 WEavers would be assisted under the scheme for which an amount of Rs.120 lakh would be spent. and payment to 20 Nos. M.C.M. @ Rs.4000/- each.

18.91 A fabric Library is being set up in the Directorate for maintainance 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.0.30 lakh would be spent on the fabric library during the year 1993-94.

#### **PUBLICITY AND PROPAGANDA:**

18.92 With a view to attract the consumers to handlooms and to dispose off stocks, Handloom sale-cum-show exhibitions were organised at different places in the State at the Sub-Division and Block headquarters since 1991-92. Besides, weavers seminars were organised. This has generated a healthy interaction between the weavers and the consumers and has created general wareness among the weavers. The weavers were also awarded prizes for quality control, dyeing and designing. During the year 1993-94, State level handloom sale-cum show exhibitions would be organised at 5 places. Besides, one weavers Seminar would be organised. Besides number of sale exhibitions would be organised at block, sub-divisional level for disposal of stocks, meeting of the Weavers would be organised periodically where various plan scheme programmes would be discussed. Besides, Weavers would be awarded prizes for outstanding work for recognising their talents and creating a healthy competition for improving quality and productivity. During the year 1993-94 a sum of Rs.8.00 lakhs would be provided for the purpose.



#### **INTEREST SUBSIDY:**

18.93 With a view to help the Handloom Cooperatives in undertakings fabrics business with the low margin available, the State Government has been providing 3% subsidy on interest paid by the Primary handloom Cooperatives and @ 2% for apex handloom society in respect of the cash credit availed from the Coop banks under NABARD scheme. This would be continued during 1993-94. Orissa State Coop. Bank has sanctioned Rs.28.00 crores as cash credit for the primary weaver Coop. Society and Rs.12 crores as cash credit for the apex handloom society. This would require a sum of Rs.108 lakhs. A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs is kept for the purpose as a token in view of the limited plan ceiling.

#### **DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION:**

18.94 The weavers are required to be provided with technical services in a close and continuous manner for upgradation of their skill and defect free weaving. At present, 41 Nos. of weaving Supervisors are available in the Directorate which is quite inadequate for rendering regular extensive services. During the year 1993-94, 15 nos. of weaving supervisor's post would be created by surrendering 14 other posts which are not required.

18.95 Two Divisional offices have been created at Baragarh and Berhampur during 1991-92. They would be provided with the minimum staff for each Divisional offices @ one each of SAR, weaving supervisor, Head Clerk, Sr. Clerk, Jr Clerk, Steno and driver.

18.96 Two of old unserviceable vehicles of the zones would be replaced during 1993-94. Besides, one new vehicle would be provided for the Divisional Joint Director, Berhampur, which does not have a vehicle at present. This will have a total expenditure of Rs.6 lakhs.

#### **SERICULTURE:**

18.97 Sericulture is an important agro-based rural industry. Three types of silk is produced in Orissa, namely Tassar, Eri and Mulberry, out of which tassar is traditional one is the State. The State Government has been attaching 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 1993-94 has been drawn up accordingly with particular emphasis on generating employment in the rural areas through these productive ventures.

#### **MULBERRY SERICULTURE:**

18.98 With a view to overcome 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, forward and backward linkage in an intensive manner. Required infrastructure like grainage, failature 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 1993-94. During the year 1993-94, 2000 acres of Mulberry plantation would be raised in the State under various schemes.

#### **MULBERRY DEVELOPMENT:**

#### **MULBERRY SILKWORM SEED PRODUCTION:**

18.99 Preparation of disease free layings (DFL's) is a critical factor in development of Sericulture. Separate Seeds for the bi-voltine and multi-voltine are required to be developed in the State. Besides, necessary infrastructures like, Seed Farm, grainage, cold-storage etc are required to be developed. The existing infrastructure created under B.S.D.P. and the N.S.P. would be adequate for providing seed in the State. The State Govt. grainage at Chandaka would be developed further for production of multi-by-hybrid seed. The Mulberry Demonstration Farm

started during Seventh Plan period has been re-organised for serving as seed farm for production of seed cocoon. Besides, training of the beneficiaries would also be organised in this Farm. The farm will also encourage and support near by progressive rearers. Selected Blocks in the Keonjhar and Puri districts would be developed as seed area for local races. The area covered under B.S.D.P. would develop as Bi-boltine seed area. For the purpose, Rs.40.00 lakhs would be required for maintenance of the existing farms & building of required infrastructure like rearing house, boundry wall and irrigation facility during 1993-94.

#### **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SERICULTURE (SUBSIDY)**

##### **a) SUPPLY OF PLANTING MATERIALS TO FARMERS:**

18.100 With a view to ensure plantation in time with the onset of monsoon and introduce high yielding variety of mulberry, all the new beneficiaries would be assisted by supply of mulberry cutting/sappling. Sappling would be raised in the various departmental farms as far as possible. Mulberry cutting would be used from the existing plantation, of the State. Besides, mulberry cutting would be brought from outside, if necessary with the help of the Central Silk Board, if any. A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs would be spent for the purpose.

##### **ASSISTANCE FOR PREPARATION OF CHOWKI WORKS TO DISTRIBUTION TO REARERS.**

18.101 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 work by the rearers would help in checking diseases and providing a better harvest. During the year 1993-94, 6 lakhs 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.9.00 lakhs would be spent on this.

##### **ESTABLISHMENT OF MULBERRY EXTENSION SERVICE CENTRES:**

18.102 4 nos. of Mulberry Extension Service Centres are 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. 8 numbers of such centres have been set up so far. During the year 1993-94, 5 numbers of mulberry Extension Centres would be set up by the Textiles & Handloom Deptt. at a cost of Rs.5.75 lakhs @ Rs.1.15 lakhs each. Besides, recurring expenditure @ Rs.0.10 lakhs would be provided to each of the 8 nos. of Mulberry Extension Service Centres. Rs.6.55 lakhs will be spent for the purpose during 1993-94.

##### **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR ORGANISATION OF MRCS:**

18.103 With a view to provide marketing facilities, 38 primary Mulberry Rearers Coop. Society have been organised at the Block level. 22 nos. of MRCS have been assisted so far, for construction of office-cum-godown, installation of stappling chamber and Advance charakhas, for starting reeling at the Block-level and working capital. 4 nos. of M.R.C.S. would be assisted during the year 1993-94 at a cost of Rs.8.00 lakhs.

##### **INCENTIVE BONUS TO BIVOLTINE MULBERRY SILKWORK REARERS & REELERS:**

18.104 Government have given priority for rearing of improved Bivoltine breed of silk worm which produces 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 1993-94. A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs would be spent for the purpose.

#### **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR MASS DISINFECTION OF REARING HOUSES & REARING EQUIPMENTS:**

18.105 Regular disinfections 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 with Formalyne, Bleaching power etc. at a subsidised rate for taking regular disinfection of the rearing houses and equipments. The scheme has been approved by the State Government 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.2.25 lakhs would be provided as State share of assistance for assisting the beneficiaries undertaking disinfection. The work would be implemented through the primary mulberry society.

#### **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO OST & SCS LTD. FOR BSDP:**

18.106 The B.S.D.P. is being implemented in the State for development of the Bivoltine Mulberry sericulture on a pilot basis. The State Government had requested the Government of India for extension of the project upto 1994-95. Plantation of Mulberry, rearing of Bivoltine breed, grainage, filture 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.20.52 lakhs will be provided to the society for implementation of the project during 1993-94.

#### **MULBERRY SILKWORM CROP INSURANCE:**

18.107 Mulberry Silkworm 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 Govt of India scheme for which the C.S.B. provides 37.5% subsidy. A provision of Rs.0.50 lakhs is likely to be spent in this account during 1993-94.

#### **PUBLICITY & PROPAGANDA:**

18.108 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 informations on sericulture is required to be organised. Books containing important technical messages is required to be prepared and circulated to the rearers and technical staff. For the purpose, a sum of Rs.0.50 lakhs would be spent on publicity and propaganda on sericulture.

#### **DEVELOPMENT OF TASSAR SERICULTURE;**

##### **TASSAR SILKWORM SEED PRODUCTION (SUBSIDY)**

18.109 This is a 6th Plan continuing staff scheme. The working plan of this scheme has been re-organised. The object of the scheme to ensure production and distribution of Tassar D.F.L.S. to Tassar Rearers. The scheme is proposed to be continued during 1993-94. Tassar being a traditional sector benefitting poor tribals. The provision under the scheme is Rs.14.00 lakhs during 1993-94

#### **FINANCIAL ASST. FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TASSAR SERICULTURE:**

##### **FINANCIAL ASST. TO OST & SCS & PRIMARY TRCS FOR MAINTENANCE OF COLD STORAGE & SMC.**

18.110 98 nos. of 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 DFLs for supply to Rearers.

Orissa State Tassar & Silk Coop. Society may look after maintenance of the Cold Storage at K. Balang in the dist. of Sundergarh established under ISTP for preservation of seed cocoons and use of Tassar Seed. The cold storage would be maintained by the O.S.T. & S.C.S. An amount of Rs.19.00 lakhs has been proposed for the scheme during the year 1992-93.

#### **TASSAR REELING & WEAVING:**

18.111 Arrangement for Tassar Reeling and Weaving of Tassar fabrics by the S.T. has been started successfully at the no. of TRCS under ISTP. These infrastructures are required to be maintained by the concerned TRCS for solving the problems of marketing of Ghicha (Fuki & Chopi) cocoon in particular. The TRCS would be assisted under the TRYSEM for organisation of Training programme.

#### **SUBSIDY TO OST & SCS LTD. FOR LEASE MONEY:**

18.112 O.S.T. & S.C.S. Ltd. has been taking lease of 21 Forest Division for collection of Tassar cocoons through the Primary T.R.C.S. 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 would be phased out during 8th Plan. During 1993-94 the lease money subsidy would be reduced to 80%. The society would go for value addition and take lease on selective basis. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs would be spent under the scheme during 1993-94.

#### **ERI CULTURE:**

##### **PRODUCTION OF ERI DFLS.**

18.113 Eri culture is being practised on a selective basis. Its potential is proposed to be exploited in a proper manner by supply of castor seeds to interested farmers, supply of Eri DFLs and Rearing equipments to the Rearers with marketing facilities. Besides rearers shall be organised into cooperatives on a selective basis. The O.S.T. & SCS Ltd., would provide marketing facilities. During 1993-94, 100 nos. of Eri Rearers supplied castor seed for castor plantation and rearing equipments. The Departmental Eri grainage at Pottangi and Khurda would be streamlined for supply Eri DFLs. A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs would be spent under the scheme.

##### **ORGANISATION OF ERI REARERS COOP. SOCIETIES (SUBSIDY):**

18.114 With a view to assist Eri Rearers, it is necessary to bring them in coop. fold. For this purpose, it is proposed to organise one Eri Rearers Coop. Society. The object of the scheme is to supply Eri DFLs through the society and collect cocoons from the Rearers. Besides Eri Spinning charkhas have been provided to the society for spinning of Eri cocoons by the Eri rearers for production of Eri yarn. For the purpose a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided under the scheme during the year 1993-94.

##### **STUDY TOUR & TRAINING:**

18.115 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 subject like plantation, chowki rearing, late stage rearing, grainage operation and reeling. Different type of training programme for the Rearers and Reelers and Departmental staff will be organised at the Training Institute at Koraput with the help of the CSB. The training Institute will provide required facilities for organisation of Training. Training for a period of 2 months duration on plantation and Rearing would be organised in all the Blocks. During the Training the Recars 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 this States. Besides training on Tassar & Eri would be organised as per the actual field requirement. A sum of Rs.2.18 lakhs would be spent for the purpose during 1993-94.

**RESEARCH IN SERICULTURE:**

18.116 The State Institute at Baripada has limited facilities. This Institute would be geared up for Research of Tassar & Mulberry with the help of the C.S.B. and Universities. A sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs would be spent for the purpose during 1993-94.

**DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION:**

18.117 There are 11 sericulture zones at present. Two Divisional officers have been stationed at Koraput and Keonjhar for supervising the zones, provision of extension services and monitoring activities of the zonal officers on regular basis. The posts required are to be created for the Divisional office of the J.D.S. for smooth running of the office, viz one post each of SAR, Head Clerk, Sr. Clerk, Junior Clerk, production officer and Chowkidar. A sum of Rs.34.00 lakhs would be spent under the scheme during the year 1993-94. Besides office building of the A.D.S. Keonjhar and J.D.S. Koraput would be taken during 1993-94 at a cost of Rs.16.00 lakh. The amount would be provided in the P.W.D. budget for construction of the building.

**FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO PROGRESSIVE FARMERS FOR MULBERRY PLANTATION & SILKWORM REARING.**

18.119 This is a continuing scheme. The object of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to progressive farmers for taking up mulberry sericulture for achieving higher productivity. Government have approved the scheme of assistance for the purpose to the progressive farmers. During 1993-94 it is proposed to cover 250 acres under this programme with an estimate of Rs.10.00 lakhs.

**SPINNING MILLS:****KONARK COTTON GROWERS' COOP. SPINNING MILLS LTD., KESINGA:**

18.120 The N.C.D.C. has already sanctioned the new cotton Development Scheme for implementation in the Mills and accordingly it has started functioning from the year 1991. As per the provision of the scheme, the State Govt. have to provide Rs.1.00 lakh as matching contribution as envisaged in the scheme.

18.121 The civil construction of the Gunning Mill is under progress and has come up to roof level. It has been programmed to start processing of seed cotton from December 1992. State Govt. have released Rs.26.25 lakh in favour of the mill out of the State Government share of Rs.50.05 lakhs. Therefore the balance amount of Rs.23.80 lakhs is required. Hence a sum of Rs.25.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1993-94.

**SHREE GOPINATH W.C. SPINNING MILLS LTD. BALIAPAL, BALASORE:**

18.122 As per the revised project provision, the total project has come up to Rs.2010.00 lakhs. The pattern of finance has also been revised accordingly which is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Source of funds	Revised provision in the project	Funds raised as on 30.9.92	Balance to be raised.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Share Capital			
	a) Members	100.50	42.44	58.06
	b) State Govt.	904.50	547.70	356.80

2. Central Subsidy	25.00	21.25	3.75
3. Own Generation	33.31	-	33.31
4. Interest on share	111.69	69.57	42.12
5. Term Loan	835.00	568.00	267.00
<hr/>			
Total	2010.00	1248.96	761.04
<hr/>			

18.123 So far the mill has raised Rs.42.44 lakhs as members equity as against the project provision of Rs.100.50 lakhs and it is difficult for the mill to raise the balance members equity to the tune of Rs.58.06 lakhs.

18.124 The mill has also not been able to generate Rs.33.31 lakhs out of own sources. Since the members equity could not be raised fully, the mill is not in a position to generate funds towards interest on members share to the tune of Rs.42.12 lakhs. Thus the total short-fall comes to Rs.133.49 lakhs i.e. (58.06 lakhs members share + Rs.33.31 lakhs own generation + Rs.42.12 lakhs interest on share). To make good the short-fall of Rs.133.49 lakhs in the mill Govt. investment as share capital is required. However due to limited plan ceiling a sum of Rs.75.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1993-94.

#### **CENTRAL TESTING LABORATORY, SPINFED:**

18.125 In the Board of Directors of SPINFED have approved the proposal of enhancement of project cost of the Central Testing Laboratory, SPINFED and decided to move State Govt. for allocation of further funds. The revised project cost has been arrived at Rs.172.15 lakhs. Out of the above amount the contribution of N.C.D.C. and State Government would be Rs.154.95 lakhs. State Government have so far released Rs.114.65 lakhs towards 90% of the contribution. Thus balance amount of Rs.40.30 lakhs is required to be provided by State Government to complete the project. However due to limited plan ceiling a sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1993-94.

#### **REVOLVING FUNDS FOR SPINFED:**

18.126 SPINFED had moved to State Govt. during the year 1985-86 for sanction of Rs.1.00 crore as Revolving fund to strengthen the activities of SPINFED. State Government has so far released Rs.52.82 lakhs in favour of SPINFED towards Revolving Fund. The said amount is mainly utilised during crisis of the member mills to gear up their production activities and continue flow of production at a rated efficiency. Though the balance amount of Rs.47.18 lakhs as per the original scheme is required, due to limited plan ceiling a sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1993-94.

#### **POWER LOOMS:**

18.127 For the first time during 2nd plan period the Powerloom Industry were promoted in the State of Orissa by setting up powerloom Weavers Coop. Societies. By the end of 7th Plan, 1890 Powerlooms have been set up in the Coop. Sector through 10 Coop. Societies and 2530 Powerlooms in the Private Sector.

18.128 During the 7th Plan period, a sum of Rs.421.00 lakhs was spent towards share Capital investment in various new Powerloom Project/W.C.S. for implementation and for strengthening their working Capital base, renovation of looms and machineries and training of Powerloom Weavers etc.

18.129 At present 10 Powerloom societies are functioning under the control of SPINFED For strengthening the Share Capital base of these existing Powerloom W.C.S a sum of Rs.200.00 lakhs has been provided during the 8th plan period under the Powerloom head As against this, a sum of Rs.30.00 lakhs has been provided in 1992-93 for different scheme as indicated below:

a. Training and study Tour	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
b. Share Capital investment for strengthening Capital	Rs.15.30 lakhs
c. Modernisation	Rs.12.70 lakhs

18.130 For the year 1993-94 a sum of Rs 30.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided under the Powerloom head which includes Share Capital Investment in Primary Powerloom W.C.S for strengthening working Capital Rs.28.00 lakhs. As per Government decision, recently the management of 3 Powerloom Societies, Barunei, Chhatia, Baladevjew Powerloom W.C.S. have been transferred from O.S.T.C. to the SPINFED. For strengthening Working Capital of these three Powerloom Societies, the Government investment in share capital is essential. Hence, for the year 1993-94 a sum of Rs.28.00 lakhs may be provided in the Budget estimate under the said scheme.

#### **TRAINING & STUDY TOUR FOR POWERLOOM WEAVERS:**

18.131 It is proposed to depute powerloom weaver to visit the powerloom units in other States, for gathering practical knowledge on running the Powerloom units. Similarly, workers are required to be trained in running the units properly for achieving better efficiencies and productivity. The training will be organised with the help Powerloom Service Centre, Jagatpur. However, the entire provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs during the year 1992-93 has already been sanctioned by the State Government. Hence, for the year 1993-94 a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is provided under the said scheme, out of the provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs made in the 8th five year plan.

#### **MINERAL DEVELOPMENT:**

18.132 Orissa is one of the richest state of the country in respect of mineral resources. Orissa has very rich reserves in Bauxite, Chromite, Coal, Dolomite, Graphite and Ores of Iron, Manganese, Nickel and Vanadium. Movable reserves of other important minerals/ores like Chinaclay, Fireclay, Limestone, Heavy mineral bearing sands (ileminite, Garnet, monazite, rutilite, silliminite, zircon) Quartz, Quartzite Ores of Copper and Lead are also available in the State. Prospects of gold, precious and semiprecious stones including diamond exist in the State.

18.133 During the 8th Five year plan a much largest 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 in an appreciable manner. Emphasis would be on the concept oriented exploration with multidisciplinary inputs aided by remote sensing techniques.

18.134 During the annual plan 1993-94 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 UNDP, completion of geo-technical investigation in different areas, proving of coal in Talcher and Ib Valley Coal fields, hydrogeological investigations in Gopal Prasad area and Sukinda area will be continued. The revenue from the mineral sector has been envisaged at 130 crores as against the target of 115 crores envisaged during 92-93. A total of 18,000 metres of drilling has been envisaged. Training of technical personnel in GSI, IBM 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 ground water exploration and for proving of precious and noble metals. The following schemes of the Directorate of Mining & Geology will continue during 1993-94

#### **HEADQUARTERS ORGANISATION:**

18.135 The headquarters organisation oversees and monitors the entire activities of the Directorate of Mining & Geology comprising mineral exploration and development, administration of mines and mineral concession and assessment and collection of mining revenue is carried out by different establishments of the Directorate of Mining & Geology in the State.

18.136 The budget estimate for the year 1992-93 is Rs.7.38 lakhs. A sum of Rs.9.61 lakhs will be required for the schemes envisaged during the year 1993-94. This includes purchase of two new jeeps for the 2 Addl. Directors proposed for creation during 1993-94.

#### **INTENSIVE MINERAL EXPLOITATION AND ADMINISTRATION :**

18.137 This scheme envisages administration of mines and mineral concession including minor minerals, assessment and collection of mining revenue, provision of 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 Raigada during the year 1993-94 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 District Offices newly created during the year 1992-93 for proper administration of mines and mineral concessions including minor minerals. The budget estimate for the year 92-93 is Rs.27.93 lakhs. A sum of Rs.33.81 lakhs is required for the year 93-94 which includes purchase of one jeep and other equipment for the newly created Circle Mining Office at Raigada.

#### **MINERAL INFORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT CELL:**

18.138 This scheme envisages collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of information pertaining to mineral development including production, export and marketing of minerals and areas. The budget estimate for the year 1992-93 is Rs.8.75 lakhs. A sum of Rs.9.60 lakhs is required for continuation of this scheme during 1993-94.

#### **EXPANSION OF LABORATORIES:**

18.139 Systematic check and analysis of Ores and minerals for the purpose of assessment of royalty and assessment of grades of different mineral/ores required in connection with the mineral investigation programmes, samples 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 92-93 is Rs.18.77 lakhs. A sum of Rs.20.87 lakhs will be required for the scheme during 1993-94.

#### **APPLIED MINERAL RESEARCH PROJECT:**

18.140 Laboratory scale experiments for utilisation of 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 years provision under the scheme is Rs.19.91 lakhs. For continuation of the scheme a sum of Rs.18.91 lakhs would be required during 1993-94.

#### **INTENSIVE MINERAL EXPLORATION AND ASSESSMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES.**

18.141 This scheme envisages comprehensive assessment of mineral resources of the State. It is a continuing scheme. This scheme envisages providing requisite facilities and equipments in the zones and laboratories attached for immediate determination of quality of minerals, Ores and rocks. This scheme aims at preparation of geological, geomorphological and metallogenic maps in different scales. The current years provision under the scheme is Rs.204.00 lakhs. For implementation of the scheme during the year 93-94 a sum of Rs.219.50 lakhs will be required. The estimate includes replacement of 2 jeeps, 2 pumps and one Compressor.



#### **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO OTHER AGENCIES:**

18.142 This scheme envisages assistance to entrepreneurs, public sector organisations as well as different engineering departments for determination of geological parameters and gradewise assessment of mineral reserves at a cost. The current years provision under the scheme is Rs.22.15 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.23.30 lakhs would be required during 93-94. This includes provision for replacement of one tractor and other equipments.

#### **ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT IN MINING AREAS:**

18.143 EIA studies and formulation of EMP in the mining areas of the State has been continuing by the DMG during the 8th Plan period. The objectives of the scheme includes study of the impact of mining on environment in the different mining belts and formulation and monitoring the control measures for EMP. The current years provision under the scheme is Rs 10.03 lakhs. During 93-94 a sum of Rs.10.36 crores will be required for continuance of the scheme.

#### **EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF COAL RESOURCES:**

18.144 Exploration and assessment of gradewise reserves of coal in Talcher and Ib Valley Coal fields in collaboration with CMPDI constitute the objective of the scheme. The current years provision under the scheme is Rs.32.67 lakhs. Implementation of the scheme would require a sum of Rs.30.34 lakhs during 1993-94.

#### **GEO-TECHNICAL INVESTIGATION.**

18.145 This scheme involves determination of geological parameters required in connection with the siting of engineering projects, dam, reservoirs etc. hydro-geological investigations in hard rock and drought prone areas of the State and also for mine designing in different mining areas. The current years provision under the schemes is Rs.23.13 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.25.83 lakhs is required for continuance of the scheme during 1993-94. This scheme includes purchase of one geophysical instruments.

#### **GEO-PHYSICAL INVESTIGATION IN POTENTIAL MINERALISED BELTS:**

18.146 Implementation of geophysical techniques to locate hidden minerals/ ores is the prime necessity of the scheme particularly in the remote tribal areas of the State. The objectives of the scheme is to supplement conventional geological investigation work by geophysical method. The current years provision under the scheme is Rs 13.66 lakhs. A sum of Rs.5.87 lakhs will be required for implementation of the above scheme during 1993-94.

#### **GEO CHEMICAL INVESTIGATION:**

18.147 This scheme aims to promote geochemical prospecting in different potential mineralised belts of the State for locating economic concentration of rare metals/minerals which occurs in tracer or as dissemination under the earth crust. This scheme involves prospecting by geo-chemical 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.1.83 lakhs will be required during 1993-94. The current years provision under the scheme is Rs 2.00 lakhs

#### **PHOTO INTERPRETATION CELL:**

18.148 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 guide maps for mineral exploration programmes. For effective implementation of the scheme a sum of Rs.3.31 lakhs will be required during 93-94. The current years provision under the scheme is Rs.5.51 lakhs.

#### **PUBLICATION DIVISION:**

18.149 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 as per example districtwise mineral inventory, statistical year book, mineralwise different compilation for reference and uses by mining and industrial entrepreneurs. For effective implementation of the above scheme a sum of Rs.2.20 lakhs will be required during 1993-94. The current years provision under the scheme is Rs.2.80 lakhs.

#### **DEVELOPMENT OF GEMSTONE RESOURCES IN ORISSA STATE - UNDP ASSISTED PROJECT:**

18.150 This scheme aims at exploration for gemstone in the districts of Sambalpur, Bolangir, Kalahandi and Dehkanal. 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.36.11 lakhs will be required for the scheme during the year 1993-94. The current years provision under the scheme is Rs.27.99 lakhs.

#### **DEVELOPMENT OF MINOR MINERALS:**

18.151 The scheme envisages delimitation of minor mineral blocks which would be quarried for dimension stones. This work will comprise detailed survey sampling test quarrying, cutting and polishing of suitable blocks for demonstration and market evaluation purposes. During the year 1993-94 it is programmed to delimitate at least 20 prospect for quarrying dimension stones. An outlay of Rs.7.55 lakhs will be required to meet the expenditure under the scheme. The current years provision under the scheme is Rs.8.87 lakhs.

#### **AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY:**

18.152 High resolution Aeromagnetic Survey for targeting ground water and minerals under Australian assistance will be taken up in the hard rock areas of the State. The main beneficiaries will be PHD, OJIC and DMG. This project is meant for simultaneous data utilisation for water and mineral targeting and exploratory drilling for conformation and resource assessment. The State Government has attached great importance to exploration of gemstone and diamond in the western districts. DMG has been nominated by Government to act as the Project Nodal agency. For effective implementation of the scheme, a sum of Rs.60.00 lakhs has been kept 1993-94 for purchase of land sat imageries, serial photographs, topo sheets, computer equipments etc.

#### **ESTABLISHMENT OF SECOND STEEL PLANT IN ORISSA:**

18.153 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 area and preparation of feasibility/project report a provision of Rs.36.00 crores has earmarked for the year 1993-94. The current years provision under the Scheme is Rs.36.00 crores.

#### **INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN MINING AREAS:**

18.154 Infrastructure such as roads, railway sidings are essential inputs for development of mineral resources of the State. The proposal during 93-94 includes development of access roads in the chromite, iron ore, manganese ore, gemstone mining areas in the districts of Keonjhar, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj, Koraput and Kalahandi. The current years provision under the scheme is Rs.62.55 lakhs. A sum of Rs.34.00 lakhs has been proposed under the scheme during due shortage in plan allocation for the year 1993-94.

**BUILDING PROJECTS:**

18.155 It is absolutely necessary to provide Rs.100.00 lakhs during the year 1993-94 for ongoing construction works and for making of new construction works i.e. office buildings and State Qrs. at the different sub-ordinate offices headquarters. But due to shortage in allocation of funds Rs.60.00 lakhs has been suggested to be provided in the B.E. for the year 1993-94. The current years grant under building works is Rs.52.00 lakhs.

## CHAPTER - 19

### TRANSPORT

#### Minor Ports :-

#### Gopalpur Port.

19.1 The objectives of the plan provision for 1993-94 are twofold, namely (a) to complete the works taken up in 1992-93 and clear the liabilities thereof and (b) the assets created so far which is giving revenue direct or indirect, for the development of the port has been given due priority for their regular maintenance, operation, etc. including little addition alternation, modification.

19.2 The plan provision for 1993-94 is a part and parcel of the total scheme of the project, i.e. to achieve the optimum capacity utilisation of the Fair Weather Port by 1997-98 (5 lakhs ton per annum), by which time the port will generate surplus revenue.

19.3 The annual plan outlay for 1993-94 of Rs.619.00 lakhs earmarked for Minor Ports is proposed to be spent as follows :-

1. Fair Weather Port (Gopalpur Port)	
(Rs. in lakhs)	
a) Maintenance including estt. charges	200.00
b) Addl. charge handling facilities	145.00
c) Marshalling Yard	60.00
d) Operation and maintenance of Harbour craft & shore cranes & equipments.	50.00
e) Spill over liabilities of works of Approach Trestle & Harbour crafts.	125.00
f) Deep water berth as ship loader and fondering arrangements	14.00
	594.00
2. Dhamara Fishing Harbour	13.00
3. Chudamani Fishing Harbour	5.00
4. K.P. Gada/Satapara Jetty	2.00
5. Bahabalpur Fishing Harbour	5.00
6. Lalitapatia	0.20
Total -	619.20
	or say
	619.00 lakhs.

### Inland Water Transport

19.4 The Plan outlay is fixed at Rs.50.00 lakhs for the I.W.T. sector which is proposed to be spent as follows :

a) Staff component (Continuing)	17.01
b) Minor works	6.16
c) Other expenditure including T. & P. Operation, R.&M, Scholarship and stipend.	26.83
<b>Total -</b>	<b>50.00</b>

19.5 Directorate of Inland water Transport is functioning at Cuttack. One acre of land has been purchased from Cuttack Development Authority at a cost of Rs.12.10 lakhs. The Cuttack Development Authority has asked this office to complete construction in all respect before 22.11.92. It was decided by the Government that his office building and the land will be handed over to leather Corporation. The leather Corporation and the Finance Department will provide funds for the construction of this office building at Bidanasi.

19.6 The Administrative Approval and Technical sanction for the said construction works for office building and staff quarters have been accorded and the work is in progress by M/ SOCC Ltd. and M/S OBC Ltd. Thus, the balance requirement of funds for the completion of the ongoing works is as follows :

1. Office Building/staff Quarters	Rs. 20.70 lakhs
2. Office building of A.D.-1 IWT, Chandbali	Rs. 1.39 lakhs
<b>Total :-</b>	<b>Rs. 22.09 lakhs</b>

The above requirement may be considered over and above the ceiling for outlay fixed at Rs 50.00 lakhs in the interest of immediate completion of the building works.

### Paradeep Area Development

It is proposed to provide Rs.6.00 lakhs to meet the staff component of Paradeep Area Development Schemes.

### O.S.R.T.C. Ltd.

19.7 It is proposed to provide share capital contribution of Rs.100.00 lakhs to Orissa State Commercial Transport Corporation Ltd. in the Year 1993-94 as the Corporation is endeavouring to achieve the viability standards.

### Orissa Maritime Academy

19.8 It has been decided to set up one organisation called Orissa Maritime Academy in the State for providing training sea facing mariners and others. It is proposed to give a grant of Rs 50.00 lakhs in the Year 1993-94 for this purpose.

### Civil Aviation

19.9 The Plan outlay for the year 1993-94 is fixed at Rs 25.00 lakhs for the schemes of Civil

Aviation which is proposed to be utilised as follows :-

Schemes	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Development of Airstrips	13.00
2. Machinery and equipments	10.00
3. Scholarship to Flying Trainees	2.00
	25.00

19.10 With the provision of Rs.13.00 lakhs it is proposed to take up development of Hirakud, Tusura and Rangeilunda Airstrips during the Year 1993-94. To purchase special equipments for the State Planes it is proposed to provide Rs.10.00 lakhs during the Year 1993-94. It is proposed to provide Rs. 2.00 lakhs towards scholarship to the Flying trainees.

#### Road Transport.

19.11 The plan outlay for Road Transport Sector for the Year, 1993-94 is fixed by the Planning and Coordination Department at Rs.930.00 lakhs out of which Rs.564.00 lakhs is earmarked from their own resources leaving a balance of Rs.366.00 lakhs for the schemes to be incorporated in the State Government budget. The distribution of this outlay among the sub-sectors is as follows :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Rly. Development	12.00
2. Schemes under T.C.	118.00
3. O.S.R.T.C.	236.00
Sub-Total	366.00
4. Internal resources of O.S.R.T.C.	564.00
Total -	930.00

#### Railway Development.

19.12 For continuance of existing staff under Rail Coordination Directorate it is proposed to provide Rs.11.99 lakhs during the Year, 1993-94. Plan provision was made for land acquisition for establishing Jhahpma-Banspani rail link. This scheme has been discounted since 1988, awaiting the decisions from Govt. of India only a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh is therefore proposed for this scheme.

#### Scheme under Transport Commissioner.

19.13 Transport Commissioner is responsible for implementation of M.V. Acts and collection of M.V. Revenues. During the Year, 1991-92 collection of M.V. Tax has reached Rs.59.69 crores as against the target of Rs.58.20 crores. This is likely to increase further in 1992-93 and 1993-94. In order to strengthen the information and collection machinery the scheme will be continued in 1993-94.

19.14 It is proposed to provide Rs.76.00 lakhs for the following staff schemes.

## **Enforcement Estt.**

19.15 In order to prevent leakage of M.V. Revenue and thorough detection of offences, the Enforcement Wing have been created. This scheme also includes Highway Patrolling. For continuance of this Enforcement established a sum of Rs.18.00 lakhs is proposed for the year, 1993-94.

### **Continuance of Asst. Secretary, Section**

#### **officer and Traffic Potential Survey Unit**

19.16 For continuance of Traffic potential Survey Unit and one post of Asst. Secretary and Section officer in Transport Commissioner's Office it is proposed to provide Rs.17.80 lakhs during the year, 1993-94.

### **Continuance of Auditors, Programme and**

#### **Data entry Operator in T.C. office**

19.17 For continuance of the above staff scheme Rs3.30 lakhs is proposed for 1993-94.

### **Continuance of Divisional Dy. Commissioner and supporting staff.**

19.18 For continuance of the three Divisional Deputy Commissioners and its supporting staff a sum of Rs.7.90 lakhs is proposed for 1993-94.

Continuance of posts for R.P. office Chandikhole and continuance of 11 posts of A.R.T.O.s 22 posts of Jr. MVIs, 4 posts of Jr. Clerks, 5 posts of Peons and 3 posts of Addl. R.T.Os.

19.19 For continuance of the posts for R.T.O. Chandikhole and the other posts mentioned as above a sum of Rs.29.00 lakhs is proposed for 1993-94

### **Machinery Equipment and Vehicles.**

19.20 It is proposed to purchase 5 nos. of vehicles by way of replacement for R.T.O. offices, Puri, Rourkhela, Koraput, Principal Driving Training School, Bhubaneswar and for S.T.A. A sum of Rs.11.50 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

19.21 Smoke meters and gas analysers are very much essential for use by M.V.Is and R.T.O.s to prevent air pollutions. A sum of Rs.13.30 lakhs is proposed for 1993-94, for purchase of 9 nos. of smoke meters and 11 gas analysers.

19.22 So far 13 Brdma machines have been purchased. Another Brdma machine is proposed for purchase during 1993-94. Rs.1.20 lakhs is required for this machine and cost of plastic cards

### **Building Programme**

19.23 It is proposed to provide Rs 16.00 lakhs for construction of R.T.O. office, building walls for R.T.O office buildings and installation of weigh bridges.

Share capital contribution to O.S.R.T.C.

19.24 Government contribution to O.S.R.T.C. for the Year, 1993-94 is proposed at Rs. 236.00 lakhs as below:

(1) Share Capital Contribution	Rs. 230.00 lakhs
(ii) Grant-in-aid for improvement of bus-stand.	Rs. 6.00 lakhs
	Rs. 236.00 lakhs

19.25 Besides this, an outlay to Rs. 564.00 lakhs has been fixed for the Year by the Planning and Coordination Department for the scheme of the Corporation which is to be met by the O.S.R.T.C. from their internal resources.

#### ROAD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Road Development of works Department (Road & Bridges):

19.26 In the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 and its component Annual Plan, the priorities and objectives laid down for the Road Development programme are mainly of the following order:

(i) Completion of spill over works of earlier plan and continuing committed projects of 1990-91 and 1991-92.

(ii) Connectivity with Administrative head Quarters like Sub-Divisions and Blocks and Villages hitherto not connected.

(iii) Replacement of existing narrow/weak/distressed bridges of priority nature on existing roads to ensure traffic worthiness.

(iv) Removal of deficiencies in the existing road network including strengthening, widening and improvement to the crust.

19.27 During this Year i.e. 1992-93, the available plan outlay is Rs. 42.15 crores against the tentative 8th plan outlay of Rs. 250.00 crores. Out of the Plan ceiling of Rs. 42.15 crores, Rs. 20.66 crores and Rs. 17.59 crores have been earmarked for bridges and road projects respectively (which includes Rs. 5.00 crores towards State share of A.D.B. work). The balance amount of Rs. 3.90 crores is meant for other miscellaneous items of work. The target of completing 40 Nos. of bridges and road improvement with widening and strengthening of several arterial roads for 70 K.Ms. as well as Metalling and Black topping each for 280 K.Ms. is likely to be achieved by the end of 1992-93.

19.28 It has been tentatively decided to formulate the Annual Plan 1993-94 with an outlay of Rs. 42.15 crores i.e. at the current Year's level excluding requirement of A.D.B. and World Bank Projects. It is however calculated that for the committed State share of A.D.B. work alone the requirement during 1993-94 is of the order of Rs. 26.65 crores in addition to the shortfall of Rs. 9.08 crores during 1992-93.

19.29 Apart from this, for 6 bridges in Ganjam District to be constructed with World Bank assistance at an estimated cost of Rs. 32.50 crores, a sum of Rs. 4.50 crores is to be initially provided by state Govt. during 1993-94 towards externally aided project. Besides external aid required for A.D.B. work during 1993-94 is Rs. 41.25 crores (in addition to a sum of Rs. 20.40 crores due in 1992-93). It was also expected that there would be normal trend increase in the allocation for the normal programmes. Taking this into account and the requirement for the two externally aided projects mentioned above, the requirement of funds for the year 1993-94 works out to be about Rs. 150.00 crores.



19.30 As against the above requirement, the Annual Plan outlay for 1993-94 has been fixed at Rs.106.65 crores, as communicated by the Govt. A broad break up of this outlay is indicated below

	(Rs. in crores).
	Amount.
(i) Road Development Programme under State Sector	42.15
(ii) A.D.B. Project (Sambalpur Rourkela Road )	60.00
(iii) World Bank Project ( 6 bridges in Ganjam Dist.)	4.50
<b>Total :-</b>	<b>106.65</b>

19.31 As regards detailed allocation of Rs.42.15 crores under the Road Development Programme under State Sector, Rs.23.105 crores has been earmarked for bridges comprising of Rs.23.105 crores for approved ongoing projects and Rs.0.30 crores for 8 new bridges of priority nature, Rs.15.995 crores for road projects of continuing nature and the balance amount of Rs.2.75 crores for other Misc. items of work with details indicated vide Annexures shown separately.

19.32 With the plan outlay as above, physical targets envisaged during 1993-94 are as follows :

(i) Completion of bridges	--	35 Nos.
(ii) Improvement to the existing roads with		
(a) widening and strengthening of main roads	--	72 K.M.
(b) Metalling	--	340 K.M.
(c) Black-topping	--	340 K.M.

19.33 As regards generation of employment potential, the implementation of the programme in 1993-94 is likely to generate about 91.90 lakhs of mandays for the benefits of the poor wage earners of the State.

#### **Tribal sub-plan**

19.34 Out of the total plan outlay of Rs.106.65 crores under Road Development programme there will be a flow of Rs.48.75 crores to the sub-plan which constitutes 45.71% of the total state plan outlay, as against the norm of 23% . With the investment as above, the physical targets envisaged in the sub-plan areas are completion of 15 nos. of bridges besides improvement to the existing roads with metalling and black-topping each for 105 K.M. and widening and strengthening for 27 K.M.

#### **Social component plan for scheduled caste**

19.35 During the year 1993-94, the flow to this plan may be of the order of Rs.17.064 crores which is 16% of the available plan outlay. Corresponding physical targets under this programme pertaining to Roads and Bridges are completion of 6 bridges, besides Metalling and black-topping each for 54.50 K.M. and widening/strengthening for 11.50 K.M.

19.36 It may be mentioned here that Road Development Programme is related to the improvement of the road communication throughout the state. Through such developmental activities, the general public of the state including scheduled caste component will be benefitted. Hence this is not family oriented and therefore indicating no. of family beneficiaries is not feasible.

19.37 Under this programme it is envisaged to attain connectivity with unconnected administrative head quarters and villages during 1993-94 as below :

(a) SubDivisional headquarters.

(i) Kamakhyanagar in Dhenkanal District.

(ii) Gunupur in Koraput District.

(b) Blockheadquarters

(i) Rajanagar in Cuttack District.

(c) villages

250 Nos.

**Pachayat Samiti & Grama Panchyat Roads :**

19.38 At present, there are 17,454 kilometres of Pachayat Samiti roads and 1,43,546 kilometres of Grama Pachayat roads exist in the state. These roads are in a pitiable condition and need urgent improvement. Keeping in view the present condition of P.S. & G.P. roads, it is estimated that, per kilometres cost for moruming metalling of the above roads will be approximately Rs.1,39,499/- Considering the above, the proposed outlay for the year 1993-94 has been fixed at Rs.750.00 lakhs for improvement of 537.64 K.Ms. period is Rs.6,000.00 lakhs.

**Municipal Road.**

19.39 The aim and objective of this scheme is to develop communication facilities within the urban local bodies (ULBs) 50% of total estimated cost of work is given to the U.L.Bs as grants-in-aid and balance 50% is met out of their own fund. During the 7th Plan Period, 50 K.M. of surface roads and 183 Kms. of un-surface roads have been developed with the State Plan provision of Rs.2s30.00 lakhs. For the year 1990- 91, Rs.30.00 lakhs was spent for development of 15 kms of surface roads and 66.66 kms of un-surface roads. For the year 1992-93 the provision is Rs.170.00 lakhs under this scheme for development of 85.00 kms of surface roads and 113.33 kms of un-surface roads.

19.40 It has been proposed to provide Rs.500.00 lakhs under this scheme for the 8th Plan period for development of 230 kms of surface roads and 333.33 kms of un-surface roads out of which Rs.150.00 lakhs and Rs.75.00 lakhs have been earmarked for the benefit of ST & SC people respectively. For the year 1993-94 it has been proposed to provide Rs.170.00 lakhs under this scheme for development of 85 kms of surface roads and 113.33 kms of un-surface roads to surface roads, out of which Rs.30.00 lakhs and Rs.15.00 lakhs are earmarked for the TSP and S.C.P. respectively.

**Rural Roads of R.D. Deptt. (M.N.P.)**

19.41 The Annual Plan for 1993-94 is proposed with an outlay of Rs.47.50 crores, out of which the flow to Tribal Sub Plan areas of the State is Rs.14.16 crores. The total outlay comprises of Rs.13.80 crores for construction of 340 nos. of ongoing bridges and 40 Nos. of new bridges. An amount of Rs.28.50 crores has been proposed for up-gradation and improvement of rural roads. The balance Rs.5.20 crores is meant for light and heavy machinaries. Construction of departmental building of Rural Works Organisation and expenditure towards establishment and infrastructures .

19.42 It has been programmed to complete 50 Nos. of bridges projects and improve 200 K.Ms. of road to Black Topping standard and 800 K.Ms. of roads to W.B.M. standard of Rural Works organisation of some departmental buildings belonging to R.W. organisation and also programmed to acquire 10 Nos. of road rollers, 15 nos. of inspection vehicles for newly created sub-Divisions and concrete mixers and vibrators and pumps alongwith 5 Nos. of Vehicles (Trucks) and 5 Nos. Tractors for carriage of departmental materials to different sites .

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 ( Works & R.D. Deptt. ) ( No. of villages )
(a)	1500 and above	8
(b)	1000 to 1499	172
(c)	Less than 1000	1,385

...

## CHAPTER 20

### SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

#### SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INCLUDING 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. This can be achieved by treating S & T Sector as a major thrust area for the 8th Plan 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, Communications Infrastructure and popularisation of Science & Technology etc. In order to develop these areas various schemes proposed to be implemented during 1993-94 are discussed below :

20.2 Expenditure under Science & Technology Sector during 1991-92 was of the order of Rs.146.95 lakhs. Anticipated expenditure during 1992-93 is Rs.129.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.239.00 lakhs has been proposed for expenditure during 1993-94. In view of the fact that the 8th Plan outlay under this head of development is Rs.3934.00 lakhs, a higher outlay would have given a boost to the programmes for achieving the objectives. The programme under various schemes proposed to be implemented during 1993-94 are stated below :

#### Funding Research by State Council on STE :

20.3 49 Research Projects have been funded so far out of which, 26 projects have been completed and 23 projects are under progress. 11 new projects have been approved for funding. In order to carry on the Research activities, an outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1993-94.

#### Institute of Life Sciences.

20.4 Research Activities undertaken by this Institute relate to both fundamental and applied research in the frontier areas of Life Sciences in thrust areas like, Molecular Biology and Environmental Biology. The Institute has started research studies on cancer and ageing and plant flora and animal fauna in Chilika Lake. An outlay of Rs.27.00 lakhs is proposed for expenditure under this scheme during 1993-94. It would be possible to start construction of the Institute Building, if more funds are available.

#### ORISSA BIGYAN ACADEMY.

20.5 The Academy has been set up for promotion and popularisation of Science and Technology. These objectives are achieved through, (a) Audio-visual Mobile Exhibitions, (b) Institution of Samanta Chandra Sekhar Award, (c) Publication of popular Science Literature and (d) Organisation of Science popularisation Programme. An outlay of Rs.2.50 lakhs has been suggested to implement this scheme during 1993-94.

#### Pathani Samanta Planetarium :

20.6 The Planetarium has been conducting regular shows on subjects concerning to Astronomy, Astrophysics and Space Science. It has conducted 1,100 shows, so far. It has attracted about 1.5 lakhs visitors to witness the programmes. The programmes, conducted by the Planetarium are gaining popularity. It has been decided to introduce new programmes during 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.16.00 lakhs is proposed under the State Plan for this Scheme.

### **Oriss Computer Application Centre :**

20.7 The activities of OCAC needs no introduction. In the short span of its existence, it has grown to be 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 ( 1992-93 ) are as follows :

- (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) Multimedia Technology.
- (f) Centre for Advanced Studies in Software Engineering and Computer and Communications Technology.
- (g) Industrial Automation, Process Control and Robotics.

20.8 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 concerned Public, Government Servants and for Internal Human Resources Development needs.
- (c) It has developed software for a good number of Government Departments and Government Organisations covering diverse fields such as letter monitoring system, Compilation of rainfall data, project monitoring system and Compliance 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, i.e. it has taken up upgradation of Software for implementing the Computerised Rural Information System Project (CRISP). It also coordinates implementation of the system by DRAS (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 (IT) 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.

20.9 Apart from these achievements, OCAC proposes to start Computer Aided Design (CAD) for engineering application, Communications for IT including net-working of Computer and introduction of Format Development Methodologies, OCAC also proposes to conduct "C-Level Course" for which recognition has been received. The present level of infrastructure and man power available is too inadequate to take up these activities during the 8th Plan (1992-97). Thus, it is felt inevitable that sophisticated equipments need be procured in phased manner and man power provided so that by the end of 8th Plan, OCAC will be well equipped from all angles in translating its desired activities in to reality. Taking all these aspects in to account, it is proposed to provide funds to the tune of Rs.60.00 lakhs under State Plan during the year 1993-94.

#### **District Science Centre.**

20.10 The Regional Science Centre at Bhubaneswar has been established by National Council of Science Museum (NCSM) in collaboration with the State Government. A District Science Centre is being set up at Dhenkanal. The State Share of expenditure is Rs.40.00 lakhs. Out of this, Rs.4.00 lakhs has already been paid to NCSM. It is proposed to pay a balance of Rs.36.00 lakhs to NCSM during 1993-94.

#### **Popularisation of Science & Technology:**

20.11 The prime objectives of the programme are to develop scientific activities among the younger generation in particular and the rural people in general by organising Seminars, Discussions, Debates, Exhibitions and Symposiums. This scheme will be implemented through Orissa Bigyan Academy. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed to implement this Scheme during 1993-94.

#### **Documentation Centre-Cum-Library :**

20.12 The Department has a Library cum Documentation Centre. 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 experts data base of Research and Development Institutions. Educational Research Network (ERNET) will also be developed. An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been proposed for expenditure during 1993-94.

#### **Appropriate Rural Technology :**

20.13 An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided to implement this scheme during 1993-94. This amount will be utilised for payment of subsidy on energy saving devices like leaf stitching machine, sulavha pumps etc.

#### **Entrepreneurship Development Programme.**

20.14 A nominal amount of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed for 1993-94 at current year's level. With this amount one or two training programmes will be conducted.

**Assistance for Field visit, Training and Conferenes :**

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, 45 Scientists have been provided with financial support. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been suggested under this scheme for expenditure during 1993-94.

**Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre :**

20.16 The Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre acts as an apex organisation to promote remote sensing technology in the State. This Centre has rendered commendable service by undertaking more than 50 projects for Central Government as well as other State Governments. Projects studies mainly relates to areas like, (a) Urban Land Use, (b) Ground Water, (c) Flood Water-shed, (d) Coastal Ocean Environment, (e) Drought, (f) Mineral Targetting and (g) Micro Irrigation et. 47 new projects have identified for implementation during the 8th Plan. The NRDMS aims at identification of natural resoures available in Koraput Districts and collects soio-economic data to create a computerised data base and for preparation of ground maps. The proposed outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.13.00 lakhs for Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre and Rs.4.00 lakhs for Natural Resource Data Management System.

**Computer Based Information System in Government Department and District Headquarters :**

20.17 This scheme is in operation in close collaboration with National Informatic Centre and Orissa Computer Application Centre. Under this scheme, in service 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.2.00 lakhs for expenditure at State level and Rs.5.00 lakhs for expenditure at District level has been proposed under this scheme for the year 1993-94.

**Secretarial Assistance to Science and Technology Department :**

20.18 This is a continuing scheme. Considering current level of expenditure of Rs.11.50 lakhs, an outlay of Rs.14.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1993-94. As development of Electronics comes under the purview of Science and Technology Department from 1992-93, new posts of Senior Scientists, Junior Scientists and Technicians need to be created. Therefore, an outlay of Rs.14.00 lakhs is suggested under this scheme for the year 1993-94.

**Construction of Science Complex :**

20.19 It is proposed to construct buildings of the Science Complex for the State Council on Science & Technology at Bhubaneswar. An outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been proposed under this Scheme during 1993-94. This amount will be utilised towards construction of buildings of Orissa Computer Application Centre for which land is already available and an amount of rs.25.00 lakhs was provided for expenditure during 1991-92.

**New Schemes :**

20.20 It has not been possible to provide any outlay during 1993-94 for expenditure on the following new schemes though the schemes have been included for implementation during the 8th Plan period.

(Rs. in lakhs)

(a) Indian Institute of Information Technology	5.00
(b) Centre for Bio-technology Application.	5.00

(c) Centre for Research in Atmospheric Science & Distress Mitigation.	4.00
(d) Institute of Material Science	1.00
(e) Institute of Mathematics Application	1.00
	-----
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.00</b>
	-----

#### **Environmental Impact Assessment :**

20.21 During 7th Five Year Plan period, Environmental Impact Assessment studies in respect of mining areas of the States such as Iron Ore and Chromite areas were undertaken by ORSAC. During 8th Five Year Plan period, the Environmental Impact Assessment studies will be continued and will be extended to other industrial areas, viz; Dungri Lime Stone area in Sambalpur District - By ORSAC in 1992-93. It is proposed to take up study on the impact due to construction of Hirakud Reservoir in the surroundings area in 1993-94.

#### **Protection to Endangered Eco-systems and Conservation of Plant Resource UNIts.**

20.22 This is an ongoing scheme which is implemented since 1985 with the objectives of Identification of endangered eco- systems, Preparation of Action Plans for Integrated development of endangered eco-systems, Execution of Action Plans, Continued monitoring of progress of work done, creation of data base, and Generation of Scientific information and promotion of research.

#### **Programme & Progress Upto 1992-93 :**

20.23 The following are the achievements up to 1992-93 :-

1. Eco-restoration at Sanaghagara Keonjhar
2. Preparation of Action Plan for integrated development of Chilika and posing the same to Govt. of India for external aid.
3. Supportive model studies of Chilika lake by NIO, Goa & CWPRS, Pune.
4. Survey of wetlands of Orissa conducted by ORSAC.
5. Eco-management plan for Anshupa Wetland group conducted by ORSAC.
6. Creation of Chilika Development Authority.

20.24 Following works are proposed to be taken up during 1993-94.

#### **I. Chilika Development Authority.**

- Scientific Model Studies on Chilika lake.
- Env. Monitoring of Chilika lake.
- Database on Chilika lake
- Documentation & publicity.
- Awareness building.
- env. planting, weed management



## 2. Conservation & Eco-management of Anshupa lake :

- Soil Conservation Measures.
- Construction of sluice gate.

## 3. Eco-development of Special locations :

- Sanaghagara of Keonjhar district.
- Bhitarkanika of Cuttack
- Nrusinghnath of Sambalpur district.
- Kurli of Koraput district.

## 4. Coastal Zone Management Plan for Orissa Coast (by ORSAC)

## 5. Scheme for Baseline Survey, Conservation and Planning of Wetlands of Orissa ( By ORSAC ).

### **State Prevention and Control of Pollution Board.**

20.25 This Board has been established as a statutory Board with major objectives of enforcing the various environment Acts like Water Act (1974), Water Cess Act, (1977), Air Act, (1981) and EP Act, (1986). The activities of the Board include Issue of Statutory directions to different industries and polluting organisations, Monitoring of ambient air quality and water quality of specific regions. Inspection of industries for discharge of effluents and emissions etc and Research and Development activities. During 1993-94, a sum of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed.

### **AWARDS, FELLOWSHIPS & SCHOLARSHIPS :**

20.26 In order to encourage environment conservation and protection activities in the State Govt. of Orissa in erstwhile has introduced a scheme of Prakruti Mitra and Prakruti Bandhu Awards from 1985-86 respectively.

#### **Prakruti Mitra Award :**

20.27 The award carries a 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 :**

20.28 Prakruti Bandhu Award is conferred annually district-wise 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 Awards.

20.29 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, wildlife, habitat and the forest in the State. The proposed budget provision is Rs.4.00 lakhs for 1993-94 in order to accommodate the four newly created districts in addition to the 13 existing District Environment Societies.

## **WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS FOR ENVIRONMENT AWARENESS PROMOTION :**

20.30 In order to create mass awareness and education for the protection and conservation of environment, the Department is supporting voluntary organisations, educational institutions and public organisations to organise workshops and seminars, meetings, pada yatras, eco-development camps, nature trekking programmes, environmental exhibitions, cultural programmes, film shows and slide shows etc.

20.31 Districts Environment Societies have been met up in the 13 districts as registered Societies under the Chairmanship of Collectors with non-official and official 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 4 new districts, the Department has already initiated steps for creation of four more Districts Environment Societies under the Chairmanship of Collectors.

20.32 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.

20.33 As the promotion of environment awareness is considered to be an important programme to ensure public participation in environment conservation, Government have spent around Rs.22 lakhs during the 7th Plan period as against the initial plan provision of Rs.18 lakhs. With the creation of 4 more new district and creation of some more districts in near future, it is thought pertinent to enhance the allocation from the current year's level of Rs.10 lakhs to Rs.14 lakhs during the year 1993-94.

20.34 During the last year, about 250 programmes were organised throughout the State with the support of grant-in-aid provided from the Department. During the current year, steps have already been taken to release Rs.8.92 lakhs to District Environment Societies and a sum of Rs.29,000/- has already been released to State Level Organisations for organisation of various programmes.

## **DOCUMENTATION CUM LIBRARY :**

20.35 Any scientific development needs a data base, an environmental information system and documentation for project formulation, planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation. The Department of Environment during the 7th Plan period enjoyed the facilities of such a documentation centre cum library as its data base and reference from the documentation centre cum library of the erstwhile Department of Science, Technology and Environment. With the separation of the two Departments the need of a documentation centre cum library in the forest and Environment Department with the objective of a data base through modern methods of computerisation is a minimum requirement. 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 our own use in the State is of utmost necessity and importance.

20.36 The plan projection for the 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.40.00 lakhs. Our requirement for the year 1993-94 is Rs.6.00 lakhs. 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.

**Human Resource Development in Environment Management  
and support to Institution for the same :**

20.37 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 should not be made in Environment Department of Government in ignorance 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.

20.38 This necessitates creation of facilities for training of a cadre of environmental managers for development. The Tiwari 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 training manpower in different subject are as ranging from Environmental Impact Assessment to natural resources management.

20.39 During the last financial year with the allocation Rs.1 lakh training was imparted to officers of Orissa Mining Corporation, Directorate of Mining & Geology and representatives of various Mines in Orissa; officers of Agricultural and Soil Conservations and Forest 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 the management of open cast mines for safe and sound environment. During the year 1993-94, we have the objective of touching such areas as environmental management of Irrigation Projects, the catchment areas, coastal aquaculture and environmental management. As there is growing need for imparting these training in order to orient our managers and officers for sustainable development, an outlay of Rs.2 lakhs would be necessary keeping in view the price escalation of accomodation, fooding, travel of resource persons, stationeries and equipments for the training programmes.

**SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES :**

20.40 Strengthening of the Environment Secretariat under the head of Secretariat Economic Services has acquired importance in view of the increasing work-load in the Environment Sector. As against the allotment of Rs.12.50 lakhs during the current financial year, we need an allocation of Rs.15 lakhs during the financial year 1993-94. This is necessary in order to meet the creation of some new posts which has become necessary in view of certain duties assigned by Government of India to the State Government under environmental clearance and Environmental Impact Assessment.

20.41 During the 7th Plan Period, Govt. of India, in the Ministry of Environment & Forests approved a technical cell for the Environment Sector in the State Government which may continue during the 8th Plan Period as well. These posts of the technical cell are yet to be filled up.

20.42 Consequent upon the separation of the Environment Department from the erstwhile Department of Science, Technology and Environment and its merger with the Forest and Environment Department the need for setting up of a fullfledged establishment for the Environment Department has become imminent. Considering this, an allocation of Rs.15 lakhs is must for under the Secretariat Economic Services.

## **NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL INTERACTION ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES :**

20.43 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 for us to exchange our Officers/Scientists with other donor countries having facilities and expertise.

20.44 In the meanwhile, it may be mentioned that the NORAD Project for Pollution Control in Talcher-Angul Area under the Orissa Environmental Project has already been furnished under bilateral agreement between Government of India and Government of Norway.

In spite of plan outlay for the above during 7th plan period, no funds could be made available because of lack of resources. We require a plan provision of Rs.10 lakhs for 8th Plan period. A minimum provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1993-94.

## CHAPTER - 21

### STATE PLANNING MACHINERY AND DISTRICT PLANNING

#### **Scheme of strengthening State Planning Machinery & Decentralised Planning Process.**

21.1 The decentralised planning process has been taken to the district level in the State. For effective formulation of plans at the district levels, suitable planning bodies have been constituted. At the State level, a State Planning Board and at the district level District Planning & Development Boards 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 level respectively. The Planning & Co-ordination Department keeps a close liaison with all Departments and nests the sectoral plans into an integrated and meaningful plan for the entire State. To service these apex planning bodies, Planning machineries have been constituted. At the State level there is a State Planning Machinery with 5 functional Cells to meet the various planning needs. There are various departmental working groups and sub-committees to take up exercises for formulation of sectoral plans. At the district level, there is a District Planning Committee in each district with nineteen working groups to take up a similar exercise for the districts. A District Planning & Development office has been set up in each district to extend secretarial assistance in the execution of planning exercises at the 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 without any ambiguity. A document bifurcating the plan schemes as District and State Sector Schemes has been prepared and supplied to all concerned which will serve 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. So far, it has not been possible for the State to reflect the district-wise plan outlay in the budget document of the State. Only the aggregate outlay for the district sector schemes is being reflected in the budget document since 1989-90. However, it has been possible to show the district-wise break-up of the district plan funds in the 8th plan (1992-97) and the annual plan (1992-93) documents. An exercise has been taken at the State level to examine the possibility and developing a mechanism for reflecting the district-wise break-up in the budget document itself. But this 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 and 1991-92, the expenditure on district sector schemes is estimated to have been of the order of 43.75 percent and 36.31 percent respectively. There is need to make decentralised planning more effective in 1993-94. During this year it is proposed to spend Rs.469.02 crore on district sector schemes out of the total plan outlay of Rs.1450.00 crore which accounts for 32.35 percent. The effort towards district level planning will be more concrete only when district-wise provisions are reflected in the budget and adequate financial powers given to districts including powers for inter-sector adjustments and we can realise the fruits of decentralised planning.

#### **Inter-se distribution of district plan funds for development of backward areas:**

21.3 During the 8th 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 fund in

the form of "untied funds" is being distributed among the districts on the basis of a formula which takes into account their population and backwardness in agriculture, irrigation, industry, health, education, electricity and drinking water etc. The national committee on development of backward areas had identified certain areas on having fundamental backwardness for taking up special area development programmes. But there is still no universally accepted method of 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 of State, Planning & Co-ordination and Public Enterprises is engaged in an exercise in this direction.

#### **The State Planning Machinery :**

21.4 The Planning machinery at the State level as organised in 1979 has five broad divisions. The structure and the broad functions of different divisions 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. Sectorial 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 allocation, monthly and quarterly review of expenditure 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 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 and 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 Sections under the division viz., (i) Plan information, (ii) Perspective Plan, (iii) Regional and District Planning. It has been proposed to improve the efficiency of these sections during the 8th plan period through induction of technical know how and requisite manpower to this Cell. The plan of action for improving the working of these sections for the annual plan 1993-94 is given below :

##### **Plan Information Section :**

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 section will take up the following items of work during 1993-94.

- i) The Plan Information data would be computerised for easy retrieval when needed.
- ii) Take up regular studies on regional imbalances.

- iii) Co-ordinate and recouncil data emerging through various agencies and to remove duplication of efforts.
- iv) Bring out publications on special services, infrastructural facilities and development norms.
- v) Analysis and update data on "Information Gap" as recommended by Planning Commission and
- vi) Prepare a plan atlas for the State.

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:**

21.8 Even though perspective planning is an important area of planning, very little work has been done in the State in this regard such as projection of population, preparation of an approach paper for Input-Output Transaction Table of the State, analysis of agricultural trend etc. It is proposed to take up the following items during the 1993-94.

- i) Population of Perspective Plans for different development sectors
- ii) Projection of population based on 1991 Census figures
- iii) Preparation of Input-Output Tables for the State Economy.
- iv) Undertake special studies
- v) Fill up gaps in the formulation of Perspective Plans.

#### **Regional and District Planning Section**

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 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 this District planning set up. During the Year 1993-94, it is proposed to continue the existing efforts and attend to some additional items of work as detailed below:

- i) Reflecting district wise break up in the budget has been done in case of plan document
- ii) Delegation of further financial and administrative powers to the districts.
- iii) Improve upon the quality of technical inputs going into the planning process through adequate training
- iv) Organise workshops on multi level planning for officials and non-officials involved in the Planning process both at the State and the district levels.

### **Manpower and Employment Division:**

21.10 The Manpower and Employment Division under the State Planning Machinery is engaged in projection of availability and requirement of employment potential of the State and its surplus in various sectors keeping in view the growth of population, availability of educational and training facilities and the existing employment opportunities. This Division provides technical guidance for preparation of employment profile at macro and micro levels for different sectors. It is proposed to increase the scope and efficiency of this Division during the 8th Five Year Plan. Government have set up a standing Committee on Manpower in 1991 to assess the availability and requirement of various categories of manpower during the 8th plan period and to plan appropriate training facilities accordingly. A report of this committee based on the report of different task forces working under the committee has been drafted which would serve as a guide for management of various categories of manpower in the State during 8th plan.

### **Evaluation Division**

21.11 The Evaluation Cell functioning as an integral of the Planning Machinery of the State, continues to take up studies relating to various plan programmes/schemes. The State Level Evaluation Advisory Committee which meets under the Chairmanship of Development commissioner and secretary, Planning and Co-ordination Department decides the schemes/programmes to be taken up for evaluation and also approves the draft study report prepared by the evaluation cell. With a view to strengthening the evaluation cell during the Seventh Plan Period, one post of Director, two posts of Deputy Director and four posts of Assistant Directors were created. In order to cope with the increasing work-load these posts alongwith the posts created during the earlier period need to be continued in the Year 1993-94.

21.12 A panel of Consultancy Organizations suitable for undertaking evaluation studies has been prepared by the Cell, mainly to assign them large studies which are purely of technical in nature. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs for 1993-94 to take up studies through Private Consultancy Organisations.

### **External Aided Project Cell**

21.13 In view of adverse balance of payment position and depletion of Country's foreign exchange reserve Government of India attached greater importance on externally aided projects to be implemented in the country. In order to coordinate the requirements of the State in this regard, an externally aided project cell has been set up in the State Planning Machinery with a view to identifying and formulating the projects for external funding, taking up regular monitoring in order to ensure successful implementation of these projects without any cost and time over run. A number of projects have been identified by this cell for implementation through external assistance in various Departments of Government.

21.14 There is a three tier monitoring system for effective monitoring of external aided projects as below ;

1. State Level Apex Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary and Chief Development Commissioner
2. Departmental Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary concerned.



3. A project level monitoring committee for each External Aided Project.

21.15 There are increasing number of new projects which have been posed for assistance to the donor Agencies, including the World Bank which extend loan and credit facilities for implementation of various development projects in the State. The funds for such projects are reimbursed through Government of India. As creation of this Cell has been very effective for coordination with various agencies it is proposed to continue the Cell under Centrally Sponsored Plan at the sharing Pattern of 2 : 1 during 1993-94 as approved by Planning Commission.

**Planning Machinery at the District Level:**

21.16 District Planning and Development offices (Previously District Planning Units) have been set up in each district since 1984. Initially, these offices were headed by an Officer-II rank. To cope with the increased workload on account of increased activities and responsibilities these offices have been suitably strengthened by posting one Chief Planning and Development Officer in Class-I rank to each district. The District Planning and Development Offices provide administrative and secretarial assistance for formulation of district plans. Hence the posts already existing will be continued during 1993-94. The number of districts in the State have increased to 17 in place of 13 with effect from October 2, 1992 due to formation of 4 new districts. Necessary, Building, staff and other equipment support for the 4 newly created districts are to be provided in phases, in addition to augmenting such support to existing offices. Accordingly, suitable provision of funds have been made for office building residential quarters provision of staff and equipments during 1993-94. There is proposal for further creation of some more districts in the State before commencement of the Annual Plan 1993-94. If created, their requirement will also be considered in the phased programme of financial allocation, now proposed.

**Requirement of funds:**

21.17 All the posts created under the Planning Machinery upto the end of 6th plan period have been transferred to non- plan aids. The posts created during 7th plan period and beyond that are proposed to be continued under the State plan in 1993-94. The Planning Commission have already approved for continuance of the Externally aided project cell under Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes. The planning commission is being moved to approve creation of additional staff for the existing districts as well as for creation of staff for the newly created districts with a sharing pattern of 50 : 50. The requirement of funds for the Annual(1993-94) Plan Period would be Rs.9100 lakhs, the details of which is given below:

(a) Secretariate Economic Services		1993-94
Rs. in lakh		
1.	Strengthening of State Planning Machinery.	10.46
2.	Externally Aided Project Cell (State Share)	3.54
		14.00
 (b) District Planning		
1.	District Planning Unit	80.00

2.	Completion of construction of Office Building and construction of Office Building at Cuttack.	20.00
3.	Completion and construction of residential building.	30.00
4.	untied Fund	840.00
		-----
		970.00

**Centrally Sponsored Plan**

1.	Externally Aided Project Cell Central Share only.	7.08
----	--	------

**ECONOMIC ADVICE AND STATISTICS:**

21.18 The Directorate of Economics and Statistics under the Planning and Coordination Department caters to the Statistical needs of planners and research scholars of the State and the Country as well. This Directorate undertakes various studies and surveys such as formulation of State income estimates, capital formation, National Sample Survey, Annual Survey of Industries, Census of State Government employee, Man-power and Employment studies, Socio-economic studies, preparation of economic survey and preparation of analytical reports there of apart from collection compilation, analysis and dissemination of various types of Statistical data. Besides, it keeps a close liaison with the Statistical Cells of other Departments of State and Central Government as well as Public Sector organisations.

21.19 With a view to meet the needs of Government different plan schemes are continuing under this Directorate. Beside, 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 9th conference of the C.S.S.O. from time to time. The details of the Plan schemes proposed to be continued and those have been started during 8th Five Year Plan are given below:

**STRENGTHENING OF DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS:**

21.20 The Central Statistical Organisation and the Technical Group set up by the Government of India has urged upon the States to prepare separate income estimates for all the districts to bring out economic disparities between 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 it State Income unit.

21.21 The Directorate undertakes Annual Survey of Industries as a continuing scheme. While there were only 250 registered factories in the State during 1965-66, only 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 as 767 during 1990-91. 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.

21.22 In pursuance of OSS and ES Rules, 1986. Departmental examination for non-gazetted technical staff are to be conducted regularly each year in addition to conduct of regular recruitment tests whenever necessary for selection of suitable statistical personnel for appointment to different technical posts. To attend to all these, the Directorate needs suitable strengthening of the office as it will be a regular feature.

21.23 The Directorate of Economics and Statistics has been functioning since 1958 as full fledged Directorate. It has district office 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 assisted by one Additional 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 2601 including gazetted Officers. With increase in size, there is also increase in personal cases with legal implications. It is therefore, proposed to post a Legal Assistant with requisite qualification to deal with such cases.

21.24 For effective supervision of field-work jeeps have been provided to all the 13 District Statistical Officers and 3 Range Deputy Directors, 2 Jeeps and 1 Staff Car at the Head quarters besides one Minibus for Statistical Training Institute. Some of these vehicles will need replacement during the Eighth Plan Period. Only 11 of those vehicles were replaced so far including the Staff Car and Minibus. It is proposed to replace 3 jeeps during 1993-94.

21.25 An outlay of Rs.72.18 lakhs has been proposed for the 8th Plan Period under the Scheme "Strengthening of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics" and Rs.14.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

#### **IMPROVEMENT OF STATISTICS OF URBAN LOCAL BODIES AND PREPARATION OF MUNICIPAL STATISTICAL YEAR BOOK (STATE PLAN)**

21.26 The scheme aims at collection of statistics on income and expenditure, details of activities under education, health, roads, etc., 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 of Government of India. 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 during the 8th Plan Period for which the residual staff is proposed under the scheme. An outlay of Rs 10.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

#### **Economic Survey (State Plan).**

21.27 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 State's Economy regularly as an annual feature. Accordingly an 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 etc. to cater to the needs of the Government. It also prepares the economic backdrop for every annual plan of the State. Since preparation of Economic Survey has become the scheme, has to continue with full staff strength and with additional requirement of a junior librarian for the library proposed to be built up exclusively for the Cell. It is proposed to provide Rs.5.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

#### **CONSTRUCTION OF OFFICE BUILDING AND STAFF QUARTERS:**

21.28 It is proposed to complete construction of 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. It is also proposed to construct a separate building for the Directorate as the present accommodation is not adequate for the existing staff. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

**COLLECTION OF STATISTICS FOR SMALL AREA DEVELOPMENT(COSSAD). (CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN).**

21.29 At present the need for collection of reliable information at Village/ Panchayat/ Block and District Level is seriously felt on account of the Policy to take up decentralised planning in the country. The C.S.O., on the recommendation of the working Group on Small Area Development Programme Statistics has suggested that States could implement a scheme during the 8th Five Year Plan for strengthening the statistics collection machinery at the Sub-district Level. The planning Commission, also on the recommendation of the Committee on "Information Gap" have advised the State Government for collection of data at the microlevel i.e. village, block and district levels, in three sets of proformae specially designed for the purpose for subsequent processing by the DISNIC at the district and State level. Keeping this in view and the need in the State for small area Planning a new scheme i.e. COLLECTION OF STATISTICS FOR SMALL AREA DEVELOPMENT(COSSAD) was proposed for the 8th Five Year, Plan as a Centrally sponsored Plan Scheme with a sharing pattern of 50 : 50. It is proposed to have a special agency for this with technically qualified personnel under the control of a single authority i.e. Directorate of Economics and Statistics to attend to the data collection work from the village level. This agency will be responsible for collection of data from the village, G.P., and block level on a regular basis in a systematic manner with technical supervision from the district and the State Head Quarters. It envisages inter alia collection of basic information on infrastructure and other items of information like employment, unemployment, Stock of technical man-power, number of poverty population and take up other socio-economic investigations at various levels through sample surveys or detailed enquiries where required. Keeping in view the requirement of man-power needed for this work, it is proposed to provide minimum staff support to each of the 314 blocks, who will be responsible to provide data requirement of different programmes of the Directorate including E.A.R.A.S. Few other schemes under the Directorate operating in the field will be integrated to keep the staff requirement at the minimum. Since this will generate enormous work at lower level, it is proposed to have a complementary supporting staff on technical and ministerial sides at the district as well as the State Headquarters. Under this scheme it is envisaged to provide one data entry operator as well, in each district to assist the DISNIC staff for computerisation of data. The State Headquarters also will be suitably strengthened for smooth execution of the scheme. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been proposed to be spent during 1993-94 for this purpose.

**Computerisation of Information system alias creation of Data base in the Directorate and District Offices(State Plan).**

21.30 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 processing, storage and retrieval and will enlarge their skills and mental horizon. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1993-94, to meet expenditure on account of additional staff support to be given to the Computer Centre of the Directorate.

**Strengthening of Statistical machinery for collection and Compilation and analysis of housing and building statistics in Orissa.**

21.31 This new scheme aims at collection, compilation and analysis of housing and building statistics in Orissa under a three tier system with involvement of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, works Department and the Housing and Urban Development Department. The National Building Organisation is laying emphasis on this aspect as adequate and reliable data are not available on construction statistics. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed for the 8th Plan but no provision is proposed for the Annual Plan 1993-94 due to resource constraints.

### **SAMPLE SURVEY for collection of data from un-organised Industrial Sector.**

21.32 This new scheme has been proposed for inclusion in the 8th Plan Period since reliable data are not available at present from unorganised Industrial sectors. The details of the programme would be worked out in the Directorate and would be executed by the District Statistical Officers. Selection of Sample Villages/wards schedules design, processing and tabulation of data and preparation of the report are to be done by the Directorate. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed for the 8th Plan but no outlay is proposed for the Annual Plan 1993-94 due to resource constraints.

### **Strengthening of the price collection Machinery of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics.**

21.33 This scheme has been designed for collection of producers, wholesale and retail price data and preparation of price indices by suitably reorienting the existing mechanism. Besides, it has been proposed to build up different price indices like wholesale price index, parity index etc. and collection of different price quotations to fill up data gaps in respect of sectors like fishery, forests and agriculture particularly for inputs like fertiliser, electricity etc. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed in the 8th Plan period but no outlay is proposed for the Annual Plan 1993-94 due to resource constraints.

### **I. STRENGTHENING OF STATISTICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE (STATE PLAN).**

21.34 The scheme aims at providing and imparting systematic training on statistical methodologies and their applications to the Statistical functionaries at the lower and middle levels in various departments of Government and Corporations. The trainees are also required to make field visits to prepare their project reports under the supervision and guidance of the Instructor of the Training Institute. They are to be made acquainted with specific type of problems that are faced during conduct of various surveys and suitably instructed for overcoming such situations. The Institute runs regularly two courses viz; Basic Statistical Training and Higher Statistical Training Courses. So far 21 and 41 batches of trainees have been trained in Higher and Basic courses respectively.

21.35 Besides the regular courses, the training Institute proposes to introduce 11 short-duration capsule courses on some specific topics for the benefit of trainees and inservice technical staff of Statistical cell of various organisation and departments. An appreciation course on computer and conduct of agricultural surveys are also proposed to be introduced. Besides these regular courses, for the fresh trainees, refresher courses for in-service technical staff is also proposed to expose them to the latest methodologies on data collection, analysis and processing. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan and no outlay is proposed for the Annual Plan 1993-94 due to resource constraints.

### **Re-organisation of District Statistical Organisation in the State.**

21.36 Consequent upon creation of 4 new revenue districts in the State with effect from 2.10.92, there is need for setting up of new District Statistical Offices for smooth execution of work. Requisite buildings, staff and other supports are to be provided to the newly opened offices in phased manner due to financial constraints. This is altogether a new scheme as it was not proposed in the 8th Plan. An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been proposed to be spent during 1993-94 for this scheme.

## **CENTRAL PLAN SCHEMES.**

### **Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics.**

21.37 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 Scheme for the 8th plan period is Rs.33.00 lakhs out of which Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1993-94.

### **Vegetable and Minor Crops (Central Plan)**

21.38 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 and yeild rates of selected fruits and vegetables in different districts in a phased manner over different Years. This survey was conducted in 3 districts in 1984-85, 6 districts in 1985-86, 8 Districts from 1986-87 to 1989-90 and 6 Districts during the Year 1990-91 and 1991-92. During the Year 1992-93 the 6 Districts covered are Balasore, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Phulbani, Sundergarh and Koraput. Estimates of area, Yield rate and production of selection fruits and vegetables are being formulated regularly and furnished to Government of India. The scheme will be continued during the Annual Plan Period 1993-94 with a proposed outlay of Rs.17.00 lakhs.

## CHAPTER - 22

### TOURISM

22.1 Development of tourism in the State is measured in terms of the number of tourist arrivals in the State. The tourist arrivals during the Year 1991-92 which immediately preceded the 8th Plan was 12,73,191 of which 12,42,746 were domestic and 30,445 foreign. A target has been fixed to increase the tourist arrival in the state during the 8th Plan @ 5% per annum taking the Year 1991-92 as the base. At this rate the tourist arrival in the State is supposed to increase to 13,36,850 by the end of the year 1992-93. Against this target, the tourist arrival recorded in the State by the end of August '92 is 8,25,659. So the achievement of the target fixed for the Year 1992-93 does not appear to be a distant vision. Assuming that the target for the Year 1992-93 will be achieved the endeavour during the Year 1993-94 will be to increase it further to 14,03,693.

#### Creation of facilities for the tourists.

22.2 Creation of facilities for the tourist has been given the highest priority in development of Tourism. In the matter of execution for the tourists priority is given for completion of on-going ones before taking up new ones. 11 number of projects taken up for execution in the State sector will spill over to the Year 1993-94 due to want of provision. An outlay of Rs.100.68 lakhs is required for completion thereof as indicated below.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project.	Estimated Cost.	Provision made upto 1992-93.	Ackl. Provision required during 1993-94.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Construction of Panthasala at Sonepur.	6.24	5.67	0.57
2.	Construction of Panthasala at Barkul.	74.11	42.45	31.66
3.	Construction of Panthasala at Dhamnagar.	5.95	5.67	0.28
4.	Construction of Panthasala at Harishankar.	8.29	5.67	2.62
5.	Construction of Panthasala at Khandadhar.	8.29	5.67	2.62
6.	Construction of Panthasala at Binika.	8.29	5.67	2.62

7.	Construction of Panthasala at Chhapachikan.	8.29	5.67	2.62
8.	Construction of Panthasala at Taratarini.	8.29	5.67	2.62
9.	Construction of Panthasala at Ushakothi.	8.29	5.67	2.62
10.	Construction of Panthasala at Gupti.	8.29	5.00	3.29
11.	District Tourism Centre at Bhawanipatna.	74.71	25.55	49.16
	Total :	219.04	118.36	100.68

Accordingly an outlay of Rs.100.68 lakhs is proposed for completion of on-going State projects during the Year 1993-94.

22.3 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 them. The cost of State's participation in construction of these projects need to be provided for on priority to ensure timely completion thereof. Of the several projects sanctioned by the Government of India upto the end of the Year 1991-92, 19 will spill over to the Year 1993-94 due to want of provision. The amount required for meeting the cost of State's share in respect of these projects is Rs.196.27 lakhs as indicated below.

Sl.No.	Name of the Project.	State Share.	Provision made upto 1992-93.	Addl. Provision required during 1993-94.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tourist Complex at Patalgarja.	8.30	-	8.30
2.	Tourist Complex at Deuljhari.	12.36	-	12.36
3.	Tourist Complex at Atri.	23.59	-	23.59
4.	Visitors' Centre at Chandipur.	22.15	-	22.15
5.	Tourist Complex at Patharajpur.	20.69	-	20.69



6.	Tourist Complex at Harishankar.	13.34	-	13.34
7.	Visitors' Centre at Bhubaneswar.	20.96	-	20.96
8.	Visitors' Centre at Thuaani-Rampur.	2.82	-	2.82
9.	Visitors' Centre at Bismarkatak.	2.82	-	2.82
10.	Tourist Complex at Talsari.	13.34	-	13.34
11.	Wayside amenities Centre at Baragarh.	5.00	-	5.00
12.	Wayside amenities Centre at Girisola.	5.00	-	5.00
13.	Wayside amenities Centre at Jamsola.	5.00	-	5.00
14.	Wayside amenities Centre at Charichhak.	5.00	-	5.00
15.	Yatrinivas, Konark.	18.75	-	18.75
16.	Wayside amenities Centre at Sunabeda.	2.34	-	2.34
17.	Yatrinivas, Satapada.	7.50	-	7.50
18.	Wayside amenities Centre at Angul.	2.34	-	2.34
19.	Open Aid Auditorium at Konark.	4.97	-	4.97
	Total :	196.27	-	196.27

Accordingly an outlay of Rs.196.27 lakhs is proposed for meeting the cost of State's share in the construction of Central Projects to ensure completion thereof during the Year 1993-94.

#### Operation of tourist facilities.

22.4 Creation of tourist facilities has the corresponding obligation of setting up a regular machinery for operation thereof. The completion of State and Central projects mentioned above will therefore bring in its train the imperative need of operating them. A regular machinery is being operated in the non-plan side for operation of tourist facilities. But back-up from the Plan side is given for strengthening it, as and when required, to cope with the increased work load. The allocation made for the purpose during the Year 1992-93 was of the order of Rs.9.07 lakhs. With the commissioning of the State and Central projects mentioned above the existing machinery will have to be strengthened. An outlay of Rs.10.08 lakhs may be required for the purpose during the Year 1993-94.

### **Planning of tourist facilities.**

22.5 A Plan for development is prepared on the basis of the statistical information for planning of tourist facilities that 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 Statistical Cell. A provision of Rs.1.53 lakhs was made during the Year 1992-93 for maintaining these posts. An outlay of Rs.1.81 lakhs is required for the purpose during the Year 1993-94 as the posts need to be maintained during that Year as well.

22.6 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 tourist centres. This being a specialised work this has to be entrusted to the consultants having adequate experience in the field. A provision of Rs.5 lakhs was made during the Year 1992-93 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 lakhs also need to be provided for this aforesaid purpose during the Year 1993-94 as well.

22.7 Presentation of tourist facilities in a proper environment is as important as their creation. So much so that even best of the facilities remain under utilised due to their unattractive environment. Attention therefore needs to be paid for development of the environment of the existing tourism units in which facilities have been created. It is for planning the development of their environment that a Horticulture Cell was created during the Year 1992-93. A provision of Rs.1.39 lakhs made for maintaining this cell. There is a need of maintaining this cell during the Year 1993-94 as well. An outlay of Rs.2.18 lakhs is required for the purpose.

22.8 Preparation of plan for development of environment of the individual tourist units is not an end in itself. The Plan after preparation needs to be executed the agency for execution of the plans is the cell itself. The funds required for the purpose therefore need to be provided to it. An outlay of Rs.4 lakhs is required for the purpose during the Year 1993-94.

### **Direction & Administration.**

22.9 Regular inspection and supervision of tourist facilities lie in the logic of their creation. A machinery is being maintained in the non-plan side for the purpose. But Plan back-up is required to be given as and when required for strengthening it to cope with the ever increasing work load. An allocation of Rs.4.17 lakhs was made for the purpose during the Year 1992-93. However, an outlay of Rs.2.36 lakhs is proposed for the Year 1993-94

### **Marketing of Tourism.**

22.10 A machinery is being maintained in the non-plan side for marketing of tourism, which consists of tourist offices and tourist countries. But plan back up is being given for strengthening it from time to time as and when required. The allocation made for strengthening this machinery during the Year 1992-93 is of Rs.1.59 lakhs. This back-up is also required to be given during the Year 1993-94. An outlay of of Rs.1.12 lakhs is required for the purpose.

22.11 For effective marketing, the machinery created for the purpose needs to be provided with required tools as well as funds for organising different activities like festivals, familiarisation tours for travel writers / travel agents, release of advertisements etc. The expenditure on the score is usually met from the plan side. An allocation of Rs.44.90 lakhs was made for meeting the expenditure on marketing during the Year 1992-93. Since development of tourism depends on effective marketing an outlay of Rs 50 lakh is proposed for the Year 1993-94

### Share Capital Investment on OTDC.

22.12 the present policy of the Government 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. The only Public Undertaking for development of Tourism in the State 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 1992-93 was Rs.48 lakh. It is proposed to fix it at Rs.26.50 lakhs during the year 1993-94

22.13 To sum up, an outlay of Rs.400.00 lakhs is required for undertaking different activities in tourism sector during the year 1993-94. The activities-wise break-up of this outlay is furnished below.

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Creation of facilities for the tourists.	
(a) Completion of on-going State projects.	100.68
(b) Cost of State's share in Central projects.	196.27
(ii) Operation of tourist facilities.	10.08
(iii) Planning of tourist facilities.	12.99
(iv) Direction & Administration.	2.36
(v) Marketing of Tourism.	51.12
(vi) Share Capital Investment on OTDC.	26.50
	Total: 400.00

.....

## **CHAPTER - 23**

### **CIVIL SUPPLIES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES**

#### **CIVIL SUPPLIES**

23.1 Consumer Protection Act 1986 came into force with effect from 1st July, 1987. The State Government have formulated Consumer Protection Rules 1988 which was enforced with effect from 15th March, 1988. As the first step towards implementation of the Consumer Protection measures the Government have constituted the State Consumer Protection Council consisting of officials and non-officials representing the interest of the consumers, trade and industry, public and service sectors. The object of the State Council is to promote and protect the rights of the consumers.

23.2 The State Government have constituted the State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission at Cuttack vide Notification No. 2710 dt.24.01.89. The State C.D.R.Commission has started functioning with effect from April 1989. Consumer Dispute Redressal Forums (Dist.Forums) have also been constituted in each District and made functional since 1989- 90.

23.3 During the year 1991-92 a sum of Rs.22 lakhs had been provided and during the first year of the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-93) a sum of Rs.23 lakhs has been provided for the consumer protection activities. The proposed outlay under the scheme is Rs.20.50 lakhs for the year, 1993-94.

#### **SHARE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION TO OSCSC LTD**

23.4 Due to paucity of funds a token provision of Rs.1 lakh has been made during the year, 1992-93 towards Equity participation in OSCSC Ltd out of the plan allocation under the Head of Development Civil Supplies. Similarly due to constraint of resources it is also proposed to have a token provision of Rs.1.00 lakh for the year , 1993-94.

#### **CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN SCHEME FOR STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION.**

23.5 Government of India provide assistance for creation of storage facility and for building infrastrucaure for transporting foodgrains into interior areas. Under the Scheme Government of India sanctioned an amount of Rs.40 lakhs during the year 1992-93 for purchase of 16 mobile vans. For the year 1993-94, proposal has been submitted for sanction of funds for purchase of 30 more mobile vans. In the meantime, the ceiling limit of assistance has been raised from Rs.2.5 lakhs to Rs.4.00 lakhs per vehicle by Government of India. It is, Therefore,expected that a sum of Rs.1.20 crores would be available from Government of India for purchase of vehicles. In keeping with the recent policy decision for revamping Public Distribution System in indentified areas, emphasis has been laid by Government of India for cration of storage capacity in interior pockets of the identified areas. Accordingly, a proposal has been submitted for sanction of assistance for construction of 58 storage godowns with capacity of 250 M.Ts each in the identified areas. The total financial assistance sought for is Rs.2.5 crores. Anticipating sanction of funds, provision under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been made.

#### **REGULATION OF WEIGHTS & MEASURES.**

23.6 Weights and Measures Organisation is an important wing of Food and Civil Supplies Department. Considering the vital role it plays in safeguarding the interest of consumers, it has been recently decided to strengthen it by creating a separate post of Controller (Legal Metrology). There is urgent need for expansion of the activities of this organisation which calls for strengthening of the machinery at the Field Level. However, constraint of funds does not permit for expansion of the organisation at the present movement. For the year 1993-94 the level of expenditure has therefore been maintained at the same level of 1992-93 and the provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1993-94

## CHAPTEAR - 44

### EDUCATION, SPORTS, ART AND CULTURE

#### GENERAL EDUCATION

#### ELEMENTARY EDUCATION :

24.1 In the Elementary Sector the target is to achieve cent percent enrolment in the age group of 6-11 by the end of 8th Plan period which aims to tackle the children population of 9,86,000 on the average per annum including clearance of the backlog of the 7th Plan. The achievement of enrolment is 38.50 lakhs in 1992-93 in the age group 6-11 and 12.60 lakhs in the age group of 11-14. There is a provision for opening of 400 new Primary Schools during 1992-93 and the number of unserved habitations is reduced to 10,412 and it has been proposed to open 500 new Primary Schools during 1993-94 to provide education to the children of 6-11 within a distance of 1 KM with a coverage of 50,000 additional children population and the total target is 39.15 lakhs.

24.2 For education of children of the age group of 11-14 the ratio of Primary Schools and M.E. Schools should be atleast 3 : 1. On this basis the State requires 14,000 M.E. Schools as against 42,000 Primary Schools. To meet the deficit it has been proposed to open 1000 M.E. Schools in 1992-93 in the Gram Panchayats where there is no M.E. School. No new M.E. Schools could be opened during 1993-94 due to availability of limited funds.

24.3 During 1992-93 there is a provision for construction of 2135 number of Primary School buildings to provide all weather Class rooms to the Primary School children. After 1992-93, there will be 8922 number of buildingless Primary Schools. Therefore, it has been proposed to construct 1500 Primary School buildings during 1993-94 and necessary allocation has been proposed in the plan outlay.

At the beginning of the 8th Plan period in 1992-93, the State Government have appointed 1885 number of Sikshyakarmies for imparting class room education to the Primary School children. 2652 number of additional teachers are to be appointed under Operation Black Board Scheme. To take care of the increasing child population, 1000 teachers will be appointed in the newly created Primary Schools during 1993-94. There is also a need for appointment of 4630 number of trained graduate teachers in the M.E. Schools for providing additional teachers which could not be accommodated in the Plan for 1993-94 for want of funds.

24.4 Under Operation Black Board Scheme ( Central Plan ) it has been proposed to provide teaching and learning equipments to 7924 number of Primary Schools during 1992-93. The Primary Schools opened after 1986 will be provided teaching and learning equipments by the State Plan funds. Due to constraint of resources no fund could be provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94 for the purpose.

24.5 The drop out ratio at the Primary Stage in the age group of 6-11 and 11-14 are 46 and 66 respectively and during 1992-93, to tackle the dropout problem 13,448 number of Non-formal education centres are opened and enrolment has been achieved to 4.3 lakhs in the age group of 5-14. No new Non-Formal education centres will be opened during 1993-94.

#### Supervision :

24.6 In order to improve control and supervision over Primary Education, it has been decided that each district would have a separate Inspectorate for Elementary education and there would be 3 Joint Directors in the three Revenue Divisions to oversee the the working of the Inspectorate. The posts of Joint Directors have been sanctioned but the creation of Inspectorates in the Revenue Districts could not be accommodated in Plan outlay of 1993-94.

24.7 All Primary Schools teachers are Government Servants and the entire expenditure on Primary Education is charged on the State budget. The total proposed outlay for 1993-94 is limited to Rs.2668.62 lakhs. The details of Schemes and requirement of funds for the year 1993-94 have been indicated in the prescribed Annexures.

#### ADULT EDUCATION :

24.8 It has been estimated that during the 8th Five Year Plan, there will be 130 lakh Adults in the age group of 9-45 who need to be made literate. Against the 7th Plan target of 18,45,788, the total number of persons made literate worked out to be 11,23,673. 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 the State Sector ) adults literate. But due to introduction of Total Literacy Campaign in the State, the attention was diverted to that scheme in the districts for which the targets set under the old scheme in the year 1991-92 and 1992-93 could not be achieved. The problem is sought to be tackled mainly through Total Literacy Campaign Projects to be managed by the State Government. The total Literacy Campaign Projects have already been covered in two districts namely Sundargarh and Ganjam in the State. Three more Districts namely Keonjhar, Dhenkanal and Kalahandi have been proposed to be covered during 1992-93, and necessary works have already been started. The rest of the districts would be covered in phases within the 8th Plan Period from 1993-94 to 1996-97. During the year 1993-94, three more districts have been proposed to be covered in Total Literacy Campaign for which a sum of Rs.386.00 lakhs have been earmarked for the purpose. The Total Literacy Campaign Projects will be managed by the State Government and the expenditure as per the new guidelines issued by the Government of India will be shared by the State Government (1/3rd) and Central Government (2/3rd).

24.9 In order to successfully implement the schemes, holding of workshop and organisation of camps have been proposed in the year 1993-94. The proportionate State Government Share for this purpose has been provided to the State Resource Centre. The requirement of funds for this purpose in 1993-94 would be Rs.517.00 lakhs as detailed below :

ITEMS	Proposed outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Continuance of Special Cell in Education Department.	19.50
2. Strengthening of Administrative structure of Directorate level.	9.00
3. Strengthening of Administrative structure at District level.	15.00
4. Provision of funds for existing literacy projects and R.R.T.	17.00
5. Grants to SRC	3.00
6. Funds for continuance of 604 Jana Sikshya Nilayams	42.28
7. Funds for opening of 96 new JSNs	13.72
8. Provision of funds for T.L.C.	386.00
9. Preparation of Motivational back ground for holding of Workshop	1.50
10. Completion of Janasikshya Bhawan	10.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>517.00</b>

**TEACHER EDUCATION :**

24.10 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.	Intake capacity		
			B.Ed.	M.Ed.	M.Phil./Ph.D
1.	Institutes of Advance Studies in Education.	2	256	48	24
2.	College of Teacher Education.	1	384	-	-
3.	Training Colleges	7	672	48	-
Total :		12	1312	96	24

In addition to the above there is a proposal for take-over of the Private B.Ed. College, Bhawanipatna with intake capacity of 64 B.Ed. students. There is a provision of Rs.45.48 lakhs during 1993-94 as against the requirement of about Rs.80 lakhs.

**Achievements in 1992-93 :**

24.11 Altogether 1120 B.Ed. students, 96 M.Ed. students and 12 M.Phil. students have been admitted. In service Training has been imparted to 287 Secondary and 931 Primary Teachers through 32 number of Programmes. 700 inservice untrained Primary teachers have been admitted to the C.C. course. 10

Text Books of Elementary level have been developed. 164 numbers of Science Seminars and exhibitions have been conducted. Two more state level exhibitions will be conducted.

Under AIEP 33 Programmes, 7 Printings; under PIED 7 Programmes 1 Printing under FCE 10 meetings, 4 Printing, under DACP 32 meetings have been undertaken. In the Vocational Education Unit 10 Text books, 5 curriculum and 22 Programmes have been completed. In N.F.E. section 28 Training Programmes have been conducted. Environmental activities in 750 Schools, maintenance of 200 school nurseries, 3 Printings, 28 Training programmes have been undertaken 300 disabled children are to be identified and 7 training programmes are to be conducted.

24.12 The Administrative building of D.P. Training College, Berhampur has been completed and Institution building is under construction.

24.13 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 a Central Plan Scheme of teacher 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 Districts 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 content and methodology, 22,000 teachers will be covered every year in the DIETs in addition to the NFE facilitators, supervisors and Adult Education instructors and supervisors. Besides the above in service training, the DIETs will also take up pre-service training of Primary Schools teachers as usual. There is a provision of Rs.22.00 lakhs for inservice training during 1993-94.

24.14 With a view to clearing the backlog of untrained inservice teachers atleast 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 14 centres located in the existing S.T. Schools. There is a provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs for 1993-94.

24.15 The Directorate of Teacher Education and SCERT has been entrusted with the task of development of curriculum and instructional materials for the Elementary Level. The provision for 1993-94 is Rs.2.00 lakhs.

24.16 In view of the importance of popularisation and improvement of Science education at the Secondary and Elementary Level, the scheme of Science Education has been included in the 8th Plan. There is a provision of Rs.1.25 lakhs.

24.17 As per the Plan of Action approved by the UNICEF, four projects viz; (i) early childhood Education, (ii) area Intensive Education Project, (iii) Project of Integrated Education for Disabled and (iv) Developmental Activity in Community Education and a participation have been proposed to be continued. These projects aim at assisting the programmes 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 Rs.6.00 lakhs for 1993-94.

24.18 The scheme of vocationalisation of Education at the +2 level has been introduced in the last year of the 7th Plan period and it will also continue during the 8th Plan period. The Directorate of Teacher Education and SCERT has been entrusted with the responsibility of developing curriculum and instructional materials for which provision has been made. The provision of State Share is Rs.6.68 lakhs during 1993-94.

24.19 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 which continued during the 7th Plan period. The Directorate of Teacher Education and SCERT is preparing handbooks for the learner, trains up the Project Officers and workers of the Voluntary Agencies. The Provision of State Share is Rs.6.68 lakhs during 1993-94.

24.20 In order to create awareness among the students and the public about the hazards of Environmental Pollution and ways of prevention and control of pollution, the Project of Environmental orientation to School Education has been introduced in the last year of the 7th Plan Period. This will also continue during the 8th Plan period at the S.C.E.R.T. The total provision under Central Plan is Rs.52.80 lakhs during 1993-94.

24.21 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 will also continue during the 8th Plan period. The total provision of Rs.90.00 lakhs is under central plan during 1993-94.

24.22 Some provision has also been made for strengthening the Directorate of Teacher Education and SCERT in view of the additional workload and responsibility entrusted to it. The provision for 1993-94 is Rs.1.87 lakhs.

24.23 Since the D P. Training College, Berhampur has been functioning in a private building since its inception, provision has been made for construction of its administrative building, staff quarters and students' hostel during the 8th Plan period. The total provision is Rs.13.92 lakhs during 1993-94.

#### **SECONDARY EDUCATION :**

24.24 The growth and expansion of Secondary Education assumed importance due to universalisation of Primary Education. So far 4487 Non-Government High Schools and 415 Government High Schools are catering to the needs of Secondary Education. Much more needs to be done for the expansion of Secondary Education in all Gram Panchayats of the State. So far 1532 G.Ps. are yet to be covered by high school facilities. Government have decided to open 150 High Schools in G.Ps. having no High School by upgrading the existing UJIME School during 1993-94 for which a provision of Rs.35.00 lakhs has been proposed.



24.25 Hindi, being a compulsory examinable subject at the High School stage, provision of Hindi teachers in all the High Schools of the State is necessary. So far 3525 Hindi Teachers are continuing in M.E. and High Schools of the State for spread of Hindi Education. Besides, there are 176 Sanskrit Tols, 25 Sastri and Upasastri Colleges catering to the spread of Sanskrit Education in the State. 31 High Schools with an intake capacity of 1984 students have been provided with the facility of Vocational Education. 150 more High Schools are proposed to be vocationalised. The proposal for opening of new Vocational High Schools will be considered after the existing ones are strengthened. Similarly for popularisation and enhancement of scientific temper among the students 2533 M.E./U.G.M.E. Schools have been provided with integrated Science kits, Scientific equipments and library books have been provided to 1188 High Schools and 75 Higher Secondary Schools. During 1992-93, all M.E. and U.G.M.E. and High Schools and 42 Colleges of Kalahandi, Bolangir, Koraput and Phulbani will be covered. It is proposed to cover all M.E., U.G.M.E., High Schools and 42 Colleges of Sambalpur, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Ganjam Districts under the scheme during 1993-94.

24.26 For strengthening the administrative machinery for supervision, three Inspectorates at Khurda, Bhadrak and Jeypore have been opened and functioning since 1990-91. It is proposed to open another Inspectorate at Kendrapara during 1993-94 to cater to the increased work load.

24.27 The proposed plan outlay for 1993-94 has been limited to Rs.1700.38 lakhs as against the estimated requirement of Rs.3554.21 lakhs. The bulk of the proposed provision has been earmarked for payment of recurring grant-in-aid to 537 non-Govt. High Schools. Full Grant-in-aid to 248 non-Govt. High Schools and minimum grant-in-aid to 420 non-Govt. High Schools. That apart, the allocation under construction of Building, extension and improvement of High School building have been restricted to Rs.39.60 lakhs.

24.28 The grant-in-aid policy will be reviewed by Government and appropriate funds will be provided for development and maintenance of non-Govt. High Schools.

#### **HIGHER EDUCATION :**

24.29 Higher Education in the state is entrusted with the administration, growth, control and conducting of examinations at the level of Degree, Post Graduate, M.Phil. degree. This work is performed at University, Degree Colleges both Govt. and affiliated colleges and at the Directorate itself. The Plan allocation during the 8th Plan period is Rs.8000.00 lakhs, out of which Rs.1010.00 lakhs is fixed for 1992-93 and Rs.1001.00 lakhs is proposed for 1993-94. During the 8th Plan period it is envisaged to expand education in all directions by opening new subjects, providing grant-in-aid to more number of non-Govt. colleges providing infrastructural facilities to Govt. colleges and to confer autonomous status to 5 Govt. and 6 Non-Govt. colleges in the first phase and 13 Government and 5 Non-Government colleges in the 2nd phase in order to improve Higher Education.

#### **Universities :**

24.30 For development of infrastructural facilities both State Govt. and UGC provide funds. The total outlay proposed during the 8th Plan period is Rs.335.00 lakhs. Out of which, State Government provide funds of Rs.75.00 lakhs during the current financial year 1992-93 and a token of grant of Rs.1.00 lakhs is proposed for 1993-94 due to allocation of inadequate ceiling. The five Universities of the State receive separate grants both from UGC and State Government for payment of salary to the staff and administrative expenditure. For this State Government proposed a total outlay of Rs.650.00 lakhs during 8th Plan period. Out of which, an outlay of Rs.130.00 lakhs is provided for 1992-93. The proposed outlay is Rs.55.00 lakhs for 1993-94 due to allocation of inadequate plan ceiling.

24.31 In order to reduce the burden of these Universities due to increase in the number of affiliated colleges, it is proposed to establish two Universities in North and South Orissa for which an additional requirement of Rs.140.00 lakhs during 8th Plan period. Since the two universities have not yet been established, a token grant of Rs.1.00 lakh each is proposed for 1992-93 and 1993-94. The total requirement of the existing Universities and proposed two additional Universities during the 8th Plan period is Rs.1125.00 lakhs. Out of which, the provision for the current financial year is Rs.206.00 lakhs and proposal for 1993-94 is Rs.57.00 lakhs.

#### **Government Colleges :**

24.32 There are 56 Government colleges in the State, out of which Autonomous status is conferred on 3 colleges. Besides 21 colleges are considered as lead colleges. During the 8th Plan period, 36 colleges are proposed to be taken over by Government. During 1992-93 two such colleges were taken over by Government and in 1993-94 two more colleges are scheduled to be taken over by Government for which the total outlay of 8th Plan is Rs.2140.00 lakhs, out of which Rs.1464.00 lakhs is under Non-Tribal Sub-Plan area and Rs.676.00 lakhs under Tribal Sub-Plan. During 1992-93, the total provision in Non-Tribal area is Rs.116.08 lakhs and in Tribal Sub-Plan is Rs.94.92 lakhs. It is proposed to have Rs.165.00 lakhs under Non-Tribal area and Rs.105.00 lakhs under Tribal Sub-Plan area during 1993-94. These provisions include the salary and other allowance of staff and administrative expenditure of Government colleges. Government also provide funds for the continuance of posts in the college of Accountancy & Management Studies, Cuttack for which Rs.35.00 lakhs is proposed during the 8th Plan period. During the current financial year 1992-93 provision is Rs.7.00 lakhs and for 1993-94 the proposed outlay is Rs.7.00 lakhs.

24.33 The 3 Autonomous colleges of the State are in immediate need of renovation and improvement in infrastructure and administration. In addition to this, it has been decided to separate +2 classes for which a provision of Rs.20.00 lakhs is made for 1992-93 and outlay proposed for 1993-94 is Rs.14.52 lakhs.

24.34 The lead colleges are pressing hard for accommodation in respect of class room and hostel buildings. Therefore, a total outlay of Rs.600.00 lakhs has been proposed for the 8th Plan and the provision for 1992-93 is Rs.73.00 lakhs and proposed outlay for 1993-94 is Rs.50.00 lakhs.

#### **Non-Government Colleges :**

24.35 At present, there are 318 Degree Colleges managed by private agencies. Out of which 257 Degree colleges are in receipt of Grant-in-aid. The Grant-in-aid policy and the present rules provide that after 6 years of establishment, college will receive 1/3rd grant, from 8th year 2/3rd and from 10th year full grant towards pay and D.A. of the staff. For payment of Grant-in-aid to Non-Govt. colleges the total outlay of Rs.3500.00 lakhs is proposed for 8th Plan. Out of which a provision of Rs.424.00 lakhs is made for 1992-93 and outlay proposed for 1993-94 is Rs.540.00 lakhs. In addition to this, for development of buildings of Non-Govt. colleges under UGC assisted project, grants are being provided by UGC and matching share is given by the State Government. For this the total outlay proposed for 8th Plan is Rs.150.00 lakhs and for current year the provision is Rs.10.00 lakhs. A token grant of Rs.1.00 lakhs is proposed for 1993-94 due to non receipt of approved project from UGC.

#### **Other Grantee Organisations :**

24.36 Government provides funds to other grantee organisations for continuance of their staff and other developmental works. The State Bureau of Text Books Preparation and Production is being given grant for payment of salary to the staff and rent for storage of Books. It is proposed to provide grant of Rs.27.50 lakhs during the 8th Plan and Rs.5.50 lakhs allocated during 1992-93 and for 1993-94, it is proposed to grant Rs.5.50 lakhs. The Institute of Physics has been established for advancement of physics in the State. During the 8th Plan Rs.25.00 lakhs is

proposed for the purpose. In the current financial year Rs.500 lakhs is allocated and Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1993-94. The State Government have established Naba Krushna Choudhury Institute of Social Science in order to facilitate research work in Social Sciences. For this purpose, Rs.3000 lakhs is proposed during the 8th Plan period. During the current year 1992-93, Rs.5.00 lakhs is allocated and for 1993-94 Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed. Provision has also been made to provide grants to R.F.C., Rourkela for continuance of P.G. Courses, Regional Centre of Indira Gandhi National Open University for payment of rent towards Office Building taken on rent, Learned Association for research of Journals and grant to three Autonomous colleges for infrastructural developments like furnitures, equipments, books, and journals etc. During the 8th Plan, a total outlay of Rs.40.50 lakhs is proposed for the purpose and during 1992-93 Rs.6.50 lakhs has already been provided and for 1993-94 Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed.

#### **N.C.C. AND N.S.S. :**

24.37 For continuance of N.C.C. Unit opened at Dhenkanal and for organising N.C.C. Camps, the total outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been proposed for 8th Plan period. Out of which Rs.18.00 lakhs is fixed for 1992-93 and Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed for 1993-94. In order to properly implement the N.S.S. Programmes under the Assistance of Central and State Govt., Sixty thousand students Volunteers are being involved every year at present. On the instruction of Govt. of India one lakh five thousand (1,05,000) student volunteers are to be involved in every year under this programme. Therefore, Rs.180.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the 8th Plan period. Out of which the outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.36.00 lakhs and proposed outlay for 1993-94 is also Rs.36.00 lakhs.

#### **TECHNICIAN EDUCATION :**

24.38 The proposal for Annual Plan 1993-94 includes continuing schemes ( Engineering Colleges ), upgradation of I.T.T., Choudwar to degree level in Textile Technology, externally aided project under World Bank Assistance programme. All the above programmes have been approved for continuation and implementation during 8th Plan. Details of the above programme are given below :

##### **Continuing Schemes :**

##### **Engineering Schools & Polytechnics :**

24.39 Against the budget provision of Rs.132.83 lakhs for 1992-93, a provision of Rs.144.38 lakhs is proposed during 1993-94 for continuation of various programmes coming under Plan Scheme. Rs.11.00 lakhs has been provided for clearance of liabilities towards construction of buildings during 1992-93. On the other hand Rs.11.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1993-94 towards external water supply and sewerage system for the buildings constructed during the 7th Plan and special maintenance of old residential buildings and institute, hostel and workshop buildings.

##### **Centrally sponsored Scheme :**

24.40 Diploma courses introduced at IGIT, Saranga and OSME, Keonjhar come under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. 60% of the recurring expenditure is met by the State Govt. and the rest 40% by the Coal India. During 1993-94 Rs.17.08 lakhs is proposed towards 60% of the recurring expenditure against the provision of Rs.14.74 lakhs during 1992-93.

##### **Engineering Colleges :**

24.41 There are 4 Engineering Colleges in the State. Except Regional Engineering College, Rourkela all other Colleges are 100% financed by the State Govt. 50% of the recurring expenditure of R.E.C., Rourkela is met by the State Govt. During 1992-93 Rs.39.01 lakhs was provided towards recurring expenditure for continuation of above schemes. During 1993-94

Rs.64.96 lakhs is proposed towards recurring expenditure. The excess provision is for meeting the expenditure towards creation of new posts at UCE, Burla for granting academic autonomy and CET, Bhubaneswar for introduction of new discipline i.e. Applied Electronics and Instrumentation. Rs.238.90 lakhs was proposed during 1992-93 towards non-recurring expenditure of the 4 Engineering Colleges. Rs.20.00 lakhs was provided to R.E.C., Rourkela towards development of site, provision for special repair for external water supply and sewerage system, maintenance of computer. Similarly Rs.28.00 lakhs and Rs.29.00 lakhs were provided to UCE, Burla and IGT, Saranga respectively towards procurement of equipments under modernisation programme, construction of staff quarters, purchase of vehicle etc. Rs.161.90 lakhs was provided to CET, Bhubaneswar towards construction of Building, procurement of equipments in the event of shifting the college to its new site. During 1993-94 Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed towards non-recurring expenditure for RFC, Rourkela for meeting the balance requirement of funds towards special repair for external water supply and sewerage system, development of site for starting new discipline i.e. Ceramic Technology. Similarly Rs.30.17 lakhs and Rs.10.00 lakhs have been proposed for UCE, Burla and IGT, Saranga respectively towards procurement of equipments under modernisation programme, construction of hostel building, staff quarters and books for library, furniture etc. Rs.165.00 lakhs is proposed for CET, Bhubaneswar towards construction of buildings and procurement of equipments, books, furniture etc. as a spill over scheme for shifting the Engineering Colleges from the premises of OUAT to its new site. Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed towards grant to CIPET for completion of incomplete buildings, provision for external water supply and sewerage system. Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed during 1993-94 against the provision of Rs.4.00 lakhs during 1992-93 towards payment of stipend to the students studying outside the State, development of games and sports for technical institutions and Industry.

#### **New Schemes :**

24.42 It has been agreed for establishment of a new Engineering College conversion of the Institute of Textile Technology, Choudwar now imparting diploma education in Textile Technology to degree level in the same discipline during the 8th Plan. Provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed for the above scheme.

#### **World Bank Assisted Programme :**

24.43 Under World Bank Project many programmes will be implemented to achieve three major objectives namely, Capacity Expansion, Quality Improvement and Efficiency Improvement. One new Women Polytechnic will be established at Berhampur and the existing Women Polytechnic at Bhubaneswar functioning at Women ITI building will be shifted to its new site. New diploma course such as Cinematography, Computer Science, Pharmacy, Commercial Art, Mining Survey and nine Post Diploma Courses in the emerging areas will be introduced in the existing Engineering Schools and Polytechnics bringing the intake capacity from 970 to 1300 and 100 to 305 in diploma and post diploma courses respectively. In addition to this, modernisation of existing workshop, laboratory, library, establishment of curriculum development centre, Learning Resources Development Centre, Revamping of Industry-Institute Interaction Programme, setting up of maintenance cell, upgradation of teacher training and many other programmes will be undertaken under this project with a total project cost of Rs.56.00 crores estimated in 1990. The total cost may go up to Rs.76.00 crores due to enhancement of exchange value.

24.44 A sum of Rs.56.79 crores was tentatively estimated to be spent during the implementation period. Although the stipulation is that the project is required to be completed within a period of 5 years, there is a provision for spill-over by another 2 years for completion of the project. As sufficient allocation could not be made available in 1991-92 and 1992-93 the project is contemplated to be continued up to the end of 8th Plan period i.e. 1996-97. In this connection, it may be mentioned here that within first 5 years of the project period starting from 1990-91 to 1995-96, it is proposed to meet all the non-recurring expenditure i.e. construction of building and procurement of equipment, furniture, books etc. The requirement of non-recurring expenditure will go up to a significant level due to rise in cost of construction and cost of equipments for which additional funds will be required.

24.45 During the first year i.e. 1990-91, Rs.8.15 crores was provided. In the year 1991-92, the ceiling was reduced to Rs.7.00 crores as against the requirement of Rs.15.92 crores. Thus, there is short fall of Rs.8.92 crores in 1991-92 which is required to be provided in 1992-93. According to DPR, in 1992-93 a sum of Rs.19.77 crores is required to be provided. If the short fall of 1991-92 is added to this, the total requirement comes to Rs.28.69 crores. But due to paucity of funds, Rs.740.49 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1992-93 which falls short of requirement. Government of India is pressing hard for provision of additional fund so as to complete the project in time. It is therefore proposed to make a provision of Rs.940.49 lakhs during 1993-94.

#### **SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES ;**

24.46 In order to provide Sports infrastructures spotting and nurturing talents; arrange competitions and provide incentives to Sports persons, provisions have been made in the Annual Plan 1992-93 to the tune of Rs.500.00 lakhs. More stress is laid in the Annual Plan 1993-94 for streamlining the Sports & Youth Services activities from the grass-root level, provide intensive Coaching for talents, scouting and organisation of various Youth Welfare Programmes in the State. The proposed plan outlay for 1993-94 is fixed at Rs.500.00 lakhs.

#### **Expansion of Directorate of Sports and Youth Welfare ;**

24.47 The Sports & Youth Services network in the State is headed by Director at State Headquarters and District Headquarters unit under administrative control of the Collector. There are one Deputy Director, two Assistant Directors and one Accounts Officer to look after the administration. Further 13 District Sports Officers and 4 Additional District Sports Officers look after the organisational aspects of the Sports & Youth Services Department at 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. With the growing need for Sports and Games in the mainstream of the State's re-organisation and creation of 4 new districts, it is necessary to create additional posts of 4 Districts Sports Officers, 12 Nos. of posts of Coaches for the new District Coaching Centres, @ 3 posts per each new District in the 3 disciplines popular in the area and 4 posts of Peons for the District Units. Also it is proposed to make provisions for installation of telephones in the Office of the District Sports Officers (12 Nos.) for communication facilities and coordination of programmes at District Units ( except the District Office at Chhatrapur for which one telephone has already been installed) in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

24.48 It is only in the year 1991-92 that Directorate of Sports have been reconstituted as "Directorate of Sports and Youth Services, consequent upon transfer of subject "Youth Services " from the erstwhile Education & Youth Services Department without transfer of personnel. The growing work load due to implementation of Sports as well as Youth Services Programme in the large scale at the field level have necessitated, creation of additional posts both at State Headquarters and District level, provisions for which has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

24.49 It has already been proposed to Government for replacement of the Diesel Trekker of this Department, which is beyond economic repair for which Rs.2.00 lakhs has therefore been proposed in the Annual Plan 1993-94 exclusively for the above purpose.

24.50 The construction of Jawaharlal Nehru Indoor Stadium at Cuttack, Sports Hostel Building at Cuttack, Sports Hostel Building at Bhubaneswar alongwith the Staff Quarters, Berhampur Stadium at Berhampur, Indoor Hall at Unit-I, Bhubaneswar have been completed. Now, they are all functional. Besides, this, the Sports Hostel Building has been donated by T.I.S.C.O. in favour of this Department for functioning of Sports Hostel, Rourkela alongwith the Staff Quarters. The Building where-in the Bhawanipatna Sports Hostel is functioning has also been transferred in favour of this Department from Education Department and it is necessary to look after their maintenance and annual repairs. For this purpose it is proposed to create an Engineering Cell at headquarters headed by an Assistant Engineer with supporting staff.

24.51 An amount of Rs.24.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1992-93 for the above purpose and for creation and continuance of posts including all the above recurring and non-recurring expenses, it is proposed to provide funds to the tune of Rs.26.50 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

#### **Establishment of Sports School/Hostel :**

24.52 In order to provide intensive Coaching to students reading in Class-VII to Class-X and to enable them compete in the National Sports Competitions Sports Hostel have been established in the State in 12 Districts so far. The students in these Hostels are getting an amount of Rs.540/- per month, as stipend which is spent for their fooding and nutrition. Since this is a meagre amount in comparison with the present price index for food and nutrients, it is proposed to provide stipend to the students @ Rs.900/- per month. It may be mentioned here that, at present the students of SAI Hostel are paid monthly stipend of Rs.1200/- for 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.22.00 lakhs was provided in the current year's plan budget and it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.26.40 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1993-94 for the above purpose.

#### **Sports Competitions :**

24.53 The Sports Policy envisages Competitions from Block Level to State Level in different age groups so as to Spot out telents for National level Competitions.

##### **a) Talent Scouting (NSTC) & Hostel Selection :**

This is a Government of India Scheme. The Scheme aims at picking up talents in the age group 9 to 10 and 10 to 12 years from the grass- rootlevel and train them in the various adopted Schools of the country. We have adopted three Schools in the State. Talent Scouting Competition is conducted from Block to District Level to State level for participation at the Nationals. In the process, Sports talents are also selected for admission in to State Sports Hostels. If adequate telents 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.

##### **b) Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Tournament :(Previously Rural Sports)**

In order to create competetive sports-spirit among the rural students and non-student youths, under 16 years of age. Competitions are organised from Block to National Level currently known as "Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Tournament". This is a Government of India Scheme. The State Team has made creditable performances in the National Level bagging no.of Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals.

##### **c) Women Sports Championship :**

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. During the current year, National Women Sports Competitions is being hosted by our State in the disciplines like Swimming, Basketball and Kho kho etc.

##### **d) Inter Hostel Competition :**

o far 12 Sports Hostels have been established in the State excluding one S.A.I. 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 before they participate at District Level Meets.

#### **e) Other special Sports Competitions :**

Other Sports Competitions, Tournaments and Events like Veteran Sports, Special District Games and Special Area Games often sponsored by SAI/NIS is also being conducted by this Department every year

24.54 For organising all these Competitions, an amount of Rs.23.00 lakhs (Rs.10.00 lakhs in the State Sector and Rs.13.00 lakhs in the District Sector) was provided in the Annual Plan 1992-93. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.27.00 lakhs (Rs.11.00 lakhs in the State Sector and Rs.16.00 lakhs in the District Sector) for the Annual Plan 1993-94 for the above purpose

#### **Maintenance of Stadia, Gymnasias, Swimming Pools and Play-fields**

24.55 The policy of the State Government is to provide one utility stadia, one Gymnasium-cum-Indoor Hall at District Head Quarters & at least one Play field for each Block of the State. A number of Stadia, Gymnasias and Play fields have been constructed/being constructed by the State Government. For maintenance of 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 is a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1992-93 for the purpose and it is proposed to provide Rs.10.00 lakhs for the same during 1993-94.

#### **Development of Play-fields :**

24.56 The Sports Policy envisages to provide at least one developed play-field at 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 256 play-fields in the State. It is proposed to develop 60 nos. of play-fields in the State during 1993-94, with the provision of Rs.30.00 lakhs proposed towards State share of expenditure for these projects.

#### **Stadium Construction :**

24.57 13 Utility Stadia at District Headquarters and 12 Sub-Divisions have been constructed to provide infrastructures for out-door sports and games in accordance with the Sports policy. The Stadia at Berhampur, Sundargarh, Athagarh, Baripada, Chhatrapur, Dhenkanal, Jajpur Road, Bhawanipatna, Bolangir and Keonjhar are functional. For these on-going schemes including the Stadium at Paralakhemundi taken up during the current year ( in the newly formed District of Gajapati ) and construction of new Stadia at 3 new District Headquarters at Malkanagiri, Nawarangpur and Jeypore, it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1993-94. The Central Share due for these projects are estimated at Rs.64.00 lakhs.

#### **Construction of Kalinga Stadium :**

24.58 It is proposed to make Kalinga Stadium an International standard Sports Complex. It is to span over an area of Ac.64.293, Government land to an extent of Ac.36,753 have been allotted so far. The rest will be covered by additional allotment of Government land and acquisition of private lands. Out of the total estimated cost of Rs.21,83.57 lakhs, an amount of Rs.570.52 lakhs has so far been released to B.D.A./I.D.C.O. for construction of the Stadium Complex. Government of India have agreed to provide Rs.2.00 crores for the project and have already provided Rs.110.00 lakhs (Rs.20.00 lakhs earlier and Rs.90.00 lakhs during 1992-93). Besides this, Government of India have also agreed for providing 50% financial assistance for laying of synthetic surface at Kalinga Stadium ( up to a maximum of Rs.50.00 lakhs) It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.187.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1993-94 towards State's Share.

#### **Construction of Swimming Pools :**

24.59 Swimming facilities are acute in the State. There is a proposal to develop one swimming pool at State Headquarters, for which an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs have been proposed for provision during 1993-94.

#### **Construction of District Sports Centre/ Gymnasium-cum-Indoor Hall :**

24.60 The Plan is to provide at least one Gymnasium-cum- Indoor Hall at each District Headquarters. So far funds have been provided for construction of 9 Gymnasium cum-Indoor Halls at Bhubaneswar, Baripada, Sundargarh, Sambalpur, Dhenkanal, Phulbani, Berhampur, Keonjhar and Bhawanipatna. The Indoor Hall 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 and Balasore and completion of the on going project at Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar, it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

#### **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 a SAI Sports Hostel with facilities for Hostel Building to accommodate 75 students, staff Quaters, Swimming Pool and Play Fields of Olympic Disciplines. Another SPDA Centre will be established at Phulbani. Government of India give Rs.50.00 lakhs for infrastructure development and all recurring expenditure for the students. For maintenance of these two Centres and construction of two more SPDA Centres at Keonjhar and Puri, it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

#### **Government Colleges of Physical Education :**

24.62 Government College of Physical Education, Cuttack is a 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 Sambalpur. For continuance of these colleges and creation of additional posts, it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

#### **Sports Competition for Prize Money :**

24.63 Government of India have a Scheme for organisation of Sports Competition for Prize Money. Every year funds are being provided by this Department from the Scheme "Promotion of Youth Activities" as there was no such scheme for operation. Since this is a student welfare programme, it is proposed to provide funds to the tune of Rs.3.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1993-94 for the new Scheme of Youth Welfare Programme for students.

#### **Development of Aquatic Sports & Games :**

24.64 It is proposed to organise aquatic Sports like Swimming, Rowing, Canoeing and Sculling by the Sports and Youth Services Department in order to attract the youthforce and 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 and boarding of participants. There is a provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1992- 93 for the purpose and it is proposed to provide Rs.3.00 lakhs during the Annual Plan 1993-94 for the above purpose.



### **Training of Trainers :**

24.65 The Sports Policy of the State envisages spotting and nurturing of the talents from the age of 9 years upwards. However, it is seen that young students reading in Schools do not get adequate training in Physical fitness, motor qualities and coordinated activity. In order to give proper training to these students it is proposed to train the U.P. and M.E. School teachers in techniques and tactics of physical fitness. After their training they will go back to their Schools and impart instructions to the students. It is proposed to have a training programme of coaching 150 teachers during vacations. For this purpose, it is proposed to provide Rs.1.00 lakh in the Annual Plan of 1993-94.

### **Establishment of Sports Library :**

24.66 In order to impart instructions in the latest techniques and to give a visual demonstration of techniques, it is necessary to have a Sports Library with books, Video Cassettes etc. It is proposed to provide Rs.1.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1993-94 for the above purpose.

### **Coaches/P.E.Ts. Clinic :**

24.67 In order to impart instructions in the latest techniques as well as educate the Coaches/P.E.Ts. in Sports Psychology, it has been proposed to open regular Coaches/P.E.Ts. Clinic at different places. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs in Annual Plan 1993-94 is proposed for continuance of the scheme.

### **Coaching for Excellence :**

24.68 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 India for attaining higher standards. It is proposed to provide Rs.5.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1993-94 for the above purpose.

### **Organisation of Adventure Sports :**

24.69 Orissa is a land 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 arranging 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.5.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan for 1993-94 for continuance of such programmes in the State.

### **Martial Arts Academy :**

24.70 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 Art Academy for development of Martial Arts and Competitions. For this purpose, it is proposed for provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

### **Organisation of Residential and Non-residential Coaching Camps :**

24.71 Coaching plays an important role in attaining higher standards in Sports and Games Competitions. It is, therefore, proposed to organise Residential/Non-residential Coaching Camps at vacations (Summer/Winter) for students and non students at selected Sports Pockets of the State. An amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed for provision in the Annual Plan 1993-94 for the above purpose.

**Organisation of Kalinga Cup Tournament :**

24.72 The prestigious Kalinga Cup Football Tournament is being organised in the State with renewed interest for the last two years for exposure of the Football talents of the State with National/International Players. It is therefore, proposed to provide funds for organisation of the Tournament in the Annual Plan 1993-94 to the tune of Rs.5.00 lakhs.

**Incentive/Award :**

24.73 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.2.00 lakhs in Annual Plan 1993-94.

**Publications :**

24.74 Department of Sports & Youth Services has proposed for publication of Annual, Half Yearly Youth Journals, Youth literature and pamphlets reflecting the feelings and aspirations of youths of the State. Such journals will include details reports concerning all youth activities of the State and Youths from different walks of life including students and non-students will be encouraged to submit their articles on the subject. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.80,000/- in the Annual Plan 1993-94 for the above purpose.

**Construction of Staff Quarters :**

24.75 It is proposed to provide Rs.5.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1993-94 for construction of Staff Quarters inside the Kalinga Stadium Complex for this Department.

**Grants to different organisations :**

24.76 Grants are provided by the Department of Sports and Youth Welfare to different organisations for development of Sports and Games and for various Youth Welfare measures. The amounts proposed for different purposes during the year 1993-94 is as below :-

	Purpose	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs )
	-----	-----
1.	Grants to student hostel outside the State.	1.00
2.	Grants for youth cultural exchange programme.	1.20
3.	Grants to Scouts and Guides	1.50
4.	Grants to participate in Nehru Hockey Tournament.	1.00
5.	Grants for participation in State & National Level Sports & Games Competition.	1.50
6.	Grants to Youth Welfare Board for implementation of various youth welfare programmes.	1.00
7.	Grants for establishment of non-student youth hostel at Bhubaneswar.	10.00
8.	Grants to State District and other Sports Associations.	3.00

9.	Grants for construction/repair and upkeep of Sports, Hostels.	5.00
10.	Grants for Exhibition of Youth Welfare.	1.00
11.	Grants for Youth work programme for organising workshops, training etc.	3.00
12.	Grants for promotion of National Integration.	8.00
13.	Grant for Training of PEI's in Yuva and value education.	1.00
14.	Grants for adventure Youth Programme	3.00
15.	Grants for voluntary youth organisations.	6.00
16.	Grants for youth excursions	1.00
17.	Grants to youth organisation towards self-employment.	1.00
18.	Grants for youth Festival	2.00
19.	Grants for organising Seminars and Symposia for youth.	2.00
20.	Grants for State Youth Award	1.00
21.	Grants for educational awareness programme for youths.	1.00
22.	Grants for establishment of Archery Institute.	2.00

#### **ART AND CULTURE**

24.77 During the 8th Five Year Plan Rs.1806.00 lakhs has been fixed for development of Art and Culture and M.I.L. Out of which Rs.301.00 lakhs has been provided during the year 1992-93. An outlay of Rs.301.00 lakhs is proposed for implementation of different continuing schemes and new Schemes for the year 1993-94.

#### **Development of M.I.L. :**

24.78 It is proposed to publish on a selective basis valuable manuscripts of Orissa preserved in State Museum for which Rs.1.00 lakh is provided during 1992-93. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for publication, of 16 books containing of about 6400 pages from among 27 books which have already been edited and preserved for about 4 years during 1993-94.

#### **Directorate of Culture :**

24.79 For the administration of Directorate of Culture an outlay of Rs.32.17 lakhs including building project of Rs.24.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1992-93 and Rs.33.33 lakhs has been proposed for 1993-94, including Rs.20.00 lakhs for construction of Sanskruti Bhawan.

#### **Fine Arts Education :**

24.80 For imparting teaching facilities in arts, the following institutions are functioning under the administrative control of the Directorate of Culture. For the smooth management of the institutions an amount of Rs.40.92 lakhs including Rs.24.00 lakhs for construction of B.K. College has been provided for the year 1992-93. An outlay of Rs.38.41 lakhs is proposed for the above purpose including Rs.20.00 lakhs for B.K. College building for the Annual Plan 1993-94 as indicated below :

Institutions	1992-93	(Rs.in lakhs) 1993-94
1. Orissa Lalitkala Academy	9.00	9.00
2. Art & Crafts School, Jeypur	1.51	1.71
3. B.K.College of Art & Crafts	29.21	25.92
4. Art & Crafts College, Khalli Kote.	1.20	1.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.92</b>	<b>38.41</b>

#### **Rabindra Mandap & Kala Mandap :**

24.81 Rabindra Mandap and Kala Mandap are two Cultural Centres at Capital where Cultural function programmes are performed. For its maintenance an amount of Rs.6.39 lakhs including Rs.4.00 lakhs for building project have been provided for 1992-93 and an amount of Rs.3.25 lakhs has been provided for the year 1993-94.

#### **Organisation of Cultural Functions :**

24.82 Organisation of Cultural Function will continue for celebration of birth anniversary of Great Sons of Orissa, in honour of visit of V.I.Ps. and deputation of Orissa Cultural troupes to outsides. For this purpose an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1992-93 and Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1993-94.

#### **Utkal Sangeet Mahavidyalaya :**

24.83 For the development of dance and music in the State, Utkal Sangeet Mahavidyalaya has been established by Government. For this purpose an amount of Rs.12.27 lakhs including Rs.4.00 lakhs for building has been provided for the year, 1992-93 and Rs.9.36 lakhs is proposed for the year, 1993-94.

#### **Establishment of Music Schools :**

24.84 In order to teach dance and music at the district level Government have introduced a new Scheme for opening music School at Sambalpur, Berhampur, Puri and Baripada. An amount of Rs.4.15 lakhs has been provided for 1992-93 and 3.15 lakhs is proposed for the year 1993-94.

#### **Film Production of Lives of eminent Persons, Museum etc.**

24.85 In order to remember the great sons of Orissa, It has been decided by the Government to prepare documentary films on the lives of eminent persons, important ancient monuments and ancient customs and traditions in Orissa. For this purpose, an amount of Rs.6.30 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1993-94.

#### **Archaeology :**

24.86 The State Archaeology is engaged in excavation and preservation of ancient monuments of historical and Archaeological importance. For this purpose an amount of Rs.18.14 lakhs has been provided for the year 1992-93 and an amount of Rs.19.21 lakhs is proposed for the year 1993-94.

#### State Archives :

24.87 The State archives is engaged for conservation of records. An amount of Rs.5.94 lakhs has been provided for the year, 1992-93 and an amount of Rs.9.39 lakhs is proposed for the 1993-94 including opening of Regional Archives at Berhampur.

#### Jayadev State Museum :

24.88 In order to enrich the Museum and its branch Museums and to open new branch Museum in the State a sum of Rs.9.16 lakhs has been provided for the year, 1992-93 and an amount of Rs.12.42 lakhs is proposed for the year 1993-94.

#### Library Services :

24.89 The importance of Library Services can hardly be over emphasised. To encourage these activities 13 District Libraries, 4 Sub-Divisional Libraries, one State Library, 6 integrated Libraries are functioning at present. Besides, Government have decided to establish new libraries at Sub-Divisional level in a phased manner. For this purpose, an amount of Rs.38.24 lakhs has been provided for the year 1992-93 and an amount of Rs.41.97 lakhs is proposed for 1993-94.

#### Grants to Rural Libraries :

24.90 In collaboration with Raja Ram Mohan Ray Library Foundation Books Assistance is being given to registered rural Libraries functioning in the State. An amount of Rs.7.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1992-93 and Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for the 1993-94.

#### South East Assian Project :

24.91 The aim of the project is to find the Cultural links of Orissa with South East Assian countries. For this purpose, an amount of Rs.20,000.00 has been provided for 1992-93 and Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1993-94 including organisation of a World Conference at Bhubaneswar.

#### Pension to Indigent Artists :

24.92 Due to indigent circumstances of the artists, State Government are implementing a pension scheme under which Rs.300/- per month are being paid to 635 indigent artists at present. For this Rs.150.00 lakhs has been proposed in 8th Five Year Plan and Rs.27.51 lakhs for 1992-93. An outlay of Rs.27.51 lakhs is proposed for 1993-94.

#### Grants to various Cultural & Social Organisations :

24.93 Grants to various cultural and social organisations have been provided by the State Government to encourage and develop different facets of arts and culture in the State. The amount proposed for those organisations during the year 1993-94 are shown below :-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Grants to cultural Associations	8.00
2. Grants to Chhau Institutions	2.00
3. Grants to Film Awards	1.50
4. Grants to Indigent Artists	5.20
5. Grants to Orissa Sangeet Natak Academy	11.00
6. Grants to Sangeet & Dance schools	4.00
7. Grants for development of drama, theatre, folk dance, opera etc.	2.00
8. Grants to Odissi Research Centre	11.00
9. Grants to Urdu Akademi	5.00

10. Grants to authors for Publication of books	0.50
11. Grants to District Cultural Centres	1.00
12. Grants to Artists Welfare Fund	2.00
13. Grants to Musicians	1.00
14. Grants to Sahitya Akademi for promotion of Oriya language & literature.	11.00
15. Grants to O.T.D.C. for development of INTACH schemes for Ekamra Khetra, Puri Konark.	1.00
16. Grants to Rama Krishna Mission for Organising Seminars etc.	0.50

---

## CHAPTER - 25

### H E A L T H

25.1 The annual Plan 1993-94 programme for the Health and Family Welfare aims at promoting preventive health care facilities and health education throughout the state, 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 and in a limited extent, the upgradation of facilities at specialised medical institutions for providing curative health care.

25.2 The provisions projected for the year 1993-94 are based on the 1992-93 allocation, and therefore, the objective is to consolidate rather than expand these services. The existing facilities will continue to provide support to programme which are funded out of state resources, by Government of India or through external aid.

25.3 The projected target for the 8th Five Year Plan in respect of the State Plan Sector is Rs.22120.00 lakhs as against the requirement of Rs.25000.00 lakhs. In the first year 1992-93, the projected allocation has been Rs.3000.00 lakhs against the requirement of Rs.3500.00 lakhs. Similarly, during the 1993-94 though the requirement is more, the proposed outlay has been kept at Rs.3000.00 lakhs. Thus, as in the case of the current financial year, this amount will be spent in the following programmes:

i) Non-building programme.	Rs. 2551.98 lakhs
ii) Building programme.	Rs. 448.02 lakhs
	Total : Rs. 3000.00 lakhs

25.4 In the Plan proposals for 1993-94 neither any new schemes nor any expansion programmes have been proposed. Out of the projected requirement of Rs.3000.00 lakhs, Rs.1207.37 lakhs has been earmarked to be spent for M.N.P. schemes under Rural Health Services and Rs.1956.65 lakhs towards the State's share of expenditure for the Centrally Sponsored Plan schemes. The broad break-up of provisions for 1993-94 is given below.

( Rs. in lakhs )					
Sl. No.	Name of the programme	Non-Building	Building	Total	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	URBAN HEALTH SERVICE-ALLOPATHY.	167.01	125.56	292.57	9.7
2.	URBAN HEALTH SERVICE-O.S.M.	34.26	8.40	42.66	1.4
3.	RURAL HEALTH SERVICE-ALLOPATHY.	1044.49	162.88	1207.37	40.0
4.	RURAL HEALTH SERVICE-O.S.M.	160.06	31.53	191.59	6.4

5. MEDICAL EDUCATION, 'TRAINING & RESEARCH.	111.09	118.65	229.74	7.6
6. PUBLIC HEALTH	981.67	1.00	982.67	32.7
7. GENERAL.	53.40	-	53.40	1.8
TOTAL :	2551.98	448.02	3000.00	100

25.5 A lion's share of the total Plan allocation is being diverted to the District Sector which is about 85.32% of the total plan ceiling for 1993-94.

25.6 The preventive promotive and curative health care services are being provided through a three tier rural health infrastructure of sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres/ A.P.H.Cs/ Subsidiary Health Centres and Community Health Centres/ Upgraded P.H.Cs. Under minimum Needs programme. Presently the State is having 5927 sub-Centres, 824 P.H.C./A.P.H.Cs, 172 S.H.Cs and 152 C.H.C./U.G.P.H.Cs as against the normative requirements of 6467 Sub-Centres, 1035 P.H.Cs/A.P.H.Cs and 227 C.H.Cs on the basis of 1991 census provisional figures. In order to meet the requirement in a phased manner, it has been targetted to establish 170 P.H.C.(New) and 162 C.H.Cs during the 8th Five Year Plan period, 1992-97. But establishment of additional institutions is not possible within the existing funding. Establishment of Sub-Centres depends on the funds to be provided by the Government of India, as it comes under F.W Programme, a 100% central plan scheme.

Institution	Requirement	Available	Balance
1	2	3	4
Sub-Centre	6467	5927	540
P.H.C/A.P.H.C.	1035	824	211
CHCs/UGPHCS.	277	152	75

#### RURAL HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE

25.7 The main thrust of the 8th Five Year Plan is to provide medical care in rural areas. Rs.1398.96 lakhs has been proposed to be provided for the rural sector during 1993-94, with the said amount, 374 PHCs, 110 CHCs, 69 SHCs, 116 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 116 Homeopathic Dispensaries and 6 Unani Dispensaries will continue.

#### Urban Health Services - Allopathy.

25.8 A sum of Rs.292.57 lakhs has been proposed to be provided during 1993-94 for maintenance of Hospitals and dispensaries in the District and Sub-Divisional Headquarters and other Urban areas. This includes a building component of Rs.125.56 lakhs. The allotment in 1992-93 under this sector is Rs.292.57 lakhs.



## **Urban Health Services - O.S.M.**

2.9 An outlay of Rs.45.66 lakhs has been proposed to be provided under the programme for maintenance of Ayurvedic, Homeopathic and Unani institutions in the State during the year, 1993-94. Out of it Rs.3.40 lakhs is earmarked for building programmes. The allotment in 1992-93 under this sector is Rs. 42.66 lakhs.

## **Rural Health Services - Allopathy**

25.10 A provision of Rs 1207.37 lakhs is proposed under the programme for providing medical care through the existing Sub-Centres, P.H.Cs, S.H.Cs and C.H.Cs 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 for 1992-93 under this sector is Rs.1207.37 lakhs. Further Rs.162.98 lakhs has been provided towards the building component and Rs.105.00 lakhs towards the State's share of the expenditure under U.K. Aid project, II<sup>nd</sup> phase, a C.S.P.Scheme

## **Rural Health Service - O.S.M. ( Other systems of medicine )**

25.11 A sum of Rs.191.59 lakhs 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.31.53 lakhs has been proposed to be spent for building programmes. The 1992-93 allotment under this sector is Rs.191.59 lakhs.

## **Medical Education Training and Research.**

25.12 For other systems, Rs.50.33 lakhs has been provided for maintenance of two Government Ayurvedic Colleges and one Government Homeopathic Medical College in the State. Out of it Rs.12.06 lakhs has been proposed to be spent for building programmes. The current Year's allotment is Rs 50.33 lakhs.

25.13 Under Allopathy, Rs 178.64 lakhs has been proposed to be provided under the programme for maintenance of three medical Colleges and attached Hospitals. Out of this, Rs.106.59 lakhs is to be spent for undertaking special repairs and construction of old dilapidated and unsafe medical college buildings declared unsafe. The current Year ( 92-93 ) allotment is Rs.178.64 lakhs.

25.14 Under the training head Rs.0.77 lakh has been provided towards stipend to the students admitted to the pharmacy course. The current Year's allocation also is Rs.0.77 lakh.

25.15 For the schemes under Public Health, Rs.957.35 lakhs has been provided during 1993-94 for prevention and control of diseases like; Filariasis, Malaria, T.B., Leprosy and for control of epidemic. This includes Rs.950.00 lakh towards state share of the C.S. scheme and the rest is required for maintenance of ongoing schemes. The 1992-93 allocation is Rs.957.35 lakhs. Besides, Rs.25.32 lakhs has been provided for maintenance of Drugs controller administration which includes Rs 1.00 lakh for building programme. The 1992-93 allocation is Rs 25.32 lakh.

25.16 For other programmes Rs.53.46 lakhs is proposed during 1993-94 for payment of grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations, compensation money to the beneficiaries accepting I.W. Method and payment of decretal dues. The current years allotment is Rs 53.46 lakhs.

### Centrally sponsored Plan Scheme

25.17 The following centrally sponsored Plan Schemes will be implemented during 1993-94 with the pattern of funding and State's share of expenditure noted against each to supplement the State Health Programmes/ schemes.

i) T.B. Control Programme (Cost of Materials) (50 : 50) basis	Rs. 40.00 lakhs
ii) Filaria Control Programme (Cost of Materials) (50 : 50) basis	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
iii) N.M.E.P. (50 : 50) basis	Rs.900.00 lakhs
iv) Orientation Training of medical and para-Medical staff(50 : 50) basis	Rs. 1.65 lakhs
v) U.K.Aid, IIInd phase (Ext.75% + Central 15% + state 10% )	Rs.105.00 lakhs
-----	
Total state's share of expenditure on CSP schemes.	Rs.1056.65 lakhs
-----	

### Central Plan Schemes.

25.18 The following Central Plan schemes with 100% Central assistance are operating in the Health sector and will continue during the year, 1993-94.

1. Family welfare programmes including VHG schemes, Child Survival and safe Motherhood
2. National Leprosy Eradication Programme.
3. National Programme for control of Blindness and Trachoma.
4. National Goitre Control Programme.

### EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

25.19 The objective of the Employees State Insurance Schemes is to provide medical facilities to the Insured persons in the Factories/Industrial and other Establishments and their family members as per provisions under the E.S.I.Act.1948. The expenditure on this account is initially borne by the State Government and finally shared between the State Government and the E.S.I. Corporation at the agreed ratio of 1:7. The scheme provides full medical care to all insured persons and their family members through 4 Hospitals and 51 Dispensaries including one T.B. Annexe ward and three other annexe wards attached to E.S.I. Dispensaries functioning in different industrial belts of 11 Districts of the State

25.20 During the 7th Plan period, as against approved outlay of Rs.407.50 lakhs including State share of Rs.50.00 lakhs, actual expenditure incurred was 608.62 lakhs, which included, Rs.78.98 lakhs as State share.

25.21 The proposed outlay for the 8th Plan under the E.S.I. Scheme is Rs.1618.87 lakhs, the share of the State Government being Rs.203.00 lakhs. With the above order of funding, the following schemes are proposed to be implemented

- i) Continuance of the 6th Plan and 7th Plan ongoing schemes.
- ii) Reorganisation of the E.S.I. Directorate and the Central Medical Stores.
- iii) Opening of new Dispensaries at Angul, Belpahar, Paradeep, Turia, Talcher, Chandaka Industrial Complex, Kendrapara, Serada, Athagarh, Jatni, Titilagarh, Laxminagar, Joda, Somanathpur, Balimela, Keonjhar, Chhanapur and Damanjodi.
- iv) Upgradation of the E.S.I. Dispensaries at Bhagatpur, Balasore, Balgopalpur, Brahmanipal, Jagatpur and Aska.
- v) Purchase of Ambulance Van for the E.S.I. Dispensaries at Angul, Balimela, Rajabagicha, Barbil, Choudwar, IDL Chemicals by way of replacement of Ambulance Van of Rajabagicha, Choudwar, IDL Chemicals and Barbil.

25.22 An outlay of Rs.263.29 lakhs has been provided for the year, 1992-93 with the State share of Rs.20.00 lakhs. Besides in order to modernise 4 Hospitals at Choudwar, Kansabahal, J.K.Pur and Brajarajnagar, to provide an Ambulance in the District of Balasore, Dhenkanal and Ganjam and X Ray facility in some district headquarters like Ganjam, Keonjhar, Balasore and Dhenkanal a total sum of Rs.39.00 lakhs will be required for which State share will have to be provided beyond plan ceiling.

25.23 For the year, 1993-94, an amount of Rs.320.37 lakhs including the State share of Rs.20.00 lakhs (as per plan ceiling of 1992-93) is proposed to be provided in the budget for continuance of ongoing schemes and modernisation of E.S.I. Hospitals at Brajarajnagar and Javkaypur, upgradation of E.S.I. Dispensaries at Balgopalpur, operating of E.S.I. Dispensaries at Angul, Belpahar, Paradeep, Turla, Damanjodi, purchase of Ambulance Van for Balasore District and one 'X' Ray machine for Dhenkanal District along with continuance of the E.S.I. Dispensary at Kumarmunda.

...

## CHAPTER - 26

### WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

#### URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

26.1 The aim of Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector is to provide potable drinking water supply and sanitation facilities to the Urban Areas of Orissa. There are 101 Urban Local Bodies in Orissa namely 32 Municipalities and 69 Notified Area Councils. Out of which 81 Urban Local bodies have partly/fully been provided with drinking water. Urban population is around 40.35 lakhs according to 1991 census and the population covered by water supply system till 1.4.1992 is 23.05 lakhs.

26.2 An outlay of Rs.1600.00 lakhs has been kept for the Budget Estimate of 1993-94 under Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector. The Sub-head wise break up of Rs.1600.00 lakhs is as follows:-

Name of Sub-head.	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Urban W/S Programme including HUDCO W/S Schemes.	1535.00
2. Urban Sewerage & sanitation.	45.00
3. Survey and Investigation	10.00
4. Urban Low Cost Sanitation for Urban W/S & Sanitation.	10.00
<hr/>	
Total:	1600.00

#### Urban Water Supply

26.3 Under Urban Water Supply Sector, the following schemes are under execution and out of them some will be completed during 1992-93 and some of them will be spillover to next year 1993-94. The following Spillover schemes are under execution during 1992-93.

1. Sonepur	8. Soroda (Improvement)
2. Anandapur	9. Junagarh
3. Khariar	10. Kabi suryanagar
4. Sambalpur	11. Digapahandi.
5. Ganjam	12. Baragarh.
6. Puri	13. Patnagarh.
7. Bhubaneswar (Nara) Source)	

26.4 Schemes of following un-covered towns (i.e. without piped Water Supply Schemes) will be spill over to next year 1993-94.

1. Nilagiri	5. Jaleswer
2. Ganupur	6. Soro
3. Polsora	7. Balugaon
4. Kodola	

26.5 The Augmentation Schemes in following towns were taken up earlier to solve the drinking water facilities of newly developed areas as well as increased population but the scheme will be spilled over to next year.

- |                              |                 |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Sunabeda<br>(Similipada). | 6. Bargarh.     |
| 2. Athagarh                  | 7. Burla.       |
| 3. Malkangiri                | 8. Jajpur Road. |
| 4. Titilagarh                | 9. Khurda.      |
| 5. Jagatsinghpur             | 10. Rayagada.   |
|                              | 11. Bolangir.   |

26.6 Besides the above schemes, the following item of works have been proposed to be taken up during 1993-94 to remove day to day difficulties in the existing water supply systems.

- i) Improvement of existing Water Supply System.
- ii) Newly developed areas of New Capital.
- iii) Addition, alteration, shifting and improvement of existing urban water supply systems.
- iv) Renovation of old Treatment Plants.
- v) Provision of Gas Chlorinator.
- vi) Up-gradation of W/S System in drought prone areas.

#### Urban Sanitation

#### Urban Sewerage

26.7 The achievements in Sewerage Sector in Urban areas is not up to the mark and the coverage by end of 1991-92 is only 3.70 lakhs against the 1991 urban population of 40.35 lakhs. It is proposed to make the Sewerage net work laid inside Cuttack, Bhawanipatna and Bhubaneswar operational by providing funds to the tune of Rs.25.00 lakhs during the Annual Plan 1993-94. The Sewerage system of Bhubaneswar needs immediate modification as well as proper disposal sewers for the newly developed areas and increased population. A part of the Cuttack Sewerage scheme has been commissioned in the year 1992-93. Sewerage system of Bhawanipatna is under progress.

#### Urban Drainage.

26.8 The Drainage services of the towns are also not satisfactory. The urban slum areas require immediate improvement in drainage facilities. It is proposed to provide drainage facilities of such areas of Cuttack, Puri, Rourkela. Initially Rs.20.00 lakhs has been proposed for these facilities during 1993-94. Thus Rs.45.00 lakhs has been proposed towards urban Sewerage and Sanitation Sector and Rs.10.00 lakhs towards Urban Low Cost Sanitation during 1993-94. Considering the importance of Low Cost Sanitation, more funds would be provided later.

#### Rural Water Supply and Sanitation.

26.9 The State Government had earlier proposed an out-lay of Rs.201.21 crores for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation under State Plan-1992-97. The working Group had recommended an out-lay of Rs.177.38 crores under Rural Water Supply Sector and Rs.733 Crores for Rural Sanitation Sector under State Plan. The plan out-lay under MNP for the Eighth Plan has been earmarked as follows.

Rural Water Supply	...	Rs.178.61 crores.
Rural Sanitation	...	Rs. 5.00 crores.
		-----
		Rs.183.61 crores.

26.10 During 1992-93, the budgetary allocation under MNP for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation is as follows:

Rural Water Supply ...	Rs.30.35 crores.
Rural Sanitation ...	Rs. 1.50 crores.
	Rs.31.85 crores

26.11 It is proposed to fix the Annual Plan out-lay for the year 1993-94 at Rs.33.85 crores for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme for 1993-94. The physical targets have accordingly been estimated. A provision for installation of 2500 nos. of tube-wells and construction of 200 Sanitary Wells has been made. For piped Water Schemes Rs.7.53 crores is earmarked for completion of 92 on-going schemes and Rs.4.05 crores for new Schemes to be taken up during the year. Besides Rs.0.50 crores is kept for renovation of existing old piped Water Supply Schemes. A provision is made for Rs.2.00 crores for Machinery and Equipments which are required for the newly created field Divisions and Sub-Divisions and for replacement of condemned vehicles. For construction of office buildings and stores, a provision of Rs.1.00 crore has been included. At present there is an urgent need for construction of Divisional/Sub-Divisional and Sectional Stores.

26.12 Under ARWSP, a provision of Rs.13.35 crores has been kept for 1993-94, on the same level as that of 1992-93. It is proposed to instal 2270 nos. of tube-wells and 80 nos. Sanitary wells. For piped Water Supply Schemes a provision of Rs.4.24 crores has been kept for the on-going schemes and new schemes that are proposed to be taken-up.

26.13 The detailed break up of the outlays proposed for the year 1993-94 is given below:-

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94			
(Rupees in Lakhs)			
Sl. No.	Programme	M.N.P	A.R.W.S.P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Rural Piped Water Supply		
	(a) on-going	753.48 }	424.00
	(b) New	405.00 }	
	(c) Renovation of of piped Water Supply.	50.00	-
2.	Tube Wells	802.00	726.00
3.	Sanitary Wells	128.00	52.00
4.	Monitoring, Educational Extension, Survey & Investigation.	60.00	
5.	Machinery & Equipments	200.00	
6.	Establishment.	400.00 }	
		}	133.00
7.	Operation and Maintenance	181.52 }	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
8. Training Research		5.00	
9. Building Project.		100.00	
10. DANIDA assisted Schemes		100.00	-
11. Rural Sanitation.		200.00	-
<b>TOTAL :</b>		<b>3385.00</b>	<b>1335.00</b>

#### Rural Sanitation

26.14 The Rural Sanitation Programme has been launched in the State since 1985-86. During the 7th Five Year Plan period, a sum of Rs.78.50 lakhs was utilised for construction of 18,605 household and 358 institutional latrines and 3 Sulabha Sauchalayas. During the year 1990-91 a sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs was released in favour of the B.D.Os of all districts for construction of 800 household and 100 institutional latrines and one Sulabha Sauchalaya at Nandan Kanan. During the year 1991-92, there was a budget provision of Rs.28.00 lakhs under the scheme for construction of household and institutional latrines in Cuttack, Puri and Ganjam districts.

26.15 For the current year 1992-93, there is a budget provision of Rs.25.00 lakhs for construction of 1200 household and 100 institutional latrines. The present unit cost of each household latrine is Rs.1000/- of which Rs.1000/- is Govt. subsidy and the balance Rs.600/- is beneficiary's contribution. The cost of an institutional latrine is Rs.8000/- which is borne by Govt. fully. Further, it has been decided, that instead of distributing the funds to all the districts in a scattered manner, funds will be released to 2-3 districts in a year for better achievement and to utilise the funds purposefully. Accordingly it is proposed to take up Balasore, Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts during the year 1993-94, in the following manner:

Name of the District	No. of household latrines.	No. of institutional latrines.
Balasore	400	40
Mayurbhanj	400	30
Keonjhar	400	30
<b>Total:-</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>100</b>

## CHAPTER-27

### URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

#### 6. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

##### PREPARATION OF MASTER PLAN FOR TOWN PLANNING:

27.1 Master Plan of an urban centre is prepared under the provisions of the Orissa Town Planning and Improvement Trust Act 1956. As per 1991 Census, there are 124 towns in Orissa. Till the end of 1991-92, the draft Master Plan for 63 towns were prepared, of which 39 were finalised.

##### EIGHTH PLAN PROGRAMME:

27.2 During the 8th Plan Period, it is proposed to prepare 17 Master Plans for additional urban areas out of which work for 11 urban areas have been initiated earlier. The revision of work for six towns will continue during the 8th Plan period. An outlay of Rs.340.00 lakhs has been proposed towards preparation of Master Plans during the 8th Plan Period.

##### PROGRAMME FOR 1992-93:

27.3 The programme for 1992-93 envisages preparation of Master Plan for 15 urban areas including the previous 11 towns which have been initiated earlier. One Master Plan, namely; Basudevpur has been completed during the current year and it has been targeted to complete the Draft Master Plan for another 3 urban areas. The revision work for 5 towns will continue. For 1992-93, budgeted outlay is Rs.57.57 lakhs.

##### PROGRAMME FOR 1993-94:

27.4 During the year 1993-94, a plan allocation of Rs.57.57 lakhs has been proposed for expenditure towards preparation of Draft Master Plan for 15 urban areas, and the revision exercise of 5 towns will continue during the year 1993-94.

##### ESTABLISHMENT OF TOWN PLANNING UNITS IN FOUR NEW DISTRICTS:

27.5 The Directorate of Town Planning has got 13 districts Town Planning Offices covering all the districts of State. The functioning of District Offices is not only to prepare the Master Plans of urban centres but has been assigned with preparation of project report of Block Headquarters and Growth Centres, Organisation of Building Centres and co-ordination of rural housing activities like Kalinga Kutira Scheme. Besides, the Unit Offices have been declared as a technical wing of the DUDA. The Units also guide local revenue authorities in preparation of Master Plans for towns under land settlement rules. From 2nd October, 1992 four new revenue districts have been created namely Rayagada, Gajapati, Nawrangpur and Malkangiri. As the creation of new District Offices were not included in the 8th Plan originally, it has been proposed to establish new Town Planning units in the newly created Districts in a phased manner. Considering the constraints of the resources, in the 1st phase opening of One Town Planning Unit at Rayagada is proposed during 1993-94. The expenditure for opening of new Town Planning Units during the 8th Plan period will be of Rs.83.20 lakhs and for the year 1993-94 for new Town Planning Unit, Rayagada, an amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been proposed.



#### **ESTABLISHMENT OF ZONAL OFFICES AT CUTTACK, BERHAMPUR AND SAMBALPUR:**

27.6 The Directorate of Town Planning has branch offices in all the 13 districts. It has become difficult to guide supervise, monitor and assess the work of district level offices from the head quarters office at Bhubaneswar, where few officers are available in the supervisory cadre. The Director is not able to attend the meeting of various Development Authorities and Improvement Trusts where he is a member. Similarly, he has also been taken as member in the district level monitoring committee for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for I.D.S.M.T. and the Committees of various Special Planning Authorities functioning in several urban centres. Besides the work of district Town Planning units has been increased as these have to act as Technical Cell for District Urban Development Agencies (DUDA). Besides, Planning Authorities for urban centres are executing Schemes under I.D.S.M.T. and of other types with institutional finance. In view of these there is necessity of establishment of zonal Offices initially in the three Revenue Divisions with placement of Officers of senior rank to guide supervise, monitor and assess the work of district Planning Officers and represent the Director in various committees and trusts in the particular Revenue Divisions.

27.7 The Government in Housing & Urban Development Department have already placed senior officers in the two Revenue Divisional headquarters at Berhampur and Cuttack during the current financial year who are working in the existing unit office. It is necessary to allot separate office and establishment for proper functioning of zonal Officers in three Revenue Divisional headquarters. An amount of Rs.65.00 lakhs has been proposed for these three offices for the 8th Plan Period. For the year 1993-94 a sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been proposed for establishment of three zonal Offices at Cuttack, Berhampur and Sambalpur.

#### **ESTABLISHMENT OF PROJECT FORMULATION AND MONITORING CELL IN HEAD QUARTERS OFFICE FOR TRUSTS, SPECIAL PLANNING AUTHORITIES AND LOCAL BODIES:**

27.8 For proper physical planning exercise, there is no agency to handle micro-level planning job for urban and semi-urban areas. Exercises like structure plan, development, action programme etc. are examples where quick delivery is expected. Formulation of such projects exclusively requires the undivided attention of a multi-disciplinary team of planners.

27.9 The Project Cell, with well laid down guideline, norm, financial and legal implications, can be able to prepare a detailed project when referred to by Government and can also function as consultants to outside agencies with the approval of Government on turn key basis. They can function as consultants in the areas of tourism, coastal management, traffic and transportation, regional settlement planning, micro level planning for potential urban centres etc.

27.10 In addition to the above work, the Cell will look after the work of 6 Improvement Trusts and 27 Special Planning Authorities in respect of guiding, supervising and monitoring the Planning activities for the implementation of Master Plans. No separate staff have yet been provided to the Director for this purpose. For establishment of this Cell, an amount of Rs.45.00 lakhs for the 8th Plan period has been proposed and for the year 1993-94 a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed.

#### **ASSISTANCE TO ITS, SPAs, PAs AND ART COMMISSION:**

27.11 There are 27 Special Planning Authorities and 6 Improvement Trusts functioning in the State for enforcement of the provisions contained in the O.T.P. & I.T.Act, 1956. Special Planning Authorities and Improvement Trusts have the responsibility for preparation of the Master Plans and also to undertake various urban Development Schemes within the frame work of Master Plan. The financial condition of S.P.As & I.Ts. are not sound enough to take up the statutory functions and development of schemes. Section 82 of the O.T.P. & I.T.Act, 1956 provides that Government may grant to any planning authority for the purpose of executing improvement scheme under this act. For the 8th Plan, an outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the scheme. During 1992-93, an amount of Rs.37.00 lakhs has been earmarked for giving assistance to various P.As for the said purpose and an amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1993-94.

## **CONSTRUCTION OF OFFICE BUILDING OF DIRECTORATE OF TOWN PLANNING:**

27.12 The Directorate is functioning in Block No.6 of Unit-V of Bhubaneswar. The General Administration Department have proposed to demolish all the asbestos barracks and to construct a multi-storeyed building. Accordingly, this Directorate has been served with the notice to vacate the Block under occupation. Since, no suitable building was available to take on rent, it was proposed to construct own building having all provisions of infrastructure for a Planning Office. This proposal was accepted by the Government and a provision of Rs.9.75 lakhs was made in the budget for the year 1991-92. The amount could not be utilised during the year for non-allotment of Government land. So the amount was surrendered. During the 8th Plan period, an amount of Rs.60.00 lakhs has been proposed out of which an amount of Rs.8.43 lakhs has been provided for the year 1992-93. For the said purpose an amount of Rs.0.43 lakh has been proposed for the year 1993-94. Steps have already been taken for finalisation of land for the Directorate office.

## **I.D.S.M.T.**

27.13 There is a Project Planning Cell functioning in this Directorate to prepare the I.D.S.M.T. Project Reports and monitoring its implementation by various agencies. Not only this Cell is working for the I.D.S.M.T. but also assisting planning authorities i.e. Improvement Trusts/Special Planning Authorities constituted under the provision of O.T.P. & I.T. Act 1956 in formulating this scheme and arranging finance from various financing institutions for execution of the scheme. For this purpose, for the 8th Plan period an amount of Rs.70.00 lakhs has been proposed out of which a budgetary provision of Rs.10.99 lakhs has been made in 1992-93. For the year 1993-94, an amount of Rs.10.99 lakhs has been proposed for its expenditure.

## **GRANTS TO O.L.Bs/S.P.A./ETs. TOWARDS MATCHING SHARE FOR EXECUTION OF I.D.S.M.T. SCHEMES:**

27.14 As per the funding pattern, 25% of the project cost is given by the State Government as grant to the implementing agencies like Improvement Trusts/Special Planning Authorities/ Urban Local Bodies and Orissa State Housing Board. Accordingly, for execution of the schemes for I.D.S.M.T. a sum of Rs.480.00 lakhs has been proposed to be provided towards grants to the implementing agencies as a state matching share. Out of this amount a budgetary outlay of Rs.99.08 lakhs for the year 1992-93 has been released. For the year 1993-94 an amount of Rs.99.08 lakhs has been proposed.

## **LOANS TO D.As/I.Ts./S.P.As. AND PROVISION FOR SANCTION OF MARGIN MONEY:**

27.15 Development Authorities/ Improvement Trusts/ Special Planning Authorities are required to implement Master Plan by way of executing various urban Development Schemes. For this purpose, the Planning Authorities are required to obtain loan from various financial institutions. In order to avail such loans, it is necessary to keep provision towards margin money. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.200.00 lakhs has been proposed to be provided towards loan to the Planning Authorities during the 8th Plan period. Out of this provision, a budgetary outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been made for the year 1992-93. For the year 1993-94, an amount of Rs.38.00 lakhs has been proposed for the said purpose.

## **LOANS TO EXECUTING AGENCIES FOR EXECUTION OF IDSMT SCHEMES (CSP):**

27.16 During the 8th Plan period, the Central Loan to the tune of Rs.1134.00 lakhs has been proposed to be availed from Government of India for execution of IDSMT Schemes. Out of this amount, a central loan of Rs.485.75 lakhs has been earmarked during 1992-93 for the on-going approved towns and new 8 towns. For the year 1993-94, a provision of Rs.394.00 lakhs has been made for the approved towns of 1992-93 and one additional new town.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SCHEME OF URBAN LOCAL BODIES LIKE DRAINAGE, RENOVATION OF TANKS & CONTROL OF AIR, WATER LAND AND NOISE POLLUTION:**

27.17 This is a new scheme under which amenities like Drainage, Renovation of Tanks, and control of Air, Water, land and Noise pollution are proposed to be taken up during the Eight Plan period with the plan provision of Rs 300.00 lakhs. There is a provision of Rs.3.00 lakh under this scheme during the current financial year for renovation of 10 tanks. Similar amount is being proposed for 1993-94 for renovation of 10 sacred tanks in Urban areas.

## **HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT INCLUDING TRAINING/TRAINING INSTITUTE BUILDING CENTRE/RESEARCH CONSULTANCY.**

27.18 This is a new scheme introduced during the 8th Plan period 1992-97. During the 8th Plan there is a provision of Rs.200.00 lakhs under this scheme. During 1992-93 Rs.10.75 lakhs is provided under this scheme. Similar amount is also earmarked during 1993-94.

## **EKAMRA KHETRA HERITAGE:**

27.19 For development of Ekamra Khetra Heritage Zone, the INTACH, New Delhi have prepared a Project Report enumerating various Development proposals for development of EKAMRA KHETRA at an estimated cost of Rs 2200 crores. Most of the proposals of INTACH are for public utility purposes. The works are being implemented by different agencies such as B.D.A., Bhubaneswar Municipality O.T.D.C. etc. in phased manner. For 8th Plan period there is an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs. For the year 1992-93 there was a provision of Rs.17.00 lakhs. Same amount has been proposed for the year 1993-94.

## **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE URBAN LOCAL BODIES FOR NON-REMUNERATIVE SCHEMES:**

27.20 Under this scheme financial assistance to the extent of 50% of total estimated cost of work is given as grant-in-aid to the ULB for taking up developmental works such as construction and improvement of parks, drains and bathing ghats etc. and balance 50% is met out of own fund of ULBs. During the 7th Plan period 49,500 sqr. metres of parks 70 (other) schemes have been taken up with the plan Provision of Rs.9.00 lakhs. For the year 1990-91 Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided for development of 20,000 sqr. metres of Parks and 30 (other) Schemes. Similarly for the year 1991-92 Rs.28.82 lakhs has been provided for development of 75,000, sqr. metres of Parks, 35 other schemes.

27.21 For the year 1992-93 the augmented budget provision is Rs.30.00 lakhs for improvement of 1,30,000 Sqr. metres of Park and 104 (other) schemes. It has been proposed to provide Rs.200.00 lakhs under this scheme for the 8th Plan Period for development of 12,00,000 Sqr. metres of Parks and 600 (other) schemes out of which Rs.60.00 lakhs and Rs 30.00 lakhs have been earmarked for TSP and S.C.P. respectively areas. For the year 1993-94 it has been proposed to provide Rs 30.00 lakhs under the scheme for construction and improvement of 1,30,000 Sqr. metres of Parks and 104 other Schemes, out of which Rs 6.90 lakhs and 7.20 lakhs are earmarked for T.S.P. & S.C.P. respectively.

27.22 There is an estimate of Rs.3.76 crores for cleaning lining and restoration of Dhobijore Nallaha of Sambalpur Town. An amount of Rs.18.00 lakhs has been provided in the B.E. for 1992-93 under the Scheme. For 1993-94, it has been proposed to provide a sum of Rs.18.00 lakhs under the Scheme.

## **SALARY TO SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS:**

27.23 Under this Scheme financial assistance in shape of grant-in-aid is given to 28 ULBs for payment of salary to Secondary School Teachers. During the 7th Plan Period Rs.233.00 lakhs has been provided for the purpose. For the year 1991 and 91-92 Rs.45.00 lakhs and 47.00 lakhs respectively have been provided under the Schemes. In the year 1992-93, there is a budget provision of Rs.55.00 lakhs for this Scheme.

27.24 It has been proposed to provide Rs.350.00 lakhs for the 8th Plan period. For the year 1993-94 it is proposed to provide Rs.55.00 lakhs under this Scheme, out of which Rs.16.50 lakhs and Rs.8.25 lakhs are ear-marked for the TSP and SCP respectively.

## **LOAN ASSISTANCE TO ULBs FOR REMUNERATIVE SCHEMES:**

27.25 The financial assistance in the shape of loan is given to the ULBs for construction of shopping complex in order to augment own source of income. During the 7th Plan Period Rs.53.65 lakhs has been utilised for construction of 53 Nos. of shopping complexes. For the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 Rs.5.00 lakhs and Rs.10.00 lakhs have been provided for construction of 5 Nos. and 10 Nos. of shopping complexes respectively.

27.26 The augmented budget provision is Rs.22.00 lakhs under the scheme for the year 1992-93 for construction of 42 Nos. of shopping complexes and to give loan for other 15 schemes.

27.27 It has been proposed to provide Rs.400.00 lakhs under the Scheme for the 8th Plan Period for construction of 400 nos. of shopping complexes out of which Rs.120.00 lakhs and Rs. 60.00 lakhs have been ear-marked for T.S.P and S.C.P. areas. For the year 1993-94 it has been proposed to provide Rs.22.00 lakhs for construction of 42 nos. of market complex and for taking up 15 other remunerative Scheme, out of which Rs.6.00 lakhs and Rs.3.30 lakhs are ear-marked for the TSP and SCP respectively.

## **NON-LFS PENSION SCHEME:**

27.28 With a view to providing pensionary benefits to the retired non-LFS. employees, the Orissa Municipal Employees (Pension) Rules, 1989 have been framed. The said Rules are effective in respect of the employees who have retired from Municipal Service w.e.f. 31.8.76. It has been tentatively calculated that a sum of Rs.4,55,55,070/- would be required for payment of pension from 31.8.76 to 31.3.90. The State Government have provided a sum of Rs.245.40 lakhs during the years from 1986-87 to 1991-92 as detailed below:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1986-87	60.00
1987-88	7.18
1988-89	60.00
1989-90	60.00
1990-91	23.22
1991-92	35.00
<b>Total:</b>	<b>245.40</b>

A sum of Rs.400.00 lakhs under the scheme has been allocated for the 8th Plan period from 1992-97 against the requirement of Rs.607.12 lakhs which would be inadequate to meet the requirement. However, the amount of Rs.400.00 lakhs has been earmarked for different years as under:

1992-93	Rs. 100.00 lakhs
1993-94	Rs. 75.00 lakhs
1994-95	Rs. 75.00 lakhs
1995-96	Rs. 75.00 lakhs
1996-97	Rs. 75.00 lakhs

<b>Total:</b>	Rs. 400.00 lakhs
---------------	------------------

27.29 The above amount is required to be augmented to meet the additional requirement by way of diversion of the savings of other plan schemes. For 1993-94 there is an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs under the Scheme.

#### **NEHRU ROZGAR YOJANA:**

27.30 This is a centrally sponsored plan scheme under implementation in the State from the last part of the financial year 1989-90. This scheme has been designed to provide employment to the Urban unemployed and under employed poor. The employment contemplated is of two types: One type relates to setting up of self employment ventures and the other type relates to provision of Wage Employment through creation of socially and economically useful assets in the Urban Local Bodies. The programme also seeks to involve the people at the grass roots level in the task of alleviating the conditions of the urban poor.

It has three components as indicated below:

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 jurisdiction 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.

27.31 While the target group of the Yojana is urban poor, Women beneficiaries and beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes constitute special target groups.

27.32 The schemes of urban Micro Enterprises, Urban Wage Employment and the shelter upgradation (in six Urban Local Bodies whose population is above one lakh) is under implementation in 100 Urban Local Bodies of the State.

27.33 During the financial year 1989-90, Government of India released a sum of Rs.404.67 lakhs towards their share through D.R.D.As., U.L.Bs State Government and HUDCO) for implementation of the scheme. The corresponding State share was of the order of Rs.95.55 lakhs but on account of want of Budget Provision the State share could not be released during the financial year. During the financial year of 1990-91, Government of India released a sum of Rs.316.60 lakhs towards their share for implementation of the programme and corresponding State share including that of previous year amounting to Rs.143.50 lakhs was provided in the Budget Estimate of 1990-91 and was released. Similarly during the financial year 1991-92 a sum of Rs.82.00 lakhs was provided in the Budget to accommodate the State share against the central allocation of Rs.275.70 lakhs.

27.34 During the financial year 1992-93 a sum of Rs.93.18 lakhs has been provided in the budget to accommodate the State share against more than Rs.369.77 lakhs of central share on the following Funding pattern.

Scheme	Central share	State share	ULB share	Remarks
UME (Subsidy)	12.5	8%	4.5% of unit cost.	
UMET & I	100%	-	-	
UCE	80%	10%	10%	
SHASU (Subsidy)	20%	2.5%	2.5%	
SHASU ( T & I)	100%	-	-	
A & O. E.				
A & O.E.	As per above scheme.			
Strengthening to ULB		100%		
Support to NGO		100%		

27.35 But during this financial year Central Government have proposed to change the funding pattern on the basis of 60:40 on each of the above schemes towards share of Central and State Government. Hence, a sum of Rs.123.67 lakhs is required as State share to match the Central share for the year 1992-93. The approved outlay for the 8th Plan is Rs.650.00 lakhs towards State share under different Schemes of NRY. Rs.255.08 lakhs is required for the year 1993-94 under the proposed revised funding pattern.

27.36 But as per instruction of Planning Commission the existing Budget provision i.e. Rs.93.18 lakhs is required to be provided during the year 1993-94 under NRY and rest amount if required will be provided later in course of the year. The required amount of Rs.255.08 is worked out on the basis of proposed funding pattern of Central Government. Central Share of Rs.382.61 lakhs for the year 1993-94 is also required to be provided in the Centrally sponsored Scheme. Out of the proposed amount flow for T.S.P. and S.C.P. would be order of 30% and 15% respectively.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF URBAN SLUMS:

27.37 This scheme aims at providing basic amenities such as water supply, street light, road, drain community bath, community latrine and sewerage to the slum dwellers living in unhealthy and unhygienic environment of the ULBs keeping in view the percapita cost fixed by the Government of India from time to time. The existing percapita cost is Rs.525/- from 1.4.91.

27.38 During the 7th Plan period 69,092 slum dwellers have been benefitted under the scheme with an expenditure of Rs.134.73 lakhs. For the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 Rs.52.43 lakhs and Rs.68.56 lakhs have been provided for the benefit of 17,477 and 13,059 slum dwellers, respectively. For the year 1992-93 Rs.56.00 lakhs i.e. Rs.5.83 lakhs for maintenance cost Rs.36.17 lakhs for Non-Tribal ULBs, Rs.14.00 lakhs for Tribal ULBs have been provided for the benefit of 9556 slum dwellers.

27.39 It has been proposed to provide Rs.391.00 lakhs i.e. Rs.246.33 lakhs for Non-Tribal ULBs, Rs.105.57 for Tribal ULBs and Rs.39.10 lakhs for maintenance cost for the benefit of 67,028 slum dwellers Rs.56.00 lakhs has also been proposed for 1993-94 for benefit of 9556 slum dwellers.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SCHEME:

27.40 This is a new scheme under which amenities like Drainage, renovation of tank and control of air, water, land and noise pollution have been proposed to be provided during the 8th Plan period with the Plan provision of Rs.300.00 lakhs.

## **URBAN BASIC SERVICES (UBS) & URBAN BASIC SERVICE FOR THE POOR (UBSP) PROGRAMME:**

27.41 UBS Programme - It was a joint Centrally sponsored plan scheme in which UNICEF, Government of India, State Government and the ULB concerned were involved. The funding pattern was 40:20:20:20 respectively till December, 90. The implementation of the programme started from Second year of the 7th Plan i.e. 1986-87 covering 25 ULBs of the State. The principal aim of the programme is to upgrade the quality of life of urban slum dwellers, basically survival and development of children and women. The scheme envisages development of urban slums by making provision of basic services such as water supply, health care, education, environmental sanitation, food supplementation, nutrition and Economic support.

27.42 Government of India has revised the pattern of funding for the scheme during 1990-91 and 1991-92 and used to bear 50% of the project cost and the remaining 50% was shared in between State Government and concerned ULBs @ 25% each. After finalisation of the 8th Plan, Government of India has further revised the funding principle for the scheme and has transferred it to State Plan Scheme. Accordingly Rs.400 lakhs is proposed in Annual Plan 1993-94 for scheme.

## **UBSP PROGRAMME:**

27.43 The scheme was introduced as a Central Plan scheme during 1990-91 and eight towns were included under the programme. The aims and objectives of the programme are almost similar with old UBS programme with same additional components such as assistance to Handicapped, Juvenile delinquents, Rehabilitation of Alcoholics, Drug addicts etc.

27.44 During 1990-91 and 1991-92 the 100% project cost was borne by Government of India under which 0.74 lakhs of urban poor were benefited. Government of India has revised the funding pattern in the beginning of the 8th Plan i.e. from 1992-93 onwards the scheme shall be funded at the ratio of 60:40 in between Government of India and State Government. Accordingly Rs.13.00 lakhs under State Plan towards 40% State share and Rs.19.56 lakhs under C.S.P. has been proposed for provision in Annual Plan 1992-93.

## **HOUSING**

27.45 Shelter, along with food is one of the basic necessities of life and settlements as long as they are centres of human activity, will pose challenges to planning, organisation, management and human ingenuity. However, uneven population and settlement ratio, make the task more difficult and formidable. Shelter and Development are mutually supportive. Housing forms an important part of strategy of the Government for the alleviation of poverty and employment generation and is to be viewed as an integral part of overall improvement of human settlements and economic development.

27.46 Despite considerable investment and efforts over successive Plan periods the housing problem in rural and urban areas continues to be daunting in terms of the large number of homeless households, rapid growth of slums and unauthorised colonies and the increasing struggle of the poor and vulnerable sections to secure affordable and adequate shelter. To fulfil the housing needs of the different income groups in Urban and Rural areas with special attention to the needs of poorer sections, women and disadvantaged groups, Government are taking necessary steps in this regard by formulating action plans and programmes suited to local needs and conditions. Presently, the following housing schemes are being implemented.

1. Kalinga Kutira
2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme
3. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme
4. Village Housing Scheme
5. Bidi Workers Housing Scheme
6. Demonstration Housing Scheme
7. Integrated Housing Scheme.

27.47 Besides the above schemes, assistance in form of grants are given to different housing agencies like, O.S.H.B. Development Authorities, Improvement Trusts and Special Planning Authorities for infrastructural development in EWS and LIG housing colonies, established by them. Loans are also sanctioned in favour of the different housing agencies, towards (i) Social Housing & Ancillary Development Scheme (ii) Infrastructural Development in Social Housing Schemes (iii) Acquisition of land (iv) Site & Services schemes (v) Construction of commercial complexes at Focal Points/Growth Centre. The Orissa State Housing Board is also provided with grants for repayment of HUDCO loan obtained for construction of houses in flood affected areas.

27.48 Keeping in view the following objectives spelt out in the National Housing Policy and to enable the housing agencies to take large scale housing programmes the necessity of providing substantial amount has been envisaged while estimating provisions for the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97).

- (i) to assist all people and in particular the houseless, the inadequately housed and the vulnerable sections to secure for themselves affordable shelter through access to developed land, building materials, finance and technology.
- (ii) to create an enabling environment for housing activity by various sections by eliminating constraints.
- (iii) to expand the provision of infrastructure facilities in rural and urban areas in order to improve the environment of human settlements, increase the access of poorer house-holds, basic services and to increase the supply of developed land for housing.
- (iv) to undertake policies for poverty alleviation and employment, steps for improving the housing situation of the poorest sections by direct initiative and financial support.
- (v) to help mobilise the resources and facilitate the expansion of investment in housing.
- (vi) to promote appropriate technologies that maximise the use of locally available and recycled materials.
- (vii) to promote vernacular architecture and to preserve the nations heritage in the field of human settlements.

27.49 An outlay of Rs.4000.00 lakhs has been earmarked in 8th Plan period (1992-97) for execution of different social housing schemes as well as for providing financial assistance to different housing agencies. The outlay for the year 1992-93 is Rs 700.00 lakhs.

27.50 An outlay of Rs.700.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1993-94 for different housing schemes and for providing financial assistance to different agencies. Scheme wise distribution of funds for the year 1993-94 are given below.



Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical target for 1993-94
	V.H.P.		
i)	Rural Housing & L.C.H.Cell	9.50	-
ii)	Loans to OSHB/Individuals for construction of houses.	202.65	4053
iii)	Kalinga Kutir	100.00	1000
iv)	Loans for construction of demonstration housing units.	4.00	40
2.	L.I.G. Housing Scheme	20.00	138
3.	M.I.G. Housing Scheme	30.00	110
4.	Loans to housing agencies for social housing & Ancillary development scheme.	40.00	-
5.	Loans to housing agencies for infrastructural development in social housing schemes.	40.00	-
6.	Loans for Bidi Worker's housing scheme.	-	-
7.	Loans to housing agencies for acquisition of land for Housing/Commercial schemes.	40.00	-
8.	Loans to Housing Agencies for site & Services Schemes.	30.00	7.5 Acres
9.	Loans for construction of commercial complexes at Focal Points & Growth Centres.	30.00	-
10.	Grants to housing agencies for infrastructural development in the housing schemes for EWS/LIG category.	120.00	-
11.	Grants to OSHB towards repayment of HUDCO loan obtained for construction of houses in flood affected areas of Ganjam District.	29.35	-
12.	Housing Statistical Cell	4.50	-
		700.00	5341 & 7.5 acres of land.

**ASSISTANCE TO LANDLESS LABOURERS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES UNDER I.H.S. (MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME):**

27.51 Under Minimum Needs Programme construction assistance @ Rs.3,000/- is paid to beneficiaries for fire- proof of the house. For 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97) an outlay of Rs.1956.00 lakhs has been proposed under this scheme for providing assistance to 65,200 beneficiaries for constructing houses. During the year 1992-93 sum of Rs.300.00 lakhs has been provided in the budget for providing assistance to 10,000 beneficiaries. Similarly an outlay of Rs.300.00 lakhs has also been proposed for the year 1993-94 for giving construction assistance to 10,000 beneficiaries.

### **KALINGA KUTIR SCHEME:**

27.52 In order to meet effectively the challenge of rural housing programme, an attempt has been made in Orissa to evolve a mechanism and give it a shape of collective participatory efforts, termed as "Kalinga Kutir", Kalinga Kutir scheme envisages to support rural communities in improving their living conditions with main thrust on development of process oriented approach to shelter programme. The programme is backed with a set of procedures and guide lines to ensure direct participation of communities and house-holders in planning, implementing and managing programme of their settlement. The O.S.H.B. by obtaining loan from HUDCO will extend necessary financial assistance to the intending beneficiaries. The housing Finance Institutions are also involved in the programme for financing the scheme.

27.53 Government have also proposed an outlay of Rs.550.00 lakhs in 8th Plan period (1992-97) for providing financial assistance under this scheme. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs have also provided in the annual plan 1993-94 for execution of the above scheme.

### **CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN SCHEME BIDI WORKER'S HOUSING SCHEME:**

27.54 The ceiling cost of the housing unit is Rs.10,000/- each and Central Assistance in shape of grant-in-aid to the extent of 50% of the estimated cost is available under the scheme. For the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97) Rs.50.00 lakhs has been proposed under this scheme towards share of Government of India for construction of 1000 houses. During the year 1992-93 Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed to construct 500 houses. Government of India have not yet sanctioned assistance amounting to Rs.81.00 lakhs from the year 1988-89 to 1992-93 as their share under this scheme. Rs.81.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1993-94 to be received from Government of India towards their share.

### **DISTRICT LEVEL HOUSING PROJECT:**

27.55 With a view to providing housing facilities to the staff at the district and sub-divisional level headquarters Rs.200.00 lakhs and Rs.30.00 lakhs have been provided for the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97) and the Annual Plan, 1992-93 respectively. This is essential for taking up both residential and non-residential buildings for the Revenue Administration in the State. It is proposed to provide Rs.30.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan, 1993-94 under the above project.

### **STATE CAPITAL PROJECTS:**

27.56 The Annual Plan proposal under State Capital Projects of G.A. Department for 1993-94 is for Rs.1215.00 lakhs. Of this, Rs.1185.00 lakhs relates to continuing projects and Rs.30.00 lakhs for the new projects. The following are the important ongoing schemes for which provision of funds has been proposed in the budget for the year 1993-94.

27.57 Construction of North and South Tower building in Secretariat was taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.1,92.82 lakh in 1990-91. The revised cost of this building is Rs.4,82.56 lakhs. So far Rs.469.00 lakhs has since been provided including provision of Rs.2.50 crore in 1992-93. The balance of Rs.13.56 lakhs is proposed to be provided in 1993-94 to complete the work.

### **PROVISION OF LIFT IN THE G.A. (VIG) DEPARTMENT BUILDING AT CUTTACK:**

27.58 The work provision of lift in the Office Building of G.A. (Vig) Department at Cuttack was taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.9.49 lakhs in 1990-91. The revised cost of the lift is Rs.14.92 lakhs. The additional cost of Rs.5.43 lakhs is proposed to complete the work.

#### **COMPLETION OF ORISSA STATE ADMN. TRIBUNAL BUILDING:**

27.59 The construction of Orissa State Administrative Tribunal Building was taken up at an estimated cost of Rs.42.78 lakhs in 1988-89. Administrative approval to the 1st revised estimate of this work was accorded at a cost of Rs.50.79 lakhs in 1990-91. The 2nd revised estimate as per the actuals of work done has been received for a cost of Rs.57.88 lakhs. The additional amount of Rs.7.09 lakhs is proposed in 1993-94 to clear up the accounts

#### **IMPROVEMENT TO SECRETARIAT & OTHER OFFICE BUILDINGS:**

27.60 A good number of estimates have been received for improvement to Secretariat Building and for provision of new electric cable etc. Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed for 1993-94 for improvement to Secretariat Building.

#### **IMPROVEMENT TO GOVT. RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS AT BHUBANESWAR & CUTTACK:**

27.61 There are approximately 12,000 Govt. residential buildings under the administrative control of G.A. Department both at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack. Most of these buildings were constructed about 30 - 35 years back. Extensive improvement work such as provision of tarfelt treatment, fixation of M.S. Grills, replacement of damaged chookath and shutters, reconstruction of damaged/collapsed walls, replastering to damaged floors etc. are absolutely necessary to make these buildings habitable. Estimates of Rs.70.00 lakhs approximately have been received for provision of tarfelting treatment to these quarters. Similarly, estimates of Rs.20.00 lakhs & Rs.17.00 lakhs for replacement of damaged floors and chookaths and provision of M.S.Grills have been received in this Department. A sum of Rs.75.00 lakhs is proposed for improvement to these buildings in 1993-94

#### **CONSTRUCTION OF ROAD OVER BRIDGES AT BHUBANESWAR:**

27.62 Construction of two road over bridges at Satyanagar and Bapujinagar level crossings are in progress. The total estimated cost of these two works is Rs.752.31 lakhs. Rs.360.00 lakhs has been provided including provision of Rs.150 lakhs in 1992-93. The target date of completion of the Satyanagar Road Over Bridge is March, 1993. Rs.150.00 lakhs is therefore proposed for 1993-94.

#### **CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS TO LEASED PLOTS AT CHANDRASEKHARPUR:**

27.63 A sum of Rs.56.48 lakhs has since been provided for construction of roads to lease plots at Chandrasekharapur as against the total requirement of Rs.191.63 lakhs. For the year 1993-94, a sum of Rs.35.23 lakhs is proposed

#### **CONSTRUCTION OF QUARTERS UNDER R.H.S. PHASE-II AT CHANDRASEKHARPUR:**

27.64 800 nos of Government residential quarters have been constructed through B.D.A. at Chandrasekharapur. The original cost was Rs.1520.00 lakhs. B.D.A. has furnished the revised estimate of the scheme for Rs.1632.55 lakhs including cost of external E.I. work. the repayment of 1st instalment of the principal amount (Rs.350.00 lakhs) is also due in 1993-94. A sum of Rs.664.45 lakhs is therefore proposed for this purpose in the B.E. for 1993-94 including Rs.21.70 lakhs for repayment of HUDCO loan availed by O.S.H.B. for R.H.S. Phase-I.

#### **DEVELOPMENT OF PLOTS AT GHATIKIA (KALINGA NAGAR):**

27.65 The B.D.A. has been entrusted with the work infrastructural development of the lease plots under plotted development scheme for G.A. Department at Ghatikia. Institutional finance (HUDCO) is being arranged for this scheme. The total scheme cost as prepared by B.D.A. is Rs.1558.00 lakhs. Margin money of Rs.513.66 lakhs is required to be given to B.D.A. to avail

Institutional Finance. The loan together with interest will be repaid by General Administration Department. Rs.145.00 lakhs has been provided towards margin money including Rs.119.00 lakhs in the year 1992-93. Further, Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed towards margin money in 1993-94.

27.66 In addition to the above improvement works, provision is proposed for repayment of cost in respect of the quarters purchased from O.S.H.B. improvement to Roads and parks, acquisition cost of Private land for different development activities etc. at a total cost of Rs.74.70 lakhs in the B.E. for 1993-94. Besides provision has also been made to improve the water supply facilities at Bhubaneswar at a cost of Rs.44.54 lakhs under continuing schemes in the B.E. for 1993-94.

#### **NEW SCHEMES:**

##### **CONSTRUCTION OF TRAFFIC INTER-SECTIONS AT BHUBANESWAR:**

27.67 A survey was conducted by B.D.A. to regulate the flow of traffic at important junctions like A.G. square, Rajmahal Square, P.M.G. Square etc. B.D.A. has prepared necessary drawings and estimates to improve eleven such junctions by P.W.D. The total cost of this work amounts to Rs.55.00 lakhs. In order to implement this scheme, Rs.15.00 lakhs has been proposed in the B.E. for 1993-94.

##### **PROVISION OF WATER SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM TO THE LEASE PLOTS AT CHANDRASEKHARPUR:**

27.68 An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed in the B.E. for 1993-94 for provision of water supply distribution system to the lease plots at Chandrasekharpur.

##### **DEVELOPMENT OF LAKE PHASE-II AT BHUBANESWAR:**

27.69 It was proposed for construction of lake in the low lying areas in between (i) Bidyut Marg and Sachivalay Marg, (ii) Sachivalaya Marg & Janapath (iii) Janapath and Rly. line in three Phases. The lake Phase-I in between Bidyut Marg and Sachivalay Marg has been completed. Rs.5.00 lakhs is therefore proposed in the B.E. for 1993-94 for construction of lake Phase-II at Bhubaneswar.

## CHAPTER - 28

### INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

#### Public Relations

28.1 Information and Public Relations services play a very important and useful role in moulding the public opinion in order to involve them at the grass root level in the implementation of the plan and development programmes. In a democratic set-up, people have a right to collect information. As such, the policies, programmes and activities of Government are to be projected in the proper perspective. In all the development programmes due emphasis has been laid for setting up of a responsive administration. This would be possible, if and efficient feedback service is built up on the reaction of the people to the measures undertaken by Government. A number of public welfare and employment generation programmes have been launched by the Government. Optimum benefits of these programmes can be accrued only if the people are posted with accurate information on these programmes. Thus an effective public relations organisation can play a key role in this regard.

28.2 With the rapid spread of Television Network, growth of modern technology and print media, the scope, extent and spread of information has grown many fold. Keeping changes in view, Information and Publicity strategies have been finalised and schemes formulated for the Annual Plan, 1993-94 which are detailed below.

#### Production & Purchase of Films:

28.3 Film is one of the most effective media specially in the rural sector, where percentage of literacy is low. Film Industries with the development of modern technology has become very sophisticated.

28.4 It has been proposed to produce six news Magazines in the pattern of Film Division, Government of India. Similarly six documentary films will be produced for screening by the mobile units in the field. Copies of selected documentaries will have to be prepared every year for supply to the Film Libraries. Besides, full length films will be purchased, as usual.

28.5 In order to make the second film unit functional one post of Senior Cameraman, one Lightman and one Attendant to be created for effective film coverage. Besides, one vehicle is also required by replacement of the old ones. A sum of Rs.37.05 lakhs will be required during 1993-94.

#### Direction & Administration:

28.6 Under the scheme, posts already created for Revenue Divisions, Information Centre at Calcutta alongwith other posts for the Department will however, continue. Besides, the following posts have been proposed for creation during 1993-94 for the offices under the Administrative control of information and Public Relations Department.

Asst. Information Officer - 3 (For Groups of Department)

Asst. Operator - 15 (For Sub-  
divisions)

Section Officer(I-II) - 1 { For the Depart-  
{ ment on yardst-  
{ ick basis.

Junior Assistant - 1 {

Information Officer	- 2	{ (One post each for the
Accounts Clerk	- 2	{ upgraded Information
Junior Typist	- 2	{ centre at Berhampur/
Peon	- 2	{ Sambalpur.)
Driver	- 1	{ (For the Information
Junior Librarian	- 1	{ Centre at Calcutta
Projectionist	- 1	{ opened during 4/92.)
Nightwatcher-cum-Sweeper	- 2	For the office of the
		Regional Organiser,
		Radio Rural Forum,
		Jeypore/Sambalpur.
DIPRO	- 2	{
Senior Clerk	- 2	{ (One each for the
Junior Store-Keeper	- 2	{ proposed Information &
Projectionist	- 2	{ P.R. district to be
Driver	- 2	{ opened at
Nightwatcher-cum-Sweeper	- 2	{ Malkhanagiri and
Peon	- 4	{ Nawrangpur.

28.7 In addition to the maintenance cost of the existing offices created under plan, purchase of office furnitures are absolutely necessary for the 2 (two) new Information and Public Relations District to be created. Besides, the furnishing of the conference hall on the first floor of the extension building of the Information & P.R. Department will be taken up during 1993-94. The requirement of salaries will be Rs.36.40 lakhs and contingencies Rs.11.50 lakhs.

#### **Research & Training in Mass communication**

28.8 Information & Public Relations have become so much sophisticated that without adequate training the field officers cannot cope up with the modern technique. In addition to this the DIPROs as the Head of office as well as Drawing and Disbursing Officer need to be imparted with necessary training on administration and finance. For this purpose Gopabandhu Academy of Administration will be moved to make programme in phases to impart training to P.R. personnel. The requirement under salaries will be Rs.0.40 lakhs and contingencies Rs.0.50 lakhs.

#### **Advertising & Visual publicity**

28.9 Advertisement services is inextricably linked with the development projects executed in all sectors with the developmental activities. The volume and extent in advertisement is also on the increase. In this connection, the achievements of the State need to be highlighted at the national level by release of special supplements with required advertising support. Besides, the small and medium newspapers of the State get the advertisement support from the Department on equitable basis. An amount of Rs.40 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose to be spent during 1993-94.

#### **Information Centres**

28.10 Information Centre cum Reading Room have become immensely popular and there is constant public demand to expand the services to the Semi-urban and rural areas. Since those Institutions have covered all the Sub-divisional headquarters alongwith some growth centres, it has been proposed to open such Information Centre cum-Reading Rooms @ 10 per year in all the semi-urban areas as well as important Grampanchayats during the 8th plan period. The staffing pattern will be as usual i.e. one Clerk Librarian, one Literate Peon and one

Night-Watcher-cum-Sweeper. It has, therefore, been proposed to open 10 such Institutions with reading room, community viewing/listing facilities etc. during 1993-94. Besides, the Information Centre cum-Reading Rooms borne under State Plan will be maintained, as usual. A sum of Rs.37.00 lakhs will be required during 1993-94.

#### **Press Information Service**

28.11 Print media, inspite of spread of AIR & T.V. Network, continues to dominate the media system and plays vital role in moulding public opinion. Prompt dissemination of information, constant liaison and contradiction of misled news items within the shortest possible time are imperative. Press Liaison is also one of the important responsibilities entrusted to the DIPROs at district level. Press Rooms have been opened at revenue district level and also at important Sub divisions. For this purpose free accommodation has been provided by Government.

28.12 Press Clippings are regularly submitted to the Governor, Chief Minister, Ministers alongwith Secretaries of the Department in order to have a watchover the trend of publicity made in the Press. For this purpose, newspapers and some periodicals are supplied to all the Information officers and the officials of the Department.

28.13 It is also necessary to have regular conducted tours of the press to important development projects and backward areas of the State where development programmes are being accelerated to avoid misguided press publicity. Besides, 100% bus travel concession has also been given to all the accredited press person. An amount of Rs.0.77 lakhs towards salaries and Rs.7.00 lakhs towards contingencies will be required during 1993-94.

#### **Publicity (C.I. Scheme)**

28.14 Now F.M. Radio Stations are coming up at Berhampur, Bolangir and Rourkela during 1993-94. For supply of F.M. Radio Sets to the institutions situated within the 40 Km radius of these AIR stations, a sum of Rs.0.50 lakhs will be required during 1993-94.

#### **Audio Visual publicity**

28.15 Audio Visual publicity is considered to be one of the most effective media of public Relations. Apart from organising film shows in rural areas, arrangements for public meetings, addressed by the VIPs are also made by Information & P.R. Department.

28.16 The unserviceable equipments and vehicles, after completion of prescribed life span, are to be replaced. Hence 2 vehicles on replacement basis and 2 vehicles for the new Information & P.R. Districts will be purchased alongwith some A.V. equipments during 1993-94. Besides, POL, DOI cost for all the vehicles are met under the scheme. One post of Audio- Electrician has been proposed for creation for the Departmental Garage to look after the electric work of the vehicles. A sum of Rs.26.22 lakhs will be required during 1993-94.

#### **Community Viewing Scheme**

28.17 Under this scheme maintenance of 823 numbers of VHF & DRS T.V. sets will continue. Substitution of VHF/DRS T.V. sets will be taken up in Angul P.R. District and Bolangir and Kalahandi districts. It has also been proposed to instal DRS/VHF T.V. sets in some areas of Ambadola under Rayagada District, where T.V. signal will not reach even after 8th Plan Period. Besides, supply of T.V. sets to Gram Panchayats will, however, continue on cost sharing basis.

28.18 Since more number of DRS/ VHF T.V. sets would be installed in the districts of Koraput and Phulbani for smooth supervision as well as maintenance of the work, it has been proposed to create a Maintenance circle at Koraput with the following supporting staff

Sr. Maintenance Officer	-	1
Jr. Clerk	-	1 ( New vehicle for the 3rd C.V. Unit )
Driver	-	1
Lab. Attendant	-	1
Night Watcher-cum-Sweeper	-	1

Besides, one post of Night Watcher-cum-Sweeper has been proposed for the Radio & T.V. workshop at Angul.

28.19 Since Government have proposed to supply T.V. sets to the Registered Institutions/Voluntary organisations viz; Jubak Sangh/Mahila Samiti etc. it has therefore, been proposed to earmark a sum of Rs.10 lakhs during 1993-94. Thus, a sum of Rs.2.40 lakhs towards salaries and Rs.23.50 lakhs will be required during 1993-94 under the Scheme.

#### Other Scheme (Exhibition)

28.20 Exhibitions are considered to be of immense important for dissemination of information and publicity particularly in the rural/backward areas of the State. Exhibitions are organised in rural areas alongwith important fairs/festivals viz; car festival, Baliyatra, Magha Saptami, Chandaneswar Mela, Asokastami etc. Besides, State Government participate in the India International Trade Fair at New Delhi every Year. In addition, district level exhibitions are also organised in each information and P.R. district involving other Departments of Government. A sum of Rs.22 lakhs has been proposed under the scheme during 1993-94.

#### Television Extension

28.21 Since 1984, an electronic news gathering unit is functioning in the Department. The main thrust was to send visual news clippings to the Doordarshan for National Network Programme. Since relaying of the local programmes of Doordarshan, Cuttack through the relay centres, it has become necessary to expand the T.V. News production units of the Department by purchasing Highband C.C.D camera alongwith V.C.R. and Vehicles. The existing units in the Department are not able to cope up with the multifarious programmes coming up every day. The present proposals for establishment of a 4th unit to cover the programmes in Western Orissa. This includes allotment of funds for purchase of equipments alongwith vehicles and the following posts have been proposed for creation during 1993-94.

Asst. Programme Coordinator	1
Senior Cameraman	1
Sound Recordist	1
Driver	1
Lightman	1
Attendant	1
Peon-cum-Attendant	1

For maintenance a sum of Rs.5.18 lakhs under Salaries and Rs 4.50 lakhs under contingencies will be required during 1993-94.



### **Songs & Drama Services**

28.22 Important publicity themes alongwith major achievements of Government need to be publicised through songs and drama because of its great impact specially in rural sector. In view of this, it has been proposed to organise Songs and Drama Programmes including operas in the leading villages of every Gram Panchayat. Besides, radio rural forum seminars are also organised at the rural growth centres to ensure involvement of public opinion leaders in the development programmes. For organising these programmes a sum of Rs.4.80 lakhs will be required during 1993-94.

### **Photo Service.**

28.23 For better publication in the newspapers as well as in Utkal Prasanga and Orissa Review photographs are being released by the information and P.R. Department. Besides, Photographs for different exhibitions are also supplied by this Photo unit. But in the district Govt do not have any infrastructural facilities for which private photographers are retained as usual to cover up the important programmes. For supply of still camera to each of the Divisional Information and P.R. Offices, it has been proposed to purchase 3 such cameras during 1993-94. Thus, a sum of Rs.0.94 lakhs under salaries and Rs.5.30 lakhs under contingencies will be required during 1993-94.

### **Publication**

28.24 Print media play a very important role in modern publicity. Publications brought out by the Information & P.R. Department is limited to the monthly magazines viz: Utkal Prasanga and Orissa Review and a few booklets/folders. Besides, book-lets on each district covering the achievements of Government are also brought out. A sum of Rs.1.04 lakhs under salaries and Rs.2 lakhs under contingencies will be required during 1993-94.

### **Special Celebration**

28.25 Under this scheme, the state and national level function viz: Orissa Day, Independence Day, Republic Day etc. are being observed from State level to Sub-divisional level. Besides, birth and death anniversary of the illustrious sons of the State as well as the country are also observed by the Information and P.R. Department. State Government also present Tableau in the Republic Day colourful pogeantry every year. A sum of Rs.8 lakhs will be required for implementation of these programme during 1993-94.

### **Press Academy**

28.26 This is a new scheme called "Press Academy in Orissa" which will afford scope for development of journalism as a profession. Such Academies do exist in other States. To start with, it has been proposed to create the following skeleton staff viz; Officer-in-charge - 1, Senior Assistant - 1, Junior Asst. - 1, and Office Peon - 1.

28.27 For implementation of the scheme a sum of Rs.0.70 lakhs under salaries and Rs.2.30 lakh for maintenance as well as core programme will be required during 1993-94.

### **Building Programme**

28.28 Out of 22 Information and P.R. districts only at 4 places there are permanent office buildings. Similarly, construction of office buildings have been taken up at 4 other places. For facilitating smooth functioning of the District Information and Public Relations offices, it has been proposed to construct office buildings at the following places with an outlay of Rs.37 lakhs during 1993-94.

- (1) DIPRO office at Angul/Rayagada Rs.25.00 Lakhs
- (2) Completion of upgraded I.C. at Berhampur / Sambalpur. Rs 07.00 Lakhs
- (3) Renovation of Pavilian at New Delhi. Rs.05.00 Lakhs

## CHAPTER - 29

### WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTE, SCHEDULED TRIBE AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES :

29.1 According to 1981 Census, the population of Orissa is 2,63,70,271 of which 59,15,067 belong to Scheduled Tribe (22.43%) and 38,65,543 belong to Scheduled Caste (14.66%) The main objective of any plan is growth with social justice. For repaid Socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in addition to economic and infrastructure development, the emphasis in the Plan has been basically on human resources development which is of paramount value. Policies and programmes in education, health and Welfare of the weaker sections of the Society are restructured to meet the felt needs of the weaker section of the Society. The State Plan Schemes are, therefore basically oriented towards educational development of S.C. and 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%k of the 8th Plan outlay is proposed for different educational programmes for the benefit of S.C. and S.T. This is but natural because of the low level of literacy among S.C. and S.T. As a result of conscious efforts on the part of the State Government over the years, the percentage of literacy amongst S.C. and S.T. has gone up significantly as would be evident from the following table :

	All States		S.T.		S.C.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1981	34.25		13.96		22.41	
	46.90	21.11	23.27	4.76	35.36	9.40
1971	26.2		9.5		15.6	
	38.3	13.9	16.4	2.6	25.9	5.2
1961	21.7		7.4		11.6	
	34.7	8.6	13.00	1.8	19.8	3.4

29.2 In addition to 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 SCSTDFCC. To give S.C./S.T. youths occupational mobility, a number of employment oriented schemes have been included in the programmes, Women's education and Women's literacy has been given due priority. As a larger process of decentralisation and peoples' participation, involvement of voluntary organisations in running and 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 will continue in 8th Plan.

29.4 The Plan provision and expenditure on Welfare of S.C./ S.T. and OBCs during the 7th Plan and during the three years thereafter are indicated below :-

Year	Provision	(Rs. in lakhs) Expr. (Departmental figures)
1985-86	480.00	469.65
1986-87	509.70	503.71
1987-88	633.89	631.76
1988-89	805.91	785.32
1989-90	965.00	963.13
7th Plan	3394.15	3353.57
1990-91	1324.00	1319.14
1991-92	1759.00	1705.02
1992-93	2700.00	2700.00
		(Anticipated)

29.5 The total proposed outlay for the year 1993-94 is Rs.2800.00 lakhs, the sector-wise breakup of which is given below :

Tribal Welfare Department		Rs. in lakhs
i)	Direction & Administration	21.60
ii)	Economic Development	370.00
-	Assistance to Public Sector and other undertakings	26.00
-	Education Development	1202.62
-	Health	5.00
-	Housing & Others	40.50
-	Transfer of Educational Programme from S.C.A. to State Plan	759.28
Total		2425.00
Harijan Welfare Department		Rs. in lakhs
i)	Direction & Administration	1.00
ii)	Economic Development	10.00
iii)	Education Development	355.75
-	Health	1.00
-	Housing & others	7.25
Total		375.00

29.6 The following centrally sponsored scheme will be implemented during 1993-94 with the State Share of expenditure as noted against each.

Tribal Welfare Department		Rs.in lakhs
1.	Pre-examination Training Centre for SC/ST 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	15.28
5.	New Ashram School in TSP Area (Building-Demand No.11)	13.82
6.	Research & Training	2.00
Total		112.10

Harijan Welfare Department		Rs.in lakhs
1.	Share capital Assistance for DFOC	5.00
2.	Managerial subsidy to DFOC	5.00
3.	Book-Bank in Medical and Engineering Colleges	2.00
4.	Pre-matric scholarship for children to those parents engaged in unclean occupation.	0.50
5.	Construction of SC Girls Hostel	44.00
6.	Construction of SC Boys Hostel	34.00
7.	Enforcement of PCR Act	2.00
Total		92.50

An equal amount is likely to be received as Central Share.

29.7 A brief details of different schemes which will be implemented during 1993-94 for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes are given below :

**District Establishment :**

29.8 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 1993-94 under the unit "Other contingencies" for the District Establishment.

**Special Employment Exchange and Inspection Cell :**

29.9 The Special Employment Exchange for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled 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 lakhs has been provided for continuance of the scheme in 1993-94

#### **Modernisation of Official Equipment Including Computer Facilities :**

29.10 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 provided for the scheme during 1993-94 for the purpose.

#### **Meeting of Committees :**

29.11 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.1.00 lakh has been provided towards travelling expenses of non-official members of different committees.

#### **Holding of State Level Exhibition :**

29.12 The State Level Adivasi Exhibition is usually held for a week from 26th January every year to highlight the activities of Harijan & Tribal Welfare Department. The tribals from different parts of the State participate in the exhibition and display their cultural and traditional activities. Hence a sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs has been provided for the above purpose during 1993-94.

#### **Improvement of Adivasi Exhibition Ground :**

29.13 The Adivasi Exhibition Ground located in Bhubaneswar is functioning as Centre of tribal arts, culture and language. The ground needs improvement by planting 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 is necessary. It is therefore proposed to provide Rs.1.50 lakhs for the purpose in 1993-94.

#### **Purchase of new vehicles for official use in place of condemned Vehicle :**

29.14 The H. & T.W. Department is a composite Department having Directorate functions. The Officers of this Deptt. 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 Deptt. for the benefit of Sch. Castes/Sch. Tribes. This Deptt. 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 1993-94 for replacement of four old jeeps of district offices under this Department.

#### **Completion of incomplete office and residential building :**

29.15 Office buildings of Dist. Welfare Officers and residential quarters for Dist. 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 lakhs has been provided for the purpose during 1993-94.

#### **Economic Development**

##### **I.F.A.D. Assisted Tribal Development Project in Kashipur Block :**

29.16 Integrated and intensive Development of Scheduled Tribes residing in Kashipur Block of Koraput District would be taken up with special thrust on development of agriculture, development of natural and human resources, land survey and settlement, development of rural infrastructure such as transport and marketing and applied research and support for project management. A sum of Rs.370.00 lakhs has been provided for around development of Tribals of Kashipur Block during 1993-94. This scheme has been launched from 1988-89.

### **Assistance to Public Sector and Other Undertakings :**

#### **Share capital Assistance for DFCC for Sch. Tribe :**

29.17 Margin money loan is provided to Sch. Tribes up to 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 under bankable schemes. A sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided during 1993-94 for the benefit of tribals.

#### **Managerial subsidy to DFCC for implementing income generating scheme for Sch. Tribes :**

29.18 A sum of Rs 4.00 lakhs has been provided during 1992- 93 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.2.00 lakhs for the purpose during 1993-94.

#### **Managerial subsidy to TDCC :**

29.19 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. Govt. therefore have set up an agency to ensure reasonable price to the tribal producers and tribal collectors. This is how, T.D.C.C. came in to 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. It has been examined and found that the trading Profit can not be more and will not be sufficient to take care of establishment and other charges of corporation. Hence a sum of rs.20.00 lakhs has been provided for maintenance of staff of T.D.C.C. during 1993-94.

### **Educational Development**

#### **Continuance of inspecting cadre for educational institutions of H. & T.W. Department :**

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 dept. 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 Sch. (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 lakhs has been provided for continuance of the scheme and creation of Inspector of Phy. Education and their supervising staff in 1993-94.

#### **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. Tribes 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. Tribe students will be covered as beneficiary under the scheme. A sum of Rs.2.00 Lakhs has been provided for the scheme during 1993-94.

**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.1.00 lakhs has been provided during 1993-94 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 scholarship are awarded to the Sch. Tribe students reading in recognised M.B./H.E. Schools of E.& Y.S. Department and day scholars (SC/ST) students of H & T.W. Deptt. schools of the State as per the rates prescribed by the State Government from time to time. Besides students of Class-I to Class-V residing in eight Special Adivasi Hostels outside Bhubaneswar are also awarded such scholarship. A sum of Rs.160.00 lakhs has been provided for scholarship during 1993-94.

29.24 Besides provision to award pre-matric scholarship to the boarder students of R/ S,A/ S, and K/S High School, upgraded A/S, Upgraded H/S, Primary school Hostels, new A/S and K/S in T.S.P areas has been made during 1993-94 as follows :

R/S	Rs.30.00 lakhs	for 2000 boarders
A/S & K/S	Rs.40.26 lakhs	for 2681 boarders
H/S	Rs.137.79 lakhs	for 9189 "
Upgraded A/S	Rs. 1.30 lakhs	for 90 "
Upgraded H/S	Rs. 0.90 lakhs	for 60 "
P.S.H	Rs.254.00 lakhs	for 16933 "
New K/S in T.S.P. Area	Rs. 2.79 lakhs	for 330 "
New A/S in T.S.P. Area	Rs. 2.25 lakhs	for 360 "

**Supply of N.T. Books and writing materials :**

29.25 For educational facility of Sch. Tribe students the H.& T.W Department have been supplying Nationalised text books to Sch. Caste/Sch. Tribe students from Class-I to Class-V of the schools managed by E.& Y.S. Department and Class-I to Class-VI of the schools managed by T.W. Department. For this purpose a sum of Rs.82.60 lakhs has been provided for supply of N.T. Books and writing materials to 4,34,737 students during 1993-94.

**Excursion of Sch. Tribe Students :**

29.26 Funds have been 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. Department at Bhubaneswar towards excursion. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided for excursion expenditure of 2,000 Sch. Tribe students during 1993-94.

**Management of Sevashram, Residential Sevashram, Ashram School and High Schools :**

29.27 For continuance of 52 High School, 39 Ashram School and Kanyashram, and 43 Residential Sevashram a sum of Rs 135.46 lakhs has been provided for 1993-94 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	Rs.72.22 lakhs
A/S & K/S	Rs.20.74 lakhs
R/S	Rs.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.34.61 lakhs have been provided during 1993-94 for construction of 6 educational institutions.

**Upgradation of Sevashrams to Ashram Schools :**

29.29 During 1993-94 a sum of Rs.1.70 lakhs has been provided for salaries and other contingencies of 3 upgraded Ashram Schools.

**Construction of Sch.Tribe Boys hostels (S.T.) State Share.**

29.30 This scheme intends to provide hostel facilities to Sch.Tribe boys students reading in pre-matric and Post-matric level. A sum of Rs.36.00 lakhs has been provided for construction of 14 new hostels.

**Construction of Sch. Tribe Girls Hostels State Share :**

29.31 This 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 lakhs have been proposed for construction of 11 girls hostels during 1993-94 towards State Government Share.

**Special repairs to Educational Institution :**

29.32 The buildings of some High Schools and Ashram Schools ( M.E. Standard ) which are functioning under non-tribal Sub- Plan area are found in dilapidated condition. So those schools require immediate special repair. A sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs have been provided for repair of 20 school buildings during 1993-94.

**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 Govt. have taken decision to establish 1200 number of primary school hostels in the first phase. 211 more will be newly taken up due to increase in number of G.P. after re-organisation. Each P.S.H. provides Residential facilities to 40 number of students. A sum of Rs.36.00 lakhs have been provided 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. 1,000 students are residing in these 8 hostels. A sum of Rs.7.00 lakhs has been provided for special repair to those hostels.

**Supply of library books & Science apparatus :**

29.35 For purchase of science materials and library books to 48 High Schools a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided for the purpose during 1993-94.

#### **Upgradation of Ashram Schools and Kanyashram to High School :**

29.36 A sum of Rs.4.10 lakhs has been provided for salaries and other contingencies for upgradation of 4 Ashram Schools to High Schools during 1993-94

#### **Stipend to Sch. Tribe students reading in I.T.Is. :**

29.37 Govt. 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. Tribes students during 1993- 94.

#### **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.15.28 lakhs has been proposed during 1993-94 for construction of Kanyashram building in the said area. It is a Central Sponsored Scheme. A sum of Rs.50.43 lakhs has been proposed for salaries etc.for the staff under the scheme during 1993-94.

#### **New Ashram School in T.S.P. area ( State Share )**

29.39 For education facilities of tribal boys in T.S.P. areas, a sum of Rs.13.82 lakhs has been proposed for construction of building for the Ashram School in the said area during 1993-94. A sum of Rs.50.43 lakhs has been proposed for salaries etc. for the staff under the scheme during 1993- 94.

### **HEALTH**

#### **Drinking Water supply (H.& U.D. Demand No.28) :**

29.40 For providing tube wells and repairing of the existing wells in the educational institutions for drinking water facilities a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided for sinking of 10 number of tube-wells during 1993-94.

#### **Rehabilitation of victims of atrocities :**

29.41 This is a continuing scheme. This scheme aims at giving monetary relief for rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities due to caste consideration. a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided for the benefit of 25 beneficiaries.

#### **Employment Oriented Training to Sch.Caste/Sch.Tribe boys and girls in existing training schools:**

29.42 Govt. 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 number 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 1993-94.

### **Special Coaching to Sch. Caste/Sch.Tribe candidates for recruitment to Armed and Police Forces :**

29.43 With a view to create awareness among the Sch. Caste/ Sch. Tribe youths 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 phase manner. A sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs has been provided 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 State Civil Services and all India Services ( State Share ) :**

29.44 With a view to prepare educated Sch. Caste/ Sch. Tribe candidates for their success in the various competitive examinations like State Civil Service and all India Service, this scheme is undertaken under the Centrally Sponsored Plan "Coaching and Allied Scheme". A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided for coaching of 60 Sch. Caste and Sch. Tribe students for the purpose.

### **Development of Agricultural activities in residential schools :**

29.45 The H. & T.W. Schools are mostly 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 supervision of the Agriculture teacher. A sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs has been provided for development of Agriculture in 48 H/S, 39 A/S and K/S and 108 Residential Sevashram as follows :

H/S	Rs.1.10 lakhs
A/S and K/S	Rs.0.80 lakh
R/S	Rs.0.60 lakh

### **Legal Aid to S.T. :**

29.46 A sum of Rs.0.50 lakh has been provided during 1993-94 for benefit of 250 S.T. beneficiaries for establishing, enforcing or maintaining the right, title or possession of landed property of tribals and also to help them in protecting their right in the court of law under section 379 IPC, 479 IPC and 107, 144, 145 of the Cr. P.C. involving land disputes, provided the opposite party is not a member of any ST. or the Government.

### **Aid to Voluntary Organisation for Socio-economic uplift of S.C./STs. :**

29.47 The scheme aims at giving grant in aid to voluntary organisation for the Socio-economic upliftment of SC's and STs. A sum of Rs.0.10 lakh has been provided for the scheme during 1993-94.

### **Continuance of Research & Training in TIRTI :**

29.48 The objective of the scheme at its beginning (1970) was to impart training to the officers and employees posted in tribal areas. Later in 1977 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 in 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 Institutes and approved by the Administrative Department and Advisory Board of the Institute. For continuance of the scheme a sum of Rs.2.40 lakhs have been provided for Salaries of the Staff etc. during 1993-94.

#### **New Research & Training Programme in TIRTI :**

29.49 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 Wild Life, 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 Wellare (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.2.00 lakhs has been provided for the purpose during 1993-94. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

#### **Preservation and promotion of Tribal dialect and culture :**

29.50 A sum of Rs.17.00 lakhs has been provided during 1993-94 for preservation and promotion of Tribal dialect and culture.

#### **ITDA Establishment under TIRTI :**

29.51 A sum of Rs.12.00 lakhs has been provided for ITDA, establishment under T.H.R.T.I. towards salary and other allowances.

#### **Schemes transferred from S.C.A. to State Plan :**

##### **Education Programme at High School :**

29.52 For continuance of 120 High Schools including 33 Girls High Schools a sum of Rs.143.85 lakhs has been provided in the budget for the year 1993-94 towards salaries etc.

##### **Supply of long bench, long desk and Steel furniture of High Schools :**

29.53 IN T.S.P. area High Schools sufficient number of Class room furniture and iron safe have not been provided. For the year 1993-94 a sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs has been provided for Class room furniture and Steel furniture with a view to provide in phase manner.

##### **Supply of beds, utensils and blankets to boarders of High Schools :**

29.54 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.2.50 lakhs has been provided for 1993-94.

##### **Educational Programme at Ashram Schools :**

29.55 In T.S.P. area so far 48 Ashram Schools and 20 Kanyashrams are now functioning. For continuance of the above 68 Ashramas and Kanyashrams in T.S.P. area a sum of Rs.58.00 lakhs have been provided during the current financial year 1993-94 towards salaries, other contingencies and allowances etc.

##### **Supply of Class room furniture and Steel furniture to Ashram and Kanyashram :**

29.56 For supply of class room furniture, Steel furniture etc. for Ashram and Kanyashram a sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs have been provided under the scheme for the year 1993-94. Since adequate furniture have not been provided it is proposed to provide the same in a phased manner during the plan period.

**Supply of beds, utensils and blankets to Ashram School and Kanyashram School Boarders :**

29.57 For supply of beds, utensils, blankets and furniture to Ashram School and Kanyashram boarders a sum of rs.1.50 lakhs has been provided under the scheme for 1993-94. 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 :**

29.58 For continuance of 47 Residential Sevashram a sum of Rs.48.23 lakhs have been provided in the budget for the year 1993-94 towards salaries allowances.

**Management of U.P. Sevashram :**

29.59 215 Sevashrams are continuing under this scheme with 210 posts of Matric C.T. teachers. A sum of Rs.33.00 lakhs has been retained under Pay and Allowances of these 210 Matric C.T. teachers for the year 1993-94.

**Conversion of Sevashrams to Residential Sevashrams :**

29.60 It is proposed to convert 6 numbers of Sevashram to Residential Sevashram during 1993-94. Each new Residential Sevashram will be provided with 20 boarders one Matric C.T. teachers and one attendant. A sum of Rs.2.30 lakhs has been proposed for pay and allowance of 8 Matric C.T. teachers and 8 number attendants including other charges.

**Providing Residential facilities at Primary School level :**

29.61 1411 number of Primary School hostels have been proposed to be established to reduce in the rate of dropout and to encourage the enrolment in Primary level. Out of this so far 1286 hostels have been established i.e. 705 under S.C.A. and 495 under State Plan Scheme. A sum of Rs.31.18 lakhs has been proposed during 1993-94 for pay and consolidate pay of Cook-cum-Attendant.

**Supply of beds, blankets in Primary School Hostel :**

29.62 During 1993-94 a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided 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 lakhs has been provided for the year 1993-94 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/- per month for 10 months. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed during 1993-94 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 Santala in Class-I and II ( 1st part ) in all Primary Schools where 50% or more students belonging to a particular local language read. There is a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh for the year 1993-94 under the scheme under grant-in-aid in favour of Director A.T.D.C., Bhubaneswar.

### **Prematric Scholarship :**

29.66 A sum of Rs.426.47 lakhs has been provided during 1993-94 towards pre-matric scholarship to the boarder students of High School, Ashram School and Kanyashram converted Sevashram to R/S and Primary School hostels as follows :

High School	Rs.85.60 lakhs for 5706 Boarders
Ashram School & Kanyashram	Rs.47.55 lakhs for 3170 "
Converted Sevashram to R/S	Rs. 2.00 lakhs for 133 "
Primary School hostel	Rs.253.82 lakhs for 16921 "

## **HARIJAN WELFARE DEPARTMENT**

### **Direction and Administration :**

### **Meetings of Committees :**

29.67 Under the scheme, travelling expenses are 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 provided towards travelling expenses of non-official members of different committees.

### **Share Capital Contribution to OSFDC for Scheduled Castes :**

29.68 Share Capital is provided to the 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 up to 15% of the unit cost in respect of schemes having non-recurring cost not exceeding Rs.12,000/-. 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.5.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for the purpose, during 1993- 94

### **Managerial subsidy to OSFDC 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 Deptt. the State share for the purpose is proposed to be of the order of Rs.5.00 lakhs. during 1993-94.

## **EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**

### **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 provided for the purpose during 1993-94.

### **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 Polytechnic Colleges in the State. This is Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50% State Share. The scheme has been implemented in our State since 1978-79. As per stipulation of Govt of India, the cost of one set of books is fixed at Rs.7,500.00 maximum for the benefit of 2 students and the life period of one set books is 3 years. For storing the books Admirals @ Rs.1,500/- each are also provided for the purpose. The requirement is Rs.10.00 lakhs during 1993-94.

### **Pre-matric scholarship including printing of Scholarship Forms :**

29.72 Pre-matric scholarships are awarded to the Sch. Castes/ Sch. Tribes students reading in recognised M.E./ H.E. Schools of Education Department and Day-Scholar (SC/ ST) students of H.& T.W. Department schools of the State as per the rates prescribed by the State Government from time to time. Besides students of Class-I to Class-V residing in 8 Special Adivasi Hostels outside Bhubaneswar are also awarded such scholarship. According to existing rates day scholar boys M.E. School ( Class-VI & VII ) get Rs.100.00 per annum. Similarly, days scholar boys and girls of H.E. Schools (Class- VI to Class-X) get Rs.150.00 and Rs.200.00 per annum. The rates for hostellers for each boy and girl is Rs.150.00 and Rs.155.00 respectively per month. A sum of Rs.169.00 lakhs has been provided for providing pre-matric scholarship to 31,692 students. A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided for pre-matric scholarship for R/S. For conversion of Sevashram to Residential Sevashram of Rs.1.25 lakhs 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 students the H.& T.W. Department have been supplying Nationalised Text Books to Sch. Caste/Sch. Tribe students from Class-I to Class-V of the Schools managed by Education Deptt. and from Class-I to Class-VI of the school managed by H & T.W. Department. The provision for 1993-94 is Rs.67.50 lakhs 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 1993-94.

### **Continuance of Residential Sevashrams and Non-residential Sevashrams :**

29.75 For the education of Sch. Castes/ Sch. Tribe students a sum of Rs.16.50 lakhs has been provided for continuance of 45 Sevashrams and 9 Residential Sevashrams towards salaries T.E., O.E of teachers, boarding charges and other expenses during 1993-94.

**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 an education session. The rate of scholarship of rs.200.00 per month for the student reading in Class-VI and Class-VIII and Rs.250.00 per month for Class-IX and Class-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/- per month
- b) Class VI to VIII @ Rs.40/- per month.
- c) Class IX to X @ Rs.50/- per month.

It is proposed to provide Rs.0.50 lakh for the purpose during 1993-94.

**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 stage. A sum of rs.49.00 lakhs ( State share) has been provided for completion of hostels and construction of 11 new hostels during 1993-94.

**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.34.00 lakhs has been provided for construction of 13 new hostels.

**Stipend to Sch. Caste students reading in I.T.Is.**

29.79 Govt. in H & T.W. Department are giving stipend to the Sch. Caste trainees undergoing their training in all I.T.Is. of State @ Rs.6000 per month. A sum of rs.1.00 lakh has been provided for benefit of the 155 Sch. Caste students, during 1993-94.

**Conversion of non-residential Sevashram to Residential Sevashram :**

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.17.50 lakhs has been provided for conversion of Sevashram to Residential Sevashram during 1993- 94.

**Special repair to Educational Institution :**

29.81 The buildings of 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 lakhs has been provided for repair of 25 Educational Institutions during 1993-94.

**HEALTH :**

**Drinking water facilities in Educational Institution :**

29.82 For providing tube wells and repair of the existing wells in the Educational Institutions for drinking water facilities a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided for digging of 5 new wells during 1993-94.



## **HOUSING :**

### **Housing facilities to Sch. Caste Scavengers and Sweepers:**

29.83 For providing housing facilities to the Sch. Caste persons engaged in unclean occupation a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs 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.9,000.00 of which Rs.4500.00 is to be provided as grants-in-aid to the concerned Urban Local 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.2.00 lakhs for the purpose during 1993-94.

## **OTHER EXPENDITURE :**

### **Rehabilitation of Victims of Atrocities (SC) :**

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.0.25 lakh has been provided for 25 beneficiaries during 1993-94.

### **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 (thirteen) Pre-examination training Centres for Sch. Caste/Sch. Tribe candidates have been established to provide coaching in Clerk/Asst. Grade examination, Shorthand and Typewriting, O.A.S., I.A.S. etc. examinations. For the purpose, a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs have been provided for benefit of 400 Sch. Caste and Sch. Tribe students during 1993-94. 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 for big industrial undertakings like BHEL, SAIL etc.

### **Enforcement of P.C.R. Act ( State Share ) :**

29.86 A sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed for the scheme during 1993-94 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.

## 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 unemployed persons in the State and to groom them in right vocations for taking up self-employment, the State Government, have formulated Eighth Five Year Plan for continuance of some of the ongoing schemes of the 7th Plan and implementation of new schemes under the broad programmes such as, Labour Administration, Factories Inspection, Employment Service, and Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal.

#### ACHIEVEMENT BY THE END OF 7TH PLAN (1985-90):

30.2 The State Labour Directorate has been assigned the dual responsibility of enforcing and administering various Labour Laws on the one hand and regulating and maintaining industrial peace and harmony on the other. The Labour Directorate was strengthened with opening of four Divisional Offices at Cuttack, Rourkela, Sambalpur and Jeypore during the 7th Plan period. Forty Honorary Rural Organisers meant for educating the un-organised rural labour were also appointed. A separate office named "Dadan Cell" dealing exclusively with the problems of migrant labour for Ganjam and Puri Districts was also created. That apart for strengthening the field Organisation for enforcement of Minimum Wages Act in respect of Agricultural Labour, 65 Rural Labour Inspectors were appointed.

The 7th Plan expenditure under the Head of Development "Labour and Labour Welfare" was Rs.248.09 lakhs as against the approved outlay of Rs.243.93 lakhs.

#### 8TH PLAN PROGRAMME (1992-97):

30.3 Some of the ongoing schemes of the 7th Plan period relating to Labour Directorate, Employment Directorate and E.S.I. Directorate will continue during the 8th Plan period. The total 8th Plan ceiling to the extent of Rs.609.00 lakhs has been allocated for all the Heads of Developments coming under "Labour and Labour Welfare". The distribution of the Plan Ceiling has been made as indicated below:

1. Labour Administration	Rs.331.90 lakhs
2. Factory & Boilers Directorate	Rs. 30.45 lakhs
3. Employment Directorate	Rs.129.95 lakhs
4. Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal	Rs.116.70 lakhs
	<hr/>
Total:	Rs.609.00 lakhs
	<hr/>

#### LABOUR ADMINISTRATION:

30.4 It has been proposed that the following new schemes be taken up during the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

1. Creation of Minimum Wages Cell
2. Strengthening of Dadan Cell
3. Creation of additional posts to strengthen the Headquarters offices.

30.5 It has been proposed that 8 numbers of new Jeeps are to be purchased during the 8th Plan period in a phased manner for the District Labour Officers at Bhubaneswar, Paripada, Keonjhar, Koraput, Rayagada, Bhadrak, Bargarh and Jharsuguda. Besides, 8 numbers of Motor Cycles are to be provided for 8 numbers of Assistant Labour Officers holding independent offices. A sum of Rs.17.62 lakhs has been proposed on this score during the 8th Plan period.

**PROPOSAL FOR CONSTRUCTION OF OFFICE BUILDING AND STAFF QUARTER DURING THE 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN:**

30.6 Out of 83 Nos. of offices functioning under the Labour Directorate 43 offices are functioning in private buildings for which Rs.2.16 lakhs is paid towards the house rent to the private building owners. For construction of office buildings to accommodate the above offices it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.64.00 lakhs during the 8th Plan period. As against the requirement of Rs.64.00 lakhs only a sum of Rs.10.57 lakhs has been earmarked in the existing ceiling of the 8th Five Year Plan. The balance amount of Rs.53.43 lakhs could be adjusted in course of finalising the Annual Plans.

**CREATION OF MINIMUM WAGE CELL:**

30.7 It is obligatory to fix minimum wages in the scheduled employments. So far 79 employment have been added to the schedule, as a result work load has considerably increased in the Headquarters office. In order to minimise the burden and to achieve greater efficiency, it is necessary to create a separate Cell under the Minimum Wages Act for which the posts of following Officers are to be created.

1.	Assistant Labour Commissioner	1
2.	Labour Officer.	1
3.	Section Officer.	1
4.	Senior Assistant.	3
5.	Junior Assistant	3
6.	Peon	1
7.	Junior Typist	1
8.	Junior Stenographer	1

30.8 Apart from the proposal for creation of a Cell in the Headquarters office there are problems confronting in the field for enforcement of minimum wages in respect of 79 scheduled employments. There are 58 Sub-Divisions in the State out of which 12 sub-divisions are left without any Assistant Labour Officer. As a result the progress of implementation of various labour law/regulations in these areas has been very slow. It has been the policy of the Government to protect the interest of the un-organised labours particularly the scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe which constitute a major force in the Rural Sector. It is, therefore, suggested to create the following posts for the periphery offices.

1.	Assistant Labour Officer	8
2.	Clerk-cum-Typist.	8
3.	Peon	8
4.	Chaukidar	8

**CREATION OF POSTS OF RURAL LABOUR INSPECTORS:**

30.9 So far only 65 posts of Rural Labour Inspectors have been created and posted in 65 Blocks in order to observe enforcement of the provisions of Minimum Wages Act. But the remaining 249 Blocks of the State are yet to be covered under the scheme. There is full justification for creation of one post of Rural Labour Inspector for each Block. However due to constraint of funds it is proposed to create 20 posts of Rural Labour Inspectors to be posted in the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe concentrated areas for which a sum of Rs.28.68 lakhs has been proposed during the 8th Plan period.

### **STRENGTHENING OF DADAN CELL:**

30.10 It is proposed for creation of the following posts in order to strengthen the "Dadan Cell" during the 8th Plan to arrest the migration of labourers from Orissa and to take up time to time evaluation of their distressed condition.

1. Labour Officer	1
2. Asst. Labour Officer	2
3. Inspector	4
4. Head Clerk	1
5. Senior Clerk	2
6. Junior Clerk-cum-Typist	4
7. Peon	2
8. Choukidar-cum-Sweeper	1

### **LABOUR DIRECTORATE:**

30.11 An amount of Rs.32.70 lakhs was provided for the year 1992-93 for continuance of ongoing schemes. Out of which a sum of Rs.0.90 lakh has been provided for the "In service Training" of field officers during the year 1992-93.

30.12 For the year 1993-94 it is proposed to provide Rs.32.70 lakhs for the Labour Directorate out of which a sum of Rs.0.60 lakh is proposed to be provided for "In Service Training" in the year 1993-94.

### **FACTORY AND BOILERS DIRECTORATE:**

30.13 The Factory and Boilers Directorate is entrusted with the enforcement of the various Acts and Rules meant for registration, inspection etc. of Factories and Boilers Safety of working force, occupational health care, welfare of Industrial Workers as well as protection of environment and other important fields of activities associated with growth of Industrialisation. Under the new Industrial Policy of the State Government as well as the Government of India, large and rapid industrialisation is changing the industrial map of the State. There are at present 2286 registered, 802 registrable factories in the State and 805 Boilers installed. Regular and timely inspection of Factories and Boilers for ensuring safety, health and welfare of industrial workers as well as for preventing different industrial hazards and pollution is an urgent need. During the 7th plan period the following schemes were implemented and have been transferred to non plan sector with effect from 1.4.91.

- i) Strengthening of Factory Inspectorate.
- ii) Strengthening of Safety Cell.
- iii) Permanent Safety Museum.
- iv) Establishment of Industrial Hygiene Laboratory.
- v) Institution of Short Term Training Camps for the Factory Workers and Supervisors  
(such as symposium, Safety exhibition, audio-visual demonstration and organised competition.)

Following schemes are proposed to be implemented during 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97).

### **STRENGTHENING OF FACTORIES & BOILERS INSPECTORATE:**

30.14 The present strength of Inspector of Factories and Boilers including Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers and Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers is as follows:

1. Chief Inspector of Factories & Boilers	1
2. Deputy Chief Inspector of Fact. & Boilers	3
3. Inspector of Factories & Boilers	21
4. Inspector of Factory (Chemical)	1
5. Inspector of Factory	1

30.15 At present the total number of registered and registrable factories including Boilers is 3893. At the rate of one Inspector for every 150 Factories/Boilers, there is necessity of 25 numbers of Inspector of Factories & Boilers. It is proposed by the Chief Inspector of Factories & Boilers that there shall be further requirement of one whole time Inspector of Factories and Boilers and one Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories & Boilers for daily inspection of the Super Thermal Power Station during the 8th Plan. That apart for supervisory work of the Ib Valley Thermal Project, there is need for one more Inspector of Factories and Boilers to conduct full time supervision.

30.16 At present there is one Factory Inspector attached to the Headquarter Office for processing report received from the field and to scrutinise the plans of Factory and Boilers. Since he is unable to cope-up with the increasing work load 2 more posts of Inspector of Factories and Boilers are required for the purpose. Thus, the total number of Factories and Boilers comes to 29. Taking into account the number of leave reserve posts required at the rate of 12% of the total number, comes to four. Thus 33 numbers of Inspector of Factories and Boilers are required during the 8th Plan period. The existing number being only 21 it is proposed to create 12 posts of Inspector of Factories and Boilers during the 8th Plan period. To supervise the work of 33 Class-II posts (I.F. & B) there is justification of additional 8 supervisory posts at the ratio of 1:4 as there are 3 supervisory posts existing at present. But it is proposed to create 6 posts of Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers and one post of Joint Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, including one post of C.I.F. & B at N.T.P.C. during the plan period.

30.17 To cope up with the increased work load of the Headquarter Office as well as district Offices creation of these following posts are suggested within the prescribed ceiling limit of Rs.30.45 lakhs for the 8th Five Year Plan period.

#### 1. HEADQUARTERS ORGANISATION:

1. Dy. C.I.F. & B.	1
2. S.O. Level-II	1
3. Sr. Assistant	4
4. Jr. Assistant	2
5. Head Typist	1
6. Sr. Diarist	1
7. Driver	1
8. Peon	3
9. Sweeper-cum-Watchman	1

#### 2. DISTRICT ESTABLISHMENT:

1. I.F. & B.	3
2. Sr. Clerk	2
3. Jr. Clerk	5
4. Stipendary I.Fs	2
5. Peon	1

30.18 For this purpose during the year 1992-93, an amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs was provided in the Budget and it is proposed to provide the same amount in 1993-94 also.

## EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

30.19 The Primary object of the Employment organisation is to assist the job seekers in finding out suitable jobs and employers in locating suitable employees for their requirement. This employment organisation in itself does not absorb any employment seekers. Its functions consist in registration of employment seekers sponsoring suitable candidates for placement with employer, imparting vocational guidance to employment seekers for finding suitable employment enforcement provisions of the C.N.V.Act, 1959 (Central Act) Collection and assessment of data on employment potentiality of different categories in shape of F.M.I. returns.

30.20 The following schemes continued during the 7th Five Year plan. As these are staff oriented schemes and a total expenditure of Rs.86.26 lakhs has been incurred against those scheme during the above period.

1. i) Continuance of Employment sub-Offices at Pallahara, Athamallick, Hindol, Patnagarh, Kiriburu, Kuchinda, Jharsuguda, Umerkote, Khatiguda, Mukhiguda, R.E.O. at Narayanpatna, Thuamal Rampur and Dharmagarh.

ii) Upgradation of Employment Sub-offices at Paradeep and Angul.

iii) Strengthening of Employment Sub-offices, Kendrapara, Jajpur, Nilgiri, Bhadrak, Baragarh, Jeypore and Nowrangpur.

2. Continuance of Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped persons, Bhubaneswar.

3. Continuance of Research and Statistics Cell in the Employment Directorate.

4. Continuance of Enforcement and Job Development Cell in the Employment Directorate.

5. i) Continuance of strengthening of V.G.Units for the self-employment in District Employment Exchanges, Balasore and Sambalpur.

ii) Continuance of one Cell for the P.H. (Physically handicapped) persons in the District Employment Exchange, Cuttack.

6. Strengthening of E.M.I.Units at Baripada, Phulbani, Sambalpur, Bhubaneswar and Employment Directorate.

7. Computerisation of District Employment Exchanges at Rourkela, Bhubaneswar and Cuttack.

30.21 The following schemes of the Employment Organisation has been implemented during 1991-92 and the same will continue during 8th plan period.

## UPGRADATION OF EMPLOYMENT SUB-OFFICES:

30.22 Upgradation of the Employment Sub-Offices at Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Sundargarh and Puri to the Status of Special Employment Exchanges and opening of a Employment Sub-Office at Biramaharajpur in the District of Bolangir. For the above purpose, the following posts are proposed to be created during 1992-93 and 8th Plan period.

1. E.O.	5
2. J.E.O.	1
3. Sr. Clerk	1
4. Jr. Clerk	5
5. Peon	6

30.23 For this scheme Rs.1.70 lakhs has been provided for 1992-93 and Rs.8.90 lakhs for the 8th Five Year Plan. For the year 1993-94 a sum of Rs.1.70 lakhs is proposed.

#### **CONTINUANCE OF STAFF FOR STATE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE BHUBANESWAR**

30.24 The State Employment Exchange is functioning as an independent office. It is necessary to have independent staff for the State Employment Exchange, Bhubaneswar. At present its day to day work is being managed by way of deployment of staff from other employment exchanges. The following posts were created during 1991-92.

1. Head Clerk	1
2. Sr. Clerk	2
3. Jr. Clerk-cum-Typist	3
4. Peon	2
5. Choukidar	1

30.25 For implementation of this scheme, Rs.1.10 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate of 1992-93. The Financial involvement for this scheme would be Rs.5.90 lakhs for the 8th Five Year Plan. For the year 1993-94 a sum of Rs.1.20 lakhs is proposed.

#### **STRENGTHENING OF U.F.I. & G.B.**

30.26 The four U.F.I. & G.Bs at Vanivihar and OUAT, Bhubaneswar, Jyotivihar in Sambalpur and Bhanjavihar in Berhampur have been opened prior to the fifth five year plan. Due to paucity of plan outlay, those U.F.I & GB are being managed by one Employment Officer, one Junior Clerk and one Peon-cum-Choukidar except in OUAT, Bhubaneswar where two Junior Clerks are in position.

30.27 Due to shortage of staff in those offices difficulties are being faced to cope-up with the existing work load. The following staff are suggested to be created during 1991-92.

1. Research Assistant	4
2. Steno-Typist	4

30.28 For implementation of this scheme Rs.0.45 lakh was provided in the budget Estimate for 1992-93 and Rs.2.50 lakhs would be required during the 8th Five Year Plan. For the year 1993-94 an amount of Rs.0.45 lakh has been proposed.

#### **CREATION OF ONE POST OF ACCOUNTS OFFICER AND ONE POSTS OF PEON**

30.29 During the year 1991-92 one post of Accounts Officer and one post of peon had been created in the Directorate. For continuance of this post Rs.0.64 lakh has been provided in B.E. for 1992-93 and a sum of Rs 3.29 lakhs will be required for the 8th Five Year Plan period. For the year 1993-94 a sum of Rs.0.60 lakh has been proposed.

#### **ESTABLISHMENT OF INSPECTION CELL IN THE DIRECTORATE OF EMPLOYMENT:**

30.30 After decentralisation of administration it is felt absolutely necessary on the part of the Employment Directorate to conduct comprehensive inspection of the Employment Exchanges for effective administration, as provided in N.E.S. manual. For this scheme the staff required for creation are, one each of the posts of Section Officer, Sr. Assistant, Jr. Assistant, Jr. Typist and Peon. For implementation of the Scheme Rs.0.81 lakh has been provided in the Budget for 1992-93 and the Financial involvement will be Rs.4.27 lakhs during the 8th Plan period. For 1993-94 a sum of Rs.0.81 lakh has been proposed.

## **STRENGTHENING OF E.M.I. UNITS AT DISTRICT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES BALASORE, KEONJHAR, BOLANGIR, KALAHANDI, DHENKANAL & BERRHAMPUR**

30.31 Consequent upon increase in number of Establishment and coverage of such establishments under E.M.I. Programme the work load has been increased substantially. This programme being very important from the point of view of Manpower Planning the Government of India, has been attaching importance for collection and compilation of various data's.

30.32 In order to strengthen the scheme the Govt. has sanctioned required nos. of staff in District Employment Exchanges, Cuttack, Rourkela, Koraput, Baripada, Phulbani and Berhampur. Six E.Os and six peons for remaining District Exchanges are proposed to be sanctioned. For implementation of this Scheme Rs.1.25 lakhs has been provided in the Budget 1992-93 and Rs.6.50 lakhs would be required for 8th Plan period. For the year 1993-94 an amount of Rs.1.25 lakhs is proposed.

### **COMPUTERISATION OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES:**

30.33 As per decision of the Government of India to computerise the Employment Exchanges, two district Employment Exchanges at Cuttack and Bhubaneswar were computerised during the year 1987-88. This is a centrally sponsored scheme for which Govt. of India is to bear Rs.2.00 lakhs per exchange. During the current financial year 1992-93 Rs.3.25 lakhs was provided of which Rs.1.20 lakhs will be borne by State Govt. for implementation of this Scheme the Financial involvement will be Rs.6.00 lakhs for the 8th Five Year Plan. For the year 1993-94 a sum of Rs.1.20 lakhs is proposed to be provided in the Budget.

### **SETTING UP OF SPECIAL CELL FOR MINORITY COMMUNITY IN THE STATE HEADQUARTERS:**

30.34 As per decision of the State Government Labour and Employment Department a special Employment Cell for Minority Community is to be set up in the State Employment Directorate, To streamline the work of Employment Exchange with regard to minority community. The posts suggested to be created are, one post each of section officer, Sr. Assistant, Jr. Assistant, Jr. Typist and Peon. The Scheme will continue during the 8th Plan period for which a sum of Rs.4.50 lakhs will be required. A sum of Rs.0.85 lakh was provided in Budget for 1992-93. For 1993-94 a sum of Rs.0.85 lakh has been provided in the Budget.

### **CONTINUANCE AND STRENGTHENING OF V.G.UNITS FOR SELF-EMPLOYMENT IN BALASORE AND SAMBALPUR DISTRICTS:**

30.35 To provide necessary guidance to the educated unemployed youths in adapting of self-employment, this scheme has been started functioning in the District Employment Exchanges at Balasore and Sambalpur since 1984-85 and 1989-90 respectively. Originally this scheme was sponsored by Central Government. Now it is being implemented under the State Plan with a Budget provision of Rs.1.40 lakhs for 1992-93. For continuance of this scheme a sum of Rs.12.64 lakhs will be required during the 8th Five Year Plan. For the year 1993-94 a sum of Rs.1.40 lakhs is proposed.

### **CONSTRUCTION OF DEPARTMENTAL BUILDING FOR THE EMPLOYMENT DIRECTORATE:**

30.36 So far departmental buildings have been constructed at Rourkela, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Koraput and Phulbani by the end of 5th Plan period. No departmental building has yet been constructed for the Employment Directorate, 8 Districts Employment Exchanges, 63 Employment Sub-Offices, 10 Rural Employment Bureau and 7 Special Employment Exchanges as yet. It is very difficult to get private accommodation to run the offices. So it is essential to construct office building for the above offices. For construction of Department building for Directorate Rs.7.00 lakhs was provided in the Budget Estimate for 1992-93. For 1993-94 an amount of Rs.5.40 lakhs is proposed to be provided.



30.37 For the construction of the building for the District Employment Exchanges and Directorate at Bhubaneswar a sum of Rs.59.50 lakhs would be required during 8th Five Year Plan. This amount has been worked out keeping the plan ceiling in view. Besides to complete the entire 6 storied building a sum of Rs.90.24 lakhs will be required.

#### **SETTING UP OF A TECHNICAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE IN THE STATE HEADQUARTERS:**

30.38 The Planning and Co ordination Department had constituted a Task Force on Engineering and Industries in their resolution No.20270, dated 23.12.87 and it was entrusted with study and recommend measures for planning of technical manpower. The Task Force has suggested that there should be a Central Technical Employment Exchange which should function as the nodal point for manpower planning. In order to have a Technical Exchange, additional staff are required and the fund required is estimated at Rs.2.25 lakhs for the 8th Five Year Plan.

#### **STRENGTHENING OF V.G. UNITS IN DIRECTORATE OF EMPLOYMENT, ORISSA, BHUBANESWAR:**

30.39 This exchange is meant for providing vocational guidance and employment counselling to applicants as well as job-seekers on a comprehensive scale. The vocational guidance unit of the Directorate of Employment started functioning since, 1964. Some posts are required to be created during the 8th Five Year Plan for smooth running of the scheme. These are one post each of Establishment Officer, Artist, Sr. Assistant, Junior Assistant, Junior Typist, Junior Translating Assistant, Film Operator and Peon(2).

30.40 In view of the changing pattern of policy decision the employment organisation need be re-activated and reinforced. The present staff under V.G. unit are not sufficient to take up the work efficiently for which one Deputy Director, one Steno and a Peon are required to be created with a financial involvement of Rs.2.00 lakhs during 8th Plan Period. For the year 1993-94, an amount of Rs.0.35 lakh is proposed to be provided in the budget.

#### **SETTING UP OF A CAREER STUDY CENTRE IN DIRECTORATE OF EMPLOYMENT: ORISSA, BHUBANESWAR.**

30.41 The Directorate of Employment has not been equipped with a machinery to prepare career literature as well as occupational information according to the norms, prescribed in the N.E.S. Manual. There should have been one such unit named "Career Study Centre" in the V.G. Unit of the Directorate, as prescribed by the D.G.E. & T. for each State for bringing out Career literature, audio-visual aids, occupational information materials and tools for use in the career advising programme. There is no separate unit in the Directorate of Employment. It is suggested to open a cell at a cost of Rs.1.50 lakhs for the 8th Five Year Plan with one post each of Asst. Director, Senior Assistant, Steno Typist, Technical Assistant, Proof Reader, Editor Off Set Printer and Senior Typist and Peon(2). For the year, 1993-94, a sum of Rs.0.25 lakh is proposed to be provided in the Budget.

#### **CONTINUANCE OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CFWL IN THE DISTRICT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, CUTTACK.**

30.42 Upto 1989, this scheme was covered under the centrally sponsored plan scheme fully borne by the Government of India. During 1990-91, the scheme was transferred to the State Plan with a budget provision of Rs.0.35 lakh. For continuance of this scheme Rs.0.40 lakh was provided in the Budget Estimate for 1992-93. The financial involvement of this scheme is Rs.2.90 lakhs during the 8th Five Year Plan period. For the year 1993-94, a sum of Rs.0.60 lakh is proposed to be provided in the budget.

#### **PROVISION OF VEHICLES AND CREATION OF POST OF DRIVER:**

30.43 For smooth mobility each district Employment Exchange should be equipped with one Vehicle. At present 4 District Employment Exchanges have got their own office vehicle. Taking into account of the increased volume of activities and work load it is suggested that atleast 2 vehicles and 2 drivers may be provided to the D.E.E., Berhampur and Keonjhar with financial involvement of Rs.6.00 lakhs.

#### **PROVISION FOR A XEROX MACHINE FOR THE EMPLOYMENT DIRECTORATE:**

30.44 Taking into account of the size of the expenditure during the 8th Five Year Plan it is considered that the workload in the issue section will sub-stancially increase. A large number of Returns and Reports are to be prepared and sent to D.G.E. & T. and Government of Orissa.

30.45 Besides a good number of circulars and orders are being received in and issued from the Directorate and large number of pamplete, Career literature are being received from different sources. For this purpose a Xerox Machine is essentially required for which an amount of Rs.1.30 lakhs will be required during the year 1993-94.

#### **BUILDING:**

30.46 It was decided by the State Government to have a composite building consisting of 6 floors for the accommodation of the Directorate. The cost of the building would come to Rs.90.24 lakhs. For construction of the building up to 3rd Floor the Employment Directorate projected the requirement to the extent of Rs.54.20 lakhs within the ceiling limit and the balance additional amount of Rs.36.04 lakhs may be provided during the 8th Year Plan over and above the plan ceiling. For construction of this Departmental Building Rs.7.00 lakhs was provided in the Budget for 1992-93. For the year, 1993-94 a sum of Rs.5.40 lakhs is proposed.

#### **COMPUTERISATION OF ALL DISTRICT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.**

30.47 Consequent upon formation of new Districts the no of districts during the 8th Plan period comes to 26 districts it has been decided by the Government of India that all District Employment Exchanges should be computerised and the cost involved in such scheme are to be borne by both the centre and the State at the ratio of 50:50. With this end in view the expenditure in this score is suggested at Rs.17.13 lakhs beyond the plan ceiling during the 8th Five Year Plan.

#### **PROVISION OF FUNDS FOR ORGANISATION OF DISTRICTS:**

30.48 It is the policy of the Govt. that the Districts should be reorganised in a phased manner. Accordingly, it has been decided to create 4 new Dist. during 1992-93. In view of this it is proposed to open 4 new Dist. Employment Exchanges during 1992-93 with a provision of Rs.13.94 lakhs during the current year 1992-93 and a further sum of Rs.24.04 lakhs will be required for the purpose during the remaining part of the 8th Plan period.

#### **PRESIDING OFFICER, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL:**

30.49 There is an Industrial Tribunal for the State with Headquarters of Bhubaneswar as well as 3 Labour Courts are functioning one each at Bhubaneswar, Sambalpur and Jeypore.

30.50 In view of heavy pendency of industrial Disputes in Industrial Tribunal and three Labour Courts, the Honourable High Court of Orissa has suggested for creation of one court of additional, Industrial Tribunal at Rourkela and Establishment of atleast four Labour Courts one each at Bhubaneswar, Bhadrak, Berhampur and Rourkela in order to cut down the accelerated rate of pendency. For the above purpose, it was suggested by the Presiding Officer, Industrial

Tribunal that an amount of Rs.27.35 lakhs will be required during the year, 1992-93. Due to inadequate allocation of plan funds an amount of Rs.11.50 lakhs has been suggested to be provided for the annual plan for the year 1992-93 and Rs.116.70 lakhs for the 8th Plan Period (1992-97). For the year 1993-94, an amount of Rs.11.50 lakhs is proposed to be provided in the budget according to the plan ceiling of 1992-93, which will be quite insufficient against the requirement of Rs.27.00 lakhs.

#### **REHABILITATION OF BONDED LABOUR:**

30.51 The scheme "Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour" was introduced in the State in the year 1978-79 as a Centrally sponsored Scheme funded on 50:50 matching contribution basis. Since inception till 31.3.92, 49971 bonded labourers were identified. Out of them, 46,769 were rehabilitated and 3,176 cases were dropped due to death and other reasons. The remaining 26 cases are to be rehabilitated during the year 1992-93. Only 82 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated in the year 1991-92 with an expenditure of Rs.1.375 lakhs (under central share). The target for the year 1992-93 has been fixed at 26, i.e. 19 in Kalahandi District and 7 in Koraput District. Till September'92 no achievement has been made. A sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs has been provided in the budget of the current financial year 1992-93.

30.52 For the year 1993-94, the outlay towards the State share under "rehabilitation of Bonded Labours" has been proposed at Rs.2.00 lakhs. The matching share of central share at 50:50 basis is Rs.2.00 lakhs. The total outlay for the year 1993-94 comes to Rs.4.00 lakhs. Tentatively, 64 bonded labourers can be rehabilitated @ Rs.6250/- for each bonded labourer during the year 1993-94. The provision proposed is tentative as it is difficult at this stage to assess what would be the quantum of identification during the years 1992-93 and 1993-94.

30.53 In the year 1991-92 in the State Plan, there was a provision of Rs.72.00 lakhs for the Craftsmen Training against which the actual expenditure was Rs.92.66 lakhs. This included provision for construction of a building in ITI, Rourkela for starting a new trade in Plastic Processing Operator trade. Admission was also done in Plastic Processing Operator trade in I.T.I., Puri for the first time. In that year, 3790 numbers of candidates took admission in 17 ITIs including 4 women ITCs. 3802 number of candidates passed the trade test examination and 746 numbers of candidates passed the Apprenticeship Training examination.

30.54 Under the Centrally Sponsored Plan i.e. World Bank assisted Project for Vocational Training, there was a provision of Rs.138.00 lakhs in 1991-92 against which the actual expenditure was Rs.131.36 lakhs. Under this project, new trades were introduced, namely Electrician trade in ITI, Bolangir, Welder trade in ITI, Phulbani and Radio & T.V. trade in ITI, Puri. Besides, new trades in Bakery & Confectionery and Secretarial Practices were also introduced in ITC(W), Cuttack. The construction of building for the new Women ITC(W) at Umerkote was continued. Plan and estimates for the new Women ITC at Chhatrapur, Dhenkanal, Bargarh, Bolangir and Phulbani were prepared through the State PWD and approval of the DGE & T was obtained for the same. Procurement of equipments was made for the schemes of Modernisation of ITIs and Establishment of New Women ITCs. Nineteen new posts were created for different schemes under World Bank Project in addition to 12 posts under the State Plan.

30.55 In the year 1992-93, there is a budget provision of Rs.64.33 lakhs under State Plan. Most of the provision are for continuing schemes. However, a provision of Rs.6.00 lakhs has been kept for establishment of a new ITI in the proposed site for the second Steel Plant at Daitary. Provision has also been made under the State Plan for construction of Workshop building and procurement of equipment for opening Plastic Processing Operator trade in I.T.I., Talcher.

30.56 Under C.S.P. there is a provision of Rs.365.35 lakhs out of which the State share comes to Rs.182.67 lakhs. The second Units in Electrician trade in I.T.I., Bolangir, Welder trade in ITI, Phulbani and Radio & T.V trade in ITI, Balasore were started. Similarly one unit of Electronic trade was also started for the first time in ITI, Takatpur under this World Bank Project. One unit

in Plumber trade was introduced in ITI, Barbil. Action is being taken to utilise the entire provision made for the buildings of different schemes and equipments to be procured by the DGE & T as well as the DTE & T.

30.57 The total Plan provision in 1992-93 has been Rs.247.00 lakhs. An increase of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been suggested in Annual Plan 1993-94 amounting to Rs. 297.00 lakhs . Out of this, Rs.114.23 lakhs has been earmarked under State Plan and Rs. 182.67 lakhs towards State share i.e. 50% of the requirement of the World Bank Project. It has been observed that most of the existing ITIs do not have Compound Walls and encroachment is apprehended in all most all the places. It has, therefore, been suggested to provide small amounts for construction of compound walls for different ITIs. The condition of the administrative block and hostels is in bad shape in most of the ITIs due to lack of repair for last several years. Keeping this in view some provision has also been suggested for improvement to these buildings. The requirement of these ITIs for building works is quite large as in many cases additional class rooms and staff quarters are necessary but due to the low plan ceiling it could not be possible to accommodate this requirement although these are considered very much essential.

30.58 Under World Bank Project, the schemes are proposed to be continued. Provision has been suggested for the construction of new Women ITC's at Phulbani and for the hostels of ITCs, Chhatrapur, Dhenkanal and Bargarh. Provision has also been suggested for procurement of equipments under different schemes of World Bank Project which will be partly utilised by the DGE & T and partly by this Directorate. Creation of certain posts have been suggested mainly under World Bank Projects as per the guidelines of the DGE & T for making up different schemes operationalised.

30.59 Out of Plan Provision of Rs.297.00 lakhs a flow of Rs.69.04 lakhs has been shown to the Tribal Sub-Plan areas. This works out to 23.25% of the Plan provision suggested for the year.

30.60 In the ITIs, there is a reservation of 15% seats for Schedule Caste boys. The seats are also filled up according to this reservation. The ITIs, being training institutions the entire expenditure is made on Salary, raw materials, maintenance, etc. for all the trainees and therefore 15% of the total expenditure is actually been spent on the training of Schedule Caste boys. Therefore flow of 15% of the total plan ceiling has been shown as Schedule Caste component Plan amounting to Rs.44.55 lakhs.

## CHAPTER-31

### SOCIAL WELFARE AND NUTRITION

#### Women Welfare

##### Setting of women Development Corporation :

31.1 Setting up of a Mahila Vikas Samabaya Nigam in the State is one of the major recommendations of the National perspective plan for women. It was recognised during the previous plan periods that lack of access to credit and infrastructural facilities were the major obstacles to employment of women, specially in the self employment sector. In order to provide better employment avenues for around development of women, the State Govt. at the initiation of Central Govt. have set up a Mahila Vikas Samabaya Nigam in the State during the year 1990-91 with an authorised share capital of Rs.100 crore of which equity participation of Central Government and State Govt. is at the ratio 49 : 51% .

31.2 The Mahila Vikas Sambaya Nigam, Orissa has started its activities for which a sum of Rs 310.00 lakhs is required under the share capital investment, managerial cost including the cost of Training during the Eighth five year plan(92-97). During 1992-93, a sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for implementation of different schemes by the Nigam. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.52.58 lakhs including a sum of Rs.22.00 lakhs for managerial and Training cost during 1993-94.

##### Construction of Working Women's Hostel :

31.3 The State Govt. have undertaken a massive programme for construction of hostels to provide accommodation to the working women. By the end of the Seventh Plan, the Govt. of India have approved a scheme for construction of 16 working women's hostel in different district headquarters of the State. According to the pattern of the Scheme, 75% of the total estimated cost will be borne by the Government of India and the balance 25% by the voluntary organisation. The State Govt. have taken a decision to subsidise the Voluntary organisations who are financially weak either fully or partially. A sum of Rs.8.05 lakhs has been budgeted during the year 1992-93.

31.4 It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.8.05 lakhs during 1993-94 for the approved projects, under construction at different places of the State.

##### Dowry prohibition :

31.5 The grant under the scheme is spent on organising dowryless marriage and conducting seminars to arouse mass consciousness against dowry system. Cases of homicide on dowry issue are increasing day by day. More and more cases of dowry and dowry related crimes are being reported. For economic rehabilitation of dowry victims, it is proposed to sanction an outright grant in most deserving and well documented cases.

31.6 During the year 1992-93, a sum of Rs.0.57 lakh has been provided in the budget to meet the cost of advertisements Seminars and dowryless marriages. A similar amount of Rs.0.57 lakh is proposed to be provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

### **Setting up of Training Centre for rehabilitation of women in distress**

31.7 This is a centrally sponsored scheme which is being implemented by the Central Govt., State Govt. and voluntary organisations in the ratio of 45 : 45 : 10. The objective of the Scheme is to rehabilitate destitute women and their dependent children through vocational training so that women can become economically independent. During the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs.12.00 lakhs has been provided in the budget out of which the State share is Rs.6.00 lakhs for training of 300 distressed women. A sum of Rs.6.00 lakhs is required during the Annual Plan 1993-94 for training of 400 women.

### **HANDICAPPED WELFARE :**

#### **Training of Teachers for the Blind and Disabled.**

31.8 For training of man-power, preparation of educational materials and literature for public awareness giving information about the handicapped, their problems and possible remedies and to provide orientation training to different professionals and functionaries in the field of welfare of the disabled, State Institutes are essential.

31.9 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.I., Bombay respectively. Besides another Training Centre for the teachers of the Mentally Handicapped is also being run in the State by a voluntary organisation with the help of N.I.M.H., Secunderabad.

31.10 A sum of Rs.0.50 lakh has been spent during 1991-92 for the purpose of training of 62 teachers. There is a provision of Rs.0.58 lakh under State Plan during 1992-93 and a sum of Rs.0.58 lakh has been projected for the purpose during 1993-94.

#### **Sports, Seminars & Awards :**

31.11 In order to bring the ability of the disabled persons into limelight and also to provide recreational facilities to keep their body and soul in active condition, provision is made to conduct sports and seminars and to present awards every year. During the year 1992-92, a sum of Rs.0.30 lakh has been spent for the purpose in favour of 2 Associations of the Deaf and Blind and one Voluntary organisation. There is a provision of Rs.0.35 lakh during the year 1992-93. Similar amount of Rs.0.35 lakh has been projected for expenditure during 1993-94.

#### **Rehabilitation of cured leprosy patients**

31.12 The State of Orissa has been considered as a high endemic State for leprosy. It has been estimated that there are 2,83,819 cured leprosy patients in the State as on 31.3.92, out of which names of 27,460 cured leprosy patients have been collected. During Seventh Plan period (1985-90) 2340 cured leprosy patients have been trained up in different production oriented trades to enable them for their rehabilitation with an estimated cost of Rs.70.85 lakhs. Moreover, 3139 number of such persons have been rehabilitated under IRDP/ERRP Schemes. During the 8th Plan period it is proposed to train up 3000 cured leprosy patients with a total cost of Rs.75.00 lakhs, out of which Rs.15.00 lakhs has been proposed for Annual Plan 1993-94.

#### **Special Appliances**

31.13 Under the scheme, the disabled persons are supplied with modern aids and appliances with a view to reduce the effect of disability and to enhance the potentialities of the disabled persons to work. The aids and appliances supplied to the disabled persons are : (i) Tri-cycle (ii) Wheel chair (iii) Motorised Tri-wheeler, (iv) Hearing Aids (v) Sticks to the Blind and (vi) Multi-Cellular Rubber shoes. Provision is being made both in plan and Non-plan Sector. There is heavy demand for supply of motorised tri-wheelers to the disabled persons. A sum of Rs.0.58 lakh has been proposed in the Annual plan 1993-94.

## Maintenance for physically Handicapped and Mentally retarded children.

31.14 The aim of the scheme is to educate the disabled children like the blind, the deaf and the mentally retarded children in special schools who need special attention with a view to bring them into the mainstream of the Society. The registered voluntary organisations are entrusted with the work of running special schools for the blind, the deaf and the mentally retarded children. The organisations running special schools and recognised by Panchayati Raj Department are given grants-in-aid for management of the Schools, viz, maintenance of students, payment of staff salary, purchase of furniture for the residential students, purchase of special equipments, 10% matching share against 90% grant of Govt. of India for construction of school and hostel building etc. A detailed grants-in-aid rule has been framed by Government to regulate release of grants in aid in a systematic manner.

31.15 At present 36 special schools recognised and assisted by P.R Department are functioning in the State under voluntary organisations, out of which 16 are meant for the deaf, 13 for the blind, 6 for the mentally retarded children and one mixed school with all the three categories of disabled children in separate wings. The number of students by the end of 1991-92 was 1891. It is expected that the number may go up to 2251 and 2656 during the year 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively in the existing schools. Each year, these schools are being upgraded increasing the number of students and staff.

31.16 The New Education Policy 1986 envisages establishment of special schools at district and sub-divisional level. So far Government have been able to establish one school for the blind and one school for the deaf almost in all the districts and schools for the mentally retarded children in 6 districts. We have to establish schools for such children in the remaining 7 districts and some schools for the blind and the deaf in selected Sub-divisions in a phased manner. Besides, finalisation of staffing pattern of mentally retarded schools is under active consideration of Government. The maintenance grant in respect of residential students has been enhanced from Rs.160/- per month to Rs.239/- p.m. per child with effect from 1.4.92. The staff working in the schools for the blind and the deaf have to be paid in revised scale of pay of 1989 and the matter is under consideration of Finance Department. Government have already approved the proposal.

31.17 Provision is being made both in plan and Non-plan sector. A sum of Rs.112.85 lakhs has been spent under the scheme during 1991-92 and Rs.115.66 lakhs has been provided during 1992-93 both in plan and Non-plan sector (Rs.51.15 lakhs under plan sector + Rs.64.51 lakhs in Non-plan sector) as against total anticipated requirement of Rs.180.24 lakhs.

31.18 Considering the above facts in view, the requirement of funds for the year 1993-94 is indicated below :

### 1. Maintenance of children:

a. 498 dayscholars @Rs.75/- p.m. per child.	Rs. 4,48,200.00
b. 2158 residential students @ Rs.239/- p.m. per child.	Rs.61,89,144.00
c. Purchase of furniture @ Rs.300/- per child for 300 new students.	Rs. 90,000.00
	<hr/>
	Rs.67,27,344.00

2. Staff salary of schools for the Blind and schools for the deaf (Teaching and Non-teaching) for 562 staff members in the revised scale of pay, 1989.	Rs.1,29,22,500.00
3. Consolidated salary of staff of school for the mentally retarded children (63 staff members) @ Rs.1000/- p.m.	Rs. 7,56,000.00
4. Purchase of special equipments @ Rs.20,000/- per school. for 36 schools.	Rs. 7,20,000.00
5. Establishment of 5 new schools @ Rs.1,00,000/- per school.	Rs. 5,00,000.00
6. Construction of building	Rs. 10,00,000.00
Grand Total(1 to 6):	<u>Rs.2,26,25,844.00</u>

31.19 The total requirement for the year 1993-94 comes to Rs.226.26 lakhs. There will be need of Rs.110.60 lakhs more than the current years provision. The plan outlay proposed for the year 1993-94 is Rs.51.15 lakhs only. Therefore the excess requirement if funds permit shared between plan and non-plan.

#### **Training and rehabilitation of handicapped.**

31.20 The aim of the scheme is to train the adult disabled persons in some profitable crafts with a view to make them fit to earn their livelihood rather than being dependent on Society. The registered voluntary organisations are encouraged for establishment of vocational training centre for the adult disabled persons and grants-in-aid are given for maintenance of trainees, consolidated salary of the staff, raw materials purchase of equipments, contingencies etc. The grant-in-aid so far is on adhoc basis. As decided in the meeting of State Council for the handicapped to formulate a detailed grant in aid rule to release grants-in-aid in a systematic way, a rule to this effect has been drafted which is under active consideration of Government. In the proposed rule, regular scale of pay of staff has been suggested as a result the expenditure under the head may be raised.

31.21 At present, 4 Vocational Training Centres organised by Orissa Association of the Deaf, Orissa Association for the Blind, orthopaedically handicapped Association and State Council for Child Welfare are given financial assistance to run the centre. There is provision to train 120 persons in these centres. There is proposal to establish at least one Vocational Training Centre in each district Hdqrs. in phased manner.

31.22 A sum of Rs 8.09 lakhs has been spent under the scheme during 1991-92. The expenditure may go up to Rs.12.00 lakhs during 1992-93. Considering the current years expenditure and establishment of two more Vocational Training Centres at two district headquarters, the requirement may be to the tune of Rs.15.00 lakhs during 1993-94. But the plan outlay for the year 1993-94 has been proposed at Rs.6.30 lakhs within the limited plan ceiling.



### **Self-employment of handicapped**

31.23 In order to enable the disabled persons to take up small business to earn livelihood, a scheme styled as "Self employment of Disabled persons" in Urban Local Bodies has been introduced during the year 1985-86. Under the scheme, the beneficiary is entitled to a total subsidy of Rs.8000/- of which Rs.6000/- is meant for construction of a Kiosk and Rs.2000/- is meant 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 of the business.

31.24 During the year 1991-92, a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been spent for the purpose to rehabilitate 12 persons. There is a provision of Rs.11.15 lakhs with a target to rehabilitate 110 disabled persons during 1992-93. It is now proposed to provide Rs.11.15 lakhs during the year 1993-94 to assist 110 beneficiaries. In the least meeting of the State Council for Handicapped welfare held under the Chairmanship of Minister, P.R. on 14.2.92, it has been decided to extend the benefits under this scheme to rural areas, for which requirement under this scheme may go up after approval of the proposal. The 8th plan outlay is Rs.75.15 lakhs to assist 751 beneficiaries.

### **Scholarship & stipend for Handicapped students :**

31.25 In order to encourage the disabled students to bring them within the educational fold the State Government are awarding scholarships to them from Class-I to Class-VIII and from Class-IX to University level so as to cover additional numbers from among those who fail to get Govt. of India scholarship. Similarly, the State Government are also operating Govt. of India scheme for the scholarships in respect of students from Class-IX to University level. Both the schemes are under operation since 1978-79.

31.26 During the year 1991-92, a sum of Rs.0.48 lakh has been spent for 150 disabled students. There is a provision of Rs.0.58 lakh for expenditure in respect of 174 students in 1992-93.

31.27 An amount of Rs.0.58 lakh has been projected for expenditure during 1993-94 with a target of 174 students to be assisted.

### **Drug Abuse**

31.28 During 8th plan period, a massive awareness programme covering most of the urban areas and educational Institutions of the State is envisaged as well as conducting film shows, production of tele-films to be exhibited in rural areas etc. For the above purpose an amount of Rs.11.15 lakhs is the basic requirement for running effectively these programme. A sum of Rs.2.23 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual plan 1993-94.

### **Care and Protection of Spastic children**

31.29 A spastic child suffers from movement disorder. The part of the brain which controls physical movement gets damaged before or during child-birth. This is why he suffers from all kinds of jerky and uncoordinated movement. It is otherwise called " Cerebral Palsy " which is not a disease and cannot 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 have introduced the scheme during 1990-91 to support institutions which will come forward in the field of training of functionaries in this respect.

31.30 During the year 1991-92, a sum of Rs.0.50 lakh has been provided to one institution and there is a provision of Rs.0.58 lakh during the year 1992-93. A sum of Rs.0.58 lakh is projected for 1993-94 for expenditure against the 8th plan outlay is Rs.3.93 lakhs.

### **Organisation of Seminars, Symposia and publication of Journals etc.**

31.31 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 and to give training for economical rehabilitation of the disabled etc. In order to remove this ignorance, seminars and symposia have to be organised at different levels and occasions mainly on event of celebration of World Day for the Disabled and some literature have to be published in provincial languages.

31.32 The scheme has, therefore, been formulated during the year 1990-91. During the year 1991-92, Rs.0.50 lakh has been spent for this purpose through two voluntary organisations for creation of awareness by way of organising seminars and publishing of magazine. During the current financial year 1992-93, there is provision of Rs.1.00 lakh. A sum of Rs.0.73 lakh has also been projected for expenditure during 1993-94.

### **Petrol and Diesel Sub-sidy to the Disabled persns (New Scheme)**

31.33 Under the scheme the handicapped owners of motorised vehicle are entitled to 50% Sub-sidy on actual expenditure on purchase of petrol/diesel subject to a maximum of 15 litres in respect of vehicles 2 H.P. and below and 25 litres in respect of vehicles above 2 H.P. The expenditure is fully borne by the Central Government. But recently they have decided to decentralise the scheme to the respective State Governments and Union Territories from 1.4.92. Ministry of Welfare have directed the Planning Commission that the Central share of funds for this scheme for 1992-93 at the level of 1991-92 expenditure are to be transferred to the State Governments after Central Budget is passed. The State Government will have to make necessary provision in the State Budget from 1993-94. So it is proposed to provide Rs.0.27 lakh during 1993-94 which may have to augmented later for 40 beneficiaries.

### **Home for the Aged :**

31.34 For the poor the needy old men and women, the State Government offer old age pension. The Government of India are providing assistance to give them service through voluntary organisations. The elderly people are precious to any country. With their welfar in consideration, the State Government formulated a scheme during the year 1990-91 to give services to the old people through voluntary organisations. During the year, a sum of Rs.1.23 lakhs has been spent for this purpose to give services to 40 aged persons through a voluntary orgation "Jay Jagannath Youth Club" of Bolangir district. There is a provision of Rs.1.41 lakhs for this purpose during the current financial year 1992-93. A sum of Rs.1.41 lakhs has been projected under this scheme for expenditure during the year 1993-94.

### **Talking Book Library, (NEW SCHEME)**

31.35 Talking Book is not actually a book in the sense the term "Book" is used. The cassette ( or, cassettes ) wherein the entire printed materials of a book are recorded after read out by a person, constitutes a talking book. To supplement and complement the needs of braille which serves the purpose of blind students as well as blind persons to read, the talking book is of immense help. This system has been introduced in number of National and International organisations. Establishment of a Talking Book Library in the State is necessary due to the following reasons :

i) Only one Braille Press at Berhampur has been established to print Braille Books in Orrisa up- to High School level. The production of Braille books may not fulfil the requirement up-to this level.

ii) As the books are printed upto High School level.College students (V.II.) are not benefitted.

iii) The elderly blind persons do not know Braille reading

iv) Audio Cassette texts are essential to solve the Problems of the readers of all categories, especially the blind students of all classes and blind persons.

v) Audio cassettes provide access to different types of information which may not be possible through Braille because transcription of all types of reading materials in braille will involve hundreds of pages.

31.36 The proposal for establishing a Talking Book Library (Audio Cassette Texts) in each Blind School in the State was initiated in the 1st meeting of the State Council for Handicapped Welfare held on 14.2.1992. The Honorary Secretary, I.R.C. School for the Blind, Berhampur, Orissa, Association for the Blind and the N.I.V.H., Dehradun have been contacted for providing ideas and guidelines for establishment of Talking Book Library. The tentative requirement which has been received from the O.A.B. indicates that about Rs.2.30 lakhs would be required for establishment of a small type of the same. Keeping all factors in view, it is now suggested to establish a State Level Library at the T.T.C.V.H., BBSR initially. An amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs may be provided in the Budget for the year 1993-94 for this purpose.

## **CHILD WELFARE**

### **Maintenance of Orphan & Destitute Children :**

31.37 This is a centrally sponsored planned scheme. The grant is sanctioned in favour of the voluntary organisation for maintenance of orphan/destitute children. Government grant is limited upto 90% of the total estimated costs shared between the Govt. of India and the State Government. On 50:50 basis and 10% is borne by the Voluntary organisations. during 1991-92, 3863 children were maintained. Construction work of one Cottage completed, 5 new Cottages were taken up for which Rs.48.81 lakhs spent. During the 1st year of the 8th Five Year Plan i.e. 1992-93 a target for maintenance of 4363 children was fixed including admission of 500 additional children. The construction work of 10 new cottages and completion of 10 incomplete cottages has been taken up for which a sum of Rs.140.68 lakhs representing State and Central share has been provided in the budget 1992-93.

31.38 During the year 1993-94 it is proposed to maintain 4363 children and admission of 500 additional children. The construction work of 10 new cottages and completion of 10 incomplete cottages will be taken up for which a sum of Rs.196.96 lakhs representing State and Central share will be required. A sum of Rs.70.34 lakhs has been proposed for Annual Plan 1993-94.

31.39 The scheme is implemented through the Voluntary organisations and the orphan children are admitted irrespective of caste, creed, colour and religion. Although number of beneficiaries of S.C. & S.T. categories are taken care of in different orphanages, the quota for admission of children has not been fixed. Every year old children after completion of 18 years of age are discharged and in place of vacancies, new children are admitted.

### **Balwadi & Creche Programme:**

31.40 This is a continuing plan scheme. During 1991-92, sum of Rs 1 lakh has been provided for maintenance of 55 Balwadis and 10 Creche centres. During the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs.1.15 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for maintenance of 55 Balwadi centres and 10 Creche centres at the rate of Rs.1700/- per Balwadi Centre and Rs.2,500/-per Creche Centre. Besides it is also proposed to open 10 new Balwadi centres 5 new Creche centres during the year.

31.41 For the year 1993-94 a sum of Rs.1.15 lakhs has been proposed for maintenance of the existing Balwadis and Creche centres and opening of 10 new Balwadis and 5 new Creche centres.

### **Juvenile Justice Services:**

31.42 The scheme of prevention and control of Juvenile social maladjustment is implemented in the State as per the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986, which came into force in the country with effect from 2.10.87. The scheme was operated both under Stat Plan Centrally Sponsored Plan. In this scheme neglected and delinquent Juveniles irrespective of caste, creed, colour and religion are admitted in the Observation Home. Their maintenance cost has been borne by the State Government and Central Govt. on 50 : 50 basis. Besides, there is a programme development and monitoring cell functioning at the State headquarters for proper implementation of the Juvenile Justice scheme. Some staff have been appointed for this purpose. During 1991-92 a sum of Rs.1.62 lakhs under State plan and Rs.0.60 lakh under C.S.P. scheme was provided for maintenance of delinquent children maintained in two Observation Homes at Berhampur and Rourkella and Staff salary of Monitoring Cell at the headquarters. During the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs.3.25 lakhs (Rs.2.35 lakhs staff salary + Rs.0.90 lakh maintenance grant) under State Plan and Rs.0.90 lakh under Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme have been provided for maintenance of neglected and delinquent juveniles in the two Observation Homes and Special Homes located in Berhampur and Rourkella and the staff salary of the programme development and monitoring cell.

31.43 During the Year 1993-94, 12 Observation Homes in 12 districts except Sundergarh will become functional as a result some additional funds will be required for maintenance of the Juveniles. Recently Government of India have intimated that they will bear only Rs.50/- out of the maintenance grant of Rs.240/- i.e. only 21% of the total maintenance grant. Therefore, the share of the maintenance cost of the Juveniles to be borne by the State Government will be increased from 50% to 79%. So Rs.3.60 lakhs will be required for this purpose out of which Rs.0.80 lakh will be the Central share.

31.44 Besides, a special Home for girl Juveniles will be started at Cuttack during the Year 1993-94. It will be a Government institution. For smooth maintenance of the institution, the staff required are: Superintendent, Medical Officer (Past time) Probation Officer, Case Worker, Music Teacher, Education Teacher, Tailoring teacher, U.D. clerk, Matron, L.D.C.-cum-Typist, Cook, Helper, Sweeper (One each) and caretaker and peon(2). For the salary of these and staff and purchase of furniture and other equipments for the office of the Superintendent, Special Home for Girls, a sum of Rs.6.50 lakhs will be required during the year 1993-94. Thus the total requirement under State Plan during the Year 1993-94 under this scheme will be Rs.10.10 lakhs. But due to constraint resource Rs.8.02 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

### **Adoption of Orphan & destitute children:**

31.45 This scheme is to encourage Voluntary Organisations for in-country and inter-country adoption of Indian children. A sum of Rs0.10 lakh has been provided for implementation of this scheme during 1991-92. A sum of Rs.0.12 lakh was provided under the State Plan during the Year 1992-93 for the purpose of publicity and to meet the TA of non-official members of the Adoption Committee. During 1993-94 a sum of Rs.0.12 lakh has been proposed for the above purpose.

### **Care & Protection of Street children.**

31.46 It is a completely new scheme introduced by Government of India. During 1991-92, a sum of Rs0.20 lakh has been provided for implementation of this scheme. During the current financial Year i.e. 1992-93, a sum of Rs.8.23 lakhs has been provided under this scheme, for maintenance of 150 numbers of street children Children of prostitute and children of fisher man community. But so far no fund has yet been released for this purpose as no voluntary organisation has applied to avail the grant-in-aid under this scheme. It is noticed that Govt. of India are financing to the voluntary organisations direct to implement this scheme under recommendations of the State Government. As no organisation has applied to avail the scheme financed by the State Government as yet a sum of Rs.6 lakhs is proposed will be diverted towards

construction of the boundary wall of the newly constructed observation Homes. As Government of India are financing for implementation of this scheme through different Voluntary organisations direct with the recommendation of the State Government, it may not be desirable to provide a huge amount of money under this scheme. Therefore during the year 1993-94, only a sum of Rs.3.46 lakhs is proposed for this Scheme.

#### **Integrated Child Development Services Scheme - 8th Plan :**

31.47 The National Policy for children recognises the supreme importance of children's programmes. 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 backward rural, tribal and urban slum localities right at their door-steps. The following package of services are being provided under the scheme viz., (1) Supplementary nutrition, (2) Immunisation, (3) Health Check-up, (4) Referral services, (5) Nutrition and Health Education and (6) Pre-school Education.

31.48 The scheme was first introduced in the State during 1975-76 as a Central Sector Scheme which was fully funded by Govt. of India, on an experimental basis. As the scheme gained popularity it was expanded to 130 blocks and 4 urban areas by the end of Seventh Plan Period.

#### **Achievement during Seventh Plan.**

31.49 By the end of Sixth Plan, there were 44 I.C.D.S. projects and during the Seventh Plan another 90 I.C.D.S. projects have been sanctioned thus arriving at a total number of 134 projects. Out of 134 projects sanctioned by the end of Seventh Plan, 52 projects are functioning in rural areas, 78 projects in Tribal areas and 4 are in urban slum localities. For implementation of the Scheme including the training of ICDS functionaries during Seventh Plan Period (1985-90), a total sum of Rs.2570.34 lakhs has been spent out of which Rs.1449.21 lakhs was the flow to T.S.P. areas.

#### **Multi-State ICDS Projects with World Bank Assistance.**

31.50 It has been decided by the Government of India to bring the Central Plan ICDS scheme in to the operation of multi-state I.C.D.S project with World Bank Assistance. The implementation of the Multi-State ICDS project with World Bank Assistance came into effect from 23.10.1990 and will continue for a period of over six years. The Multi-State ICDS project aims at expansion of ICDS programme in near by areas at an enriched level and to strengthen the existing delivery of services in some old ICDS blocks. 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 of the World Bank Project. 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 per year. From the year 1993-94 to 1995-96 this project will continue in all the 191 ICDS Blocks.

31.51 As per the norms fixed by World Bank, the new 122 ICDS projects will be getting full financial support from out of the project funds. The operational cost of the old 69 ICDS projects will be financed by Government of India from the normal ICDS (Non-World Bank) 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 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. For implementation of the World Bank Assisted ICDS project

in 191 Blocks over a period of six Years with effect from 23.10.90, a total project cost of Rs.17,243 lakhs has been estimated to be shared by Government of India and State Government to the tune of Rs.15585.00 lakhs and Rs.1658.00 lakhs respectively. By the end of 1991-92, Rs.2012.47 lakhs (including retroactive financing for the period from 30.9.89 to 22.10.90) has been spent out of the central share as against which reimbursement claims to the tune of Rs.1653.00 lakhs have been submitted to Government of India.

#### **Annual plan 1992-93**

31.52 During 1992-93, 42 new ICDS projects have been opened under World Bank Assisted ICDS Project, and all the 42 new projects will function in rural areas. Thus for opening of 42 new and continuance of 149 old ICDS projects including training programme under World Bank ICDS, the budgeted outlay is Rs.4013.39 lakhs including state share of Rs.206.30 lakhs towards supplementary nutrition for Adolescent Girls and Therapeutic food for children and mothers (81,161 beneficiaries). An amount of Rs.258.00 lakhs representing state share is also required for construction of Anganwadi Centre buildings to be met out of the provision under JRY scheme. Further, an amount of Rs.1019.36 lakhs has also been proposed for implementation of 69 ongoing ICDS projects under Central Plan (non-World Bank).

#### **Annual Plan (1993-94):**

31.53 For implementation of World Bank Assisted ICDS projects in all the 191 Blocks (including training Programme) a plan outlay of Rs.31,86.38 lakhs representing the Central share of expenditure is proposed to be provided during 1993-94. Out of the balance outlay of Rs.13572.53 lakhs for 8th Plan period 1992-97. Besides Rs.216.30 Lakhs is also proposed to be provided under State Plan during 1993-94 representing the State share of expenditure towards supplementary nutrition for Adolescent Girls and therapeutic food for children and mothers (98,802 beneficiaries) as per Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) of Govt of India Provision. Further an amount of Rs.1024.36 lakhs has also been proposed to be provided under Central Plan during 1993-94 for implementation of 69 ongoing normal ICDS projects including training Programme.

#### **Nutrition :**

31.54 The programme is implemented in the State to provide supplementary nutrition to the vulnerable groups of the Society and includes children of the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers.

31.55 During 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90), the financial achievement under the programme was Rs.1712.59 lakhs against the approved plan outlay of Rs.1967.00 lakhs. The physical achievement at the end of 1989-90 was 18,89,340 beneficiaries. The financial achievements during 1990-91 and 1991-92 have been Rs.575.00 lakhs and Rs.233.48 lakhs respectively covering 7,39,000 beneficiaries in each year.

31.56 The allocation for 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.10,712.00 lakhs 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 paise per beneficiary per day for 300 days in a year. The year-wise break-up of the requirement of funds is given below :

Out-lay ( Rs. in lakhs )

Sch-emes.	No. of benefi- ciaries.	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CSNP	739000	350.00	1665.00	1665.00	1665.00	1665.00	7010.00
SSNP	395000	150.00	888.00	888.00	888.00	888.00	3702.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1134000</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>2553.00</b>	<b>2553.00</b>	<b>2553.00</b>	<b>2553.00</b>	<b>10712.00</b>

31.57 The requirement under CSNP has increased due to transfer of the Centrally sponsored Scheme of the wheat based supplementary Nutrition Programme (WBNP) to the State Sector from the year 1993-94. Rs.500.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1993-94. This needs to be increased to meet the requirement as per norm to cover a total no. of 11,34,000 beneficiaries including 8,70,200 beneficiaries under TSP and 67,500 beneficiaries under SCP.

**Probation Services :**

31.58 Probation Services have been extended to the offenders under provision of "Probation of Offenders Act" as a method of re-institutional treatment to offenders. The object is to reform and rehabilitate the offenders as self-reliant members of the society. For effective implementation of such programme in the State, 9 schemes were implemented during the 7th plan period with an outlay of Rs.39.27 lakhs. During the year 1990-91 a sum of Rs.10.66 lakhs has been utilised towards continuance of these schemes. Since certain schemes involving committed liabilities have been transferred to the Non-Plan sector during the year 1991-92, Rs.8.55 lakhs only was utilised during that year. During the year 1992-93 an amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been provided for continuance of these schemes.

31.59 During the Annual Plan 1993-94, a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for continuance of the existing three schemes as below :

Continuing Schemes	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Continuance of the post of one Senior Stenographer & two Peons for the 2nd Post of Deputy Inspector General of Prisons.	0.62
2. Training Programme of Supervisory Officers	0.25
3. Continuance of two posts of Lady Prison Welfare Officer & one Peon for Circle Jail at Baripada and Berhampur.	1.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.00</b>

## CHAPTER - 32

### STATIONERY AND PRINTING AND BUILDING PROGRAMME

#### Stationary and printing (orissa Government press)

32.1 The plan outlay for 1993-94 is fixed at Rs.49.00 lakhs for this sector which has been proposed to be utilised as per the following break-up:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Staff scheme (continuing)	20.50
2. Purchase of machine for the main press.	9.50
3. Purchase of vehicle for S.B. Press	2.25
4. Residential works (continuing)	6.00
5. Non-residential works (continuing)	10.75
Total	49.00

32.2 At present, 58 posts are now existing under plan scheme and the budget provision for these posts is calculated to Rs. 16.30 lakhs for the annual plan 1993-94. Besides, a sum of Rs.4.20 lakhs has been suggested for making provision during 1993-94 for creation of 12 additional posts. Thus, the total provision in this connection has come to Rs.20.50 lakhs under salary components.

#### Purchase of Mechines for the Main press:

32.3 A sum of Rs.9.50 lakhs has been suggested to be earmarked for making provision in the Budget estimates of 1993-94 for purchase of the following machines.

		(Rs. in lakhs)
a) Outting and processing machines programatic cutting machine.	one	6.00
b) Roller creater wipe on plate	one	1.50
c) Drago washing Machine to clean the internal part of the office machines.	one	0.86
d) Payment of balance cost of steel and storage racks.		1.14
Total		9.50



### Purchase of Vehicles :

32.4 A sum of Rs.225 lakhs has been suggested for making provision during 1993-94 for purchase of one light vehicle like jeep or trakter for the Secretariat Branch Press, Bhubaneswar. This is felt essential to cater to the emergent needs of different departments and O.L.A.

### Construction work

32.5 Following provisions are suggested for 1993-94 for different works.

	(Rs. in lakhs)
i) Residential	
(a) Completion of compound wall of press colony quarters at Nuapara, Cuttack.	4.00
(b) For providing electrical fittings in newly constructed 'F' & 'E' type quarters at Nuapara, Cuttack.	1.00
(c) For providing water supply system to newly constructed 'D' type quarters at Nuapara.	1.00
ii) Non-residential	
(a) Construction of compound wall of farms press and outside stores.	4.42
(b) Completion of construction of building at Berhampur T.R.S. Workshop.	2.00
(c) Completion of construction of TRS workshop at Sambalpur.	4.33
Total construction work	16.75

### PUBLIC WORKS

#### Home Department Jails

32.6 During the 7th plan period an amount of Rs.769.55 lakhs was utilised for construction of 45 Jails Building, 153 Housing Units, provision of amenities in 188 Jails, Building for 26 Women prisoners and Buildings for 93 offenders. During the year 1990-91 and 1991-92, a sum of Rs.202.71 lakhs was utilised for construction of 12 buildings, 5 jails wards, provision of amenities in 5 Jails, completion of 3 P.H. works and 38 developmental works. During the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs.60.00 lakhs has been provided for continuance of posts created under modernisation scheme and to take up 1 developmental project and 3 P.H. Works. With a view to completing 3 nos. of P.H. works and taking into account the effect of continuance of the staff component of the schemes a sum of Rs.60.00 lakhs is proposed during the year 1993-94.

#### Fire Services

32.7 Most of the people of the State live in thached houses. To prevent frequent fire hazards and to save the lives and properties of the people the need for new Fire Stations equipped with Fire Fighting equipments can hardly be over emphasised. During the 7th plan period an amount

of Rs.283.30 lakhs was utilised for establishment of 18 nos. of one Unit Fire Stations, 2 nos. of Zonal workshop 2 nons, regional offices and construction of 8 nos. of Fire Station building and staff quarters and a 100-seated barrack of Orissa Fire Service Training School, Bhubaneswar.

32.8 During the year 1990-91 a sum of Rs.112.26 lakhs was utilised for construction of 15 fire station buildings, one sewerage disposal work and purchase of Fire Fighting equipments for two Fire Stations. During the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been provided for continuance of the existing posts and establishment of 2 Fire Stations and construction of two buildings. During the year 1993-94 a sum of Rs.40.00 lakhs is proposed for continuance of the existing posts under Fire Services, completion of an incomplete building and two new buildings and construction of other 4 Fire Service buildings.

#### **Protocol**

32.9 During the 7th plan period the programme of construction and improvement of the Guest Houses at Bhubaneswar, Calcutta and New Delhi have been taken up under the Plan Scheme. During the above period, a sum of Rs.406.41 lakhs was utilised for completion of 2nd Orisa Bhawan at New Delhi, completion of Banquet Hall of State Guest House and other developmental work of the Guest House. During the Annual Plan 1990-91 and Annual Plan 1991-92 an amount of Rs.71.42 lakhs was utilised for 10 nos. of improvement works of these Guest Houses. During the year 1992-93, a sum of Rs.35.00 lakhs has been provided for construction of 2 buildings and 9 developmental works of Guest Houses. With a view to taking up 15 nos. of developmental works in different Guest Houses of the State and Construction of staff quarters at Orissa Bhawan, an amount of Rs.35.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

#### **Courts**

32.10 During the 7th plan period an amount of Rs.305.95 lakhs was utilised for construction of 60 nos. of building projects including extension of Orissa High Court Building at Cuttack. During the Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92 total amount of Rs.411.4 lakhs was utilised for construction of one Court Building and 45 nos. of P.H. works and 2 nos. residential projects. During the year 1992-93, a sum of Rs.13.00 lakhs has been provided for construction of one Court building, one P.H. works and 4 nos. of developmental works. For construction of 2 buildings and installation 27 nos. of A.C. Machines in Orissa High Court during the Annual Plan 1993-94 a sum of Rs.13.00 lakhs is proposed.

#### **Police Welfare & Building**

32.11 During the 7th plan period an amount of Rs.1175.21 lakhs was utilised for construction of 99 police Buildings and 1910 Quarters under Police Housing and Building Scheme. Due to non-allocation of any fund during the Annual Plans 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 and expenditure under this head of development is nil. During the Annual Plan 1993-94 an amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed for completion of 4 residential buildings, 2 office Buildings and 3 nos. of P.H. works.

#### **G.A. Department**

##### **Vigilance :**

32.12 The Eighth Plan outlay for the plan schemes of G.A. Vigilance Department is Rs.290.00 lakhs. Out of which Rs.46.00 lakhs has been allocated for the year 1992-93. Vigilance special squads have been formed besides augmentation of the strength of the existing staff. Two non-residential and one residential building projects were taken up in 1992-93. During the year 1993-94, the outlay proposed is Rs.46.00 lakhs. The existing staff under State Plan would be continued and 5 nos. of non-residential and one residential building works would be taken up in 1993-94.

### **Training Institute**

32.13 Mostly state plan funds are utilized for expansion of infrastructure facilities of Gopabandhu Academy of Administration at Bhubaneswar under the G.A. Department. This institution imparts training for administrative officers belonging to IAS and OAS cadres. Besides they also take up refresher courses and in service training to other departmental officers. The 8th plan outlay approved for the schemes of G.A.A is Rs.175.00 lakhs and Rs.35.00 lakhs has been allocated for the year 1992-93. The administrative buildings and hostel have been completed. A sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1993-94 for completion of staff quarters in the new campus.

### **Revenue Department**

32.14 During Seventh Plan period an amount of Rs.1310.02 lakhs was provided for construction of Residential and Non residential buildings of Revenue Department to take up construction of 705 units of buildings. During 1990-91 Rs.520.00 lakhs was provided for the purpose. Out of Rs.9,20.00 lakhs provided for 1991-92, Rs.14.00 lakhs was meant for building construction work and Rs.500.00 lakhs meant for the District reorganisation which could not be utilised. Funds to the extent of Rs.3625.00 lakhs and Rs.132.34 lakhs have been provided for the 8th plan (1992-97) and Annual Plan 1992-93 respectively. It has been proposed to provide Rs.182.34 lakhs for the Annual plan 1993-94 under the scheme "Building Programme" of Revenue Department. This includes Rs.100.00 lakhs for District Reorganisation.

### **Finance Department**

32.15 There are four wings viz, commercial tax, Treasury, Small Savings and Local Fund Audit under the Finance Department at the Field level. For construction of both residential and non-residential buildings funds are provided under State plan. The approved outlay for the purpose is Rs.330.00 lakhs for the 8th plan 1992-97, out of which Rs.70.00 lakhs was allocated during 1992-93. Similar provision of Rs.70.00 lakhs have been proposed for 1993-94. Priority will be given for completion of ongoing buildings.

### **Law Department**

32.16 The Plan schemes of Law Department comprise only building construction programme. For taking up construction of court buildings and staff quarters an outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs has been set apart for the Eighth Five Year Plan. Out of which Rs.38.00 lakhs has been allocated for the year 1992-93. This includes provision of Rs.24.96 lakhs for the continuing works of the previous year and Rs.13.04 lakhs for the new buildings. Construction of District Judge Court building at Phulbani would be continued in 1993-94 also. Steps will be taken to complete the judicial officers quarters at Bolangir.

...

## 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 per cent. 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 per cent 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 During the Seventh Plan against the total anticipated expenditure of Rs.3289.11 crores, it is assessed that Rs.2,076.70 crores has been invested in rural areas which works out to 63.14 per cent.

33.6 Similarly the flow of funds to the rural areas was of the order of Rs.571.50 crores in 1990-91 against the revised outlay of Rs.1000.00 crores which is 57.15%. It was also estimated that in 1991-92 Rs.806.48 crores would flow to the rural area against the approved outlay of Rs.1402.00 crores and this work out to 57.52%.

33.7 While finalising the outlay of Rs.10,000.00 crores for the 8th Plan (1992-97) it has estimated that Rs.6937.93 crores 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 69.38%. Out of the approved plan outlay of Rs.1405 crores for the annual plan 1992-93 the expected flow to the rural sector is Rs.986.27 crores which is 70.20% of the total outlay. So also the flow to rural areas is Rs.1054.00 crores against the approved outlay of Rs.1450.00 crores for the annual plan 1993-94. This works out to 72.69%. The details are given in Annexure.

## ANNEXURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Development Head and Sub.Head.	Outlay			Rural Component		
	Eighth Plan 1992-97	1992-93 Budgetted.	1993-94	Eighth Plan 1992-97	1992-93 Budgetted.	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I. DIRECTLY IDENTIFIABLE RURAL OUTLAYS BY LOCATION AND BENEFIT</b>						
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities	74920.00	16137.00	13787.00	74920.00	16137.00	13787.00
2. Rural Development	40535.00	7954.66	7944.48	40535.00	7954.66	7944.48
3. Irrigation & flood Control	307918.00	31999.00	32849.00	307918.00	31999.00	32849.00
4. Rural Electrification (R.E.)	16500.00	2805.00	5000.00	16500.00	2805.00	5000.00
5. Village Industries.						
5.1 Khadi & Village Industries.	95.00	25.00	25.00	95.00	25.00	25.00
5.2 Handloom.	2850.00	500.00	500.00	2850.00	500.00	500.00
5.3 Sericulture.	1122.00	195.00	195.00	1122.00	195.00	195.00
5.4 Handicrafts.	809.00	170.00	180.00	809.00	170.00	180.00
5.5 Coir	185.00	35.00	35.00	185.00	35.00	35.00
6 (a) Rural Roads	16500.00	4750.00	4750.00	16500.00	4750.00	4750.00
(b) P.S. & G.P. Roads	6000.00	750.00	750.00	6000.00	750.00	750.00
7 Rural Health	8316.50	1207.37	1207.37	8316.50	1207.37	1207.37
8 Rural Housing	1956.00	300.00	300.00	1956.00	300.00	300.00
9. Rural Water Supply						
(a) Rural Tube Wells	17283.00	2907.33	3057.00	17283.00	2907.33	3057.00
(b) Rural Sanitary Wells	478.00	127.67	128.00	478.00	127.67	128.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>10. Rural Sanitation</b>						
(a) R.D. Department	500.00	150.00	200.00	500.00	150.00	200.00
(b) Panchayati Raj Department	110.00	25.00	20.00	110.00	25.00	20.00
<b>Sub-Total-I (1 to 10)</b>	<b>496077.50</b>	<b>70038.03</b>	<b>70927.85</b>	<b>496077.50</b>	<b>70038.03</b>	<b>70927.85</b>

**II. OUTLAYS SUBJECT TO APPORTIONMENT TO RURAL AREAS BY LOCATION AND/OR BENEFIT**

<b>11. Energy</b>						
11.1 Power (other than R.E)	247330.00	36295.00	32347.00	81618.90	11977.35	10674.51
11.2 Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	766.00	89.00	105.00	766.00	89.00	105.00
<b>12. Industry &amp; Minerals</b>						
12.1 Small Scale Industries & Powerlooms	4215.00	701.50	1042.00	1065.00	296.50	312.00
12.2 Other Industries (Salt Industries)	97.00	15.00	15.00	97.00	15.00	15.00
<b>13. Transport</b>						
13.1 Other Transport (Excluding Rural Roads)	36790.00	5659.00	12609.00	32670.00	4845.00	11795.00
<b>14. Science, Technology &amp; Environment.</b>						
	4600.00	233.00	343.00	666.00	104.00	104.00
<b>15. Social Services</b>						
15.1 Education	52746.00	6000.00	6000.00	44746.00	4990.00	4999.00
15.2 Medical & Public Health (Excluding Rural Health)	14006.50	1812.63	1812.63	10541.50	1582.89	1582.89
15.3 Housing (Excluding Rural Housing)	4200.00	730.00	729.68	1580.00	129.56	219.50

16. Other Social Services

(a) Welfare of S.C., S.T. and O.B.C.	13000.00	2700.00	2800.00	12904.50	2679.90	2777.40
(b) Labour & Employment.	2409.00	314.50	364.00	481.80	62.90	72.80
(c) Social Welfare.	2288.00	449.50	449.50	2288.00	449.50	449.50
(d) Nutrition.	3912.00	500.00	500.00	3912.00	500.00	500.00

17. Other Development Programmes.

17.1 Public Distribution System (P.D.S.)

(a) Civil Supplies (Consumer Protection)	154.00	24.00	24.00	154.00	24.00	24.00
---	--------	-------	-------	--------	-------	-------

17.2 Other General  
Economic Services.

(a) Regulation of Weights & Measures.	25.00	2.00	2.00	25.00	2.00	2.00
(b) District Planning.	4800.00	977.76	970.00	4200.00	841.50	840.00

Sub-Total-II (11 to 17)	391338.50	56502.89	60112.81	197715.70	28589.10	34472.60
Public Sector Outlay (1 to 17)	887416.00	126540.92	131040.66	693793.20	98627.13	105400.45

	Total Outlay	Rural Component	Percentage
	(Rs. in Crores)		
Eighth Plan			
1992-97.	10,000.00	6937.93	69.38
1997-93.	1405.00	986.27	70.20
1993-94.	1450.00	1054.00	72.69

## 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 per cent. 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 per cent 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 During the Seventh Plan against the total anticipated expenditure of Rs.3289.11 crores, it is assessed that Rs.2,076.70 crores has been invested in rural areas which works out to 63.14 per cent.

33.6 Similarly the flow of funds to the rural areas was of the order of Rs.571.50 crores in 1990-91 against the revised outlay of Rs.1000.00 crores which is 57.15%. It was also estimated that in 1991-92 Rs.806.48 crores would flow to the rural area against the approved outlay of Rs.1402.00 crores and this work out to 57.52%.

33.7 While finalising the outlay of Rs.10,000.00 crores for the 8th Plan (1992-97) it has estimated that Rs.6937.93 crores 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 69.38%. Out of the approved plan outlay of Rs.1405 crores for the annual plan 1992-93 the expected flow to the rural sector is Rs.986.27 crores which is 70.20% of the total outlay. So also the flow to rural areas is Rs.1054.00 crores against the approved outlay of Rs.1450.00 crores for the annual plan 1993-94. This works out to 72.69%. The details are given in Annexure.



## ANNEXURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Development Head and Sub.Head.	Outlay			Rural Component		
	Eighth Plan 1992-97	1992-93 Budgetted.	1993-94	Eighth Plan 1992-97	1992-93 Budgetted.	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

### I. DIRECTLY IDENTIFIABLE RURAL OUTLAYS BY LOCATION AND BENEFIT

1. Agriculture and Allied Activities	74920.00	16137.00	13787.00	74920.00	16137.00	13787.00
2. Rural Development	40535.00	7954.66	7944.48	40535.00	7954.66	7944.48
3. Irrigation & Flood Control	307918.00	31999.00	32849.00	307918.00	31999.00	32849.00
4. Rural Electrification (R.E.)	16500.00	2805.00	5000.00	16500.00	2805.00	5000.00
5. Village Industries.						
5.1 Khadi & Village Industries.	95.00	25.00	25.00	95.00	25.00	25.00
5.2 Handloom.	2850.00	500.00	500.00	2850.00	500.00	500.00
5.3 Sericulture.	1122.00	195.00	195.00	1122.00	195.00	195.00
5.4 Handicrafts.	809.00	170.00	180.00	809.00	170.00	180.00
5.5 Coir	185.00	35.00	35.00	185.00	35.00	35.00
6 (a) Rural Roads	16500.00	4750.00	4750.00	16500.00	4750.00	4750.00
(b) P.S. & G.P. Roads	6000.00	750.00	750.00	6000.00	750.00	750.00
7 Rural Health	8316.50	1207.37	1207.37	8316.50	1207.37	1207.37
8 Rural Housing	1956.00	300.00	300.00	1956.00	300.00	300.00
9 Rural Water Supply						
(a) Rural Tube Wells	17383.00	2907.33	3057.00	17383.00	2907.33	3057.00
(b) Rural Sanitary Wells	478.00	127.67	128.00	478.00	127.67	128.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>10. Rural Sanitation</b>						
(a) R.D. Department	500.00	150.00	200.00	500.00	150.00	200.00
(b) Panchayati Raj Department	110.00	25.00	20.00	110.00	25.00	20.00
<b>Sub-Total-I (1 to 10)</b>	<b>496077.50</b>	<b>70038.03</b>	<b>70927.85</b>	<b>496077.50</b>	<b>70038.03</b>	<b>70927.85</b>

**II. OUTLAYS SUBJECT TO APPORTIONMENT TO RURAL AREAS BY LOCATION AND/OR BENEFIT**

<b>11. Energy</b>						
11.1 Power (other than R.E)	247330.00	36295.00	32347.00	81618.90	11977.35	10674.51
11.2 Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	766.00	89.00	105.00	766.00	89.00	105.00
<b>12. Industry &amp; Minerals</b>						
12.1 Small Scale Industries & Powerlooms	4215.00	701.50	1042.00	1065.00	296.50	312.00
12.2 Other Industries (Salt Industries)	97.00	15.00	15.00	97.00	15.00	15.00
<b>13. Transport</b>						
13.1 Other Transport (Excluding Rural Roads)	36790.00	5659.00	12609.00	32670.00	4845.00	11795.00
<b>14. Science, Technology &amp; Environment.</b>						
	4600.00	233.00	343.00	666.00	104.00	104.00
<b>15. Social Services</b>						
15.1 Education	52746.00	6000.00	6000.00	44746.00	4990.00	4999.00
15.2 Medical & Public Health (Excluding Rural Health)	14006.50	1812.63	1812.63	10541.50	1582.89	1582.89
15.3 Housing Excluding Rural Housing)	4200.00	730.00	729.68	1580.00	129.56	219.50

16. Other Social Services

(a) Welfare of S.C., S.T. and O.B.C.	13000.00	2700.00	2800.00	12904.50	2679.90	2777.40
(b) Labour & Employment.	2409.00	314.50	364.00	481.80	62.90	72.80
(c) Social Welfare.	2288.00	449.50	449.50	2288.00	449.50	449.50
(d) Nutrition.	3912.00	500.00	500.00	3912.00	500.00	500.00

17. Other Development Programmes.

17.1 Public Distribution System (P.D.S.)

(a) Civil Supplies (Consumer Protection)	154.00	24.00	24.00	154.00	24.00	24.00
---	--------	-------	-------	--------	-------	-------

17.2 Other General  
Economic Services.

(a) Regulation of Weights & Measures.	25.00	2.00	2.00	25.00	2.00	2.00
--	-------	------	------	-------	------	------

(b) District Planning.	4800.00	977.76	970.00	4200.00	841.50	840.00
---------------------------	---------	--------	--------	---------	--------	--------

Sub Total-II (11 to 17)	391338.50	56502.89	60112.81	197715.70	28589.10	34472.60
-------------------------	-----------	----------	----------	-----------	----------	----------

Public Sector Outlay (1 to 17)	887416.00	126540.92	131040.66	693793.20	98627.13	105400.45
-----------------------------------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	----------	-----------

Total Outlay	Rural Component	Percentage
--------------	-----------------	------------

(Rs. in Crores)

Eighth Plan

1992-97.	10,000.00	6937.93	69.38
----------	-----------	---------	-------

1992-93.	1405.00	986.27	70.20
----------	---------	--------	-------

1993-94.	1450.00	1054.00	72.69
----------	---------	---------	-------

## CHAPTER - 34

### TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

#### Demography:

34.1 The tribal population of Orissa is 59,15,067 out of the total population of 2,63,70,271 as per 1981 census. The proportion of the tribal population to the total population of the State is nearly 22.43 percent, which is much above the national average of 7.76 percent. Thus Orissa ranks first in the country in terms of percentage of tribal concentration, of course leaving the North Eastern States to exception. In numerical terms, it is next only to Madhya Pradesh, embracing as many as 62 scheduled tribe communities. A little more than 11% of the total tribal population of the country is found in Orissa.

#### Tribal Sub-Plan Approach:

34.2 Ever since mid seventies the tribal sub-plan approach has been in operation and on the basis of experience gained, the strategy and the methodology are refined from plan to plan so as to confront new challenges and to take care of new situations.

The objectives of the T.S.P strategy, in all these Years have basically remained two fold i.e. (i) Socio-Economic development of the Sch Tribes and their habits, (ii) Protection of tribals against exploitation.

The idea of grounding Integrated Tribal Dev. Project (ITDPs)/ ITDAs was conceived during the Fifth Plan and these have been continued since then for implementation of the strategy. Towards the end of Fifth Plan, Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) was adopted to cover smaller areas of tribal concentration having 10,000 or more population of which 50% or more were tribals. During the 7th Plan, the cluster approach was adopted for contiguous areas having 5000 population of which 50% or more were tribals. 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.

Twelve primitive tribal groups have been identified in Orissa on the basis of pre-agricultural level of technology and extremely low level of literacy and their development is ensured through Micro Projects. There are 15 Micro Projects operating for the purpose in Orissa.

34.3 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.

There has been no fundamental change in this strategy during the seventh plan period and efforts have all along been made to consolidate the gains under the strategy and to re-orient them for the benefit of the target groups. In concrete terms, the seventh plan programmes were primarily aimed at providing economic assistance to the Tribals to raise the productivity level and to take them above the poverty line and to develop the economic and educational infrastructure, 7,63,348 tribal families were economically assisted during the seventh plan period under different programmes. The said programme will continue during 8th plan period.

Human resources development is a key factor for sustaining development of tribals. Realising this, State Government have made conscious efforts to ensure greater outlay on the education of Sch.Castes and Sch Tribes and this has significantly improved their literacy level as would be evident from the fact that the percentage of literacy among the tribals increased from 7.36% in 1961 to 9.5% in 1971 and 13.96% in 1981. This has gone up further in 1991.

34.4 Due to historical reasons, the tribal people of Orissa, until recently, were generally in a state of educational and economic backwardness, and socio-cultural distinctiveness. 62 Sch. Tribes in Orissa speak as many as 74 dialects. Their culture heritage, which is rich and varied, acts as an unifying force. The skills, aptitude and inclinations of different tribes are different. At the one end of the scale are nomadic food gatherers, hunters and shifting cultivators and at the other end, highly enlightened, agriculturists and horticulturists. The tribal scenario of Orissa, therefore, presents an extremely complex socio-economic panorama. No scheme or programme can be uniformly prescribed throughout the State as far as development of Sch. Tribes is concerned. Only such schemes as are in tune with the agroclimatic conditions of the region/area and socio-cultural ethos of particular tribal community can be successful. Accordingly, local planning at the level of districts/ITDA/MADA/Micro Projects/Cluster projects would be given adequate emphasis during the 8th plan. The results of evaluation studies would also be taken into account while formulating area and tribes specific programmes.

34.5 While the T.S.P strategy will be continued in the 8th Five Year Plan, steps will be taken to make it more result-oriented and purposeful so that not only adequate flow of funds is ensured, but the benefit of the investments under Tribal Sub-Plan will go towards improving the socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Tribes. The area which will have to be tackled, relates to the quantification of funds under T.S.P. This will have to be backed up further by decentralised planning, which will envisage preparation of I.T.D.P wise plan and adoption of suitable administrative structure at the I.T.D.P level armed with authority.

#### **Quantification of Funds for Tribal Sub-Plan:**

34.6 Quantification of funds from different sectors and sources for tribal sub-plan area and fixation of physical targets to be achieved under different sectorial programmes for speedier development of tribal area, are the characteristic feature 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 and quantum 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.

The flow of funds from Institutional finance has not been estimated. But flow from other three sources (a,b,c) during the 7th plan period aggregates to Rs.1,43,832.37 lakhs details of which are as follows :

(a) State Plan	99,462.93 lakhs
(b) Central/Centrally Sponsored Plan	35,252.73 lakhs
(c) Special Central Assistance	9,116.71 lakhs
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>1,43,832.37 lakhs</b>

During the Seventh Five Year Plan the flow of funds to T.S.P. was 31% of the total State Plan outlay

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.

The flow of funds during the Annual Plan 90-91 and 91-92 and the anticipated flow of

funds during the Year 92-93 have been fixed and estimated at Rs.38,540.66 lakhs, Rs.33,215.37 lakhs and Rs.46,292.43 lakhs respectively from different sources of funding as indicated below

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sources of funding.	Utilisation of funds during		Anticipated flow of funds during 92-93
	1990-91	1991-92	
i) From State Plan	26902.39	23648.45	32930.72
ii) From Central/ Centrally Spon- sored Schemes	9377.77	6958.54	10373.71
iii) Special Central Assistance	2260.50	2608.38	2988.00
<b>Total :</b>	<b>38540.66</b>	<b>33215.37</b>	<b>46292.43</b>

The percentage of flow of funds out of State Plan sources has been estimated as 22.97% during 91-92 and the percentage of anticipated flow of funds would be 24.41% during 92-93.

Proposed flow of funds for the 8th plan period i.e. 1992-97 and Annual Plan i.e. 1993-94 has been estimated to be Rs.293944.63 lakhs and Rs.52382.01 lakhs respectively from different sources as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sources of funding	8th plan 92-97	Annual Plan 93-94
(i) From State Plan funds	219661.51	37171.74
(ii) From Central/Centrally Sponsored Scheme.	57525.32	11837.27
(iii) From Special Central Assistance.	16757.80	3373.00
<b>Total :</b>	<b>293944.63</b>	<b>52382.01</b>

The percentage of flow of funds to Tribal SubPlan area out of total State Plan outlay during the Annual Plan 1990-91 and Annual Plans 1991-92, 1992-93 the 8th Plan 92-97 and Annual Plan 1993-94 would be as follows :

Year	Total State Plan outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Flow to T.S.P (Rs. in lakhs)	% flow of funds.
1. 1991-92 (Expr.)	102973.67	23648.45	22.97
2. 1992-93 anticipated expr.	134905.80	32930.72	24.41

3. 1992-97 (Proposed outlay)	1000000.00	219661.51	21.97
4. 1993-94 (Proposed outlay)	145000.00	37177.74	25.64

**Family Coverage :**

34.7 Keeping in view of the number of S.T. families below poverty line at the beginning of 7th Plan, Govt. of India fixed the target for coverage at 5,15,000 S.T. families for the 7th Plan Period. The assistance would be of two types:-

(i) To provide supplementary assistance to the families assisted during 6th Plan who could not cross the poverty line.

(ii) To provide full dose assistance to new families i.e. the families not covered previously.

During the Seventh Plan Period, there has been no fundamental change in this strategy and efforts have all along been made to consolidate the gains and to reorient them for the benefit of the target group. In concrete terms, the seventh plan programmes were primarily aimed at providing economic assistance to the tribals to raise the productivity level of the tribals and to take them above the poverty line and to develop the economic and educational infrastructure. 763348 S.T. families were economically assisted during the Seventh Plan Period under different programmes against the target of 5,15,000 S.T. families which is 148 percent of the target. Details of coverage programme wise during 6th and 7th plan periods are as follows :-

Programme	Coverage of S.T. families during	
	6th plan (80-85)	7th plan (85-90)
1. I.R.D.P	219660	249969 (New) 5033/ (Old)
2. E.R.R.P	102467	169911
3. I.W.D.A	106376	172648
4. Bonded Labourers	8010	10227
5. P.M.M.P	18594	71952
6. Fishery	866	2487
7. Sericulture	3510	8458
8. M.A.D.A	9137	12902
9. MICRO Projects	11993	630
10. Other Income Generating scheme	14117	-
11. Backyard Plantation	3000	-

12. Animal Husbandry	-	149
13. OSCSIDFCC (DIDP)	-	13678
Total :-	497938	763348
Target :-	550000	515000

34.8 It has been estimated to cover 4,50,000 no. of families during 8th plan period and 90,000 families during the Annual Plan 92-93. The Programmewise details of the family coverage is as indicated below :-

Programme	8th Plan (92-97)	Annual Plan 1992-93	
		Target	Achievment till oct. '92.
Integrated Rural Dev. Programme.	221686	39269	8280
Assistance to small and marginal farmers	7300	1460	408
ITDA Schemes	147500	29500	12580
MADA Clusters	22000	4400	1708
Micro Projects	2000	400	217
SCSIDFCC	25000	5000	379
Sericulture	2500	500	-
Fishery	2000	400	255
Soil Conservation/ Horticulture/ Agri Schemes	10511	3701	-
Total :-	440497	84630	23827

It is proposed to provide assistance to 90,000 Scheduled Tribe families under various income generating scheme as indicated below :

Programme	Families Proposed for coverage 93-94.
1. Integrated Rural Development Programme	43,000
2. Assistance to Small and Marginal farmers	1,460
3. Income generating scheme under ITDA Programmes	31,860



4. MALA/Clusters	5000
5. Micro Projects	500
6. Dispersed Tribal Development Programme	4780
7. Sericulture	500
8. Fishery	360
9. Soil Conservation/Horticulture/Crop Husbandry/Irrigation	2440
10. Village Industries	100
	-----
	90000
	-----

#### Protective and Anti Exploitative Measures :

34.9 The Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes are the most vulnerable among the weaker sections of the community. On account of their ignorance and simplicity they fall an easy prey to the unscrupulars money lenders and middleman who exploit them in many ways. To curb exploitation of the S.C's and S.Ts several protective Regulations have been enacted from time to time and subsequently ammended to cope up with the changing situations. Accordingly, in addition to the general laws applicable to sub-plan area, specific regulations have been enacted to safeguard the interests of the tribals. Some of the important enactments are stated below ;

- i) The Orissa Scheduled Areas transfer of Immovable Property (BY Sch.Tribes) Regulation, 1956.
- ii) The Orissa land Reform Act, 1960.
- iii) The Orissa (Sch. Areas) Money Lenders Regulation. 1967.
- iv) Orissa (Sch. Areas) Debt Relief Regulation 1967.
- v) The Orissa Money Lenders Act, 1939.
- vi) The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1967.
- vii) The Orissa Reservation of Vacancies in Posts and Services (for Sch. Castes and Sch.Tribes) Act, 1975.

Some of the aforesaid Acts and Regulations have been ammended from time to time to plug the loopholes in the Legislative frame and to keep pace with the changing needs and circumstances

#### 34.10 Administrative Set up in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas :

In order to implement the Tribal Sub-Plan Approach effectively, areas of concentration of Tribal population have been identified and separate administrative units established for integrated development. The Administrative set up of H. & T.W. Department in the Sub-Plan area of the State consist of 21 I.T.D.As. These I.T.D.As are manned by whole time Project Administrative belonging to IAS/ OAS/ Deptt's Deputy Directors cadre. Since the work of ITDA is multi-disciplinary in nature it functions not only as a nodal agency in terms of plan

formulation, implementation of Programmes and monitoring of progress but also implements specific programmes mostly out of S.C.A. Each Project Administrator is assisted by a Special officer of Class-II rank. Besides each ITDA has been given engineering staff consisting of one Asst. Engineer and two to four Junior Engineers for execution of small civil/minor Irrigation works programmes. Clerical support has also been provided to assist the ITDAs in day to day administration of office. In addition to the normal staff of the line Deptt. stationed in ITDA areas, 21 Soil Conservation Asst./Agriculture Extension Officers have been posted to ITDAs as a measure to strengthen the staffing pattern of ITDAs for expeditious implementation of various schemes vigorously for the benefit of tribals.

In each of the 118 Sub-Plan Blocks, one Additional Welfare Extension Officer has also been posted to assist the B.D.O. in identification of beneficiaries, processing of loan applications, sponsoring the same to financial institutions and to pursue sanction and disbursement of loan. Besides 71 Junior Engineers, 42 Upper Division Clerks have also been posted to different Tribal Sub- Plan Blocks, whose emoluments are not from Special Central Assistance.

Project level committee has been constituted for each ITDA in which the Collector of the District is the Chairman. The local M.Ps., M.L.As, Chairman of the Panchayat Samities, representative of tribal women and all District level Officers in-charge of development programmes are members. The project Administrator is the Member Secretary and is fully responsible for formulation and implementation of Plan Programmes. Periodical review of the progress of implementation of various programmes is done in the project level Committee.

#### **Modified Area Development Project:**

34.11 Towards the end of the Fifth Plan, Modified Area Development Approach concept was evolved. With a view to bringing more of Tribal Population under the fold of integrated approach outside the tribal sub-plan area, contiguous smaller areas having a population of 10,000 or more with 50% tribal concentration were identified and included under Modified Area Development Approach. So far 45 MADA Pockets have been identified comprising parts of 47 Blocks and covering 486 lakhs tribals. State Govt. have submitted proposals to Government of India, Ministry of Welfare during 1992-93 for grounding a new MADA Pocket in Sukinda Block of Cuttack District covering 6961 Sch.Tribe population as per 1981 Census.

34.12 For implementation of different programmes in the MADA pockets a sum of Rs.915.00 lakhs and Rs.224.40 lakhs was utilised during Seventh Plan 85-90 and Annual Plan 90-91 respectively. Similarly Rs.258.93 lakhs have been utilised for the Year 91-92. Rs.1636.50 lakh is the tentative provision for continuing the MADA programme during the 8th Five Year Plan (92-97). Rs.294.00 lakh have been provided during 92-93 for the purpose. It is proposed to provide Rs.324.00 lakh out of S.C.A. for annual plan 1993-94.

#### **Cluster Approach:**

34.13 Beyond the MADA pockets there are small areas of tribal concentration. There are called clusters. The norms for inclusion of an area under MADA have been relaxed by Government 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 at least 50% tribal concentration are identified as clusters. 13 such clusters covering parts of 12 Blocks have been functioning eight from 1986-87 and five from 90-91. State Government have submitted proposals to Government of India, Ministry of Welfare for opening of four new cluster approaches in Cuttack and Sambalpur Districts covering 12208 Sch.Tribe population for 1981 census. The administrative arrangement for the cluster is similar to that of MADA pockets except that no additional W.E.O. has been provided. The W.E.O. of the concerned Block is looking to the

programme. For the all round development of tribals in these clusters, in addition to normal programme, S.C.A. is provided for implementation of individual and community benefit oriented programmes. During the 7th Plan Period (from 86-87 to 89-90 only) a sum of Rs.43.72 lakhs has been utilised out of S.C.A. for the purpose. During the Year 1990-91 and 1991-92, Rs.16.50 lakhs and Rs.19.03 lakhs respectively have been utilised. The proposed provision out of S.C.A. for the 8th Five Year Plan period is Rs.21.50 lakhs. Rs.21.50 lakhs of the above have been provided for the Annual Plan 92-93. The proposed outlay for 1993-94 under this programme out of S.C.A. is Rs.4.00 lakh. The Block Development Officers of the concerned Blocks are executing the Cluster Programmes. There is a cluster level Advisory Committee in the pattern of MADA pockets to plan, review and oversee the implementation of the programme in cluster pockets.

#### **Development of Primitive Tribes :**

34.14. A decision was taken by the Government of India to the effect that the primitive tribal communities should be taken as a Special category for whom specific programmes have to be initiated for their all round development during Fifth Five Year Plan.

34.15. To ensure special attention for their upliftment as well as to bring about their all round development fifteen Micro (Primitive tribes) Projects are functioning in Orissa, covering 11 Primitive tribal communities.

34.16. These Micro Projects are grounded to refine and improve upon the traditional vocations of primitive tribes residing in the Micro Project areas while planning for their Socio-economic development. The primitive tribes residing in the project areas get 100 percent subsidy for individual family benefit-oriented schemes. The projects also aim at developing the core economic sectors like Agriculture, Horticulture, Soil Conservation and Animal Husbandry. Besides, facilities of drinking water, education and health are also being provided in these projects. There is a Governing Body for each Micro project where local M.P./M.L.As and concerned district level Officers are members. Two Micro Projects functioning outside the area of which concerned Collector is the Chairman and for 13 Micro Projects within the sub-plan area Project Administrators is the Chairman of the Governing Body.

34.17. For implementation of the various Family oriented poverty eradication programme and infrastructural development in the Micro Projects, the utilisation of Special Central Assistance was Rs.379.71 lakhs during 7th Plan period.

During 1990-91 Rs.110.00 lakhs have been utilised for implementation of different programmes in the Micro Projects. Besides Rs.138.09 lakhs have been specifically sanctioned for minor irrigation and comprehensive economic liberating schemes. Rs.126.93 lakhs have been utilised out of S.C.A. in the Micro Projects during 1991-92. The requirements of funds during 8th Five Year Plan 1992-97 is estimated at Rs.792.50 lakhs. During the Annual Plan 1992-93 Rs.138.00 lakhs have been provided out of S.C.A. for the purpose. It is proposed to provide Rs.152.00 lakh out of S.C.A. during Annual Plan 1993-94 for continuance of the schemes in the Micro Projects.

#### **34.18 Monitoring and Evaluation :**

At present, arrangements have been made at different levels to monitor and review tribals development programmes regularly. Project Level Committees for ITDA/MADA/Cluster, Governing Body for Micro Projects with officials and non-officials as Members have been constituted and functioning. These Committees/Bodies review the programmes periodically.

At the district level, District Review Committee on Tribal Development has been formed under the Chairmanship of the Collector. It is expected that this committee will go a long way in achieving integration at the district level, so far as tribal development is concerned.

At the Department level, the tribal development programmes are reviewed by the Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department on the basis of feedbacks received from the ITDAs/Micro Projects/MADA pockets. The Commissioner is assisted by a small Monitoring Cell.

At the State level, there are two high-level Committees, one under the Chairmanship of Minister, H & T.W. and another under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to review the tribal development programme. These Committees specially review the flow of funds to T.S.P. its utilisation, measures taken to save the tribals from exploitation, inter departmental coordination, removal of bottlenecks, other related matters etc.

At the highest level, there is a committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister to over-see, monitor and review tribal development programme.

## CHAPTER - 35

### SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

#### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

35.1 In Orissa there are 93 Scheduled Caste communities numbering 38,65,543 as per 1981 Census. They represent 14.66% 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 7,79,808 as per 1981 Census. The growth rate of Sch.Castes during 1971-81 was 16.75%. Out of the total Sch.Caste population, 35,02,195 reside in rural area and 3,63,348 in Urban area, which is 90.6% and 9.4% 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 districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore and Ganjam. These 4 districts account for nearly 52% of the total Sch.Caste population in the State. In 159 out of 314 C.D.Blocks in the State, Sch.Caste population is 15% or more of the total Population of the Blocks and this is 20% or more in 57 blocks. Around 20% of the total Sch. Caste population reside in the tribal sub-plan area. 3,888 villages have been identified as having 200 or more Sch.Caste population in which 45.6% of the total Sch.Caste population reside.

#### OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN :

35.3 The total number of workers among the Sch.Castes is 16,24,142 including 2,18,586 marginal workers as per 1981 Census. The average number of workers per house hold is 2.08 against average of 4.96 members per house hold. The cultivators account for 25.03% of the total workers whereas the agricultural labourers represent 41.02%. Workers engaged in house-hold 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, share croppers and small farmers. The important occupational groups are weavers (37,500), fisherman (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 specially vulnerable groups among the Sch.Castes. Their population as per 1971 Census was 4,07,245 which is expected to be 4,73,000 by 1981 with 16.75% growth rate.

#### LITERACY

35.5 The rate of literacy among the Sch.Castes is 22.41% against the general literacy rate of 34.23% in the State as per 1981 Census. The literacy rates among the Sch. Castes male and Sch. Caste female are 35.2% and 9.4% 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.Castes 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 P.C.R.Act., 1955 along with 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 & Sch Tribes (Prevention of Atrocity) Act 1989 has been enacted by the Govt. of India.

for prevention of Atrocities on Sch. Castes & 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 & the Orissa (Sch. Area) Money Lenders Resolution 1967 provide for regulatory control on money lending and the Orissa Debt Relief Act, 1980 is a measure towards liquidation or rural indebtendness. Minimum wages to the labourers is enforced under the provisions 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 & Services under the State Govt. and also in the State undertakings and autonomous or local bodies.

35.8 The main objectives kept in view for implementing Special Component Plan during the 8th five year plan as per the working Group are :

#### **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT :**

(i) Animal Husbandry programmes including diaring in a viable package, with linkages with operation Flood II and other Livestock Programmes, fodder, veterinary services etc;

(ii) Similar schemes for poultry, piggery, goat rearing sheep breeding etc., in a viable package.

(iii) Sericulture, again in a viable package specially formulated to meet the needs of the Sch. Castes agricultural labourers.

All these programmes for agricultural labourers should be taken up on a sufficiently large scale so as to enable atleast half the Sch. Caste families to cross the poverty line within the 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 wherever surface or ground water resources are available

In order that this makes a significant impact 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, pumpssets, 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. 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 fisherman 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 States belong to S.C. It is necessary to take a total view of their problems in each category, formulate suitable programmes and implement them effectively. These would include :

(i) Special comprehensive project where there is a large number of S.C. be they fisherman, 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. in cottage and village Industries

(iii) Provision of raw material bank/ linkages, training in appropriate technology to create upgrade skills, common facilities and 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 into pour-flush latrine. Meanwhile, their working and living conditions should be improved. Adequate emphasis on this aspect will be given during the 8th Plan. While the State H.& U.D. Department are looking after the conversion aspects, the rehabilitation programmes of liberated scavengers is being taken up by the OSCS/DFCC.

### **Educational development :**

35.12 Though considerable progress has been made in the educational development of the SCs, there is still a wide literacy gap between the SCs 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. require to be brought into the Plan and seriously implemented. Higher enrolment and lower drop-out rates 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; locating a good number of Adult Education Centres and new schools in the S.C Basties/localities as an instrument of social integration

### **Flow of funds to S.C.P.**

35.13 The flow of funds to Special Component Plan during Fifth Plan, anticipated expenditure in 1992-93 and proposed flow in 1993-94 from State Plan outlay, special Central Assistance and central share under Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Assistance are shown overleaf :

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Sources	1991-92 (Actual)	1992-97 (Proposed out lay)	1992-93 (Antici- pated Expendi- ture.)	1993-94 (Proposed out lay)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	State Plan resources	98.48	934.96	127.07	142.13
2.	Special Central Assistance	10.08	107.04	14.40	17.30
3.	Central share under Centrally Sponsored Scheme/ Central Assistance.	39.63	215.32	33.36	41.50
Total		148.19	1257.32	174.83	200.93

35.14 The percentage of flow of funds to S.C.P. out of State Plan resources during the 8th Plan, 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 areas follows:

(Rs. in Crores)

	1991-92	1992-97	1992-93	1993-94
Total out lay	1029.74	10000.00	1349.06	1450.00
Flow to S.C.P.	98.48	934.96	127.07	142.13
Percentage	9.56	9.35	9.42	9.80

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.

35.17 To achieve the objective of assisting the Sch.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 Weaver, Leather workers, fisherman, cultivators, sericulturists etc. with provision for supply of raw materials, marketing of products, development of skill and technology and introduction of better 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 During the 7th Plan period, the target was to economically assist 5.10 lakhs of SC families against which 5,40,568 SC families have been assisted under different antipoverty programmes. The year-wise coverage of these SC families is as follows :-

Year	Coverage of SC families.
1985-86	80,624
1986-87	1,03,511
1987-88	1,54,606
1988-89	1,11,240
1989-90	90,587
Total : 5,40,568	

35.19 The target for the year 1990-91 was to economically assist 65,000 SC families under different anti-poverty programmes, against which 69,664 SC families were assisted. Similarly during the year 1991-92, against the target of assisting 40,000 SC families, 52,011 SC families were assisted under different anti-poverty programmes. During 1992-93 target has been fixed to against 50,000 SC families.

35.20 Till the end of the 7th Plan, under Special Component Plan 10.04 lakh SC families were assisted 4.64 lakhs during the 6th Plan and 5.40 lakhs during the 7th Plan Period. This however does not represent actual physical coverage since there is apprehension of multiple counting/the system of reporting. As per the Working Group nearly 30% of the families assisted during 7th Plan have been counted more than once. Hence, the actual number of SC family assisted during 6th and 7th Plan period would be 8.42 lakhs SC families (4.64 lakhs during 6th Plan + 70% of 5.40 lakhs SC families during 7th Plan). Thus, numbers of families that would remain uncovered at the end of 7th Plan would be 0.69 lakhs families (estimated No. of families as per 1991 census 9.11 - 8.42 lakhs only-assisted).

35.21 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 0.55 lakhs (80% of 0.69 lakh families). As per the working Group, among the SC 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 Period. The number of families proposed to be assisted during the 8th Plan period would thus be 3.91 lakh or say 4.00 lakhs SC families (0.55 new families + 40% of 8.42 lakhs SC families i.e. 3.36 lakhs 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 a need for making the programmes more selective and relevant to the requirements of these people and making the outlay, overall as well as sectoral adequate for meeting the objectives.

35.22 Taking into account the above objectives, targets have been fixed to assist 60,000 S.C. families, i.e. 24897 families under IRD Programme and 35,103 families under non-IRD Programmes.

35.23 Basic minimum needs facilities like provision of drinking water, link roads, electrification, house site and housing facilities etc. are priority programmes to assist the



Director, Dept. of Planning and Administration  
 17-B, Jawahar Road, New Delhi-110016  
 Date: 31-05-93

living and working conditions of S.Cs on which adequate emphasis would be given during the 8th 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 93-94.

...