
ECONOMIC SURVEY

1998-99

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**DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS,
PLANNING AND CO-ORDINATION DEPARTMENT
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CHAPTER-1

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

1.01 The Economic Survey seeks to present a status report on the State's economy, and its strengths and weaknesses. The survey also briefly outlines the strategy adopted by the State and the plans and programmes which have been undertaken to transform an economy characterised by poverty and unemployment, low per-capita income, low capital formation, inadequate exploitation of abundant natural resources and inadequate development of socio-economic infrastructure into a vibrant economy on the path to self-sustaining economic growth with equity.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKDROP

1.02 Orissa, comprising 4.74% of India's landmass and with 31.66 million people (1991 census), accounts for 3.74% of the population of the country. Nearly 87% of its population lives in rural areas and depends mostly on agriculture for its livelihood. The State lies on the maritime route connecting the European continent and the East Asian countries. It is situated across the sea from Myanmar, the gateway to South East Asia, one of the fastest developing regions of the world. The State has good resources of minerals including precious and semi-precious stones. It has also abundant water resources. According to the estimates of the Central Ground Water Board, Orissa has 23,300 million cft of ground water resources of which only 0.5% have been harnessed so far. The total cultivable land of the State is nearly 79 lakh hectare of which only 24.04 lakh hectare were irrigated by the end of 1997-98. Planned exploitation and optimum utilisation of rich minerals, land, water and other resources including human resources holds the key to rapid economic development of the State.

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

Table 1.1
Characteristics of Agro-climatic Zones in Orissa

Agro-climatic Zone	Climate	Mean annual rainfall (in mm)	Soil group
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. North western plateau	Hot & moist	1648	Red and yellow
2. North central plateau	Hot & moist	1535	Red loamy
3. North eastern coastal plateau	Hot & moist sub-humid	1568	Alluvial
4. East & south eastern plateau	Hot & humid	1449	Costal alluvial saline (near the coast line)
5. North eastern ghat	Hot & moist sub-humid	1597	Laterite and brown forest
6. Eastern ghat high land	Warm & humid	1522	Red
7. South eastern ghat	Warm & humid	1522	Red, mixed red and yellow
8. Western undulating	Warm & moist	1527	Black, mixed red and black
9. West central table land	Hot & moist	1527	Red, heavy textured colourous
10. Mid central table land	Hot & dry sub-humid	1421	Red loamy, laterite mixed red and black

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

1.04 Demographic profile has an important bearing on the development process. The population of Orissa increased from 263.70 lakh in 1981 to 316.60 lakh in 1991. The decennial growth rate of population of Orissa during 1981-91 was 20.06% as against 20.17% in the previous decade. The marginal decline in the growth rate may be attributed to the rise in literacy rate, effective dissemination of the message highlighting the benefits of small family, and the drive launched by the State Government to contain the growth of population. The sex ratio in the State i.e. number of females per 1000 males declined from 981 in 1981 to 971 in 1991 as compared to All India decline from 933 to 927 during the corresponding period. The

density of population which was 169 persons per sq km in 1981 has increased to 203 per sq km in 1991. The urban population of 11.8% in 1981 has increased to 13.38% in 1991. On the literacy front, the achievement has been noticeable as the literacy rate has increased from 34.2% in 1981 to 49.1% in 1991. The male and female literacy rates which were 47.1% and 21.1% in 1981 have increased to 63.1% and 34.7% respectively in 1991.

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

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1.06 With the increase in population and consequent addition to the labour force, the supply of labour continues to outstrip demand resulting in accentuation of the problems of unemployment and under-employment. The occupational classification as available from 1991 census data reveals that the total workers in the State account for 118.83 lakh constituting 37.53% of the total population in the State. Out of the total number of workers main workers accounted for 87.3%. The main workers comprised of cultivators (44.31%), agricultural labourers (28.68%), household workers (3.13%) and other workers (23.88%).

1.07 The unemployment situation poses a major problem for the State. It has been estimated that the total backlog of unemployment at the beginning of 1997-98 was of the order of 9.19 lakh. Keeping in view the backlog of unemployment at the beginning of 1997-98 and the average annual addition to the labour force at the rate of 2.62 lakh, the levels of un-employment at the end of 1997-98 and 1998-99 are expected to be around 8.76 lakh and 7.73 lakh respectively. To tackle the problem of un-employment, all the wage employment and self employment programmes of the Eighth Plan would continue during the Ninth Plan with special emphasis on generation of employment opportunities in the secondary sector.

1.08 As per the Live Register maintained by employment exchanges, at the end of 1997, the number of educated unemployed in the State was 7.60 lakh which comes to 76.43% of the total number of applicants which was 10.06 lakh. The number of registrations made in employment exchanges during 1997 was 2,29,895 and vacancies notified were 16,314. Out of the notified vacancies, placement was made only in respect of 10,033 persons constituting 4.36% of the total registrations made and 61.50% of the vacancies notified.

STATE INCOME

1.09 The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Orissa increased from Rs.3707.65 crore in 1980-81 to Rs.6774.06 crore in 1997-98 (quick estimates) at 1980-81 prices. Thus the average annual growth rate of the State has been estimated at 3.61 percent during the period. The percapita income of Orissa has been estimated at Rs.1688 in 1997-98 at 1980-81 prices.

1.10 The GSDP increased from Rs.5825.35 crore at 1980-81 prices in 1996-97 (provisional estimates) to Rs.6774.06 crore in 1997-98 (quick estimates). The sharp increase in GSDP in 1997-98 could be mostly attributed to a severe fall in agricultural production due to drought in 1996-97 followed by a substantial increase in the agricultural production due to favourable monsoon in 1997-98.

AGRICULTURE

1.11 Agriculture continues to be the main-stay of the State's economy with its contribution of about 33% to NSDP during 1997-98 at 1980-81 prices. Taking into account the high contribution of this sector to the State's income and the large percentage of people dependent on this sector, the State Government have formulated the Agriculture Policy, 1996 with the main objectives of doubling the production of foodgrains and oilseeds by the end of the Ninth Plan, to generate employment opportunities, and to make agriculture the main route for eradication of poverty. The Agricultural Policy, 1996 is expected to provide the much needed boost to this sector. Agriculture has been given the status of an industry under the Agricultural Policy, 1996 for all-round development of the agricultural sector.

1.12 According to Agricultural Census conducted by the Board of Revenue, there were 39.48 lakh operational holdings in Orissa in 1990-91 of which small and marginal holdings accounted for 79.88% while the remaining 20.14% came under the category of semi-medium, medium and large holdings. 46.66% of the total operated area was owned by small and marginal farmers and the remaining 53.34% by the semi-medium, medium and large farmers.

1.13 Bumper harvest of foodgrains was recorded during 1991-92 with production of foodgrains at 72.3 lakh tonne. The foodgrain production during 1992-93 was 59.6 lakh tonne which was 17.56% less than the production during 1991-92. However, during the three succeeding years, the level of production of foodgrains recovered. In 1993-94, the

foodgrain production was 72.2 lakh tonne which was just below the level of production in 1991-92. In 1994-95, because of unfavourable weather conditions, production of foodgrains declined to 69.0 lakh tonne. The production of foodgrains further declined to 67.8 lakh tonne in 1995-96 and 48.1 lakh tonne in 1996-97. During 1997-98, it was 66.1 lakh tonne. The production of pulses and oilseeds in the State during 1997-98 was 2.6 lakh tonne and 2.0 lakh tonne respectively. The contribution of Orissa to the foodgrain basket of the country which was 3.61% in 1994-95 declined to 2.41% in 1996-97. During 1997-98, paddy was the major cereal crop in the State with coverage of about 74.7% of the total gross cropped area under principal crops followed by pulses with 12.2% and oil seeds with 7.0%. Similarly the area under fibre crops and cash crops accounted for 1.2% and 1.6% respectively of the gross cropped area under principal crops.

1.14 Due to increase in population, the State's percapita availability of cultivated land which was 0.39 hectare in 1950-51 has declined to 0.18 hectare in 1997-98 and percapita foodgrain production has declined from 230.44 kg to 187.65 kg per annum during the same period. The average yield rate of rice in Orissa was 9.93 quintal per hectare which was much below the national average of 18.8 quintal per hectare during 1996-97. However, the average yield rate of rice in Orissa increased to 13.79 quintal per hectare during 1997-98. Consumption of fertiliser in the State was 32.5 kg per hectare during 1997-98.

IRRIGATION

1.15 In the absence of adequate irrigation facilities, agriculture has to depend on monsoons as a result of which agricultural production fluctuates widely due to its erratic behaviour. The net irrigation potential created by the end of 1997-98 from all sources was 24.04 lakh hectare which is 39.45% of the net cultivated area of the State. Out of 24.04 lakh hectare of irrigated area, 11.11 lakh hectare of land are irrigated through major and medium irrigation projects, 4.35 lakh hectare through minor (flow), 3.25 lakh hectare through minor (lift), and 5.33 lakh hectare through other sources which include private tanks, ponds, dugwells, water harvesting structures and the like.

FISHERIES

1.16 With a coast line of 480 km. and a continental shelf area of 24,000 sq km, Orissa offers excellent scope for marine fish production. The inland fishery resources of the State include fresh water area of 7.06 lakh hectare and brackish water area of 4.18 lakh hectare. The State has thus vast fishery resources offering good scope for development of fish industry. The total fish production in the State was 3.09 lakh tonne in 1997-98 of which the marine fish accounted for 50.59%, brackish water fish 5.44%, and fresh water fish

43.97%. Export of fish to other States and Countries during 1997-98 was estimated at 1.00 lakh tonne. The value of the total fish produced in the State has increased from Rs. 230.89 crore in 1990-91 to Rs.819.31 crore during 1997-98 registering an increase of 255% over 1990-91. The percapita consumption of fish in the State has increased from 7.78 kg in 1996-97 to 8.60 kg in 1997-98.

FOREST

1.17 The forest area in the State during 1997-98 was 58,135 sq km which constitutes 37.3% of the total geographical area of the State. Due to deforestation and loss of forest cover, forest area has come down from 59,963 sq km in 1981 to 58,135 sq km in 1997-98. Therefore, the main thrust in the forestry sector is on afforestation of waste lands and restoration of degraded forests. Besides, conservation of forests is being ensured by intensifying protective measures and enlisting people's involvement in checking illegal felling and removal of trees. During 1997-98, plantations and reforestation programmes have been carried out over 9,855 hectare of area as against 18,602 hectare during 1996-97. The revenue receipts from forest produce was Rs.105 crore during 1997-98.

ANIMAL RESOURCES

1.18 Animal resources sector plays an important role in supplementing the income of rural households. The total livestock population in the State was 242.68 lakh as per 1995 livestock census of which cattle population was 147.66 lakh, buffaloes 16.52 lakh, goats 54.12 lakh, sheep 18.65 lakh, pigs 5.72 lakh and other livestock 0.01 lakh. The main livestock products in the State are milk, egg, meat, bone and manure. The total milk production in the State in 1997-98 was 6.70 lakh tonne, with per-capita availability of 52 gm. per day. The production of milk during 1997-98 was 3.08% higher than the production of 6.50 lakh tonne in 1996-97. Egg production in 1997-98 was 8252.80 lakh showing an increase of 37.62% over the production level of 5996.70 lakh during 1996-97. Meat production in 1997-98 was 48 thousand tonne in comparison to 34 thousand tonne in 1996-97. There were 540 Veterinary Hospitals and 2937 Livestock Aid Centres in the State by the end of 1997-98. During 1997-98, 111.62 lakh animals were treated against diseases and 10.40 lakh castrations were done. The number of Milk Producers' Cooperative Societies formed in the State was 1,016 with membership of 92,476 milk producers.

EDUCATION

1.19 Education serves as the base for development of human resources. While the overall literacy was 15.8% in 1951, it was only 4.5% among females. Due to continued efforts and planned strategies of State Government as well as Government of India, the

total literacy rate in Orissa has increased to 49.1% and the same for females has gone up to 34.7% as per 1991 census. The literacy rates of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population were comparatively low at 36.8% and 22.3% respectively as per the 1991 census. One significant factor responsible for low educational level among females and persons belonging to SCs and STs is the high drop-out rate at primary level especially in tribal and inaccessible areas.

1.20 By the end of 1997-98, there were 42,104 primary schools in the formal stream with enrolment of 40.05 lakh students and 1.11 lakh teachers. In the nonformal stream there were 23,448 educational institutions with enrolment of 5.86 lakh students and 23,448 teachers. Similarly, by the end of 1997-98, the number of upper primary schools in formal stream was 11,510 with enrolment of 13.62 lakh students and 0.39 lakh teachers. In the non-formal stream, there were 896 institutions at the upper primary level with enrolment of 0.22 lakh students and 1,792 teachers. During the same period, 6,072 high schools were functioning in the State with about 0.51 lakh teachers and enrolment of 8.81 lakh students. The teacher-pupil ratio at primary, upper primary and secondary stages was 1:34, 1:34 and 1:17 respectively in 1997-98 as against 1:32, 1:32, 1:17 in 1996-97.

1.21 In the field of higher education, the State has 5 universities and 1031 colleges with 5.05 lakh students and 17,332 teachers. In the field of technical education, the State has made significant progress. By the end of 1997-98, there were 19 Engineering Colleges with intake capacity of 3,379 students and 22 Engineering Schools/Polytechnics with intake capacity of 3,270 students. There were 86 Industrial Training Institutes, both under Government and private management, with intake capacity of 9678 students during the same period. In the field of medical science, the State has three Medical Colleges, one Dental College, one Pharmacy College, five Ayurvedic Colleges, six Homoeopathic Colleges and one Nursing College.

POWER

1.22 By the end of 1997-98, the total installed capacity in the State sector was 1691.92 MW (hydro 1271.92 MW and thermal 420 MW) against which power was available to the extent of 635.74 MW. In addition to this, 467.19 MW of power was received from Central Sector projects towards State share and 79.40 MW of power was purchased from captive power plants installed in the State by different industries. Thus, from all sources 1182 MW power was available against the estimated demand of 1,162 MW. Out of 46,989 villages in the State, 33,625 villages including 10,206 tribal villages and 3,784 scheduled caste villages have been electrified by the end of 1997-98.

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

HEALTH SERVICES

1.24 The National Health Policy aims at providing universal health care and access to medical services comprising of preventive, promotive and curative aspects to all sections of the society with special attention to the needs of the people of rural, hilly and tribal areas. By the end of 1997-98, there were 181 Hospitals, 157 Community Health Centres, 184 Public Health Centres (PHCs), 1,111 PHCs (New) and 14 Mobile Health Units in the State providing curative health services. In addition to these institutions there were 5 Ayurvedic Hospitals, 528 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 4 Homoeopathic Hospitals and 460 Homoeopathic Dispensaries. Health care and population control are the two main objectives of the Ninth Plan. The Family Welfare Programme is being implemented by the State Government with the strategy of motivating eligible couples for accepting sterilisation, adopting methods like intra uterine devices, oral pills and contraceptives and ensuring child survival through universal immunisation. The number of persons covered under the programme has increased from 85.1 lakh in 1992-93 to 126.1 lakh in 1997-98 registering an increase of 48.18% over these years. The death rate per thousand has been brought down from 21.6 in 1951 to 10.7 in 1996 and the infant mortality rate has been reduced from 188 to 96 per thousand during the same period.

MINERALS

1.25 The State is endowed with vast mineral deposits like coal, iron ore, manganese ore, bauxite, chromite etc. According to All India Mineral Resources Estimates, the mineral deposits of Orissa in respect of chromite, bauxite and iron ore were about 98.4%, 69.7%, and 26.0% respectively of the total deposits of India. Other important mineral resources of the State are limestone, china clay, nickel, quartz, precious and semi-precious stones, copper, vanadium etc. However, the rate of exploitation of different minerals is much below the potential. During 1997-98, the mineral production of the State was 628.1 lakh tonne valued at Rs.2,148.96 crore. The export of minerals and ores to different countries during the same period was 14.08 lakh tonne valued at Rs.224.09 crore. Mining revenue and cess collected during 1997-98 stood at Rs.320.34 crore as against Rs.273.59 crore in 1996-97 registering an increase of 17%.

INDUSTRY

1.26 With vast mineral resources and abundance of raw materials, the State has immense potentiality for industrialisation. Large Industries like Rourkela Steel Plant, National Aluminium Company (NALCO), Indian Charge Chrome Ltd, Paradeep Phosphate, and coal based power plants at Talcher, Kaniha and Baharpali have been set up in the State during different Plan periods. At present, Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation Ltd (IPICOL), Industrial Development Corporation Ltd (IDCOL) and Orissa State Electronics Development Corporation (OSEDC) are three nodal agencies promoting large and medium industries in the State. By the end of 1997-98, Orissa had 313 large and medium industries with an investment of Rs.1,717.37 crore and employment potential of 79,593 persons. At the end of 1996-97, the total number of registered factories was 2,358 with employment potential of 1.79 lakh persons.

1.27 In recognition of the importance of small scale, and village and cottage industries, efforts have been made to provide institutional and financial support in addition to various incentives and concessions for promoting this sector. By the end of 1997-98, 55,895 small scale industries with an investment of Rs.1043.02 crore were operating in the State providing employment to 3.82 lakh persons. Besides, 37,506 cottage industries have been set up in the State with an investment of Rs.28.99 crore and employment has been provided to 68,629 persons during 1997-98.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1.28 Several anti-poverty and wage employment programmes are being implemented in the State since 1980-81 to create income generating assets and employment on daily wage basis for identified beneficiaries of the target groups so as to enable them to cross the poverty line. Since inception till the end of 1997-98, 30.70 lakh families have been assisted under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) with an investment of Rs.1,432.31 crore. Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) Programme, which is a supporting component of IRDP, has played an important role in imparting training to rural youths in the age group of 18-35 years to enable them to take up self employment and wage employment activities by utilising the skills acquired through training. Under this scheme, 2.29 lakh rural youths have been trained and 1.78 lakh have been rehabilitated by the end of 1997-98 with an expenditure of Rs.47.89 crore. Under Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), another sub-scheme of IRDP, groups of 15 to 20 rural women are being assisted to increase their family income through income generating activities. 10,162 groups covering 15,0845 women beneficiaries have been formed by the end of 1997-98. During 1997-98,

299.82 lakh mandays of employment was generated under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) with a cost of Rs.150.74 crore under the programme. Under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), a component of JRY, 50,023 low cost houses were constructed at a cost of Rs.88.45 crore during 1997-98. Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) was introduced for providing assured employment upto 100 days in the lean agricultural season. During 1997-98, 382.14 lakh mandays of employment were generated under the scheme. Even after nearly 50 years of planning and economic development, a sizeable population still continues to live below the poverty line. As per the latest estimates of Planning Commission available for the State, the percentage of population below the poverty line was 49.72 in rural areas and 41.64 in urban areas in 1993-94. As such, there is need for continuance of all these programmes/schemes during the Ninth Plan with progressive integration with various sectoral programmes under the umbrella of Panchayati Raj institutions.

DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN

1.29 Several welfare programmes are being implemented in the State which include setting up of women's training centres, provision for short stay homes for women, rehabilitative services for women in distress, provision for old age pension etc. The female literacy rate in the State has increased from 4.5% in 1951 to 34.7% in 1991. The percentage of women to the total employees in the organised sector has increased from 8.77 in 1990 to 11.11 in 1997 in view of reservation of 30% of vacancies in all categories of Government posts for providing employment opportunities to women candidates. During 1997-98, 275 women in distress were rehabilitated with an expenditure of Rs.5.36 lakh. Under State Old Age Pension Scheme, 2.79 lakh women beneficiaries were covered during 1997-98. Similarly under National Old Age Pension Scheme, 1.42 lakh women were benefited. Under DWCRA programme, financial assistance of Rs.447.18 lakh has been provided to 1,730 DWCRA groups benefiting 23,502 women beneficiaries during 1997-98.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

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

1.31 The Tribal Sub-plan approach was adopted in the Fifth Plan and the Special Component Plan for SCs in the Sixth Plan. Allocations are being earmarked for the Tribal Sub-plan and Special Component Plan apart from the general programmes of economic development undertaken by the Government.

ORISSA BUDGET, 1998-99

1.32 The State Budget for 1998-99 was a balanced one. Under consolidated fund the receipt and expenditure were estimated at Rs 9,787.8 crore and Rs 10,515.6 crore respectively showing a deficit of Rs 7,27.8 crore. Under public account the receipt and expenditure were estimated at Rs 4,438.3 crore and Rs 3,710.5 crore, thus showing a surplus of Rs 727.8 crore. Under contingency fund the receipt and expenditure were balanced, each being Rs 60.0 crore. The State's own resources which comprise of State's own tax and non-tax revenue, were estimated at Rs 2,580.1 crore in 1998-99 as against the revised estimate of Rs 2,176.0 crore in 1997-98. The per capita tax revenue in Orissa for the year 1998-99 has been estimated at Rs 1,091 against Rs 944.9 in 1997-98. The per capita non-tax revenue of the State was estimated at Rs 454.8 in 1998-99 as against Rs 457 in revised estimate of 1997-98. Orissa's own tax revenue and own non-tax revenue together constitute 45% of total revenue receipts in 1998-99 while the resources transferred from Central Government in the form of shared tax and grants and contribution from Centre together contribute 55% to the total revenue receipts.

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS (EAPs)

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

1.34 During the Ninth Plan, it has been envisaged to allocate Rs 4,344.34 crore for execution of Externally Aided Projects in the State, out of the total State Plan outlay of Rs 15,000 crore. It is expected that an amount of Rs 3,935.39 crore of ACA will be made available to the State Government during the Ninth Plan period. Additional Central Assistance to the tune of Rs 535.539 crore has been received during the year 1997-98. For the year 1998-99 a provision of Rs 823.16 crore has been earmarked under State Plan for execution of 31 Externally Aided Projects in the State. It has been projected to receive Additional

Central Assistance to the tune of Rs.762.32 crore during the year 1998-99. Some of important EAPs at present under operation in the State are Orissa Power Sector Reforms Project, Upper Indrabati Irrigation Project, Upper Kolab Irrigation Project, Integrated Watershed Development Project, Orissa Health and Family Welfare Project Phase III, Capacity Building for Participatory and Sustainable Management of Degraded Forest in Orissa, Strengthening and Widening of Sambalpur Rourkela Road, restoration of six major bridges in Ganjam district and the Water Resources Consolidation Project.

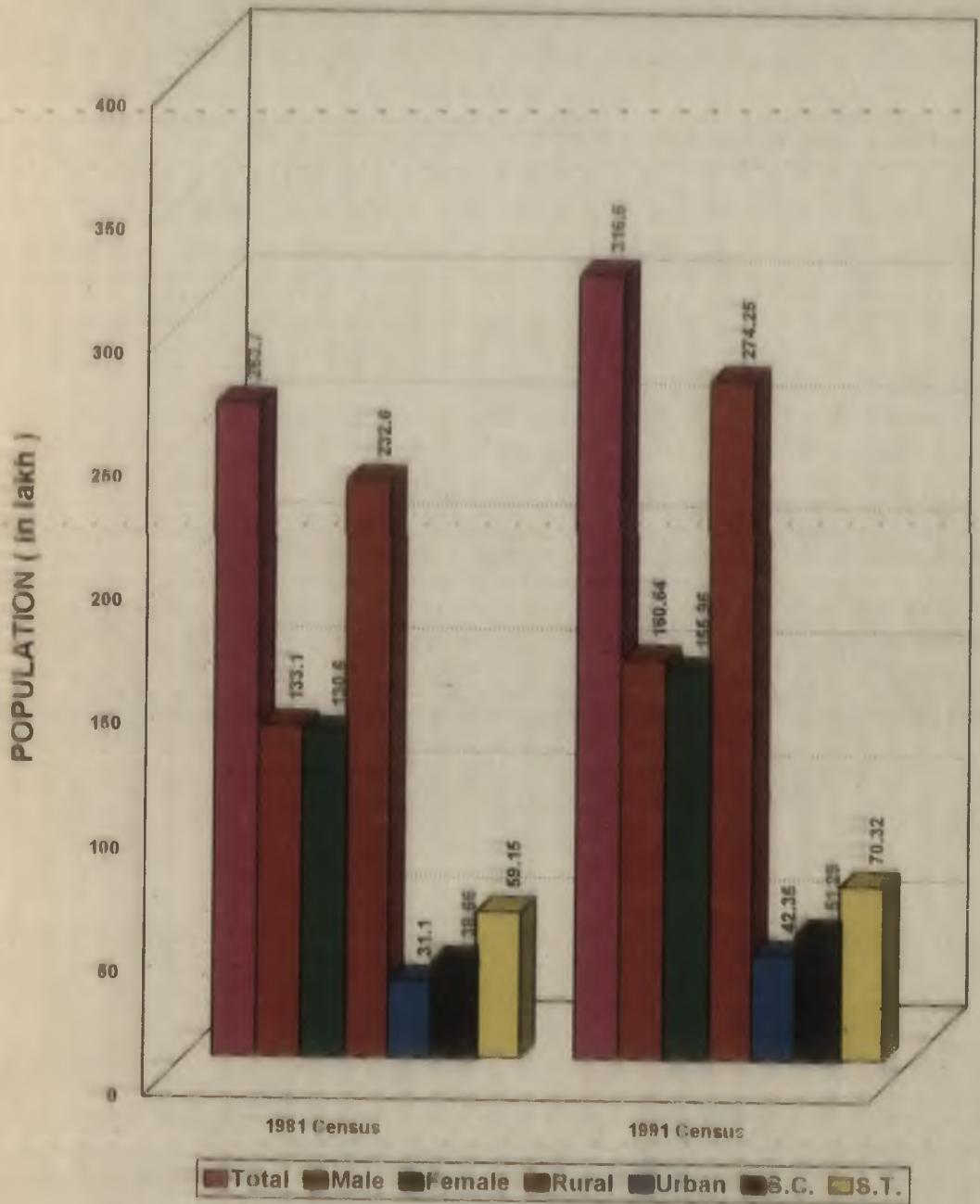
PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES (PSEs)

1.35 At present 36 public sector enterprises registered under the Companies Act or created under Special Acts of the State as well as Central Government are functioning in the State. The total investment in these PSEs in the form of share capital and term loan was of the order of Rs.1364.61 crore and Rs.3318.06 crore of which the State Government's share was Rs.1306.00 crore and Rs.1201.70 crore respectively as on 31.03.98. During 1997-98, 14 PSEs have made profit of Rs.182.89 crore. This is based on the provisional accounts of these PSEs. Steps have been initiated for restructuring the PSEs so as to improve their performance.

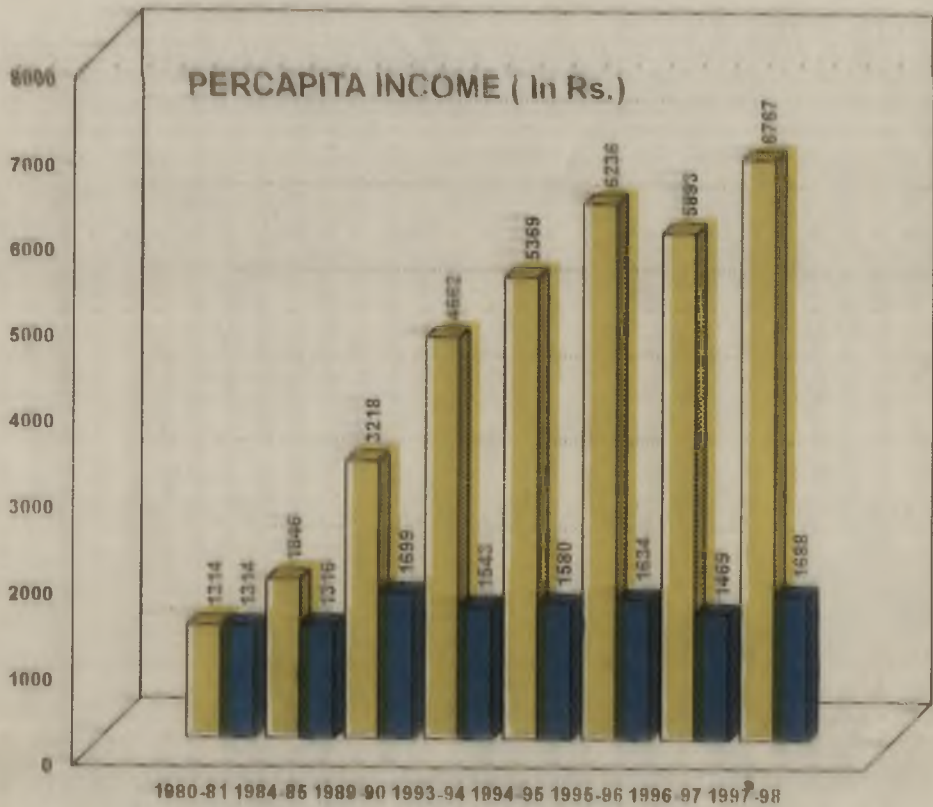
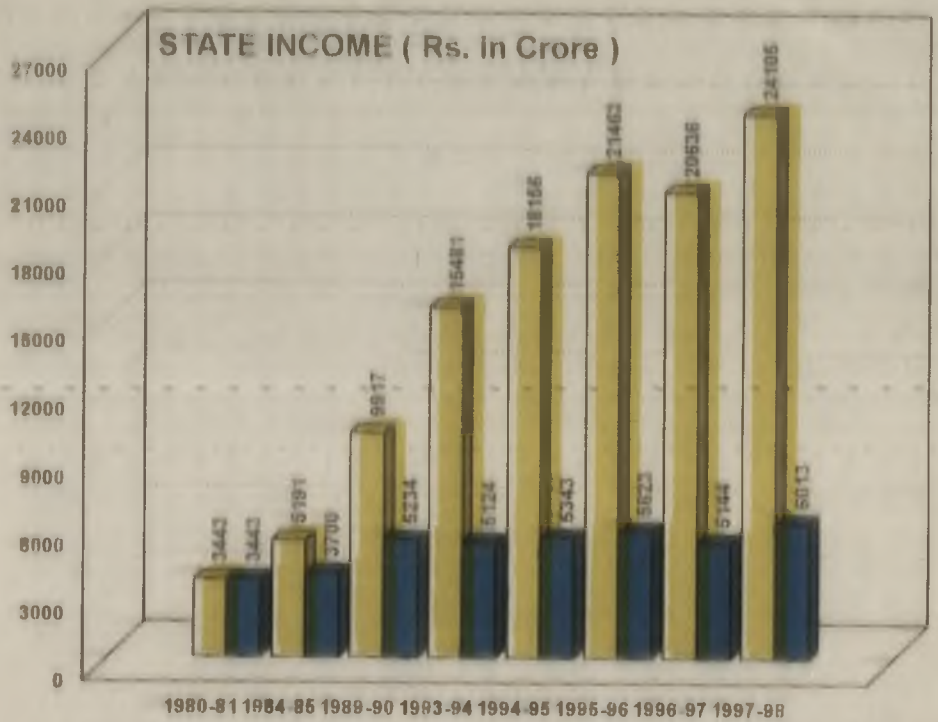
1.36 Government in the Department of Public Enterprises is according top priority to Public Enterprise Reform in pursuance of the changed industrial scenario in the country. The steps to be undertaken include disinvestment, financial restructuring, creation of social safety net for redundant employees and implementation of voluntary retirement schemes for the employees of the State PSEs. Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) is aiding the on-going reform process by extending services on financial and organisational matters and extending legal advice under the Companies Act, Industrial Disputes Act and other related Acts to various PSEs. Financial assistance is being sought from international financial institutions for restructuring State PSEs.



DECENNIAL BREAK-UP OF POPULATION IN ORISSA

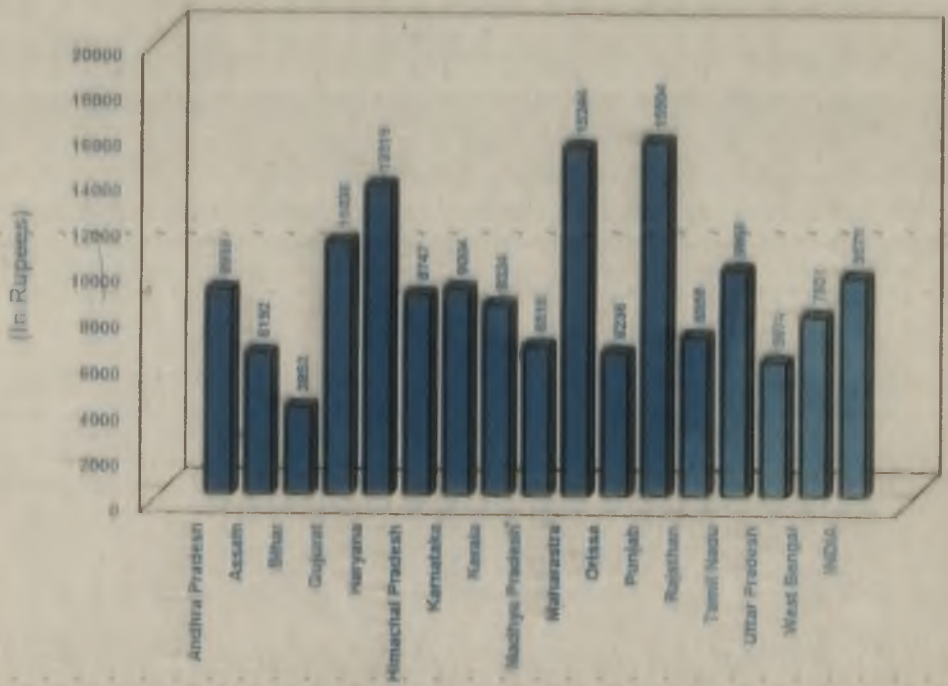


**STATE INCOME AND PERCAPITA INCOME OF ORISSA
AT CURRENT AND CONSTANT (1980-81) PRICES**

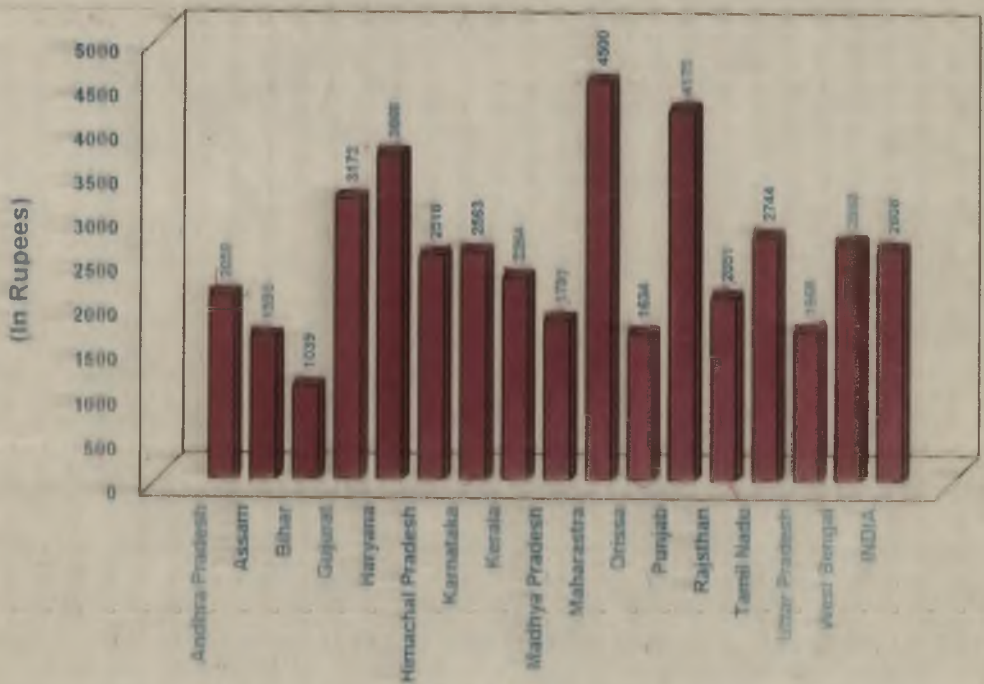


Current Prices
 Constant Prices

**PERCAPITA INCOME OF SOME SELECTED STATES AND INDIA
AT CURRENT PRICES, 1995-96**



**PERCAPITA INCOME OF SOME SELECTED STATES AND INDIA
AT CONSTANT (1980-81) PRICES, 1995-96**



CHAPTER - 2

MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT

2.01 Eradication of poverty and unemployment continues to be one of the basic objectives of the planning process. In order to achieve these twin objectives, several self employment and wage employment programmes have been launched in the rural and urban areas particularly for economically backward and socially vulnerable target groups. The problem of unemployment of educated persons, who generally seek employment in Government and Semi Government offices, public sector undertakings, factories, business establishments etc is particularly acute. The Eighth Plan strategy was to achieve near-full employment by the end of the Ninth Plan. However, at the end of the Eighth Plan, the problem of unemployment continues to persist on a large scale. During 1997-98, only 6.8% of the labour force was employed in the organised sector. The remaining 93.2% were left to seek self employment or casual employment.

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

2.03 As per the 1991 census, the proportion of workers to total population was 37.53%. This is marginally lower than the proportion of workers to total population in 1981 (38%). Main workers accounted for 87.3% of the total number of workers while marginal workers accounted for 12.7%. The proportion of workers in rural areas was 89% and in

urban areas 11%. The proportion of male workers to total workers was 73% in 1991 as compared to 74% in 1981. The proportion of male workers to male population and female workers to female population in 1991 stood at 54% and 21% respectively as compared to 56% and 20% in 1981.

2.04 Out of the active labour force of 118.83 lakh, 38.7% are cultivators, 25.1% are agricultural labourers, 2.7% are house-hold industrial workers, 3.1% are other industrial workers and 30.4% are other workers as per 1991 census as compared to 40.4% cultivators, 23.9% agricultural labourers, 2.8% household industrial workers, 3.1% other industrial workers and 30.4% other workers as per 1981 census. The economic classification of workers in Orissa as per 1981 census and 1991 census is given in Table 2.1. There is no reduction in the pressure of population on agriculture during these 10 years. The proportion of cultivators has gone down and that of agricultural labourers has gone up, thus keeping the total pressure on agriculture almost at the same level

Table 2.1

Economic Classification of Workers in Orissa

(in thousand)

Sl. Category of workers No.		As per 1981 census	As per 1991 census
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A. MAIN WORKERS			
1.	Cultivators	4053 (40.4)	4599 (38.7)
2.	Agricultural labourers	2397 (23.9)	2977 (25.1)
3.	Live Stock, Forest, Fisheries etc.	207 (2.1)	193 (1.6)
4.	Mining & Quarrying	72 (0.7)	101 (0.8)

(Contd)

Table 2.1 (Concl'd.)

Sl. No.	Category of workers	As per 1981 census	As per 1991 census
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5	Manufacturing & processing,		
	(i) Household industries	285 (2.8)	324 (2.7)
	(ii) Other than household industries	313 (3.1)	364 (3.1)
6	Construction	96 (1.0)	90 (0.8)
7	Trade & Commerce	355 (3.5)	558 (4.7)
8	Transport, storage & communication	136 (1.4)	181 (1.5)
9	Other services	721 (7.2)	991 (8.3)
10	Total Main workers	8635 (86.1)	10378 (87.3)
	B. Marginal workers	1387 (13.9)	1505 (12.7)
	C. Total workers (A + B)	10022 (100.00)	11883 (100.00)
	D. Total Non-workers	16348	19777

Source : 1981 and 1991 Census of India.

N.B. Figure in bracket is the percentage to total workers.

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT

2.05 The stock of educated job seekers (matriculates and above) has been increasing over the years as may be seen from Table 2.2. In 1990, there were 5.20 lakh educated un-employed in the State. This number increased to 7.60 lakh at the end of 1997, registering a growth of 46.2% over a period of seven years.

Table 2.2

Live Register Position in Orissa

(in thousand)

Sl. No.	Year	Total applicants	Below Matric	Matriculate & Under Graduate	Graduate & Post-graduates (General)	Graduate & Post-graduate (Technical)	Other Diploma holder	Total Educated unemployed (Col. 5+6+7+8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	1990	870	350	387	120	6	7	520
2.	1991	900	378	390	118	6	8	522
3.	1992	891	342	408	127	6	8	549
4.	1993	864	294	419	137	6	8	570
5.	1994	878	279	442	141	6	10	599
6.	1995	920	246	507	149	6	12	674
7.	1996	976	231	563	163	6	13	745
8.	1997	1006	246	574	166	5	15	760

Source : Directorate of Employment, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

2.06 The position of certain important categories of unemployed technical manpower as revealed from the Live Register is presented in Table 2.3. The number of registered technical job seekers as on 31.12.97 was 5396. The number has gone down from the peak of 6368 during the year 1994.

Table 2.3

Live Register Position of Technical Manpower

Sl. Category No.		By the end of the year					
		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Technical Graduates							
a) Engineering							
	i) Civil	940	671	622	547	421	453
	ii) Electrical	1031	1019	1088	1121	940	983
	iii) Mechanical	950	929	984	930	755	722
	iv) Electronics	731	829	925	897	709	616
	v) Chemical	27	24	24	23	25	28
	vi) Metallurgical	16	18	22	23	12	22
	vii) Agril. Engineering	50	47	41	53	59	64
	viii) Others	118	149	154	181	531	128
Total (a)		3863	3686	3860	3775	3452	3016
b) Medical							
	c) Veterinary	83	45	30	35	41	34
	d) Agriculture	482	445	386	345	386	382
Total (1)		6006	5725	6070	5996	5683	5174
2. Technical Post-Graduates							
	a) Engineering	32	31	42	54	5	5
	b) Medical	40	39	30	34	3	2
	c) Veterinary	23	29	20	16	10	3
	d) Agriculture	98	173	206	242	198	212
Total (2)		193	272	298	346	216	222
Grand Total		6199	5997	6368	6342	5899	5396

Source : Directorate of Employment, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

2.07 Table 2.4 shows that during 1997, vacancies notified work out to 7.10% of the total registrations made during that year in the State. During the same period 10033 placements have been made which comes to 61.5% of the total vacancies notified.

Table 2.4

**Registrations Made and Vacancies Notified through the
Employment Exchanges in Orissa (in numbers)**

Year	Regis- tration made	Vacancies notified	Vacancies notified as percentage to registration made	Placement made		
				Number	Percentage to vacancies notified	Percentage to registration made
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1990	236844	20779	8.77	12491	60.11	5.27
1991	203296	15642	7.69	7675	49.07	3.78
1992	186576	12035	6.45	7839	65.14	4.20
1993	208336	11796	5.66	4896	41.51	2.35
1994	215599	10057	4.66	4015	39.92	1.86
1995	223046	13599	6.10	4020	29.56	1.80
1996	246642	38057	15.43	4577	12.03	1.86
1997	229895	16314	7.10	10033	61.50	4.36

Source : Directorate of Employment, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

EMPLOYMENT IN THE ORGANISED SECTOR

2.08 Table 2.5 shows that the total employment in the public sector increased from 6.61 lakh in 1990 to 7.13 lakh in 1997 registering an increase of 7.9% whereas in the organised private sector it decreased from 1.09 lakh to 0.97 lakh during the same period. The total employment generated in the organised sector by the end of 1997 was 8.10 lakh as compared to 7.70 lakh by the end of 1990 showing an increase of 5.19%.

2.09 Government have attached high priority to providing more jobs to women. As a result, the trend of women's employment in the organised sector has been gradually increasing. Women employees constituted 11.1% of the total employees in the organised sector at the end of 1997 as against 8.8% by the end of 1990. In public sector, the number of women employees has increased from 73 thousand in 1996 to 79 thousand in 1997. However, the number of women employees in the organised private sector has come down from 12 thousand in 1996 to 11 thousand in 1997.

Table 2.5
Employment in the Organised Sector
(In thousand)

Year	Public sector		Private sector		Public & Private Sector		Percentage of Women employees to total employees
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1990	661	54	109	13	770	67	8.8
1991	683	60	111	13	794	73	9.1
1992	707	64	102	12	809	76	9.4
1993	699	68	80	9	779	77	9.8
1994	705	71	94	12	799	83	10.3
1995	710	74	96	12	806	86	10.7
1996	776	73	96	12	872	85	9.0
1997	713	79	97	11	810	90	11.1

Source : Directorate of Employment, Bhubaneswar.

2.10 The industrial sector absorbs a substantial labour force. Table 2.6 shows that during 1997-98, employment was provided to 96,782 persons in this sector. This number includes 1,000 persons in major and medium industries, 16,716 persons in small-scale industries, 68,629 persons in cottage industries, 6,228 persons in handloom industries and 4,209 persons in khadi and village industries.

Table 2.6
Position of Industrial Employment in Orissa during 1997-98

Sl. No.	Type of Industries	Investment (Rs. in lakh)	Employment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Large & Medium Scale Industries	10041	1000
2.	Small Scale Industries	13409	16716
3.	Cottage Industries	2899	68629
4.	Handloom Industries	NA	6228
5.	Khadi & Village Industries	NA	4209
Total			96,782

2.11 The employment potential in the industrial sector is vast. It is expected that within a decade a number of steel, aluminium and other industries would go into production and that this would provide direct employment to a large number, which may be of the order of about 50,000.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNORGANISED SECTOR

2.12 A number of self employment and wage employment schemes/ programmes initiated during earlier Plans will continue during the Ninth Plan.

2.13 Out of the total work force, as high as 63.8% and 1.6% respectively were engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry sectors. Creation of opportunities for further gainful employment in the agriculture and animal husbandry sectors is accorded high priority.

2.14 The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was launched with the objective of assisting identified poor rural families to cross the poverty line through income generating ventures. During 1997-98, 0.75 lakh poor families were assisted under this programme.

2.15 Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) Programme was launched to develop technical and entrepreneurial skills among rural youth in the age group of 18-35 belonging to families living below the poverty line. During 1997-98, 14,951 rural youth have been trained and 8846 have been rehabilitated through self / wage employment.

2.16 During 1997-98, a sum of Rs.15073.72 lakh has been spent for generating 299.82 lakh mandays of wage employment under JRY scheme.

2.17 Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) which was launched in 1994-95 aims at providing employment to educated unemployed youth. During 1997-98, Rs.6231.59 lakh has been sanctioned for 8092 cases and a sum of Rs.206.32 lakh has been disbursed for 403 cases. During this year 200 units have been grounded providing employment to 383 persons.

2.18 Under DWCRA scheme during 1997-98, 1730 groups consisting of 23502 women were formed at a cost of Rs.447.18 lakh to create supplementary employment opportunities for rural women.

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION SCENARIO DURING 1997-98 AND 1998-99.

2.19 In order to estimate the backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Ninth Plan (that is April, 1997), fresh estimates of labour force and employment have been made using the results of the latest quinquennial survey (i.e. the 50th Round) conducted by the NSSO during 1993-94. The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (In weekly status) for Orissa as per this survey comes out to be 38.8 percent. Accepting that this rate will remain constant till the end of the Ninth Plan, the total labour force at the beginning of the Ninth Plan and the average annual addition to the labour force during the period have been estimated to be 137 lakh and 2.62 lakh respectively. Similarly accepting that unemployment rate (weekly status) of 4.8 percent calculated from the 50th Round of NSS is valid during 1997, the magnitude of open unemployment is estimated to be 6.58 lakh at the beginning of the Ninth plan. According to NSS, about 2 percent of those recorded employed by weekly status had work for less than half the time. Taking them as severely underemployed, they are included in the estimate for backlog of the unemployed. Thus the total backlog of the unemployed at the beginning of the Ninth Plan comes to 9.19 lakh.

2.20 In order to estimate the employment likely to have been generated during 1997-98 and expected to be generated during 1998-99 the sectoral Investment-Employment norms developed for Orissa during 1973-74 by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NOAER) have been utilised with appropriate price adjustment. Also it is assumed that an equal magnitude of the employment generated through State Plan investment is also generated through Central, private and PSU investments. The estimates of employment generation during 1997-98 and likely employment generation during 1998-99, arrived at on this basis, taking into account the investment component or the capital content of the expenditure made during 1997-98 and the agreed outlay for 1998-99 are respectively 3.08 lakh and 3.65 lakh as indicated in Table 2.7. Therefore, keeping in view the backlog of unemployment at the beginning of 1997-98 and the average annual addition to the labour force at a rate 2.62 lakh, the level of unemployment at the end of 1997-98 and 1998-99 are expected to be around 6.76 lakh and 7.73 lakh respectively.

Table 2.7

Employment Generation Scenario during 1997-98 and 1998-99

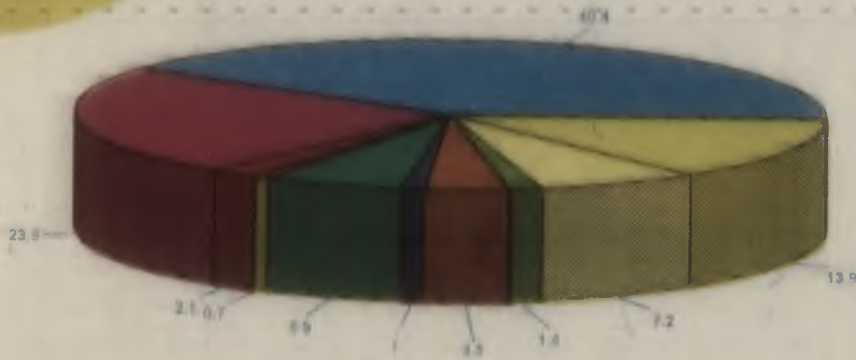
Sl. No.	Sector	Estimated Investment Employment norm at April 1997 price (No. of persons per lakh of Rs.)	Estimated Investment component of the expr. made during 1997-98 (Rs in lakh)	Estimated Employment generation during 1997 -98 (No. of persons)	Estimated Investment Employment norm at April 1998 price (No. of persons per lakh of Rs)	Investment Component of Agreed outlay for 1998-99 (Rs.in lakh)	Estimated likely employment generation during 1998 -99 (No. of persons).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A. THROUGH STATE PLAN FUNDS							
i)	Agriculture and Allied Activities	1.95	2206.44	4302.56	1.83	2751.82	5035.83
ii)	Rural Development	1.42	4.60	6.53	1.33	42.78	56.90
iii)	Irrigation and Flood Control	1.95	60556.26	118084.70	1.83	69768.40	127676.17
iv)	Energy	0.20	16256.61	3251.32	0.18	77702.44	13986.44
v)	Industries & Minerals	0.28	2451.31	686.37	0.27	2462.75	664.94
vi)	Transport	0.38	14490.94	5506.56	0.36	15902.80	5025.01
vii)	Science, Technology and Environment	1.42	11.77	16.71	1.33	22.00	29.26
viii)	General Economic Services	1.42	1593.64	2262.97	1.33	6124.14	8145.11
ix)	Social Services	1.31	12508.19	16385.73	1.23	15067.28	18532.75
x)	General Services	1.42	828.68	1176.73	1.33	1621.94	2157.18
xi)	Forestry & Wildlife	1.96	368.56	718.69	1.83	314.75	575.99
Total - A			111277.00	152398.87		191781.10	182585.58
B. THROUGH CENTRAL PLAN, PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKING AND PVT. SECTOR (equal to A)							
				152398.87			182585.58
GRAND TOTAL (A + B)				304797.74			365171.16
				or 3.05 lakh			or 3.65 lakh



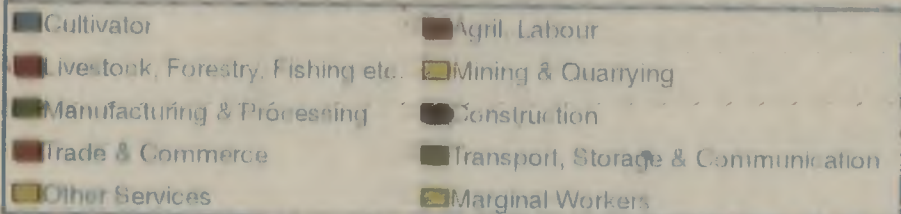
ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS IN ORISSA OVER LAST TWO CENSUS

(In Percentage)

1981 Census



1991 Census



REGISTRATION AND PLACEMENT IN ORISSA

(In '000)



CHAPTER - 3

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

3.01 Data on private consumption are important for studying changes in the level of quality of life over a period of time. The expenditure incurred by a household on domestic consumption is the household's consumer expenditure.

3.02 Data on the average monthly percapita consumer expenditure (MPCE) on different food and non-food items for Orissa and at the All India level based on the results of 51st Round of NSS (1994-95) are presented in Table - 3.1.

Table 3.1

Average Monthly Percapita Expenditure (Rs.) on Groups of Items of Consumption for Rural and Urban Areas of Orissa and at All India Level during 1994-95 (51st Round - July, 1994 - June, 1995)

Items	ORISSA		ALL INDIA	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Cereals	101.37 (41.63)	80.98 (18.42)	75.13 (24.28)	73.10 (14.39)
Gram	0.06 (0.02)	0.34 (0.08)	0.62 (0.20)	0.94 (0.19)
Cereals subst.	0.11 (0.04)	0.01 (0.00)	0.25 (0.08)	0.37 (0.07)
Pulse & Prod.	6.44 (2.65)	13.52 (3.08)	11.31 (3.65)	15.46 (3.04)
Milk & Prod.	5.62 (2.31)	24.23 (5.51)	27.46 (8.87)	49.39 (9.72)
Edible Oil	7.65 (3.14)	17.52 (3.99)	14.24 (4.60)	22.93 (4.51)
Meat, egg, fish	9.19 (3.77)	22.76 (5.18)	9.83 (3.18)	17.33 (3.41)
Vegetables	15.74 (6.46)	30.68 (6.98)	17.37 (5.61)	24.65 (4.85)
Fruits (fresh)	2.04 (0.84)	6.65 (1.51)	3.61 (1.17)	9.84 (1.94)
Fruits (dry)	0.06 (0.02)	0.54 (0.12)	0.81 (0.26)	2.70 (0.53)
Sugar	3.70 (1.52)	8.65 (1.97)	8.82 (2.85)	11.01 (2.17)
Salt	0.78 (0.32)	0.84 (0.19)	0.57 (0.18)	0.73 (0.14)
Spices	3.91 (1.61)	6.49 (1.48)	7.28 (2.35)	9.43 (1.86)
Beverage etc.	7.84 (3.22)	33.09 (7.53)	11.60 (3.75)	33.61 (6.61)
Food Total	164.51 (67.55)	246.28 (56.04)	188.89 (61.04)	271.49 (53.44)

(Contd.)

Table 3.1 (Concl'd.)

Items	ORISSA		ALL INDIA	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Pan	2.18 (0.89)	5.17 (1.18)	1.68 (0.54)	2.32 (0.46)
Tobacco	2.60 (1.07)	2.99 (0.68)	5.14 (1.66)	5.18 (1.02)
Intoxicants	1.80 (0.74)	3.22 (0.73)	2.32 (0.75)	2.89 (0.57)
Fuel & Light	19.53 (8.02)	30.45 (6.93)	21.67 (7.00)	31.95 (6.68)
Clothing	13.81 (5.67)	22.89 (5.21)	21.78 (7.04)	28.11 (5.53)
Foot Wear	1.10 (0.45)	9.33 (2.12)	3.00 (0.97)	4.91 (0.97)
Misc. cons. goods	9.21 (3.78)	24.11 (5.49)	13.84 (4.47)	29.64 (5.83)
Misc. cons. services	4.14 (1.70)	24.28 (5.52)	13.53 (4.37)	43.58 (8.58)
Rent	0.17 (0.07)	20.80 (4.73)	0.74 (0.24)	21.76 (4.28)
Tax & Cesses	0.02 (0.01)	0.92 (0.21)	0.30 (0.10)	3.26 (0.64)
Education	3.19 (1.31)	18.53 (4.22)	5.00 (1.62)	20.54 (4.04)
Medical (Inst)	1.53 (0.63)	4.28 (0.97)	3.72 (1.20)	5.28 (1.04)
Medical (Non-Inst.)	15.01 (6.16)	9.58 (2.18)	11.71 (3.78)	12.28 (2.42)
Durable goods	4.73 (1.94)	16.67 (3.79)	16.12 (5.21)	22.89 (4.50)
Non-food Total	79.02 (32.45)	193.21 (43.96)	120.54 (38.96)	236.58 (46.56)
Total cons. Expenditure	243.53 (100.00)	439.49 (100.00)	309.43 (100.00)	508.07 (100.00)

N.B. : Figures in bracket indicate percentages.

3.03 Some of the important findings of the 51st Round of Consumer Expenditure Survey (1994-1995) on the behaviour of consumer expenditure in Orissa and at All India level are as follows:

i) The monthly percapita consumer expenditure (MPCE) in the rural areas of Orissa was Rs 243.53 as against the All India average of Rs 309.43. The MPCE in the rural areas of Orissa under food items was higher being 67.55% of the total expenditure as against 61.04% at All India level, the expenditure under non-food items being 32.45% of the total expenditure as against the All India ratio of 38.96%.

ii) In the urban areas of Orissa, the MPCE was Rs 439.49 as against the All India average of Rs 508.07. Here again, the ratio of expenditure in urban Orissa under the food items was higher (56.04%) compared to that under the non-food items (43.96%). The ratio of expenditure in urban areas at the All India level were 53.44% and 46.56% under food and non-food items respectively.

iii) Cereals alone accounted for 61.62% of the total expenditure under food items in the rural areas and 32.88% in the urban areas of Orissa as against 39.77% and 26.93% in the rural and urban areas respectively at the All India level.

iv) The ratio of expenditure under food and non-food items to the total expenditure being at a level of 56.04% and 43.96% in the urban areas of Orissa against 67.55% and 32.45% in the rural areas is indicative of the quality of life in the urban areas being better than that in the rural areas.

3.04 Although the proportion of expenditure on food items has always been higher than the expenditure under non-food items, yet the ratio of expenditure on food items to the total expenditure in Orissa has declined over the years. The proportion of expenditure on food items to the total expenditure was 75% in the rural areas and 72% in the urban areas in the year 1972-73 (27th Round NSS) which declined to 68% in the rural areas and 56% in the urban area in the year 1994-95 (51st Round NSS). This is indicative of a gradual improvement in the living standards of the people in both rural and urban areas of Orissa. The MPCE on food and non-food items separately for rural and urban areas of Orissa as well as at the All India level over different Rounds are presented in Table 3.2 below.

Table 3.2

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

N. S. S. Round and period	ORISSA					
	Rural			Urban		
	Food	Non-food	Total	Food	Non food	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27th Round (1972-73)	26.24 (75.06)	8.72 (24.94)	34.96 (100.00)	44.77 (71.80)	21.58 (34.61)	62.35 (100.00)
32nd Round (1977-78)	37.47 (71.41)	15.00 (28.59)	52.47 (100.00)	57.43 (66.02)	29.56 (33.98)	86.99 (100.00)
38th Round (Jan. 83-Dec. 83)	72.72 (73.64)	26.03 (26.36)	98.75 (100.00)	98.89 (65.31)	52.51 (34.68)	151.41 (100.00)
42nd Round (1986-87)	79.19 (69.35)	35.00 (30.65)	114.19 (100.00)	135.52 (62.47)	81.42 (37.53)	216.94 (100.00)
47th Round (1991-92)	149.70 (69.82)	64.72 (30.18)	214.42 (100.00)	204.57 (61.76)	126.64 (38.24)	331.21 (100.00)
48th Round (1992-93)	149.10 (66.59)	74.80 (33.41)	223.90 (100.00)	247.10 (53.14)	217.80 (46.84)	465.00 (100.00)
49th Round (1993-94)	141.10 (66.28)	71.80 (33.72)	212.90 (100.00)	203.00 (59.53)	138.00 (40.47)	341.00 (100.00)
50th Round (1993-94)	149.60 (68.06)	70.20 (31.94)	219.80 (100.00)	232.60 (57.79)	169.90 (42.21)	402.50 (100.00)
51st Round (1994-95)	164.51 (67.55)	79.02 (32.45)	243.53 (100.00)	246.28 (56.04)	193.21 (43.96)	439.49 (100.00)

(Contd.)

Table 3.2 (Concl'd.)

N. S. S. Round and period	ALL INDIA					
	Rural			Urban		
	Food	Non-food	Total	Food	Non-food	Total
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
27th Round (1972-73)	32.16 (72.81)	12.01 (27.19)	44.17 (100.00)	40.84 (64.49)	22.49 (35.51)	63.33 (100.00)
32nd Round (1977-78)	44.33 (64.35)	24.56 (35.65)	68.89 (100.00)	57.67 (59.98)	38.48 (40.02)	96.15 (100.00)
38th Round (Jan'83-Dec'83)	73.73 (65.57)	38.71 (34.43)	112.44 (100.00)	96.97 (59.12)	67.06 (40.88)	164.03 (100.00)
42nd Round (1986-87)	92.55 (65.67)	48.38 (34.33)	140.93 (100.00)	128.97 (57.93)	93.66 (42.07)	222.63 (100.00)
47th Round (1991-92)	153.59 (63.08)	89.91 (36.92)	243.50 (100.00)	207.77 (56.10)	162.57 (43.90)	370.34 (100.00)
48th Round (1992-93)	160.60 (64.97)	86.60 (35.03)	247.20 (100.00)	223.60 (56.04)	175.40 (43.96)	399.00 (100.00)
49th Round (1993-94)	159.20 (65.22)	84.90 (34.78)	244.10 (100.00)	220.50 (57.65)	162.00 (42.35)	382.50 (100.00)
50th Round (1993-94)	177.80 (63.18)	103.60 (36.82)	281.40 (100.00)	250.30 (54.65)	207.70 (45.35)	458.00 (100.00)
51st Round (1994-95)	188.89 (61.04)	120.54 (38.96)	309.43 (100.00)	271.49 (53.44)	236.58 (46.56)	508.07 (100.00)

N.B. : Figure in brackets indicate Percentage

3.05 Monthly percapita consumer expenditure of Orissa as per the 51st Round of NSS (1994-95) is one of the lowest in comparison to the major States of the country as may be seen in Table 3.3

Table 3.3

Average Monthly Per-capita Consumer Expenditure in Orissa
vis-a-vis other major States of the Country as per 51st Round NSS
(1994-95) in Rural and Urban Areas

(in rupees)

States	Average monthly percapita consumer expenditure (1994-95)	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
1. Punjab	423.52	680.54
2. Haryana	396.53	488.72
3. Maharashtra	307.22	682.02
4. Tamilnadu	344.96	460.40
5. Karnataka	286.45	477.60
6. Andhrapradesh	293.91	516.93
7. Kerala	455.82	436.92
8. Uttarpradesh	332.01	407.33
9. West Bengal	274.67	426.74
10. ORISSA	243.53	439.49
11. Rajasthan	311.86	456.64
12. Madhyapradesh	290.49	358.96
13. Gujarat	355.65	478.56
14. Bihar	237.79	411.40
15. Assam	305.13	463.91
16. All India	309.43	508.07

Only Bihar ranks below Orissa in rural consumer expenditure while Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Kerala rank below Orissa in urban consumer expenditure.

3.06 Engel's ratio is an index of standard of living of the people which indicates the percentage of consumption under food items to the total consumer expenditure. The smaller the ratio of the expenditure, the higher is the standard of living. Engel's ratio in some major States of the country is presented in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4
Statewise Engel's Ratio during 50th and 51st Round

States	50th Round (1993-94)		51st Round (1994-95)	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1. Punjab	57.9	53.0	63.91	45.54
2. Haryana	60.1	53.9	56.72	57.13
3. Maharashtra	59.5	53.0	58.93	47.67
4. Tamilnadu	62.8	54.6	62.81	57.23
5. Karnataka	62.0	55.7	61.13	56.10
6. Andhrapradesh	59.6	53.8	61.35	50.65
7. Kerala	60.5	53.9	58.50	62.63
8. Uttar pradesh	61.5	56.0	53.24	53.03
9. West Bengal	66.8	55.9	68.57	58.47
10. ORISSA	68.1	57.8	67.55	56.04
11. Rajasthan	62.3	56.7	63.84	56.51
12. Madhyapradesh	61.2	52.9	58.67	55.84
13. Gujarat	67.1	58.4	62.40	56.76
14. Bihar	71.0	62.9	69.79	60.19
15. Assam	72.3	59.7	65.73	60.27
16. All India	63.2	54.7	61.04	53.44

3.07 Engel's ratio in Orissa both in rural and urban areas was higher than that at the All India level during both the rounds which is indicative of a lower standard of living of the people of Orissa compared to the national average. The table above reveals that the standard of living of the people both in rural and urban areas of most of the major States was higher compared to that of Orissa considering Engel's ratio based on the results of the 50th Round. The position did not change in 51st Round. However, Engel's ratio in Orissa marginally improved with a decline in the ratio from 68.1% in 50th round to 67.55% in the 51st Round in rural areas and from 57.8% to 56.04% over the same period in the urban areas.

3.08 Distribution of rural and urban population by MPCE classes would also help in studying the change in the standard of living of the people and the extent of prevalence of poverty. A higher concentration of population in the lower expenditure class is indicative of a higher ratio of population living below poverty line. The distribution of number of persons by monthly percapita consumer expenditure classes in rural and urban areas separately for Orissa and All India based on the results of 51st round NSS, 1994-95 is presented in Table 3.5

Table 3.5

**Percentage Distribution of Population by MPCE Classes
(NSS, 51st Round, 1994-95)**

Sl. No	MPCE	Percentage of population			
		Rural		Urban	
		ORISSA	INDIA	ORISSA	INDIA
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	less than Rs. 190	40.50	25.00	16.09	7.90
2.	Rs. 190 - 265	25.20	29.90	17.61	17.70
3.	Rs. 265 - 355	16.90	21.70	15.52	18.80
4.	Rs. 355 & above	17.40	23.40	50.78	55.60
5.	All Classes	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

3.09 The proportion of population in the MPCE class of less than Rs. 190 in Orissa in both rural and urban areas was higher than All India figures for rural and urban areas in this class. For all the higher MPCE classes this proportion both for rural and urban areas was lower for Orissa than the All India figures. This indicates a lower standard of living in Orissa compared to the All India level.



CHAPTER - 4

AGRICULTURE

4.01 The role of the agricultural sector in the State's economy is crucial as, among the various sectors its contribution to the State income is the highest. It provides direct and indirect employment to around 64% of the total workforce of the State.

4.02 Agriculture in Orissa has lagged behind several developed States. The major factors contributing to low productivity are continuance of traditional agricultural practices, inadequate capital formation, inadequate irrigation facilities, and uneconomic size of holdings. About 70% of the total cropped area is rainfed and exposed to the vagaries of monsoon. The percapita availability of cultivated land which was 0.39 hectare in 1950-51 has declined to 0.18 hectare in 1997-98. The State has around 31.54 lakh small and marginal farmers accounting for 79.88% of the total operational holdings who do not have the means to make appropriate investment in agriculture due to poverty. Moreover, modern technology in agricultural operations is yet to reach cultivators all over the State.

4.03 Agriculture is a complex, multi-dimensional enterprise. Its development depends on various factors like agro-climatic conditions, technology, inputs, system of land holdings and also socio-economic factors. During the Seventh Plan, several new programmes like Integrated Cereals and Oil Seeds Programme, National Pulses Development Programme and Special Jute Development Programme were launched under Centrally Sponsored/Central Plan schemes. These programmes continued during the Eighth Plan period with the objectives of improving the level of production and productivity. Priority was laid on location specific crop planning, increasing productivity, expansion of area under cash crops like pulses, oil seeds, sugarcane and fibre, increasing cropping intensity, popularising use of bio-fertilisers and bio-agents in pest management, improving marketing of agricultural produce, and popularisation of use of modern agricultural implements and farm machinery. The total foodgrain production during 1997-98 was 66.1 lakh MT. It is targetted to achieve foodgrain production of the order of 98.63 lakh MT during 1998-99.

4.04 In recognition of the crucial role of this sector in the process of economic development, State Government have taken the pioneering step of formulating a comprehensive Agriculture Policy in 1996. Agriculture has been given the status of an industry. The Agriculture Policy 1996 aims at doubling the production of foodgrains and oil seeds, generation of adequate employment opportunities in the rural sector and eradication of rural poverty within a specific time frame. The main thrusts of the Ninth Five Year Plan in accordance with the objectives set out in the State Agriculture Policy, 1996 are as follows:

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

4.05 Table 4.1 presents data on agricultural production in the State for the years 1991-92 to 1997-98. It is seen from the table that foodgrains production has fluctuated widely over the years. Bumper harvest of foodgrains was recorded during 1991-92 and 1993-94 with production of 72.3 lakh MT and 72.2 lakh MT of which the share of rice alone was 92.12% and 91.69% respectively. The production sharply declined to 59.6 lakh MT and 66.1 lakh MT during 1992-93 and 1997-98 respectively. The average yield rate of rice in Orissa during 1996-97 was 9.93 qtl/ hectare which was much below the national average of 18.8 qtl/ hect and that of agriculturally developed States like Punjab (34 qtl/hect), Haryana (30 qtl/hect), Tamilnadu (23 qtl/hect), Andhra Pradesh (25 qtl/hect), Uttar Pradesh (21 qtl/hect) and West Bengal (22 qtl/hect). The production of oil seeds and pulses in the State has remained more or less stagnant over the years. The year 1996-97 experienced unprecedented drought which resulted in record low level of agricultural production as can be seen from Table 4.1. Nearly 28,837 villages out of 51,536 villages of Orissa were affected by drought with estimated crop loss of more than 50% as a result of which the production of food grains came down to 48.1 lakh MT.

Table 4.1

Agricultural Production in Orissa

(in lakh MT)

Sl No	Name of the Crop	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 (P)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Rice	66.6	53.9	66.2	63.5	62.2	44.4	62.1
2.	Total cereals	68.3	55.6	68.4	64.9	63.7	46.1	63.5
3.	Total Pulses	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.1	2.0	2.6
4.	Total foodgrain	72.3	59.6	72.2	69.0	67.8	48.1	66.1
5.	Total oil seeds	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.4	1.7	2.0

Source : 1) Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

2) Directorate of Agriculture & Food Production, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

RICE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

4.06 The Centrally Sponsored "Integrated Rice Development Programme" launched during the Seventh Plan period has been redesignated as "Integrated Cereals Development Programme-Rice" and has been implemented in the State since 1994-95. The main objective of this programme is to augment paddy production and productivity levels of rice through adoption of a scientific package of practices.

4.07 During 1997-98, 62.1 lakh MT of rice was produced as against 44.4 lakh MT of rice produced during 1996-97 registering an increase of 39.9% over the previous year. The productivity of rice which was 9.93 qtl/hect in 1996-97 increased to 13.79 qtl/hect during 1997-98. Over-dependence on monsoon and low consumption of fertilisers are the two main factors responsible for low productivity of rice in Orissa. According to the forecast report prepared by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Orissa, area and production of Kharif paddy during 1998-99 have been estimated at 41.82 lakh hectare and 75.51 lakh MT (rice 56.26 lakh MT) respectively. This expected fall in paddy production over Kharif 1997-98 is due to late and erratic monsoon mostly in the northern and western parts of Orissa.

4.08 A major component of the programme for boosting agricultural production is the increase in coverage of area under HYV seeds. Despite inadequate irrigation facilities, shortage of inputs like HYV seeds, low use of fertilisers and pesticides etc., there has been significant expansion of area under HYV (High Yielding Variety) crops. Agriculture policy 1996 accords priority to multiplication of high yielding variety of seeds to replace the traditional variety of seeds as it is a vital input. The seed multiplication is organised in the State through the agricultural farms of Agriculture Department, Orissa State Seed Corporation, Seed Village Programme and private registered seed growers. The supply of certified seeds to the farmers is made through 628 departmental sale centres located in 314 blocks all over the State. Table 4.2 presents the data relating to area under HYV paddy in the State from 1991-92 to 1997-98.

Table 4.2
Area under HYV Paddy in Orissa

(Area in thousand hectare)

Year	Autumn		Winter		Summer		Total	
	Irrigated	Un-Irrigated	Irrigated	Un-Irrigated	Irrigated	Un Irrigated	Irrigated	Un-Irrigated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1991-92	19.00	174.00	431.00	492.00	289.05	-	739.05	666.00
1992-93	14.00	185.00	453.00	516.00	211.63	-	678.63	701.00
1993-94	14.00	204.00	464.00	561.00	244.00	-	722.00	765.00
1994-95	14.00	194.00	525.00	643.00	268.00	-	807.00	837.00
1995-96	14.00	226.00	591.00	710.00	275.00	-	880.00	936.00
1996-97	22.67	232.52	638.89	735.18	264.14	-	925.70	967.70
1997-98 (P)	18.24	269.38	646.70	875.87	232.66	-	897.60	1145.25

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

4.09 Commercial crops like sugarcane, jute, mesta, cotton, soyabin, groundnut, potato, chilly, onion etc. have been given much more attention than before. Production of paddy and other foodgrains will be taken up only in suitable land. In low rainfed areas of Kalahandi, Koraput, Bolangir, Nowrangpur and Rayagada, cotton cultivation has been encouraged. In the coastal districts, river bed potato cultivation is being promoted by using certified potato seeds and other improved planting materials. Sugarcane cultivation has been accepted by the farmers because it is a high value commercial crop. Steps are being taken to cover at least 1,50,000 hectare under sugarcane during the next five years. The resulting production should feed the existing 7 sugar mills in operation and the sugar mills likely to come up in the coming years. Sugarcane growers are provided with quality cane seeds, farm implements and drip irrigation under Sugarcane Development Programme of the State and the Centrally Sponsored scheme namely Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System.

DEVELOPMENT OF PULSES

4.10 Pulses, next to rice, are important foodgrain crops of Orissa. Total area under pulses accounted for about 13.48% (7.32 lakh hectare) of the area under foodgrains and contributed about 3.95% (2.61 lakh MT) of total foodgrain production during 1997-98. As against the total demand of 12 lakh MT of pulses in the State, about 4 lakh MT are being produced on an average in a year. In order to give a boost to the production of pulses, both under rainfed and irrigated conditions, it is proposed to increase the coverage of area under pulses and to raise the productivity through adoption of dry farming technology, mixed and inter cropping system, use of quality seeds, use of phosphatic fertilisers and need based plant protection measures. It has been targetted to produce 13.11 lakh MT of pulses in the State during 1998-99.

DEVELOPMENT OF OIL SEEDS

4.11 Groundnut, sesamum, mustard and niger are the main oil seed crops of the State. Besides, sun-flower cultivation has also been introduced in western Orissa. Emphasis is laid on production of certified seeds, supply of input kits, subsidised sale of quality seeds, plant protection chemicals, plant protection equipment and farm implements under the Centrally Sponsored scheme "Oil Seeds Production Programme" (OPP). The coverage of area under oil seeds in 1997-98 was 4.23 lakh hectare with production of 2.00 lakh MT as against coverage of 4.06 lakh hectare and production of 1.67 lakh MT during 1996-97.

CROPPING PATTERN

4.12 More than 70% of the cultivated area in the State is covered under paddy crop. The strategy adopted during the Eighth Plan envisaged substitution of paddy by cash crops like pulses, oil seeds, sugarcane, potato etc. to fetch better returns for farmers. Table 4.3 depicts the cropping pattern of principal crops in Orissa from 1991-92 to 1997-98.

Table 4.3

Cropping Pattern of Principal Crops in Orissa.

(Figures in percentage)

(Area in thousand hectare)

Sl No	Principal crop	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 (P)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Paddy	70.2	70.9	71.3	70.8	71.8	75.7	74.7
2.	All Cereals	73.9	74.8	75.2	74.4	75.0	79.6	78.0
3.	Total Pulses	15.1	14.4	14.2	14.8	14.2	10.6	12.2
4.	Total food grains	89.0	89.2	89.4	89.2	89.2	90.2	90.2
5.	Oil seeds	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.3	6.9	7.0
6.	Fibres	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2
7.	Other Crops (sugarcane, Potato, Tobacco, Chilly & Ginger)	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.5	1.7	1.6
	ALL CROPS	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Total Areas	6475	6267	6387	6296	6309	5897	6022

Source : 1) Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Bhubaneswar.

2) Directorate of Agriculture & Food Production, Bhubaneswar.

4.13 Table 4.3 shows that during 1997-98 paddy was the major cereal crop in the State with coverage of about 74.7% of the total gross cropped area under principal crops followed by pulses (12.2%) and oilseeds (7.0%). The area under fibre crops accounted for only 1.2% and other cash crops which include sugarcane, potato, chilly, ginger and tobacco etc. constituted only 1.6% of the total gross cropped area under principal crops.

CROPPING INTENSITY

4.14 Cropping intensity is one of the indices of agricultural development of the State. It usually goes up with increase in irrigation facilities. It may be seen from Table 4.4 presented below that cropping intensity in the State has varied between 138% being the minimum to 159% being maximum during the period from 1990-91 to 1997-98.

Table 4.4

Cropping Intensity for the Period 1990-91 to 1997-98 (P)

(Area in thousand hectare)

Year	Net Area Sown	Gross Cropped Area	Cropping Intensity (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1990-91	6304	9642	153
1991-92	6337	9822	155
1992-93	6304	9416	149
1993-94	6303	10032	159
1994-95	6279	9691	154
1995-96	6210	9668	156
1996-97	5968	8216	138
1997-98 (P)	6095	8943	147

Source : Directorate of Agriculture & Food Production, Bhubaneswar

HORTICULTURE

4.15 Orissa has vast potential for development of horticulture. Different agro-climatic zones have been identified for development of specific fruits, vegetables and spices. Cultivation of commercial fruits, use of hybrid vegetable seeds, propagation of off-season vegetable cultivation, establishment of bio-centres for production of quality planting materials, use of quality potato seeds, installation of drip irrigation system, beneficiary oriented cultivation of oil palm etc. are the major thrust area programmes. The area under different fruit crops was 2,81,441 hectare during 1997-98. It is targetted to bring an additional area of 75,000 hectare under fruit crops during 1998-99. A compact area approach would help in developing the market and also facilitate establishment of food processing units. Agriculture Policy, 1996 envisages establishment of at least one agricultural farm or nursery at block level to produce and supply quality seeds and seedlings to the cultivators. At present 171 sale outlets are in operation in the State through which seeds and planting materials are being supplied.

4.16 Hill tracts of KBK districts and Phulbani and Gajapati districts are suitable for intensive horticultural activities. Keeping in view the climatic conditions in these areas and the need for providing employment, emphasis needs to be given to fruit plantation and expansion of area under fruit crops and cultivation of hybrid and off season vegetables. During 1997-98, the area under different fruit crops in the State was about 281.44 thousand hectare as compared to 259.65 thousand hectare during 1996-97. During 1997-98 mango

orchards accounted for 97.65 thousand hectare, banana 23.90 thousand hectare, citrus fruits 22.10 thousand hectare, guava 11.02 thousand hectare, papaya 16.75 thousand hectare and coconut 54.05 thousand hectare. All other fruits covered 55.03 thousand hectare. Table 4.5 presents the data on area, production and yield rate of different fruits during 1997-98.

Table 4.5

Area, Production and Yield Rate of Fruits in Orissa during 1997-98 (P)

Sl No	Name of the Fruits	Area ('000 hect.)	Production ('000 MT.)	Yield rate qtl/hect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Mango	97.65	417.42	42.75
2.	Banana	23.90	257.43	107.71
3.	Citrus	22.10	115.80	52.40
4.	Pine apple	0.94	12.72	135.32
5.	Papaya	16.75	282.79	168.83
6.	Guava	11.02	56.31	51.10
7.	Coconut	54.05	4134 (lakh no.)	7648 (nuts)
8.	Other fruits	55.03	485.14	88.16
TOTAL		281.44	1627.61 + 4134 lakh nuts)	71.58 & 7648 (nuts)

Source : Directorate of Horticulture, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

4.17 During the Ninth Plan period it is proposed to cover an area of 5 lakh hectare under mango, coconut, citrus fruits and banana. To accelerate plantation activities, it is necessary to produce 724 lakh quality planting materials during the Plan period through departmental production farms and through private nurseries. Potato and onion development will be given importance and use of quality seeds will be promoted.

4.18 Oil palm plantations and use of drip irrigation system will be given priority during the Ninth Plan. By the end of 1997-98, cultivation of oil palm was taken up in an area of 1327 hectare.

LAND REFORMS

4.19 Land reforms continue to be an integral part of the overall strategy of poverty alleviation. Broadly, the various components of land reforms are abolition of intermediary rights, tenancy reforms such as regulation of rent, provision of security of tenure to tenants, distribution of ceiling surplus land to landless agricultural labourers and small land holders, consolidation of land holdings, and updating and maintenance of land records.

4.20 The basic objective of land ceiling laws is to acquire ceiling surplus land and to distribute it among landless persons. By the end of 1997-98, 160822.64 acre of ceiling surplus land has been distributed among 141,922 landless persons.

4.21 Consolidation of holdings includes preparation, correction and updating of land records and amalgamation of small and scattered holdings in a rational manner with a view to ensuring better land management and optimum utilisation of limited water resources. During 1997-98, consolidation work was taken up in 331 villages and it has been completed in 284 villages and 0.52 lakh hectare of area has been brought under consolidation.

CROP INSURANCE

4.22 In order to provide financial support to cultivators in the event of crop failure on account of natural calamities, a comprehensive crop insurance scheme is in operation in the State since 1985. The scheme is voluntary in nature and covers all farmers availing crop loans from Co-operative Banks, Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks.

4.23 Presently, crops like paddy, groundnut and mustard have been covered under the crop insurance scheme. During Kharif season of 1996, an amount of Rs 4239.32 lakh and Rs 23.83 lakh were paid to 271,881 and 2475 farmers towards compensation for the loss of paddy and groundnut crops respectively. Similarly during Rabi season of 1997, an amount of Rs 31.81 lakh has been paid to 4833 farmers for the loss of paddy crop over an area of 4221 hectare and Rs. 136.84 lakh has been paid to 14,223 farmers under the scheme on account of loss of groundnut crop in an area of 13939 hectare. The Agriculture Policy, 1996 envisages coverage of more crops like sugarcane, cotton, jute, birl, mung, arhar, gram, peas, sunflower, soyabeans, til, niger and maize etc. under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme in a phased manner.

DRY LAND FARMING

4.24 In Orissa nearly 70% of the total cropped area is rainfed and dependent on monsoon. The farmers in the State grow paddy widely in all situations despite the risk of moisture stress and low yield. In respect of upland paddy, it has been observed that only early varieties group (90 days or less) has a reasonable chance of success. In drought situation, even early varieties suffer set back. Under such situations, other upland crops like ragi, gram, birl, groundnut etc. show more stable performance with less yield fluctuation. Hence, for stabilising production in rainfed areas, more particularly in the KBK districts and Gajapati and Phulbani districts, farmers need to be motivated to divert uplands for growing

drought resistant crops. Inter-cropping is a commendable practice in dryland agriculture since it offers a kind of insurance against total crop failure in drought years. It also ensures proper utilisation of soil moisture as well as plant nutrients. The ideal inter-cropping system in Orissa is: cereals and pulses, pulses and ragi, maize and arhar, and groundnut and arhar.

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

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

CONSUMPTION OF FERTILISERS

4.27 Application of chemical fertilisers and organic manure plays a vital role in increasing productivity. It also protects land fertility by meeting the nutrient requirement of crops. Consumption of chemical fertilisers in the State, which was 1.37 kg per hectare in 1964-65, has risen to 12.99 kg per hectare in 1984-85 and further increased to 32.5 kg per hectare in 1997-98. During 1997-98, the total fertiliser consumption in the State was 290.80 thousand MT as against 250.76 thousand MT during 1996-97 registering an increase of 16% over the previous year. In order to boost agricultural production, Agriculture Policy, 1996 places emphasis on increased use of chemical fertilisers and organic manure and aims at enhancing the use of fertilisers to 100 kg per hectare within a period of five years.

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

4.29 Table 4.6 presents the data relating to per hectare consumption of fertilisers of major States in the country from 1990-91 to 1996-97. The per hectare consumption of fertilisers in Orissa has been low in comparison to almost all the States except Assam. During 1996-97, per hectare consumption of fertiliser in Orissa was 30.5 kg as compared to 160.5 kg in Punjab, 135.6 kg in Andhra Pradesh, 131.7 kg in Haryana, 114.8 kg in Tamilnadu, 107.9 kg in Uttar Pradesh, 78.6 kg in Bihar, 65.2 kg in Karnataka, 76.6 kg in Gujarat, 61.9 kg in Kerala, 63.3 kg in Maharashtra and 77.5 kg at the All India level. The per hectare consumption of fertiliser has increased to 32.5 kg in Orissa during 1997-98.

4.30 In order to provide assistance to the farmers of tribal areas, where off-take of fertilisers is very low, a transport subsidy of Rs.100 per tonne was made available during 1997-98.

Table 4.6
Consumption of Fertiliser in Selected States

(Kg/hectare)

S1 No	Name of the State	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	133.2	119.3	114.2	125.2	137.3	135.6
2.	Assam	10.5	9.5	6.9	10.9	12.8	14.6
3.	Bihar	56.8	57.9	57.2	64.3	77.0	78.6
4.	Gujurat	64.9	74.9	73.3	77.9	68.5	76.6
5.	Haryana	128.3	112.8	107.8	127.9	123.7	131.7
6.	Karnataka	66.3	74.8	64.4	67.5	75.5	65.2
7.	Kerala	84.4	74.4	67.2	65.1	66.7	61.9
8.	Madhya Pradesh	35.4	36.1	35.3	38.8	34.7	41.3
9.	Maharashtra	66.4	58.2	52.1	69.2	65.3	63.3
10.	Orissa*	20.1	20.0	21.6	22.7	24.6	30.5
11.	Punjab	171.2	168.4	162.2	170.9	167.3	160.5
12.	Tamil Nadu	115.1	123.0	117.1	113.4	106.9	114.8
13.	Uttar Pradesh	90.1	88.7	86.0	96.0	101.4	107.9
14.	West Bengal	90.3	90.5	87.5	86.6	99.3	103.9
15.	Rajasthan	28.9	24.6	27.4	33.3	31.9	46.5
	All INDIA	72.4	75.5	72.0	74.0	74.8	77.5

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

Source : CMIE Report, September 1992, 1993, 1994
and March 1997 and September 1998.

PESTICIDES

4.31 As high yielding variety crops are susceptible to pests and diseases, plant protection measures are essential for sustaining agricultural production. But excessive use of pesticides may be hazardous to human health. As such, integrated pest management technology has been given a major thrust during the Ninth Plan period in order to achieve effective pest control on one hand and to curb its possible adverse effects on environment on the other. This technology inter-alia envisages encouragement to use of biological pest control measures, identifying the most poisonous/ toxic pesticides, putting a ban on their use, and restricting the use of pesticides in a sustainable manner. During 1997-98, 916.65 MT of pesticides/insecticides have been consumed in the State as against 885 MT during the previous year registering an increase of 3.58%.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

4.32 The Orissa State Marketing Federation has been functioning as the apex organisation of 62 Regional Co-operative Marketing Societies distributed all over the State. At present there are 33 rice mills and 16 oil mills managed by RCMSs, which are processing paddy and oil seeds procured from cultivators. The Orissa State Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation and Orissa State Oil Seeds Growers Federation are also functioning as apex marketing institutions. Besides, 223 LAMPS are functioning in the TSP areas providing a package of services at a single contact point. In addition, two Jute Marketing Co-operative Societies, two Coconut Growers Marketing Co-operative Societies, three Cashew-nut Marketing Co-operative Societies, four Betel Marketing Co-operative Societies, and five Forest Marketing Co-operative Societies are also functioning in the State and assisting the growers in marketing their commodities.

4.33 It is proposed to restructure the existing Regulated Market Committees so as to adopt the pattern of Mandi system of Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The Orissa State Agricultural Marketing Board will have to educate the growers and develop market yards for the purpose. Storage and other marketing facilities are also proposed to be provided by the Regulated Market Committees.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

4.34 The total agricultural loan advanced by different Commercial Banks, RRBs, and Co-operative Banks during 1997-98 was to the tune of Rs.467.96 crore as compared to Rs.440.56 crore in 1996-97. Out of the total crop loan and term loan financed during 1997-98, the share of Co-operative Banks alone was 48.18% followed by Commercial Banks (34.90%) and RRBs (16.92%). The investment made by different financing agencies in the agricultural sector in 1997-98 has increased by 6.22% over previous year. However, the amount of loan provided by Commercial Banks for agricultural operation in the State is low as compared to some of the major States. Of the total investment of Rs.22872.9 crore by the Commercial Banks in the agricultural sector in the country during 1993-94, the share of Orissa was only 2.41% whereas Andhra Pradesh occupied the highest place with 12.11% followed by Uttar Pradesh (11.33%), Tamil Nadu (11.19%), Karnataka (9.54%), Maharashtra (7.91%), Madhya Pradesh (6.44%), Gujarat (5.67%), Punjab (6.17%), Bihar (5.40%) and Rajasthan (4.84%).

4.35 The agricultural credit provided by Commercial Banks, RRBs and Co-operative Banks in Orissa from 1992-93 to 1997-98 has been presented in Table 4.7. The total recovery position of crop loans and term loans during 1996-97 was to the tune of Rs 311.85 crore as against the demand of Rs 814.06 crore. The details of demand, collection and overdue position of agricultural loans have been presented in Table 13.4 under Chapter 13 on " Financial Institutions ".

Table 4.7

Agricultural Credit Advanced in Orissa from 1992-93 to 1997-98

(Rs in crore)

Year	Commercial Banks	RRBs	Co-operative Banks	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1992-93	372.01	98.45	Nil	470.46
1993-94	408.48	113.31	102.09	623.88
1994-95	491.90	145.97	224.89	862.76
1995-96	151.78	49.47	176.10	377.35
1996-97	175.06	76.28	189.22	440.56
1997-98	163.30	79.18	225.48	467.96

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee, Bhubaneswar.

IRRIGATION

4.36 Role of irrigation in raising agricultural production as well as productivity is crucial. Inadequacy of assured irrigation in the State has stood as one of the major bottlenecks in the development of agricultural sector. At present nearly 70% of the total cropped area is rainfed and exposed to vagaries of monsoon. Erratic and uneven distribution of rain-fall affects agricultural production adversely. The State Government have, therefore, assigned high priority to optimum utilisation of both surface and ground water. As such, it is proposed to provide irrigation facilities to 11.60 lakh hectare of additional agricultural land from the following sources during the Ninth Plan period

	(Lakh hectare)
1) Major & Medium Irrigation Projects	5.30
2) Ground Water (Dug wells, Shallow tube wells etc.)	1.30
3) Minor Irrigation (Flow & Lift)	3.00
4) Water Harvest Structures etc.	2.00
Total	11.60

4.37 A major part of the programme is proposed to be funded out of World Bank aid and assistance from other external sources so that incomplete irrigation projects are completed within a reasonable time. Private irrigation points will also receive special encouragement. Even though irrigation potential for 11.11 lakh hectare of land has been created by end of 1997-98 through major and medium irrigation projects, water does not reach the entire ayacut areas due to lack of maintenance and defective management. Accordingly, Water Users' Associations are proposed to be formed for management of irrigation systems below the outlets. In the first phase, on experimental basis, Aunli, Darjang, Ghudahada and Rushikulya Irrigation Projects have been taken up. To implement this programme, Government have taken steps for organising Water Users' Associations (Pani Panchayats) and NGO's are also being involved in the work. These Water Users' Associations will distribute water, collect water taxes and maintain water channels and ensure supply of water through outlets.

4.38 Out of the total cultivable area of 65.59 lakh hectare, 22.16 lakh hectare of net irrigation potential was created from all sources by the end of 1994-95 which increased to 23.36 lakh hectare during 1996-97. An additional irrigation potential of 0.68 lakh hectare has been created during 1997-98. Thus the net irrigation potential created from all sources up to the end of 1997-98 stood at 24.04 lakh hectare. The percentage of net irrigated area to total cultivated land has increased from 35.62 in 1996-97 to 39.45 in 1997-98. Source-wise irrigation potential created in the State from 1990-91 to 1997-98 has been presented in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8
Net Irrigation Potential created through different Sources

(Area in thousand hectare)

Irrigation Source.	Irrigation Potential Created upto end of							
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 (P)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Major & Medium	937.07	953.00	966.42	971.52	992.69	1028.17	1067.83	1111.40
Minor (Flow)	378.91	380.70	386.10	396.10	409.93	415.77	422.79	434.63
Minor (Lift)	264.35	274.52	280.12	287.51	294.51	301.66	314.24	325.04
Other sources*	447.05	469.93	487.43	508.25	518.48	528.20	531.52	533.38
TOTAL	2027.37	2078.13	2120.07	2163.38	2215.61	2273.80	2336.38	2404.45

* Including minor lift (private sector), water harvesting structures etc.

Source : EIC, Major and Medium Irrigation, Bhubaneswar.
CE, Minor Irrigation (Flow), Bhubaneswar.
Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation, Bhubaneswar.
Panchayati Raj Department, Bhubaneswar.
Directorate of Soil Conservation, Bhubaneswar.

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS

4.39 The ultimate irrigation potential under major and medium irrigation was estimated at 39.49 lakh hectare against which 10.68 lakh hectare have been harnessed by the end of the Eighth Plan. Another 9.21 lakh hectare of land has to be covered under assured irrigation under major and medium irrigation by the year 2000 to achieve the target of covering 50% of the cultivated land under irrigation. During 1997-98, net additional irrigation potential of 43570 hectare has been created through major and medium irrigation projects. Thus, by the end of 1997-98, total irrigation potential of 11,11,400 hectare for Kharif and 467,300 hectare for Rabi season has been created in the State through major and medium irrigation projects.

MINOR IRRIGATION (FLOW)

4.40 By the end of 1996-97, the total number of minor irrigation projects in the State was 4767 of which 2670 were fully functioning, 760 were partly derelict, 1169 were completely derelict and 168 were ongoing projects. During 1997-98, additional irrigation facilities for 11840 hectare in Kharif and 1666 hectare in Rabi were created as against the target of 12318 hectare in Kharif and 3658 hectare in Rabi. Thus, net irrigation potential of 4.35 lakh hectare has been created by the end of 1997-98 in comparison to 3.81 lakh hectare at the end of 1991-92, registering an increase of 14.17% over a period of 6 years. Potential created through minor irrigation (flow) constituted 18.08% of the total net irrigation potential created in the State through different sources. During 1998-99, it is proposed to create additional irrigation potential to the extent of 6884 hectare in Kharif and 1185 hectare in Rabi seasons respectively.

MINOR IRRIGATION (LIFT)

4.41 Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation (OLIC) is in-charge of implementation of Ground Water Development Schemes in the State. Besides, individual farmers also make some investment at their level for providing assured irrigation to their agricultural fields. The ultimate irrigation potential targetted under minor irrigation (lift) is 8.87 lakh hectare, against which irrigation facilities to the extent of 3.14 lakh hectare in Kharif and 1.89 lakh hectare in Rabi season were provided by the end of 1996-97 with energisation of 14,418 lift irrigation points. During 1997-98, 514 new lift irrigation points were energised with creation of irrigation potential of 10794 hectare in Kharif and 6477 hectare in Rabi. During 1998-99, it has been targetted to establish 500 new lift irrigation points with creation of additional irrigation potential of 18,000 hectare in Kharif and 10,800 hectare in Rabi season respectively.

SOIL CONSERVATION

4.42 Soil conservation activities are taken up on water-shed basis. Integrated Watershed Development Project aided by the World Bank, Indo-Danish Comprehensive Watershed Development Project, National Watershed Development Project in Rainfed Areas and River Valley Scheme under Central sector are important schemes for soil conservation being implemented in the State. The primary objectives of the programmes are to protect land degradation, promote and balance the ecosystem and increase the fertility and productivity of the soil. People's participation is built in into the programmes right from planning to execution. Women folk are also involved in promoting different activities.

4.43 The total degraded land in the State is 61.21 lakh hectare which works out to 39.35% of the total geographical area of the State. By the end of 1997-98, 10.80 lakh hectare of land have been treated with different anti-erosion measures with a view to enhancing the productive status of the soil for sustainable agriculture production. Cumulatively till the end of 1997-98, 9217 water harvesting structures have been constructed and irrigation potential to the extent of 1.51 lakh hectare (Kharif) has been created. It has been targetted to take up anti-erosion measures in an area of another 10.95 lakh hectare during the Ninth Plan period and to complete construction of 335 water harvesting structures during 1998-99 to create irrigation potential of 6992 hectare.

DRIP IRRIGATION

4.44 In recent years Government have been laying emphasis on installation of drip irrigation systems for development of crop husbandry in agriculture and horticulture. During earlier years Government of India used to provide 50% subsidy with a maximum amount of Rs.50,000 for establishment of drip irrigation systems in farmers' orchards, the remaining 50% of cost being borne by the beneficiary. After 1994-95, this 50% subsidy is being shared at the rate of 45% and 5% by the Centre and the State respectively. During 1997-98, 2026 drip irrigation equipments have been supplied to interested farmers at subsidised rate and it is targetted to supply another 3000 sets of equipments during 1998-99.

AGRICULTURAL PROMOTION AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION LTD (APICOL)

4.45 Pursuant to the Agriculture Policy 1996, the Agricultural Promotion and Investment Corporation Ltd. (APICOL) has been constituted to provide financial support to entrepreneurs for setting up of agro-based food processing industries in the State.

AGRICULTURE CENSUS

4.46 Agriculture Census, 1990-91 shows that there were 39.48 lakh operational holdings in the State in comparison to 35.86 lakh as per the 1985-86 census registering an increase of 10.09% over a period of 5 years. The total area of the operational holdings of 52.61 lakh hectare in 1985-86 has marginally increased to 52.96 lakh hectare during the period. The average size of holdings which was 1.47 hectare in 1985-86 has decreased to 1.34 hectare in 1990-91. The distribution of number of operational holdings and area operated by different size classes is presented in Table 4.9

Table 4.9

Number and Area of Operational Holdings.

Sl. No.	Holding Groups	No of operational holdings (000' Nos)			Area of operation (000' hectares)		
		1985-86	1990-91	% variation	1985-86	1990-91	% variation
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Marginal (Below 1.0 hect)	1868 (52.09)	2118 (53.65)	13.38	920 (17.49)	1045 (19.73)	13.59
2.	Small (1.0 hect to 2.0 hect)	910 (25.38)	1035 (26.22)	13.74	1273 (24.20)	14.26 (26.93)	12.02
3.	Semi-Medium (2.0 hect to 4.0 hect)	583 (16.26)	594 (15.04)	1.89	1567 (29.78)	1561 (29.47)	(-)0.38
4.	Medium (4.0 hect to 10.0 hect)	204 (5.69)	186 (4.71)	(-)8.82	1167 (22.18)	1012 (19.11)	(-)13.28
5.	large (10.0 hect and above)	21 (0.58)	15 (0.38)	(-)28.57	334 (6.35)	252 (4.76)	(-)24.55
All groups		3586 (100.00)	3948 (100.00)	10.09	5261 (100.00)	5296 (100.00)	0.67

N.B. : Figures in the bracket indicate percentage to total (all groups).

Source : Board of Revenue, Agricultural Census Division, Cuttack

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

Table 4.10
Distribution of Holdings among different Social Groups
as per 1990-91 Census

Holding Size	No of Operational Holdings (000' Nos)			Area of Operations (000' hectare)		
	SC	ST	All groups	SC	ST	All groups
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Marginal	389 (18.37)	514 (24.27)	2118 (100.00)	164 (15.69)	275 (26.32)	1045 (100.00)
2. Small	103 (9.95)	295 (28.50)	1035 (100.00)	138 (9.68)	414 (29.03)	1426 (100.00)
3. Semi-Medium	42 (7.07)	180 (30.30)	594 (100.00)	105 (6.73)	476 (30.49)	1561 (100.00)
4. Medium	7 (3.76)	56 (30.11)	186 (100.00)	40 (3.95)	304 (30.04)	1012 (100.00)
5. Large	NIL (-)	4 (26.67)	15 (100.00)	7 (2.78)	51 (20.24)	252 (100.00)
All Category	541 (13.70)	1049 (26.56)	3948 (100.00)	454 (8.57)	1520 (28.70)	5296 (100.00)

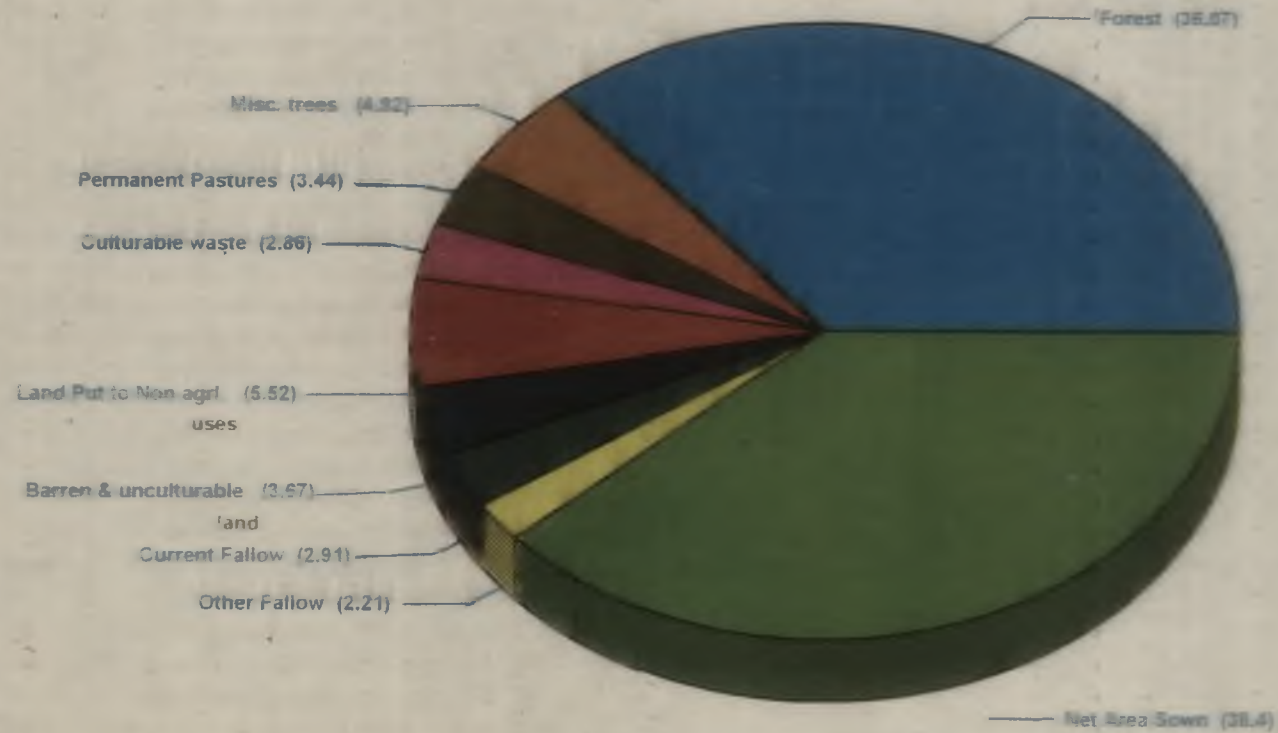
N.B.: Figures in the brackets indicate percentage

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



LAND UTILISATION PATTERN IN ORISSA (1996-97)

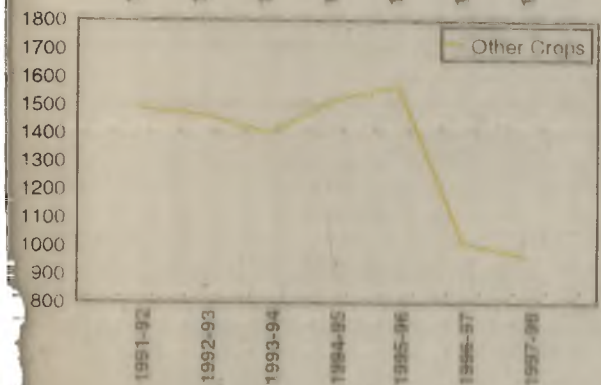
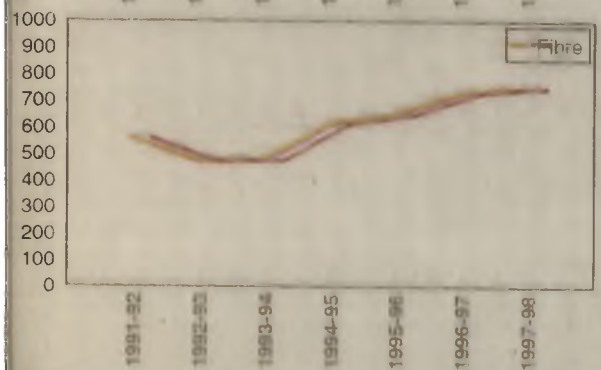
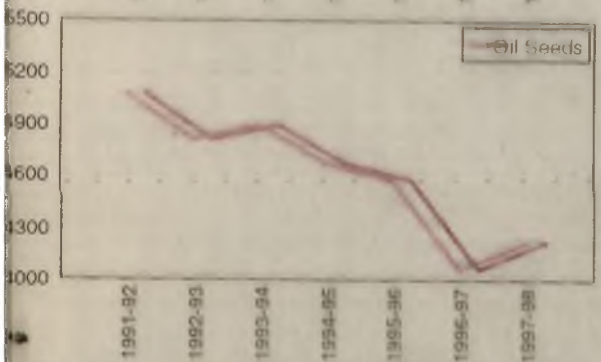
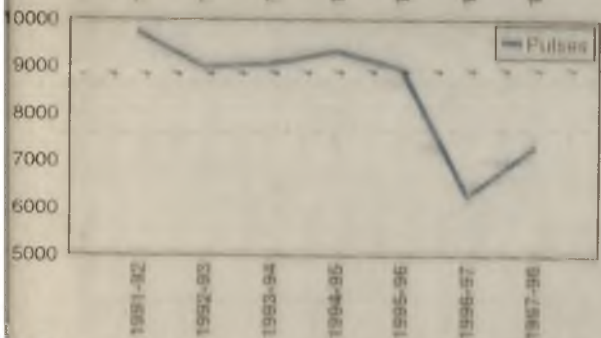
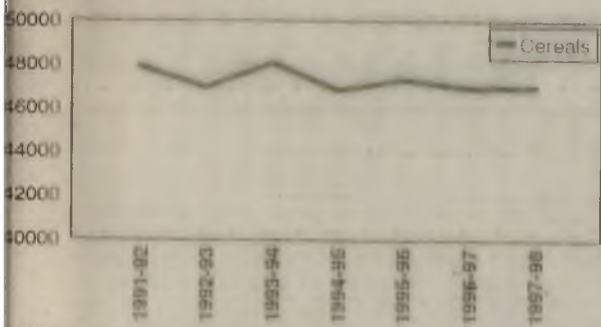
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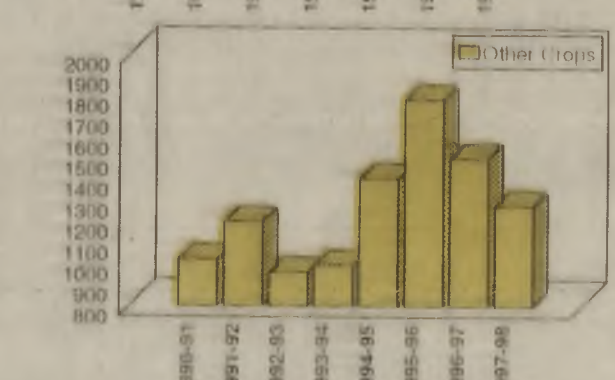
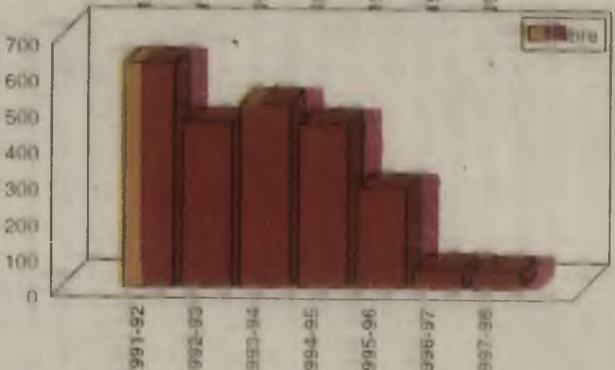
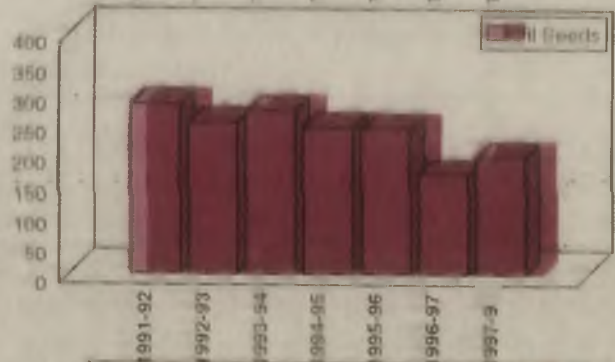
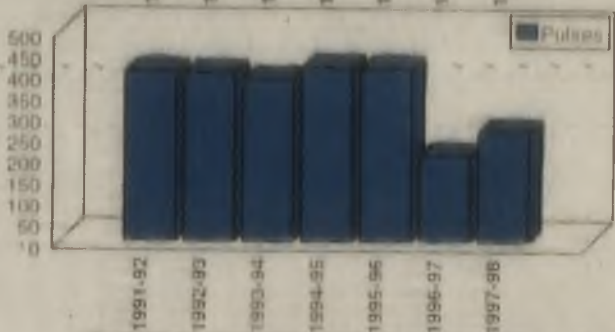
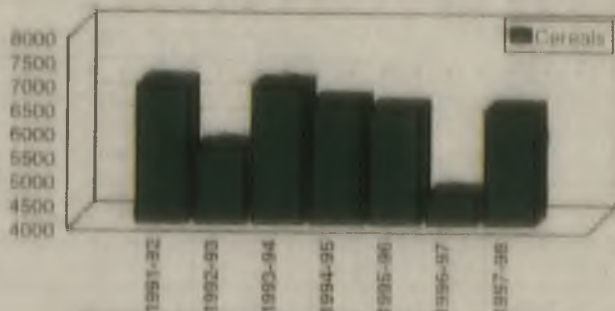
AREA AND PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS IN ORISSA

(From 1991-92 to 1997-98)

Area (in '000-Ha.)



Production (in '000 Tonnes)



CHAPTER - 5

FOREST AND ENVIRONMENT

5.01 Forests play a vital role in maintenance of ecological balance and in checking devastating natural calamities like drought and floods. Forests are the main source of livelihood of certain weaker sections of society, particularly of the tribals. Forests produce a wide varieties of products of commercial value such as lac, resins, oil seeds, kendu leaves etc. They are also the store house of medicinal plants and many food and non-food items and have the potential of earning substantial revenue for the State without damaging the ecology. The dwindling of forest base throughout the country has become a matter of grave concern. Population growth, rising need of fuel wood, timber and fodder and rapid industrialisation and urbanisation, among other factors, have led to large scale deforestation. Deforestation needs to be checked and measures need to be taken up for rapid reforestation in degraded forest areas.

5.02 During 1981, the area under forest was 59,963 sq km which accounted for 38% of the State's geographical area and 8% of the country's forest area. By December 1997, the total forest area of the State had declined to about 58135.47 sq km which is 37.3% of the geographical area of the State. Out of the total forest area of 58135.47 sq km in the State, the area under reserved forests, demarcated and protected forests, undemarcated forests, unclassified forests and other forests accounts for 26329.12, 11685.68, 3838.78, 20.55 and 16261.34 sq km respectively. However, according to the State Forest Report, 1997 published by Forest Survey of India, the actual forest cover is 46,941 sq km (30.1% of the geographical area of the State) with the following break up.

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

The forest area of the State is unevenly distributed. The coastal districts with much higher population density have comparatively less forest area.

5.03 The National Forest Policy of 1952 envisaged that the country should have a forest cover in the aggregate of at least one third of its total geographical area, with 60% coverage in the hilly tracts and 20% in the plains. Against this, the State has 37% of its geographical area under forest as compared to 23% at the national level.

5.04 The main thrust in the forestry sector is afforestation of waste land and restoration of degraded forests. Besides, conservation of forests has to be ensured by intensifying protective measures and enlisting people's involvement in checking illegal felling and removal of trees. Improvement of forest management has become a necessity.

FOREST PLANTATION

5.05 Forestry sector has a vast potential for creating additional employment opportunities for economically backward groups such as tribals and women. In order to prevent the fast depletion of forest resources and to preserve ecological balance, plantation programmes have been undertaken in degraded forests and waste lands under various State and Central Plan schemes. The main objective and strategy of forest planning is "development without destruction". In Orissa, mainly three Government agencies i.e. (i) Orissa Forest Development Corporation (OFDC), (ii) Social Forestry Project and (iii) the territorial wing of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests have been entrusted with the responsibility of undertaking plantation programmes in degraded reserve forests and waste lands. OFDC operates the Fuelwood and Fodder project and Minor Forest Produce and Medicinal Plants schemes. The Social Forestry Project has the responsibility of developing forest resources to meet the basic needs of the people in regard to fuel wood, fodder, small timber and minor forest produce. The territorial wing operates the schemes of Economic Plantations, Phasi Plantations and Compensatory Afforestation.

5.06 During 1997-98, plantation and reforestation programmes have been carried out over 9854.75 hectare of area as against 18602 hectare during 1996-97. The total number of seedlings distributed during 1997-98 was 49.46 lakh. The achievement under forest plantation programme in Orissa during 1991-92 to 1997-98 is presented in Table 5.1.

CITY FOREST AND GREENING OF THE STATE CAPITAL

5.07 This scheme was introduced in the State during the Eighth Plan period. The objective of the scheme is to develop the Bharatpur Reserve Forest in the periphery of Bhubaneswar City and to take up avenue plantation and plantation in compact patches of vacant land in Bhubaneswar. An outlay of Rs 17.00 lakh has been proposed under this scheme in the Ninth Plan. The entire amount was provided in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

REQUIREMENT OF FOREST PRODUCTS

5.08 It is estimated that the total requirement of fuel wood, bamboo and timber in Orissa by the year 2001 will be 141.28 lakh MT, 4.34 lakh MT, and 367 lakh cum against which the present production is only 1.35 lakh MT, 2.5 lakh MT and 1.00 lakh cum respectively, thus making Orissa a critical scarcity zone.

FUEL WOOD AND FODDER PROJECT

5.09 This is a Centrally Sponsored scheme with a funding pattern in the ratio of 50:50 between the Centre and the State. OFDC is implementing this scheme. The outlay in the Ninth Plan under the scheme is Rs.600.00 lakh. A sum of Rs. 145.00 lakh was provided in the Annual Plan, 1997-98, with a target to take up plantation in 10,000 hectare.

KENDU LEAF

5.10 Kendu leaf is one of the most important minor forest products and is used for manufacture of bidis. The production of kendu leaf in the State is about 15% of the production in the country. Kendu leaf trade was nationalised in 1973 with a view to ensuring fair prices to the pluckers and maximising income to the State exchequer. Nationalisation achieved its objective in as much as production and royalty have increased substantially. The annual production is nearly 5.0 lakh quintals. The entire operation is highly labour intensive and benefits the rural poor in the interior areas of a number of districts. The revenue from Kendu leaf trade has increased steadily from Rs.2.92 crore during 1972 to Rs.52.50 crore during 1997-98. The purchase price has been enhanced to 65 paise for 100 leaves which has benefited thousands of pluckers, most of whom are poor.

JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT

5.11 The scheme Joint Forest Management of Degraded Forests was introduced in the State during 1993. This scheme envisages that local village level institutions, namely Van Samrakhyana Samitis (VSS), comprising two members (a man and a woman) from every household living in the village be formed. Each such samiti is to nominate its Executive Committee comprising 10-15 members. The committees are to enforce proper access and control over forest areas, prevent theft, fire and encroachment and other forest offences and to generally act as a vigilance group for protection of the forest. There are about 1105 Samitis so far covering about 104454 hectare of forest area. Besides, about 1200 community groups

in different parts of the State have come forward on their own to organise forest protection in the neighbouring forest blocks. Clear and exclusive rights will be conferred on the village communities over forest areas that may be notified as village forests.

Table 5.1

Achievement under Plantation Programme by different Wings of Forest Department during the Period from 1991-92 to 1996-97

Sl. No	Activity	Name of the Organisation	Achievement during the year						
			1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 (P)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Block Plantation (in Hect.)	Territorial	3368.0	9290.0	1867.00	2011.00	8052.67	2440.29	3438.70	
	SFP	5516.4	10036.5	10370.00	6085.00	298.00	384.00	1554.91	
	Wild Life	-	115.0	50.00	50.00	N.A	NA		
	OEFC	19324.42	26038.14	7560.00	11703.00	65432.88	13074.14	138.14	
	Total	28208.82	45479.64	19847.00	19849.00	73783.55	15898.43	5131.75	
2. Rehabilitation of degraded forest (in Hect.)	Territorial	2255.0	3000.0	195.0	485.0	2527.62	2643.91	2989.00	
	SFP	5005.0	5540.0	5542.0	7020.0	19353.00	-	1734.00	
	Wild Life	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	OEFC	2000.0	2000.0	-	-	-	60.00	-	
	Total	9260.0	10540.0	5737.0	7505.00	21880.62	2703.91	4723.00	
3. Farm Forestry (Seedling distribution) (in lakh no.)	Territorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.73	
	SFP	287.64	300.00	300.00	300.47	191.00	151.41	23.73	
	Wild Life	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	OEFC	90.85	150.00	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	378.49	450.00	300.00	300.47	191.00	151.41	49.46	
4. Avenue Plantation (Rkm)	OEFC	5000	6227	6376	1450	N.A	131.41	22.20	
	Territorial	-	-	-	-	-	-	133.75	
	SFP	-	-	-	-	-	-	113.65	
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	259.60	

Source : Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

SOCIAL FORESTRY

5.12 Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) assisted Social Forestry Project has been in operation in the State since 1983-84 with the objective of creating forest resources with the active involvement of the local community primarily to meet their needs of fuel wood, fodder, small timber and minor forest produce. From its inception from 1983-84 to 1995-96, plantation has been raised over 107,275 hectare. In addition, 60,294 hectare of degraded forest has been reforested. During this period, 22.71 crore of seedlings have been distributed.

5.13 An agreement between Government of Sweden and Government of India has been signed to implement a new project for Capacity Building for Participatory and Sustainable Management of Degraded Forest in the State. The project will be implemented in two stages. The outlay envisaged for Stage I is Rs. 8.18 crore and Stage II has been estimated to cost Rs.43.00 crore. Stage I has been launched since December 1997 and will continue up to 31st May 1999. Eco-restoration over 19,000 hectare with people's participation will be taken up during Stage I.

5.14 A scheme namely "Sworna Jayanti Kunja" has been launched aiming at distribution of seedlings free of cost at the rate of 50 seedling to every village of the State. Government of India have provided an amount of Rs.46.99 lakh for the Scheme during 1997-98.

FOREST PROTECTION

5.15 A ban was imposed on all timber coupes operating in Similipal Forest in June, 1982. Thereafter, since November 1992, a moratorium on felling of trees in all protected and reserve forests of the State has been imposed. The local requirement of small timber and fire wood is sought to be met through salvage of fallen and dead trees from the forests and by harvest of fuel wood plantations. A scheme assigning a role to the village communities in protection and regeneration of degraded forest areas on the periphery of the respective villages has been introduced since October 1988. Community involvement in protection of forests and regeneration of degraded forests on the basis of clear usufructuary rights of the community over the forest areas is being actively organised. CRPF has been deployed in the Barbera Forest of Balugaon Range to help protect rich teak plantations. Nineteen units of Forest Protection Squads are also engaged in keeping vigil over vulnerable forest areas through out the year.

FOREST REVENUE

5.16 In Orissa, forest is a major source of non-tax revenue. Year-wise collection of revenue from 1990-91 to 1997-98 is presented in Table 5.2 given below. The table shows that the collection of forest revenue over the years has an uneven trend.

Table 5.2

Revenue Receipts from Forest Products

(Rs in crore)

Sl. Items No.	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 (R.E.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(10)
1. Timber & Firewood	21.10	18.15	10.40	8.33	17.39	7.95	11.74	24.90
2. Bamboo	6.45	7.00	10.00	9.65	8.91	10.02	8.74	12.60
3. Kendu Leaf	76.85	51.57	78.26	75.35	84.16	43.58	47.86	52.50
4. Others	4.68	8.00	5.34	5.97	8.21	6.71	8.28	15.00
Total	109.08	84.72	104.00	99.30	118.67	68.26	76.62	105.00

Source : Forest and Environment Deptt., Bhubaneswar.

WILD LIFE

5.17 Prior to 1950, forests of Orissa were full of wild life. But due to inadequate protection measures and dwindling forest cover there was a rapid decline in wild life. In order to protect and preserve wild life "Wild Life Protection Act" was enacted in 1972. Some forest areas have been declared as sanctuaries. So far 18 Sanctuaries and 2 National Parks have been notified in the State with 6677.50 sq km of area comprising 4.1% of the geographical area and 10.37% of total forest area of the State. Upto 84 species of reptiles, 446 species of birds and 85 species of mammals have been identified in these areas.

5.18 The National Park of Simlipal, which is one of the Project Tiger areas, has been designated as a Biosphere Reserve by Government of India. There are 97 tigers and 100 leopards as per 1995 census and 432 elephants as per 1994 census in the Similipal Sanctuary.

5.19 Another National Park, "Bhitarkanika" is a beautiful mangrove forest where animals and birds like sambar, cheetah, fishing cat, dolphin, crocodile etc. are found. The Bhitarkanika Wild Life Sanctuary comprises of 672 sq km, out of which the National Park area is 367 sq km. It is the largest nesting ground of Olive Ridley sea turtles in the world where about 2 to 6 lakh large turtles come to the Gahiramatha beach for nesting and lay about 5/6 crore eggs annually.

5.20 Chilika, the largest brackish water lake of Asia, is called the paradise of birds where a large number of birds both migratory and from the local areas are seen in the months of October to March. The Chilika (Nalabana) Wild Life Sanctuary was started in December 1987 over an area of 15.53 sq km. It is an ideal habitat for migratory birds and also for the endangered Irrawaddy dolphin. It attracts 94 species of migratory birds from far off countries. About 6.69 lakh migratory birds had visited the Nalabana Sanctuary area in Chilika lake during 1995-96.

5.21 Chandaka-Dampara Sanctuary with 175.79 sq km of area was set up in December 1982. As per the census conducted in 1996, there are 70 elephants in this reserve forest. Tiger, leopard, sambar and spotted deer are also found in this sanctuary. An outlay of Rs.180.00 lakh has been proposed for development of the Sanctuary during the Ninth Plan out of which a sum of Rs.30.00 lakh was provided in the Annual Plan for 1997-98.

5.22 The Nandan Kanan Zoological Park which was established in 1960 with 95 animals, has more than 1767 animals and birds now. A White Tiger Safari, a Lion Safari, an Aquarium, a Toy Train and an Aerial Ropeway are some of the main attractions of this Zoo. Special buses have been provided for the visitors to go close to the white tigers and lions in natural setting. During 1995-96, 13.22 lakh visitors visited the Zoo.

5.23 The Eco-Tourism scheme was introduced in 1995-96. The objective of this scheme is to provide communication and accommodation for the tourists. In the first phase Similipal, Chilika, Bhitarkanika and Nandan Kanan have been taken up and some facilities will be provided to other sanctuaries gradually. An outlay of Rs.155.00 lakh has been proposed for the scheme in the Ninth Plan against which a sum of Rs.25.00 lakh was provided during 1997-98.

ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

5.24 The Environment wing of Forest and Environment Department is functioning with the following objectives.

- i. To act as the nodal agency for Environmental Management and Conservation.
- ii. Implementation of Pollution Control Acts and Rules.
- iii. Environmental Impact Assessment of development projects and industries
- iv. Eco-management and protection of natural living resources and endangered eco-systems including land, waste land, grass land and mangroves
- v. Eco-restoration, development, protection and maintenance of selected nature reserves/locations.
- vi. Promotion of environmental awareness and environmental education.
- vii. Promotion of research, education and training on Environmental Conservation and Protection.

ORISSA ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (OEP)

5.25 Orissa Environment Programme (OEP) has been launched since April, 1992 under the Indo-Norwegian Development Co-operation and will conclude in March, 1999. The following two action programmes have been launched under OEP.

- i. Steps have been taken to provide safe drinking water facilities to 11 villages around NALCO smelter in collaboration with NALCO and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Board.
- ii. A project has been launched in co-operation with Excel Co-operation, Bombay and Puri Municipality for management of solid waste and its conversion into biofertilizer.

In 1997-98, a sum of Rs 4.06 crore has been spent under OEP for strengthening of State Pollution Control Board.

ENVIRONMENT EDUCATION AND AWARENESS PROMOTION

5.26 The State Government have taken up numerous educational and awareness promotion programmes for environmental protection and conservation. Thirty District Environment Societies have been constituted for the purpose. The Government have instituted "Prakruti Mitra" and "Prakruti Bandhu" awards to voluntary organisations/institutions/individuals for outstanding contribution in the field of environment conservation

to encourage protection of environment. By the end of 1997-98, 282 "Prakruti Mitra" awards and 135 "Prakruti Bandhu" awards have been conferred. The State Government is also co-ordinating the implementation of National Environment Awareness Campaign in the State. During 1997-98, grants-in-aid to the tune of Rs 17.12 lakh have been sanctioned in favour of 304 organisations under this programme.

NATIONAL RIVER CONSERVATION PLAN

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

CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE COASTAL AREA

5.28 One State level Coastal Zone Management Authority has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary alongwith district level committees under the chairmanship of Collectors in all the coastal districts of the State to protect, conserve and manage the long coastline of the State.

CONSERVATION OF ANSHUPA LAKE

5.29 Chilika Development Authority has been declared as the nodal agency for integrated development and conservation of Anshupa lake. During 1997-98 an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided to Water Resources Department for hydrographic survey of the lake. A master plan for Anshupa lake is being prepared by the State Government for exploring possibilities of securing assistance from Central Government and other foreign donor agencies for its restoration and conservation.

STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD (SPCB)

5.30 State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) was constituted in 1983. Apart from its head office and central laboratory at Bhubaneswar, it has seven regional offices at Cuttack, Sambalpur, Berhampur, Balasore, Anugul, Rourkela and Rayagada. The primary task of the Board is to ensure optimal and sustainable utilisation of natural and human resources and to control and prevent pollution from industries and urban local bodies. For control of pollution, the Board issues consent with conditions to newly established industries to operate. During

1997-98, the Board has issued consents for 95 cases to establish and 217 consents to operate various industries. The Board has also taken legal action against six defaulting industries and has issued directions for closure to 26 industries during 1997-98. As per directions of Government of India the Board has instituted 12 public hearings to record the complaints and petitions of general public before clearance of various projects and industries.

5.31 The Board has identified 92 industries which come under 17 categories of highly polluting industries. Necessary directions have been issued to them to take pollution control measures on priority basis. Twelve such industries have been issued closure notice.

5.32 The Board is regularly monitoring the quality of the water of the rivers Mahanadi, Brahmani, Baitarani and Rusikulya. It has also monitored the quality of the water of various ponds and wells in Bhubaneswar and in different villages around NALCO smelter, Angul during 1997-98. Apart from water, the Board is regularly monitoring the quality of ambient air of industrial areas and townships in the State. It has monitored 1000 water samples and 7952 air samples during 1997-98.

5.33 The Board has identified 107 industries generating hazardous wastes and closure notices have been issued to 7 violating industries during 1997-98. Besides, the Board has taken steps to monitor pollution during festivals in important places and at the Puri sea beach. It has also taken steps for abatement of pollution in mini cement plants and for pollution control in stone crushers, rice mills etc. during 1997-98.

CHILIKA DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

5.34 The Chilika Development Authority was established in November 1991 with headquarters at Bhubaneswar as an autonomous body to attend to the various problems of the lake and to ensure its conservation and around development. The lake is facing a number of problems such as siltation, shifting of Chilika mouth, loss of salinity, extensive weed growth, depletion of fishery resources etc.

5.35 The Tenth Finance Commission has provided financial assistance of Rs 27 crore during 1994-2000 for integrated development of Chilika lake. An action plan has been prepared for the purpose. During 1997-98, an amount of Rs. 5.40 crore has been received from Government of India for purchase of a dredger, dredging of outer channel, soil conservation and development of Nalabana etc. As per the recommendation of an Expert Committee, dredging of the outer channel has already been started. Soil conservation work in the Chilika catchment area and restoration of the eco-system of Nalabana bird sanctuary are in progress. Rs 20 lakh each has been provided for the above items of work.

REGIONAL PLANT RESOURCES CENTRE

5.36 The Regional Plant Resources Centre has been functioning from March, 1985 as an autonomous body to introduce, conserve, propagate and upgrade genetic plants of non-agricultural importance in the State. During 1997-98, 32 species of medicinal plants, 11 species of palms, 12 species of bamboos, 42 species of trees, 55 species/cultivars of cacti and other succulents and 15 species/cultivars of native and exotic orchids have been planted in the living collection division of the botanical garden of the Centre. The Centre has also made commendable research work in the field of plant tissue culture and biotechnology during this period. The tissue culture laboratory for mass cloning of economic plants has produced more than 6 lakh banana plants to meet the requirement of planting material in the State in 1997-98.



CHAPTER - 6

FISHERIES

6.01 Although the State is endowed with vast natural resources conducive to rapid development of pisciculture, such as a long coastline, perennial rivers and streams, reservoirs of small, medium and large irrigation projects and ponds, the potentiality has not been adequately exploited and fish production is low.

6.02 The State has a long coast line of 480 km with continental shelf areas of 24000 square km along the Bay of Bengal. Besides, the State has a brackish water area of 4.18 lakh hectares and fresh water area of 7.06 lakh hectares, which comprises of tanks and ponds, reservoirs, rivers, canals, swamps etc. The largest Indian brackish water lagoon Chilka lake, measuring 790 sq km of water spread area, offers a natural capture environment for a number of brackish water species. In view of the long coastline, there is a good prospect for improving the catch of marine fish and boost foreign exchange earnings without interfering with the eco-system.

6.03 In order to encourage fishery development, the State Government formulated as a part of the Agriculture Policy a Policy for Fishery Development in 1996. The policy aims at increasing fish production by following scientific methods of culture, assisting fishermen in more efficient fishing, giving a boost to fishing operations in deep sea, transmitting technology both for culture and capture to fishermen and fish farmers and establishing fish feed mills required for captive culture of fish and prawn. Efforts will be made for promoting inland and coastal aquaculture to generate surplus for domestic consumption and export. If fishery sector is developed on commercial basis, it will not only improve the socio-economic conditions of the fishing communities but also generate additional employment and additional income in the rural areas.

6.04 The fish production in the State has increased steadily from 158.95 thousand MT in 1990-91 to 308.50 thousand MT during 1997-98, showing an annual increase of 11.76% over the period. So far as the marine fish production is concerned, Orissa ranked eighth at All India level in 1995-96 while Gujarat and Kerala occupied first and second positions respectively. As regards fresh water fish production, Orissa ranked sixth while West Bengal occupied the first position and Bihar the second position.

Table 6.1

Production of Fish in Orissa

(in thousand MT)

Year	Inland fish production			Marine fish	Total
	Fresh Water	Brackish Water	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1990-91	58.72	22.04	80.76	78.19	158.95
1991-92	65.12	22.76	87.88	95.03	182.91
1992-93	70.83	22.93	93.76	119.38	213.14
1993-94	116.37	11.99	128.36	103.92	232.28
1994-95	123.96	10.81	134.77	122.89	257.66
1995-96	121.94	12.90	134.84	123.20	258.04
1996-97	127.29	16.20	143.50	133.46	276.95
1997-98	135.64	16.78	152.42	156.08	308.50

Source : Directorate of Fisheries, Orissa, Cuttack.

6.05 Table 6.1 presents sourcewise data on production of fish in Orissa from 1990-91 to 1997-98. The table shows that while the total fish production in the State has shown an increasing trend, the brackish water fish production has fluctuated over the years. The proportion of marine fish landed has been more than fresh water fish production although and it is about 50% of the total fish production. The fresh water fish production in 1997-98 registered an increase of 6.6% over previous year, whereas in case of marine fish the increase was 16.9%.

Out of the total fish production of 308.50 thousand MT during 1997-98, 104.85 thousand MT was cultured and the balance of 203.65 thousand MT was collected from capture sources.

6.06 The value of the total fish produced in the State has increased from Rs.230.89 crore in 1990-91 to Rs.819.31 crore during 1997-98 registering an increase of 255% over 1990-91

6.07 The percapita annual consumption of fish in the State has increased from 7.78 kg in 1996-97 to 8.60 kg in 1997-98. This was much less than the percapita consumption in other States like Assam, Tripura, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh and Union Territories like Goa, Lakshadweep, Pondichery and Andaman and Nicobar islands. Similarly in South Asia, the percapita annual consumption of fish in Bangladesh, Maldives and Sri Lanka is better than in India. In 1992, while the percapita consumption of fish in India was 3.7 kg, it was 7.3 kg in Bangladesh, 33.1 kg in Maldives and 14.6 kg in Sri Lanka. In order to raise the percapita annual consumption of fish in Orissa to 11 kg which is the recommended percapita level of requirement of fish, it is targeted to increase the production from the present level of 308.50 thousand MT to 387 thousand MT by the end of the Ninth Plan.

6.08 The yearwise disposition of fish is given in Table 6.2. Out of the total production of 308.50 thousand MT during 1997-98, about 80% was marketed in raw form, 13% kept for sun drying, 5% for deep freezing and 2% for salting

Table 6.2
Disposition of Fish

(in thousand MT)

Year	Marketed in raw form	Freezing	Drying	Salting	Total Disposition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1990-91	126.6	5.9	22.4	4.0	158.9
1991-92	146.2	5.6	26.5	4.6	182.9
1992-93	168.6	7.2	32.0	5.4	213.2
1993-94	192.3	6.8	38.6	4.5	232.3
1994-95	204.6	9.3	32.8	5.2	251.7
1995-96	209.4	10.7	32.6	5.3	258.0
1996-97	222.6	13.2	35.4	5.8	277.0
1997-98	246.2	15.2	40.4	6.7	308.5

Source : Directorate of Fisheries, Orissa, Cuttack.

INLAND FISHERIES

6.09 The inland fisheries can be classified broadly into two categories i.e (i) fresh water fisheries and (ii) brackish water fisheries. The fresh water fisheries resources comprise of 1,14,822 hectares of small and big tanks and ponds, 2,56,000 hectares of small, medium and major reservoirs, 1,80,000 hectares of fresh water lakes, swamps, jheels and 1,55,400 hectares of rivers and canals. Similarly, the brackish water area comprises of 79,000 hectares of Chilka lake, 297,850 hectares of estuaries, 32587 hectares of brackish water tanks and 8,100 hectares of back waters.

(I) FRESH WATER FISHERIES

6.10 The production of fresh water fish from different sources is given in Table 6.3. The production of fresh water fish increased from 1.27 lakh MT during 1996-97 to 1.36 lakh MT during 1997-98. Out of 1.36 lakh MT, production from tanks/ponds was 1.00 lakh MT and the balance 0.36 lakh MT was produced from the reservoirs, lakes/swamps/jheels and rivers/canals. Fresh water fish production was highest in Jagatsinghpur district and lowest in Gajapati district during 1997-98.

Table 6.3

Fresh Water Fish Production from different Sources

(in MT)

Year	Tanks/ponds	Reservoirs	Lakes/ Swamps/ Jheels	Rivers/ Canals	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1990-91	49275	3150	4375	1920	58720
1991-92	55345	3307	4450	2016	65118
1992-93	58966	4192	4539	3132	70829
1993-94	92154	8145	4477	11595	116371
1994-95	94113	11982	4661	13202	123958
1995-96	93079	12506	3847	12509	121941
1996-97	92027	14652	5158	14556	127293
1997-98	99980	14628	4364	16664	135636

Source : Directorate of Fisheries, Orissa, Cuttack.

6.11 A centrally sponsored scheme "Fish Farmers Development Agency" (FFDA) is being operated in the State to develop the pond areas and to impart training to fish farmers in modern pisciculture techniques. Presently 27 FFDA's are functioning in the State. By the end of 1997-98, 46,938 hectares of fresh water areas have been developed and 44,111 fish farmers have been trained by these agencies to boost up production of fish. By the end of 1997-98, the total number of beneficiaries assisted by FFDA's was reported to be 1,15,252 and loans amounting to Rs.5895.27 lakh have been sanctioned to the fish farmers by different Commercial Banks.

6.12 During 1997-98, FFDA's have undertaken pisciculture in 94,980 tanks out of which 74,205 tanks and ponds comprising 34,390 hectares were harvested and 75,626 MT of fish was produced. The average productivity in FFDA tanks was reported to be 2200 kg per hectare.

There is a target to develop 2,500 hectares of tank areas and impart training to 2,400 fishermen and fish farmers during 1998-99 by FFDA's.

6.13 The total reservoir resources available in Orissa were 256.00 thousand hectares out of which 197.20 thousand hectares were suitable for pisciculture. In order to increase the fresh water fish production, 65 reservoirs comprising 147.81 thousand hectares of water area have been transferred to the Fisheries Department. Out of these, pisciculture has been taken up in 32 reservoirs comprising 13.00 thousand hectares of water area with financial assistance from the World Bank. During 1997-98, 17.30 lakh fingerlings were stocked in different reservoirs and 273.62 MT fish worth Rs.65.88 lakh was produced creating employment for 1376 persons under the World Bank Project on "Special Programme for Reservoirs".

6.14 A new project for development of fisheries, with World Bank assistance of Rs. 108.55 crore, has been launched in the State from the year 1992-93. The project envisages development of 863 hectares of brackish water area and 28,364 hectares of reservoir resources of the State to produce 1900 MT of shrimps and 2891 MT of fish at the end of the project period.

6.15 Fresh Water Prawn Culture programme which has been launched since 1991-92, is widely accepted by fish farmers of the State. Demand for prawn from both within and outside the State is high and it yields high profits to the farmers. During 1997-98, fresh water prawn culture was undertaken in an area of 542 hectares, where 72.21 lakh prawn seeds were stocked against the target of 86.00 lakh.

(II) BRACKISH WATER FISHERIES

6 16 Brackish Water Fisheries Development Agencies have been set up in seven coastal districts of the State which look after various aspects of brackish water fish farming with special emphasis on prawn culture. The total brackish water area of the State is about 4,17,537 hectares of which the Brackish Water Development Agencies have identified 32,587 hectares suitable for prawn culture. These agencies have developed 12,439 hectares for prawn culture by the end of 1997-98 out of which 907 hectares have been leased out on long term basis. During 1997-98, brackish water prawn culture was undertaken in an area of 7,770 hectares and 4,872.70 MT of brackish water prawn were produced. Up to the end of March 1998, about 8,947 fish farmers were benefited and 3,726 farmers were trained in modern shrimp culture techniques. By the end of March 1998, a loan of Rs.11.38 crore was released by different financing banks to the prawn farmers out of which Rs.2.24 crore was released as subsidy.

6 17 During 1997-98, 3,667.8 lakh brackish water prawn seeds were supplied to the prawn farmers of the State. There are nine brackish water prawn hatcheries in the State of which the only departmental hatchery at Chandrabhaga produced 27.02 lakh of shrimp seeds. It is targetted to produce 250 lakh shrimp seeds during 1998-99.

6 18 Chilka lake is the main source of brackish water fish with average water spread area of 790 sq km. The total area of the island is 223 sq km. There are 128 fishermen villages having 12,363 families of which 27,200 active fishermen depend on Chilka lake for their livelihood. There are 75 Primary Co-operative Societies with 18,383 members in these villages. There are 12 landing centres in which about 1652 MT of fish/shrimps and 10 MT of crab were landed in 1997-98 against 4273 MT and 24 MT during 1990-91. A sharp decline of fish, prawn and crab landing from Chilka lake is due to silting of the lake mouth near Magarmukha, indiscriminate catch of broad fish and juveniles and increase of weeds in the lake. Measures have already been initiated to restore the ecosystem of Chilka. The brackish water fish/shrimp production from different resources in the State is given below.

Table 6.4

Brackish Water Fish/Shrimp Production from different Sources in Orissa

(in MT)

Year	Chilka lake	Brackish water shrimp	Estuaries	Total production
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1990-91	4273	2564	15201	22038
1991-92	4556	3715	14494	22765
1992-93	4158	3992	74783	22933
1993-94	3485	4344	4156	11985
1994-95	1415	4668	4729	10812
1995-96	1269	6957	4676	12902
1996-97	1633	6627	7943	16203
1997-98	1652	4873	10257	16782

Source : Directorate of Fisheries, Orissa.

MARINE FISHERIES

6.19 As mentioned earlier, the State has a coastline of 480 km with a continental shelf area of about 24,000 sq km which comprises about 6% of the coastline and 4.7% of the continental shelf area of the country. Among the seven coastal districts, Puri district has the longest coastline of 155 km and Bhadrak district has the smallest of 50 km. From the off-shore and on-shore waters, 156.08 thousand MT of fish was caught during 1997-98, out of which 104.57 thousand MT was caught with the help of mechanised boats and the balance of 51.51 thousand MT was caught by non-mechanised boats. Prawn, hilsa and pomfret are the important species among the marine fish.

6.20 During the current year small fish landing centres at Tantiapal and Khandiapatna in Kendrapada district, Bahabalpur in Balasore district, Bandar in Jagatsinghpur district, Balipatpur/Bhusandpur in Khurda district and Sorada in Ganjam district are under construction. There is a proposal for construction of Phase-II harbours at Dhamara, Chudamani and Chandipur. Administrative approval from Government of India has been received for construction of fish landing centres at Kirtania and Talasari in Balasore district and Penthakata in Puri district.

GENERAL

6.21 Contribution of the fisheries sector to the Gross Domestic Product of the State has shown a steady growth at current prices from 1990-91 to 1996-97. In 1990-91 the value added to the GSDP from the fisheries sector was Rs.203.19 crore which increased to Rs.649.43 crore at current prices in 1996-97. In terms of percentage contribution of fisheries sector to GSDP, it increased from 1.9% in 1990-91 to 2.54% in 1996-97. Considering the vastness of the water area available, its contribution to GSDP is much below the potentiality of the sector.

6.22 In view of the importance of the fisheries sector in the State economy, the Plan investment for development of fisheries increased from a meagre amount of Rs.0.29 crore during the First Plan to Rs.51.03 crore during the Eighth Plan period. In the first year of Ninth Plan, i.e. during 1997-98, an investment of Rs.8.29 crore has been made. The annual Plan outlay of 1998-99 under fisheries sector has been kept at Rs.15.98 crore including Externally Aided Projects. Besides, during 1998-99, a sum of Rs.1.47 crore and Rs.4.04 crore have been provided under Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Plan Schemes respectively.

6.23 Among various types of fish culture, both fresh water and brackish water prawn culture have assumed considerable importance not only on account of their profitability but also as a source of foreign exchange earnings. In order to maintain the tempo of increasing the area under prawn culture and its production, the State Government have decided to set up fresh water prawn hatcheries in the next five years with World Bank assistance. In the meantime private entrepreneurs have set up prawn seed hatcheries in Puri and Ganjam districts to cater to the needs of prawn farmers. Besides these, there is a shrimp hatchery at Chandrabhaga in Puri district and another at Gopalpur in Ganjam district of Marine Product Export Development Agency (MPEDA). The Fisheries Department also has a fresh water prawn hatchery at Paradeep in Jagatsinghpur district.

6.24 In order to meet the growing demand of quality fish seed in the State, more emphasis has been given on production of quality fish seed in departmental hatcheries of Orissa Fish Seed Development Corporation and in the private sector. During 1997-98, 2341 lakh of quality fries have been produced and sold to the pisciculturists for stocking in their tanks against a target of 2402 lakh.

EXPORT/ IMPORT OF FISH

6.25 The export of fish from the State has increased from 65.71 thousand MT in 1990-91 to 100.43 thousand MT in 1997-98 registering an increase of 52.8%. Out of 100.43 thousand MT fish exported during 1997-98, marine fish was 83.66 thousand MT, fresh water fish was 11.42 thousand MT and the balance 5.35 thousand MT was brackish water fish constituting 83.3%, 11.4% and 5.3% respectively of the total fish exported.

6.26 During 1997-98, 10,158 MT of fishery products valued at Rs 248.28 crore were exported to foreign countries like Japan, China, USA, UAE, Indonesia, Hongkong etc. through Calcutta, Madras and Visakhapatnam ports. Among the various fishery products of Orissa, frozen shrimp accounts for a major share of 7063 MT valued at Rs 228.62 crores. The other products are frozen H.L. scampy, frozen pomfret, frozen ribbon fish, frozen sheer fish, frozen eel fish and some dry fish.

6.27 During 1997-98, 40250 MT of fresh water fish was imported through private trade channels from the neighbouring State of Andhra Pradesh. The import of fresh water fish from outside the State has been showing an increasing trend due to high demand for fresh water fish in the State and low cost. The import of fresh water fish increased from 4.41 thousand MT in 1990-91 to 40.25 thousand MT in 1997-98 registering an increase of 812.7% during the period.

Table 6.5
Export and Import of Fish

(in MT)

Year	Fish export to outside the State & abroad				Import of fresh water fish
	Marine fish	Fresh water fish	Brackish water fish	Total exported	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1990-91	46915	8221	10578	65714	4410
1991-92	55115	9116	10927	75158	4865
1992-93	69238	9916	11008	90162	6200
1993-94	60276	11637	5753	77666	15000
1994-95	71895	12396	5406	89697	21000
1995-96	71455	12194	6322	89971	30000
1996-97	73404	10183	7777	91364	35000
1997-98	83659	11421	5345	100425	40250

Source : Directorate of Fisheries, Orissa, Cuttack.

FISHERMEN WELFARE SCHEMES

6.28 The following schemes are in operation in the State for welfare of fishermen, namely (i) Accident Insurance of Fishermen, (ii) Development of Model Fishermen Villages and (iii) Saving-cum- Relief for Marine Fishermen

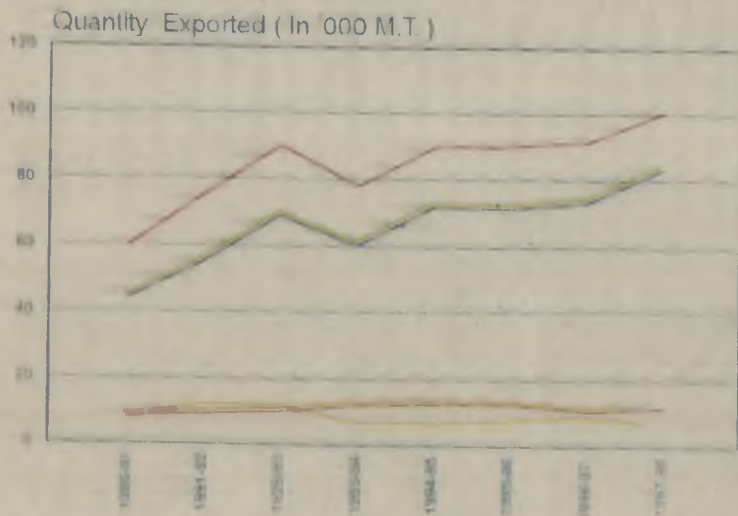
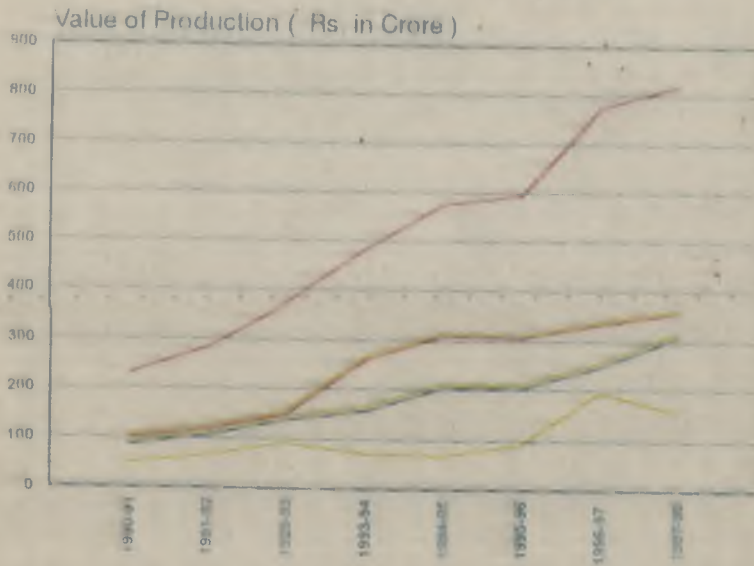
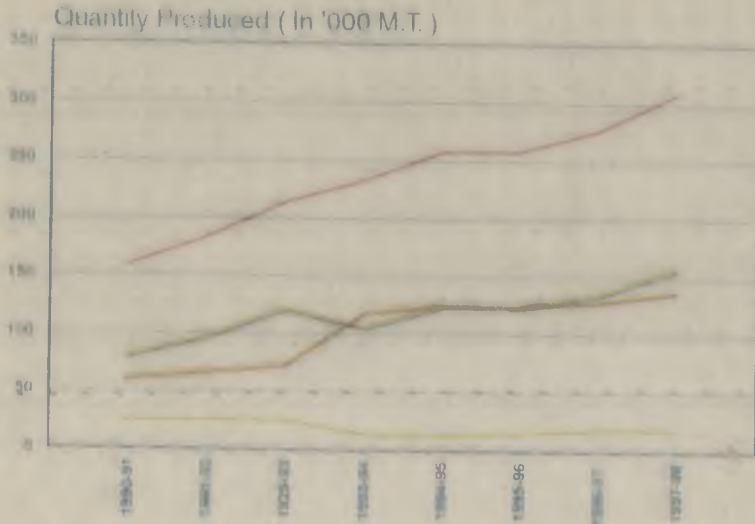
6.29 The Accident Insurance Scheme was started in the year 1983-84 in the State. Under this scheme a fisherman's life is insured and an amount of Rs.25000/- is provided in the event of his accidental death and Rs.12,500/- for partial disability. The premium of Rs.11.25 for insurance coverage for each fisherman is shared by the State Government and Government of India on 50 : 50 basis. By the end of 1997-98, one lakh fishermen were covered under this scheme and a sum of Rs.5.92 lakh was disbursed

6.30 Under the scheme for development of Model Fishermen Villages, 62 low-cost houses were constructed and distributed among the fishermen by the end of 1997-98. Under the Saving-cum-Relief Scheme, 4700 fishermen have been benefitted by providing financial relief during the year 1995-96.

6.31 With a view to assisting the fishermen engaged in fishing in inland as well as marine sector, there are 616 registered Fishermen Co-operative Societies with a total membership of 69,864. There is a need to organise fish farmers in all the three areas, namely marine, brackish and inland fisheries so that more and more group schemes could be launched and marketing arrangements organised.



PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF FISH IN ORISSA (From 1990-91 to 1997-98)



— Fresh — Brakish — Marine — Total

CHAPTER - 7

ANIMAL RESOURCES

7.01 Development of animal resources has considerable relevance and significance for development of an agrarian economy. The objective of the Animal Resource Development Programme is not only to increase the animal resources and their products but also to provide employment opportunities both in main and supplementary enterprises. Potentialities of this sector have still not been fully exploited and its contribution to NSDP is meagre. Therefore, a planned livestock development programme is being undertaken to accelerate production through scientific breeding and better feeding and management practices supported with adequate health care and marketing facilities. The State Government have formulated a State Agriculture Policy which aims at enhancement of production and productivity in the areas of dairy, poultry and other livestock and augmentation of employment opportunities and income generation in the rural sector.

7.02 The livestock population of the State was 242.68 lakh as per the last livestock census held in the year 1995. Out of the total livestock population, cattle population was 147.66 lakh, buffaloes 16.52 lakh, goats 54.12 lakh, sheep 18.65 lakh, pigs 5.72 lakh and other livestock 0.01 lakh. It is estimated that the animal population will touch 259.99 lakh by the year 2000.

ANIMAL HEALTH CARE

7.03 The spread of veterinary services in the State has resulted in control of some of the communicable diseases and improvement in animal health. By the end of March, 1998, the State had built up a network of 540 Veterinary Hospitals/Dispensaries with 673 Veterinary Doctors, 3321 Livestock Inspectors and Technicians, 2937 Livestock Aid Centres (LACs), 3 Clinical Investigation Laboratories, 3 Disease Research Centres, one Animal Disease Research Institute at Phulnakhara in Cuttack district and two Biological Product Institutes, one at Bhubaneswar and the other at Berhampur, which were providing curative and preventive health services. Out of 2937 LACs, 1508 are normal centres and the rest 1429 are frozen semen artificial insemination centres. During 1997-98, 85.28 lakh animals were protected against various contagious and non-contagious diseases and 10.40 lakh castrations were performed.

7.04 Infectious diseases not only increase mortality and morbidity but also affect seriously the reproductive capacity of animals. In order to provide better treatment and preventive support in rural areas, it has been proposed to open 100 new Veterinary Dispensaries in Urban/Semi-urban areas and 1000 new Livestock Aid Centres at the rate of one in each Gram Panchayat during the Ninth Plan period with an annual target of 20 Veterinary Dispensaries and 200 LACs each year.

7.05 It was programmed to treat 2.60 lakh animals against parasitic worm diseases and to organise 12080 infertility camps during 1997-98, against which 2.97 lakh animals have been dewormed and 12533 infertility camps have been organised. The Animal Disease Research Institute (ADRI) at Phulnakhara has brought out some inexpensive herbal medicines for animals and has taken up blood transfusion of diseased animals.

CATTLE AND BUFFALO DEVELOPMENT

7.06 In order to upgrade the livestock and production potential of cattle and buffaloes, artificial insemination through frozen semen technology has been adopted in 1429 Livestock Aid Centres. It was programmed to perform 10 lakh artificial inseminations during 1997-98 against which 5.96 lakh were achieved. It is programmed to perform 15 lakh artificial inseminations by the end of 1998-99. For successful implementation of this programme, it is proposed to open 200 new artificial insemination centres during 1998-99 to produce 35 lakh frozen semen straws and adequate quantity of liquid nitrogen.

7.07 During 1997-98, 12 livestock breeding farms were functioning in the State under the Government sector. During 1997-98, 114 bull calves were produced against the annual target of 174. The latest technology of embryo transfer is being adopted in the State with the help of OMFED for faster production of high pedigree bulls. Besides, for intensive cattle development, two externally aided projects, namely, Indo-Swiss and Indo-Danish Projects are under implementation in the undivided districts of Ganjam and Koraput.

7.08 The Orissa State Co-operative Milk Producers Federation Ltd. (OMFED) came in to being on 01.10.1980 for implementation of the Operation Flood programme, an integrated dairy development programme started by the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) in 14 districts (re-organised from five erstwhile districts of Cuttack, Puri, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar and Sambalpur) of the State. In 1997-98, OMFED had 5 dairy plants with 135000 litres per day capacity and 12 milk chilling plants with 70300 litres per day capacity functioning

within the Operation Flood areas. Besides these plants, 4 new chilling plants having the capacity of 18,000 litres per day are under construction. The Bhubaneswar dairy and Sambalpur dairy will be expanded from their present capacity of 75,000 litres per day and 10,000 litres per day to 100,000 litres and 30,000 litres per day capacity respectively.

7.09 The number of Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies functioning in the State as on 1997-98 was 1016. Per day procurement of milk through these societies was 76770 kg and the toned and standardised milk marketed per day was around 92453 litres. The total milk production in Orissa during 1997-98 was 669.92 thousand MT against the target of 700 thousand MT. The per capita per day availability of milk during 1996-97 was 51 gm which increased to 52 gm during 1997-98 and it is expected that availability of milk will be improved from the existing level of 52 gm to 66 gm per day at the end of Ninth Plan. The target for milk production during 1998-99 has been fixed at 745 thousand MT.

7.10 Use of Frozen Semen Technology (FST) and use of Embryo Transfer Technology (ETT) in 14 districts through OMFED and in 2 districts through Indo-Swiss Project has been extended to Milk Producers Co-operative Societies since the Sixth Plan period. As a result population of cross-bred cattle is increasing year after year and milk production has also gone up considerably. For accelerating milk production in backward and hilly areas of the remaining 14 Non-operation Flood districts in the State, the scheme "Integrated Dairy Development Project" is being implemented in the State since 1994-95. Under the scheme farmers are being provided with assistance in the field of artificial insemination, fodder cultivation and collection and processing of milk and marketing.

FEED AND FODDER DEVELOPMENT

7.11 To support milk production, emphasis has been given to production of nutritive fodder. The management and productivity of pasture and grazing land need improvement. Farmers having milch cows are being encouraged to cultivate fodder in their own land. They are supplied with fodder seeds, planting materials and fertilisers in the shape of minikits for this purpose. During 1997-98, 30742 minikits have been distributed against the target of 57010 to popularise cultivation of quality fodder. The target of fodder seed production for 1997-98 was 830.25 quintals against which 353.30 quintals of different fodder seeds have been produced by 7 departmental fodder seed farms. Besides, 92652 quintals of green fodder have been produced against the target of 105710 qtls during the same period.

SMALL ANIMAL DEVELOPMENT

7.12 Animal Resource Development Department is striving hard to bridge the gap in animal protein requirement of the State through production of genetically superior livestock and birds. The State Agriculture Policy provides incentives to farmers for production of small animals and birds. The scheme "Small Animal Development", is being implemented in the State to meet the growing demand for meat as most of the people of the State are non-vegetarian. Goat, pig and sheep farms constituting 4 each in number and 2 rabbit breeding farms are functioning in the State. As on December 1997, 811 sheep, 554 goats, 362 pigs and 290 rabbits were reared in these farms against the target of 1300 sheep, 1250 goats, 480 pigs and 300 rabbits respectively for 1997-98.

7.13 During 1997-98, under the National Ram and Duck Production Programme, improved animals produced at the Departmental Small Animal Farms were supplied to enterprising small animal farmers for improvement of the local flocks. Besides this, taking into consideration the growing demand for rabbit meat, it has been proposed to strengthen the rabbit breeding farms at Koraput and Chipilima for supply of broiler rabbit to the farmers.

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT

7.14 Poultry development in Orissa has made significant progress over the years. The total poultry population of the State as on 1.09.95 was estimated at 159.11 lakh. As majority of the people of the State are non-vegetarian, the demand for poultry broiler and egg has been increasing, and there is vast scope for generation of employment with poultry development. The egg production in the State during 1997-98 was 825.28 million. With this level of production, the percapita availability is 23 eggs per annum. This is low as compared to the national average of 30. The State has 11 departmental poultry and duck breeding farms to supply day old chicks to the farmers. The total production of eggs in departmental farms was 6.14 lakh till the end of December 1997.

7.15 In order to increase the egg production it is proposed to rear Rhode Island Red (RIR)/ Kalinga Brown poultry birds in the departmental poultry farms. The State Agriculture Policy provides incentives to private entrepreneurs to establish poultry farms and to take departmental farms on long term lease for this purpose.

7.16 Orissa State Poultry Products Co-operative Marketing Federation (OPOLFED) is the apex organisation for marketing poultry products of the 72 Poultry Producers Co-operative Societies affiliated to it. OPOLFED has four zonal offices located at Bhubaneswar, Angul, Berhampur and Cuttack. It has two feed mixing plants having 12 MT capacity per shift. It has got two hatcheries, one at Bhubaneswar (having production capacity of 36,000 chicks per month) and another at Similiguda (having production capacity of 50,000 chicks per month). It is targeted to establish 40 Poultry Co-operative Societies during 1998-99.

7.17 OPOLFED encourages and helps Poultry Producers Co-operative Societies by providing inputs like day old chicks, pre-mixed poultry feed at subsidised rate, technical guidance and health care. It also provides self employment opportunities to the educated unemployed youth through various self employment programmes like JRY and NABARD refinance scheme.

7.18 Table 7.1 shows the production and percapita availability of milk, meat and egg in Orissa from the year 1990-91 to 1997-98. It is observed from the table that, the percapita availability of these products has gone up steadily over this period.

Table 7.1

**Yearwise Production and Percapita Availability of
Milk, Meat and Egg in Orissa**

Year	Production of Milk (000 MT)	Percapita availability (in gram/per day)	Production of Meat (in tonne)	Percapita availability per annum (gram)	Production of Egg (in lakh)	Percapita availability per annum (in nos)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1990-91	471.10	41	26052.65	827	4237.40	13
1991-92	504.73	43	27198.13	859	5086.60	16
1992-93	541.84	45	29427.47	911	5267.50	16
1993-94	564.91	47	28035.36	850	5681.43	17
1994-95	584.39	48	29217.88	869	5623.42	17
1995-96	624.50	50	31567.87	933	5866.50	17
1996-97	650.00	51	34000.00	971	5996.70	17
1997-98	669.92	52	48000.00	1363	8252.80	23

Source : Directorate of Animal Resource Development, Cuttack, Orissa.



CHAPTER - 8

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

8.01 The economy of the State is still characterised by unemployment, under employment and poverty, particularly in rural areas. As per the latest estimates of Planning Commission available for the State, the percentage of population below the poverty line was 49.72 in rural areas and 41.64 in urban areas in 1993-94. These figures are much higher than the national average of 37.27% for rural areas and 32.36% for urban areas. In fact, the proportion of population below poverty line (BPL) in rural areas of Orissa was the highest among all States of the country during 1987-88. The proportion of BPL population, taking both rural and urban areas together, was also highest in Orissa among all the States in the country during that year. During 1993-94, Orissa occupied the last but one position among all the Indian States in respect of BPL population. The incidence of poverty in rural and urban areas of the State in comparison to the All India level during different years has been presented in Table 8.1

Table 8.1

Percentage of Population below Poverty Line in Orissa & India

Year	Orissa			India		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1973-74	67.28	55.62	66.18	56.44	49.01	54.88
1977-78	72.38	50.92	70.07	53.07	45.24	51.32
1983-84	67.53	49.15	65.29	45.65	40.79	44.48
1987-88	57.64	41.53	55.58	39.09	38.20	38.36
1993-94	49.72	41.64	48.56	37.27	32.36	35.97

Source : Officially released estimates of Planning Commission.

8.02 As per the estimates of Planning Commission the percentage of population below poverty line in rural areas has declined marginally from 67% in 1973-74 to 49.7% in 1993-94. The gap in terms of proportion of poor people between Orissa and India is still substantial. Hence, the poverty alleviation programmes will continue to be accorded high priority during the Ninth Plan.

8.03 Of the total population below poverty line, a sizable section belongs to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections of the society. Unemployment, under employment and poor working and living conditions of the rural people need to be tackled in order to raise the growth rate of the State's economy so as to bring it at par with the performance of other developed States of the country. Since the benefits of economic growth have not reached the lower strata of society to the desired extent, there is need for continued direct state intervention for eradication of poverty. As such, the programmes for self employment and supplementary wage employment and other programmes would continue during the Ninth Plan with some modifications. These important antipoverty programmes include the IRDP, TRYSEM, JRY, IAY, IJRY, SFPP, DPAP & EAS etc.

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IRDP)

8.04 THE IRD Programme, which is being operated in the State from the year 1979-80 is a Centrally Sponsored anti-poverty programme designed for amelioration of poverty. The objective underlying the programme is to enable identified rural poor families to cross the poverty line through the provision of financial assistance in terms of bank credit and Government subsidies for acquisition of productive assets. The target group consists of small and marginal farmers, agricultural and non-agricultural labourers, rural artisans and freed bonded labourers having annual income of less than Rs.11000/- per family. As per IRDP norms, the programme should include at least 50% SC and ST beneficiaries, 40% women beneficiaries and 3% physically handicapped beneficiaries. The pattern of subsidy is 25% of the cost of the scheme for small farmers and 33.5% for marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans. However, the subsidy is 50% of the cost of the scheme for SC and ST beneficiaries and handicapped persons.

8.05 During the Seventh Plan period (1985-90), 10.98 lakh families were assisted with an investment of Rs.30,372.57 lakh. In 1990-91 and 1991-92, assistance was provided to 2.61 lakh families with an investment of Rs.13,430.79 lakh. During the Eighth Plan period (1992-93 to 1996-97), 6.05 lakh families have been covered with an investment of Rs.60859.47 lakh under this scheme. It has been targetted to cover 3.75 lakh families during the Ninth Plan period with an investment of about Rs 150.00 crore. For the year 1997-98, a provision of Rs.34.94 crore was made under the State plan towards State share with a target to cover 74,874 families. Till the end of March 1998, Government of India have released Rs 28.59 crore against which the State Government have released Rs 27.74 crore. 75,348 families have been covered during 1997-98 with loan and subsidy component of Rs.102.16 crore and Rs 50.88 crore respectively.

8.06 Since inception of the scheme till the end of 1997-98, 30.70 lakh families have been assisted under IRDP with a total investment of Rs.143231.26 lakh, of which the loan and subsidy components are Rs.85,291.14 lakh and Rs 57,940.12 lakh respectively. Per family quantum of investment has increased from Rs 2765/- during the Seventh Plan to Rs.17,154 at the end of the Eighth Plan and has further increased to Rs.20,313 during 1997-98. Similarly the per family subsidy and credit during 1990-91 estimated at Rs.2058/- and Rs 2174 respectively have gone upto Rs.6753 and Rs.13,560 respectively at the end of 1997-98. However, the subsidy-credit ratio has declined from 49:51 in 1990-91 to 33:67 in 1997-98. Table 8.2 shows the coverage of the number of families and investment made under IRDP from Seventh Plan onwards.

Table 8. 2
Achievements under IRDP

Period	No. of families covered			
	SC	ST	OC	Total
1	2	3	4	5
During 7th Plan	251822	300306	546153	1098281
1990-91	36501	48327	64784	149612
1991-92	30429	34535	46748	111712
1992-93	24849	28838	39539	93226
1993-94	43543	50246	66211	160000
1994-95	36086	41591	62160	139837
1995-96	30814	35843	54012	120669
1996-97	23499	24474	43276	91249
1997-98	17979	18934	38430	75343

(Contd.)

Table 8.2 (Concl.)
Achievements under IRDP

Period	Investment (Rs. in lakh)				Per family investment (in Rs.)
	Women	Subsidy	Credit	Total	
1	6	7	8	9	10
During 7th Plan	178259	12141.32	18231.25	30372.57	2765
1990-91	50337	3078.62	3253.19	6331.81	4232
1991-92	47360	3229.86	3869.12	7098.98	6354
1992-93	38587	2804.40	3479.03	6283.43	6740
1993-94	64836	5173.57	6220.35	11393.92	7121
1994-95	54548	5221.79	6913.75	12135.54	8678
1995-96	47993	6048.92	9315.15	15364.07	12732
1996-97	30220	5830.87	9851.64	15682.51	17154
1997-98	25902	5087.80	10216.58	15304.38	20313

Source : Panchayati Raj Department.

8.07 The data presented above reveals that SC and ST families constitute 22.93% and 27.34% respectively of the total families assisted during the Seventh Plan period. However, the coverage of women beneficiaries during the Seventh Plan period was 16.23% which was much below the norm of 40%. The percentage of SC, ST and women beneficiaries assisted in 1997-98 works out to 23.86, 25.13 & 34.38% respectively.

TRAINING OF RURAL YOUTH FOR SELF EMPLOYMENT (TRYSEM)

8.08 The objective of the programme is to equip the rural youth in the age group of 18-35 years from the families below the poverty line with professional skills in different trades and vocations so as to enable them to take up self employment ventures in the field of agriculture and allied activities, service and business sectors. By the end of the Seventh Plan, 93,459 rural youths were trained under this scheme out of which 63,681 were rehabilitated. A total of 2.29 lakh youth have been trained since inception of the scheme till the end of 1997-98 and 1.78 lakh rehabilitated in self or wage employment with an expenditure of Rs 4789.25 lakh. During 1997-98, 14,951 rural youth were trained with an expenditure of Rs 448.92 lakh of whom 4,588 were rehabilitated in self and 4,258 in wage employment. It has been targetted to cover an additional 85,000 rural youth under the scheme during the Ninth Plan period. Table 8.3 presents the year wise achievement under the scheme TRYSEM.

Table 8.3
Achievement under TRYSEM

Period	Youth trained (Number)				
	SC	ST	Others	Total	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6
By the end of 7th plan	22944	17563	52952	93459	26812
1990-91	3166	3001	6559	12726	5357
1991-92	6517	5824	12853	25194	10213
1992-93	4353	3902	8530	16785	7580
1993-94	3452	3149	8814	15415	6869
1994-95	4382	3767	7507	15656	7311
1995-96	4872	4655	7062	16589	7499
1996-97	5393	4701	8461	18555	8832
1997-98	4322	3637	6992	14951	6407

(Contd.)

Period	Youth rehabilitated (Number)				
	SC	ST	Others	Total	Women
1	7	8	9	10	11
By the end of 7th plan	16946	12425	34310	63681	17389
1990-91	4279	4741	9042	18062	7575
1991-92	5647	4936	10551	21134	9608
1992-93	4232	3668	7172	15072	6904
1993-94	3836	3030	6619	13485	5777
1994-95	3322	3008	4282	10612	2131
1995-96	3992	3136	6054	13182	5643
1996-97	3635	3438	6283	13356	5376
1997-98	2793	2050	4003	8846	4029

Source : Panchayati Raj Department.

8.09 The data presented in Table 8.3 reveals that the coverage of SC, ST and women beneficiaries is 25.69%, 21.72% and 37.54% respectively among the 2,14,379 rural youth trained by the end of 1996-97. Similarly rehabilitation of youths belonging to SC and ST and women constitute 27.22%, 22.77% and 35.83% respectively among the 1,68,584 trained youth rehabilitated during the same period. During 1997-98 the number of youth trained was 14,951 of which the number of youth rehabilitated was 8,846.

SUPPLY OF IMPROVED TOOL-KITS TO RURAL ARTISANS

8.10 This is an important component of TRYSEM, which was introduced in 1992-93 with a view to upgrading the skills and improving production capabilities of the poor rural artisans by supplying them with modern tool kits. This would facilitate enhancing the productivity and income levels of the artisans. During 1992-93, 2,000 rural artisans were assisted under the scheme in Puri district. In 1993-94, the scheme was extended to Cuttack district and 1381 rural artisans were provided with financial assistance of Rs.27.37 lakh in these two districts. By the end of 1994-95, 3,443 rural artisans were assisted with an expenditure of Rs.51.96 lakh. During the year 1995-96, the scheme was extended to all the districts in the State and 8,586 rural artisans were assisted under the programme at a cost of Rs.160.59 lakh. During 1997-98, 7067 rural artisans have been supplied with tool-kits, involving an expenditure of Rs.134.77 lakh, as against the expenditure of Rs.281.65 lakh benefiting 14,453 rural artisans in the previous year.

JAWAHAR ROJGAR YOJANA

8.11 There are two major wage employment programmes namely, Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) in operation in the State which not only seek to provide employment for short duration in the form of casual manual work during the lean agricultural season but also create economic infrastructures and community assets in the rural areas. While JRY is being implemented for taking up small works according to the felt needs of the people, EAS is implemented as a demand driven scheme under which public works are being taken up for generation of assured employment upto 100 days in the lean agricultural season. These two schemes, which were in operation in some selected blocks, are proposed to be extended to all the 314 blocks of the State during the Ninth Plan period.

8.12 Two employment generation programmes namely, NREP and RLEGP were in operation in the State prior to the year 1989-90. These two schemes were merged into a single employment programme known as JRY and this programme has been continuing since then as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The expenditure under the programme is shared between the Centre and State on 80:20 basis. Under JRY, wage employment is provided in rural areas, particularly in public works that directly provide benefit to the village community. As such, it has the objective of providing gainful employment to the unemployed and the underemployed persons who are below the poverty line with special preference being given to SCs and STs. The scheme also envisages creation of durable and productive community assets with a view to improving the overall quality of rural life. The scheme stipulates that 30% of the total employment opportunities should be provided to women. Table 8.4 given below indicates year-wise expenditure and generation of employment opportunities under JRY. During the year 1997-98, 299.82 lakh mandays of employment were generated with an investment of Rs.15,073.72 lakh against 314.19 lakh mandays of employment generated during 1996-97 with an investment of Rs 14,426.64 lakh. Thus, although the expenditure during 1997-98 increased by 4.49% over 1996-97, generation of employment has decreased by 4.57% during the same period.

Table 8.4

Generation of Employment Opportunities under JRY.

Period	Employment generated (in lakh mandays)					Total expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
	SC	ST	OC	Total	Women	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1989-90	157.70	205.81	154.12	517.63	107.25	10445.27
1990-91	102.62	127.42	111.93	341.97	83.19	12845.26
1991-92	105.39	127.99	115.48	348.86	79.78	14033.59
1992-93	96.92	119.73	109.74	326.39	88.53	13067.13
1993-94	139.92	182.13	157.02	479.07	156.18	19582.43
1994-95	130.78	170.00	142.81	443.59	136.61	18739.89
1995-96	177.34	218.49	190.21	586.04	187.79	24683.95
1996-97	96.65	115.09	102.45	314.19	102.77	14426.64
1997-98	92.47	111.72	95.63	299.82	93.33	15073.72

Source : Panchayati Raj Department, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

EMPLOYMENT ASSURANCE SCHEME (EAS)

8.13 The Employment Assurance Scheme was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the cost sharing pattern of 80:20 between the Centre and the State with effect from 2nd October, 1993 for generating employment opportunities for the rural poor on an assured basis in 143 Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) blocks of 16 districts of the State. Subsequently, this scheme was extended to cover 250 blocks of 27 districts and finally all 30 districts of the State were covered under the scheme. The main objective of the scheme is to provide wage employment to the agricultural labourers and other workers, who are in need of wage employment specially during the lean agricultural season. Under this scheme, assured employment of about 100 days is to be provided to those persons who are above 18 years and below 60 years of age, and seeking employment during the lean season. During the year 1997-98, 382.14 lakh man-days were generated with an expenditure of Rs.18865.57 lakh. Since inception, 33.80 lakh persons including 11.95 lakh ladies have been provided with assured employment under the scheme.

INDIRA AWAS YOJANA

8.14 Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) was launched in May, 1995 with a view to providing dwelling houses free of cost to the families below the poverty line, preferably the SCs and STs. Since 1989, this scheme has been continuing as a sub-scheme of JRY and 10 % of the funds under JRY have been earmarked for this scheme. From April 1996, this scheme has been treated as a separate scheme. The pre-revised unit cost under this scheme was Rs.20,000 for plain areas and Rs.22,000 for hilly and difficult areas. By the end of 1996-97, since inception, 1,88,937 low cost houses have been constructed against a target of 2,07,859 with an expenditure of Rs.27,150.23 lakh. During the year 1997-98, 50,023 houses have been constructed against the target of 45,483 houses at a cost of Rs.8844.81 lakh and the achievement comes to 110%. This scheme will receive greater thrust in the Ninth Plan for construction of 1,55,250 houses.

MILLION WELLS SCHEME (MWS)

8.15 Originally the Million Wells Scheme was a sub-scheme of RLEGP and NREP. However, this scheme is now functioning as a component of JRY after discontinuance of NREP and RLEGP with provision of 30% of JRY allocation for this scheme. From April 1996, this scheme has been treated as a separate scheme. The main objective of the MWS

is to provide open irrigation wells free of cost to small and marginal farmers below the poverty line with special preference to SCs and STs. The unit cost of such wells ranges from Rs.12,750 to Rs.18,500 depending upon the type of soil and size of the wells. By the end of 1996-97, since inception, 1,52,857 wells have been constructed and an expenditure of Rs.24606.26 lakh has been incurred. During 1997-98, it was targetted to excavate 18638 number of wells against which 15798 wells have been constructed with an expenditure of Rs.3132.66 lakh and the percentage of achievement comes to 85% of the target fixed for the year.

OPERATION BLACK BOARD (OBB)

8.16 In our State, a large number of primary schools are functioning without proper building. With the aim of achieving universal primary education, Government have taken steps for providing basic infrastructure (school buildings) under OBB programme from 1990-91 in rural areas. The unit cost of each building under the programme is Rs.1.00 lakh of which 60% is met out from JRY. By the end of 1996-97, 5174 Primary school buildings were constructed involving an expenditure of Rs.5656.51 lakh. During 1997-98, 257 school buildings have been completed against the target of 99 with the investment of Rs.164.93 lakh.

DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN RURAL AREAS (DWCRA)

8.17 DWCRA is conceived as a scheme of group activity for women with each group consisting of 10-15 members. Each group is provided with certain basic skills for undertaking viable income generating activity. It is a successful scheme for empowering women and improving their economic status. One time grant of Rs.25,000 is provided to each group towards revolving fund for infrastructure development, purchase of raw materials, marketing, child care etc. Since inception of the scheme till the end of 1996-97, 8432 groups have been formed against a target of 9312 groups with financial investment of Rs.1533.21 lakh. The groups formed had 1,27,343 beneficiaries. During the year 1997-98, 1730 DWCRA groups have been formed covering 23502 women beneficiaries and a sum of Rs.447.18 lakh has been spent. Out of 1730 groups formed, 1616 groups have started income generating activities. The physical and financial achievement under the scheme since the Seventh Plan upto 1997-98 is given in Table 8.5.

Table 8.5
Financial and Physical Achievement under DWCRA

Year	Target (no. of groups)	Achie- vement (no. of groups formed)	Groups started income generating activity (I. G. A)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	No. of women beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
By the end of 7th Plan	2789	2765	N. A.	438.44	47982
1990-91	200	219	N. A.	64.31	3691
1991-92	350	350	N. A.	63.40	5160
1992-93	260	208	N. A.	38.68	2994
1993-94	525	330	N. A.	64.92	4604
1994-95	1192	736	N. A.	112.43	10471
1995-96	1924	1730	1345	322.72	23989
1996-97	2072	2094	1784	428.31	28452
1997-98	1623	1730	1616	447.18	23502

Source : Panchayati Raj Department.

8.18 To supplement Government efforts in this direction, grants are also given to NGOs to implement projects for providing income generating opportunities to poor rural women. Twenty six voluntary organisations have been entrusted with the task of forming DWCRA groups and monitoring their activities. For the Ninth Plan and Annual Plan 1997-98, Rs 425.0 lakh and Rs 100.0 lakh have been provided respectively to cover 3373 groups during Ninth Plan period and 793 groups during 1997-98.

REHABILITATION OF BONDED LABOURERS

8.19 With the enactment of Bonded Labour Abolition Act, 1976, all bonded labourers stood free and were discharged from any obligation to render any bonded labour and their debts got liquidated. A Centrally Sponsored scheme was launched in 1978-79 on a 50:50 cost sharing basis between the State and the Centre to identify, release and rehabilitate bonded labourers. Since inception till 1997-98, 49027 bonded labourers have been released and 46907 rehabilitated with an expenditure of Rs. 1809.69 lakh of which during 1997-98, 48 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated with an expenditure of Rs 4.70 lakh

SPECIAL FOOD-GRAIN PRODUCTION PROGRAMME (SFPP) AND ASSISTANCE TO SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS (ASMF)

8.20 SFPP, a Centrally Sponsored programme is being implemented in 5 un-divided districts of Cuttack, Puri, Ganjam, Balasore and Sambalpur since 1980-81. Now this programme covers 19 re-organised districts which were parts of the above 5 undivided districts before reorganisation. The programme has been designed to provide open irrigation wells to small and marginal farmers who are below the poverty line. Preference is given to SC and ST beneficiaries and freed bonded labourers. The cost is shared between State and Centre on 50:50 basis. Since 1993-94, the scheme has been funded by the State Government under State Plan. Since inception, an amount of Rs.53.02 lakh has been spent till the end of 1996-97 for construction of 440 wells, which provide irrigation to 152.80 hectares and cover 1353 beneficiaries.

AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (DROUGHT PRONE AREA PROGRAMME)

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

8.22 The following activities are being taken up under the programme

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

8.23 Availability of funds and expenditure incurred under DPAP during the years 1990-91 to 1997-98 is presented in Table 8.6.

Table 8.6

Financial Achievement under DPAP (Rs. in lakh)

Year	Funds available	Amount spent	Percentage of Col. 3 to Col.2
1	2	3	4
1990-91	832.49	545.48	65.52
1991-92	801.60	726.29	90.60
1992-93	480.32	563.41	117.29
1993-94	796.49	1125.74	141.33
1994-95	1578.48	878.34	55.64
1995-96	1346.78	640.44	47.55
1996-97	1420.19	479.01	33.73
1997-98	976.70	468.79	48.00



CHAPTER - 9

INDUSTRY

9.01 Following the programme of economic reforms launched by Government of India from July 1991, the State Government reformulated its Industrial Policy in March, 1996 with a view to improving the investment climate in the State and promoting opportunities for growth of industries and related sectors. The Policy offers a comprehensive package of incentives conducive for investment in the State.

The main objectives of the Industrial Policy, 1996 are as follows :

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

9.02 The Industrial Policy, 1996 seeks to attract investment in priority industries through a scheme of special incentives. These industries include electronics, telecommunication, agro and food processing, aluminium based industries, garments manufacturing including hosiery and knitwear, synthetic yarn spinning and weaving mills,

gems and jewellery, automobile components, basic drugs and pharmaceuticals, petrochemicals, 100% export oriented industries, ship breaking etc. Higher incentives have been provided to pioneer units (i.e. medium and large scale units in areas where there were no such units earlier), labour intensive industries, industries set up by ST/SC, handicapped and women entrepreneurs, small scale units with fixed capital investment less than Rs.10 lakh and large scale projects over Rs.100 crore

LARGE AND MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIES

9.03 Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd (IPICOL), Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (IDCOL), and Orissa State Electronics Development Corporation (OSEDC) are three nodal agencies promoting large and medium scale industries in the State. By the end of 1986-87, Orissa had 305 large and medium industries with an investment of Rs.1616.86 crore and employment potential of 78593 persons. During 1997-98, eight large and medium industries have been set up with a project cost of Rs.100.41 crore and employment for 1000 persons has been generated. Table-9.1 indicates the development of large and medium industries in the State. The table shows that 23 large and medium industries went into production during 1990-91. Thereafter the number went on declining up to 1995-96. The position improved from 1996-97 showing an increasing trend in 1997-98.

Table 9.1

Position of Large and Medium Industries in Orissa

Year	No. of units gone into production	Investment (Rs. in crore)	Employment Generated (No.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
By the end of 7th Plan (By 1989-90)	231	1044.88	69458
1990-91	23	36.15	1751
1991-92	12	28.18	1302
1992-93	11	137.23	1985
1993-94	10	186.49	1881
1994-95	9	140.05	1427
1995-96	3	14.16	313
1996-97	6	29.82	476
1997-98	8	100.41	1000
Total	313	1717.37	79593

Source : 1. Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation Ltd. Bhubaneswar.
2. Orissa State Electronic Dev. Corporation, Bhubaneswar
3. Industrial Development Corporation Ltd

9.04 In addition to the above units, prior to 1989-90, nine large and medium industries have been set-up in the State in the Central sector. These include Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Sunabeda, Rourkela Steel Plant, Rourkela, Indian Rare Earth Ltd., Chhatrapur, Carriage Repair Work Shop, Anugul, Fertiliser Corporation of India (FCI) unit at Talcher, Heavy Water Project, Talcher, National Aluminium Company units at Angul and Damanjodi, and Paradeep Phosphate Ltd., Paradeep. During 1990-91 to 1997-98 no new industries have been established in the State in the Central sector.

9.05 After liberalisation of the economy and adoption of the Industrial Policy, 1996 by the State, there has been a surge in investment proposals for establishment of medium and large scale industries in the area of steel, aluminium and alumina, cement, sugar, and oil refining in the State. Even if some of these new industrial ventures which envisage aggregate investment of more than Rs.1,00,000 crore actually go into production, it would lead to a break-through in industrialisation and growth of the economy of the State.

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

INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF ORISSA LIMITED (IPICOL)

9.07 IPICOL was incorporated in 1973 as the nodal agency of the State Government for promotion and development of large and medium industries in the State including joint sector/joint venture and assisted projects. Besides its promotional activities, IPICOL provides low cost consultancy services for industries, assists entrepreneurs from the time in conceptualisation of industry till final commissioning, and disburses subsidy on the basis of feasibility reports. It also provides electricity duty loans and sales tax loans on behalf of the State Government in accordance with the new Industrial Policy, 1996.

9.08 During 1997-98, IPICOL has sanctioned 13 industrial units having project cost of Rs.2047.29 crore of which six units have gone into production with an investment of Rs.61.07 crore, These projects generated employment for 868 persons. Achievement of IPICOL from the Seventh Plan period to 1997-98 has been presented in Table 9.2.

Table 9.2
Large and Medium Industries Promoted by IPICOL

Year	No. of units sanctioned	No. of units gone into production	Project cost (Rs. in crore)	Employment generated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
By the end of 7th Plan (By 1989-90)	210	164	682.72	21678
1990-91	8	22	32.56	1679
1991-92	12	12	28.18	1302
1992-93	4	11	137.23	1985
1993-94	6	9	125.99	1657
1994-95	5	6	130.02	1333
1995-96	7	2	4.16	63
1996-97	6	6	29.82	476
1997-98 (P)	13	6	61.07	868
Total	271	238	1231.75	31,041

Source: Industrial Promotion and investment Corporation Ltd. Bhubaneswar.

9.09 IPICOL has disbursed Rs.5.91 crore as term loan for expansion/modernisation/diversification of 10 existing units during 1997-98. The Corporation has also provided assistance and other concessions to the tune of Rs 5.34 crore for rehabilitation of 19 sick units by the end of 1997-98. The Corporation has provided escort service to 12 industrial ventures for setting up of new industrial units including an aluminium complex, oil refinery projects, sugar projects and fertiliser plants. It has signed 10 MOUs with foreign and Indian companies for setting up of units in the area of power plant equipment, steel, aluminium, PVC sheets, food processing, seed processing, motor cycle and telephone equipment etc.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF ORISSA LIMITED (IDCOL)

9.10 IDCOL was set up on 29th March, 1962 to set up/ promote industrial units for utilisation of natural resources available in the State. The Corporation has set up 14 industrial units with an investment of Rs.538.58 crore till the end of March 1998 in diverse fields. Of the 14 existing industrial units, 4 are operating under direct management of the Corporation, 6 units are under subsidiary management, and 4 units are being run with the assistance of IDCOL. All these fourteen units have generated employment for 9000 persons and indirect employment provision to almost an equal number of persons. The value of output of the Corporation declined from Rs.180.19 crore during 1996-97 to Rs 164.11 crore during 1997-98 due to fall in the prices of finished goods like pig iron and high carbon ferrochrome and therefore, the Corporation sustained loss to the tune of Rs. 24.51 crore.

9.11 Modernisation and expansion of a furnace of Kalinga Iron Works, a unit of IDCOL, has been taken up with an estimated project cost of Rs.23.00 crore. After completion of the project, the annual production capacity of 110000 MT will go up to 166000 MT. The Corporation has taken up a project for converting the slag furnace of its Ferro Chrome Plant to reduction furnace at a cost of Rs.2.30 crore for raising the existing capacity of 12000 MT to 18000 MT. In order to diversify its activities into the service sector, the Corporation has executed an MOU during June, 1997 with the Science Application International Corporation of U.S.A. to develop expertise in the area of information technology and energy/environment management consultancy.

ORISSA STATE ELECTRONICS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (OSEDC)

9.12 The Orissa State Electronic Development Corporation Limited was established in 1981 as the nodal organisation of the State for promotion of electronic industries both in the field of hardware and software. By the end of 1997-98, the Corporation has promoted 17 industrial units with total project cost of Rs.160.65 crore including Rs.11.25 crore as equity of OSEDC. Employment opportunity has been created for 1589 persons. Out of the above, two units have been promoted during 1997-98 with total project cost of Rs.39.34 crore and generation of employment for 132 persons. Seven new electronic industries are under implementation with investment of Rs.32.59 crore. After completion, these units will provide employment to about 800 persons.

ORISSA INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (IDCO)

9.13 Orissa Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation was established in 1981 with the objective of creating infrastructure facilities in industrial estates/areas for accelerated growth of industries, and trade and commerce. IDCO has so far established 66 industrial estates/areas all over the State. The total turnover of the Corporation during 1997-98 was Rs. 50.00 crore as compared to Rs. 88.78 crore during the previous year. The cumulative profit of the Corporation as on March 31, 1998 was Rs.7.13 crore. IDCO provides quality construction and services conforming to ISO standards for which ISO-9001 certification has been recommended.

9.14 The project reports in respect of three Growth Centres, at Chhatrapur, Jharsuguda and Kalinganagar, have been approved by Government of India and steps have been taken to acquire 1000 acres of land at each centre for taking up developmental works. These Growth Centres will facilitate promotion of ancilliary and downstream industries. Planning and designing work of Kalinganagar and Chhatrapur projects has been started. Construction of an Export Promotion Industrial Park over 205 acre of land with a project cost of Rs.25.50 crore in Chandaka Industrial Estate, Bhubaneswar is under progress. Government of India have sanctioned Industrial Infrastructural Development Projects at Rayagada and Paradeep during 1997- 98. Layout plan of the Industrial Infrastructure Development Project at Khurda sanctioned earlier has been finalised and construction has been started. These projects will facilitate growth of small scale units in the State. Establishment of a common facility centre near Kendrapara at a cost of Rs.4.35 crore has been approved by the Government. IDCO has signed an MOU with Bang Pakang Industrial Park, Bangkok for establishment of a Mega Industrial Park at Paradeep. Besides, development of a Special Tourism Area at Puri over 3300 acres of land and construction of Mancheswar Tower for housing software industries have gained momentum. IDCO is also putting up two multistoried buildings for promotion of software industries at Bhubaneswar.

ORISSA STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (OSFC)

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

9.16 By the end of 1997-98, the Corporation has disbursed loans amounting to Rs.822.27 crore to 24293 units. During 1997-98, Rs.57.41 crore was provided to 528 units as compared to Rs.95.71 crore in favour of 1035 units in the previous year. The investment made in small and the medium scale industries during 1997-98 was Rs.28.11 crore, which together constitutes 48.96 % of the total loan financed by the Corporation during the same period. During 1997-98, the disbursement of loans to no-industry districts and backward districts was 14.20% and 18.92% respectively of the total investment.

9.17 OSFC acts as an agent of the State Government for disbursement of capital investment subsidy to eligible industries. During 1997-98, the Corporation has disbursed an amount of 5.77 crore to 299 units towards subsidy as against Rs.9.13 crore to 489 units in the previous year. The performance of OSFC from 1994-95 to 1997-98 is presented in Tables 9.3 and 9.4.

Table 9.3

Capital Investment of Orissa State Financial Corporation

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Type of Investment	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 (P)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	State investment subsidy	132.49	303.00	912.77	577.00
2.	Soft loan	0.19	-	0.15	0.38
3.	Seed capital loan of IDBI	-	-	-	-
4.	Seed capital loan of State Govt.	-	-	-	-
Total		132.68	303.00	912.92	577.38

Source : Orissa State Financial Corporation, Cuttack.

Table 9.4
Assistance Provided by OSFC under Special Schemes

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Type of assistance	1995-96		1996-97		1997-98 (P)	
		No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Rehabilitation of sick units	11	5.00	3	2.00	3	23.47
2.	Modernisation	7	102.00	11	40.00	13	474.71
3.	Single window scheme						
	a. Term loan	1	1.00	-	-	14	105.98
	b. Soft loan	-	1.00	-	-	3	63.29
4.	Women Entrepreneur	11	37.00	22	125.00	3	5.75
5.	Hire purchase	-	-	14	321.00	44	402.00
6.	National Equity Fund	17	4.00	85	95.00	67	754.00
7.	Factoring service	5	341.00	58	2860.00	69	2641.12
8.	Othars	816	4620.44	784	3367.50	312	1270.69
Total		969	5111.44	977	6710.50	529	5741.01

Source : Orissa State Financial Corporation, Cuttack.

ORISSA MARITIME AND CHILKA AREA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. (OMCAD)

9.18 OMCAD was established in the year 1976. It has launched several projects which include a fish-net manufacturing unit at Mancheswar, supply of fuel to mechanised fishing trawlers from the diesel outlets located at marine fishing bases of Paradeep, Chandipur, Kasafal, Dhamara and Gopalpur, and supply of high speed diesel to deep sea fishing trawlers/vessels from its deep diesel out-lets at Paradeep.

9.19 During 1997-98, the Corporation produced 23.32 MT of webbings at the fish-net manufacturing unit at Mancheswar and supplied these to fishermen at reasonable price. It also sold 20330 ltr of high speed diesel and 16191 ltr of lubricants to fishermen at subsidised rates. 279.21 quintals of coconut fibre and 135.12 quintals of yarn were produced at the Coconut Industrial Complex, Sakhigopal with an investment of Rs. 4.61 lakh. Quality coconut saplings and pineapple saplings were raised over an area of 3.20 acres during 1997-98. OMCAD earned a profit to the tune of Rs. 15.52 lakh during the year 1997-98. It has proposed to take up brackish water prawn culture on its land at Jagatjore on joint venture basis. The Corporation has also proposed to establish two ice plants and cold storages at the fishing harbours at Gopalpur and Dhamara ports.

ORISSA FILM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (OFDC)

9.20 Orissa Film Development Corporation has played a vital role in promotion and development of film related activities alongwith construction/remodelling of low cost Janata and Rural Cinema Halls in the State by extending financial assistance in collaboration with various commercial banks and National Film Development Corporation. During the year 1997-98, the Corporation disbursed a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakh for renovation/remodelling of one cinema hall, provided subsidy of Rs. 34.34 lakh to 10 Oriya films and extended term/soft loans to the tune of Rs. 28.80 lakh in favour of film producers for production of 7 Oriya feature films. It has targetted to finance 8 new Oriya films with Rs. 120.00 lakh during 1998-99.

9.21 With a view to providing infrastructure facilities for production of films, the Corporation has established a sophisticated studio complex at Bhubaneswar. This complex has capacity for production of 16 mm, 35 mm cinemascope and video films in the State. During the year 1997-98, a sum of Rs. 8.60 lakh has been invested in the studio for infrastructure development and Rs. 10 lakh is proposed for 1998-99. In order to encourage production of good Oriya films, the Corporation has organised three film festivals during 1997-98.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES (SSI)

9.22 Development of small scale industries has been emphasised in the Industrial Policy, 1996. In the new organisational and structural set up, the District Industries Centres (DICs) will operate as nodal agencies for development of small scale industries and for recommending various incentive facilities. Government have taken steps to establish DICs

in the newly created districts and Collectors have been delegated with the power to allocate land upto five acres and to ensure supply of power, water etc. through coordination with different agencies.

9.23 During the year 1997-98, 3186 small scale industrial units were set up in the State with an investment of Rs.134.09 crore and employment opportunities for 16,716 persons as against 3098 small scale units with Rs.104.53 crore investment and employment of 15,629 persons during 1996-97. The position in regard to small scale units set up in Orissa is presented in Table 9.5.

Table 9.5
Position of Small Scale Industries in Orissa

Year	No. of small scale units set-up	Investment (Rs. in crore)	Employment generated (in numbers)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
By the end of			
7th Plan	35867	437.26	265332
1990-91	2249	61.00	15657
1991-92	2233	52.03	15545
1992-93	2117	55.00	13344
1993-94	2311	56.21	13807
1994-95	2327	68.08	13096
1995-96	2507	74.82	13019
1996-97	3098	104.53	15629
1997-98	3186	134.09	16716
Total	55895	1043.02	382145

Source : Directorate of Industries, Orissa, Cuttack.

PRIME MINISTER'S ROZGAR YOJANA (PRMY)

9.24 The PMRY launched on 2nd October 1993 was originally targetted to provide self employment opportunities to educated unemployed youths in urban areas only. From 1994-95, the scheme has been extended to rural areas also. Youths in the age group of 18 to 35 years with requisite educational qualification and having annual family income of Rs.24,000 or less are eligible to avail loan assistance upto Rs 100 lakh. The beneficiaries

are required to invest 5% of the project cost as margin money and can get subsidy to the tune of 15% of the cost of the scheme. During 1997-98, an amount of Rs.2.06 crore has been disbursed to 403 beneficiaries under PMRY.

ANCILLARY AND DOWNSTREAM INDUSTRIES

9.25 The Directorate of Industries co-ordinates between various large and medium industrial units (like Rourkela Steel Plant, National Aluminium Company, Paradeep Phosphate Limited, Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, and Larsen and Turbo etc.) and small and medium scale industries for achieving ancillary status or registered manufacturer/supplier status for the latter to improve their marketing prospects. So far Rourkela Steel Plant has ancillarised 25 small scale units and National Aluminium Company and Mahanadi Coalfields Limited have given ancillary status to 27 and 40 units respectively. The Directorate is also making efforts to ensure linkage with large and medium scale industries for development of downstream industries by utilising the finished goods and waste products of the mother plants. Till 1997-98, 30 rerolling mills, 25 foundaries, 10 steel forging mills, 12 drop hammer units, 27 aluminium scrap processing units, 20 corrugation units and 30 decoiling/annealing units have been developed in the State.

9.26 As per provisions of the Industrial Policy, 1996 capital investment subsidy to the tune of Rs.3.72 crore has been sanctioned to 108 units. Besides, sales tax exemption has been granted in favour of 1302 units, electricity duty exemption has been granted to 24 industrial units and octroi tax exemption has been granted to 60 units during 1997-98 (upto January 1998) as a measure of incentives.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

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

9.28 Six Government Engineering Colleges and thirteen private Engineering Colleges are functioning in the State with a total Intake capacity of 3339 students. Similarly, diploma courses are being conducted through 12 Government Engineering Schools/Polytechnics (of which four are exclusively meant for women) and 11 private

Engineering Schools/Polytechnics with intake capacity of 3360 students. Besides, craftsmanship training is being imparted in 40 disciplines through 23 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and 37 Industrial Training Centres (ITCs) functioning in the State. Under a Centrally Sponsored scheme, modernisation and expansion of the existing ITIs and establishment of new women's ITIs are being carried out. Under this scheme, 151 laboratories and workshops have been modernised, ITIs have been expanded adding 224 seats, computer centres have been established in all polytechnics, 24 diploma and 5 post diploma courses have been introduced, 2 women polytechnics have been established, and one Film and Television Institution has been established. The total project cost of the programme is Rs.73.50 crore.

EXPORT PROMOTION AND MARKETING

9.29 Directorate of Export Promotion and Marketing plays a vital role in rendering marketing assistance through quality control, and registration and approval of rate contracts of small scale units for sale of their products to different Government/quasi Government and other agencies. It also renders marketing support to eligible exporting units. By the end of 1997-98, the Directorate has registered 1795 small scale units, concluded rate contracts in respect of 1091 store items, and assisted 750 industrial units. Besides, 4419 technical inspections have been conducted and 41473 samples have been tested by the Directorate in six testing laboratories, located at different places in the State. Rs.30.31 lakh has been collected towards testing fee.

ORISSA SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION (OSIC)

9.30 Orissa Small Industries Corporation was established in 1972 as a nodal promotional agency for the small scale industrial units in the State. The Corporation has been extending financial assistance for raw materials, marketing support, sub-contracting exchange and factoring services to different units. The Corporation also administers certain incentives under the Industrial Policy of the State Government. During 1997-98, the Corporation has supplied 45,197 MT of raw materials to small scale units valued at Rs.114.52 crore against supply of 39,108 MT of raw materials worth of Rs.108.16 crore in the previous year. The achievement of the Corporation from 1995-96 to 1997-98 has been presented in Table 9.6.

Table 9.6
Activities of OSIC from 1995-96 to 1997-98

(Qty. in MT, Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Achievement					
		1995-96		1996-97		1997-98	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Raw materials supplied	38306	7708.55	39108	10816.45	45197	11451.73
2.	Marketing Assistance						
(a)	Factoring Services & Financial Asst.	-	260.63	-	247.43	-	158.77
(b)	Product Marketing	-	932.57	-	522.25	-	726.96
3.	Photo Identity Card	-	1151.12	-	497.70	-	140.07
4.	Export activities	-	60.67	-	4.40	-	0.70
5.	Sub-contracting Exchange	-	522.99	-	436.73	-	260.73
Total		38306	10636.53	39108	12524.96	45197	12738.96

Source: Orissa Small Industries Corporation, Cuttack.

9.31 OSIC also acts as the nodal agency for operating various assistance schemes of the State Government to the SSI sector. It provides sales tax loans, subsidy for project feasibility study, technical know how fee, ISI certification subsidy etc. to small scale units. During 1997-98, the Corporation has disbursed assistance to the tune of Rs.1.11 lakh in favour of six units. Under sub-contracting exchange activities, the Corporation secures large construction work orders from the public sector and public sector undertakings like NALCO, RSP and Railways etc. and executes these through small scale units. During 1997-98, it has executed construction work valued at Rs.2.81 crore as against Rs.4.37 crore during the previous year. The Corporation is in the process of getting the quality assurance certification ISO - 9002.

HANDICRAFT AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

9.32 Orissa is known for its excellence in silver filigree, applique, stonecarving, brass and bell metal goods, horn carving, terracotta and patta painting etc. The Directorate of Handicrafts and Cottage Industries, Orissa is providing administrative, managerial and financial support for promotion, revival and diversification of these traditional industries through various schemes. Besides, Orissa State Co-operative Handicrafts Corporation, as an apex body, is strengthening the production base, enlarging marketing opportunities, encouraging exporters, and introducing new design and technology. The Corporation also provides assistance to Primary Handicrafts Co-operative Societies, voluntary organisations and individual artisans for improving the marketability of their products. During 1997-98, 37506 cottage industries have been set up in the State with an investment of Rs.2898.88 lakh and employment was provided to 68629 persons. The position of cottage industries in the State over the years is presented in Table 9.7.

Table 9.7

Growth of Cottage Industries in Orissa

Sl. No.	Year	No. of units established	Investment (Rs. in lakh)	Employment generated (No.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	By the end of 7th plan	1008716	20995.69	1693205
2.	1990-91	68746	2070.15	128218
3.	1991-92	64153	2675.67	119788
4.	1992-93	54940	2751.72	100506
5.	1993-94	59779	3098.31	114527
6.	1994-95	50289	2853.66	104185
7.	1995-96	48161	3616.86	91484
8.	1996-97	41478	3925.68	76516
9.	1997-98 (P)	37506	2898.88	68629

Source: Directorate of Handicrafts and Cottage Industries.

At present 265 Handicrafts Co-operative Societies with a membership of 17,041 are actively functioning in the State. These societies have provided employment to 5575 artisans and produced handicraft articles worth Rs 493.78 lakh during 1997-98.

9.33 In order to strengthen the artisan base of enterprises in the handicraft sector, 30 Handicraft Training Centres are functioning in different districts of the State. During 1997-98, 408 trainees have been trained in these centres. Besides, a woollen carpet weaving training programme is being conducted in collaboration with an Export House in 33 centres with facilities to train 1320 persons per batch. During 1997-98, 613 persons have been trained of which 120 persons have been engaged in production.

9.34 The Orissa State Co-operative Handicrafts Corporation procures and markets a wide variety of handicraft products both inside and outside the country. The Corporation extends benefits to artisans through its Common Facility Service Centre at Mancheswar. A Craft Development Centre at Jeypore is being run by the Corporation for providing a package of services to a cluster of craftsmen under a single umbrella for development of handicrafts. The Corporation is implementing the Woollen Carpet Weaving Training Scheme through its four training centres at Banarpal, Kendrapara, Kakatpur and Gabkund. So far, 320 artisans have been trained in these institutions. During 1997-98, the total procurement and sale of handicrafts and art-textile products by the Corporation was to the tune of Rs.343.00 and Rs.572.46 lakh respectively. During 1997-98, the Corporation has exported handicraft and art-textile goods worth of Rs.27.88 lakh to countries like Germany, Australia and France.

TEXTILE AND HANDLOOM INDUSTRIES

a) Handloom

9.35 A number of State Plan, Central Plan and Centrally Sponsored schemes are being implemented for extending support to this sector. Under the Project Package Scheme an amount of Rs.5.04 crore has been invested during 1997-98 for construction of 2929 worksheds, modernisation of 824 looms, supply of accessories to 2424 weavers, training to 3780 weavers, and electrification of 758 looms. A Centrally Sponsored scheme, Marketing Development Assistance, has provided Rs.43.12 crore towards marketing assurance in 1997-98.

b) Power looms

9.36 Presently, 1200 power looms in the co-operative sector and 3000 power looms outside the co-operative sector are functioning in the State. As against the target of 10.00 lakh square meter, production of 5.01 lakh square meter of cloth has been achieved during 1997-98.

c) Spinning mills

9.37 There are 11 spinning mills in the State of which 6 mills are operating in the co-operative sector, 3 mills under the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Limited (IDCOL), and one each under Orissa State Textile Corporation and National Textile Corporation. In addition, Konark Cotton Co-operative Spinning Mill, Kesinga is under installation. A modern ginning and pressing unit is also under installation at Kesinga. The Orissa State Co-operative Spinning Mills Federation has also set up a Central Cotton Yarn Testing Laboratory at Bhubaneswar. During 1997-98, all the mills under the co-operative sector except Jagannath Spinning Mill, Nuapatna were running under conversion basis. The six Co-operative mills produced 7831 MT of yarn valued at Rs.1496.49 lakh and sustained loss amounting to Rs.11.96 crore.

d) Sericulture

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

i) Tassar

9.39 For the development of tassar products, 61 Primary Tassar Rearing Co-operative Societies are functioning in the State under their apex society the Orissa Tassar and Silk Co-operative Society. During 1997-98, 14.96 lakh tassar worms were supplied to rearers and 47.40 MT of tassar yarn has been produced providing employment to 42255 persons. Rearers from 984 villages in the State are now actively involved in tassar rearing in 3005 rearing fields.

ii) Mulberry

9.40 Mulberry plantation and silkworm rearing have been taken up on a large scale in 30 blocks of the State. During 1997-98, 13469 acres of land has been brought under mulberry culture involving 14996 farmers in 39 Rearing Co-operative Societies. Besides, for development of mulberry sericulture, two pilot projects namely Bivalent Sericulture

Development Project and National Sericulture Project are operating in the State. During 1997-98, the production of mulberry yarn went up to 5.60 MT with employment to 26000 persons. A cold storage for preservation of mulberry eggs has been set up at Chandragiri.

III) Eri

9.41 Eri-culture has been promoted as a subsidiary occupation in the undivided districts of Cuttack, Sundargarh, Kalahandi, Phulbani, Keonjhar, Sambalpur and Koraput. During 1997-98, 400 kg of yarn was produced with employment of 7060 persons.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

9.42 Khadi and village industries are being promoted in the State by the Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board with financial support received from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Assistance is provided in shape of grants and loans to the beneficiaries through co-operative societies operating at block levels. Out of 95 schemes approved under Khadi and Village Industries Programme for assistance, 51 schemes are being implemented in the State. At present 1794 co-operative societies/institutions are functioning under the fold of khadi and village industries including one block level Artisan Industrial Multipurpose Co-operative Society in each block to monitor the execution of schemes under Khadi and Village Industries Programme which include bee keeping, carpentry, blacksmithy, pottery, manufacture of palm gur, leather goods, cane, bamboo and bell metal goods, and polybastra etc. During 1997-98, goods worth Rs.5051.18 lakh were produced by these societies with provision of employment to 113095 persons.

9.43 During 1997-98, Khadi and Village Industries Board has received Rs.3038.38 lakh under Consortium Bank Credit Scheme from Khadi and Village Industries Commission for generation of additional employment for 111715 artisans. The Board has received 8444 loan applications under the scheme of which 5202 applications have been forwarded to different Regional Rural Banks and District Central Co-operative Banks for feasibility study for sanction and release of funds.

COIR INDUSTRIES

9.44 Orissa Co-operative Coir Corporation is the apex co-operative organisation in the State dealing with marketing of coir and coir products produced by societies/individuals and its own production units. The production and sale of the Corporation during 1997-98 was Rs.27.12 lakh and Rs.29.38 lakh respectively. During 1997-98, there were 95 Coir Co-operative Societies functioning in the State. During this year these societies produced and sold coir articles worth Rs.80.99 lakh and Rs.73.28 lakh respectively. Five Regional Coir Training and Development Centres are functioning in the State with facilities to train 100 artisans annually. During 1997-98, 86 trainees have been imparted training in these centres.

SALT INDUSTRIES

9.45 The salt production in the State does not meet its requirement for edible salt. At present there are four salt co-operative societies functioning in the State. These societies produced 20,670 MT of salt during 1997-98. Eight Iodised Salt Plants have also been established in the State and 70,710 MT of salt has been iodised during the year.

TOURISM

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

- a) Optimum harnessing of the resources to attract the maximum number of domestic and foreign tourists with increased average duration of their sojourn in Orissa,
- b) Development of tourism-related industries which also lead to increased employment opportunities,
- c) Promotion of the rich handicrafts and handlooms of Orissa through tourism,
- d) Promotion of the natural grandeur and cultural heritage of Orissa through tourism,
- e) Promotion of cross-cultural interaction, socio-cultural amity and economic development-through tourism, and involvement of the private, autonomous bodies, local authorities and the people at large in promotion of tourism.

9.47 The growth of tourism is measured in terms of number of tourist arrivals. The arrival of tourists in the State during 1997 was reported to be 14,66,415 of which 35,081 were foreign tourists. The position of tourist traffic and estimated flow of income from tourism in the State has been presented in Table 9.8.

Table 9.8

Arrival of Tourists and Earnings from Tourism in Orissa

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Tourist traffic			Estimated inflow of money through tourist expenditure		
	National	Inter-national	Total	National	Inter-national	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1990	1212262	32191	1244453	4982.39	405.60	5387.99
1991	1221116	29388	1250504	5531.66	407.91	5939.57
1992	1264790	26639	1291429	8843.41	565.01	9408.42
1993	1278574	24856	1303430	9822.00	579.39	10401.39
1994	1324025	26024	1350049	13182.74	744.92	13927.66
1995	1360267	28201	1388468	13976.14	881.83	14857.97
1996	1401126	34303	1435429	15113.00	1126.00	16239.00
1997 (p)	1431334	35081	1466415	16498.00	1231.00	17729.00

Source : Directorate of Tourism, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

9.48 During 1997-98, 21 projects were taken up for providing facilities to tourists at different tourist centres. These projects include 12 panthasalas, one yatrivas, one forest lodge, 5 tourist complexes and 2 District Tourist Centres. Organisation of annual Konark Festival, Puri Beach Festival, exhibitions at district level and participation in various tourism fairs at national and international level are regularly undertaken by the Tourism Department.

9.49 Orissa Tourism Development Corporation (OTDC), which has been functioning since 1979, provides a number of tourist facilities in the State. At the end of December 1998 the Corporation had 11 Panthaniwas and one Aranya niwas to provide accommodation to tourists. Besides, the Tourism Department is maintaining 15 accommodation units comprising 10 Panthasalas, 2 Yatriniwas, 2 Panthikas and 1 Aranyaniwas.

HOTEL INDUSTRY

9.50 Development of hotel industry is essential for growth of tourism. The hotel industry in Orissa has been making a steady progress during recent years. As on January 1, 1998 there were 672 hotels with 13,710 rooms and 25,826 beds in comparison to 634 hotels with 13,036 rooms and 24,441 beds at the end of 1996. Of these 672 hotels, 52 were of top category with 1964 rooms and 3977 beds, 126 of middle category with 3260 rooms and 6837 beds, and 494 of low category with 8486 rooms and 15012 beds.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT)

9.51 The State Government has recognised Electronics (hardware and software) as a priority industry and special incentives have been announced for this sector in the Industrial Policy, 1996. The Orissa State Electronics Development Corporation (OSED) is the nodal agency and single point contact forum for IT industries. Government have recently announced the Information Technology Policy, 1998. The Information Technology Policy outlines a number of measures for promotion of information technology in the Government, educational and industrial sectors and specifies an administrative frame-work to oversee the implementation of these measures.

9.52 The State Government has decided to set up an Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) at Bhubaneswar. The Institute would conduct research and offer short-term courses in different IT areas. IIIT is to start functioning before the end of 1999 under an autonomous governing body.

9.53 Leading IT companies are being associated with IT activities in the State. A Microsoft Development Centre in association with Microsoft, the leading software company in the world, is being set up for taking up software assignments. A Microsoft Authorised Technical Education Centre is also to be started. Industrial Development Corporation has entered into an MOU with COMPAQ, one of the world's largest IT companies, for developing network solutions. A Tata-IBM Centre for software development and training is operating under the auspices of Orissa State Electronics Development Corporation.

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

9.55 Orissa Computer Application Centre (OCAC) has been set up by the State Government to undertake education-cum-training programmes and to help Government and public sector organisations in the area of computer applications. It renders technical consultancy services in respect of procurement, implementation and commissioning of hardware and software.



CHAPTER - 10

MINERAL RESOURCES

10.01 According to the All India Mineral Resource Estimates of 1991, the mineral deposit of Orissa in respect of chromite, bauxite, iron-ore and coal were nearly 98.4%, 69.7%, 26.0% and 23.8% respectively of the total deposits in India as indicated in Annexure 10.1. Other minerals like china clay, fire clay, lime stone, quartz, precious and semi-precious stones, copper, nickel, vanadium etc. are also available in the State.

10.02 The total production of minerals and ores in the State during 1997-98 was 628.1 lakh tonnes, valued at Rs 2148.96 crore as against the production of 569.1 lakh tonnes valued of Rs 1791.33 crore in 1996-97 registering an increase of 10.37% in quantity and 19.96% in value over the previous year. Table 10.1 indicates the trend in total mineral production and total value thereof in the State from 1990-91 to 1997-98.

Table 10.1

Production and Value of Minerals/Ores in Orissa.

Year	Production (in lakh tonne)	Percentage of increase over previ- ous year	Value (Rs. in crore)	Percentage increase over previ- ous year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1990-91	310.7	-	629.01	-
1991-92	372.0	19.73	812.39	29.15
1992-93	398.6	7.15	1033.71	27.24
1993-94	405.8	1.81	1166.84	12.88
1994-95	438.6	8.08	1300.70	11.47
1995-96	511.2	16.55	1634.03	25.63
1996-97	569.1	11.33	1791.33	9.63
1997-98 (P)	628.1	10.37	2148.96	19.96

Source : Directorate of Mining & Geology, Orissa.

10.03 Production figures of some important minerals and ores in the State from 1990-91 to 1997-98 are given in Table 10.2.

Table 10.2

Production of Minerals in Orissa from 1991-92 to 1997-98

(lakh tonne)

Ores/ Minerals	Quantity exploited (Production) during							
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 (P)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
A. Fuel								
(Coal)	152.7	207.1	232.3	241.2	275.7	326.6	371.5	423.4
Total (A)	152.7	207.1	232.3	241.2	275.7	326.6	371.5	423.4
		(35.63)	(12.17)	(3.83)	(14.30)	(18.46)	(13.75)	(13.97)
B. Metallic								
i) Bauxite	18.5	17.9	22.8	24.5	21.5	24.2	25.7	26.7
ii) Chromite	9.1	9.8	10.6	10.2	11.2	16.5	13.6	14.1
iii) Iron-ore	83.9	88.4	83.9	79.9	80.1	93.3	113.2	123.6
iv) Manganese ore.	5.5	6.2	7.0	6.7	5.8	6.3	6.9	4.9
v) Lead ore	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
Total (B)	118.3	123.7	125.4	122.2	119.5	141.2	160.2	170.2
	-	(4.56)	(1.37)	(-2.55)	(-2.21)	(18.16)	(13.46)	(6.24)
C. Non-Metallic								
i) Chinaclay	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
ii) Dolomite	12.2	14.0	15.2	16.5	14.2	13.5	11.7	9.5
iii) Fire Clay	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.5
iv) Graphite	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.6
v) Mineral Sands	1.1	0.4	0.3	-	0.8	-	1.0	1.3
vi) Lime Stones	22.0	21.1	19.6	20.1	22.3	23.8	19.0	19.2
vii) Pyro Phyllite	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
viii) Quartz	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.5
ix) Quartzite	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
x) Silicasand	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
xi) Soap Stone	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.06	Neg.	Neg.
xii) Other Minerals	1.8	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	1.6	1.6
Total (C)	39.7	41.2	40.9	42.4	43.4	43.4	37.4	34.5
	-	(3.78)	(-0.73)	(3.67)	(2.36)	()	(-13.76)	(-7.28)
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)	310.7	372.0	398.6	405.8	438.6	511.2	569.1	628.1
	-	(19.73)	(7.15)	(1.91)	(8.08)	(16.55)	(11.33)	(10.37)

Source : D.M. & G., Orissa, Bhubaneswar

NB - Figures in bracket indicate percentage increase over previous year

10.04 Table 10.2 shows that the production of minerals/ores in the State has increased by 68.84% between 1991-92 and 1997-98. The production of coal and metallic minerals has increased by 104.4% and 37.6% respectively while that of non-metallic minerals has decreased by 16.2% during the same period.

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

VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED

10.06 The value of minerals and ores produced in the State during 1994-95 was Rs 1300.70 crore constituting 4.68% of the total value of production in the country as against 13.42% in Bihar, 9.26% in Gujarat, 12.64% in Madhya Pradesh, 3.33% in West Bengal, 3.83% in Maharashtra, 6.42% in Assam and 5.44% in Andhra Pradesh as indicated in Annexure 10.2. The value of minerals and ores produced in the State has increased from Rs 1791.33 crore during 1996-97 to Rs.2148.96 crore in 1997-98 registering an increase of 19.94% over the previous year. Out of the total value of production during 1997-98, the percentage shares of coal, metallic and non-metallic minerals are 63.68%, 31.31% and 5.01% respectively. Table 10.3 indicates the value of fuel (coal), metallic and non-metallic minerals produced in the State from 1990-91 to 1997-98.

Table 10.3
Value of Minerals Produced in Orissa
(Rs. in crore)

Year	Fuel	Value of minerals produced		
		Metallic	Non-metallic	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1990-91	292.63	295.42	40.96	629.01
1991-92	421.55	343.28	47.56	812.39
1992-93	551.12	417.30	65.29	1033.71
1993-94	671.72	431.92	63.20	1166.84
1994-95	752.45	480.24	68.01	1300.70
1995-96	932.99	635.18	65.86	1634.03
1996-97	1072.28	631.68	87.37	1791.33
1997-98 (P)	1368.47	672.77	107.72	2148.96

Source : Directorate of Mining & Geology, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

MINERAL EXPORTS

10.07 Orissa exports minerals/ores to a number of countries. During 1997-98, 14.08 lakh tonne of minerals and ores valued at Rs 224.09 crore have been exported to foreign countries as against 15.01 lakh tonne valued at Rs 233.95 crore in 1996-97, registering a decrease of 6.20% and 4.21% in terms of quantity and value of export over 1996-97. Mineral wise export figures from 1993-94 to 1997-98 are given in Table 10.4.

Table 10.4
Export of Minerals/Ores from Orissa.

(Quantity - in Lakh tonne)
(Value - Rs in crore)

Items	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		1997-98 (P)	
	Quan- tity	Value	Quan- tity	Value	Quan- tity	Value	Quan- tity	Value	Quan- tity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Chromite	2.38	52.39	3.46	76.04	2.98	110.55	3.00	142.68	3.09	128.79
Iron Ore	14.31	78.73	18.81	96.52	15.82	90.78	10.91	68.56	9.54	61.39
Ilmenite	0.81	14.83	0.36	5.87	0.33	8.15	1.10	22.71	1.45	33.91
Manganese Ore	0.21	2.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	17.71	148.84	22.63	178.43	19.13	209.48	15.01	233.95	14.08	224.09

Source - Directorate of Mining & Geology, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

10.08 The table above shows that the export of chromite and ilmenite has increased by 3.0% and 31.8% respectively during 1997-98 over 1996-97. But in the case of iron-ore, it decreased by 13.4% during the same period. During this period, iron-ore was exported to countries like Japan, China, Malaysia etc. and chromite was exported to China through Paradeep port. Ilmenite was exported to Canada, South Korea and Malaysia through Gopalpur port.

10.09 Iron-ore is abundantly available in the districts of Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Keonjhar and Jajpur. Total reserve of iron-ore in these districts is estimated at 3567 million tonne. Similarly, the total reserve of chromite ore is of the order of 183 million tonne and of manganese of the order of 50 million tonne. While chromite is mostly available in Jajpur, Dhenkanal and Keonjhar districts, manganese is mostly available in Sundargarh and Keonjhar districts. Dolomite is available only in the district of Sundargarh.

10.10 There are two major coal bearing areas in the State which are currently being exploited namely Talcher and the Ib Valley coalfield. The total reserves of coal in these areas are estimated to be 48917 million tonnes. Table 10.5 depicts districtwise exploitation and value of major minerals of Orissa for the year 1997-98.

Table 10.5

District-wise Exploitation and Value of Major Mineral in Orissa, during 1997-98.

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

Sl. District No.	Chromite		Coal		Dolomite		Iron-Ore		Manganese Ore	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Angul	-	-	266.39	984.46	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Dhenkanal	0.31	6.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Jajpur	12.41	275.50	-	-	-	-	1.15	2.02	-	-
4. Jharsuguda	-	-	150.03	357.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Keonjhar	1.34	33.01	-	-	-	-	90.38	202.97	3.33	28.20
6. Mayurbhanj	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.79	4.28	-	-
7. Rayagada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*
8. Sundergarh	-	-	6.95	26.83	9.46	22.02	30.26	65.52	1.61	11.22
Total	14.06	314.59	423.37	1368.47	9.46	22.02	123.58	274.79	4.94	39.42

* Negligible

Source : Directorate of Mining & Geology, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

10.11 Table 10.5 shows that about 88.3% of the chromite is mined from Jajpur district and the balance 11.7% from Keonjhar and Dhenkanal districts. Coal is largely available in Angul district (83.9%) and the balance 3.1% is in Jharsuguda and Sundergarh districts. Similarly, manganese ore is largely available in Keonjhar district (67.4%) followed by Sundergarh (32.6%). Iron ore is largely exploited in Keonjhar district (73.1%) followed by Sundergarh (24.5%), Mayurbhanj (1.4%) and Jajpur (1.0%).

REVENUE RECEIPT FROM MINERAL RESOURCES

10.12 Mining revenue and cess collected during the year 1997-98 stood at Rs 320.34 crore as against Rs 273.59 crore in 1996-97 registering an increase of 17%. Table 10.6 shows the trend of revenue receipts from mining sector from 1990-91 to 1997-98. The table shows that while the collection of mining royalty and other revenue on minerals is increasing the cess on mining royalties has declined from Rs.67.49 crore in 1990-91 to Rs 3.19 crore in 1997-98. Mining sector has become an important source of revenue of the State as its percentage share to total non tax revenue of the State has increased from 44.65 in 1990-91 to 57.14 in 1997-98.

Table 10.6

Revenue Receipt from Mining Sector and Total Non Tax Revenue of Orissa.
(Rs. in crore)

Year	Revenue receipts			Own Non-Tax Revenue of the State	Percentage of Col. 4 to Col. 5
	Cess on mining royalties	Mining royalties & other revenue on minerals	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1990-91	67.49	22.30	89.79	201.10	44.65
1991-92	4.90	66.75	71.65	259.80	27.58
1992-93	5.67	115.50	121.17	388.20	31.21
1993-94	4.28	130.71	134.99	415.50	32.49
1994-95	4.95	169.69	174.64	634.30	27.53
1995-96	11.05	241.26	256.31	628.20	40.16
1996-97	4.20	269.39	273.59	481.80	56.78s
1997-98	3.19	317.15	320.34	560.60	57.14

Source : Directorate of Mining & Geology, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

MINERAL RESERVES IN ORISSA

10.13. As far as the mineral resources of the State are concerned, the reserves of coal was highest at 48917 million tonne during 1997-98 followed by iron-ore, bauxite and lime stone. As per the latest estimates of 1997-98, there were 3567 million tonne of iron-ore, 1733 million tonne of bauxite and 1032 million tonne of lime stone available in the State.

10.14 Though Orissa is rich in mineral resources, exploitation is still not commensurate with the potential. Enhanced rate of exploitation of different mineral reserves will not only improve the financial position of the State but also will be helpful in generating sizeable direct and indirect employment. The rate of exploitation of minerals/ores in the State is less than 1% in all cases except graphite (3.0%) and lead ore (3.46%). Table 10.7 shows the total mineral reserves and the rate of exploitation of different minerals in Orissa during the year 1997-98.

Table 10.7

**Total Mineral Reserves and Rate of Exploitation of
different Minerals in Orissa during 1997-98.**

(in million tonne)

Sl. No.	Ore/ Mineral	Total reserves in 1997-98	Exploitation during		Rate of exploitation to total reserve	
			1996-97	1997-98	1996-97	1997-98
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Iron-Ore	3567	11.32	12.36	0.32	0.35
2.	Chromite	183	1.36	1.41	0.74	0.77
3.	Coal	48917	37.15	42.34	0.08	0.09
4.	Bauxite	1733	2.57	2.67	0.15	0.15
5.	Lime Stone	1032	1.89	1.92	0.18	0.19
6.	Dolomite	434	1.17	0.95	0.27	0.22
7.	Fire Clay	108	0.09	0.05	0.08	0.05
8.	China Clay	157	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
9.	Nickel Ore	270	-	-	-	-
10.	Lead Ore	2.6	0.08	0.09	3.08	3.46
11.	Copper Ore	6.4	-	-	-	-
12.	Quartz & Quartzite & Silica	15	0.18	0.12	1.20	0.80
13.	Mineral Sands	82	0.10	0.13	0.12	0.16
14.	Graphite	2	0.10	0.06	5.00	3.00
15.	Manganese Ore	50	0.69	0.49	1.37	0.98
16.	Vanadium Ore	4	-	-	-	-
17.	Pyre Phyllite	8.6	0.04	0.04	0.47	0.47
18.	Talc/ Soap Stone	0.1	*	*	-	-

* Negligible

Source : Directorate of Mining & Geology, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

EMPLOYMENT IN MINING AND QUARRYING SECTOR

10.15 According to 1991 census, the number of persons engaged in mining and quarrying activities in Orissa was 1,01,247 as against 71,842 in 1981 registering a growth of 41%. This includes persons directly or indirectly engaged in both major and minor mineral activities. Table 10.8 shows that the direct employment in major mineral activities has been showing a declining trend. The number of workers engaged directly in major mineral activities has declined from 68,886 in 1991-92 to 59,326 during 1997-98 showing a decrease of 13.88% during the period.

Table 10.8
Year wise Number of Workers Directly Employed in Major Mineral Activities.

Sl. No.	Mineral Ores/ District	1991-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Bauxite (Koraput, Sundargarh)	400	442	428	458	541	438	449
2.	Chromite (Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Keonjhar)	9902	9218	9989	9384	8886	8892	6927
3.	Coal (Angul, Jharsuguda, Sundargarh)	18417	18680	19212	19485	19420	18664	20010
4.	Dolomite and Lime Stone (Baragarh, Bolangir, Keonjhar, Nuapada, Koraput, Sundargarh)	11142	10611	9291	7816	8844	6976	5923
5.	Iron Ore (Jajpur, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh)	15582	15272	14733	14077	14856	15140	15953
6.	Manganese Ore (Keonjhar, Rayagada, Sundargarh)	7383	7187	7256	6518	6865	6610	5745
7.	Others	6060	5517	5442	6299	5735	4472	4319
Total		68886	66927	65951	64057	65147	61192	59326

Source : Directorate of Mining & Geology, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

MINING LEASE

10.16 The total number of mining leases in the State was 571 covering an area of 1,06,857 hectare during the year 1997-98 out of which 322 leases covering an area of 84,061 hectare were in operation. Out of 571 leases, 30 leases covering an area of 20639 hectare were held by Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd. during 1997-98. Of these, 22 leases were in operation covering an area of 16826 hectare during the year as indicated in Table 10.9.

Table 10.9

Mineral-wise Leases held by OMC Ltd. during 1997-98.

Sl. Ore/ No. Minerals		No. of leases held	Area leased (in hect.)	No. of operating leases	Areas operating (in hect.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	China Clay	1	143	-	-
2.	Chromite	7	4958	6	3376
3.	Iron Ore	8	6200	7	6058
4.	Iron & Manganese	6	5553	6	5553
5.	Lime Stone	1	1301	1	1301
6.	Gem Stone	1	36	1	36
6.	Manganese Ore	5	1059	1	502
7.	Bauxite	1	1389	-	-
Total		30	20639	22	16826

Source : Directorate of Mining & Geology, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

10.17 Table 10.10 presents data relating to the total quantity and value of different minerals/ores produced by Orissa Mining Corporation (OMC) Ltd. during 1997-98.

Table 10.10

Quantity and Value of Minerals Produced by OMC Ltd. during 1997- 98.

Sl. No.	Ore/ Minerals	Quantity produced (000' Tonnes)	Value (000' Rs)	Despatch for export (000' Tonnes)	Average daily employment of labour.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Chromite	402	884863	169	2504
2.	Iron-Ore	751	145832	93	2391
3.	Limestone	107	18243	-	-
4.	Manganese Ore	134	135504	-	1627
5.	Fire Clay	15	2335	-	14
Total		1409	1186777	262	6536

Source : Directorate of Mining & Geology, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.



CHAPTER - 11

POWER

11.01 Power is essential for economic development and industrial growth. In order to achieve self-sufficiency in the power sector on a sustainable basis, the State Government have embarked on an ambitious plan with a two fold objective i.e. to utilise the available power in an optimum manner and to set up new plants to meet the increasing demand for power over the coming years.

11.02 Reforms in the power sector have been implemented with the restructuring of the erstwhile Orissa State Electricity Board (OSEB) and establishment of an independent Regulatory Commission to improve the overall efficiency of the system. From April, 1996 OSEB has been dissolved and three new corporations namely (i) Grid Corporation of Orissa (GRIDCO) (ii) Orissa Hydro Power Corporation (OHPC) and (iii) Orissa Power Generation Corporation (OPGC) have been formed. The existing transmission and distribution system has been transferred to GRIDCO. All hydro power stations including projects under construction have been transferred to OHPC. OPGC has taken over the thermal power projects in the State.

11.03 The estimated demand of power in the State for the year 1997-98 was about 1162 MW. The demand for power is increasing and is expected to reach around 1508 MW by 1999-2000. It is proposed to meet this additional requirement through a series of measures which include creation of additional generating capacity, demand side management, reduction of transmission and distribution (T & D) losses, and renovation of old units. Keeping these objectives in view, it has been decided to invest more funds in the power sector. Accordingly, the Ninth Plan outlay has been projected at Rs.4622.79 crore while the Annual Plan for 1998-99 envisages an outlay of Rs. 871.2 crore.

11.04 By the end of 1997-98, the total installed capacity of the five hydro power projects in the State sector, including 30% share from the Machhakund hydel project, was 1271.92 MW from which the power generation was 400.81 MW. Similarly, the total installed capacity of the existing thermal power projects in the State was 420 MW with power

generation of 234.93 MW. Thus, the total installed capacity in the State sector was 1691.92 MW which generated 635.74 MW of power during 1997-98. In addition, Orissa's share of the installed capacity in Central sector projects was 1187.91 MW. These Central sector projects supplied 467.19 MW of power to the State during 1997-98. Thus, the total installed capacity available for the State was 2879.83 MW which generated 1102.93 MW of power for the State. During 1997-98, the State also purchased 79.40 MW of power from captive power plants installed in the State by different industries.

Table 11.1

**Total Installed Capacity and Availability of Power in Orissa
from all Sources**

(in MW)

Year	Installed Capacity*	Availability of power from all sources
(1)	(2)	(3)
1980-81	923	313
1985-86	1235	509
1990-91	1713	780
1995-96	2152	1123
1996-97	4052	1195
1997-98	3905	1182

* Includes capacity of captive power plants owned by industrial units in Orissa.

Source: CERCED, Bhubaneswar

11.05 Table 11.2 shows the installed capacity and power generation of different power projects in Orissa during 1997-98.

Table 11.2

**Installed Capacity and Power Generation of different Power Projects
in Orissa during 1997-98.**

Sl No.	Power Projects	Installed capacity (MW)	State's share in installed capacity (%)	State's share in installed capacity (MW)	State's share in power generation (MW)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A STATE SECTOR					
a) Hydro Power Projects					
i)	Hirakud	307.50	100.00	307.50	104.96
ii)	Balimela	360.00	100.00	360.00	101.77
iii)	Machhakunda	114.75	30.00	34.42	33.87
iv)	Rengali	250.00	100.00	250.00	108.37
v)	Upper Kolab	320.00	100.00	320.00	51.84
Total a		1352.25		1271.92	400.81
b) Thermal Power Projects					
	Ib I & II	420.00	100.00	420.00	234.93
Total b		420.00	100.00	420.00	234.93
Total A (a+b)		1772.25		1691.92	635.74
B. CENTRAL SECTOR					
i)	Farakka	1100.00	20.69	227.59	115.46
ii)	Kahalgaon	630.00	22.02	138.73	27.26
iii)	Kaniha	1000.00	30.95	309.51	89.63
iv)	Chukha	336.00	15.50	52.08	28.21
v)	TTPS- I & II	460.00	100.00	460.00	206.63
Total B		3526.00		1187.91	467.19
Total (A+B)		5298.25		2879.83	1102.93

Source: GRIDCO, Bhubaneswar.

11.06 Table 11.2 shows that the power generation in case of almost all the State sector projects is below 50% of their installed capacity. Both from hydro and thermal projects, only 635.74 MW power could be generated which accounts for 37.6% of the installed capacity.

Table 11.3

Major Industries having Captive Power Plants in Orissa during 1997-98

(in MW)

Sl. No	Captive Power Plant	Installed Capacity	Power supplied to GRIDCO
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	NALCO, Angul	720.0	75.06
2.	ICCL, Choudwar	108.0	3.23
3.	RSP, Rourkela	120.0	0.24
4.	INDAL, Hirakud	77.0	0.87
Total		1025.0	79.40

Source : GRIDCO, Bhubaneswar.

11.07 The demand for power in the State has been increasing rapidly due to increasing industrialisation and rural electrification. The estimated demand for power has increased from 917 MW during 1990-91 to 1162 MW during 1997-98, showing an increase of 26.72% over the period. Table 11.4 shows the demand and availability of power from different sources in Orissa from 1990-91 to 1997-98.

Table 11.4

Demand and Availability of Power in Orissa

(In MW)

Year	Demand (Estimated)	Availability of Power from different sources				Total	Deficit or surplus (in %)
		State Sector	Central Sector	Purchase from Captive plants of the State			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1990-91	917	672	3	105	780	(-) 14.90	
1991-92	1200	720	37	78	835	(-) 30.42	
1992-93	1139	633	116	108	857	(-) 24.75	
1993-94	1209	618	173	145	936	(-) 22.58	
1994-95	1121	654	136	207	997	(-) 11.06	
1995-96	1114	734	235	145	1114	0.00	
1996-97	1136	811	228	156	1195	(+) 5.19	
1997-98 (P)	1162	636	467	79	1182	(+) 1.72	

Source : GRIDCO, Bhubanewar.

11.08 An assessment conducted by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), shows that the requirement of power in the State may go up to 2150 MW by the end of 2001-02. During the year 1997-98, the State sector projects and Central sector projects generated only about 1103 MW of power for the State. In order to meet effectively the increasing demand, further addition to capacity would be necessary. Accordingly, capacity upgradation for generation of 840 MW has been planned which involves completion of the ongoing projects as well as implementation of new projects as shown in Table 11.5

Table 11.5

The Additional Availability of Power by 2001-2002 (End of Ninth Plan)

(In MW)

Sl No	Project	Installed capacity	Firm Power	Peak Capacity
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. ON-GOING SCHEMES				
	i) Upper Indrabati	600	225	450
	ii) Potteru	6	5	5
	Total	606	230	455
B. NEW SCHEMES				
(Cleared for execution)				
	i) Ib Thermal			
	Unit-3&4 OPGC	420	251	290
	ii) Ib Thermal			
	Unit-6&5 AES	500	342.5	355
	iii) Balimela			
	7th & 8th units	150	-	150
	iv) Samal Barrage	18	16	15
	Total	1088	609.5	810
	Total addition by			
	2001-02	1694	819.5	1265

Source : Annual Plan Document, 1997-98

11.09 Table 11.6 presents year wise expenditure on power sector in Orissa since 1990-91. Substantial increase in expenditure over the years reflects the priority attached to the power sector by the State Government.

Table 11.6

Year-wise Expenditure on Power and Renewable Energy in Orissa

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Expenditure
(1)	(2)
1990-91	241.8
1991-92	252.3
1992-93	246.8
1993-94	236.7
1994-95	297.6
1995-96	135.5
1996-97	343.1
1997-98	181.6 (Anticipated)
1998-99	871.2 (Outlay)

Source : Budget in Brief, 1997-98.

11.10 The consumption of power in the State has increased more or less steadily over the years except during 1996-97 when it decreased from 7532 million units (MU) in 1995-96 to 5418 MU in 1996-97. However, it increased to 5591 MU in 1997-98. The energy consumption in the domestic sector has increased from 112 MU during 1980-81 to 1617 MU during 1997-98 (Annexure 11.2). The total energy consumption of the industrial sector was 2642 MU during 1997-98 excluding the power consumption by industries like NALCO, RSP, HPCL and ICCL etc from their own captive power plants. The percentage of power consumption by different sectors over the years has been presented in Table 11.7.

Table 11.7

**Percentage of Power Consumption by different Sectors
over the Years in Orissa**

Year	Total Consumption (in MW)	Consumption for different purposes as percentage to total Consumption									Total
		Domestic	Commer- cial.	Indus- tries	Public light- ing	Irri- gation and Agrl.	Rail- way	Public water works	Bulk supply	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1985-86	378	10.71	2.83	73.08	0.40	2.27	4.75	1.90	4.06	-	100
1986-87	437	11.04	2.40	70.59	0.44	4.36	4.38	1.62	5.17	-	100
1987-88	487	13.02	2.67	68.23	0.40	4.43	4.38	1.50	5.37	-	100
1988-89	477	13.46	3.25	66.44	0.45	4.07	4.55	2.02	5.76	-	100
1989-90	495	15.61	3.11	61.37	0.45	3.76	2.00	3.97	9.83	-	100
1990-91	560	16.83	3.69	57.89	0.41	4.67	3.55	1.93	11.04	-	100
1991-92	635	15.98	3.64	60.07	0.43	4.85	3.68	2.01	9.34	-	100
1992-93	620	24.25	4.91	55.35	0.50	5.62	2.93	2.02	4.25	-	100
1993-94	691	25.34	5.67	54.03	0.56	5.64	2.71	1.87	4.18	-	100
1994-95	739	31.28	4.72	45.44	0.55	6.59	2.58	2.36	3.95	2.52	100
1995-96	860	30.94	4.67	44.24	0.55	6.52	2.42	2.34	3.29	5.03	100
1996-97	618	23.76	5.22	49.16	0.49	2.77	3.19	1.86	3.72	9.83	100
1997-98	638	28.93	6.81	47.26	0.54	3.48	3.00	1.67	4.54	3.67	100

Source : GRIDCO, Bhubaneswar.

ORISSA POWER GENERATION CORPORATION

11.11 Orissa Power Generation Corporation (OPGC) was incorporated in November 1984 with the objective to establish, operate, and maintain coal based thermal power generating stations and tie-up sub-stations. OPGC was also entrusted with the construction of two units of Ib Thermal Project, each of 210 MW capacity. These units were commissioned in December 1994 and January 1996 at a cost of Rs 1016 crore. Units III and IV (2 x 210 MW) under Phase II of the programme are to be constructed by OPGC at an estimated cost of Rs 1631 crore. All statutory clearances have been obtained and the commissioning schedule has also been worked out, according to which Unit III will be commissioned in December 2001 and Unit IV in June 2002. During 1998-99, an amount of Rs 133 crore is proposed to be spent by OPGC on this project. In addition to this, funds will also be provided by the State Government.

ORISSA HYDRO POWER CORPORATION

11.12 Orissa Hydro Power Corporation (OHPC) has been in operation since April, 1986. Under the Electricity Reforms Act, Government of Orissa have transferred the existing and ongoing hydro power projects to the control of OHPC and the Corporation is looking after the entire activity of operation and maintenance of these projects. At present this Corporation is monitoring the execution and completion of two on-going projects, namely, Upper Indrabati Hydel Project (4x150 MW) and Potteru Small H.E. Project (2x3 MW). OHPC has also undertaken the renovation and modernisation of old hydel power stations of Hirakud and Chipilima. During 1997-98, Rs 89 crore has been spent by OHPC and Rs.98.48 crore has been provided in the Plan outlay for 1998-99.

GRID CORPORATION OF ORISSA

11.13 Improvement of transmission and distribution net work has been taken up by GRIDCO to minimise technical and commercial losses. A number of short-term and long-term measures have been contemplated. The short-term measures include augmenting distribution of transformer capacity, installation of capacitors, balancing of loading arrangement, and installation of express feeders. The long-term measures include increasing the number of distribution systems and augmenting 33 KV system to 132 KV and 11 KV system to 33 KV system. Adoption of low tension loss distribution system through small capacity, single phase distribution transformers is an important activity to be taken up to improve voltage levels at the consumer level and to reduce both technical and non-technical losses substantially.

11.14 The World Bank has sanctioned 350 million dollars for improvement of the transmission and distribution system and for replacement of defective energy metres. The amount would be disbursed over a period of six years. An amount of Rs.37.82 crore has been availed during the years 1986-87 and 1997-98. It is proposed to avail a substantial amount of Rs.225 crore during 1998-99.

PRIVATE SECTOR POWER PROJECTS

11.15 It has been planned to add additional generating capacity by supporting two thermal power projects in the private sector : (i) AES Ib Valley Corporation Units V and VI (500 MW) and (ii) Kalinga Power Corporation (KPCOL) Units at Duburi (500 MW). It is expected that one unit of each project will be commissioned by March, 2002. The State is also supporting two mega projects, one by Consolidated Electric Power Asia (CEPA) at Hirma (4320 MW) and another by NTPC at Talcher (2000 MW). These are likely to generate power during the Tenth Plan period.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

11.16 The Rural Electrification Programme has assumed importance. Rural electrification work is not commercially viable and for this reason it is proposed to electrify all the left out villages during the Ninth Plan period seeking financial support from Government of India. It is expected that once electrification is completed, private distribution companies will lend commercial viability to the Rural Electrification schemes through cross subsidisation to the extent permitted by Orissa Electricity Regulatory Commission.

11.17 Out of 46,959 inhabited villages in the State, 33,625 villages have been electrified by the end of 1997-98, representing a coverage of 71.56%. Government is committed to electrify all the villages of the State. It is proposed to electrify 6000 villages by conventional methods and the remaining villages by non-conventional methods during the Ninth Plan period with an investment of about Rs. 220 crore.

Pump Set Energisation

11.18 By the end of 1997-98, 72016 pump sets have been energised in the State. During the Ninth Plan period, the proposed target for pump sets energisation has been kept at 17,500.

Tribal Village Electrification

11.19 There are 19491 tribal villages in the State out of which, by the end of 1997-98, the total number of tribal villages electrified was 10296 representing a coverage of 52.82%. During the Ninth Plan, all the remaining tribal villages have been proposed for electrification.

Street lights in Harijan Bastees

11.20 Electrification of Harijan bastees is done by providing street lights after getting loan assistance from the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC). By the end of March 1997, 12274 street lights have been provided in Harijan villages/bastees. During the Ninth Plan, 2000 Harijan bastees have been programmed for electrification by providing 4000 street lights.

Village Electrification under Scheduled Caste Plan (SCP)

11.21 There are 4022 identified Scheduled Caste villages each having 200 or more SC population. Of these, 3784 villages have been electrified by the end of 1997-98, representing 94.08% coverage. In the Ninth Five Year Plan, the remaining SC villages have been programmed to be electrified.

Table 11.8

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

(In number)

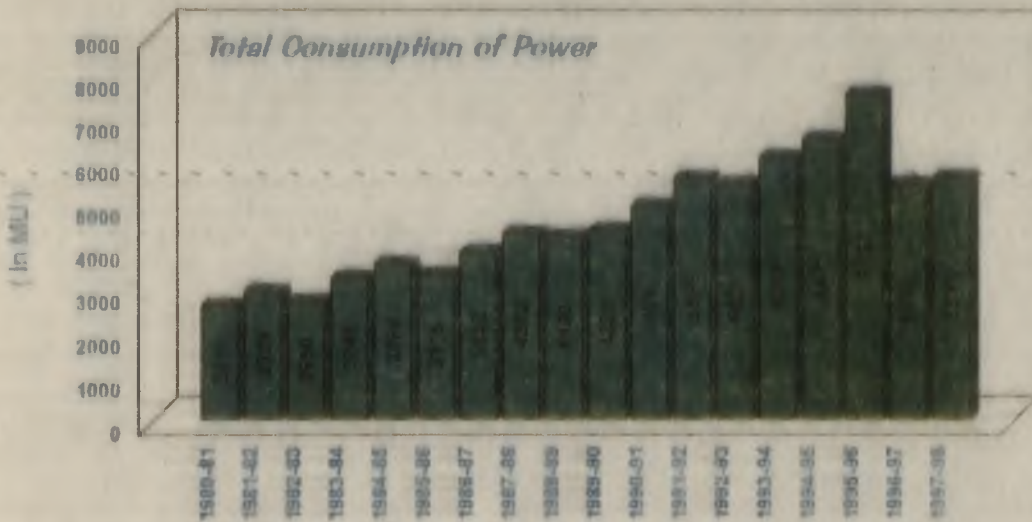
Sl. No.	ITEM	Total	Electrified by the end of			
			6th Plan	7th Plan	8th Plan	1997-98 (P)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Inhabited Villages	46989	23762 (51%)	30086 (64%)	32625 (69.66%)	33625 (71.55%)
2.	Tribal Villages	19481	6863 (35%)	6646 (34%)	10126 (51.82%)	10793 (55.2%)
3.	SC Villages	4022	3358 (83%)	3552 (88%)	3762 (93.4%)	3784 (94.08%)
4.	Street light in ST Villages/Bastees	-	1288	3077	30880	30880
5.	Street light in SC Villages/Bastees.	-	4116	8519	NA	12874
6.	Pump Sets energised.	-	36662	33503	70113	32616

Source : GRIDCO, Bhubaneswar.



TOTAL AND SECTORAL CONSUMPTION OF POWER IN ORISSA

(From 1980-81 to 1997-98)



SECTORAL CONSUMPTION OF POWER

(In Percentage)



■ Domestic
 ■ Commercial
 ■ Industrial
 ■ Irrigation & Agriculture
 ■ Others

CHAPTER - 12

TRANSPORT

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

ROADS

12.02 In the absence of adequate internal rail linkages, roads are the major means of transportation in the State. The total road length in the State was 2,22,202 km as on 31.3.98 of which 22.78% are surfaced roads. The total road length and surfaced road length per 1000 sq km of area comes to 1427 km and 325 km as compared to the All India average of 662.6 km and 363.2 km. The length of different categories of roads in the State includes 1682 km of National Highways, 67 km of Express Highways, 4564 km of State Highways, 4562 km of Major District Roads (MDR), 4767 km of Other District Roads (ODR), 4670 km of Classified Village Roads (CVR), 24,552 km of Village Roads, 10,178 km of Panchayat Samiti Roads, 139988 km of GP Roads, 7030 km of Forest Roads, 13,777 km of Municipal Roads, 6277 km of Irrigation Roads and 88 km of GRIDCO Roads.

12.03 All-weather connectivity to every village is necessary for improving the quality of life and economic conditions in rural areas. At the end of 1991-92, 5 sub-divisional headquarters and 9 block headquarters were lacking all-weather connectivity to their district and sub-divisional headquarters respectively. Three such sub-divisional headquarters and 5 such block headquarters have been connected to their district and sub-divisional headquarters respectively by the end of 1996-97. Construction of bridges to connect the remaining 2 sub-divisions and 4 blocks is under progress and is expected to be completed soon. Rural connectivity has been identified as one of the basic minimum services for development of agriculture as well as rural development and the State Government has

accorded priority to this sector. During 1997-98, an amount of Rs 54.50 crore including Rs. 6.00 crore as National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) assistance was provided to the Rural Development Department under State Plan for construction of bridges and development of roads. During 1997-98, 55 bridges, 210 km of black-topped roads, 210 km of metal roads, 250 km of morum roads were constructed and all weather connectivity to 281 villages was provided alongwith generation of 63 lakh mandays of employment. Out of 46989 inhabited villages in the State, all weather connectivity to 18930 villages (40%) has been provided by the end of 1997-98. Under the non-Plan scheme Rs. 65.21 crore was provided to the Rural Development Department for black topping of 493 km of roads which was completed during the year. Provisions of funds to the tune of Rs. 61.04 crore has been made during 1998-99 and it has been targetted to complete the construction of 60 ongoing bridges, 320 km of black-topped roads, 220 km of metalled roads, 230 km of morum roads and to connect 100 villages to their GP headquarters with all weather roads.

12.04 The Works Department of Government of Orissa is in charge of improvement and maintenance of State Highways, Major District Roads and Other District Roads. It also maintains 1682 km of National Highways and 67 km of Express Highways on behalf of Government of India. During the Eighth Plan an amount of Rs 421.48 crore was spent under the Road Development Programme and works in respect of 152 bridges, 726 km of metalling, 1189 km of black topping and 306 km of widening and strengthening of roads was completed during the period from 1992-93 to 1996-97. During 1997-98, Rs. 88.10 crore was provided and 28 on-going bridges, black-topping of 130 km, metalling of 130 km and widening and strengthening of 17 km of roads was completed. During the Ninth Plan period, a Plan outlay of Rs. 833.67 crore has been provided under this programme of which provision for Annual Plan for 1998-99 is Rs. 91.02 crore

12.05 Under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme construction of three major bridges, namely bridge over the river Safai on Sambalpur-Rourkella road, bridge over the river Madhavi on Seragada-Medinipur and bridge over the river Mahanadi on Sambalpur-Sonepur road has been taken up and the projects are under progress. Reconstruction of 6 bridges in Ganjam district (damaged during 1990 floods) was taken up during 1994-95 with World Bank assistance having a project cost of Rs 48.90 crore, of which 5 bridges have been completed and the remaining one is under progress. The cumulative expenditure upto the end of March 1998 was Rs.36.88 crore.

12 06 Six road over bridges, one each at Cuttack, Sambalpur, Rayagada and Balasore and two at Bhubaneswar, have been completed by the end of 1997-98 and one at Jajpur Road is under progress. Construction of road over bridges at Titilagarh and Kesinga is expected to be taken up soon. The State Government have deposited the full amount for construction of the road over bridge at Jharsuguda by-pass and have also initiated action for obtaining World Bank loan for high traffic density corridors measuring 700 km of roads.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

12 07 The State had six National Highways covering 1625 km by the end of 1996-97 which constituted 4.77% of the total NH network of the country and 0.74% of the total road length of the State. After declaring the NH-5 connecting Rupsa-Jaleswar (57 km) as N.H-60 during 1997-98, the total number of National Highways in the State has increased to seven covering 1682 km which cover 17 of the 30 districts in the State. The Road Development Plan for India envisaged that the total length of National Highways in the State of Orissa would be 3114 km by the year 2001. Accordingly a proposal for declaring Gopalpur-Raipur (438 km), Panikoili-Rajamunda (348 km), Borigumma-Bolangir (523 km), Khurda-Bolangir (316 km), Bhubaneswar-Puri (59 km), Kendrapara-Charidabali (48 km), Cuttack-Paradeep (82 km) and Chandikhol-Raigarh (505 km) of State Highways as National Highways with estimated cost of Rs. 1457 crore was submitted to the Ministry of the Surface Transport (MOST), Government of India, during June 1998. The proposal is under active consideration. However, in the mean time, Borigumma-Bolangir-Bargarh and Bhubaneswar-Puri road links have already been declared as National Highways by the Ministry of Surface Transport. Besides, widening (four laning) of Bhubaneswar-Cuttack-Jagatpur (28 km) section of N.H-5 including 6 major bridges has been taken up with World Bank assistance at an estimated cost of Rs. 133.98 crore. Loan agreement has been signed with Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund, Japan for completion of four laning work of Jagatpur-Chandikhol (33 km) section of N.H-5 at a cost of Rs. 173.70 crore. The Ministry of Surface Transport have sanctioned the estimate for Rs. 137.60 crore and the work has been entrusted to National Highways Authority of India for execution. Attempts are also being made to invite investment from financial institutions to improve the road network through Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) schemes. Funds released by Government of India during last six years for N.H development in the State have been presented in Table 12.1.

Table 12.1

Amount Released by Government of India for Development of NH in Orissa.

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Requirement of Funds furnished to M.O.S.T.*	Allotment released by M.O.S.T.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1992-93	3803.14	1375.00
1993-94	6378.41	1350.00
1994-95	5347.57	1278.55
1995-96	5494.49	1698.00
1996-97	5745.77	1932.28
1997-98 (P)	4190.99	2825.20

* (M.O.S.T.) - Ministry of Surface Transport.

Source - Chief Engineer, National Highways, Bhubaneswar.

ROAD TRANSPORT

12.08 The availability of motorised transport in Orissa is lower than the All India average. In 1993-94, Orissa had only 3.5 vehicles per square km and 16.4 vehicles per thousand population as against the All India averages of 8.3 and 30.5 respectively. So far as the availability of motor vehicles per thousand population is concerned, Punjab occupied the first position with 78.0 followed by Gujarat (63.4), Haryana (48.3), Maharashtra (39.7), Karnataka (38.4), Tamil Nadu (37.2), Rajasthan (30.5), Kerala (29.3), Madhya Pradesh (27.1) and Andhra Pradesh (23.1). The number of motor vehicles on road, of all categories, in Orissa increased from 562973 in 1996-97 to 625747 in 1997-98 registering a growth of 11.15%. Orissa State Road Transport Corporation and private bus services are catering to the travelling needs of the public with 4226 buses plying on 2200 routes including 313 inter-State and 608 inter-district routes. The number of buses available per lakh population was 412 during 1997-98 which was low as compared to the All India level. The number of goods vehicles per lakh of population was 152 in 1997-98 as compared to 140 in 1996-97. Table 12.2 presents the percentage variation of different types of motor vehicles on road in Orissa during 1996-97 and 1997-98.

Table 12.2

Motor Vehicles on Road in Orissa

Sl. Type of Vehicles No.		Number as on		Percentage Variation
		31.3.97	31.3.98 (P)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Goods Vehicles	41671	44736	(+) 7.36
2.	Public/Private Buses	4083	4226	(+) 3.50
3.	Motor Car/Jeep/Taxi	34533	34800	(+) 0.77
4.	Auto Rickshaw	2858	3969	(+) 38.87
5.	Motor cycle/Scooters	466701	520908	(+) 11.61
6.	Tractor	7079	8836	(+) 24.82
7.	Others	6048	8272	(+) 36.77
Total		562973	625747	(+) 11.15

12.09 Collection of motor vehicle revenue has gone up substantially because of imposition of one time tax on two wheelers with effect from 1.6.1989 and its extension to private cars/jeeps etc. from 1.12.1990. During 1997-98, Rs 110.41 crore was collected towards motor vehicle revenue upto January 1998. The collection of motor vehicle revenue for 1996-97 was Rs. 128.40 crore. During the same period, an amount of Rs.31.45 crore towards motor vehicle revenue has been collected at 23 inter-State border check gates. Upto December 1997, 49369 offences were detected under the Motor Vehicles Act by the enforcement wing and Rs.6.77 crore was collected towards fine.

In order to encourage town bus services in cities like Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Berhampur, Sambalpur and Rourkela, Government have exempted 25% of motor vehicle tax and additional motor vehicle tax in respect of carriages operating as town buses which are not more than five years old.

ORISSA STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION (OSRTC)

12.10 Orissa State Road Transport Corporation is the only public sector undertaking that provides transport services and amenities to passengers, travel concession to certain categories of passengers and operates inter-State routes with reciprocal arrangements since its inception in 1974. It acquired the O.R.T. Company Ltd. with-effect from August 1990. The total capital investment of the Corporation as on 31.3.98 was Rs. 125.83 crore. It is incurring losses over the years owing to various reasons like lack of cost based fare structure, need to operate on uneconomic routes, over staffing etc. During 1997-98, the total fleet strength of the Corporation was 753 with 324 buses plying on 48 nationalised routes in the State. The Corporation carried 148.94 lakh passengers during this period. Table 12.3 shows that although the capital investment has increased by 31.77% in 1997-98 over 1993-94, the fleet strength, number of buses on road and passengers carried by the buses during the corresponding period has decreased by 21.07%, 55.49% and 64.18% respectively. However, in order to revamp OSRTC and to meet the growing need of the travelling public, Government have decided to make 100 off road buses of OSRTC road-worthy after major repairs. Steps are also being taken to purchase 100 new buses for the Corporation so as to boost its income. During 1997-98, Government have provided Rs.3.00 crore to OSRTC as share capital and Rs. 5.64 crore has been sanctioned as ways and means advance for payment of arrear pay of the employees of the Corporation.

Table 12.3

Activities of OSRTC in the State

Year	Fleet Strength	No. of buses on road	Cumulative investment (Rs. in lakh)	Employment/ staff strength	Number of passenger carried (in lakh)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1993-94	954	725	9549.24	6628	415.82
1994-95	834	589	11192.71	6467	348.39
1995-96	836	493	11587.71	6221	224.86
1996-97	799	395	11982.71	5906	190.19
1997-98 (P)	753	324	12582.71	5583	148.94

Source : OSRTC, Bhubaneswar.

RAIL TRANSPORT

12.11 Orissa has so far been neglected in the field of development of railways. The existing railway lines pass through the fringes of the State leaving the central areas untouched. This inadequacy has been one of the factors which has restricted the pace of infrastructural and industrial development in the State. The State had 2192 km of railway route (broad gauge 2048 km and narrow gauge 144 km) as on 31.3.98. This represents only 3.5% of the total railway net-work of the country. The railway route length in the State per thousand sq km of area comes to 14.1 km as against All India average of 19.1 km and it occupies the 13th position among all the States. Punjab occupied the highest position with a railway route length of 42.1 km per 1000 square km followed by Haryana (32.8 km), Tamilnadu (30.8 km), Bihar (30.4 km), Uttar Pradesh (30.3 km), Assam (30.1 km), Kerala (27.1 km), Gujarat (27.1 km), Andhra Pradesh (18.4 km), Maharashtra (17.8 km), Rajasthan (17.1 km), and Karnataka (16.3 km). However, after commissioning of the 174 km Sambalpur-Talcher rail link on 15.8.98, the total railway route in the State has increased to 2366 km.

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

12.13 Construction of 155 km long Daitari-Banspani Railways link and 54 km long Lanjigarh-Junagarh rail line is under rapid progress. Land acquisition work for the construction of newly proposed Khurda Road-Balangir (289 km) rail link and Haridaspur-Paradeep (78 km) is in full swing. The doubling work of Cuttack-Paradeep (72 km) railway line is also gaining momentum. Besides, gauge conversion work of Rupsa-Bangiriposi (89 km) rail link has started. Further 164 km long Raygada-Koraput rail link is due to be opened to traffic in near future and it has been decided to start an express train service between Bhubaneswar and Koraput. A new reservation counter has also been opened in the office of the Chief Administrative Officer (Project) of SE Railway at Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar.

PORTS

12.14 Among the 11 major ports of the country, Paradeep is the only port in the State, through which minerals and metallurgical products are exported. During 1997-98, 88.14 lakh MT of goods were exported and 44.88 lakh MT of goods were imported through the port as against export of 77.21 lakh MT and import of 38.47 lakh MT during 1996-97 registering an overall growth of 12.40% over the previous year. An amount of Rs.788.37 crore was invested and 4492 persons were employed in the port during 1997-98. The export, import, investment and employment position of Paradeep port from 1990-91 to 1997-98 has been presented in Table 12.4 below.

Table 12.4

Export and Import through Paradeep Port with Investment and Employment

Year	Export (lakh MT)	Import (lakh MT)	Investment (Rs. in crore)	Persons employed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1990-91	40.45	28.38	8.45	4843
1991-92	44.17	28.56	33.08	4858
1992-93	51.78	22.34	28.35	4889
1993-94	57.46	22.42	85.47	4478
1994-95	66.30	32.73	276.16	5047
1995-96	70.59	41.96	551.00	4491
1996-97	77.21	38.47	652.82	4541
1997-98 (P)	88.14	44.88	788.37	4492

Source : Paradeep Port Trust, Paradeep

12.15 The State Government have developed a fair weather port at Gopalpur with an investment of Rs.35.95 crore which has been opened to traffic from 1987. Mainly, export and import of illeminite, fertiliser and wheat are being done through the port and the total traffic handled by the port during 1997-98 (upto January 1998) was of the order of 144433 MT as against 138852 MT during 1996-97. Considering the requirement of port based steel plants (TISCO and L&T) and other industries which are coming up near the Gopalpur port, the State Government have decided to develop it into an all weather port through private investment and action has been initiated for the purpose. In the mean time 90% construction work of the deep weather berth at Gopalpur port and construction of storage facilities by the side of railway siding of Indian Rare Earth Ltd have been completed. Besides Gopalpur, State Government have also decided to develop a mega port at Dhamara in Bhadrak district through private investment. An MOU has been signed with M/S International Sea Ports Ltd, Singapore on 31.3.97. Keeping in view the overall economic development of the State, development of nine minor ports along the coast line in a phased manner is also being planned.

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

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

12.17 The Directorate of Inland Water Transport, Orissa is the nodal agency for the operation of motor launch services. At present, 20 mechanised launches and 2 country boats are running on 8 different water routes i.e. from Chandabali to Aradi, Rajanagar and Talchuan, from Balugan to Krishnaprasad, Kalijal, Nuapada and Satapada and from Nuagarh to Sribantapur. The Directorate of Inland Water Transport (IWT) is also entrusted with registration of inland vessels, investigation of new water routes for navigation and imparting crew training to fresh in-service personnel at the Crew Training Institute, Chandabali. During 1997-98, it has invested Rs.30.41 lakh and provided launch service facilities to 243667 persons with a revenue collection of Rs.17.49 lakh as against investment of Rs.25.37 lakh, carriage of 259847 passengers and revenue collection of Rs.18.76 lakh during 1996-97. A sum of Rs.65.85 lakh has been provided during 1997-98 to execute different developmental works as compared to Rs.50.00 lakh in the previous year.

CIVIL AVIATION

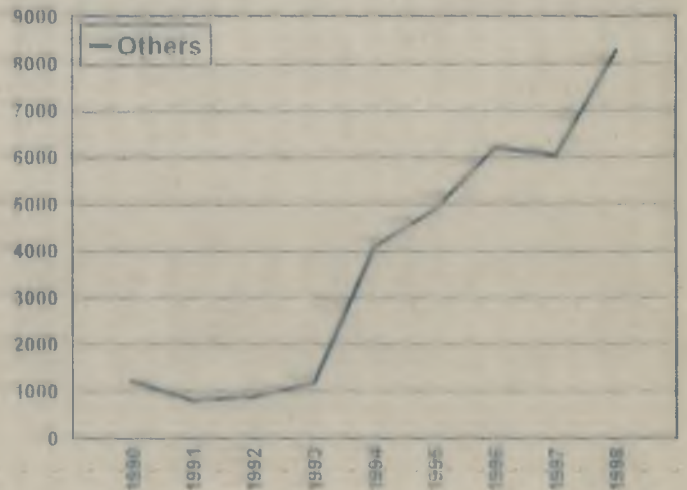
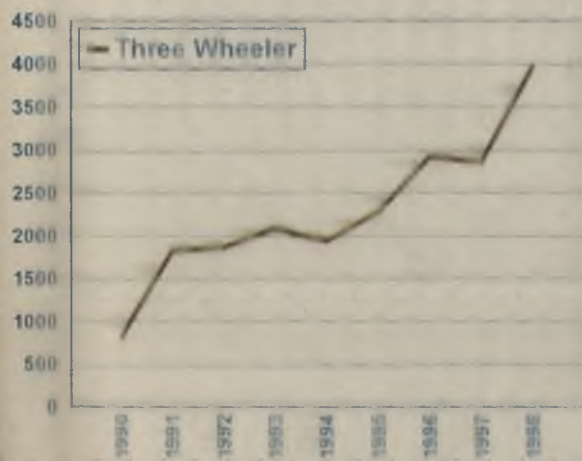
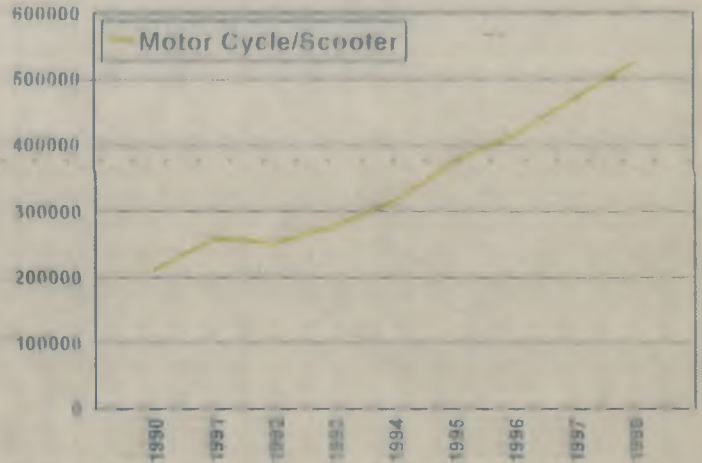
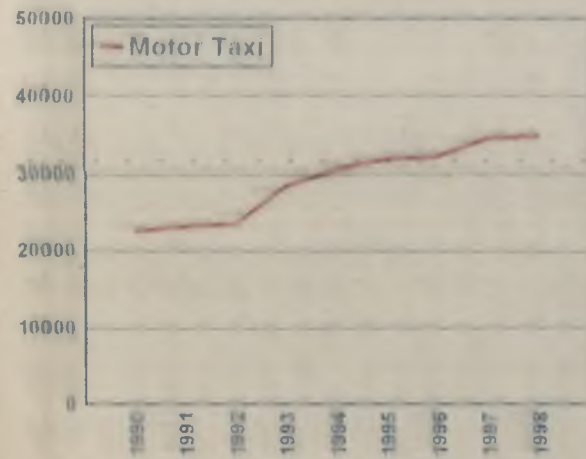
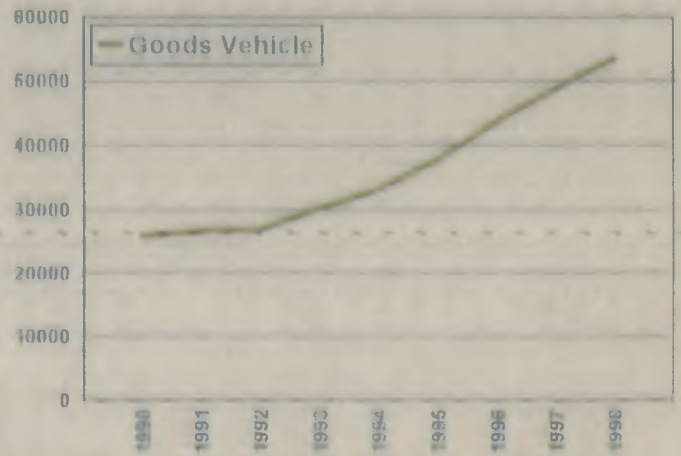
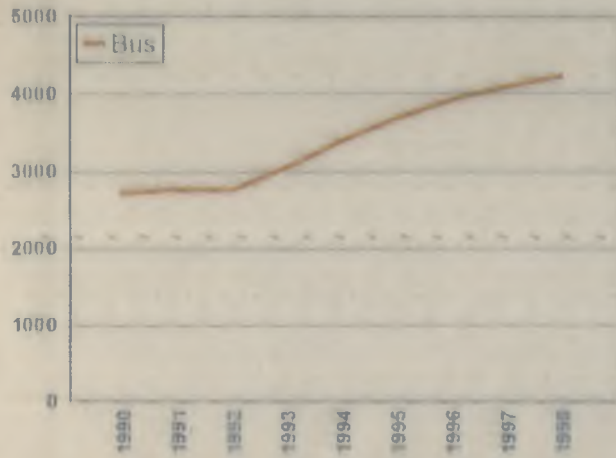
12.18 The Directorate of Civil Aviation looks after the use and maintenance of the State's passenger air crafts and trainer air crafts, training of student pilots and construction and development of air strips in the State. It coordinates in providing air links to different parts of the State. At present there are 17 air strips and 17 helipads in the State for landing of State Government aircrafts and helicopters and efforts are being made for black topping all the air strips to make them fit for all weather operation.

12.19 Considering the geographical importance and increase of tourist traffic for commercial travel, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India have decided to take up expansion and modernisation of the Bhubaneswar air-port to make it a model air- port. The project includes construction of a sophisticated terminal building, apron, extension of runway, taxi tracks and establishment of a new fire service.



NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON ROAD IN ORISSA

(March 1990 - March 1998)



CHAPTER - 13

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

13.01 The role of an integrated financial infrastructure in stimulating and sustaining economic growth is well recognised. A network of financial institutions helps the economy to deploy its savings more efficiently

13.02 There are 25 Commercial Banks with 1347 branches and 9 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) with 823 branches in the State. Table 13.1 below shows that the number of bank branches increased from 2160 in 1996-97 to 2170 during 1997-98. The availability of banking facilities to people has however remains more or less unaltered i.e. around 16,000 population per branch. While the deposits and advances have increased respectively by 234% and 87% from 1990-91 to 1997-98, the credit deposit ratio has steadily declined from 80.59 in 1990-91 to 45.19 over this period and was far below the All India average of 55.51. The States having better credit deposit ratio than Orissa during 1997-98 were Andhra Pradesh (72.14), Karnataka (68.23), Maharashtra (72.29), Madhya Pradesh (51.42), Tamil Nadu (96.09) and Gujarat (48.22). The rate of decline in credit deposit ratio is a cause of concern. Steps need to be undertaken to improve the volume of advances

13.03 Apart from Scheduled Commercial Banks, All India Financial Institutions such as IDBI, IFCI, ICICI (development banks) and LIC, UTI, GIC (investing institutions) also undertake a number of promotional, developmental and investment activities in the State. In addition, Co-operative Banks and Orissa State Financial Corporation (OSFC) are playing significant roles in accelerating the institutional credit flow and providing production and investment credit to both the farm and non-farm sectors

Table 13.1

Scheduled Commercial Banks in Orissa

Year	No. of Branches	Aggregate Deposit (Rs. in crore)	Gross bank credit (Rs. in crore)	Credit deposit ratio	Population per branch (in thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1990-91	2084	2637.85	2125.74	80.59	15
1991-92	2105	3020.20	2173.72	71.97	15
1992-93	2129	3575.07	2325.92	65.06	15
1993-94	2147	4438.01	2462.15	55.48	15
1994-95	2150	5077.04	2822.17	55.59	16
1995-96	2154	6005.96	3291.82	54.81	16
1996-97	2160	7152.72	3504.49	48.99	16.1
1997-98	2170	8817.54	3984.40	45.19	16.2

Source : Banking Statistics Quarterly Handout, March 1998 of RBI.

ANNUAL CREDIT PLAN (ACP)

13.04 Banks are extending loan facilities mostly as per the norms of Annual Credit Plans formulated by NABARD and District Level Co-ordination Committees (DLCC) for agriculture, industry and services sectors. Sectorwise target and achievement for all banks in Orissa during 1997-98 is presented in Table 13.2. During 1997-98, as against the target of Rs. 1118.30 crore, loan assistance of Rs. 1068.73 crore was provided by different banks under various sectors and the achievement comes to 95.57%. Out of the total investment of Rs. 1068.73 crore, agriculture sector received the lion's share of 43.79% followed by services sector (41.30%) and industry sector (14.91%). Considering the sector-wise target and achievement under ACP during 1997-98, the achievement of agriculture, industry and services sectors was 82.66%, 86.12% and 120.22% respectively as against the target fixed for these sectors. The achievement for term loans under the agricultural sector was particularly low at 39.84%. The reasons attributed to the short fall of targets under agriculture and industry sectors are (i) Sponsoring of fewer viable proposals as compared to the target (ii) Poor recovery of bank loans (iii) Inadequate infrastructural support (iv) Lower credit absorption capacity and (v) Inadequate manpower in the banks.

Table 13.2

Sectorwise Target and Achievement of all Banks, 1997-98

(Rs in crore)

Sector	Target	Achievement	% of achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A. Agriculture			
a. Crop loan	309.12	325.64	105.34
b. Term loan	185.41	73.87	39.84
c. Allied sector	71.57	68.45	95.64
Total	566.10	467.96	82.66
B. Industries	185.03	159.35	86.12
C. Services	367.17	441.42	120.22
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)	1118.30	1068.73	95.57

Source : State Level Bankers Committee, Orissa.

BANK ASSISTANCE UNDER DIFFERENT PROGRAMMES

(A) Assistance under Anti-poverty Programmes

13.05 Participation of Commercial Banks, RRBS and Co-operative Banks under different antipoverty programme of Government during 1997-98 is presented in Table 13.3. During 1997-98 the banks have provided loan assistance of Rs 124.51 crore to 85344 beneficiaries as against Rs.121.09 crore in the previous year. The achievement of the banks was 76.48% against the target. Per family investment has increased from Rs.12795 in 1996-97 to Rs.14,589 during 1997-98.

Table 13.3

**Assistance by Commercial Banks, RRBs and Cooperative Banks
in Orissa under Anti-poverty Programme**

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Commercial Banks	RRBS	Coop. Banks	Total	Number of families covered
1	2	3	4	5	6
By the end of 7th Plan	20907.84	997.25	7277.20	29182.29	2019712
1990-91	2277.91	871.19	104.09	3253.19	149612
1991-92	2603.57	1093.93	171.62	3869.12	111712
1992-93	2289.24	893.76	296.03	3479.03	93226
1993-94	3900.09	1702.03	618.23	6220.35	160000
1994-95	4278.15	1972.56	663.04	6913.75	139837
1995-96	5881.72	2829.57	603.86	9315.15	120669
1996-97	7277.74	4038.34	793.07	12109.15	94636
1997-98 (P)	7545.28	4095.49	810.72	12451.49	85344

Source : State Level Bankers Committee, Bhubaneswar.

(B) Assistance under Other Programmes

13.06 Banks are also providing credit facilities under housing schemes, for rehabilitation of sick industrial units, under Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana, under National Project of Bio-gas Development etc. Under housing sector 467 persons have been provided with loan assistance of Rs.2.42 crore during 1997-98. Similarly as on 31.03.98, 2439 industrial units have been identified as sick of which viability studies on sickness have been conducted in respect of 2108 units and 703 units have been found viable and 645 units have been rehabilitated. Under PMRY scheme a target of 9250 beneficiaries was fixed for the State for providing loan assistance during 1997-98. During this period 7475 cases have been sanctioned loans of Rs.57.98 crore and an amount of 37.03 crore has been disbursed to 1268 entrepreneurs.

ORISSA STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (OSFC)

13.07 The Orissa State Financial Corporation(OSFC) was set-up in March 1956 and it started commercial operations from 1957-58. The Corporation provides financial assistance for setting up of small and medium scale industries, construction of hotels and nursing homes and acquisition of transport vehicles etc. Besides, it provides financial support for modernisation , expansion and rehabilitation of sick industrial units. Since inception till 31.03.98, the Corporation has disbursed Rs.822.27 crore to 24293 units and has recovered Rs.830.99 crore. During 1997-98, the Corporation has disbursed an amount of Rs.57.41 crore to 528 units as against Rs.95.71 crore covering 1035 units in the previous year. Out of the total investment of Rs.57.41 crore, the flow of assistance to backward districts constituted 18.92%, 'no industry' districts (14.20 %) and other districts 66.88%. The total flow of assistance to 'no industry' districts and backward districts decreased marginally from Rs.20.47 crore during 1996-97 to Rs.19.01 crore in 1997-98. As on 31.03.1998 the Corporation has recovered Rs.121.15 crore as against the total demand of Rs.521.65 crore. The amount of recovery of loans during 1997-98 has increased by 7.77% in comparison to the previous year. The total cumulative overdue of the Corporation was Rs.400.50 crore as on 31.03.98. Details of loans disbursed by OSFC during 1996-97 and 1997-98 are presented in Table 13.4.

Table 13.4
Disbursement of Loans by OSFC

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	District Type	1996-97		1997-98 (P)		Cumulative disbursement	
		No. of Loans	Amount	No. of Loans	Amount	No. of Loans	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	No Industry Districts.	112	7.53	73	8.15	3287	131.86
2.	Backward Districts.	259	12.94	131	10.86	5279	125.93
3.	Other Districts	664	75.24	324	38.40	15727	564.48
Total		1035	95.71	528	57.41	24293	822.27

Source : Orissa State Financial Corporation, Cuttack.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

13.08 Orissa has a three tier Co-operative Credit structure in the rural areas with Orissa State Co-operative Bank (OSCB) at the apex level, Central Co-operative Banks (CCB) at the district level and Primary Co-operative Societies at the grass root level. At present there are 2807 PACS including 223 LAMPS and 6 Farmer's Service Societies (FSS) extending short and medium term agricultural loans to cultivators. Under the long term loan sector, there is a two tier structure in the State with Orissa State Co-operative Agricultural Rural Development Bank (OSCARD) at the apex level and Co-operative Agricultural Rural Development Banks (CARD) at the base level. At present there are 57 CARD Banks functioning mostly at the sub-divisional level to advance long term agricultural credit for purposes like land shaping, purchase of tractors, power tillers, pump sets etc. In the urban areas, Urban Co-operative Banks, Employees Credit Co-operative Societies etc. are functioning which provide short and medium term loans to traders and salary and wage earners. Details of co-operative societies, membership, working capital and loans advanced during 1996-97 have been appended in Annexure 13.1

RECOVERY POSITION OF BANKS

13.09 Despite several new initiatives taken by the banks, position of recovery of loans has not improved to the desired extent. Continuous poor recovery has been a major constraint for the growth of the banking business. It not only increases the non performing assets but also affects the resource position of the banks and their profitability. In a poor State like Orissa where there is inadequacy of public sector investment, the recovery position of the banks needs to be improved for expanding credit facilities for developmental activities in the State. Government have instructed Collectors, Tahasildars and BDOs to take active interest in the recovery camps arranged by the banks.

13.10 The percentage of overdue to the total demand in respect of Commercial Banks, RRBs, Cooperative Banks and O.S.F.C. were 61.03%, 42.43%, 62.72% and 76.78% as on 31.03.98 in comparison to 64.06%, 44.96%, 68.82% and 78.91% as on 31.03.97. The sector wise and bank wise recovery and overdue position is presented in Table 13.5

Table 13.5

Sectorwise and Bankwise Position of Recovery

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector/Items	Total of Commercial Banks		Total of RRBs	
		As on 31.3.98	As on 31.3.97	As on 31.3.98	As on 31.3.97
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Agril. Short Term Loan					
1.	Total Demand for Recovery	14308.36	12315.92	5912.05	5537.24
2.	Amount Collected	7429.25	4529.14	3809.71	3293.89
3.	Overdue Amount	6879.11	7786.78	2102.34	2243.35
	4. % of Overdue	48.07	63.23	35.56	40.51
B. Agricultural Term Loan					
1.	Total Demand for Recovery	17504.25	15018.25	3897.09	4324.73
2.	Amount Collected	6728.03	7531.40	1343.26	1848.09
3.	Overdue Amount	10776.22	7486.85	2553.83	2476.64
	4. % of Overdue	61.56	49.85	65.53	57.27
C. Other Priority Sector					
1.	Total Demand for Recovery	36666.66	37971.32	12260.81	10265.53
2.	Amount Collected	12522.40	11410.29	7550.94	5935.91
3.	Overdue Amount	24144.26	26561.03	4709.87	4329.62
	4. % of Overdue	65.84	69.95	38.41	42.18
TOTAL A+B+C					
1.	Total demand for Recovery	68479.27	65305.49	22069.95	20127.50
2.	Amount Collected	26679.68	23470.83	12703.91	11077.89
3.	Overdue Amount	41799.59	41834.66	9366.04	9049.61
	4. % of Overdue	61.03	64.06	42.43	44.96

(Contd.)

Table 13.5 (Concl'd.)

Sl. No.	Sector/Items	Co-operative Banks		OSFC		Grand Total	
		As on 31.3.98	As on 31.3.97	As on 31.3.98	As on 31.3.97	As on 31.3.98	As on 31.3.97
1	2	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. Agril. Short Term Loan.							
1.	Total Demand for Recovery.	31412.20	24718.90	-	-	51632.61	42572.06
2.	Amount Collected	8881.55	7325.20	-	-	20120.51	15148.23
3.	Overdue Amount	22530.65	17393.70	-	-	31512.10	27423.83
4.	% of Overdue	71.72	70.37	-	-	61.03	64.42
B. Agricultural Term Loan.							
1.	Total Demand for Recovery	8372.52	8536.39	-	-	29773.86	27879.37
2.	Amount Collected	2992.96	2334.01	-	-	11064.25	11713.50
3.	Overdue Amount	5379.56	6202.38	-	-	18709.61	16165.87
4.	% of Overdue	64.25	72.66	-	-	62.83	57.99
C. Other Priority Sector.							
1.	Total Demand for Recovery	6582.08	3800.64	52165.00	53295.00	107674.55	105332.49
2.	Amount Collected	5407.18	1896.16	12115.05	11242.00	37595.57	30484.36
3.	Overdue Amount	1174.90	1904.48	40049.95	42053.00	70078.98	74848.13
4.	% of Overdue	17.84	50.11	76.78	78.91	65.08	71.06
TOTAL A+B+C.							
1.	Total demand for Recovery	46366.80	37055.93	52165.00	53295.00	189081.02	175783.92
2.	Amount Collected	17281.69	11555.37	12115.05	11242.00	68780.33	57346.09
3.	Over due Amount	29085.11	25500.56	40049.95	42053.00	120300.69	118437.83
4.	% of Overdue	62.72	68.82	76.78	78.91	63.62	67.38

Source : State Level Bankers Committee, Bhubaneswar.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA (IDBI)

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

13.12 IDBI has played an effective role in setting up of Orissa Industrial and Technological Consultancy Organisation (ORITCO), Institute of Entrepreneurship Development and Orissa Quality Testing Centres. During 1996-97, it has disbursed Rs 170.60 crore for promotion of industrial projects in the State as against Rs 123.60 crore in the previous year registering an increase of 38.02%. The cumulative sanction and disbursement of IDBI for the State as on 31.03.97 stood at Rs.3485.10 crore and Rs.1628.20 crore respectively.

NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (NABARD)

13.13 NABARD has been functioning as the apex development bank to provide credit for promotion of agriculture, small scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts, development of rural infrastructure and other allied activities in rural areas with a view to promoting development of the rural areas. Its basic thrust has been to provide refinance support to banks to give a boost to credit facilities being made available in the priority sectors in the rural areas, particularly in the agricultural and allied sectors.

13.14 During 1997-98, NABARD has provided refinance assistance of Rs.12831.91 lakh in Orissa for agriculture and other rural development activities as compared to Rs.11611.36 lakh in the previous year, registering an increase of 10.5%. Out of the total investment made during 1997-98, IRDP/ITDP/SC & ST Action Plan/PMRY received the share of 57.63% followed by Non-Farm Sector (Cottage, Village and Agro Based Industries) (19.95%), Farm Mechanisation (12.63%), Minor Irrigation (3.95%) and Poultry (3.28%). Fishery, Plantation and Horticulture, Forestry and Dairy Development sectors received less than 1% each. Table 13.6 presents the purpose wise refinance assistance provided by NABARD from 1993-94 to 1997-98.

Table 13.6

Refinance Assistance Provided by NABARD in Orissa.

(Rs in lakh)

Sl. No.	Items	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	% In- creases over 1996-97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Minor Irrigation	624.00	852.20	466.26	861.84	506.84	(-) 41.19
2.	Loan to OSHB/REC	80.00	146.00	150.67	-	-	-
3.	Land Development	8.00	0.12	1.20	0.86	3.71	369.62
4.	Farm Management	846.00	827.61	928.72	1674.47	1620.89	(-) 3.26
5.	Plantation & Horticulture	166.00	145.39	163.24	134.24	113.29	(-) 15.61
6.	Fishery (In land & Marine)	263.00	327.71	390.64	220.03	(-) 85.82	(-) 61.00
7.	Forestry	4.00	9.79	0.15	141.92	76.00	(-) 46.45
8.	Dairy Development	51.00	48.46	59.45	96.65	36.92	(-) 61.80
9.	Bio-gas	12.00	5.10	2.79	1.42	1.55	9.55
10.	Poultry	60.00	33.58	63.06	206.48	421.09	103.94
11.	IKDP/ITDP/SC&ST/ AP/MSU	4328.00	4256.14	4969.98	6160.99	7395.04	20.03
12.	Non-Farm Sector	800.00	1368.69	1302.99	2103.34	2559.72	21.70
13.	Sheep/Goat/Piggery	16.00	14.35	10.58	8.12	11.04	35.96
TOTAL		7258.00	8036.03	8509.73	11611.36	12831.91	10.51

Source : NABARD, Bhubaneswar.

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA (LIC)

13.15 Life Insurance Corporation of India provides life insurance cover under multiple schemes to different sections of the people. Apart from this, it deploys its funds keeping in view the best interest of policy holders and the community. It has invested its funds in Government and other approved securities and it has extended development loan assistance in socially oriented sectors like power, drinking water supply, housing and sewerage, road transport and cooperative industrial units. Besides, it provides term loans to industrial units, and also gives share/debenture and resource support to term lending institutions.

13.16 The achievement of LIC business in the State went up to 3,88,962 policies with an assured sum of Rs. 1,550.64 crore during 1997-98 as against 3,48,340 policies and assured sum of Rs. 1386.08 crore in the preceeding year. It has invested Rs. 1061.07 crore in Orissa as on 31.03.98 (as against Rs. 1020.64 crore as on 31.03.97) under Government securities and other developmental activities of which 54.71% is in Government securities, 17.52% under State Electricity Board, 15.01% in share debenture, 9.60% for housing loan (Government and Co-operative) and 2.07% in State Financial Corporation. Table 13.7 presents sector-wise investment of LIC in Orissa from 1995-96 to 1997-98.

Table 13.7

Sector-wise Investment of LIC in Orissa.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Heads of Investment	As on 31.3.96		As on 31.3.97		As on 31.3.98	
		Book	Percentage	Book	Percentage	Book	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	State Govt. Securities	422.57	46.25	510.21	49.09	580.53	54.71
2.	Land Development Bank	0.47	0.05	0.47	0.05	0.47	0.05
3.	State Electricity Board	200.46	21.96	192.23	18.83	186.91	17.52
4.	State Financial Corporation	48.97	1.98	22.99	2.25	21.97	2.07
5.	Loan to Govt. for Housing	82.56	6.85	58.71	5.75	54.77	5.15
6.	Loan to Cooperative Housing Societies	42.38	4.63	44.12	4.32	47.06	4.44
7.	Loan to Municipalities	8.01	0.87	7.71	0.76	7.37	0.69
8.	Loan to Sugar Corporation	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.04	-
9.	State Road Transport	3.74	0.41	3.74	0.37	3.74	0.35
10.	Share/Debentures & Loan to Companies.	155.45	17.01	180.42	17.68	159.21	15.01
TOTAL		913.85	100.00	1020.64	100.00	1061.07	100.00

Source : LIC Central Office, Mumbai.



CHAPTER - 14

EDUCATION

14.01 The Constitution of India casts an obligation on the State to provide free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of fourteen years. The literacy rate in Orissa during 1951 was 15.8% against the All India average of 18.3% which increased to 49.1% in 1991 against the All India average of 52.1%. While the male literacy rate of 63.1% in the State in 1991 was nearer to the national average of 64.1%, the female literacy stood at 34.7% in 1991, which was significantly lower than the national average of 39.3%. The literacy rates of SC and ST population were also very low at 36.8% and 22.3% respectively as per the 1991 census.

14.02 The child population in the age group of 3-6 years as per the 1991 census was 34.29 lakh which was 10.83% of the State's total population. This group of children is being motivated towards primary education under the Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) programme with the aim of Universalisation of Elementary Education by the year 2000. ICDS projects and agencies like State Council of Child Welfare and State Social Welfare Advisory Board are administering the pre-primary stage education through anganwadis, balwadis and creche centres.

PRIMARY AND UPPER PRIMARY EDUCATION

14.03 The goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) covers three aspects of elementary education i.e. i) Universal access and enrolment ii) Universal retention of children up to 14 years of age, and iii) Substantial improvement in the quality of education to enable all children to achieve essential levels of learning. Universalisation of primary education has been included as a component of the Basic Minimum Services Programme under which certain thrust areas of development have been identified by Government of India for priority implementation.

14.04 The State aims at providing access to primary schools within one km and to upper primary schools within three km from habitations. It is envisaged to enrol 54.47 lakh children in the age group of 6-11 years and 27.80 lakh in the age group of 11-14 years during

the Ninth Plan period. Various projects with UNICEF assistance like Early Childhood Care and Education, Area Intensive Education Project, Integrated Projects for the Disabled, Developmental Activity in Community Education which are being operated in specific areas of the State are contributing to the achievement of the goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education

14.05 The number of primary schools has increased from 54,595 at the end of 1991-92 to 65,552 of which 42,104 are formal schools and 23,448 non-formal schools, by the end of 1997-98. Table 14.1 shows the number of primary schools, students and teachers in Orissa both in formal and non formal streams from 1991-92 to 1997-98

14.06 With a view to increasing retention of children in primary schools, Government have introduced a Mid-day Meal programme from July 1995. The drop out rate at the primary stage has shown a small decline during 1997-98 as compared to 1996-97. For 1997-98, the drop out rate among boys and girls was 44.2% and 50.5% respectively

Tabel 14.1

Number of Primary Schools, Students and Teachers in Orissa

S1. Item	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 (P)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Primary Schools							
(in nos.)	54595	54652	55052	56156	56656	65552	65552
i. Formal	41204	41204	41604	41604	42104	42104	42104
ii. Non-formal	13391	13448	13448	14552	14552	23448	23448
2. Enrolment of students							
(in '000 nos.)	3989	4042	4097	4179	4265	4531	4591
i. Formal	3654	3706	3761	3815	3887	3945	4005
ii. Non-formal	335	336	336	364	378	586	586
3. Teachers	111499	115460	118788	120392	125092	134488	134488
i. Formal	98100	102012	105340	105840	110540	111040	111040
ii. Non-formal	13391	13448	13448	14552	14552	23448	23448

Source : Director, Elementary Education, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

14.07 The teacher pupil ratio was 1:36 in 1991-92 and 1:34 in 1997-98. If one primary school is provided in each inhabited village, there would be a need for opening of 12,609 new primary schools.

14.08 The District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), a Centrally Sponsored scheme with a fund sharing pattern of 85:15 between the Centre and State, was launched in the State from the year 1996-97. DPEP with a project cost of Rs 14,649.82 lakh is in operation in five districts namely Gajapati, Rayagada, Kalahandi, Bolangir and Dhenkanal (subsequently reorganised into nine districts) with the objective of providing universal primary education by extending primary education facilities to all children of the relevant age group (with special emphasis on SC and ST children and girls) and for reducing dropout rates to less than 10%. Steps have been taken by the State Government to introduce DPEP in three more districts namely Bargarh, Sambalpur and Keonjhar. DPEP is being implemented in the State through Orissa Primary Education Programme Authority (OPEPA), which formulates District Plans and implements them by adopting measures to secure convergence of primary education with related services like ICDS, Early Childhood Care and Education programme, and school health care.

14.09 By the end of the Eighth Plan, there were 11,510 upper primary schools in the formal stream and 896 upper primary schools in the non-formal stream, adding up to a total of 12,406 upper primary schools with 13.84 lakh students and 40,706 teachers. The ratio of upper primary schools to primary schools was 1:3.6. For achieving the ratio of 1:2.5 there is need for opening of 10,177 new upper primary schools. The dropout rate at the upper primary stage in formal stream which was 59.6% in 1996-97 came down to 59.1% in 1997-98. The rate of drop out among boys and girls was 55.2% and 64.7% respectively. Table 14.2 shows the number of upper primary schools, enrolment of students and number of teachers from 1991-92 to 1997-98.

Table 14.2

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

Sl. Item	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 (P)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. No. of UP Schools (Middle Schools) (in nos.)	10941	11308	11816	12256	12406	12406	12406
2. Enrolment of students (in '000 nos.)	1076	1113	1166	1207	1292	1318	1384
3. No. of teachers (in nos.)	39955	39751	39951	39993	40206	40706	40706

Source : Director, Elementary Education, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

14.10 After the formulation of a Comprehensive Grant-in-Aid Policy for the upper primary schools and high schools, 425 upper primary schools have been admitted to the grant-in-aid fold with effect from June 1, 1994. At present 742 upper primary schools are receiving grants-in-aid under the Plan scheme and 82 under the Non-Plan scheme. Government propose to provide additional teachers to all upper primary schools where student strength of a class exceeds 55. Government are also considering a proposal to provide a third teacher to an upper primary school where student strength exceeds 80 in three consecutive years.

14.11 By the end of the Eighth Plan, there were 7117 primary schools and 3119 upper primary schools without buildings in the State.

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

14.12 Non-formal Education, a Centrally Sponsored scheme is in operation in the State to supplement the formal stream of primary and upper primary education. The objective of the scheme is to impart minimum levels of learning, to create awareness among children (specially girl children and children of backward areas) and to enable them to join the main-stream of education. During 1997-98, 23448 non-formal centres with enrolment of 5.86 lakh students in the primary sector and 896 non formal centres with enrolment of 0.22 lakh students in the upper primary sector were functioning in the State. For the year 1997-98, Rs.447.30 lakh has been provided in the budget for implementation of the Non-formal Education Programme and it was targetted to open 8000 primary non-formal education centres for girls.

MASS EDUCATION

14.13 The Mass Education Programme, as a part of National Literacy Mission, was introduced in the State in the year 1990-91 with the objective of making all adult illiterates upto the age of 45 years literate. The programme comprises of two phases: i) Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) and ii) Post Literacy Campaign (PLC). The target of enrolment under TLC is 52.09 lakh covering 20.78 lakh males and 31.31 lakh females out of which the achievement as on 31.03.98 was 19.55 lakh covering 8.71 lakh males and 10.84 females. The achievement in respect of SC was 3.84 lakh and in respect of ST 5.67 lakh. New TLC projects are under implementation in seven districts namely Kandhamal, Bargarh, Khurda, Bhadrak, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara and Nowrangpur.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

14.14 The secondary stage of education comprises of classes from Class VIII to Class X. It is under the academic control of the Board of Secondary Education. Table 14.3 shows the number of high schools, enrolment of students and strength of teachers from 1991-92 to 1997-98. The teacher pupil ratio, which was 1.20 in 1991-92, has come down to 1.17 during 1997-98. The drop out rate in high school stage which was 74.1% in 1997-98 has come down to 72.5% in 1997-98. Eligible non-Government high schools are being aided by the Government subject to availability of funds through grants-in-aid. By the end of the Eighth Plan, 807 non-Government high schools were receiving grants-in-aid from Government.

Table 14.3
Number of High Schools, Students and Teachers in Orissa

Sl. Item	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 (P)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. No. of High Schools (in nos.)	4495	4921	4921	5231	5808	5967	6072
2. No. of Students (in '000 nos.)	779	793	798	815	822	866	881
3. No. of teachers (in nos.)	40020	44289	44425	45785	47096	50218	51436

Source : Director, Elementary Education, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

14 15 The Board of Secondary Education, Orissa conducts the High School Certificate Examination and looks after the academic development of the high schools. Table 14 4 shows the results of the High School Certificate Examination in the State from 1990-91 to 1997-98.

Table 14.4
Results of HSC Examination in Orissa

Year	Appeared (No.)	Passed (No.)	Percentage of success
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1990-91	3,65,941	1,52,831	41.76
1991-92	3,84,657	1,73,130	45.01
1992-93	3,99,037	1,73,570	43.50
1993-94	3,89,932	1,68,691	43.26
1994-95	4,07,426	1,77,578	43.59
1995-96	4,19,202	1,84,921	44.11
1996-97	4,11,595	2,04,064	49.58
1997-98 (p) (Annual)	3,53,661	1,63,116	46.12

Source : Board of Secondary Education, Orissa.

HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION

14.16 The Council of Higher Secondary Education regulates, controls and develops higher secondary education (i.e. education for two years after completion of secondary education) in the State. It conducts Higher Secondary Examination and also takes steps to co-ordinate higher secondary education with university education on the one side and secondary education on the other. There are facilities for higher secondary education in 59 Government colleges. Altogether, the total number of sanctioned seats in Government and non-Government colleges at the higher secondary level is 2,25,990. Table 14.5 shows the number of students enrolled, the number of students appeared and the number of students who passed in different faculties in the Higher Secondary Examination for the year 1997.

Table 14.5

**Students Enrolled, Students Appeared and Students Passed
in Higher Secondary Institutions**

1997	No. of students			% of pass
	enrolled	appeared	passed	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Arts	215035	207913	72852	35.04
Science	54236	52633	23270	44.21
Commerce	16367	15805	6573	41.59
Total	285638	276351	102695	37.16

Source : Council of Higher Secondary Education, Orissa

HIGHER EDUCATION

14.17 Higher education plays a crucial role in the national development process. The matters looked after by the Department of Higher Education include all the universities in the State except the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT), post-graduate and under graduate education, and higher secondary education including vocational education. The Department is also concerned with research centres for advanced studies like Nabakrushna Choudhary Centre for Development Studies and the Institute of Physics alongwith extra curricular programmes like National Cadet Corps (NCC) and National Service Scheme (NSS).

14.18 The National Policy on Education, 1986 as modified in 1992 envisages that in the field of higher education emphasis will be on consolidation rather than on increase in the number of colleges. Government have therefore transferred resources towards expansion/upgradation of facilities in the existing educational institutions. For the year 1998-99, a provision of Rs.6475.63 lakh under the State Plan and Rs.13731.03 lakh under the non-Plan sector has been made for the Department of Higher Education as against Rs.5507.02 lakh and Rs.13275.33 lakh that were made available under Plan and non-Plan budget during 1997-98.

GENERAL COLLEGES

14.19 Table 14.6 outlines the number of colleges, students enrolled and number of teachers from 1991-92 to 1997-98. The table shows an increasing trend in the number of colleges, student enrolment as well as in the number of teachers. The State had, in the year 1997-98, 1031 colleges, out of which 59 were Government Colleges. All these 1031 colleges had teaching facilities for higher secondary courses. Out of these 1031 colleges, 498 colleges had facilities for teaching of degree courses as well. Facilities for post-graduate courses were available in 24 degree colleges. Out of the 1031 colleges, 175 colleges were meant exclusively for women. There has been considerable rise in the number of non-Government Colleges in the State during the Eighth Plan period. However, consistent with the guidelines contained in the National Policy on Education, establishment of new Government Colleges has been restricted.

Table 14. 6

No. of General Colleges, Students and Teachers in Orissa

Sl. Item	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. No. of Colleges	542	615	677	735	893	967	1031
2. No. of Students (in thousand)	275	291	319	345	440	474	505
3. No. of Teachers	11669	13129	13749	14329	15909	16610	17332

Source : Directorate of Higher Education, Orissa

14.20 National Service Scheme (NSS) is being implemented in the State with financial assistance from Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 7 : 5. NSS consists of 82500 volunteers. The combined cadet strength of the State under junior and senior divisions of NCC is 44000. The State Government also provides financial assistance to support the Youth Red Cross Programme and for development of Rovers and Rangers at college level.

14.21 In addition to ongoing scholarship schemes, the State Government have introduced a new scheme for award of scholarships at the rate of Rs 1000 per month to meritorious girl students who have secured admission in selected professional, technical and management institutions of excellence at the national level and selected institutions within the State. The State Government have also decided to introduce another scheme for providing scholarships to meritorious students, the income of whose parents is Rs 24,000 or less per annum. Under the scheme, 1050 students at higher secondary stage, 250 students at the under-graduate stage and 125 students at the post-graduate stage would be benefitted.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

14.22 The State has five universities namely Utkal University, Sambalpur University, Berhampur University, Sri Jagannath Sanskrit University and Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology. Government have taken a decision for opening of a university in North Orissa and submitted proposals to the University Grants Commission to declare Ravenshaw College as a deemed university. Moreover in addition to three autonomous colleges in the State i.e. Ravenshaw College, Khalikote College and Gangadhar Meher College, Government have recommended nine other colleges to the University Grants Commission for conferring autonomous status.

14.23 The State Government provides development grants and special development grants to Utkal, Berhampur and Sambalpur Universities and Shree Jagannath Sanskrit University for developmental activities. During 1997-98, a sum of Rs 295.46 lakh was provided to these universities towards development grant. Besides, an amount of Rs 709.26 lakh to Berhampur University, Rs.690.88 lakh to Sambalpur University, and Rs.1376.99 lakh to Utkal University has been provided under block grant during 1998-99. OUAT which is assisted under the agriculture budget is also provided grants in the education budget in order to conduct under-graduate and higher secondary courses in science and a post graduate course in micro-biology. For this purpose, a sum of Rs 30.00 lakh was provided during 1997-98.

14.24 To take care of educational needs of the vast multitude of semi-urban and rural youth and part time students, an open university on the pattern of Indra Gandhi Open University is proposed to be opened during the Ninth Plan period.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

14.25 A Centrally Sponsored scheme for vocational education at the higher secondary stage was introduced in the State from 1988-89. During 1997, 1716 students were enrolled under the vocational stream in higher secondary schools. In addition to the existing 181 vocational schools, 50 new vocational schools will start functioning from the 1998-99 session. Government have constituted a State Council of Vocational Education and District Vocational Education Committees to advise on matters relating to vocational education.

TEACHERS EDUCATION AND TRAINING

14.26 During the year 1997-98, there were four Government Training Colleges, six Colleges of Teachers' Education (CTEs), and three Institutions of Advanced Study in Education (IASEs) in the State. The total intake capacity for B.Ed., M.Ed. and M.Phil courses in these institutions is 1516 of which there are 36 seats for M.Phil, 96 seats for M.Ed. and 1384 seats for B.Ed. There is a proposal for opening of two new training colleges, one each at Kendrapara and Phulbani during the Ninth Plan period. Besides, there are thirteen District Institutions of Education and Training (DIETs) which provide training to mass education instructors and supervisors. In addition to this 51 secondary training schools are also functioning in the State. The State Council of Education, Research and Training (SCERT) plays a pivotal role in overall qualitative improvement in school education through various projects and studies that receive assistance from UNICEF, NCERT and Government of India.

14.27 In order to ensure planned and co-ordinated development of teachers' education and for determination and maintenance of standards for teachers' education, a Regional Office of the National Council for Teachers Education (NCTE) for the eastern zone of India has been established at Bhubaneswar during 1995-96 with the assistance of Government of India.

14.28 During the Ninth Plan period, an inservice Training Programme has been taken up for improvement in school education and to clear the backlog of untrained primary school teachers. With the objective of providing quality education in the Minimum Level of Learning Programme prescribed at the primary level, importance has been given to inservice

training of more than 1,10,000 primary school teachers working in the State. For the purpose, admission in DIETs from the year 1997-98 has been stopped for fresh candidates. Instead, these institutions are exclusively reserved for imparting training to inservice teachers. With the aim of providing training to handle teaching aids under Operation Blackboard, a special orientation to primary teachers has been undertaken since 1994-95 with Government of India assistance and 20,856 teachers have been trained under the scheme. In order to create interest in studies among students in schools through Joyful Learning Method, a programme for preparation of a Teachers' Work Book on Anandamayee Sikshya has been taken up. For improvement of quality of education at secondary school stage, Government have also decided to focus on the training of untrained high school teachers.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

14.29 Technical education in the State is imparted at various levels through Engineering Colleges, Engineering Schools, Polytechnics and Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) / Industrial Training Centres (ITCs). The Directorate of Technical Education functions as the nodal agency to plan and implement technical education programmes in the State and maintains close liaison with the State Council of Technical Education, the State Universities and different national level technical institutions. By the end of 1997-98 there were nineteen Engineering Colleges including six Government Engineering Colleges and thirteen private Engineering Colleges with a total intake capacity of 3379 students in different faculties.

14.30 In the Government sector, 12 Engineering Schools/ Polytechnics with an intake capacity of 1500 students are functioning in the State. These institutions offer various diploma courses in both engineering and non-engineering disciplines in terms of the guidelines, norms and standards prescribed by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), New-Delhi. Out of the above institutions, four Polytechnics are meant exclusively for women. These Polytechnics are functioning at Rourkella, Dhenkanal, Bhubaneswar and Berhampur and have an intake capacity of 220 women students. Besides, 10 private Polytechnics/Engineering Schools were functioning in the State during 1997-98 with an intake capacity of 1770 students.

14.31 The Craftsman Training Scheme has been introduced in the State since 1950 to ensure steady flow of skilled workers in different trades to meet the requirement of industries as well as to reduce unemployment among the educated youth. There are 23 Industrial Training Institutions/Industrial Training Centres with total intake capacity of 6140 students in Government sector in the State, which impart training in 40 designated

trades in one year and two year courses. Besides, there are 63 private Industrial Training Institutions/Industrial Training Centres functioning in the State with intake capacity of 3538 students

14.32 In the field of medical science, the State has three Medical Colleges, one Dental College, one Pharmacy College, five Ayurvedic Colleges, six Homoeopathic Colleges and one Nursing College

14.33 There are seven constituent colleges under Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT) namely, a Veterinary College, a College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology, a College of Engineering and Technology, a College of Fishery, a College of Home Science, a College of Basic Science and two Agriculture Colleges

EXPENDITURE ON GENERAL EDUCATION

14.34 Table 14.7 shows the revenue expenditure on general education (i.e. education upto post graduate level in non-technical institutions) in the State from the year 1990-91 to 1998-99. The budget provision on general education is increasing over the years, but the major part of the resources available is being spent on salary of teaching and non-teaching staff.

Table 14.7

Revenue Expenditure on General Education in Orissa

Sl. No.	Year	Expenditure (Rs in crore)	Per capita Expenditure (in Rs)
1.	1990-91	424.9	136.58
2.	1991-92	518.8	161.19
3.	1992-93	588.3	179.86
4.	1993-94	659.9	198.60
5.	1994-95	774.4	229.50
6.	1995-96	907.61	265.00
7.	1996-97	1024.26	294.80
8.	1997-98 (R.E.)	1189.92	347.79
8.	1998-99 (B.E.)	1218.51	341.41

Source (a) Explanatory memorandum MH No. 2/02
(b) Population Projected in CMIE Report, September 1991



CHAPTER - 15

HEALTH, FAMILY WELFARE AND SOCIAL WELFARE

15.01 The National Health Policy emphasises "Primary Health Care to All" by the year 2000. To attain this goal Government have identified certain thrust areas such as nutrition for all segments of the population, immunisation, maternal and child health care, prevention of food adulteration and maintenance of quality of drugs, prevention of endemic diseases, provision of water supply and sanitation, prevention of environmental pollution, and school health services.

15.02 The annual growth rate of population of Orissa is 2.01 percent per annum (1991 census) as compared to 2.36 percent per annum at the All India level. The birth rate in the year 1951 was 25.69 which increased to 27.00 during 1996. During the same period death rate declined from 21.59 to 10.7. The birth rate at present is marginally lower than the national average of 27.4, whereas the death rate is higher than the national average of 8.9. The infant mortality rate was 188 during 1951. This has come down to 95 during 1996, but is still higher than the national average of 72. It is also higher when compared to the infant mortality rate in some major States of India (Annexure 15.2).

ALLOPATHIC MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

15.03 During the year 1951, medical and health care facilities were available to the people of Orissa through a net-work of 365 medical institutions with 3112 hospital beds and 1083 doctors having a doctor-population ratio of 1:13500. Presently (March 31, 1998), the State has 1647 medical institutions, 13717 hospital beds and 4888 doctors with doctor-population ratio of 1:7255. Table 15.1 shows the number of allopathic medical institutions in Orissa from 1991-92 to 1997-98.

Table 15.1

Medical Institutions in Orissa run by the State's Health Department

Position as on March 31	Hospitals	Community Health centres	Dispensaries	PHCs	Addl. PHCs	Subsidiary Health centre*/ PHC (New)	Medical Aid centres	Mobile health units	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1992	176	110	145	235	626	172	38	27	1529
1993	176	110	139	232	626	172	38	27	1520
1994	177	111	142	231	644	172	39	27	1543
1995	183	113	144	231	679	172	39	27	1588
1996	180	157	150	185	700	171	42	32	1617
1997	180	157	-	185	-	1094	-	13	1629
1998	181	157	-	184	-	1111	-	14	1647

Source :- Directorate of Health Services, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

* The old dispensaries, Additional PHCs, Subsidiary Health Centres and Medical Aid Centres have been amalgamated and redesignated as PHC (New) in 1996-97 shown in Col. 7.

15.04 During 1996-97, medical dispensaries, Additional PHCs, Subsidiary Health Centres and Medical Aid Centres were amalgamated and redesignated as PHC (New) so as to ensure at least one doctor per PHC. Rural health care services have been further strengthened through establishment of sub-centres for providing ante-natal check-ups to pregnant mothers and immunisation facilities to infants. According to Government of India criteria, there should be one sub-centre per 3000 population in tribal areas and one sub-centre per 5000 population in other areas. Orissa required 6568 sub-centres by 1991. As against this the total number of sub-centres existing at present is 5927. The gap is proposed to be filled up during the Ninth Plan period. Table 15.1 shows the allopathic medical institutions functioning in Orissa under the Health Department.

STATE HEALTH PROGRAMME/ PROJECTS

15.05 As per the National Health Policy, a number of Central Plan schemes and Centrally Sponsored schemes are being executed in the State with 100% central assistance.

15.06 The National TB Control Programme is being implemented in the State as a Centrally Sponsored scheme. The rate of incidence of TB per thousand population in Orissa is 1.1, which is comparatively lower than the national average of 1.8. During 1997-98, against a target of 44100 for detection of new TB cases fixed for the State, the actual detection has been 29205 (66% of the target). There was a target for examining the sputum of 190400 new cases against which 86644 cases (45.5% of the target) have been examined.

15.07 The National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme is being implemented in the State as a Central Plan scheme to control goitre and other iodine deficiency disorders. The State Government have already issued a notification banning sale of non-iodised salt from June 1, 1995 and have installed two iodisation plants. Provision has been made to establish a laboratory at the State level to monitor the quality of iodised salt and estimate the urinary iodine excretion in urine samples.

15.08 The National Filariasis Eradication Programme (NFEP) is being implemented in the State. During 1997-98, blood slides of 39975 persons have been examined and 1525 persons having positive cases of filariasis have been detected. NFEP is being operated through a Filariasis Bureau, a Research Unit at Puri, 15 Filariasis Control Units, 15 Filariasis Clinics and 2 Filariasis Survey Units.

15.09 The National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) is being implemented through 54 Leprosy Eradication Units (LEUs), 6 Modified Leprosy Control Units (MLCUs), 79 Survey Education and Training/Rural Leprosy Control Units (SET/RLCs), 10 Urban Leprosy Control Units (ULCUs) and 2 upgraded ULCUs, with the target of eradicating leprosy by the year 2000. For treatment of critical leprosy patients, 13 twenty bedded temporary hospitalisation wards and one 100-bedded leprosy hospital at Cuttack are functioning. Under the Modified Leprosy Elimination Campaign (MLEC) 62844 new leprosy patients have been identified for treatment. In order to strengthen this programme, Lapra-India and Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) have agreed to provide financial assistance to the tune of Rs.15.00 crore.

15.10 Under the National Pulse Polio Programme, 45 lakh children have been covered during 1997-98. The target is to eradicate polio by the year 2000. A provision of Rs.74.36 crore has been made for the purpose during 1998-99.

15.11 The National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) is being implemented in the State with a target to bring down the ratio of blindness from 1.4% to 0.3% by the year 2000. The World Bank assisted Cataract Blindness Control Project, with the aim of eradicating cataract blindness in the State, has been undertaken for a period of six years. During 1997-98, 74713 cataract operations have been performed.

MEDICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

15.12 Medical education and training is imparted through three Medical Colleges with attached hospitals. These colleges impart courses leading to MBBS, BDS degrees and post-graduate and post-doctoral courses. In addition to these, there is one Nursing College, one Dental College, one Pharmacy College, five Ayurvedic Colleges and six Homoeopathic Colleges in the State. The State Institute of Health and Family Welfare is functioning as the apex inservice training institute with three functional units at the State level and different cells/wings at district/block levels for imparting training support under various programmes.

15.13 Facilities for super specialised treatment are being provided in three Medical College Hospitals through ultra-modern therapeutic equipment. One cardiac catheterisation laboratory has been set up at SCB Medical College Hospital, Cuttack for cardio-thoracic surgery, a gamma camera has been installed in the MKCG Medical College Hospital, Berhampur for improved patient care, and a whole body computerised tomography scanning machine has been installed at VSS Medical College and Hospital, Burla. Moreover, a rotational tele cobalt machine has been installed in MKCG Medical College for treatment of cancer patients.

FAMILY WELFARE

15.14 Due to the improvement in the availability of health services, the death rate has declined from 21.59 in 1951 to 10.7 in 1996 without proportionate decline in the birth rate. As a result of this, the population of Orissa which was 317 lakhs in 1991 is likely to reach 365.5 lakh by the year 2000 at the present growth rate. To check the rate of growth

in population, the Family Welfare Programme is being implemented as a part of the National Population Control Programme in the State. The scheme is implemented as a Technology Mission with 100% Central assistance to control the rapid growth of population as well as to ensure child survival through universal immunisation.

15.15 Under the Family Welfare Programme, the strategy is to motivate eligible couples to limit their family size by adopting methods like use of intra uterine devices, oral contraceptive pills, etc. and by going for sterilisation. The programme seeks to promote responsible parenthood with focus on the "one child norm". The achievement of the programme for 1997-98 in respect of sterilisations is 1.3 lakh, insertion of 2.5 lakh intra uterine devices, 2.7 lakh conventional contraceptive users and oral pill users of 1.1 lakh. The number of green card holders (persons who have undergone family planning operation after two children) in the State as on March 31, 1998 was 3.09 lakh. Table 15.2 shows the cumulative achievement of the Family Welfare Programme in Orissa from the year 1992-93 to 1997-98.

Table 15.2

**Performance of Family Welfare Programme in Orissa,
from 1992-93 to 1997-98**

(Figures in lakh)

Year	Cumulative achievement				
	Sterili- sation	IUD	Conventional contraceptive	Oral pill	Medical termination of pregnancy
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1992-93	38.9	16.7	29.5	-	-
1993-94	40.2	18.3	33.2	-	-
1994-95	41.8	20.2	38.6	-	-
1995-96	43.3	22.3	43.0	1.0	0.21
1996-97	44.7	24.2	46.8	2.1	0.45
1997-98	46.0	26.7	49.5	3.2	0.70

Source : Directorate of Family Welfare, Orissa.

IMMUNISATION

15.16 With a view to reducing infant mortality and maternal mortality rates, the Universal Immunisation Programme is being implemented in Orissa. Under the programme, children below 6 years of age are inoculated for prevention of contagious diseases like T.B., diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio and measles etc. The immunisation programme has been further strengthened through ICDS projects in the State. The Anganwadi workers posted in ICDS blocks and ANM workers in sub-centres are playing an active role in this programme. The achievement under the immunisation programme in the State is presented in Table 15.3 from 1994-95 to 1997-98.

Table 15.3

Achievement under Immunisation Programme in Orissa.

Activity	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Tetanus Toxoid (F.W.)	822964	822514	843626	860928
Diphtheria Pertusis Tetanus	875801	843851	879697	881397
Polio	873686	844438	880368	877096
B.C.G.	966765	876065	919493	951542
Measles	827042	717612	812851	810940
Diphtheria and Tetanus	762510	442446	533471	784810
Tetanus Toxoid (10 Years)	628342	541816	584085	679577
Tetanus Toxoid (16 Years)	558251	456374	465516	595452

Source : Directorate of Family Welfare, Orissa.

AYURVEDIC AND HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTIONS

15.17 The popularity of the non-allopathic systems of medicines (ayurvedic, homoeopathic and unani) has grown over the years due to their low cost and fewer side effects. Five Ayurvedic Colleges and six Homoeopathic Colleges are functioning with facilities for teaching graduate and post-graduate courses. In addition to the hospitals attached to these colleges, there are two Government Ayurvedic Hospitals and 528 Ayurvedic, and 460 Homoeopathic Dispensaries. Table 15.4 and Table 15.5 show the number of Ayurvedic institutions and the number of Homoeopathic institutions along with the number of patients treated in these institutions from 1991-92 to 1997-98.

Table 15.4

Ayurvedic Institutions and Services in Orissa

Year	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Doctors	Beds	Patients treated (in lakh)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1991-92	5	507	581	203	50.80
1992-93	5	507	581	203	54.32
1993-94	5	507	581	203	53.35
1994-95	5	528	552	203	51.40
1995-96	5	528	549	203	49.66
1996-97	5	528	560	203	53.38
1997-98*	7	528	576	203	48.45

* Up to December 1998

Source : Directorate of Indian System of Medicines & Homoeopathy, Orissa .

Table 15.5

Homoeopathic Institutions and Services in Orissa

Year	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Doctors	Beds	Patients treated (in lakh)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1991-92	2	442	478	75	67.98
1992-93	2	442	478	75	77.61
1993-94	2	442	474	75	69.04
1994-95	2	460	469	130	70.45
1995-96	4	460	473	130	72.65
1996-97	4	463	473	130	78.04
1997-98*	6	460	486	125	71.67

* Up to December 1998

Source : Directorate of Indian System of Medicines & Homoeopathy, Orissa.

URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

15.18 Out of 102 urban local bodies, 101 have been partly provided with hygienic drinking water facilities through piped water supply systems. The water supply system of Paradeep N.A.C. is being maintained by Paradeep Port Trust Authority. Urban local bodies in the State have also been provided with drinking water through public stand posts, house connections and hand pump tube wells. Of the total urban local body population, 56% of the households have access to piped water supply systems and 16% households have access to hand pump tube-wells.

15.19 The Orissa Water Supply and Sewerage Board is executing augmentation of water supply schemes in Jeypore, Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Sambalpur, Rourkela, Kendrapara and Jajpur Road under assistance from Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO). It has been targetted to achieve 100% coverage of the remaining 93 partially covered urban local bodies during the Ninth Plan period.

15.20 Growing urbanisation and slums have caused serious problems of water logging and disposal of drainage water in urban areas. Steps are being taken to provide underground sewerage facilities to developed areas of Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Puri, Sunabeda and Rourkela Steel Township. The sewerage systems of Sunabeda and Rourkela Steel Township are being maintained by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) and Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP) respectively. Four pollution abatement schemes, for rivers Mahanadi and Kathajori at Cuttack, Brahamani at Talcher and Dharmasala, and Baitarani at Chandbali have been sanctioned by Government of India for implementation by State Government on a 50 : 50 fund sharing basis. Public toilet and bath complexes in urban local bodies are being constructed on 50 : 50 matching share by State Government and the concerned urban local body. During 1998-99, construction of 6 public toilet-cum-bath complexes is planned.

15.21 Sulabha International Social Service Organisation has been associated with implementation of the Sanitation Programme in the State. As on March 31, 1998, 167 Sulabha complexes have been constructed in 96 towns at a cost of Rs.562.28 lakh which provide public toilet cum bath complex facilities and keep the environment clean and hygienic. During the Ninth Plan period, it is targetted to take up construction of 40 toilet cum bath complexes in the State. Services provided by Sulabha International are being utilised.

for selected hospitals, office buildings and selected residential colonies. The cleaning and sanitary operations at a number of major hospitals in the State have been entrusted to this Organisation.

15.22 With participation of Sulabha International, 87 urban local bodies have been declared scavenging free towns and 1591 scavengers engaged in cleaning dry latrines previously have been liberated and provided with alternative jobs in the urban local bodies.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

15.23 Rural water supply and sanitation facilities are provided to the people in rural areas under Centrally Sponsored Minimum Need Programme (MNP) and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). The total number of habitations in Orissa as on April, 1993 was 1,14,099. By the end of 1997-98, 1,06,963 habitations were provided with drinking water facilities either by hand tubewells or sanitary wells. State Government have entrusted Sulabh International with construction of household latrines in rural areas under the Rural Sanitation Programme. By March, 1998, 4124 household latrines and 658 institutional latrines have been completed by the Organisation with the investment of Rs. 86.32 lakh and Rs. 106.46 lakh respectively. Besides, 42 toilet cum bath complexes for public use have been constructed by the Organisation in rural areas.

SOCIAL WELFARE

15.24 Social Welfare broadly comprises of four sectors: Child Welfare, Welfare of Women, Welfare of Handicapped, and Social Security Measures. Schemes for welfare of women have been dealt with in a separate chapter. Activities in respect of the other three sectors are indicated below.

CHILD WELFARE

15.25 Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) is being implemented in the State through 279 ICDS projects in 261 blocks. The scheme offers a package of health care services covering supplementary nutrition, immunisation, pre-school education, health check up, referral services, and health education to children within the age group of 0-6 years. There are 28,351 anganwadi centres under these ICDS projects. During 1997-98, an amount of Rs.5173.82 lakh has been spent for the purpose. The number of beneficiaries covered under ICDS during 1996-97 and 1997-98 is indicated in Table 15.6.

Table 15.6

Number of Beneficiaries Covered Under ICDS during 1996-97 and 1997-98.

(In thousand)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Beneficiaries covered during	
		1996-97	1997-98
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Supplementary Nutrition	2082.86	1651.33
2.	Immunisation-Refer to Table 15.3		
3.	Health Check up (per month)	242.47	249.20
4.	Nutrition & Health Education	174.42	286.72
5.	Referral Services	76.84	53.52
6.	Pre-school Education	698.50	647.43

Source : Women & Child Development Department, Orissa.

15.26 Orphanages for orphans and destitute children between the age group 5-18 years are being managed by NGOs with 90% financial assistance from the Government. The NGOs keep these children in orphanages and provide them with food, clothing, general education, medical check-up and vocational training to bring them up as good normal citizens. During 1996-97, 86 balashrams (orphanages) were managed by NGOs. Three of these institutions have been recognised by the State Government for sponsoring adoption of destitute and orphan children by host families within India and abroad. 5590 orphans/inmates have been rehabilitated during 1997-98 as against 5703 during the previous year covering 28 districts.

15.27 The Orissa State Council for Child Welfare is implementing the scheme "Care and Protection of Street Children" since 1990-91 in order to provide integrated community based non-institutional basic services for the development of street children. The scheme is being implemented through NGOs.

15.28 Delinquent juveniles are being admitted, maintained and corrected in Observation Homes, Special Homes and Juvenile Homes in order to bring them to the mainstream of society. Two Observation Homes, one at Rourkela and the other at Berhampur and a Central Home at Berhampur are maintained by the Government. Besides, 12 Observation Homes are being managed by NGOs. A Programme Development and Monitoring Cell is functioning at the State headquarters for proper implementation of the juvenile justice scheme. Rs.139.90 lakh has been proposed during the Ninth plan as State share for construction of 7 additional Observation Homes and Special Homes and for maintenance of juveniles.

15.29 The scheme "Balwadies and Creches" is being implemented in non-ICDS blocks and urban areas of the State, where children within the age group 0-6 years are looked after by NGOs who provide nutritional food, health care and education to these children. Under the scheme, 121 balwadis and 2 creche centres are functioning. Maintenance grants are being given to the concerned NGOs.

15.30 In order to increase enrolment, to reduce the number of dropouts in primary schools, and to improve the nutritional status of children, Government have introduced a Mid-day Meal programme since July 1, 1995. During 1997-98, 40,04,353 students have been benefited with an expenditure of Rs.3794.15 lakh. Under Special Nutrition Programme (SNP), nutritious food is supplied to children of the age group of 0-6 years and expectant mothers in ICDS blocks. During 1997-98, 11,60,782 beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme with an expenditure of Rs.2742.31 lakh.

WELFARE OF THE HANDICAPPED

15.31 Under the scheme "Welfare of Handicapped", the State Government with financial support of Government of India are implementing various welfare schemes for blind, deaf and mentally retarded children to bring these children into the mainstream of society. The handicapped children are imparted special training in special schools through specially trained teachers. There are at present 50 special schools for the handicapped having 2928 handicapped students. Out of 50 Schools, 18 are for the blind, 21 for the deaf and 11 for the mentally retarded children. All the schools are managed by NGOs with financial support from Government.

15.32 Under the scheme "Special Appliances for the Handicapped" disabled persons are being supplied with modern aids and appliances like wheel-chairs, motorised bicycles, tri-cycles, crutches, hearing aids, and other supporting equipment. 3034 disabled persons have been provided with assistance under the scheme during 1997-98.

15.33 To encourage the disabled students in the field of education, scholarship awards from Class I to university level are being given. During 1997-98, scholarship has been provided to 3430 disabled students. Disabled persons need specialised training so that they can seek suitable avenues of employment. Accordingly, it has been decided to set up a special ITI for disabled persons. Besides, there are 7 training centres for imparting training to disabled persons. The disabled and blind are awarded pension at the rate of Rs 100 per month.

15.34 With a view to imparting training to the teachers of handicapped, two training centres i.e. a training centre for the teachers of visually handicapped in collaboration with State Government and National Institute for Visually Handicapped (NIVH) Dehradun and another training centre for the teachers of hearing handicapped in collaboration with State Government and National Institute for Hearing Handicapped (NIHH) Bombay have been established. One training centre for the teachers of mentally handicapped run by Jewels International, an NGO, is also functioning in the State.

SOCIAL SECURITY MEASURES

15.35 Under social security measures, three Centrally Sponsored schemes i.e., National Old Age Pension Scheme, National Maternity Benefit Scheme and National Family Benefit Scheme are being implemented by the State Government for providing financial support to helpless distressed old men and women, widows, leprosy patients, small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers below the poverty line.

15.36 The National Old Age Pension (NOAP) scheme has been introduced by Government of India with effect from August 15, 1995 for providing relief to persons above 65 years of age. Government of India provide Rs.75 per month and the State Government provide Rs 25 per month to each beneficiary under the above scheme. During 1997-98; 2,80,173 beneficiaries including 1,41,554 women, 80,521 SC and 75,107 ST beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme as against the target of 2,33,400 beneficiaries with

an expenditure of Rs.3990.04 lakh. Besides, under the State's Old Age Pension Scheme, 5,25,203 beneficiaries including 2,76,899 women have been covered during 1987-88 with an expenditure of Rs.6230.87 lakh. 3201 cured leprosy patients have been rehabilitated through vocational training provided by voluntary organisations who are given financial assistance by the State Government

15.37 The State Government is also undertaking several measures to rehabilitate destitute old men and women by establishment of Old Age Homes, Short Stay Homes, and Day Care Centres through NGOs who are given financial assistance. For prevention of drug abuse and alcoholism, the State Government have given Rs.1.90 lakh as assistance to 15 NGOs to create mass awareness about the evil effects of drug abuse and its eradication by conducting awareness campaigns.



CHAPTER - 16

PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

16.01 Mild inflationary pressure with relatively stable prices assists the process of economic development. The inflation rate in the country has been brought down to single digit level after 1995 and there has been a relative easing of the overall price situation in the national economy.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX (WPI)

16.02 The All India Wholesale Price Index reflects the relative fluctuations in the overall wholesale price scenario. These indices are constructed by the Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India and are prepared at the All India level. The annual rate of inflation based on Wholesale Price Index was 8.4 percent in September 1998, against 3.7 percent recorded during September 1997. The Wholesale Price Index increased by 1.0 percent during September 1998 over August, 1998. This was mainly attributed to hike in the prices of fuel. Table 16.1 shows the trend of Wholesale Price Index (base year 1981-82 = 100) from 1990-91 to 1997-98. The Wholesale Price Index for all commodities reached a level of 326.5 during 1997-98 as against 312.8 during 1996-97 registering an increase of 4.4%. The annual rise in WPI during 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1994-95 reached double digit level. However, during the years 1993-94, 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98 it was maintained at single digit level.

16.03 Table 16.1 shows that the WPI for primary articles has reached the level of 339.5 during the year 1997-98 recording an increase of 3.4% over the previous year. Fuel, light and lubricants reached a level of 359.3 in the year 1997-98 registering an increase of 12.2% over the previous year. Similarly in case of manufactured products, the WPI moved up to 315.5 showing a rise of 3.9% during the year 1997-98 over the previous year.

Table 16.1

Index Number of Wholesale Prices in India by Major Groups

(Base 1981-82 = 100)

Sl. No.	Year	Primary Articles				Fuel, Power Light, Lubri-cants	Manufa-ctured Products	All Commodities	
		Food	Non-food	Mine rals	Total			Index	Annual rise
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	1990-91	200.6	194.2	109.0	184.9	175.8	182.8	182.7	10.3
2.	1991-92	241.1	229.2	113.5	218.3	199.0	203.4	207.8	13.7
3.	1992-93	271.0	228.7	116.1	234.6	227.1	225.6	228.7	10.1
4.	1993-94	284.4	248.9	233.9	250.9	262.4	243.2	247.8	8.4
5.	1994-95	312.7	299.0	143.6	283.2	280.4	268.8	274.7	10.9
6.	1995-96	335.7	321.9	153.5	304.1	285.4	293.1	295.8	7.7
7.	1996-97	371.8	328.7	157.3	328.4	320.1	303.8	312.8	5.7
8.	1997-98 (P)	383.5	335.5	162.9	339.5	359.3	315.5	326.5	4.4

Source : 1. *Monthly Review of the Indian Economy, September 1998* (CMIE).
2. *Economic Advisory, Ministry of Industries, Government of India.*

16.04 The point to point Wholesale Price Index for all commodities with 1981-82 base from April to September, 1998 has been presented in Table 16.1.

Table 16.2

Point to Point Wholesale Price Index for all commodities

(Base 1981 82 = 100)

Sl. No.	Month	1997	1998 (P)	Variation (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	April	322.3	340.5	5.6
2.	May	322.4	343.8	6.6
3.	June	323.4	347.5	7.4
4.	July	324.5	351.4	8.3
5.	August	326.0	352.7	8.2
6.	September	328.6	356.1	8.4

Source : Monthly Review of the Indian Economy October 1998 (CMIE)

16.05 The monthly average of the rise in WPI computed on a point to point basis from the month of April 1998 to September 1998 shows an increasing trend. The rate of inflation remained at one digit level from April to September 1998.

16.06 While the variation in WPI of all commodities was 5.6% in April 1998 over April 1997, it was 8.4% in September 1998 over September 1997. By and large, the rate of inflation witnessed an increasing trend from April 1998 onwards.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

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

16.08 The All India Consumer Price Index for industrial workers and the same for two selected centres of Orissa, namely Barbil and Rourkela, from 1990-91 to 1997-98 and April 1998 to August 1998 are presented in Table 16.3

Table 16.3

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers for All India and Selected Centres in Orissa.

(Base 1981-82 = 100)

Sl. No	Year/Month	All India (General)	Orissa	
			Barbil (General)	Rourkela (General)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	1990-91	193	185	179
2.	1991-92	219	215	198
3.	1992-93	240	236	220
4.	1993-94	258	253	236
5.	1994-95	284	275	258
6.	1995-96	313	302	284
7.	1996-97	342	326	311
8.	1997-98	363	341	347
9.	April-98	383	354	370
10.	May-98	389	361	379
11.	June-98	399	369	387
12.	July-98	411	368	390
13.	August-98	413	375	396

Source : (i) Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Simla, Govt of India.

(ii) Monthly Review of the Indian Economy, October 1998 (CMIE)

16.09 The above table reveals that All India Price Index for industrial workers has increased from 193 in 1990-91 to 363 in 1997-98, recording a rise of 88.1% over the period. During the same period, the general index of Barbil and Rourkela has shown a rise of 84.3% and 93.9% respectively.

16.10 A comparative picture of CPI for industrial workers in respect of groups of items at the All India level and in respect of two centres of Orissa during July 1997 and July 1998 has been presented in Table 16.4

Table 16.4

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

(Base 1981-82=100)

Sl. Group of No. Items		All India			Barbil			Rourkela		
		July, 1997	July, 1998	Varia- tion(%)	July, 1997	July, 1998	Varia- tion(%)	July, 1997	July, 1998	Varia- tion(%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Food	380	444	16.8	370	389	5.1	333	394	18.3
2.	Pan, Supari, Tobaccoes, Intoxicants	472	509	7.8	488	520	6.6	493	604	22.5
3.	Fuel & Light	320	348	8.7	401	406	1.2	591	627	6.1
4.	Housing	296	398	34.4	233	239	2.6	395	433	9.6
5.	Clothing, Bedding, Foot wear	284	287	1.1	266	283	6.4	271	267	(-1.5)
6.	Miscellaneous	345	382	10.7	329	345	4.9	335	355	6.0
7.	General	358	411	14.8	351	368	4.8	347	390	12.4

Source : Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Simla, Govt. of India.

16.11 Table 16.4 shows that the point to point variation in Consumer Price Index for industrial workers for Barbil and Rourkela in respect of food items in July 1998 over July 1997 is 5.1% and 18.3% respectively as compared to the All India variation of 16.8%. In case of clothing, bedding and foot-wear, the All India index registered an increase of 1.1% whereas in case of Barbil it increased by 6.4% and in case of Rourkela it decreased by 1.5% during the period.

16.12 Table 16.5 depicts the trend of CPI for agricultural labourers for Orissa and at the All India level. Numbers for the Food and General indices for agricultural labourers reached the level of 256 and 260 for Orissa during 1997-98 registering a rise of 3.6% and 4.4% respectively over the previous year. The All India numbers for the Food and General indices for agricultural labourers during the same period registered an increase of 1.5% and 3.1% respectively.

Table 16.5

Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers of Orissa and All India.

(Base 1986-87 = 100)

Sl. No	Year	Orissa		India	
		Food	General	Food	General
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	1991-92	163	165	164	163
2.	1992-93	172	175	185	183
3.	1993-94	181	185	190	189
4.	1994-95	204	208	213	212
5.	1995-96	235	234	236	234
6.	1996-97	247	249	260	256
7.	1997-98	256	260	264	264
8.	Percentage change in 1997-98 over 1996-97	3.6	4.4	1.5	3.1

Source : *Monthly Review of Indian Economy, October 1998 (CMIE).*

16.13 The comparative position of CPI for agricultural workers of 16 selected States for July, 1997 and July, 1998 has been presented in Table 16.6. It is observed from the table that the change in the CPI for agricultural workers in Orissa during July 1998 over July 1997 is 5.3% as against 10.7% at the All India level. As regards point to point variation in respect of 16 States, it is highest in West Bengal (15.3%) and lowest in Kerala (4.1%)

Table 16.6

Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers of selected States.

(Base July, 1986-June, 1987 = 100)

Sl. No.	Name of State	July, 97	July, 98	Point to Point change in percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	271	302	11.4
2.	Assam	266	299	12.4
3.	Bihar	248	270	8.9
4.	Gujrat	264	289	9.5
5.	Haryana	271	298	10.0
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	253	290	14.6
7.	Karnataka	268	293	9.3
8.	Kerala	292	304	4.1
9.	Madhya Pradesh	264	294	11.4
10.	Maharashtra	256	288	12.5
11.	Orissa	263	277	5.3
12.	Punjab	265	300	13.2
13.	Rajasthan	267	279	4.5
14.	Tamilnadu	252	282	11.9
15.	Uttar Pradesh	260	289	11.2
16.	West Bengal	249	287	15.3
	All India	261	289	10.7

Source : Monthly Review of the Indian Economy, September 1998 (CMIE).

SUPPORT PRICE

16.14 The minimum support price is recommended every year by the Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), taking into account the likely effect of prices on the rest of the economy, to offer reasonable prices to producers for their produce and to provide incentives for agricultural production. For the year 1997-98 the support prices fixed for common, fine and superfine varieties of paddy of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) standard were Rs 415, Rs 430 and Rs.445 per quintal respectively as against Rs. 380, Rs.395 and Rs.415 in the previous year.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (PDS)

16.15 The policy of the State Government is to ensure availability of essential commodities to the consumers by adopting a three pronged strategy of ensuring price stability, ensuring availability of food grains, sugar and kerosine oil and adopting a special programme for drought prone and tribal areas. During the year 1997 (as on 31.12.97) essential commodities were distributed to 75,60,638 ration card holders (62,67,168 in rural areas and 12,93,470 in urban areas) through 24,571 fair price shops (20,951 in rural areas and 3620 in urban areas). The Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) was implemented in 143 ITDP and DPAP blocks till 31st May 1997 and thereafter w.e.f. 01.06.97 it was redesignated as Targeted PDS with its focus on the poor. According to this new system adopted by the State Government, all the rural families below poverty line enlisted in the BPL list in all the 143 ITDP and DPAP blocks are supplied with 10 kg of common rice per family per month at the specially subsidised price of Rs.2.00 per kg and all families above poverty line in those blocks are supplied with 10 kg rice per family per month at the subsidised rate of Rs.4.00 per kg. In the remaining 171 blocks, all rural families below poverty line having annual income not exceeding Rs. 6000 and enlisted in the BPL list are supplied with 10 kg of common rice per family per month at the rate of Rs.4.00 per kg. Besides, all the families (ration card holders) below poverty line in urban areas are supplied with 10 kg of common rice per family per month at the subsidised rate of Rs.4.00 per kg.

16.16 Government of India have allotted the following quantities of essential commodities to Orissa for distribution through PDS during 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98.

Table 16.7

Allotment of Essential Commodities received from Government of India.

Sl. Commodities No.		Unit	Receipt during		
			1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Sugar	lakh MT	1.58	1.79	1.68
2.	Wheat	lakh MT	3.50	4.51	2.19
3.	Rice	lakh MT	7.90	10.02	8.95
4.	Imported Edible Oil	MT	10,000	7,000	8,300
5.	Kerosine Oil	kilo litres	2,71,728	4,00,008	3,11,419

Source : Food, Supplies and Consumer Welfare Deptt. Govt. of Orissa

16.17 The average wholesale price for the State of some essential agricultural commodities for the period 1990-91 to 1996-97 is presented in Table 16.8. The data presented in the table shows that the wholesale prices of all commodities were gradually rising. In case of paddy (common) and wheat, the wholesale price was Rs. 190.03 and Rs. 294.60 per quintal in the year 1990-91 which increased to Rs. 403.45 and Rs. 623.83 per quintal in 1996-97. The percentage increase was 112.3 and 111.7 respectively during the period. It would be of interest to note that support price for paddy (common) and wheat was Rs. 205.00 per quintal and Rs. 200.00 per quintal in the year 1990-91 which increased to Rs. 380.00 per quintal and Rs. 415.00 per quintal in 1996-97 showing an increase of 85% and 107% respectively during the period.

16.18 The average retail prices for the State of some essential commodities for the period from 1993 to 1998 are presented in Table 16.9. The table shows that the retail prices of all commodities are rising from year to year.

Table 16.8

Average Wholesale Prices for the State of some Essential Agricultural Commodities Orissa from 1990-91 to 1996-97.

(Rupees/quintal)

Name of Commodities	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Paddy (Common)	190.03	229.68	238.69	264.28	308.44	362.00	403.45
Wheat	294.60	359.19	385.71	485.59	524.94	540.84	623.83
Ragi	162.62	197.43	238.48	239.66	342.00	350.04	407.21
Maize	203.46	135.18	169.53	219.72	328.52	359.23	409.96
Mung	658.52	813.47	847.52	894.85	1126.21	1424.19	1521.00
Biri	553.43	615.82	576.10	661.35	1134.03	1423.42	1310.64
Gram	587.98	652.68	759.96	919.54	1051.60	1163.39	1208.12
Kulthy	304.85	319.43	337.77	403.72	468.87	580.56	623.59
Til	724.59	885.62	925.38	1009.89	1280.33	1370.32	1408.00
Mustard Seeds	778.45	853.87	861.08	954.49	1081.75	1242.98	1264.01
Groundnut	709.98	833.88	689.25	748.15	1012.81	1136.28	1252.27
Patato	147.98	165.63	155.15	187.01	216.40	326.73	323.73
Jute	431.30	310.39	337.45	417.72	471.07	920.25	938.51
Gur	434.34	443.60	471.93	602.56	803.35	815.40	919.68
Dry Chillies	1539.22	2771.64	2030.01	1959.25	3136.34	3885.04	3405.58

Note - Weighted average price.

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Orissa.

Table 16.9

Average Retail Prices for the State of some Essential Commodities
in Orissa 1993 to 1998

(Rs./ kg , Rs./ litre)

Sl. Name of No. Commodities		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 (P)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rice (Common)	5.18	6.37	7.14	7.63	8.22	8.65
	Wheat	4.48	5.02	5.15	5.52	6.81	7.19
	Mung Dal	15.20	17.60	20.02	22.50	23.45	25.30
	Arhar Dal	16.56	18.09	24.53	27.20	22.06	27.89
	Mustard Oil	33.15	37.38	40.09	39.24	40.37	51.57
	Ground nut Oil	37.14	48.25	48.81	48.86	39.86	52.02
	Vanaspati	34.08	41.92	44.28	41.86	39.86	48.83
	Sugar	12.63	14.04	13.48	14.26	15.21	16.57
	(Free sale)						
	Gur (Local)	11.18	11.99	10.41	10.77	11.60	13.18
	Salt	1.27	1.45	2.02	2.14	1.78	1.89
	Potato	3.76	3.67	4.29	5.05	3.84	7.30
	Onion (Ulli)	5.85	4.60	5.28	5.26	5.47	14.65
	Atta	5.77	6.17	6.43	7.33	8.36	8.76
	Maida	6.47	6.76	6.97	8.27	9.36	9.59
	Suji	6.75	6.92	7.20	8.33	9.72	9.95

Source : FS & CW Department, Orissa.



CHAPTER - 17

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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

- i) To keep abreast of the latest developments in the field of science and technology and to take steps for dissemination of these among institutions like industries, research laboratories, universities and among scientists and technologists
- ii) To co-ordinate the R & D Programmes of different departments, industrial and research institutions and to ensure scientific and technical co-operation among these institutions and agencies
- iii) To formulate and finance research and application programmes in the field of science and technology.
- iv) To encourage, develop and extend the use of renewable sources of energy including energy plantations.
- v) To popularise Remote Sensing Technology and make effective use of it
- vi) To popularise science and technology among the people in general and students in particular so as to inculcate in them a scientific temper and attitude.
- vii) To promote scientific and technological education in selected institutions of higher specialisation.
- viii) To promote and popularise appropriate rural technologies.
- ix) To develop library and documentation centre for development of science and technology

- x) Science and technology communication through awareness promotion, support to institutions for seminars and workshops etc., development of Science Centres and administration of Pathani Samanta Planetarium (PSP)
- xi) To conduct Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Programmes.
- xii) To take up Energy Audit and Energy Conservation Programmes
- xiii) To implement Integrated Rural Energy Programmes and Ujagram Programmes in the State.

STATE COUNCIL ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

17.02 The State Council on Science and Technology is the apex organisation which has been constituted to advise Government on appropriate policies for development of science and technology in the State. It identifies key areas, reviews implementation of programmes and provides financial support for application oriented research projects and for transfer of appropriate technology. Financial support amounting to Rs.2 08 lakh for five research projects was provided during 1997-98, and a sum of Rs 7 00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan for the year 1998-99

17.03 The Department has provided financial support amounting to Rs 13 08 lakh to 49 research projects so far in order to encourage application oriented research and for transfer of appropriate technology. By the end of 1997-98, 122 scientists have availed financial assistance to the tune of Rs 13 86 lakh to participate in national and international workshops and seminars.

POPULARISATION OF SCIENCE

17.04 The basic objective of the Popularisation of Science Programme is inculcation among the people in general and the student community in particular of a scientific attitude towards life, development of a scientific temper and eradication of superstition. This programme is being organised by the Orissa Vigyan Academy. Financial support is being provided under the programme for organisation of symposia, workshops, science exhibitions, competitions and fairs. During 1997-98, five eminent scientists of the State have been conferred with Samanta Chandra Sekhar Award for their contribution in research. Besides, six issues of Science Magazine "Bigyan Diganta" have been published during the year

17.05 Financial assistance is also being provided for organising Entrepreneurship Awareness camps and training under Entrepreneurship Development Programme for persons with scientific and technical background to enable them to setup their own enterprises. During the year 1997-98, 65 science and technology graduates have been imparted training under Entrepreneurship Development Programme.

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

PATHANI SAMANT PLANETARIUM (PSP)

17.07 The planetarium, named after the great Oriya luminary in astro science, was established at Bhubaneswar in 1990 with a view to invoking interest in our celestial environment and with the aim of creating awareness in astronomy, astrophysics and space science among the people. During 1997-98, the planetarium conducted 1,412 shows which were witnessed by 1,27,336 viewers as against 1,212 shows witnessed by 99,557 viewers during 1996-97. A popular science magazine in Oriya named "Chhayapath" is also being published by the planetarium.

INSTITUTE OF LIFE SCIENCES

17.08 Institute of Life Sciences undertakes fundamental, applied and inter-disciplinary research in frontier areas of Life Sciences and provides guidance to scholars pursuing Ph.D and M.Phil degrees. The thrust areas of research by the Institute cover (a) Molecular Biology in the fields of genetic engineering, bio-technology, cancer and ageing, medical genetics, and plant and animal tissue culture and (b) Environmental Biology in the field of dynamics of plants and animals in Chilka Lake, mechanism of adaptation to stress and brackish water aquaculture. During January 1997 the Annual Convention of Indian Association for Cancer Research was organised by this Institute where scientists of national and international repute participated and presented research papers.

ORISSA REMOTE SENSING APPLICATION CENTRE (ORSAC)

17.09 Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre (ORSAC) has, since its inception, collected valuable information on natural resources and environment through satellite imagery. The projects undertaken by the Centre during 1997-98 include (i) Reservoir and Catchment Monitoring Project, (ii) Urban Land Use Mapping Project, (iii) Crop Acreage and Production Estimation (CAPE) and Forecasting Agricultural Output using Space Agro-meteorology and Land Based Observations (FASAL) Project, (iv) Sericulture Project, (v) Integrated Mission for Sustainable Development (IMSD) Project etc. It has also undertaken studies on coastal and marine forest fire mapping system, environmental pollution, wildlife habitat, National Natural Resources Information System, road connectivity and National Resource Data Management System during 1997-98.

ORISSA RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (OREDA)

17.10 Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA) functions as the State nodal agency for promotion of various renewable energy systems and energy saving devices. The State Government provides financial support in the form of grants-in-aid to various programmes of the Agency.

17.11 The National Project on Biogas Development (NPBD) is a high priority Central Sector scheme. This programme is being implemented through District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) and some selected voluntary organisations. During 1997-98, 9,082 biogas plants have been constructed in the State against the target of 7,500 numbers.

17.12 National Programme on Improved Chullah is being executed in the State since 1983-84 under the 20 Point Programme and Minimum Needs Programme with the financial assistance of both the Central and State Governments. The main objective of the scheme is to provide smokeless improved chullahs. During 1997-98, 2,04,830 improved chullahs have been installed/sold in the State.

17.13 Under Solar Photo-Voltaic Programme (SPV) lighting of rural roads and households with solar light, operation of TV sets and radios through solar energy, and use of solar lanterns are taken up in areas which do not have easy access to electricity. Government of India as well as State Government provide subsidy for this programme. During 1997-98 by the end of January 1998, 52 street lighting systems, 9 home lighting systems and 766 solar lanterns have been installed/sold.

17.14 The Solar Thermal Extension Programme popularise energy saving devices like Solar Water Heating Systems, Solar Distillation Systems and solar cookers etc. at subsidised rates. During 1997- 98, by the end of January, 1998, Solar Water Heating Systems of 3500 litres per day, Solar Distillation Systems of 10 litres per day and 50 solar cookers have been installed/sold in the State.

17.15 Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme (IREP) is in operation in selected blocks of the State since 1986-87, with the objective of developing institutional capability for planning and implementing area based Integrated Rural Energy Programmes through optimum use of all types of energy sources. Till 1996-97, 16 blocks have been taken up under this programme. The Government of India have sanctioned 27 blocks under purview of IREP during 1997-98.

INSTITUTE OF MATERIAL SCIENCE

17.16 The Institute of Material Science came into being in 1996- 97. The basic objective of the Institute is to provide facilities in the State for research in the frontier areas of material science and to conduct inter-disciplinary research on special materials. During 1997-98, the Institute has taken up research work on (i) Preparation and characterisation of electro-chromic materials by spray pyrolysis and (ii) Plasma sintering of high temperature ceramics.



CHAPTER - 18

EXPORT PROMOTION

18.01 Orissa has a rich export potential in mineral, marine and agro-forest products and in handloom and handicrafts. The Industrial Policy, 1996 formulated by the Government of Orissa accords high priority to export promotion, through incentives for export oriented industries. An Export Promotion Industrial Park and a Diamond Park are proposed to be established. Government have also made efforts to encourage private Export Processing Units to establish Trade-cum-Exhibition Centres and to organise Expo Exhibitions and Trade Fairs in the State

18.02 There has been a noticeable increase in our exports during the last decade as can be seen from Table 18.1.

Table 18.1

Value of Goods Exported from Orissa to Foreign Countries (Rs in lakh)

Sl. No.	Items	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 (p)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Metallurgical Products	62751.57 (56.18)	75220.49 (56.35)	99307.58 (56.01)	92722.35 (52.67)	109506.82 (58.23)
2.	Engineering, Chemical and Allied Products	14541.60 (13.02)	13980.38 (10.47)	18169.26 (10.25)	20816.78 (11.82)	22605.01 (12.02)
3.	Mineral Products.	15760.78 (14.11)	22686.31 (16.99)	29202.04 (16.47)	33690.06 (19.14)	27730.61 (14.75)
4.	Agriculture and Forest Products.	1324.14 (1.19)	220.56 (0.17)	4904.48 (2.77)	2758.75 (1.57)	739.55 (0.39)
5.	Marine Products.	12520.02 (11.21)	16375.38 (12.27)	18962.07 (10.70)	24393.41 (13.86)	25442.36 (13.53)
6.	Handloom and Textile Products	4557.00 (4.08)	4794.99 (3.59)	5760.84 (3.25)	1463.68 (0.83)	1925.98 (1.02)
7.	Handicraft Products.	48.26 (0.04)	13.56 (0.01)	27.10 (0.02)	36.08 (0.02)	47.99 (0.03)
8.	Others Including Electronic Products	202.80 (0.18)	200.02 (0.15)	955.46 (0.54)	163.87 (0.09)	48.16 (0.03)
Total		111706.17 (100.00)	133491.69 (100.00)	177288.83 (100.00)	176044.98 (100.00)	188046.48 (100.00)

*Source : Directorate of Export Promotion & Marketing, Bhubaneswar.
P - Provisional*

18.03 The data presented in the above table shows that the total value of goods exported to different foreign countries has increased from Rs. 176044.98 lakh in 1996-97 to Rs. 188046.48 lakh in 1997-98 registering an increase of 6.8 % over the previous year.

18.04 Itemwise analysis of the value of goods exported to foreign countries shows that except agricultural and forest products, mineral products, and products under miscellaneous other category, the value of export under all other categories has increased over the previous year. Slump in international market is one of the factors contributing to fall in exports under categories specified above.

EXPORT AND IMPORT THROUGH PARADEEP PORT

18.05 Among the major ports in India, Paradeep is the only cargo handling port in the State through which minerals, metallurgical products and fertilisers are being imported and exported. The quantum of export and import through Paradeep port from 1990-91 to 1997-98 is presented in Table 18.2. During 1997-98, 88.14 lakh MT of goods were exported through the port as against 77.21 lakh MT during 1996-97 registering an increase of 14.16% over 1996-97. Similarly, 44.88 lakh MT of goods were imported through Paradeep port during 1997-98 as against 38.47 lakh MT during 1996-97, registering an increase of 16.66% over the previous year.

Table 18.2

Quantum of Export and Import through Paradeep Port

(in lakh MT)

S1. No.	Year	Quantity Exported	Quantity Imported	Percentage of Import to Export
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1990-91	40.45	20.38	70.16
2.	1991-92	44.17	28.56	64.65
3.	1992-93	51.78	22.34	43.14
4.	1993-94	57.46	22.42	39.01
5.	1994-95	66.30	32.73	49.37
6.	1995-96	70.59	41.96	52.44
7.	1996-97	77.21	48.47	49.83
8.	1997-98 (P)	88.14	44.88	50.92

Source : Paradeep Port Trust, Paradeep

18.06 Table 18.3 presents commodity-wise export through Paradeep port from 1991-92 to 1997-98. It is revealed from the table that the export of thermal coal and iron ore constituted a major share. Out of the total export of 88.14 lakh MT, thermal coal and iron ore constituted 68.80% and 16.28% respectively during 1997-98.

Table 18.3

Commoditywise Export through Paradeep Port

(in lakh MT)

Sl. No.	Name of the Commodities	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Iron Ore	14.24 (32.24)	13.46 (25.99)	15.18 (26.42)	18.80 (28.36)	16.91 (23.96)	13.82 (17.90)	14.35 (16.28)
2.	Thermal Coal	23.69 (53.64)	33.25 (64.22)	35.94 (62.54)	41.18 (62.10)	42.32 (59.95)	50.06 (64.84)	60.64 (68.80)
3.	Chrome Ore	3.84 (8.69)	3.40 (6.57)	3.04 (5.29)	3.73 (5.63)	3.97 (5.62)	3.20 (4.14)	3.02 (3.43)
4.	Charge Chrome	0.87 (1.97)	0.97 (1.87)	1.05 (1.83)	1.04 (1.57)	0.76 (1.08)	1.17 (1.52)	1.00 (1.13)
5.	Others	1.53 (3.46)	0.70 (1.35)	2.25 (3.92)	1.55 (2.34)	6.63 (9.39)	8.96 (11.60)	9.13 (10.36)
TOTAL		44.17 (100.00)	51.78 (100.00)	57.46 (100.00)	66.30 (100.00)	70.59 (100.00)	77.21 (100.00)	88.14 (100.00)

Source : Paradeep Port Trust, Paradeep.

GOPALPUR PORT

18.07 The State Government developed a fair-weather port at Gopalpur in Ganjam district at a cost of Rs.35.98 crore and it was opened to traffic with effect from 27.2.1987. The cargo handled by the port has increased from 1.39 lakh MT during 1996-97 to 1.44 lakh MT during 1997-98 (upto January 1998), collecting revenue to the tune of Rs. 2.15 crore. During 1998- 99, a sum of Rs.5 crore has been proposed for the development of Gopalpur port and other minor ports. Development of Gopalpur as an all weather port through private investment is being processed.

18.08 Besides the Gopalpur port, the State Government have also decided to construct another major port and three minor ports for which techno economic feasibility report has been prepared through Ocean Engineering Centre and Indian Institute of Technology, Madras. The suggestions furnished by them are under consideration of the Government.

EXPORT PROMOTION INDUSTRIAL PARK (EPIP)

18.09 Government of India in Ministry of Commerce have sanctioned the establishment of one Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP) at Chandaka, Bhubaneswar. The cost of the project has been estimated at Rs.15.25 crore, out of which central assistance will be Rs.10.00 crore and the balance will be provided by the State Government. Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO) is the implementing agency. It is proposed to establish 155 export oriented industries in the EPIP. It is hoped that this project will help in accelerating the tempo of industrial export from the State in future years.

EXPORT PROMOTION AND MARKETING

18.10 The Directorate of Export Promotion and Marketing, Orissa is the nodal agency for (i) providing marketing support to the registered industrial units and the rate contract holding industrial units, (ii) rendering technical assistance and promoting export activities in the State. This Directorate provides overseas marketing information and maintains co-ordination with the Central Government, State Government and Export Promotion Agencies. It attempts to generate competitiveness among exporters by providing incentives

through export awards to the best exporters. It organises workshops and seminars, conducts training programmes and organises publicity drives etc. every year. This Directorate also assists the potential exporters by providing know how to enter into the export market and helps the exporters by taking up their problems with EPCs, Commodity Boards and other Government of India Organisations.

18.11 In order to have a list of reliable local industrial units manufacturing store items of standard specifications the Directorate of Export Promotion and Marketing encourages the industrial units of the State to get themselves registered with the Directorate. The Directorate has registered a total number of 1808 industrial units comprising of 1803 small scale units and 5 medium scale units. It has concluded rate contracts in case of 1107 items including sub items for the benefit of 745 industrial units upto the end of 1997-98. It has also undertaken 974 technical inspections besides testing 11891 samples in its six laboratories during 1997-98 to ensure quality and has collected a sum of Rs 8.24 lakh towards testing fees. It is obligatory on the part of State Government departments and their agencies to purchase their requirements of store items from the rate contract holders of the State without floating tenders/quotations. A separate wing in the Directorate assists in obtaining business orders from organisations like Railways, Steel Authority of India Ltd. and Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. etc.

18.12 Orissa Small Industries Corporation has been accorded the status of an Export House by Government of India from 1994, keeping in view its experience and expertise in the field. Under its export activities, the Corporation is exporting products of small scale units such as readymade garments and handicraft materials to U.S.A. and European countries. The achievement of the Corporation under the above export activities during 1992-93 to 1997-98 is valued at Rs.271.31 lakh.

AGENCY-WISE EXPORT OF DIFFERENT ITEMS FROM ORISSA

18.13 Agency-wise export of different items from Orissa during 1997-98 is presented in Table 18.4.

Table 18.4

Itemwise Export of Goods from Orissa during 1997-98.

Sl. No.	Name of the item	Quantity exported	Value of export (Rs. in crore)	Major exporters	Countries to which exported
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Metallurgical products	759881.280 MT	1095.07		
i)	Charge Chrome/ Ferro Chrome	183507.079 MT	345.50	i) Ferro Alloys Corporation, BBSR ii) Indian Metal and Ferro Alloys Ltd. BBSR. iii) Indian Charge Chrome Ltd., BBSR iv) TISCO, Keonjhar v) Ispat Alloys Ltd., Balasore	Japan, Korea, Netherland, UK, USA etc.
ii)	Aluminium/ Alumina	535276.000 MT	672.29	National Aluminium Co. Ltd. BBSR	USA, Hongkong, Japan, Turkey, Indonesia, China etc.
iii)	Silica Manganese	39908.270 MT	76.50	Ispat Alloys Ltd., Balasore	Japan, USA China etc.
iv)	Others (Sponge Iron, Steel Billet etc.)	1126.931 MT	00.78	Orissa Sponge Iron Ltd. BBSR	Nepal and Bangladesh

(Contd.)

Table 18.4 (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Name of the item	Quantity exported	Value of export (Rs. in crore)	Major exporters	Countries to which Exported
1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Engineering/ Chemical and Allied Products		226.05		
i)	Refractories and Products	23216.252 MT	44.25	IFGL Refractories Ltd. OCL Ltd. Sundergarh, TATA Refractories, Jharsuguda, Orissa Industries Ltd. Rourkela etc.	Indonesia, Singapore, Japan, Srilanka, Bangladesh, Canada, Thailand, UK, UAE, Taiwan, Ghana, Hongkong, S. Africa, Italy
ii)	Paper and Paper Products	14152.991 MT	34.58	J. K. Paper Mills Ltd. Rayagada, Emami Paper Mills Ltd. Balasore, Ballarpur Industries Ltd. Choudwar, Orissa Paper Mill Ltd. Jharsuguda	Bangladesh, Kenya, England, Malayasia, Srilanka, Jordan, Burma, Nepal, Egypt, Japan. etc
iii)	Cement/Clinker and Products	114104.600 MT	20.21	IDCOL Cement Ltd. OCL India Ltd, Chariot Cement Company, Rourkela.	Bangladesh
iv)	Others		127.01	Krishna Ferro Products Ltd. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. Ori Plast Ltd. etc.	Japan, Korea, China, Nepal, Bangladesh etc.

(Contd.)

Table 18.4 (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Name of the item	Quantity exported	Value of export (Rs. in crore)	Major exporters	Countries to which exported
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Mineral Products	1685859.111 MT	277.30		
i)	Charge chrome/ Chrome concentrate	503051.115 MT	177.15	Kalinga Minerals, Dhenkanal, Maharaja Minerals, Jajpur, OMC, BBSR, Ferro-Chrome Plant; Jajpur, TISCO, Paradeep Chemicals etc.	China, Japan, South Africa.
ii)	Others	1182807.996 MT	100.15	Indian Rare Earth Ltd., Ganjam OMC Ltd., MMTC Ltd. etc.	Norway, Korea, Japan, Germany etc.
4.	Agriculture and Forest Products	4468.589 MT	7.40		
i)	Niger seeds	4006.837 MT	6.49	National Agri. Co. Op. Marketing Federation of India Ltd., Orissa State Co. op. Oil Seeds Growers Federation Ltd. and Tribal Co. op. Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd.	UK, USA and other European countries.
ii)	Non-Basmati Rice and other Products.	461.752 MT	0.91	Charampa Rice Mill, Charampa P. P. Rice Mill, Charampa, MMTC Ltd., BBSR and Panesh Cashew, BBSR.	Canada, Japan, China, Bangladesh.

(Contd.)

Table 18.4 (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Name of the item	Quantity exported	Value of export (Rs. in crore)	Major exporters	Countries to which exported
1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Marine Products	9297.725 MT	254.42		
i)	Frozen Fish/Shrimps.	9077.832 MT	245.75	Surya Food India Ltd. BBSR, Surya Udyog Ltd. BBSR, Triveni Fisheries, Puri, SB International Ltd. BBSR, Integrated Rubbian Exports etc.	Japan, UK, USA, Belgium, Thailand, Hongkong, Canada, UAE, China etc.
ii)	Prawn, Dry Fish and Other Marine Products.	219.893 MT	8.67	Patra Exports, Puri, MMTC Ltd. BBSR, Kang Pee Exports Pvt. Ltd. Paradeep etc.	Cuba, Japan, China
6.	Handloom, Textile and Handicraft Products.	---	19.74		
i)	Handloom Products	47589.20 Mtrs.	0.80	Eastern Silk Industries Ltd. Calcutta, Sambalpuri Bastralaya, Sambalpur	USA, France, UK, Italy, Australia, Germany etc.
ii)	Readymade Garments.	51235 PCS	2.52	Adria Blue Apparel Pvt. Ltd., BBSR. Magnum Apparel Pvt. Ltd., OSIC Ltd. etc.	USA, England Dubai.
iii)	Jute, Polyester, Cotton, yarn and other Products		15.94	Konark Jute Ltd., Ashok Synthetics Ltd., Champadany Industries Ltd. Cuttack.	Nepal and Bangladesh.

(Contd.)

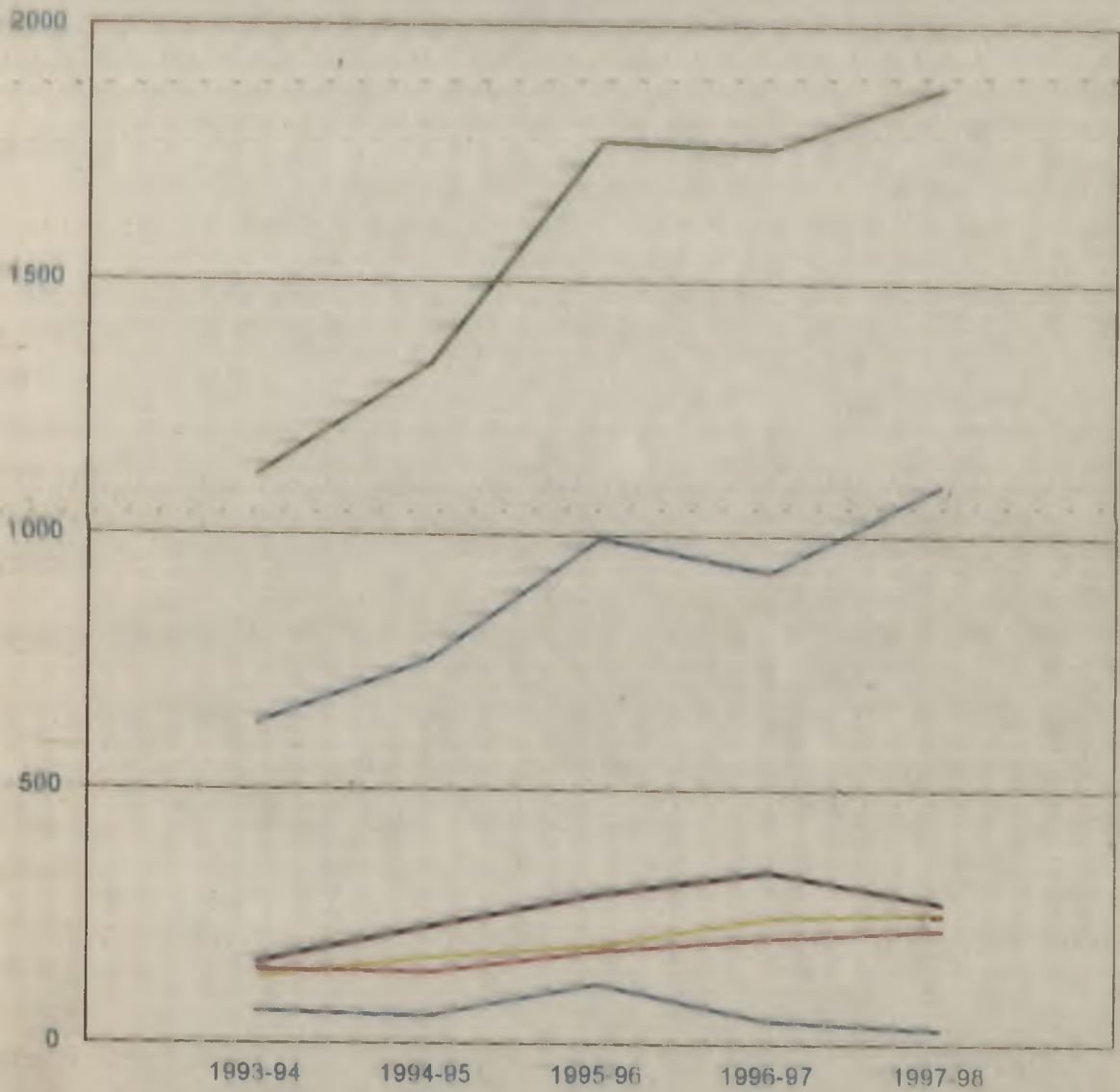
Table 18.4 (Concltd.)

Sl. No.	Name of the item	Quantity exported	Value of export (Rs. in crore)	Major exporters	Countries to which exported
1	2	3	4	5	6
iv)	Stone and other Handicraft Items.	-	0.48	Orissa State Co op. Handicraft Corpn. BBSR, Weljin International, Rourkela	Canada, UK, Oman, Sweden
7.	Other Products		0.48		
i)	Gold Jewellery	28.160 gm	0.01	Chandrakanta Jayantilal, etc.	Italy
ii)	Semi Precious Trimmed stone.	10.500 kg	0.04	Gems and Minerals, Bolangir	Germany
iii)	Homeopathic Medicine.	3415 Pbs	0.01	Everest Homoeo Lab., Balasore.	Nepal
iv)	Electronics goods	91.257 MT	0.42	Magnetic (India) Ltd., BBSR.	England and Denmark
Grand Total			1880.46		



Value of Goods exported from Orissa

(Rs. in Crore)



— Metallurgical — Engineering, Chemical & Allied — Minerals
— Marine — Agrl. Forest & Others — Total

CHAPTER - 19

DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN

19.01 Despite various measures undertaken for protection of women's rights and promotion of their welfare, the status of women continues to remain backward, the main cause for which is illiteracy and ignorance. However, with the gradual spread of education and empowerment, the position of women has begun to change. It is the policy of Government to bring them more fully into the mainstream.

FEMALE LITERACY RATE

19.02 Female literacy rate in the State has consistently been lower as compared to the All India level. Though the female literacy rate in the State has increased from 4.5% in 1951 to 34.7% in 1991, it is lower when compared to 39.31% at the national level in 1991. In rural areas, the female literacy rate is only 30.79%. For development of female education, educational institutions have been established exclusively for girls. Kanyashrams have been established in low literacy tribal areas for SC/ST girls. Education for girls, from primary to post graduate level, is free. ITIs for women have been opened to impart professional skill to women.

WOMEN IN WORK FORCE

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

EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

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

EMPLOYMENT IN ORGANISED SECTOR

19.05 Table 19.1 presents data relating to employment position of women in the State in the organised sector. It may be observed that employment of women in the organised sector accounted for 11.11% of the total number of employees during 1997 as compared to 8.77% in 1990. In the public sector, out of 7.13 lakh employees, women accounted for 11.07% during 1997. In the private sector, the proportion of women employees to total employees was 12.04% in 1990, which has marginally decreased to 11.32% in 1997. Steps have been taken for expanding opportunities for employment of women in public services. 30% of the vacancies in the State Government departments arising in a year in Group-B, Group-C and Group-D services/posts to be filled up by direct recruitment have been reserved for women candidates. Accordingly, The Orissa Civil Services (Reservations of Vacancies for Women in Public Services) Rules, 1993 have been framed and are now in force. It has been decided by the Government that all posts of Anganwadi workers, Supervisors and CDPOs will only be filled up by women. This has opened new job opportunities for women even at the village level. Such reservation in Government jobs for women would increase the ratio of women in total employment in public sector.

Table 19.1

Employment of Women in the Organised Sector in Orissa.

(In no.)

Year	Central Govt.		State Govt.		Quasi Govt.		Local Bodies	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1990	72530	2523	381594	39495	188059	7964	18304	4408
1991	92432	4054	376155	42718	196528	8584	18264	4403
1992	93690	4475	375993	43627	211111	8943	18305	4395
1993	75999	2813	401630	50995	203103	9691	18483	4455
1994	75880	2831	393135	52503	217267	10938	18789	4501
1995	80830	3273	393714	54615	216227	12032	18459	3746
1996	81873	3311	462198	53038	212695	12189	18862	4611
1997	81728	3413	394480	58988	218528	12411	18235	4142

(Contd.)

Table 19.1 (Concl'd.)

Year	Total Public Sector		Total Private Sector		Grand Total		% of Women to total employment
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1990	660487	54390	109569	13195	770056	67585	8.77
1991	683379	59759	102400	12542	785779	72301	9.20
1992	699099	61440	103734	13212	802883	74652	9.30
1993	699215	67954	80216	8809	779431	76763	9.85
1994	705071	70773	94220	11708	799291	82481	10.32
1995	709830	73666	95994	11559	805824	85225	10.67
1996	775628	73149	96097	12879	871725	86028	9.87
1997	712971	78954	96607	10934	809578	89908	11.11

Source : Directorate of Employment, Orissa.

DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN THROUGH FIVE YEAR PLANS

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

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

19.08 During the Seventh Plan period, apart from continuing the previous schemes and programmes, several beneficiary oriented programmes were launched for providing direct benefit with the objective of raising the economic and social status of the target group of women. In the Eighth Plan a shift was made from development to empowerment of women and a number of measures were taken for their social and economic emancipation. Some of the empowerment measures for women are the amendment for atleast 30% representation in all elected local self government bodies such as Panchayat Raj institutions and Municipalities, establishment of a National Commission for Women at the Centre of State Commissions for Women at the State level, and launching of Mahila Samrudhi Yojana(MSY) for sensitising women at grass root level in the rural areas. The following measures, initiated during the Eighth Plan period are proposed to be continued during the Ninth Plan period as well.

- i) To eliminate sex bias in the recruitment and to improve working conditions
- ii) To organise women's associations or societies and enable them to get part-time employment in productive activities.
- iii) To keep close watch in changes in occupational structure of women workers and to improve their educational standard.
- iv) To explore new areas of employment.
- v) To provide vocational training in various fields to improve the skill of women
- vi) To develop new job opportunities and skills in the tertiary sector for educated women by providing required training facilities in specified fields.

PREVENTION OF DOWRY AND DOWRY DEATHS

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

STATE COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

19.10 The State Commission for Women in Orissa has been constituted by the State Government with effect from 30.11.92. The Commission is empowered to act as a civil court and recommend for criminal prosecution against persons accused of offences against women. The Commission makes in-depth studies on the economic, educational and health situation of the women in the State with particular emphasis on tribal districts and areas which are underdeveloped with respect to women's literacy, mortality and economic development. It looks into the condition in which women work in factories, establishments, construction sites etc. and submits specific reports to the State Government containing recommendations for improving the status of women. It compiles information from time to time on instances of offences against women in the State including cases related to marriage.

and dowry, rape, kidnapping, criminal abduction, eye teasing, immoral trafficking of women, and cases of medical negligence. It co-ordinates with the State cell and district cells established to look into cases of atrocities against women, to mobilise public opinion in the State. The Commission interacts with the Police for systematic follow up of pending cases.

STATE SOCIAL WELFARE ADVISORY BOARD

19.11 The State Social Welfare Advisory Board promotes social welfare activities intended for the general welfare of the public, such as welfare of the family, women, children and the handicapped and for providing employment to the unemployed, under-employed and weaker sections of the community. It has been funding various welfare schemes under specified programmes to voluntary organisations and for this purpose grants are being provided by the Central Social Welfare Board. Besides, the State Board has been conducting seminars, workshops, debates etc., highlighting women's issues through voluntary organisations.

REHABILITATION OF DISTRESSED WOMEN

19.12 The objective of the scheme is to identify the women in distress and to provide them vocational training in different trades for their economic rehabilitation. Young widows, un-married mothers, victims of kidnapping, women driven to destitution because of prolonged illness are the categories of women considered to be in distress who are trained and financially assisted. During the Eighth Plan period a total of 800 women in distress have been rehabilitated with an expenditure of Rs.13.29 lakh. During 1997-98, a sum of Rs.5.36 lakh has been spent for the benefit of 275 women in distress.

MAHILA SAMITIES / MAHILA MANDALS

19.13 Women are organised into Mahila Samities/Mahila Mandals for welfare of rural women in the field of nutrition, balwadi, adult education and dowry prohibition. These Samities/Mahila Mandals are also promoting economic activities like sericulture, bee-keeping, tailoring, knitting and weaving etc.

SHORT STAY HOMES

19.14 For the purpose of rehabilitation of women and girls in difficulty short stay homes have been established through voluntary organisations, where counseling and treatment is provided to them. Till the end of 1997-98, 27 short stay homes were functioning in the State.

WORKING WOMEN'S HOSTELS

19.15 In order to provide secured accommodation to the working women, the State Government have established working women's hostels for those whose monthly income is not more than Rs 5,000. Twelve working women's hostels are functioning in different parts of the State which are providing accommodation to 736 working women. During 1997-98, 405 working women were residing in these hostels. Working women's hostels which are under construction are expected to provide accommodation to another 841 working women in the State. During 1997-98, an amount of Rs.5.00 lakh has been spent for the purpose and a provision of Rs.3.00 lakh has been earmarked for this purpose in the Annual Plan 1998-99 towards State Government's share.

CONDENSED COURSE OF EDUCATION FOR ADULT WOMEN

19.16 The scheme of Condensed Course of Education for Adult Women was started by the State Social Welfare Advisory Board with the objective of extending education and training to the needy widows and destitute, deserted and economically backward women so as to enable them to acquire eligibility for suitable employment. During 1997-98, an amount of Rs.14.30 lakh has been sanctioned in favour of 14 NGOs (10 in rural and 4 in urban areas) which are involved in organising the programme. 350 women have been imparted training during the year under this programme and an amount of Rs.9.27 lakh has been spent for the purpose.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMME

19.17 Vocational Training Courses are conducted for different employment generating vocations on an yearly basis. During 1997-98, there were 42 Vocational Training Institutions (29 in the rural areas and 13 in urban areas) for providing training facilities to women of the lower income groups so as to enable them to equip themselves for employment. These institutions are providing training in type writing, stenography, tailoring, X-Ray, TV and radio repairing etc. During 1997-98, an amount of Rs.37.14 lakh was sanctioned in favour of NGOs which were involved in this programme.

VOLUNTARY ACTION BUREAU (VAB) AND FAMILY COUNSELLING CENTRES

19.18 Voluntary Action Bureau and Family Counselling Centres started functioning in 1983 with the objective of providing preventive, curative and rehabilitative services to women who are victims of atrocities, exploitation and maladjustment and also to create awareness in the community about social problems affecting the harmony in the family and the laws pertaining to the welfare of women. Under this scheme financial assistance is given to NGOs for setting up Family Counselling Centres for resolving family discords and maladjustments so as to prevent break up of homes. During 1997-98, 13 such institutions were provided with financial assistance of Rs.10.09 lakh out of which Rs.8.94 lakh has been disbursed and 566 beneficiaries have availed of the services under the programme. The State Social Welfare Advisory Board, which is the apex body of voluntary organisations, provides financial assistance for this purpose.

AWARENESS GENERATION PROJECTS FOR RURAL AND POOR WOMEN

19.19 Awareness Generation Project for rural and poor women was started with the objective of providing a common platform to the women to exchange their experience and ideas for understanding their local problems and gain knowledge and make analysis of the socio-economic conditions based on the local situation. The scheme helps in identifying the needs of rural and poor women and enables them to involve themselves and others in the process of decision making in the family as well as in the society and prepares them to deal with social issues like alcoholism and atrocities on women and children. During 1997-98, 71 (52 in rural area and 19 in urban area) such institutions took advantage of this scheme. An amount of Rs.4.97 lakh was sanctioned in favour of these institutions for the purpose and 1775 women were benefited.

STATE OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME AND NATIONAL OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME

19.20 The State Government provides pension to widows under the State Old Age Pension Scheme and the National Old Age Pension Scheme. More than 50% of funds under these schemes go to women beneficiaries. During 1997-98, 5,25,203 persons were benefited under State Old Age Pension Scheme, out of which 2,78,899 were women beneficiaries, and a sum of Rs.62.31 crore was spent under the scheme. Similarly under the National Old Age Pension Scheme 2,80,173 persons including 1,41,554 women were benefited. A sum of Rs.39.90 crore was spent under the scheme.

MAHILA VIKAS SAMABAYA NIGAM

19.21 The Orissa Mahila Vikas Samabaya Nigam (MVSN) is the State nodal agency for empowerment of women. It has 127 affiliated societies out of which 33 are co-operative societies and the balance 94 are societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. As a State nodal agency, the Nigam undertakes several activities and programmes which may be classified into three categories i.e (a) Economic Programmes, (b) Social Sensitisation Programmes and (c) Allied Infrastructural Activities.

A) Economic Programmes

19.22 Under the Entrepreneurship Development Programme, MVSN has conducted programmes for 5 batches of women entrepreneurs covering 105 women. Besides, it has also conducted a number of Management Improvement Programmes for about 60 women members of affiliated societies.

19.23 Under Financial Assistance Scheme, MVSN has lent out funds as margin money and working capital assistance to the tune of Rs.82,200/- for applique work and production of low cost ready-made garments during 1997-98.

19.24 Under its Training Programme, MVSN has conducted 3 batches of training programmes on community based nursing for 25 women, woolen carpet weaving for 20 handicapped women and design development on Nalia grass covering 10 women.

19.25 The Rastriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) has sanctioned a short term loan credit limit of Rs.20.00 lakh for the MVSN for lending to poor women.

19.26 Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY) was launched by Government of India in August 1995 and MVSN was entrusted with the responsibilities of conducting State level and district level workshops. One State level workshop and seven district level workshops have been conducted during 1997-98.

19.27 The Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) offers assistance for setting up employment generation projects on a sustained basis for poor and needy women both in urban slums and rural areas. 21 out of 260 proposals received were found suitable by the Screening Committee and recommended to Government of India for sanction.

19.28 MVSN has identified 33 viable trades for assistance under District Rural Development Programme (DRDP), out of which 12 are group based and 21 are individually oriented schemes. Out of these 33 proposals for conducting training in 11 trades have been submitted to NABARD for approval.

19.29 MVSAN has been declared as the channelising agency in 1998 for extending the benefit of assistance/loan under National Handicapped Finance and Development Scheme (NHFD) to disabled persons. So far MVSAN has recommended 175 loan applications both for male and female handicapped persons for loans up to Rs.50,000.

B) Social Sensitisation Programme

19.30 As the State nodal agency for empowerment of women, MVSAN undertakes the task of sensitising and educating the women elected into Panchayati Raj institutions through a gender sensitive module. So far Panchayat Raj training in respect of 25 women Chairpersons /Vice-Chairpersons of Mayurbhanj district has been conducted.

C) Allied Infrastructural Activities

i) Ready to Eat Food Plant

19.31 MVSAN is in the process of setting up a 20 MT Ready-to-Eat Food Plant at Bhubaneswar in joint venture with Modern Food Industries Ltd., a Government of India undertaking for processing and supplying of food to children under Special Nutrition Programme.

ii) State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW)

19.32 MVSAN has also initiated the process for setting up of a State Resource Centre for Women with DANIDA funding. Orissa is one of the four such States to have SRCW as decided by Government of India. This SRCW would function as a registered society for providing adequate support for women's development and empowerment.

INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (ICDS)

19.33 279 ICDS projects are being implemented in 261 blocks of the State. Out of the 279 projects, 118 projects are in the scheduled tribe concentrated blocks, 149 projects are in rural areas, and 12 projects are in urban areas. The target groups under the programme consist of children of 0-6 years and expectant nursing mothers between the age group of (15-45) years belonging to the families below the poverty-line. The scheme provides a package of services covering supplementary nutrition, immunisation, pre-school education, health check-up, referral services, nutrition and health education for women. The details of achievement under the ICDS programme in Orissa during the years 1994-95 to 1997-98 are presented in Tables 19.2 and 19.3. The State Government has decided to extend the scheme to the remaining blocks of the State

Table 19.2

Coverage under Integrated Child Development Scheme in Orissa.

No.	Item	Y E A R			
		1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	No. of ICDS Projects	218	229	229	279
	a) No. of Blocks covered	214	223	223	261
	b) No. of urban units covered	4	6	6	6
2.	No. of Anganwadi Workers under ICDS Project.	20828	21865	22423	28351
3.	Beneficiaries under :				
	a) Supplementary nutrition	1685911	1599534	2082862	1651326
	b) Health Check-up	153227	151444	242466	249195
	c) Nutrition and Health Education	192449	214821	174423	286723
	d) Referral Services	61377	72367	76844	53515
	e) Non-formal Pre-school Education	697591	680312	698502	647425
4.	Amount available including balance of previous year (Rs in lakh)	5720.55	4275.89	8307.71	6110.91
5.	Total Expenditure under ICDS Projects. (Rs. in lakh)	3511.23	4512.31	6034.82	3173.82

Source : Women and Child Development Department, Bhubaneswar.

Table 19.3

Achievement under Immunisation Programme in ICDS Blocks.

Year	D.P.T.	D.T.	B.C.G.	Polio	Measles	T.T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1994-95	458422	360784	500675	453595	432978	435563
1995-96	427821	185288	430728	425823	366142	401016
1996-97	448711	144666	470884	448382	429399	402133
1997-98	444802	206586	474813	445667	419773	404514

Source: Women and Child Development Department, Bhubaneswar.

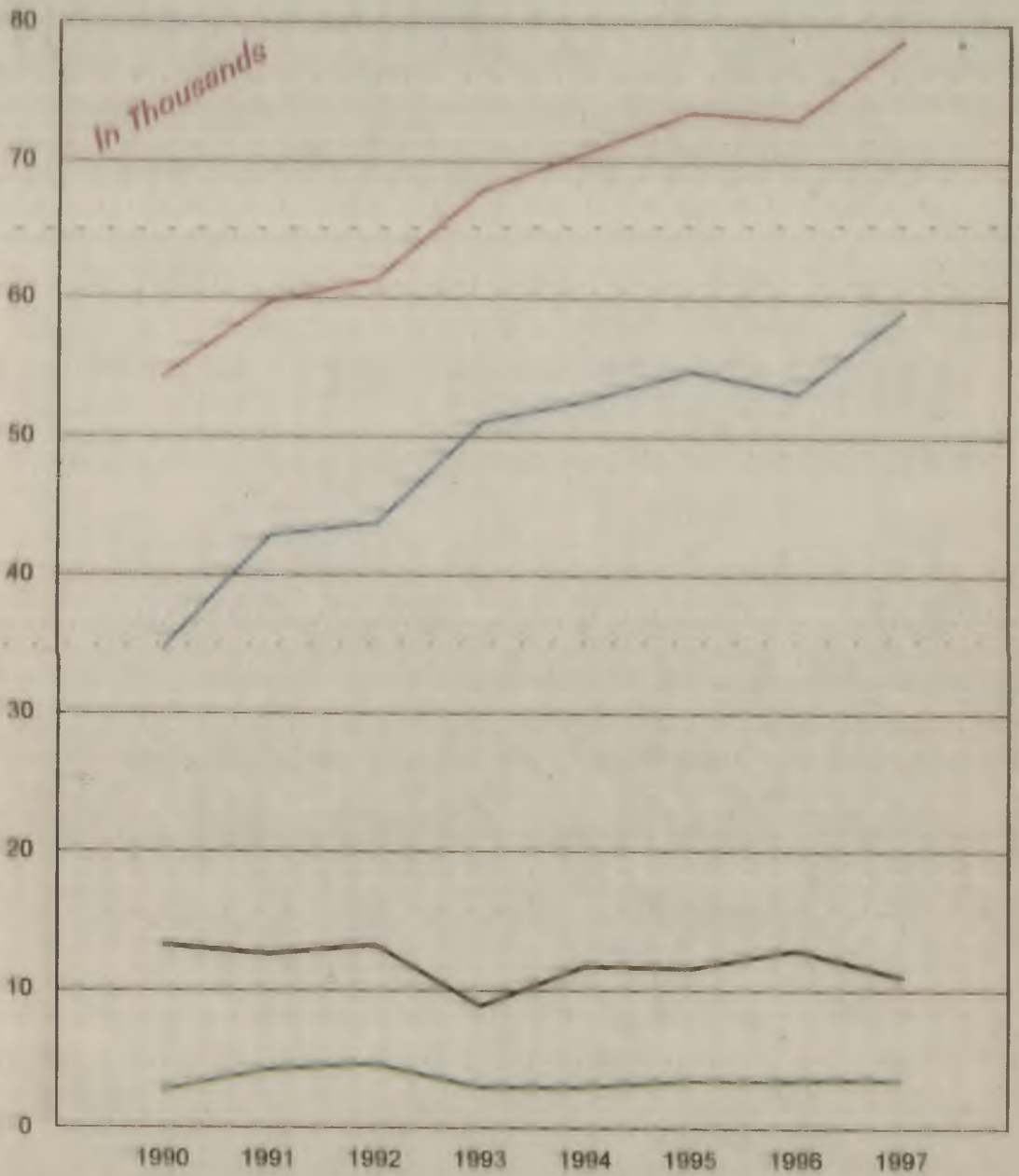
DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN RURAL AREAS (DWCRA)

19.34 DWCRA is a sub-scheme of IRDP introduced in 1983-84. The primary objective of the scheme is to provide opportunities to the women members of rural families below poverty line to secure for themselves gainful self employment, improve their economic status and thereby to promote their empowerment.

19.35 The benefits under the scheme are extended to women members belonging to identified rural families, who form DWCRA groups consisting of 10 - 15 members each for taking up economic activities according to their skills, aptitude and local conditions. A revolving fund of Rs.25,000/- which is shared on 50:50 basis between the State and the Central Government since 1996-97 is given to each DWCRA group to take up various income generating activities. Arrangement is made to facilitate additional credit investment from banks and also marketing of the products through District Supply and Marketing Societies at the district level and Multipurpose Cooperative Centres (MPCC) at block levels. During the Eighth Plan period, 5098 DWCRA groups were formed and a sum of Rs.967.06 lakh was spent for the purpose benefiting 70510 women beneficiaries. During 1997-98, expenditure amounting to Rs.447.18 lakh has been incurred for formation of 1730 DWCRA groups benefiting 23502 women beneficiaries



WOMEN EMPLOYEES IN ORGANISED SECTOR IN ORISSA



— Central Govt. — State Govt. — Public Sector — Private Sector

CHAPTER - 20

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKWARD CLASSES

20.01 Of the total population of 316.60 lakh of the State as per the 1991 Census, Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste population constitutes 22.21% and 16.20% respectively. Article 46 of the Indian Constitution requires the State Government and the Union Government to promote their educational and economic interests and to protect them from social injustice and exploitation. The State Government is committed to implementing the constitutional mandate and ensuring speedy development of these communities.

20.02 For better administration and effective implementation of developmental programmes, Scheduled Areas have been demarcated taking into consideration the concentration of tribal population in different parts of the State. The details of the Scheduled Area of Orissa as per 1991 census are given below.

Scheduled Area of Orissa (1991 census)

Sl. No.	District	Tracts included in Scheduled area	Sch. Area (Sq km)	Population within the Sch. Area		
				Total	ST	SC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Mayurbhanj	Whole district	10416.60	1884580	1090626	131765
2.	Balarore	Nilagiri Block	223.60	106468	53000	10780
3.	Keonjhar	Keonjhar Tahasil	5350.20	646857	354605	52498
		Champua Tahasil	1585.40	328437	152986	32487
4.	Sambalpur	Kuchinda Tahasil	2367.30	225086	125741	27263
5.	Sundergarh	Whole District	9921.40	1573617	798481	138157
6.	Gajapati	R. Udayagiri	2498.80	287612	195310	12525
7.	Ganjam	Sorada Tahasil	912.00	142649	12852	29076
8.	Kalahandi	Th. Rampur Block	323.80	55777	31042	14170
		Lanjigarh Block	999.70	60947	29832	14189
9.	Koraput	Whole District	8534.00	1026458	519006	138107
10.	Rayagada	Whole District	7584.70	713984	400097	101956
11.	Nawarangpur	Whole District	5135.30	846659	467919	127800
12.	Malkangiri	Whole District	6115.30	425445	249057	84270
13.	Phulbani	Kandhamal Tahasil	2017.60	160205	76587	36180
		Baliguda Tahasil	5628.10	386076	204799	63319
Total			69613.80	8870884	4762020	1014542
(% of State Total)			(44.70)	(28.02)	(67.72)	(19.78)
State		Total	155707.00	31659736	7032214	5129314

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN APPROACH

20.03 Since the Fifth Plan period, a Tribal Sub-Plan has been formulated with the objectives of improving the socio-economic conditions of the tribal population, strengthening of infrastructure in the tribal areas, protecting the tribals against exploitation, and promoting tribal interests through legal and administrative support. 44.7% of the geographical area of the State has been identified and declared as Scheduled Area covering as many as 62 tribal communities including 12 primitive tribal groups. In tribal areas, developmental programmes are being implemented through 21 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDA) and 17 micro projects. During the year 1997-98, the flow of funds to ITDA areas was Rs. 576.62 crore from the State Plan, Rs. 134.14 crore from Central Plan and Centrally Sponsored schemes and Rs. 37.88 crore from Special Central Assistance. During 1997-98, 53912 ST families have been assisted under different income generating schemes and 693 educational buildings, 210 irrigation projects, 202 C.D. works, 44 water harvesting structures and 153 drinking water wells have been completed and 176 tribal villages have been electrified.

MICRO PROJECTS FOR PRIMITIVE TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

20.04 There are 17 micro projects covering parts of 20 blocks of 12 districts for the development of 12 primitive tribal groups. The primitive tribals covered under these projects are given 100% subsidy for individual and family oriented income generating schemes. Particular attention is given for the development of agriculture, horticulture, soil conservation, animal husbandry, health, drinking water facilities, communication and education under Special Central Assistance funded by Government of India. During 1997-98, Rs. 1.65 crore has been spent for 9245 scheduled tribe beneficiaries under these micro-projects and a sum of Rs. 1.65 crore has been provided for 1998-99.

MODIFIED AREA DEVELOPMENT APPROACH (MADA)

20.05 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) aims at development of tribals staying outside the ITDA areas. About 5.67 lakh tribals (as per 1991 Census) in 46 pockets covering parts of 47 blocks of 17 districts are covered under the above programme. Both individual beneficiary oriented schemes and community oriented schemes are under implementation in these pockets. During the year 1997-98, an amount of Rs. 2.36 crore has been spent covering 3759 tribal beneficiaries. An outlay of Rs. 2.66 crore has been provided for the year 1998-99 under Special Central Assistance.

CLUSTER APPROACH

20.06 Since the Seventh Plan, the cluster approach has been adopted for the development of contiguous areas having 5000 population where 50 percent or more of the persons are tribals. By the end of 1997-98, 14 pockets comprising parts of 13 blocks in 10 districts with 52,793 tribals had been covered under the cluster approach. Under this programme various community oriented schemes and individual beneficiary oriented schemes are being implemented. During 1997-98, an amount of Rs.18.13 lakh has been spent and 830 tribal have been assisted. The proposed outlay for 1998-99 is Rs 20.45 lakh under Special Central Assistance.

ORISSA TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, KASIPUR (OTDP)

20.07 In order to adopt an area specific approach for development, OTDP was launched in 1988-89 in Kasipur block of Rayagada district, with the joint assistance of International Fund for Agricultural Development, Government of India and the State Government for all round development of tribals of Kasipur block of Rayagada district. The implementation phase of the project was over on 31.12.97 and its maintenance phase began from January 1998. A sum of Rs. 59.41 crore was spent for the project during the period 1988-89 to 1996-97 (up to December 1997).

DISPERSED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (DTDP)

20.08 Dispersed Tribal Development Programme (DTDP) is being implemented by the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Co-operative Corporation for the benefit of tribal families living outside the special project areas like ITDA, MADA, Clusters and Micro Projects. During 1997-98, an amount of Rs.169.20 lakh has been spent under different antipoverty programmes under DTDP. The provision for 1998-99 is Rs.190.79 lakh under Special Central Assistance.

ACADEMY OF TRIBAL DIALECTS AND CULTURE (ATDC)

20.09 An Academy of Tribal Dialects and Culture has been functioning at Bhubaneswar since 1979 with the objective of preserving and promoting tribal art and culture through establishment of Tribal Dialect Training Centres, publication of books in different tribal languages, preparation of multilingual dictionaries, conducting tribal exhibitions and other related activities. During 1997-98, the Academy has published "Gond Sanskruti and Loka Sahitya", biography of Biplabi Madrikalo and primers for Sevashrams in Sadri, Santali, Kondha and Saura languages. Besides, 197 Government employees of ITDA areas have been given training in Santali, Ho, Juang, Paraja and Bhuyan languages.

SCHEDULED CASTE, SCHEDULED TRIBE RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE

20.10 The Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe Research and Training Institute functioning since 1952, is known for the following activities in the field of planning, research, training and evaluation.

(i) Planning - Action Plans are formulated for the socio-economic development of primitive tribal groups

(ii) Research - Research on various tribal communities, studies on illegal land transfer and tribal herbal medicines, preparation of monographs on health and nutritional status of tribal children, ethnic status determinations etc. are taken up

(iii) Training - Various training programmes are conducted for officers and personnel working in tribal areas on tribal culture and development and on evaluation and monitoring. Orientation training on constitutional safeguards and protective legislations are also conducted

(iv) Evaluation - Steps have been taken for evaluation of different programmes/schemes implemented for the development of schedule tribes. So far, two MADA projects, two cluster approach pockets and four micro projects have been evaluated

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATIVE CORPORATION OF ORISSA Ltd (TDCCOL)

20.11 TDCCOL has been functioning as the apex organisation for purchase and sale of minor forest produce and surplus agricultural produce of the tribals to protect them from exploitation by unscrupulous middlemen and to supply them essential commodities at a fair price. The Corporation functions with its head office at Bhubaneswar. It has 3 divisional offices, 15 branch offices, 130 procurement-cum-collection centres and 360 seasonal procurement centres in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas of the State. It has 202 Large Area Multipurpose Co-operative Societies and it operates 70 fair price shops.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

20.12 According to the 1991 census, the SC population in the State is 51.29 lakh constituting 16.20% of the total population of the State and 3.7% of the SC population in the country. The rural and urban components of the SC population in the State are 89.26% and 10.74% respectively. These communities are scattered all over the State, with relatively higher concentration in the coastal areas. The growth rate of population among the SCs during 1981-91 was 32.69% as against 31.95% at All India level. There are 15 communities in the category of sweepers/scavengers and nomadic/semi-nomadic and other denotified communities identified as specially vulnerable groups among SCs.

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES (SC)

20.13 The Special Component Plan (SCP) for development of scheduled castes is being implemented in the State from the Sixth Plan. Need based composite programmes have been taken up for the main occupational groups among the scheduled castes like weavers, cobblers, fishermen, sericulturists and cultivators with greater emphasis on increased production, marketing of products and development of human resources. Special attention has been given for economic development of specially vulnerable groups among the SCs.

20.14 During 1997-98, the flow of funds to the Special Component Plan was of the order of Rs 349.88 crore which included Rs. 284.04 crore from the State Plan, Rs. 39.44 crore from Central Plan and Centrally Sponsored schemes and Rs 26.40 crore from Special Central Assistance with coverage of 57,171 scheduled caste families under different antipoverty programmes.

ORISSA SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CO-OPERATIVE CORPORATION (OSFDC)

20.15 The Corporation was established in 1979-80 for providing economic assistance to the SC and ST families living below the poverty line and residing outside TSP, MADA, cluster and micro project areas, by way of arranging institutional credit under the Margin Money Loan Programme for various income generating schemes. OSFDC also assists in setting up self employment units like taxi operation, xerox units and rice hullers for the benefit of unemployed SC and ST beneficiaries. During 1997-98, 66607 scheduled caste and 7562 scheduled tribe beneficiaries have been assisted under different income generating schemes. Under DTDP Programme, 1823 liberated scavengers have been assisted and 93 SC and ST beneficiaries have been granted term loans under high cost schemes. During 1998-99, it is proposed to assist 98,688 scheduled caste and 16305 scheduled tribe beneficiaries and 9480 liberated scavengers under different schemes and 913 scheduled caste and scheduled tribe beneficiaries under high cost schemes.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE ORISSA RESERVATION OF VACANCIES IN POSTS AND SERVICES (FOR SC AND ST) ACT AND LEGAL AID

20.16 Under ORV Act, 1975 there is provision for reservation of 16.25% and 22.50% of posts for SC and ST persons respectively in recruitment and promotion. During 1997-98, legal aid assistance of Rs 1.51 lakh has been provided to deserving SC and ST persons for enforcing their rights and title/possession of landed property in the civil and revenue courts. Financial assistance amounting to Rs.0.86 lakh has been provided to six SC and ST victims.

of atrocities during 1997-98. Inter-caste marriage between SC persons and persons of other castes is being encouraged by providing financial incentive at the rate of Rs 3000 to each couple. During 1997-98, a sum of Rs. 5.94 lakh has been given as incentive for the purpose.

POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMME FOR SCs AND STs

20.17 As per an estimate published by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy for the year 1983-84, the proportion of SC and ST population below poverty line in rural areas of the State stood at 68.9% and 54.9% and in urban areas at 52.8% and 40.3% respectively. A number of poverty alleviation and wage employment programmes are being operated in the State which include IRDP, TRYSEM, JRY, IAY, EAS, Million Wells Programme, SFPP, DPAP etc. These programmes are designed to improve the standard of living and quality of life of the poor people by providing self employment and wage employment opportunities. As per the prescribed norms, 50% of the total beneficiaries under these antipoverty programmes are required to be from the SC and ST families. The number of SC and ST families covered under different antipoverty programmes is given in Table 20.1.

Table 20.1

Coverage of SC and ST Beneficiaries under different Poverty Alleviation Programmes during 1997-98.

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme	No. of beneficiaries			Percentage of SC and ST to total beneficiaries
		Total	SC	ST	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	I. R. D. P	75,343	17,979	18,934	49.0
2.	TRYSEM	14,951	4,322	3,637	53.2
3.	DWCRA	21,816	7,167	7,073	65.3
4.	JRY	299.82	92,47	111,72	68.1

Source : Panchayati Raj Department.

LAND ALIENATION

20.18 The Orissa Schedule Area Transfer of Immovable Property Regulation, 1956 prohibits alienation of land belonging to ST persons to non ST persons without prior permission of competent authority. Land alienation without permission is liable for restoration of lands to the original land holders. Upto the end of 1996-97, 83,932 land alienation cases were initiated and 79772 cases were disposed off and about 38,622 acre of land were restored to 47,420 persons

DISTRIBUTION OF WASTE LAND TO LANDLESS FAMILIES

20.19 Efforts have been made by the State Government to provide land to the landless SC and ST families for agricultural purposes as well as for construction of dwelling houses. By the end of 1997-98, 3,63,717.609 acre of waste land has been distributed among 2.11 lakh ST beneficiaries and 16,6,681.290 acre of land among 0.95 lakh SC beneficiaries for agricultural purposes. Similarly, 1,13,60.739 acre of waste land among 2.31 lakh ST beneficiaries and 10,137.047 acre of waste land among 1.88 lakh SC beneficiaries has been distributed for construction of dwelling houses by the end of 1997-98.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH CARE

20.20 Emphasis has been given for providing health care services in remote tribal areas. Accordingly, a three tier health services system comprising of one sub-centre for every 3000 population, one PHC/AHC for every 20,000 population and one Community Health Centre for every 80,000 to 1,20,000 population is being established. 2298 sub-centres, 302 Public Health Centres/Additional Health Centres, 58 Community Health Centres/Upgraded Public Health Centres, 64 Subsidiary Health Centres, 6 Mobile Health Units, 166 Ayurvedic dispensaries, 139 Homoeopathic dispensaries and 148 Allopathic dispensaries have been established by the end of 1996-97 to provide health facilities in tribal areas.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

20.21 Out of 19,491 tribal villages in the State 10,120 villages were electrified by the end of 1996-97. During 1997-98, 176 tribal villages have been electrified. Similarly, out of 4,022 SC villages, 3,762 villages were electrified by the end of 1996-97, and during 1997-98, 22 more SC villages have been electrified. Besides street lights have been provided to 99 harijan bastees during 1997-98.

DRINKING WATER FACILITIES

20.22 Nearly 17,148 villages out of 19,204 villages in the T S P area were identified as having inadequate drinking water facilities. After providing safe drinking water facilities to all of the above identified villages by the end of 1993-94, the focus of coverage of rural water supply has changed from "village" to "habitation" in order to cover the hamlets which have been left out. Out of the total ST population in the State, 90% have so far been covered under safe drinking water supply.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOR SC AND ST

20.23 The overall literacy rate (1991) in Orissa was 49.1% with 36.78% for SC and 22.31% for ST as against 21.7%, 11.6% and 7.4% in 1961 and 26.2%, 15.6% and 9.5% in 1971 respectively. The Government have identified education as the most important thrust area for the socio-economic development of SCs and STs. The State Government have undertaken various measures to improve the educational status of these communities through steps like provision of scholarships, boarding facilities, free distribution of nationalised text books, garments, and imparting special coaching facilities for appearing at various competitive examinations. For encouraging enrolment and reducing drop-out rates, a Mid day Meal Scheme in primary schools has been introduced.

20.24 By the end of 1997-98, 213 High Schools including 53 for girls, 147 Ashram Schools including 37 for girls, 135 Residential Sevashrams and 929 Sevashrams were functioning in the State in TSP areas. Besides, 1548 Primary School Hostels and 7 special Adivasi Hostels including 3 for girls were functioning. During 1997-98, 10 Sevashrams have been converted into Residential Sevashrams, 4 Ashram Schools have been up-graded to High Schools and 3 Residential Sevashrams and one Sevashram have been up-graded to Ashram schools. During 1998-99 it is proposed to open 4 educational institutions (comprising one boys' High School, one girls' High School, one Ashram school and one Kanyashram), upgrade 3 Ashram Schools to High Schools, 3 Sevashrams to Ashram Schools and 10 Sevashrams to Residential Sevashrams. Besides, there is a proposal to open new High Schools in TSP blocks having no High Schools (Sevashrams and Residential Sevashrams are co-educational schools imparting education up to Class V. Ashram Schools and Kanyashrams are residential schools imparting education to boys and girls respectively up to Class VII.)

20.25 During the year 1997-98, pre-matric scholarship was awarded to 5,57,183 ST and SC students and post-matric scholarship to 55,782 ST and SC students with an expenditure of Rs. 39.07 crore. Rs. 44.81 crore has been provided during the year 1998-99.

20.26 A Cash Reward Scheme is being implemented with a view to providing incentive to teachers for improving performance of their students in High School Certificate Examination and vocational trades in residential High Schools and Ashram schools. For the Ninth Plan an outlay of Rs.2.50 lakhs has been proposed. During 1998-99 provision of Rs.1 lakh has been made under the Scheme.

20.27 Several other facilities like financial aid for sharing rented accommodation, book banks in Medical and Engineering Colleges, supply of books and writing materials, stipend for studying in Industrial Training Institute etc. are being provided for educational development of the SC and ST students.

20.28 The number of Ashrams, Sevashrams and High Schools functioning in the State alongwith the number of students on roll during the years 1990-91 to 1997-98 are given in the following Tables.

Table 20.2

Number of Sevashrams and Residential Sevashrams and student on Roll.

(Figure in numbers)

Year	Sevashrams				Residential Sevashrams			
	No. of institutions	No. of Students on Roll			No. of institutions	No. of Students on Roll		
		SC	ST	Total		SC	ST	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1990-91	1048	21292	51742	103650	79	1546	5558	8450
1991-92	1030	22662	53649	105355	94	1690	6660	9844
1992-93	1015	20415	54681	105664	105	1940	7136	10707
1993-94	1004	22655	55281	110334	113	1959	8473	12077
1994-95	983	21495	56363	107180	112	2065	9711	13529
1995-96	951	23192	58031	111028	121	2678	11762	16640
1996-97	940	21795	62980	114564	129	2743	12339	17362
1997-98	929	23367	61103	114117	135	3226	14631	19558

Source - Welfare Department.

Table 20.3

No. of Ashrams and Kanyashrams and Students on Roll

(Figure in numbers)

Year	No. of Schools			No. of Students on Roll			
	Ashram	Kanya- shram	Total	SC	ST	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1990-91	68	30	98	2593	6942	1450	10985
1991-92	71	29	100	2594	7544	1520	11658
1992-93	73	29	102	2584	7630	1513	11727
1993-94	73	31	104	2433	8300	1617	12350
1994-95	89	33	122	2713	10867	2265	15845
1995-96	109	34	143	2766	11334	2575	16675
1996-97	110	35	145	3269	14700	3419	21388
1997-98	110	37	147	3649	16626	3208	23483

Source : Welfare Department.

Table 20.4

No. of High Schools and Students on Roll

(Figure in Numbers)

Year	No. of High Schools			No. of Students on Roll			
	Boys	Girls	Total	SC	ST	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1990-91	128	35	163	7175	21116	6803	35094
1991-92	130	38	168	7169	21154	6761	35084
1992-93	134	40	174	7524	22456	6750	36739
1993-94	138	42	180	7375	24388	6995	38758
1994-95	143	46	189	7489	26513	7481	41483
1995-96	151	51	202	8026	28112	7745	43883
1996-97	155	52	207	8468	29713	8378	46559
1997-98	160	53	213	8930	30378	8609	47917

Source : Welfare Department

WELFARE OF SOCIALLY AND ECONOMICALLY BACKWARD CLASSES (SEBCs)

20.29 Apart from SCs and STs there are several communities which are socially and economically backward. Government of Orissa have notified the list of such communities in order to provide opportunities for their development and ensuring social justice to them. A Commission, namely the Orissa State Commission for Backward Classes, has been set up to examine and recommend the inclusion and exclusion of different castes to/from the list of Other Backward Classes. During 1997-98, 21 castes/ sub-castes have been included in the State list of SEBCs and have been recommended to the Government of India for inclusion in the central list of Other Backward Classes. Merit scholarship is being awarded to one student each of Class IX and X in all Government and recognised High Schools and pre-examination coaching facilities are being provided to SEBC candidates to appear at the Civil Services Examination. 2928 SEBC students have been assisted under merit-cum-poverty scholarships and 494 SEBC students have been assisted with loan under self employment schemes. Targets have been fixed for benefiting 9800 students under scholarship and 887 persons under self employment schemes during 1998-99.

20.30 A sum of Rs.521.64 lakh was provided for implementation of Economic Development Scheme for SEBCs during 1996-97, out of which Rs.347.46 lakh has been spent. For the Ninth Plan, an outlay of Rs.500.00 lakh has been proposed of which Rs.53.50 lakh has been spent during 1997-98 benefiting 195 persons. An amount of Rs. 75.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan, 1998-99.

20.31 A sum of Rs.30.00 lakh was provided towards managerial subsidy to Finance Co-operative Corporation for SEBCs out of which Rs.20.00 lakh was spent during 1996-97. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed during the Ninth Plan, out of which Rs.5.91 lakh has been spent during 1997-98. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been proposed for 1998-99.



CHAPTER - 21

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

21.01 Despite its vast natural and human resources and substantial progress achieved during the past 48 years of planned development, Orissa continues to be one of the less developed States with 48.56% of its total population living below the poverty line as per estimates of 1993-94. It has been difficult to raise the productivity of the poorer segment of the population. The development efforts of the State have remained largely trapped in this vicious circle of poverty. High dependence on and low productivity of the primary sector has resulted in significant fluctuations in the growth rate from year to year with a bad crop year pushing the growth rate downwards.

21.02 While the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) increased from Rs.3708 crore in 1980-81 to Rs.6774 crore in 1997-98 at 1980-81 prices registering an annual compound growth rate of 3.61%, the NSDP (GSDP minus consumption of fixed capital) commonly known as the State Income, increased from Rs.8443 crore in 1980-81 to Rs.6013 crore in 1997-98 with an annual compound growth rate of 3.33% during the same period. Similarly, the percapita income at 1980-81 prices increased from Rs.1314 to Rs.1688 during the same period. There is a substantial difference between the percapita income at State and at National levels. The figure for 1996-97 for this difference was Rs.1292 at 1980-81 prices. The growth rate at National level during the Ninth Plan has been targetted at 6.5%. In order to ensure that, the above gap of Rs.1292 between percapita NNP and NSDP is not widened further, the required annual rate of growth of NSDP till the end of the Ninth Plan is estimated at 10.16%. Since the scope for mobilisation of State's resources is somewhat limited, the desired level of investment can be achieved only if substantial resources are mobilised from outside the State's economy. Orissa's vast natural resources and a supportive industrial policy have created an environment in which large private sector investments can be attracted. Indeed, the State has already become a favoured destination for investments in steel, thermal power and aluminium. With a view to ensuring a larger flow of foreign and domestic private investment, it will be necessary to devote greater attention to the development of social and economic infrastructure. Until recently, the development of infrastructure has largely been a direct Government responsibility. There has been a

shift in focus and infrastructure is now perceived as an industry which can also attract private investors. To the extent that Government resources are freed, it would be possible to redirect such resources for development of the social sector. At the same time, the rate of growth of population has to be brought down further through suitable family welfare measures.

21.03 The share of primary sector in Net State Domestic Product continues to be the highest ever, as it has declined from 55.33% in 1980-81 to 40% during 1997-98 at 1980-81 prices. On the other hand, the contribution of secondary and tertiary sectors to NSDP has increased from 15.45% to 18.7% and 29.22% to 41.29% respectively during the same period. Sectoral analysis thus reveals that there has been a marginal shift from primary to secondary sector and a substantial shift to tertiary sector, which generally happens in a developing economy.

21.04 Though the share of the agricultural sector in NSDP has declined from 47.0% in 1980-81 to 28.24% in 1997-98 at 1980-81 prices, the State's economy continues to be dominated by this sector. Agriculture provides employment to 65.75% of the workforce directly or indirectly. In the absence of adequate irrigation facilities, agriculture is largely dependent on the monsoons. As a consequence, wide fluctuations occur in agricultural production which has corresponding impact on overall growth rate of the State's economy.

21.05 The productivity of foodgrains in Orissa during 1996-97 was 900 kg per hectare which is much lower compared to some of the more developed States like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka and Maharashtra and also below the national average of 1600 kg per hectare. The consumption of fertiliser being 30.52 kg per hectare was also much below the national average of 77.5 kg per hectare during 1996-97. Hence, there is substantial scope for raising agricultural productivity, particularly food grain productivity, through extension of the area under assured irrigation, application of recommended dose of fertilisers, use of HYV seeds, and adoption of modern technology. The varied agro-climatic conditions of the State provide good scope for horticulture, cultivation of vegetables, plantation crops, spices, flowers and medicinal herbs. Hence, suitable cropping patterns have to be designed taking into account the agro-climatic conditions of different zones in the State both for agricultural and horticultural crops. Agro-based industries have to be set up to absorb the unutilised manpower from the agricultural sector and to reduce unemployment, under-employment and disguised unemployment in the rural areas. The State Government have adopted a new Agricultural Policy in 1996 to address these issues.

21.06 The main objectives of the Agricultural Policy, 1996 are to double the production of food grains and oil-seeds by the end of Ninth Plan, make agriculture profitable and commercially viable, carry modern farming technology to the farms, encourage entrepreneurship and establish agro-based and food processing industries, achieve self sufficiency in fruits, flowers, vegetables, poultry and dairy products, provide irrigation to 50% of the cultivated area, and orient agriculture towards export.

21.07 The strategies proposed to be adopted to achieve the objectives of the new Agricultural Policy include, (i) production and supply of quality seeds, (ii) efficient distribution of fertilisers, (iii) production of bio-fertilisers through women's societies and NGOs, (iv) supply of soil health cards to each farmer, (v) involvement of private sector for production of agricultural implements, (vi) giving more attention to commercial crops, (vii) reclamation of problematic soils, (viii) provision of adequate agricultural extension services, (ix) coverage of more crops under crop insurance, and (x) taking up several programmes for fisheries and animal resources development. Government have established an Agricultural Promotion and Investment Corporation Orissa, Ltd. (APICOL) on the pattern of Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation Limited (IPICOL) for promoting investment in agriculture. This new policy visualises revamping of the existing administrative structure and establishment of Agricultural Aid Centres at the block level. Agriculture has been given the status of an industry under the new Agricultural Policy.

21.08 The proportion of net area irrigated to net area sown in the State was 30.5% during 1991-92 as against 34.5% at the All India level. The percentage was much below the agriculturally advanced States like Punjab (93.5%), Haryana (76.0%), Uttar Pradesh (60.9%) and Tamil Nadu (45.5%). In view of favourable ground water potential and existence of a number of rivers and rivulets, there is ample scope for enhancing the area under irrigation in the State. Long term measures have also to be taken for drought proofing. Optimum and conjunctive use of surface water as well as ground water based on scientific data has to be assigned high priority. Treatment of watersheds for prevention of water and soil loss also needs emphasis. The percentage of net irrigated area in the State increased from 30.5% in 1991-92 to 39.5% in 1997-98. The State Government have an ambitious target to bring 50% of the cultivated land under irrigation.

21.09 The annual percapita availability of milk and egg was 19.0 kg and 23 respectively in the State during 1997-98 which was much below the national average of 71.9 kg and 30 respectively. There is ample prospect for increasing production of these items in the State.

21.10 While Orissa occupied sixth position at All India level in the production of Inland fish, it ranked eighth in terms of marine fish production during the year 1995-96. In view of long coastline of 480 km, there is considerable potential for both inland and marine fish production. Higher production will help boost up exports and earn more foreign exchange. With a view to increasing fish production in the State, a comprehensive policy has been formulated for accelerated fish production by adoption of scientific methods of pisciculture, provision of assistance to fishermen, intensive fishing operations in deep sea, imparting training to fishermen both for culture and capture fish, and establishment of fish feed mills.

21.11 The rate of exploitation in relation to total reserves is quite low for most minerals. During the year 1997-98, except for lead ore and graphaite, the rate of exploitation of minerals remained below 0.98%. In case of some important minerals such as iron ore, chromite, coal and bauxite, the rate of exploitation was only 0.35%, 0.77%, 0.09% and 0.15% respectively of the total reserves. The mining sector contributes substantial income to the State exchequer. During the year 1997-98 the sector contributed Rs. 320 crore to the State revenue which is about 57% of the State's own non-tax revenue. Mineral exploitation also generates large employment. There is need to attract greater investment in this sector so as to increase the rate of exploitation and generate further employment.

21.12 The new Industrial Policy, 1996 formulated in the context of the ongoing economic liberalisation reflects the State Government's commitment for growth and development of industries. The objectives of the new Industrial Policy of Orissa formulated in 1996 are to (i) exploit available natural resources to accelerate industrial growth with protection of environment, (ii) provide linkages between agriculture and agro and food processing industries, (iii) attract investment from outside, (iv) generate employment opportunities through industries like small scale industries, village and cotton industries, sericulture, handloom and handicrafts, and (vi) strengthen and upgrade entrepreneurial skills.

21.13 In order to achieve these objectives, the strategies to be adopted by the State Government include measures to (i) improve infrastructural facilities like power, railways, telecommunication, road network, ports, airport and banking facilities, (ii) improve industrial climate, (iii) provide support to export oriented units, (iv) provide incentives to industries generating large employment opportunities, (v) rehabilitate sick industries, (vi) lay

emphasis on quality, productivity and skill development, and (vii) mobilise additional resources from outside the State and private sector in view of constraints to generation of internal resources. With the introduction of the new Industrial Policy, there has been a surge in investment proposals particularly in the areas of steel, power generation, aluminium, sugar and oil refining.

21.14 Power is a basic requirement for development. The availability of power in the State was 1182 MW during 1997-98. The State Government have undertaken pioneering steps for reforming the power sector by enacting the Orissa Electricity Reform Act, 1995. Private investment in power sector is being encouraged. Consequently, a number of private investment proposals for setting up power projects in Orissa have been received. In addition, the Central Government and the State Government have proposals for installation of power projects of 1314 MW capacity. After completion of these projects the State will be in a better position in respect of power generation.

21.15 Environmental conservation and protection has to form an important part of all the development programmes. Rise in population, urbanisation, vehicular traffic, industrial and mining activities etc. tend to create pollution. Deforestation also contributes to pollution. Development projects in the State have resulted in loss of 19401.86 hectare of forest land during last 15 years. Hence environmental planning, joint forest management (that is management of forests by involving people as well as Government agencies), and wildlife conservation need to form an integral part of development strategies in the State.

21.16 The credit deposit ratio in the State was 45.2 during 1997-98 as against the All India average of 55.5. The ratio is low when compared with States like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. Further, the population covered per bank is 16.2 thousand as compared to 14.8 thousand at the All India level. Hence, the banking facilities in the State have to be extended for mopping up and stimulating domestic savings. Private investment in manufacturing, mining and infrastructure sectors has been stimulated by the emergence of a free and liberalised policy regime offered by the State Government. The organisations such as Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation Limited (IPICOL), Industrial Development Corporation Limited (IDCOL), Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO), Orissa State Financial Corporation (OSFC) and Orissa Small Industries Corporation (OSIC) are playing an important role in promoting new projects.

21.17 Expectancy of life at birth in Orissa was 59.26 years as compared to 61.15 per thousand at All India level during 1991-96. The infant mortality rate in Orissa is estimated at 95 during 1996 as compared to the All India average of 72 and 13 in Kerala. The percapita expenditure on health including family welfare, water supply and sanitation has to be stepped up for intensifying health facilities in the State. Ninth Plan emphasises improved access to health care facilities in the rural and tribal areas.

21.18 Even though the decennial growth rate of population in the State was 20.06% during the period 1981-91, which is lower than the national average of 23.5% and marginally lower than the growth rate of 20.17% observed during the previous decade, it is still on the higher side as compared to the growth rate of some other States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Assam. Family Welfare measures have to be intensified with more emphasis in rural areas.

21.19 As per the latest estimates of Planning Commission available for the State, the percentage of population below the poverty line was 49.72 in rural areas and 41.64 in urban areas in 1993-94 as against the All India averages of 37.27 and 32.36 respectively. As such, there is need for continuance of poverty amelioration and employment generation programmes during the Ninth Plan.

21.20 Education is a key input in breaking the vicious circle of poverty and low productivity. The literacy rate in the State as per the 1991 census was a meagre 49%. The literacy rates of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe populations were even lower at 36.8% and 22.3% respectively. Universalisation of primary education has been included as a component of the basic minimum services programme. Several schemes aiming at reducing the drop out rate and providing incentives to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students have been launched in the State. Yet the goal of achieving an adequate standard of education is far from being fulfilled. Greater attention needs to be paid to this sector.

21.21 The problem of un-employment and under-employment deserves special attention. The dependency ratio in Orissa is higher than most other States. The estimated quantum of un-employment at the end of 1997-98 stands at 8.76 lakh. During the Ninth Plan, it is proposed to continue all the wage employment and self employment programmes of the Eighth Plan. Apart from this, efforts will be made to generate as much employment as possible in the secondary sector.

21.22 The problem of educated unemployment is often a consequence of mis-match between the demand for and supply of skills. The number of educated unemployed has increased from 5.99 lakh in 1994 to 7.46 lakh in 1996. The education system in the State needs to be re-oriented so as to supply trained manpower in vocational, professional and technical fields relevant to the emerging needs.

21.23 Development of a State largely depends on its financial resources. Although the availability of percapita own resources has improved from Rs.233.95 in 1989-90 to Rs.584.5 in 1996-97, the relative position of Orissa among different States is low as shown in Annexure 1.1. Resources transferred from the Centre to the State through shared taxes, Plan and non-Plan grants etc. have not been able to correct this imbalance. The proportion of revenue deficit to Gross Domestic Product has increased from 1.1 percent in 1988-89 to 3.2 percent in 1996-97. The fiscal deficit has however declined from 6.9 percent to 6.3 percent during the period. Hence, there is need for proper resource planning to improve the resource position of the State. Considering the economic scenario and resource position of the State, an outlay of Rs.15000 crore has been approved for the State's Ninth Plan with emphasis on irrigation, energy, basic minimum services, rural infrastructure etc.

21.24 Sustaining high growth of output and employment in an environment of macro-stability requires high rate of domestic savings, supplemented by adequate mobilisation of resources from outside the State. This requires a significant and sustained reduction in revenue and fiscal deficits of Government. To reduce the debt burden, selective disinvestment in public enterprises may have to be pursued. Public savings have to be increased and deficits reduced through analogous measures to raise the State's own tax and non-tax revenues. Steps have to be taken to curb non-Plan and low priority expenditure and enhance financial efficiency of public enterprises. The Ninth Plan assigns a significant role to the private sector. Economic liberalisation has led to progressive dilution of the regulatory regime of the pre-liberalisation era thereby creating an opportunity for large private sector participation in the process of development. This will greatly help in accelerating growth of the economy and reducing poverty.



ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE - I.1

Per capita Plan Outlay, Total Revenue including Resources Transferred from Centre and Own Revenue of different States during 1996-97

(In rupees)

Sl No.	States	Per capita approved Plan Outlay	Per capita total Revenue including Resources trans- ferred from Centre	Per capita Own Revenue
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	351	1579.5	942.7
2.	Assam	477	1676.6	482.3
3.	Bihar	168	842.9	351.4
4.	Gujarat	756	2151.0	1689.7
5.	Haryana	758	3439.0	2935.6
6.	Karnataka	752	2091.7	1494.0
7.	Kerala	701	2052.9	1429.1
8.	Madhya Pradesh	391	1413.2	803.0
9.	Maharashtra	889	2270.6	1816.5
10.	ORISSA	621	1366.5	584.5
11.	Punjab	578	2885.5	2366.9
12.	Rajasthan	651	1540.5	919.0
13.	Tamil Nadu	621	1963.2	1447.0
14.	Uttar Pradesh	337	1024.0	470.5
15.	West Bengal	309	1169.0	679.5
All INDIA		795	1675.7	1140.2

Source Col. 3 - *Statistical Abstract India - 1997*
Col. 4 & 5 - *CMIE (Public Finance) May 1998*



ANNEXURE - 1.2

Sectorwise Plan Outlay/Expenditure in Orissa

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Sectors	8th Plan	9th Plan	Expenditure			Outlay	
		Outlay (1992-97)	Outlay (1997-2002)	8th Plan	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	749.20	562.88	581.81	145.23	119.23	122.49	152.99
2.	Rural Development	405.35	945.52	732.69	143.35	214.57	191.79	228.56
3.	Irrigation & Flood Control	3079.18	3388.58	1451.97	282.93	456.43	654.85	715.77
4.	Energy	2644.70	4627.64	1259.75	138.54	343.06	181.59	871.22
5.	Industry & Mineral	785.70	123.49	350.79	52.52	47.22	60.51	54.92
6.	Transport	592.90	1278.73	711.93	194.10	168.55	159.11	175.62
7.	Science, Technology & Environment	52.22	75.76	27.09	5.09	7.83	9.44	14.18
8.	General Economic Services.	73.94	551.30	76.50	13.85	13.37	23.12	67.02
9.	Social Services	1543.76	3364.83	1759.69	423.55	620.60	685.29	778.97
10.	General Services	73.05	81.27	52.30	11.13	13.10	11.78	25.18
TOTAL		10,000.00	15000.00	7004.52	1367.29	2003.96	2099.97	3084.43

Source : Planning & Co-ordination Department , Govt. of Orissa.



ANNEXURE 1.3

States' Own Revenue, Interest Paid and Capital Repayment of 14 Major States (1995-96 A/C)

(Rs in crore)

REVENUE ACCOUNT								
Sl No	Name of the State	States own revenue	States own tax revenue	Interest paid to Central Govt	Debt servicing (Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.	Total col 5+6	Interest paid to others (Other than Central Govt.)	Total interest paid + debt servicing
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
01.	Andhra Pradesh	5725.9	4120.4	925.9	-	925.9	603.2	1529.1
02.	Bihar	2887.8	1973.3	829.3	-	829.3	838.3	1667.6
03.	Gujarat	6924.0	5322.9	900.2	-	900.2	427.9	1328.1
04.	Haryana	4355.8	2169.0	293.4	-	293.4	262.3	555.7
05.	Karnatak	6509.4	5273.9	635.6	103.1	738.7	411.9	1150.6
06.	Kerala	3918.2	3382.7	418.1	-	418.1	506.1	924.2
07.	Madhya Pradesh	5296.3	3518.2	557.7	-	557.7	600.6	1158.3
08.	Maharashtra	13709.8	10934.5	1401.5	461.9	1863.4	653.9	2517.3
09.	Orissa	1755.4	1127.2	407.2	0.1	407.3	522.0	929.3
10.	Punjab	4428.4	2651.0	1108.8	-	1108.8	380.8	1489.6
11.	Rajasthan	4987.4	2730.6	589.1	-	589.1	644.7	1233.8
12.	Tamil Nadu	8009.7	7151.2	787.5	86.8	874.3	505.7	1380.0
13.	Uttar Pradesh	7868.3	5468.9	1955.7	414.3	2370.0	1369.2	3739.2
14.	West Bengal	4460.4	4132.9	1136.7	-	1136.7	479.5	1616.2
All States		86759.9	63865.2	13056.6	1066.2	14122.8	8875.5	22998.3

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 1.3 (Concl'd.)

CAPITAL ACCOUNT						
Sl No	Name of the State	Repayment of Central Govt. loans	Repayment of loans to other than Central Govt.	Total repayment of loans Col 10 +11	Total interest payment & capital repayment Col 5+8+12	Percentage of col 13 to col 3
(1)	(2)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
01.	Andhra Pradesh	294.0	108.9	402.9	1932.0	33.7
02.	Bihar	350.8	109.7	460.5	2128.1	73.7
03.	Gujarat	281.9	36.2	318.1	1646.2	23.8
04.	Haryana	92.5	9.4	101.9	657.6	15.1
05.	Karnatak	193.7	45.1	238.8	1286.3	19.8
06.	Kerala	143.2	20.7	163.9	1088.1	27.8
07.	Madhya Pradesh	237.1	20.2	257.3	1415.6	26.7
08.	Maharashtra	461.2	43.7	504.9	2860.3	18.7
09.	Orissa	158.2	66.9	225.1	1154.3	65.8
10.	Punjab	391.2	9.3	400.5	1890.1	42.7
11.	Rajasthan	284.1	17.2	301.3	1535.1	30.8
12.	Tamil Nadu	249.5	20.3	269.8	1563.0	19.5
13.	Uttar Pradesh	643.2	396.3	1039.5	4364.4	55.5
14.	West Bengal	320.2	15.6	335.8	1952.0	43.7
All States		4798.6	1055.2	5853.8	27785.9	32.0

Source: Reserve Bank of India, Bulletin, February 1998.



ANNEXURE 1.4

Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin (State Income) of Orissa

Year	NSDP at Factor cost (Rs. in Lakh)		Per Capita NSDP (in Rs.)	
	At current prices	At 1980-81 prices	At current prices	At 1980-81 prices
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1990-91	966428	434470	3077	1383
1991-92	1250530	489701	3907	1530
1992-93	1341553	481371	4114	1476
1993-94	1548051	512393	4662	1543
1994-95	1815595	534288	5369	1580
1995-96 (R)	2146279	562308	6236	1634
1996-97 (P)	2063589	514359	5893	1469
1997-98 (Q)	2410498	601259	6767	1688

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 1.4 (Concl'd.)

Year	Annual increase (%) of			
	N.S.D.P.		Per Capita N.S.D.P.	
	At current prices	At 1980-81 prices	At current prices	At 1980-81 prices
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1990-91	-	-	-	-
1991-92	29.4	12.7	27.0	10.6
1992-93	7.3	(-) 1.7	5.3	(-) 3.5
1993-94	15.4	6.4	13.3	4.5
1994-95	17.3	4.3	15.2	2.4
1995-96 (R)	18.2	5.2	16.2	3.4
1996-97 (P)	(-) 3.9	(-) 8.5	(-) 5.5	(-) 10.1
1997-98 (Q)	16.8	16.9	14.8	14.9

*R - Revised Estimates, P - Provisional Estimates, Q - Quick Estimates.
Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Orissa, Bhubaneswar*



ANNEXURE - 1.5

Broad Sectorwise Net State Domestic Product of Orissa at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin at Current Prices.

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (R)	1996-97 (P)	1997-98 (Q)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	PRIMARY SECTOR (Agril., Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Fishing, Mining & Quarrying etc.)	5735.44 (42.8)	7048.46 (45.5)	7905.08 (43.5)	9407.44 (43.8)	7921.71 (38.4)	9679.74 (40.1)
2.	SECONDARY SECTOR (Manufacturing, Construction, Electricity, Gas and water supply.)	2684.34 (20.0)	2746.05 (17.7)	3622.22 (20.0)	4305.39 (20.1)	4515.78 (21.9)	5202.42 (21.6)
3.	TERTIARY SECTOR (Transport, Communication, Trade, Storage etc.)	2764.38 (20.6)	3213.20 (20.8)	3750.03 (20.7)	4339.97 (20.2)	4282.77 (20.7)	4841.92 (20.1)
4.	SERVICES SECTOR (Banking and Insurance, Real Estate, Public Administration, Other Services).	2231.37 (16.6)	2472.80 (16.0)	2878.62 (15.8)	3409.99 (15.9)	3915.63 (19.0)	4380.90 (18.2)
	Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost.	13415.53 (100.0)	15480.51 (100.0)	18155.95 (100.0)	21462.79 (100.0)	20635.89 (100.0)	24104.98 (100.0)
	Per Capita Income (Rs.)	4114	4662	5369	6236	5893	6767

R - Revised Estimates, P - Provisional Estimates, Q - Quick Estimates.

N.B. : Figures in brackets indicate percentage contribution to NSDP.

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Orissa, Bhubaneswar



ANNEXURE - 1.6

Sectorwise Net State Domestic Product of Orissa at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin at 1980-81 Price

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (R)	1996-97 (P)	1997-98 (Q)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	PRIMARY SECTOR (Agril., Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying etc.)	2006.19 (41.7)	2322.15 (45.3)	2302.01 (43.1)	2357.97 (41.9)	1895.43 (36.9)	2406.38 (40.0)
2.	SECONDARY SECTOR (Industry, Construction, Electricity etc.)	893.34 (18.6)	819.46 (16.0)	942.55 (17.6)	1018.09 (18.1)	985.15 (19.1)	1123.56 (18.7)
3.	TERTIARY SECTOR (Transport, Communication, Trade, Storage etc.)	953.95 (19.8)	1003.76 (19.6)	1063.53 (19.9)	1118.63 (19.9)	1064.58 (20.7)	1208.55 (20.1)
4.	SERVICES SECTOR (Banking and Insurance, Real Estate, Public Administration, Other Services etc.)	960.23 (19.9)	978.56 (19.1)	1034.79 (19.4)	1128.45 (20.1)	1198.43 (23.3)	1274.10 (21.2)
Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost.		4813.71 (100.0)	5123.93 (100.0)	5342.88 (100.0)	5623.08 (100.0)	5143.59 (100.0)	6012.59 (100.0)
Per capita Income (Rs.)		1476	1543	1580	1634	1469	1688

R - Revised Estimates, P - Provisional Estimates, Q - Quick Estimates.

N.B. : Figures in brackets indicate percentage contribution to NSDP.

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.



ANNEXURE 1.7

Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Kind of Economic Activity

(Percentage change over the previous year)

AT CURRENT PRICES			INDUSTRY	AT 1980 81 PRICES		
1995-96 (R)	1996-97 (P)	1997-98 (Q)		1995-96 (R)	1996-97 (P)	1997-98 (Q)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			1. Agriculture, Animal husbandry, Forestry & Fishing.	(-) 3.04	(-) 24.03	31.31
15.08	(-) 18.34	24.43				
17.63	(-) 24.37	29.60	1.1 Agriculture & Animal husbandry	(-) 3.13	(-) 28.56	35.85
0.03	13.82	0.19	1.2 Forestry & Logging	(-) 10.39	(-) 1.06	2.81
2.79	27.22	7.92	1.3 Fishing	2.70	10.51	14.95
25.67	4.48	8.86	2. Mining & Quarrying	22.55	6.07	9.06
31.57	(-) 5.23	14.88	3. Manufacturing	21.06	(-) 8.23	12.49
24.29	(-) 16.05	15.47	3.1 Registered Manufacturing	14.27	(-) 19.00	12.72
49.25	16.65	14.02	3.2 Un Registered Manufacturing	35.94	11.64	12.17
(-) 4.27	2.62	9.75	4. Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	(-) 16.37	(-) 3.77	13.26
18.43	16.91	17.52	5. Construction	(-) 0.08	1.54	18.00
15.12	(-) 3.76	14.40	6. Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	3.46	(-) 6.78	14.54
18.40	8.96	10.84	7. Transport, Storage & Communication	13.98	5.29	7.29
23.11	4.82	4.82	7.1 Railways	23.65	3.03	3.03
14.40	12.01	16.59	7.2 Transport by other means	8.85	3.35	6.82
34.50	22.85	21.04	7.3 Storage	33.74	17.55	6.53
10.51	16.60	16.60	7.4 Communication	16.74	17.44	17.45
			8. Financing, Insurance, Real- Estate & Business Services	12.48	7.34	7.53
22.51	14.74	13.46				
32.86	15.20	15.20	8.1 Banking & Insurance	24.53	11.85	11.86
			8.2 Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services	3.00	3.04	3.07
7.80	13.94	10.39				
			9. Community, Social & Personal Services	5.76	5.29	5.55
16.60	14.88	11.36				
19.30	12.41	14.30	9.1 Public Administration	8.25	2.86	8.30
14.41	16.98	8.97	9.2 Other Services	3.76	7.32	3.34
17.74	(-) 3.41	16.57	TOTAL G.S.D.P.	5.23	(-) 8.30	16.29

(R) : Revised Estimates
(P) : Provisional Estimates
(Q) : Quick Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.



ANNEXURE - 1.8

Net National Product (National Income) at Factor Cost 1990-91 to 1996-97.

Year	N.N.P. at Factor Cost (Rs. in Crore)		Per Capita N.N.P. (In Rs.)	
	Current prices	Constant prices (1980-81 prices)	Current prices	Constant prices (1980-81 prices)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1990-91	418057	186469	4983	2223
1991-92	479001	186418	5596	2178
1992-93	543566	194093	6234	2226
1993-94	626957	203486	7060	2292
1994-95 (R)	748652	221406	8282	2449
1995-96 (P)	881216	239957	9578	2608
1996-97 (Q)	1008188	258465	10771	2761

P - Provisional Estimates, Q - Quick Estimates.

*Source :1) National Accounts Statistics 1995. C.S.O. Publication
2) Press Information Bureau, Govt. of India.*



ANNEXURE - 1.9

Per Capita Net State Domestic Product At Constant (1980-81) Prices (1992-93 to 1997-98)

As on 10.03.98 (State Series)

(In Rs)

SL. No.	Name of the State and Union Territory	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 (P)	1995-96 (R)	1996-97 (P)	1997-98 (Q)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1736	1871	1973	2059	2130	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3013	3369	3265	3304	3059	
3.	Assam	1557	1583	1602	1593	-	
4.	Bihar	1017	1019	1064	1039	1074	
5.	Goa	5381	5497	5552	5483	-	
6.	Gujarat	3060	2960	3293	3172	-	
7.	Haryana	3421	3498	3686	3668	3956	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2267	2315	2395	2518	-	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1804	1832	1886	1926	-	
10.	Karnataka	2272	2407	2467	2563	-	
11.	Kerala	1932	2114	2169	2264	2363	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1618	1747	1753	1791	1875	
13.	Maharashtra	3736	4057	4227	4500	-	
14.	Manipur	1884	1896	1986	2052	-	
15.	Meghalaya	1617	1681	1673	1714	-	
16.	Nagaland	2239	2170	-	-	-	
17.	Orissa	1476	1543	1580	1634	1469	1688
18.	Punjab	3931	4022	4121	4175	-	
19.	Rajasthan	1993	1790	2088	2051	2232	
20.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 1.9 (Concl'd.)

Sl. No.	Name of the States and Union	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 (P)	1995-96 (R)	1996-97 (P)	1997-98 (Q)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	TamilNadu	2355	2551	2767	2744	2880	
22.	Tripura	1709	1856	1949	-	-	
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1615	1630	1646	1668	1763	
24.	West Bengal	2295	2437	2525	2668	2830	
25.	A & N Islands	2884	3079	3395	3287	-	
26.	Delhi	5453	5630	5683	6049	-	
27.	Pondichery	2571	2770	2841		-	
All India		2243	2337	2473	2608	2761	
Per Capita NNP at factor cost							
Per Capita NDP at factor cost		2298	2394	2533	2664	2814	

P : Provisional Estimates,
Q : Quick Estimates,
- : Not made available by the concerned State Governments.

Source : Directorates of Economics and Statistics of respective State Governments and C.S.O. for All India per Capita NNP and NDP. The figures of Per Capita NDP are not published in NAS.

Note 1 : Owing to differences in methodology source material used the figures for different State/UTs are not strictly comparable.

Note 2 : The State of Mizoram prepares these estimates at current prices only.

Note 3 : The UTs of Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep do not prepare these estimates.



ANNEXURE - 1.10

**Percapita Net State Domestic Product At Current Prices
(1992-93 to 1997-98)**

As on 10.03.98 (State Series)

(In Rs)

Sl	Name of the State No Union Territories	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95 (P)	1995-96 (R)	1996-97 (P)	1997-98 (Q)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
01.	Andhra Pradesh	5718	6900	7884	8938	9867	
02.	Arunachal Pradesh	7518	8852	9413	10205	10887	
03.	Assam	4973	5520	5979	6192	-	
04.	Bihar	2998	3417	3815	3853	4225	
05.	Goa	12800	15332	15630	16148	-	
06.	Gujarat	8164	9063	10869	11036	-	
07.	Haryana	9037	10526	12283	13518	16199	
08.	Himachal Pradesh	6390	6896	7846	8747	-	
09.	Jammu & Kashmir	4024	4244	5099	6181	-	
10.	Karnataka	6315	7214	8237	9004	-	
11.	Kerala	5768	6524	7597	8324	9066	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4544	5508	5909	6518	7445	
13.	Maharashtra	9806	11662	12997	15244	-	
14.	Manipur	5026	5930	6543	7277	-	
15.	Meghalaya	5272	5934	6402	6826	-	
16.	Mizoram	6599	7517	7743	-	-	
17.	Nagaland	6652	6638	-	-	-	
18.	Orissa	4114	4662	5369	6236	5893	6767
19.	Punjab	11140	12936	14443	15504	-	
20.	Rajasthan	5257	5287	6452	6958	7992	

(Contd)

ANNEXURE - I.10 (Concl'd.)

Sl No	Name of the State or Union Territories	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				(P)	(R)	(P)	(Q)
21.	Sikkim	5722	5729	-	-	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	6670	8041	9180	9868	11215	-
23.	Tripura	3773	4252	4376	-	-	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4335	4783	5333	5874	6733	-
25.	West Bengal	5541	6257	7106	7851	8805	-
26.	A & N Islands	6277	8720	10504	11147	-	-
27.	Delhi	14567	16354	17845	19779	-	-
28.	Pondichery	8631	8545	10555	-	-	-
<hr/>							
All India							
Per Capita NNP							
	at factor cost	6262	7196	8403	9578	10771	-
<hr/>							
Per Capita NDP							
	at factor cost	6397	7335	8547	9725	10919	-

R : Revised Estimates, P: Provisional Estimates, Q: Quick Estimates.

- Not made available by the concerned State Governments.

Source : Directorates of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments and C.S.O for All India Per Capita NNP and NDP.

The figures of Per Capita NDP are not published in NAS.

Note 1: Owing to differences in source material used the figures for different State/UTs are not strictly comparable.

Note 2: The UTs of Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep do not prepare these estimates.



ANNEXURE-2.1

Growth of Population in Orissa and India since 1901.

Census	Orissa			India	
	Popul- ation (in cr.)	Dece- nnial Growth (in %)	Popul- ation as % to that of India.	Popul- ation (in cr.)	Dece- nnial Growth (in %)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901	1.03	-	4.32	23.84	-
1911	1.14	10.44	4.51	25.21	5.75
1921	1.12	(-) 1.94	4.44	25.13	(-) 0.31
1931	1.25	11.94	4.48	27.90	11.00
1941	1.38	10.22	4.32	31.87	14.22
1951	1.46	6.38	4.05	36.11	13.31
1961	1.75	19.82	4.00	43.92	21.51
1971	2.19	25.05	4.00	54.82	24.80
1981	2.64	20.17	3.86	68.33 *	24.64
1991	3.17	20.06	3.74	84.63 **	23.85

* In 1981, Census was not conducted in Assam. Based on 1971 census population and the 1991 census provisional result, the population of Assam for 1981 has been interpolated and incorporated.

** The 1991 census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. The population for Jammu & Kashmir as has been projected (as on 01.03.1991) by the Standing Committee of Experts on Population Projections (October, 1989) has been incorporated.

Source : Census of India.



ANNEXURE 2.2

District wise Population of Orissa with Male & Female, Rural & Urban, Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe Break up as per 1991 Census.

Sl. No	District	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Angul	961017	494901	466136	850914	110123	161660	112291
2	Balasore	1696583	867641	828942	1542431	154152	315042	179289
3	Bargarh	1071172	609916	597256	1126625	80547	232562	236072
4	Bhadrak	1195834	657017	548817	995993	109841	240027	18703
5	Bolangir	1330938	621486	609452	1101518	129420	109471	271511
6	Boudh	317622	159840	157782	302164	15458	61377	41023
7	Cuttack	1972739	1027717	944992	1486878	485861	358877	68858
8	Deogarh	734238	310172	116056	236963	17275	34210	78032
9	Dhenkanal	947870	485176	462694	869758	78112	151914	120226
10	Gajapati	454708	224329	230379	407939	46769	39898	217725
11	Ganjam	2704056	1348042	1356014	2280303	423753	484187	79120
12	Jagatsinghpur	1014242	513133	501109	938150	76092	220315	6232
13	Jajpur	1386177	701005	685172	1332746	53431	317025	102546
14	Jharsuguda	446726	230511	216215	287498	159328	76592	142418
15	Kalahandi	1130903	565595	565308	1052740	78163	192366	326648
16	Kendrapara	1149501	572703	576798	1086266	63235	227943	4552
17	Keonjhar	1337026	677480	659546	1170152	166874	153639	595184
18	Khurda	1502014	789334	712680	985733	516281	204564	77242
19	Koraput	1029986	517234	512712	858281	171705	138169	521849
20	Malkangiri	421917	212576	209341	387489	34428	84208	246214
21	Mayurbhanj	1884580	952183	932397	1768331	116249	131765	1090626
22	Nawapara	469482	234462	235020	443717	25765	61466	168777
23	Nayagarh	782647	399701	382946	756403	26244	107836	46624
24	Nowrangpur	846659	425759	420900	804542	42117	127800	467919
25	Phulbani	546281	273234	273047	510619	35662	99499	281386
26	Puri	1305365	662764	642601	1141886	163479	242289	3481
27	Rayagada	713984	354911	359073	624658	89326	101956	400097
28	Sambalpur	809017	413541	395476	603559	205458	138096	283801
29	Sonepur	476815	240985	235830	441985	34830	105404	45286
30	Sundergarh	1573617	812707	760910	1048612	525005	138157	798481
Orissa		31659736	16064146	15595590	27424753	4234983	5129314	7032214

Source : Census of India



ANNEXURE - 2.3

Occupational Classification of Main Workers, Marginal Workers & Total Workers according to 1991 census.

Sl. No	District	Culti- vators	Agricul- tural labourers	House- hold Industry	Other workers	Total Main workers	Marginal workers	Total workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Angul	130233	89104	15009	81255	315601	52506	368107
2.	Balasore	229904	126723	8669	107959	473255	27503	500758
3.	Bargarh	205332	145532	30914	65157	446935	87834	534769
4.	Bhadrak	163799	53918	3478	62972	284167	10468	294635
5.	Bolangir	208673	131447	15150	70237	425507	76009	501516
6.	Boudh	62628	39205	5565	13277	120675	27181	147856
7.	Cuttack	172333	125600	19999	245860	563792	21723	585515
8.	Deogarh	44402	26740	3385	11169	85696	19400	105096
9.	Dhenkanal	112830	93789	8910	68760	284289	27582	311871
10.	Gajapati	95731	67481	2399	25093	190704	33432	224136
11.	Ganjam	368938	311989	28653	237468	947048	136855	1083903
12.	Jagatsinghpur	124830	56859	7903	79430	269022	10228	279250
13.	Jajpur	147625	100357	8926	96372	353280	13173	366453
14.	Jharsuguda	48986	35806	5234	59730	149756	24713	174469
15.	Kalahandi	182628	174906	11538	57103	426175	83555	509730
16.	Kendrapara	156222	56861	5648	60661	279392	8892	288284
17.	Keonjhar	209789	107879	10208	112077	439953	79073	519026
18.	Khurda	113219	83564	9546	229707	436036	13640	449676
19.	Koraput	203728	132248	5522	81617	423115	90886	514001
20.	Malkangiri	117633	24525	974	14633	157765	39944	197709
21.	Mayurbhanj	340619	223601	36923	101368	702511	160966	863477
22.	Nawapara	96068	52933	4790	19668	173459	40855	214314
23.	Nayagarh	116041	66353	11311	42870	236575	16087	252662
24.	Nowrangpur	171428	117030	7046	32696	328200	86701	414901
25.	Phulbani	102929	73727	4731	31559	212946	47930	260876
26.	Puri	168738	85103	8794	105409	368044	15205	383249
27.	Rayagada	118395	121147	3636	51344	294522	54557	349079
28.	Sambalpur	104490	102569	18195	83143	308397	48233	356630
29.	Sonepur	83310	58686	9791	20812	172599	37463	210062
30.	Sundergarh	197019	91068	11556	208496	508139	112533	620672
Orissa		4598500	2976750	324403	2477982	10377635	1505127	11882762

Source - Census of India



ANNEXURE - 2.4

State-wise Population with Rural-Urban break up according to 1991 Census.

Sl. No.	State	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	66,508,008	48,620,882	17,887,126
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	864,558	753,930	110,628
3.	Assam	22,414,322	19,926,527	2,487,795
4.	Bihar	86,374,465	75,021,453	11,353,012
5.	Goa	1,169,793	690,041	479,752
6.	Gujarat	41,309,582	27,063,521	14,246,061
7.	Haryana	16,463,648	12,408,904	4,054,744
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5,170,877	4,721,681	449,196
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	7,718,700	5,879,300	1,839,400
10.	Karnataka	44,977,201	31,069,413	13,907,788
11.	Kerala	29,098,518	21,418,224	7,680,294
12.	Madhya Pradesh	66,181,170	50,842,333	15,338,837
13.	Maharashtra	78,937,187	48,395,601	30,541,586
14.	Manipur	1,837,149	1,331,504	505,645
15.	Meghalaya	1,774,778	1,444,731	330,047
16.	Mizoram	689,756	371,810	317,946
17.	Nagaland	1,209,546	1,001,323	208,223
18.	Orissa	31,659,736	27,424,753	4,234,983
19.	Punjab	20,281,969	14,288,744	5,993,225
20.	Rajasthan	44,005,990	33,938,877	10,067,113
21.	Sikkim	406,457	369,451	37,006
22.	Tamil Nadu	55,858,946	36,781,354	19,077,592
23.	Tripura	2,757,205	2,335,484	421,721
24.	Uttar Pradesh	139,112,287	111,506,372	27,605,915
25.	West Bengal	68,077,965	49,370,364	18,707,601
INDIA		846,302,688	628,691,676	217,611,012

* Projected Population as on Dt. 01.03.1991.

Source : Census of India 1991, Orissa, Final Population Total



ANNEXURE 25

Number of Employment Exchanges and Employment Seekers in the Live Register according to Academic Qualification.

Year	No. of Employment Exchanges	No. of persons in Live-Register	Matriculates	Under-graduates
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1985	81	721154	192492	39683
1986	81	900498	272282	53759
1987	80	814887	268650	53774
1988	80	771089	274206	48666
1989	80	848761	306679	56720
1990	80	869825	324463	63020
1991	79	899854	327823	62221
1992	79	891251	344381	63838
1993	79	863764	351244	67517
1994	79	877679	367298	74558
1995	80	920767	409859	97512
1996	80	975833	447392	115944
1997 (P)	80	1006401	453553	120615

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 2.5 (Concl'd)

Year	Graduates				Post-Graduates	Others (Un-educated, Diploma Holders etc.)	No. of Placements
(1)	Engineering	Medical	Others	Total	(10)	(11)	(12)
1985	570	689	81394	82653	6486	399840	13685
1986	974	684	102118	103776	6758	463923	15584
1987	1431	1035	92135	94601	7873	389989	11642
1988	1964	1144	111190	114298	8831	525080	4074
1989	2555	1401	101707	105663	9523	370176	8954
1990	3430	1362	111211	116003	9826	356513	12491
1991	3534	1360	108677	113571	9817	386432	7675
1992	3863	1578	119571	125012	8019	50002	7839
1993	3686	1549	129016	134251	8416	607596	4896
1994	3860	1794	133083	138737	9709	586337	4015
1995	3725	1841	142894	148460	8794	255097	4070
1996	4152	1804	157570	162526	6426	241737	4577
1997 (P)	4332	1942	160600	165774	5196	300017	10033

Source: Directorate of Employment, Chandigarh



ANNEXURE - 2.6

Employment in Organised Sectors in Orissa.

(In lakh no.)

Year	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Quasi Govt.	Local Bodies	Total	Private Sector	Grand Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1985	0.57	3.36	1.47	0.17	5.57	1.02	6.59
1986	0.58	3.43	1.55	0.17	5.73	0.98	6.71
1987	0.64	3.49	1.77	0.18	6.08	1.00	7.08
1988	0.68	3.60	1.79	0.18	6.25	1.05	7.30
1989	0.70	3.61	1.81	0.18	6.30	1.04	7.34
1990	0.73	3.82	1.88	0.18	6.61	1.09	7.70
1991	0.92	3.76	1.97	0.18	6.83	1.11	7.94
1992	0.94	3.76	2.19	0.18	7.07	1.02	8.09
1993	0.76	4.01	2.03	0.19	6.99	0.80	7.79
1994	0.76	3.93	2.17	0.19	7.05	0.94	7.99
1995	0.81	3.94	2.17	0.18	7.10	0.96	8.06
1996	0.82	4.62	2.13	0.19	7.76	0.96	8.72
1997 (P)	0.82	3.94	2.19	0.18	7.13	0.97	8.10

Source : Directorate of Employment, Orissa.



ANNEXURE - 3.1

Per Capita Monthly Consumer Expenditure in Rural and Urban areas of Orissa with percentage distribution on Food and Non-Food items.

(In Rupees)

Sl. No	N. S. S Round	Reference Period	Rural		Urban	
			Food	Non-Food	Food	Non-Food
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	32nd	July '77-June' 78	37.47 (71.41)	15.00 (28.59)	57.43 (66.02)	29.56 (33.98)
2.	38th	Jan. '83-Dec' 83	72.72 (73.64)	26.03 (26.36)	98.89 (65.31)	52.51 (34.69)
3.	42nd	July' 86-June' 87	79.19 (69.35)	35.00 (30.65)	135.62 (62.47)	81.42 (37.53)
4.	43rd	July' 87-June' 88	87.84 (68.89)	39.68 (31.11)	136.76 (60.73)	88.44 (39.27)
5.	44th	July' 88-June' 89	101.59 (68.95)	45.75 (31.05)	153.09 (60.07)	102.37 (39.93)
6.	45th	July' 89-June' 90	108.93 (70.68)	45.19 (29.32)	162.00 (59.48)	110.35 (40.52)
7.	46th	July' 90-June' 91	120.87 (66.44)	61.04 (33.56)	184.04 (56.60)	141.14 (43.40)
8.	47th	July' 91-Dec' 91	149.70 (69.82)	64.72 (30.18)	204.57 (61.76)	126.64 (38.24)
9.	48th	Jan' 92-Dec' 92	149.12 (66.60)	74.77 (33.40)	247.17 (53.16)	217.78 (46.84)
10.	50th	July' 93-June' 94	149.60 (68.10)	70.20 (31.90)	232.60 (57.80)	169.90 (42.20)
11.	51st	July' 94-June' 95	164.51 (67.55)	79.02 (32.45)	246.28 (56.04)	193.21 (43.96)

(Figures in the brackets indicate percentage)

Source : Corresponding N.S.S. reports of Government of India.



ANNEXURE - 4.1

Land Utilisation Pattern in Orissa.

(Area in thousand hectare)

Year	Geographical Area	Forest Area	Misc. Tree	Permanent pastures	Culturable waste	Land put to non-Agl. use	Barren & unculturable land	Current fallow	Other fallow	Net area sown
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1989-90	15540	5476	859	726	517	742	499	146	254	6921
1990-91	15540	5476	859	726	597	746	499	119	214	6904
1991-92	15540	5482	855	726	572	748	499	137	184	6887
1992-93	15540	5478	857	663	538	781	532	184	203	6904
1993-94	15540	5534	867	635	487	781	541	149	243	6908
1994-95	15540	5722	715	514	435	858	553	166	298	6279
1995-96	15540	5722	715	514	435	858	553	210	323	6210
1996-97										
(P)	15540	5606	764	534	445	858	570	452	343	5968

Source : Directorate of Agriculture & Food Production, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.



ANNEXURE - 4.2

Cropping Pattern of Principal Crops in Orissa

(Area in hundred hectare)

Sl. No.	Crops	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		Area	% to total	Area	% to total	Area	% to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(A) Cereals							
1.	Rice	45474	70.24	44432	70.90	45553	71.32
2.	Wheat	96	0.15	60	0.10	39	0.06
3.	Maize	479	0.74	669	1.07	609	0.95
4.	Ragi	766	1.18	799	1.27	852	1.33
5.	Others	1067	1.65	971	1.55	975	1.53
	Total (A)	47882	73.96	46931	74.89	48028	75.20
(B) Pulses							
6.	Gram	354	0.55	311	0.50	308	0.48
7.	Arhar	1682	2.60	1653	2.64	1667	2.61
8.	Other Pulses	7694	11.88	7026	11.21	7095	11.10
	Total (B)	9730	15.03	8990	14.35	9070	14.20
Total Foodgrains (A+B)		57612	88.99	55921	89.24	57098	89.40
(C) Oil Seeds							
9.	Groundnut	1043	1.61	1120	1.79	1001	1.57
10.	Sesamum	911	1.41	841	1.34	-	-
11.	Rape Seed & Mustard	357	0.55	259	0.41	337	0.53
12.	Caster Seeds	292	0.45	252	0.40	256	0.40
13.	Others	2481	3.83	2341	3.74	3301	5.17
	Total (C)	5084	7.85	4813	7.68	4895	7.66
(D) Fibres							
14.	Cotton	62	0.10	53	0.08	35	0.05
15.	Jute	168	0.26	89	0.14	38	0.06
16.	Other Fibres	332	0.51	331	0.53	404	0.63
	Total (D)	562	0.87	473	0.75	477	0.75
(E) Other Crops							
17.	Sugarcane	191	0.29	160	0.26	134	0.21
18.	Tobacco	149	0.23	149	0.24	100	0.16
19.	Patato	103	0.16	109	0.17	104	0.16
20.	Chillies	945	1.46	945	1.51	963	1.51
21.	Ginger	97	0.15	97	0.15	96	0.15
	Total (E)	1485	2.29	1460	2.33	1397	2.19
Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)		64743	100.00	62667	100.00	63867	100.00

(Contd.)

Annexure - 42 (contd.)

Sl. No	Crops	1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		1997-98 (p)	
		Area	% to total	Area	% to total	Area	% to total	Area	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(A) Cereals									
1	Rice	44557	70.77	45290	71.73	44672	75.76	44973	74.68
2	Wheat	49	0.08	49	0.08	50	0.08	61	0.10
3	Maize	468	0.74	441	0.70	583	0.99	528	0.88
4	Ragi	809	1.29	715	1.13	814	1.38	798	1.32
5	Others	131	0.48	832	1.32	784	1.33	615	1.02
Total (A)		46013	73.36	47117	75.03	46903	79.54	46975	78.00
(B) Pulses									
6	Gram	348	0.55	382	0.61	281	0.49	321	0.54
7	Arhar	1663	2.64	1685	2.64	1243	2.09	1468	2.44
8	Other Pulses	736	1.16	823	1.29	479	0.84	523	0.87
Total (B)		944	1.50	890	1.40	628	1.06	712	1.15
Total (A+B)		46957	74.86	48007	76.43	47181	79.60	47687	79.15
(C) Oil Seeds									
9	Groundnut	871	1.39	911	1.43	966	1.64	854	1.42
10	Sesamum	728	1.14	634	1.00	776	1.31	728	1.19
11	Rape Seed & Mustard	298	0.47	230	0.36	194	0.33	199	0.33
12	Caster Seeds	264	0.42	289	0.46	194	0.33	N.A.	-
13	Others	2519	4.00	2514	3.98	1942	3.27	2452	4.07
Total (C)		4678	7.42	4578	7.25	4062	6.88	4225	7.01
(D) Fibres									
14	Cotton	66	0.10	109	0.17	157	0.27	218	0.36
15	Jute	74	0.12	84	0.14	120	0.20	92	0.15
16	Other Fibres	472	0.75	454	0.72	452	0.77	436	0.72
Total (D)		612	0.97	647	1.03	729	1.24	746	1.24
(E) Other Crops									
17	Sugarcane	203	0.33	273	0.43	235	0.40	187	0.31
18	Tobacco	103	0.16	91	0.14	63	0.11	86	0.14
19	Potato	97	0.15	89	0.14	181	0.31	89	0.15
20	Chillies	1000	1.59	995	1.58	490	0.83	498	0.83
21	Ginger	114	0.18	117	0.19	83	0.14	102	0.17
Total (E)		1517	2.42	1565	2.48	1052	1.72	962	1.60
Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)		62557	100.00	63087	100.00	58969	100.00	60223	100.00

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



ANNEXURE - 4.3
Production of different Crops in Orissa from 1992-93 to 1997-98.
(In thousand MT)

Sl. No.	Crops	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(A) Cereals							
1.	Rice	5388	6616	6353	6226	4438	6205
2.	Jowar	19	15	15	14	12	8
3.	Bajra	6	4	2	4	3	2
4.	Maize	63	62	35	46	72	64
5.	Ragi	42	55	48	44	48	47
6.	Wheat	7	50	7	6	7	6
7.	Others Cereals	35	36	32	31	25	19
	Total (A)	5560	6838	6492	6371	4605	6351
(B) Pulses							
8.	Gram	20	18	20	25	19	18
9.	Tur.	131	127	127	126	69	87
10.	Other Pulses	248	239	265	260	117	155
	Total (B)	399	384	412	411	205	260
Total Foodgrains (A+B)		5959	7222	6904	6782	4810	6612
(C) Oil Seeds							
11.	Groundnut	108	114	98	92	79	92
12.	Sesamum	17	27	16	14	14	14
13.	Rape & Mustard	4	6	6	4	3	3
14.	Linseeds	12	15	14	15	7	13
15.	Caster Seeds	14	13	14	16	-	-
16.	Others oil seeds	98	98	97	102	64	74
	Total (C)	253	273	245	243	167	196
(D) Fibres.*							
17.	Cotton	6	3	9	22	5	6
18.	Jute	117	271	227	13	19	13
19.	Mesta	218	174	161	183	23	24
20.	Other Fibres	113	61	55	58	7	6
	Total (D)	454	509	452	276	54	49
(E) Other Crops							
21.	Sugarcane	754	781	1199	1594	1332	1145
22.	Tobacco	11	6	6	7	5	4
23.	Patato	107	117	108	87	117	87
24.	Chillies	75	76	77	79	41	42
25.	Ginger	15	15	18	18	1	1
	Total (E)	962	995	1408	1785	1505	1279
Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)		7628	8999	9009	9086	6536	8136

P : Provisional

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



ANNEXURE - 4.4

Yield Rate of Principal Crops in Orissa.

(Qtl/hectare)

Sl. No.	Crops	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 (p)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Rice (Total)	14.65	12.13	14.53	14.26	13.75	9.93	13.79
1.1	Autumn Rice	9.81	7.91	9.00	9.86	9.51	5.46	9.83
1.2	Winter Rice	15.31	12.76	15.48	14.94	14.22	10.01	14.38
1.3	Summer Rice	21.76	19.39	21.09	19.41	31.88	22.67	19.24
2.	Ragi	5.86	5.23	6.42	5.90	6.12	6.02	5.89
3.	Gram	6.46	6.45	5.82	5.71	6.68	6.37	5.45
4.	Mung	2.06	2.60	2.44	2.58	2.88	2.00	2.02
5.	Biri	2.73	3.23	3.65	3.54	3.01	2.64	3.12
6.	Sugar Cane	516.23	471.25	582.84	589.87	583.90	566.41	612.14
7.	Mustard	2.86	1.72	1.88	1.95	1.69	1.47	1.61
8.	Jute	14.97	13.11	12.69	11.33	15.49	16.02	13.37
9.	Cotton	2.03	2.04	1.54	2.45	2.00	3.27	2.84
10.	Potato	111.14	98.24	112.51	111.74	96.95	115.75	98.20

P : Provisional

Source 1. Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.
2. Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.



ANNEXURE - 4.5

Districtwise Area and Production of Autumn, Winter and Summer Rice during 1997-98(P).

(Area in thousand hectare.)
(Production in thousand MT)

Sl. No.	Name of District	Autumn		Winter		Summer	
		Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Angul	22	24	86	124	4.0	7.2
2.	Balasore	4	4	218	328	26.5	45.6
3.	Bargarh	56	71	185	338	50.7	110.7
4.	Bhadrak	1	1	170	303	14.9	21.5
5.	Balangir	86	79	131	189	2.7	3.2
6.	Boudh	11	12	58	88	1.6	2.8
7.	Cuttack	18	30	134	195	8.5	14.8
8.	Deogarh	17	18	29	38	3.5	4.4
9.	Dhenkanal	21	19	102	150	3.6	7.6
10.	Gajapati	1	1	38	52	0.5	0.5
11.	Ganjam	3	4	266	399	0.2	0.4
12.	Jagatsinghpur	6	8	95	110	7.1	14.2
13.	Jajpur	21	22	128	141	8.9	15.4
14.	Jharsuguda	25	31	29	46	0.5	1.0
15.	Kalahandi	79	71	148	243	3.2	3.5
16.	Kendrapara	7	10	136	152	10.9	19.9
17.	Keonjhar	60	58	155	220	2.6	5.8
18.	Khurda	1	2	108	151	5.7	9.1
19.	Koraput	31	28	76	99	3.5	4.4
20.	Malkangiri	11	7	74	55	*	*
21.	Mayurbhanj	65	62	270	397	6.1	10.1
22.	Nawapara	40	28	65	71	2.6	3.9
23.	Nayagarh	4	4	102	181	0.3	0.4
24.	Nowrangapur	42	34	107	134	0.5	0.6
25.	Phulbani	17	18	42	64	0.5	0.8
26.	Puri	2	2	139	143	22.2	39.0
27.	Rayagada	8	7	51	67	1.4	1.7
28.	Sambalpur	44	59	88	164	19.1	53.9
29.	Sonepur	19	23	76	142	21.6	47.3
30.	Sundargarh	105	83	128	154	2.9	3.4
Orissa		827	813	3434	4938	235.8	453.6

P : Provisional,

** : Negligible*

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Orissa, Bhubaneswar



ANNEXURE - 4.6

Districtwise Consumption of Fertiliser for the year 1997-98(P).

(In thousand MT)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Fertiliser Consumption (In 000 MT)				Rate of fertiliser consumption (Kg /hect.)
		Nitrogenous (N)	Phosphatic (P)	Potassic (K)	Total (NPK)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Angul	4.41	1.31	0.70	6.42	24.50
2.	Balasore	15.14	5.25	4.04	24.43	83.38
3.	Bargarh	21.12	8.33	6.32	35.77	74.05
4.	Bhadrak	11.08	4.89	2.79	19.52	89.13
5.	Balangir	5.25	1.86	1.29	8.40	20.54
6.	Boudh	1.30	0.43	0.30	2.03	18.28
7.	Cuttack	8.34	1.59	2.26	12.19	42.92
8.	Deogarh	1.72	0.51	0.20	2.43	30.00
9.	Dhenkanal	2.72	0.92	0.60	4.24	16.82
10.	Gajapati	3.16	0.21	0.16	3.53	42.53
11.	Ganjam	23.43	2.45	1.96	27.84	48.92
12.	Jagatsinghpur	6.45	0.94	1.07	8.46	50.35
13.	Jajpur	8.23	2.26	2.10	12.59	48.61
14.	Jharsuguda	3.56	1.31	0.41	5.28	66.00
15.	Kalahandi	5.65	2.55	0.93	9.13	19.22
16.	Kendrapara	5.61	1.58	1.26	8.45	41.83
17.	Keonjhar	5.08	1.97	0.74	7.79	22.00
18.	Khurda	5.83	0.54	1.01	7.38	39.46
19.	Koraput	3.06	0.84	0.74	4.64	14.32
20.	Malkangiri	1.71	0.80	0.36	2.87	16.30
21.	Mayurbhanj	7.08	2.80	1.69	11.57	25.20
22.	Nawapara	1.80	0.47	0.21	2.48	11.53
23.	Nayagarh	4.62	0.31	0.23	5.16	25.17
24.	Nowrangapur	6.00	1.00	0.87	7.87	32.25
25.	Phulbani	0.48	0.14	0.13	0.75	5.13
26.	Puri	8.25	1.67	2.15	12.07	48.08
27.	Rayagada	3.66	0.71	0.63	5.00	24.27
28.	Sambalpur	11.66	1.72	2.91	19.29	66.11
29.	Sonepur	4.20	0.20	0.50	5.90	38.06
30.	Sundargarh	4.44	1.97	0.91	7.32	18.16
Orissa		195.80	55.53	39.47	290.80	32.51

P: Provisional

Source: Directorate of Agril. and Food Production, Orissa.



ANNEXURE - 4.7

Districtwise Estimates of Area, Yield Rate and Production of HYV Paddy for 1997-98(P).

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Area (In 000' hect)	Production of Paddy (In 000' MT)	Yield rate (In qtl/hect)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Angul	56.50	137.44	24.33
2.	Balasore	101.62	293.54	28.89
3.	Bargarh	268.86	749.65	27.88
4.	Bhadrak	99.36	342.36	34.46
5.	Balangir	94.18	206.82	21.96
6.	Boudh	22.58	58.61	25.96
7.	Cuttack	65.62	177.01	26.97
8.	Deogarh	19.55	41.29	21.12
9.	Dhenkanal	48.62	132.19	27.19
10.	Gajapati	37.79	77.99	20.64
11.	Ganjam	268.58	609.43	22.69
12.	Jagatsinghpur	46.28	112.34	24.27
13.	Jajpur	46.96	111.31	23.70
14.	Jharsuguda	31.08	75.67	24.35
15.	Kalahandi	135.13	296.70	21.96
16.	Kendrapara	45.98	127.95	27.82
17.	Keonjhar	48.55	131.68	27.13
18.	Khurda	52.43	138.09	26.34
19.	Koraput	46.60	102.95	22.09
20.	Malkangiri	18.54	25.27	13.60
21.	Mayurbhanj	48.69	129.95	26.69
22.	Nawapara	21.38	40.95	19.15
23.	Nayagarh	48.46	148.47	30.64
24.	Nowarangapur	41.22	87.16	21.15
25.	Phulbani	6.73	17.86	26.55
26.	Puri	79.74	192.60	24.15
27.	Rayagada	51.57	102.33	19.84
28.	Sambalpur	101.27	333.00	32.88
29.	Sonepur	93.60	273.62	29.23
30.	Sundargarh	28.77	56.84	19.75
Orissa		2076.24	5331.01	25.68

P. Provisional

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Orissa, Bhubaneswar



ANNEXURE - 4.8

Districtwise Estimates of Area under different Categories of Operational Holdings in Orissa during 1990-91

(Area in hectare)

Sl. Districts		Area under different Operational Holdings		
No.		Marginal (below 1.0 Hec)	Small (1.0 to 2.0 Hec)	Semi-medium (2.0 to 4.0 Hec)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Angul	33003	59387	52395
2.	Balasore	51124	57608	38330
3.	Bargarh	39795	66714	88417
4.	Bhadrak	33045	51142	97025
5.	Balangir	40903	61729	88715
6.	Cuttack	52784	52677	40167
7.	Dhenkanal	30483	59734	41445
8.	Ganjam	99720	89143	82959
9.	Gajapati	21292	18629	14138
10.	Jagatsinghpur	38698	34281	28386
11.	Jajpur	41318	50728	45034
12.	Kalahandi	36879	58839	95082
13.	Kendrapara	42523	49682	43355
14.	Keonjhar	49399	76659	74548
15.	Khurda	32674	33420	26219
16.	Koraput	31726	45521	81393
17.	Malkangiri	10774	30567	45872
18.	Mayurbhanj	85279	117030	96177
19.	Nawapara	16807	32164	44211
20.	Nowarangapur	29175	42261	59990
21.	Nayagarh	32172	32919	25899
22.	Phulbani	32225	44524	597979
23.	Puri	40774	46530	38403
24.	Rayagada	22870	31706	41835
25.	Sambalpur	46101	76807	95026
26.	Sonepur	16803	23614	28420
27.	Sundargarh	36755	73156	96426
Orissa		1045050	1426171	1560846

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 4.8 (Concl'd.)

Sl. Districts		Area under different Operational Holdings.		
No.		Medium (4.0 to 10.0 hect)	Large (10.0 hect. and above)	Total (All
Groups)				
(1)	(2)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Angul	23776	4861	173422
2.	Balasore	37704	3977	188742
3.	Bargarh	77982	24442	297300
4.	Bhadrak	44787	2266	228265
5.	Balangir	80311	25604	297262
6.	Cuttack	17117	5047	167792
7.	Dhenkanal	14763	3875	150300
8.	Ganjam	50285	22240	344347
9.	Gajapati	5705	810	60574
10.	Jagatsinghpur	10514	1252	113131
11.	Jajpur	21978	4231	163289
12.	Kalahandi	98164	25990	314954
13.	Kendrapara	19781	4615	159956
14.	Keonjhar	41557	5903	248066
15.	Khurda	12788	8798	113899
16.	Koraput	63252	20153	251045
17.	Malkangiri	22250	1467	110930
18.	Mayurbhanj	52514	6155	357155
19.	Nawapara	32590	6334	132106
20.	Nowarangapur	32318	5813	169557
21.	Nayagarh	13571	3200	107761
22.	Phulbani	32920	7915	168563
23.	Puri	19147	5135	149989
24.	Rayagada	33520	9049	138980
25.	Sambalpur	68786	23271	309991
26.	Sonepur	17208	4604	90649
27.	Sundargarh	66543	14877	287757
Orissa		1011831	251884	5295782

Source : Agril. Census, Board of Revenue, Cuttack.



ANNEXURE - 4.9

Districtwise Estimates of Number of different Categories of Operational Holdings in Orissa during 1990-91.

Sl. Districts		Number of different categories of Operational Holdings		
No.		Marginal (below 1.0 hect)	Small (1.0 to 2.0 hect)	Semi-medium (2.0 to 4.0 hect)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Angul	68717	44518	20564
2	Balasore	131545	41831	12702
3	Bargarh	69396	46412	33669
4	Bhadrak	74418	37231	37910
5	Balangir	78342	45986	34889
6	Cuttack	119666	39314	15777
7	Dhenkanal	62364	44600	16549
8	Ganjam	221338	65022	32421
9	Gajapati	41565	14156	5521
10	Jagatsinghpur	81089	25867	10932
11	Jajpur	81155	37275	17320
12	Kalahandi	64751	42516	35481
13	Kendrapara	78861	38518	16812
14	Keonjhar	100886	55946	28221
15	Khurda	74084	24414	10051
16	Koraput	55962	38831	30202
17	Malkangiri	16823	22084	18020
18	Mayurbhanj	163122	80052	33615
19	Nawapara	28956	23046	16324
20	Nowarangapur	49334	30570	23083
21	Nayagarh	73841	25372	10319
22	Phulbani	65233	31429	19395
23	Puri	93267	33078	14915
24	Rayagada	41081	22703	15795
25	Sambalpur	84318	55295	36318
26	Sonepur	33034	17475	11021
27	Sundargarh	65281	51767	35696
Orissa		2118429	1035308	593522

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 4.9 (Concl'd.)

Sl. Districts No.		Number of different categories of Operational Holdings		
(1)	(2)	Medium (4.0 to 10.0 hect)	Large (10.0 hect and above)	Total (All categories)
(1)	(2)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Angul	4518	304	138099
2.	Balasore	6821	279	193178
3.	Bargarh	14338	1748	165563
4.	Bhadrak	8180	181	157920
5.	Balangir	14822	1795	175834
6.	Cuttack	3212	201	178170
7.	Dhenkanal	2915	134	126562
8.	Ganjam	9277	957	329015
9.	Gajapati	1067	53	62362
10.	Jagatsinghpur	2007	95	119990
11.	Jajpur	4060	159	139969
12.	Kalahandi	17548	1791	162087
13.	Kendrapara	3685	223	138099
14.	Keonjhar	7832	345	193230
15.	Khurda	2479	228	111256
16.	Koraput	10949	1084	137028
17.	Malkangiri	4257	114	61298
18.	Mayurbhanj	9539	322	286650
19.	Nawapara	5853	406	74585
20.	Nowarangapur	5785	358	109130
21.	Nayagarh	2579	178	112289
22.	Phulbani	6000	521	122578
23.	Puri	3669	228	145157
24.	Rayagada	5981	628	86188
25.	Sambalpur	12531	1518	189980
26.	Sonepur	3339	332	65201
27.	Sundargarh	12279	984	166007
Orissa		185522	15166	3947947

Source . Agrl. Census, Board of Revenue, Cuttack



ANNEXURE - 5.1

Districtwise Classification of Forest Area in Orissa as on 31.12.97 (P) (Area in sq km)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Geographical area.	Total Forest Area	Forest land under control of Forest Department		Forest land under control of Revenue Department		
				Reserve Forests	Un-classed forests (Forest Deptt. building, forest road, nurseries etc.)	Demarcated Protected	Un-Demarcated Protected	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Angul	6232	2716.82	1760.76	1.15	273.21	11.99	669.71
2.	Balasore	3634	332.21	202.69	0.19	21.54	-	107.79
3.	Bargarh	5834	1216.13	583.52	0.13	451.19	-	181.29
4.	Bhadrak	2677	97.07	-	0.01	3.96	32.98	60.12
5.	Balangir	6569	1543.85	1105.68	0.14	3.63	-	434.40
6.	Boudh	3444	1277.17	983.33	1.02	43.48	-	249.34
7.	Cuttack	3733	787.90	522.39	0.45	101.41	-	163.65
8.	Deogarh	2784	1560.22	578.40	0.04	243.86	-	737.92
9.	Dhenkanal	4595	1737.62	1141.02	0.04	13.78	-	582.78
10.	Gajapati	3850	2468.98	416.89	0.13	108.15	1149.41	794.40
11.	Ganjam	8706	3149.90	1485.69	0.86	143.54	1167.36	352.45
12.	Jagatsinghpur	1973	132.92	1.23	0.02	4.77	83.06	43.84
13.	Jajpur	2888	725.27	6.35	0.01	299.32	-	419.50
14.	Jharsuguda	2200	202.44	35.53	0.04	109.97	-	56.90
15.	Kalahandi	8364	2538.01	1449.03	0.54	488.51	313.37	286.56
16.	Kendrapara	2548	248.05	14.49	4.50	127.57	62.32	39.17
17.	Keonjhar	8303	3097.18	1834.09	0.26	273.64	220.79	768.40
18.	Khurda	2889	618.67	298.81	0.68	209.87	-	109.31
19.	Koraput	7897	1879.53	478.86	0.68	284.58	-	415.41
20.	Malkangiri	6190	3355.88	352.44	0.30	940.61	661.92	1400.61
21.	Mayurbhanj	10418	4392.13	3330.14	2.20	245.06	-	814.73
22.	Nawapara	3408	1849.69	-	0.44	1504.00	-	345.25
23.	Nayagarh	4242	2080.97	1301.99	0.25	188.03	135.58	455.12
24.	Nowarangapur	5294	2462.73	535.34	0.07	685.77	-	1241.55
25.	Phulbani	7650	5709.83	2010.06	2.00	1783.30	-	1914.47
26.	Puri	3051	137.10	15.66	0.51	85.88	-	35.05
27.	Rayagada	7580	2812.33	771.62	0.96	1147.19	-	892.56
28.	Sambalpur	6698	3631.77	2151.71	1.18	363.01	-	1115.87
29.	Sonepur	2344	415.78	309.52	0.03	-	-	106.23
30.	Sundargarh	9712	4957.32	2651.88	1.72	836.85	-	1466.87
Orissa		155707	58135.47	26329.12	20.55	11885.68	3838.78	16261.34

P: Provisional

Source : Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.



ANNEXURE - 5.2

Production of major & minor forest products in Orissa

Sl.No.	Items	Unit	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Timber	Cum	30,393	36,098.03	24,478.80	2,43,747.12	2,08,437.67
2.	Fire wood	MT	56,639	26,764.39	33,040.40	4,60,220.45	4,53,738.23
3.	Kenduleaf	Lakh	5	4.98	4.91	-	-
		Qtl					
4.	Bamboo	MT	2,41,451.20	2,38,357.31	2,37,343.00	2,17,802.00	2,45,734.00
5.	Sal Seed	MT	39,636.61	27,936.78	31,442.20	2,07,446.97	14,545.90
6.	Mahua Flower	MT	23,645.65	57,001.74	41,123.00	3,76,065.17	3,26,953.79
7.	Tamarind	MT	8,518.178	9,761.90	18,717.12	70,173.70	1,01,243.90
8.	Tassar Cocoon	Nos	30,377.2	35,360.37	14,404.60	60,458.28	25,93,356
9.	Siali Fibre	Qtls	5,182.92	12,400.62	4,739.78	20,098.67	28,034.69
10.	Siali Leaves	Qtls	59,974.08	10,527	61,043.04	78,051.56	53,635.25
11.	Hill Broom	Qtls	7,384.52	8,762.85	10,385.48	47,113.34	6,766.55
12.	Nageswar Flower	Qtls	-	-	-	3.30	4.00
13.	Sunari Bark	Qtls	-	206.00	-	100.00	-
14.	Lac	Qtls	78.76	212.03	191.33	224.84	168.52
15.	Dantari Bark	Qtls	-	655.14	3,218.80	129.70	-
16.	Lodha	Qtls	3,912.89	5,553.69	4,081.50	-	-
17.	Medha	Qtls	3,200	7,955.77	10,283.97	-	-
18.	Phenphena	Qtls	2,655.30	2,795.90	5,074.05	30,915.04	1,905.98
19.	Dhatki Flower	Qtls	2,447.75	557.14	772.5	975.05	39.00
20.	Genduli Gum	Qtls	3,251.26	3,00,942	1,091.14	2,155.19	9,268.93
21.	Fenfena Fruit	Qtls	3.00	24.90	12.10	-	-
22.	Chireita	Qtls	-	260.00	-	60.00	-
	(Bhuin-neem)						
23.	Rauvosfic roots	Qtls	12.50	8.50	75.00	241.50	85.00
24.	Rohini Flower	Qtls	-	-	5.00	-	-
25.	Simul Cotton	Qtls	8.40	5.25	13.50	14.05	0.45
26.	Marking nut	Qtls	1,285.06	4,886.13	1,571.47	7,557.16	13,381.64
27.	Pita Olu	Qtls	5.00	84.50	26.50	-	-
28.	Kusum seed	Qtls	6,173.56	3,764.63	1,244.68	235.30	84.57
29.	Karanja seed	Qtls	7,161.22	4,049.00	10,502.74	5,663.05	47.40
30.	Neem seed	Qtls	4,075.35	3,820.34	204.82	2,611.27	492.50

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 5.2 (Contd.)

Sl No.	Items	Unit	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Mohua seed	Qtls	45,444.81	18,915.00	37,828.54	14,401.73	1,170.34
32.	Sikakai seeds	Qtls	126.22	74.89	37.01	30.34	32.37
33.	Indrajaba	Qtls	12.83	13.28	0.21	-	-
34.	Gilo seed	Qtls	2,754.13	1,985.98	2,529.47	1,942.35	523.45
35.	Khajuripalapadia	Nos	2,072	5,200	1,100	-	-
36.	Benacher	Qtls	17.11	37.44	16.16	0.80	1.62
37.	Bana Haladi	Qtls	25.89	0.04	-	0.04	-
38.	Banakulthy	Qtls	914.15	895.61	119.89	718.34	5.59
39.	Chakunda	Qtls	7,735.32	3,075.21	14,938.41	804.16	7,614.26
40.	Bantulashi	Qtls	2,454.76	15,353.61	5,541.56	12,274.08	284.53
41.	Wax	Qtls	-	6.00	4.50	-	-
42.	Katak seeds (clearing nut)	Qtls	-	-	10.60	314.73	198.68
43.	Baghanakhi	Qtls	9.02	6.57	0.94	210.00	66.70
44.	Char seed	Qtls	941.89	1,777.60	515.65	353.67	26.11
45.	Mat seed	Pri	27,474	34,598.00	2,014.00	1,432.00	23,319.00
46.	Arro root	Qtls	77.86	24.66	41.67	7.74	18.16
47.	Myraballan	Qtls	17890.39	9,216.28	12,373.83	2,000.20	17,120.36
48.	Honey	Qtls	828.79	125.17	134.70	78.53	23.22
49.	Clearing nut	Qtls	245.00	200.00	67.00	-	-
50.	Babul & Other Gums	Qtls	142.00	324.00	104.65	-	3.96
51.	Sabai Grass	Qtls	10,386.00	9,139.21	2,677.60	8,439.80	411.00
52.	Cane	Nos	1,38,100.00	1,41,839.00	76,503.00	2,855.36	19,1022
53.	Nux Vomica	Qtls	139.68	2,293.38	614.61	1,352.43	343.99
54.	Gaba seed	Qtls	68.05	68.17	70.07	5.00	17.00
55.	Palas	Qtls	33.92	38.16	4.42	2.40	8.00
56.	Marada seed	Qtls	5.59	4.86	0.37	-	12.70
57.	Siali seed	Qtls	-	-	-	-	-
58.	Landa Baguli	Qtls	-	2.00	-	-	-
59.	Baidanka	Qtls	0.09	1.30	-	-	-
60.	Kamalagundi	Qtls	218.63	22.70	1.29	-	-

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 5.2 (Concl'd.)

Sl.No.	Items	Unit	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
61.	Ananto	Qtls	280.00	121.84	1.71	334.41	206.40
62.	Babul seed	Qtls	2,772.26	5,00,229	2,052.88	266.80	3.50
63.	Polang seed	Qtls	84.19	80.74	-	-	-
64.	Makhan seed	Qtls	-	-	-	-	-
65.	Mango Kernel	Qtls	1,908.68	48,687.96	31,156.53	6,627.60	1,10,911.20
66.	Sal leaves	Qtls	12,573.38	15,616.38	3,180	3,924.30	5,164.47
67.	Marsinga leaves	Qtls	191.50	61.90	-	25.00	2.00
68.	Khalua creeper	Qtls	336.50	317.50	250.40	42,705	35,690
69.	Katha-lai	Qtls	48.40	97.90	25.50	25.50	50.00
70.	Mushroom	Qtls	70.00	240.70	698.90	563.40	658.00
71.	Suum creeper	Qtls	-	291.80	438.00	-	-
72.	Cashew nut	Qtls	14.00	34.90	45.20	2,879.75	1,755.00
73.	Rasna	Qtls	-	-	1,378.00	-	-
74.	Sal Resin	Qtls	-	-	-	-	-
75.	Atundi Fruit	Qtls	35.00	116.60	763.50	-	-
76.	Chana Alu	Qtls	-	40.00	91.00	20.00	-
77.	Rohini fruit	Qtls	25.00	30.00	45.00	-	-
78.	Eksira fruit	Qtls	-	-	4.00	-	-
79.	Kurchi bark	Qtls	-	-	50.00	-	-
80.	Soap nut	MT	-	-	-	36.00	-
81.	Broom stick	MT	-	-	-	4,241.10	1,133.00
82.	Jute seeds	MT	-	-	-	-	0.07
83.	Thorn Broom	MT	-	-	-	965.59	2,614.15
84.	Kochila seeds	MT	-	-	-	12.00	-
85.	Bhalia Fruits	MT	-	-	-	627.97	-
86.	Char Atha	MT	-	-	-	220.00	-
87.	Terri Fruit	MT	-	-	-	100.00	-
88.	Atendi seeds	MT	-	-	-	132.00	-
89.	Rohini seeds	MT	-	-	-	88.00	-
90.	Eksira seeds	MT	-	-	-	244.50	-
91.	Cofee	MT	-	-	-	0.88	0.56
92.	Black creeper	MT	-	-	-	2.00	2.28
93.	Dalchine	MT	-	-	-	3.68	9.30

Source : Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.



ANNEXURE - 5.3

Forest Area diverted to Non-Forest use in Orissa

Sl No	No of Projects	Year	Area diverted to Non-Forest use (in Hectares)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
01	1	1982	3.43
02	4	1983	124.02
03	18	1984	2000.89
04	5	1985	517.38
05	3	1986	770.08
06	5	1987	952.90
07	9	1988	975.63
08	13	1989	1737.38
09	24	1990	2714.92
10	5	1991	3.17
11	7	1992	508.84
12	8	1993	17.25
13	3	1994	788.92
14	6	1995	317.94
15	12	1996	1354.61
16	14	1997	402.49

Source : Status Report on Orissa Forest, 1997.



ANNEXURE - 5.1

Forest Area Diverted to Non-Forest use in Orissa (Sectoraire as on 1997)

Sl No	Name of the sector	Area Diverted (in Hectares)
(1)	(2)	(3)
01.	Irrigation	5405.09
02.	Mining/Quarrying & others	5349.94
03.	Transmission & Thermal	2206.71
04.	Roads & Bridge	208.51
05.	Railways	1886.91
06.	Defence	3865.25
07.	Miscellaneous	479.45

Source : Status Report on Orissa Forest, 1997.



ANNEXURE - 6.1

Districtwise Quantity and Value of Fish Produced in Orissa

(Qty in MT, Value in Lakh Rs.)

Sl. No.	District	1995-96		1996-97		1997-98 (P)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Angul	5036.98	1255.97	6502.08	1704.53	6010.00	1582.75
2	Balasore	42154.63	8422.65	46041.41	12591.21	50072.00	12708.81
3	Bargarh	4012.00	1000.39	4935.65	1293.89	6156.00	1621.20
4	Bhadrak	14356.90	3184.01	15065.57	4019.93	16858.00	4693.72
5	Bolangir	10391.00	2590.99	5732.22	1502.71	5330.00	1403.67
6	Boudh	1219.37	304.05	1473.72	386.34	1761.00	463.76
7	Cuttack	5923.25	1476.96	7168.91	1879.36	7250.00	1909.30
8	Deogarh	2733.11	681.50	3063.86	803.20	2906.00	765.30
9	Dhenkanal	4337.38	1081.50	3651.85	1481.65	5736.00	1510.59
10	Gajapati	1169.18	291.53	388.72	101.90	253.00	66.63
11	Ganjam	18685.63	4615.64	16266.19	5224.82	26257.00	7257.52
12	Jagatsinghpur	42874.56	9264.74	43092.57	11644.59	51296.00	14746.55
13	Jajpur	4797.99	1196.38	6886.65	1805.35	6525.00	1718.37
14	Jharsuguda	4345.80	1083.63	4302.88	1128.01	4301.00	1132.68
15	Kalahandi	3074.63	766.66	3817.45	1000.75	5752.00	1514.80
16	Kendrapara	23662.19	5586.48	27627.65	7503.85	27822.00	6441.92
17	Keonjhar	2890.08	720.64	3201.43	839.26	3266.00	860.11
18	Khurda	5525.13	1883.83	7965.17	3872.56	7127.00	2771.06
19	Koraput	1041.04	259.58	1366.95	358.35	1731.00	455.86
20	Malkangiri	613.08	627.02	156.35	2285.00	599.02	2328.00
21	Mayurbhanj	8872.14	2212.27	9082.54	2381.01	11413.00	3005.64
22	Nuapada	1178.55	293.87	671.24	175.97	875.00	230.43
23	Nayagarh	4080.90	1017.57	3140.23	823.22	3288.00	865.90
24	Nawarangpur	1371.20	341.91	1662.18	435.74	1417.00	373.17
25	Phulbani	399.90	99.72	279.83	73.36	256.00	67.42
26	Puri	28970.85	5914.57	34551.15	9855.20	36749.00	8999.52
27	Rayagada	503.60	125.57	407.64	106.86	546.00	143.79
28	Sambalpur	6075.00	1514.80	5860.06	1536.23	5607.00	1476.62
29	Sonepur	3410.47	850.40	4005.41	1050.03	4311.00	1135.31
30	Sundargarh	4323.01	1077.94	4471.65	1172.25	5318.00	1400.51
ORISSA		258043.49	59273.00	276957.86	77351.15	308499.00	81931.24

P. Provisional

Source : Directorate of Fisheries, Orissa



ANNEXURE - 7.1

**Districtwise Number of Veterinary Institutions and Personnel
in Orissa (As on 31.03.98) (P)**

Sl. No.	District	Veterinary Hospitals & Dispensaries	Veterinary Asst. Surgeons/ Addl. VAS	Live Stock Aid Centres	L. Is. / Vety. Tech. etc.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Angul	16	23	78	103
2.	Balasore	21	28	114	139
3.	Bargarh	19	25	126	78
4.	Bhadrak	13	17	99	109
5.	Bolangir	21	24	114	109
6.	Boudh	7	8	25	30
7.	Cuttack	25	36	151	281
8.	Deogarh	4	5	20	23
9.	Dhenkanal	18	22	86	143
10.	Gajapati	11	12	49	42
11.	Ganjam	37	50	236	329
12.	Jagatsinghpur	13	20	109	134
13.	Jajpur	19	27	119	119
14.	Jharsuguda	9	11	36	28
15.	Kalahandi	21	27	122	121
16.	Kandhamal	20	20	112	63
17.	Kendrapara	14	22	47	111
18.	Keonjhar	22	26	118	163
19.	Khurda	20	28	166	98
20.	Koraput	25	25	112	108
21.	Malkanagiri	13	10	51	48
22.	Mayurbhanj	42	56	161	241
23.	Nawarangpur	17	15	66	50
24.	Nayagarh	16	22	68	91
25.	Nuapada	8	10	62	51
26.	Puri	15	26	145	80
27.	Rayagada	16	19	85	68
28.	Sambalpur	18	17	107	179
29.	Sonepur	10	12	37	35
30.	Sundargarh	30	30	116	147
	ORISSA	540	673	2937	3321

(Contd)

ANNEXURE - 7.1 (Concl'd.)

Sl. No.	District	A. I. Centres					Normal Live Stock	
		Pure A. I. Centres	LACs doing A. I.	Key Village Centre Blocks	Units	I. C. D. P. Blocks	Units	Aid Centres
(1)	(2)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	Angul	5	13	2	20	-	-	40
2.	Balasore	10	57	1	10	-	-	37
3.	Bargarh	6	31	-	-	2	50	39
4.	Bhadrak	13	22	2	20	-	-	44
5.	Bolangir	3	35	1	10	-	-	66
6.	Boudh	-	13	-	-	-	-	12
7.	Cuttack	37	42	2	22	1	21	29
8.	Deogarh	-	4	-	-	-	-	16
9.	Dhenkanal	13	13	1	12	-	-	48
10.	Gajapati	-	4	1	10	-	-	35
11.	Ganjam	12	-	2	20	4	60	144
12.	Jagatsinghpur	29	-	4	44	-	-	36
13.	Jajpur	19	2	1	10	-	-	88
14.	Jharsuguda	-	5	-	-	-	7	24
15.	Kalahandi	4	34	-	-	-	-	84
16.	Kandhamal	4	25	-	-	-	-	83
17.	Kendrapara	8	17	1	10	-	-	12
18.	Keonjhar	14	16	1	10	-	-	78
19.	Khurda	6	70	-	-	1	21	69
20.	Koraput	6	2	-	-	3	48	56
21.	Malkanagiri	-	4	-	-	-	-	47
22.	Mayurbhanj	18	14	2	20	-	-	109
23.	Nawarangpur	2	15	-	-	1	12	37
24.	Nayagarh	4	29	-	-	-	-	35
25.	Nuapada	-	46	-	-	-	-	16
26.	Puri	19	25	-	-	2	58	43
27.	Rayagada	11	14	-	-	-	-	60
28.	Sambalpur	2	7	-	-	2	53	45
29.	Sonepur	3	18	-	-	-	-	16
30.	Sundargarh	4	32	2	20	-	-	60
ORISSA		252	609	23	238	16	330	1508

P: Provisional

Source : Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Orissa, Cuttack



ANNEXURE - 7.2

Districtwise Livestock Population in Orissa (as on 1.9.95)

Sl. No.	District	Cattle			Buffalo		
		Total	Milch	Working	Total	Milch	Working
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Anugul	521446	154346	178784	51269	14437	18232
2.	Balasore	912831	228084	333297	7180	1872	1373
3.	Baragarh	513192	121577	1227566	49191	7520	18971
4.	Bhadrak	550135	143037	190225	14213	5650	1273
5.	Bolangir	599083	153890	244968	117014	29181	24049
6.	Boudh	231880	61652	85831	35609	8301	14628
7.	Cuttack	640966	202052	169940	62516	10772	32057
8.	Deogarh	181339	50177	72801	21094	5770	8718
9.	Dhenkanal	487218	149484	165982	75075	26927	16570
10.	Gajapati	272771	63607	111059	18140	8309	405
11.	Ganjam	1029367	331769	4545	151874	37321	71594
12.	Jagatsinghpur	437831	128324	154573	15804	7864	268
13.	Jajpur	634022	49718	81829	11932	2770	14234
14.	Jharsuguda	193344	187763	189590	21209	4046	2350
15.	Kalahandi	540290	138027	222720	125945	26701	58356
16.	Kandhamal	308767	69574	131134	76230	20461	26803
17.	Kendrapara	471102	120637	151419	22148	8462	907
18.	Keonjhar	695939	168497	279214	37851	12744	6359
19.	Koraput	424744	220502	118412	143271	5624	12139
20.	Malkangiri	366796	111451	160877	39039	33210	32951
21.	Mayurbhanj	894541	99694	139675	31233	10078	16287
22.	Nawarangpur	380378	187014	439326	106961	6011	17307
23.	Nayagarh	390629	91035	178054	62358	15101	57092
24.	Nuapada	289683	126864	116627	70232	10477	39703
25.	Puri	461382	74389	121343	26232	12124	37956
26.	Rayagada	405439	148577	149597	119385	9134	4398
27.	Khurda	566965	107518	159787	25452	32925	40504
28.	Sambalpur	429453	108142	180923	36578	8987	16332
29.	Sonepur	258342	59956	117410	30086	5695	16735
30.	Sundargarh	676121	164122	296987	60929	12471	28567
	ORISSA	14765996	4021479	5174495	1652050	400945	637118

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 7.2 (Concl'd)

Districtwise Livestock Population in Orissa (as on 1.9.95)

Sl. No.	District	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Other Livestock	Total Livestock excluding Dogs	Total Poultry	Dogs
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1.	Anugul	58865	195151	1863	3	828597	245785	21066
2.	Balasore	7407	332059	13974	16	1273464	782044	51457
3.	Baragarh	47607	111264	7456	3	718713	374610	15259
4.	Bhadrak	6756	152121	3348	1	726574	303107	24833
5.	Bolangir	161596	269796	1894	6	1149389	732245	24868
6.	Boudh	59027	69612	3053	8	399189	203070	13719
7.	Cuttack	108303	190181	3856	63	1005085	302688	36953
8.	Deogarh	6029	87450	5870	-	301782	181385	12796
9.	Dhenkanal	55883	154198	3996	8	776378	214997	25054
10.	Gajapati	11773	106364	19680	69	428797	346141	15444
11.	Ganjam	135735	216375	11944	99	1545394	1466500	43975
12.	Jagatsinghpur	49765	91805	3933	4	599142	244552	31675
13.	Jajpur	45360	210037	6539	2	907892	416233	29107
14.	Jharsuguda	6630	46577	5212	1	272973	171500	6535
15.	Kalahandi	112588	217303	7582	5	1003713	677076	29873
16.	Kandhamal	7336	193685	56293	2	642313	540018	24888
17.	Kendrapara	42644	110644	2053	-	648591	159255	19140
18.	Keonjhar	172280	360044	27255	47	1293416	1089932	31867
19.	Koraput	106317	150930	63276	24	888562	715568	39648
20.	Malkangiri	18513	134582	57152	-	616082	401067	19010
21.	Mayurbhanj	169790	484293	70222	6	1650085	2636643	125807
22.	Nawarangpur	75120	127663	38870	13	729005	588285	24545
23.	Nayagarh	44974	109787	172	7	607927	139030	17431
24.	Nuapada	44316	99766	1254	160	505411	180938	9473
25.	Puri	87378	98012	1484	-	674488	330232	23665
26.	Rayagada	35006	122952	40143	2	718927	392418	16236
27.	Khurda	67234	82923	3195	14	745783	594060	26214
28.	Sambalpur	16278	151284	21857	2	655452	372775	20564
29.	Sonepur	43441	81684	2545	4	416102	201421	7603
30.	Sundargarh	60863	653475	86463	31	1537882	907167	43413
	ORISSA	1864814	5412017	572434	599	24267910	15910742	832118

*Source : Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services,
Orissa, Cuttack.*



ANNEXURE - 8.1

Physical & Financial achievement under IRDP

Period	No of Families Covered				Investment (Rs in Lakh)				Per Family Investment (In Rs.)
	SC	ST	OC	Total	Women	Subsidy	Credit	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Up to End of 6th Plan	190606	219660	620228	1030494	11362	8322.97	14941.08	23264.05	2258
2. During 7th Plan	251822	300306	546153	1098281	178259	12141.32	18231.25	30372.57	2765
3. 1990-91	36501	48327	64784	149612	50337	3078.62	3253.19	6331.81	4232
4. 1991-92	30429	34535	46748	111712	47360	3229.86	3869.12	7098.98	6354
5. 1992-93	24849	28838	39539	93226	38587	2804.40	3479.03	6283.43	6740
6. 1993-94	43543	50246	66211	160000	64836	5173.57	6220.35	11393.92	7121
7. 1994-95	36086	41591	62160	139837	54548	5221.79	6913.75	12135.54	8678
8. 1995-96	30814	35843	54012	120669	47993	6048.92	9315.15	15364.07	12732
9. 1996-97	23499	24474	43276	91249	30220	5800.87	9851.64	15652.51	17154
10. 1997-98 (p)	17979	18934	38430	75343	25902	5087.80	10216.58	15304.38	20313
TOTAL	686128	802754	1581541	3070423	549404	56910.12	86291.14	143201.26	4664

P : Provisional

Source - Panchayati Raj Department, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.



ANNEXURE - 8.2

Districtwise Employment Generation Under JRY for the year 1997-98(P).

Sl. No.	District	Funds available (Rs. in Lakh)	Total Expenditure (Rs. in Lakh)	Employment Generation (In lakh mandays)			
				SC	ST	OC	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Angul	400.94	362.04	1.55	0.51	3.79	5.85
2	Bolangir	566.37	387.72	2.91	2.78	2.24	7.93
3	Balasore	589.01	506.08	3.84	2.73	4.41	10.98
4	Baragarh	484.70	425.24	3.03	2.85	2.30	8.18
5	Bhadrak	513.08	370.82	2.86	1.18	3.34	7.38
6	Boudh	453.14	363.34	2.58	1.86	2.05	6.49
7	Cuttack	570.78	497.48	4.42	0.35	4.55	9.32
8	Deogarh	287.99	238.97	1.27	2.13	1.35	4.75
9	Dhenkanal	396.68	353.33	2.43	1.42	2.92	6.77
10	Gajapati	616.65	374.53	2.34	3.01	2.14	7.49
11	Ganjam	694.96	595.43	5.52	0.69	5.72	11.93
12	Jagatsinghpur	337.57	340.21	2.86	0.42	3.52	6.80
13	Jajpur	597.51	475.06	5.08	1.26	3.21	9.55
14	Jharsuguda	399.70	352.18	2.54	2.90	1.80	7.24
15	Kalahandi	739.53	586.16	4.35	4.28	3.43	12.06
16	Kendrapara	396.29	317.00	2.18	0.01	4.50	6.69
17	Keonjhar	794.23	794.23	4.06	7.15	4.67	15.88
18	Khurda	400.73	362.75	3.53	1.10	2.63	7.26
19	Koraput	878.23	856.35	6.20	10.18	1.28	17.66
20	Malkangiri	838.66	571.36	3.38	6.88	1.15	11.41
21	Mayurbhanj	1483.79	1220.99	2.63	15.37	7.62	25.62
22	Nabarangpur	1076.75	856.91	2.44	9.01	4.90	16.35
23	Nuapada	520.57	443.13	3.37	3.13	1.98	8.48
24	Nayagarh	357.52	334.22	3.33	0.90	2.53	6.76
25	Phulbani	636.99	503.09	1.42	5.25	3.23	10.40
26	Puri	424.67	369.46	2.21	0.23	4.48	6.92
27	Rayagada	854.02	749.61	3.70	8.84	2.23	14.77
28	Sambalpur	439.18	385.14	2.58	2.71	2.40	7.70
29	Sonepur	270.17	276.50	2.10	1.93	1.50	5.53
30	Sundargarh	805.73	783.31	1.25	10.66	3.76	15.67
	Other Agency	78.59	-	-	-	-	-
	Hqrs. Admn.	31.77	21.08	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		17944.50	15073.72	92.47	111.72	95.63	299.82

P. Provisional

Source : Panchayati Raj Department, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.



ANNEXURE - 8.3

Achievement under Economic Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour in Orissa

Items	Unit	Up to end of 7th Plan	During							
			1990- 91	1991- 92	1992- 93	1993- 94	1994- 95	1995- 96	1996- 97	1997- 98 (P)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Bonded labour released	NOS	48,832	(-) 58	80	12	38	-	88	-	35
Bonded labour rehabi- litated	NOS	46,504	183	82	12	31	11	4	32	48
Expendi- ture incurred	Rs. in Lakh	1716.52	57.91	18.46	6.75	1.35	-	0.25	3.75	4.70

P : Provisional

Source - Panchayati Raj Department, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.



ANNEXURE - 8.4

Scheme-wise achievement of different Anti-poverty Programmes in Orissa

Sl No.	Name of the Scheme	Year of commencement	Achievement (Unit)	Achievement upto 1996-97				Expenditure upto 1996-97 (Rs. in lakh)
				Total	SC	ST	Women	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	IRDP	1978-79	Families covered (in Nos.)	2995080	668149	783820	523502	62368.02
2.	JRY	1989-90	Mandays generated (in Lakh)	3357.74	1007.32	1266.66	942.10	127824.16
3.	I-JRY	1993-94	-do-	297.08	86.99	116.63	90.53	12701.82
4.	EAS	1993-94	-do-	1063.09	277.78	480.49	339.19	45848.42
5.	OBB	1990-91	-do-	119.43	37.11	38.10	34.06	5656.51
6.	DWCRA	1983-84	Women & Children covered (in Nos.)	127343	Nil	Nil	127343	1533.21
7.	SFPP	1988-89	Beneficiaries (in Nos.)	77058	10598	9255	-	2672.08
8.	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	1978-79	B.L. Rehabilitated (in Nos.)	46859	12784	18397	-	1804.99
9.	TRYSEM	1980-81	Youths Rehabilitated (in Nos.)	168584	45889	38382	60403	4340.33

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 8.4 (Concl'd.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Year of commencement	Achievement (Unit)	Achievement during 1997-98				Expenditure during 1997-98 (Rs. in lakh)
				Total	SC	ST	Women	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	IRDP	1978-79	Families covered (in Nos.)	75343	17979	18934	25902	6037.88
2.	JRY	1989-90	Mandays generated (in Lakh)	299.82	92.47	111.72	95.63	15073.72
3.	I-JRY	1993-94	-do-	Discontinued from April '96				
4.	EAS	1993-94	-do-	382.14	118.83	129.59	110.79	18865.57
5.	OBB	1990-91	-do-	2.99	-	-	-	164.93
6.	DWCRA	1983-84	Women & Children covered (in Nos.)	23502	7167	7073	23502	447.18
7.	SFYP	1988-89	Beneficiaries (in Nos.)	2	-	2	-	0.23
8.	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	1978-79	B.L. Rehabilitated (in Nos.)	48	6	5	-	4.70
9.	TRYSEM	1980-81	Youths Rehabilitated (in Nos.)	8846	2793	2050	4029	448.92

P : Provisional

Source : Panchayati Raj Department, Orissa, Bhubaneswar



ANNEXURE - 8.5

Achievement Under TRYSEM

Period	Youths trained (No)					Youths rehabilitated (No)				
	SC	ST	Others	Total	Women	SC	ST	Others	Total	Women
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
By the end of 7th Plan	22944	17563	52952	93459	26812	16946	12425	34310	63681	17389
1990-91	3166	3001	6559	12726	5357	4279	4741	9042	18062	7575
1991-92	6517	5824	12853	25194	10213	5647	4936	10551	21134	9608
1992-93	4353	3902	8530	16785	7580	4232	3668	7172	15072	6904
1993-94	3452	3149	8814	15415	6869	3836	3030	6619	13485	5777
1994-95	4382	3767	7507	15656	7311	3324	3008	4280	10612	2652
1995-96	4872	4655	7062	16589	7499	3992	3136	6054	13182	5643
1996-97	5393	4701	8461	18555	8832	3635	3438	6283	13356	5376
1997-98 (P)	4322	3637	6992	14951	6407	2793	2050	4003	8846	4029

P : Provisional

Source : Panchayati Raj Department, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.



ANNEXURE-9.1

Number of Registered Factories, Value of Out put and Value-Added by Manufacturer in Organised Sector in Orissa.

Period	Number of Registered Factories				Total Employment (Number)
	Covered	Closed	Defaulted	Reported	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1985-86	1,922	423	160	1,339	1,44,671
1986-87	1,972	506	205	1,261	1,39,810
1987-88	1,981	595	150	1,236	1,56,500
1988-89	2,060	611	114	1,337	1,56,265
1989-90	2,025	515	171	1,339	1,56,404
1990-91	2,130	608	169	1,353	1,55,018
1991-92	2,237	645	150	1,442	1,66,462
1992-93	2,124	615	122	1,387	1,76,092
1993-94	2,263	669	126	1,468	1,80,343
1994-95	2,346	719	80	1,547	1,89,480
1995-96	2,290	665	84	1,541	1,86,538
1996-97 (p)	2,358	698	120	1,540	1,77,860

ANNEXURE -9.1 (Concl'd.)

Period	Value of output (Rs. in lakh)	Value of Input (Rs. in lakh)	Value of Deprici- ation (Rs. in lakh)	Value added by Manufac- ture (Rs. in lakh)
1	7	8	9	10
1985-86	1,99,325	1,49,291	10,521	39,513
1986-87	2,34,318	1,77,438	12,881	43,999
1987-88	2,88,255	2,23,955	19,083	45,217
1988-89	4,27,649	3,13,828	32,740	81,081
1989-90	4,82,194	3,32,921	32,583	1,16,690
1990-91	4,58,962	3,32,833	32,683	9,3446
1991-92	6,54,402	4,85,572	42,095	1,26,735
1992-93	7,63,103	5,75,941	48,086	1,39,071
1993-94	8,23,457	5,99,966	44,966	1,78,825
1994-95	9,82,719	7,19,007	50,687	2,12,955
1995-96	11,84,313	8,57,319	67,905	2,59,089
1996-97 (p)	12,23,508	9,29,084	71,990	2,22,434

P - Provisional

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Orissa



ANNEXURE - 9.2

Productive Capital, Net Value Added by Manufacturer and No. of persons employed in Organised Industries in Orissa in the Year 1995-96 (Provisional)

Sl No.	Industry Code (NIC-87)	Industry Description	Productive Capital (Rs. in '000')	Net value Added by Manufacture (Rs in '000')	Persons Employed (No.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	201	Manufacture of dairy products.	106985	46095	428
2	202	Canning & Preservation of fruits & vegetables	5407	1644	49
3	203	Processing, Canning & Preserving of fish, Crustacea of similar foods	170904	295963	541
4	204	Grain milling.	656344	207513	6807
5	205	Manufacture of bakery Products	24357	62947	699
6	206	Manufacture of refining of sugar.	2200639	149824	3378
7	208	Production of common salt.	3502	3517	212
8	209	Manufacture of cocoa products and sugar confectionary.	7450	1075	49
9	211	Manufacture of vegetable oils and fats (other than hydrogenated)	155944	31680	1217
10	215	Processing of edible nuts.	2885	555	86
11	216	Manufacture of ice.	9779	2075	134
12	217	Manufacture of prepared animal and bird feed.	39019	1411	204
13	219	Manufacture of food products n.e.c.*	56822	(-) 7004	323

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 9.2

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
14	222	Manufacture of malt liquors and malts,	68869	(-) 45464	718
15	226	Manufacture of bidi.	20315	13490	392
16	228	Manufacture of snuff, zarda, chewing tobacco and other tobacco products n.e.c.*	8588	7031	277
17	233	Weaving and finishing of cotton textiles on handlooms	1360	1371	58
18	234	Weaving and finishing of cotton textiles on powerlooms	3648	4381	259
19	235	Cotton spinning, weaving and processing in mills.	(-) 149143	236995	8880
20	236	Bleaching, dyeing and printing of cotton textiles.	9222	386	140
21	254	Spinning, weaving and finishing of Jute and mesta textiles.	147200	8807	1227
22	261	Manufacture of all types of threads, cordage, ropes, twines and nets etc.	43512	7332	292
23	265	Manufacture of all types textile garments and clothing accessories, n.e.c.*	7820	2251	184
24	267	Manufacture of made up textile articles except apparel.	27830	11094	194
25	268	Manufacture of water proof textiles & fabrics	7575	933	70
26	270	Sawing and planing of woods (other than plywood)	73331	30354	1301

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE- 9.2

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
27	272	Manufacture of structural wooden goods such as beams posts, doors & Windows.	6787	2212	31
28	273	Manufacture of wooden & cane boxes, crates, drums, barrels & other containers, baskets and other wares made entirely of cane, rotten reeds, bamboo, willow, fibres, leaves & grass.	936	200	21
29	274	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods n.e.c. *	584	938	37
30	276	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures.	13073	4668	330
31	279	Manufacture of products of wood, bamboo, cane reed and grass, n.e.c. *	409835	73948	516
32	280	Manufacture of pulp paper and paper board including manufacture of news-prints	4950457	1446227	10065
33	281	Manufacture of containers & Boxes of paper or paper board.	84238	8110	164
34	282	Manufacture of paper & paper board articles & pulp products, n.e.c. *	60555	12995	365
35	284	Printing and publishing of news papers	29523	21833	280
36	285	Printing and publishing of periodicals books, Journals, directories, maps, sheet music, schedules & pamphlets etc.	155672	111735	3517

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 9.2

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
37	290	Tanning, curing, finishing, embossing and japanning of leather.	2016	318	67
38	291	Manufacturing of foot-wear (excluding repair) except vulcanised or moulded rubber or plastic.	4429	1580	67
39	300	Manufacture of industrial organic and inorganic chemicals	185937	47210	1201
40	301	Manufacture of fertilisers and pesticides.	5673693	699055	6028
41	303	Manufacture of paints, varnishes and related products, articles, colours and ink.	40344	9652	248
42	304	Manufacture of drugs medicines and allied products.	129393	22932	697
43	305	Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetics lotions, hair dressings, tooth pastes, soap in any form, detergents, shampoo, shaving products, washing and cleaning.	60515	19265	321
44	308	Mfr. of explosives, ammunition and fire works	87415	83119	977
45	309	Manufacture of chemical products n.e.c.*	1339569	251113	899
46	310	Tyre and tube industries.	849432	753176	1909

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 9.2

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
47	312	Manufacture of rubber products not elsewhere classified.	215867	74478	561
48	313	Manufacture of plastic products not elsewhere classified.	444854	154547	1578
49	315	Bottling of natural gas or liquified petroleum gas.	198929	() 114010	295
50	318	Manufacture of cokeoven product.	167137	44006	236
51	319	Manufacture of other coal and coal for products not elsewhere classified.	16332	() 3084	201
52	320	Manufacture of refractory products and structural clay products.	2677895	1025731	9257
53	323	Manufacture of non-structural ceramic ware.	80083	7066	474
54	324	Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster.	4233435	649059	4248
55	326	Stone dressing and crushing manufacture of stone goods and stone-ware.	169585	(-) 3693	1101
56	329	Manufacture of misc non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified.	301786	180661	4852
57	330	Manufacture of iron and steel in primary/ semi-finished forms.	54717651	5378526	32390

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 9.2

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
58	331	Manufacture of semi-finished iron and steel products in re-rolling mills, cold rolling mills and wire drawing mills.	116505	83698	1873
59	332	Manufacture of Ferro-Alloys.	4400468	1222461	4481
60	335	Aluminium Manufacturing	14032419	4704005	6783
61	337	Casting of metals	148505	57856	1989
62	340	Manufacture of fabricated structural metal products.	80363	93704	1969
63	341	Manufacture of fabricated metal products not elsewhere classified.	166649	127310	1432
64	342	Manufacture of furniture and fixture primarily of metals.	4594	3166	135
65	343	Manufacture of hand tools, weights and measures and general hardware.	36388	8828	266
66	346	Manufacture of metal cutlery, utensils & kitchen ware.	25640	15804	395
67	349	Manufacture of metal products (except machinery and equipment n.e.c.*)	12903	5745	140
68	350	Manufacture of agricultural machinery & equipment & parts thereof.	2023	(-) 1123	69
69	354	Manufacture of industrial machinery for other than food and textile industries.	637613	430216	2789

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 9.2

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
70	356	Manufacture of general purpose non-electrical machinery/equipment, their components and accessories n.e.c.*	20263	91915	338
71	359	Manufacture of special purpose machinery/equipment and their components & accessories n.e.c.*	277492	(-)7242	366
72	360	Manufacture of electrical industrial machinery, apparatus and parts thereof.	130024	42310	564
73	361	Manufacture of insulated wires and cables including manufacture of optical fibrecables.	240967	140826	733
74	362	Mfr. of accumulators Primary Cells and Primary batteries	1554	714	30
75	366	Manufacture of television receivers, reception apparatus for radio broadcasting, radio telephony/telegraphy, video recording or reproducing apparatus, turntables, record players, cassette players and other sound producing apparatus, microphone, Amplifiers & loud speakers, sound Amplifiers & pre-recorded audio/video records/tapes.	256963	36367	696
76	369	Manufacture of radio graphic, x-ray apparatus, x-ray, tubes and parts of mfr. of electrical equipment n.e.c.*	607463	(-)13555	381

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE -9.2 (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
77	373	Manufacture of heavy motor vehicles coach work.	10737	4133	86
78	374	Mfr. of motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for transport of less than ten persons	56479	14391	178
79	389	Mfr. of miscellaneous products n.e.c.*	434226	103098	2031
80	395	Repair of electrical industrial machinery and apparatus.	2575	8248	251
81	398	Repair of heavy motor vehicles.	86497	36356	1038
82	399	Repair of machinery and equipment, n.e.c.*	7643	17056	249
83	400	Generation and transmission of electric energy	43546542	6586725	43846
84	741	Ware-housing of Agril. products with refrigeration (cold storage).	41646	15915	250
85	974	Repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles except trucks, lorry and other heavy vehicles.	110559	36941	706
86	979	Repair enterprises not elsewhere classified.	12690	3178	52
TOTAL			146526511	25908875	185162

n.e.c. not else classified*

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Orissa



ANNEXURE - 9.3

Productive Capital, Net Value Added by Manufacture and No. of persons employed in Organised Industries in Orissa in the Year 1996-97 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	Industry Code (NIC-87)	Industry Description	Productive Capital (Rs. in '000')	Net value Added by Manufacture (Rs. in '000')	Persons Employed (No.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	201	Manufacture of dairy products.	11241	(-) 18119	460
2	203	Processing, Canning & Preserving of fish, Crustacea of similar foods	235824	143381	550
3	204	Grain milling	774531	406650	7206
4	205	Manufacture of bakery Products	54891	23145	536
5	206	Manufacture of refining of sugar	2059898	228801	3308
6	208	Production of Common Salt.	4944	7437	365
7	209	Mfr. of Cocoa products & Sugar confectionary.	15246	(-) 8407	59
8	211	Manufacture of Vegetable oils and fats (other than hydrogenate)	163006	148177	936
9	215	processing of edible nuts	5657	3808	337
10	216	Mfr. of ice	9641	3196	135
11	217	Mfr. of prepared animal and bird feed.	45533	(-) 4625	242
12	219	Mfr. of food products n.e.c.*	107054	15912	505

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 9.3

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
13	222	Mfr. of malt liquors and malts.	31083	21703	527
14	224	Mfr. of soft food drinks and syrups.	98138	29602	513
15	226	Manufacture of Bidi.	24362.	17700	497
16	228	Manufacture of snuff, Zarda, chewing tobacco and other tobacco products n.e.c.*	10068	5518	304
17.	233	Weaving and finishing of cotton textiles on handlooms	1873	6127	74
18	234	Weaving and finishing of cotton textiles on powerlooms	2088	3048	239
19	235	Cotton spinning weaving and processing in mills.	(-) 365677	342072	12421
20	253	Preparatory operations (including carding & combing in coir fibres)	57099	37360	1444
21	254	Spinning, weaving and finishing of jute and mesta textiles	114665	9714	1192
22	261	Manufacture of all types of threads, cordage, ropes, twines and nets etc.	50833	12279	380
23	265	Manufacture of all types textile garments and clothing accessories, n.e.c.*	13932	3853	288
24	269	Manufacture of water proof textiles & fabrics	15802	6961	6 222

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE- 9.3

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
25	270	Sawing and planing of woods (other than plywood)	(-) 49085	42552	1147
26	272	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber such as beams, posts, doors & Windows).	6799	1376	27
27	274	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods n.e.c.*	597512	73880	428
28	276	Manufacture of wooden furnitures and fixtures.	21881	46006	298
29	280	Manufacture of pulp paper and paper board including manufacture of news-prints	4419702	870725	10072
30	281	Manufacture of containers & Boxes of paper or paper board.	88232	12538	203
31	282	Manufacture of paper & paper board articles & pulp products, n.e.c.*	66804	13832	357
32	284	Printing and publishing of news papers	35934	27640	325
33	285	Printing and publishing of periodicals books, Journals, directories, atlases, maps, sheet music, schedules & pamphlets etc.	177785	69714	3491
34	291	Manufacture of footwear (excluding repair) except vulcanised or moulded rubber or plastic.	3619	1337	65

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 9.3

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
35	300	Manufacture of Industrial organic and inorganic chemicals (Mfr. of chemicals for laboratory & technical uses as classified in 309.4)	378467	154806	1872
36	301	Manufacture of fertilisers and pesticides.	5796317	(-) 463131	5380
37	302	Manufacture of plastic in primary forms, Mfg. of synthetic rubber	40974	10651	177
38	303	Manufacture of paints, Varnishes and related products, articles, colours and ink	35243	8769	222
39	304	Manufacture of drugs, medicines and allied products.	108856	33889	759
40	305	Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetic, lotions, hair dressings, tooth pastes, soap in any form, detergents, shampoo, shaving products, washing and cleaning.	54142	53615	364
41	308	Manufacture of explosives and fireworks	132256	142836	935
42	309	Manufacture of chemical products n.e.c.*	1442778	(-) 64048	880
43	310	Manufacture of tyre and tubes	1471949	883674	1945
44	312	Manufacture of rubber products not elsewhere classified.	366294	69800	504
45	313	Manufacture of plastic products n.e.c.*	431357	154087	1830

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE-9.3

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
46	315	Bottling of natural gas or liquified petroleum gas.	188706	245864	275
47	318	Manufacture of cokeoven product.	66054	10532	244
48	319	Manufacture of other coal and coal for products not elsewhere classified.	21541	(-)15801	142
49	320	Manufacture of refractory products and structural clay products.	3002286	941685	8769
50	323	Manufacture of non-structural ceramicware.	68011	2215	502
51	324	Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster.	5271667	572146	3933
52	326	Stone dressing and crushing manufactural stone goods and stone-ware.	31448	50219	1366
53	329	Manufacture of misc. non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified.	302231	168866	4221
54	330	Manufacture of iron and steel in primary/semi-finished forms.	61940091	3674418	30872
55	331	Manufacture of semi-finished iron and steel products in re-rolling mills, cold rolling mills and wire drawing mills.	287315	113785	1926
56	332	Manufacture of ferro-alloys.	6574142	648429	4634

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 9.3

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
57	335	Alluminium manufacturing	13358014	3984693	7196
58	337	Casting of metals	196355	71043	1958
59	340	Manufacture of fabricated structural metal products.	49361	133695	1936
60	341	Manufacture of fabricated metal products not elsewhere classified.	396295	73899	1735
61	342	Manufacture of furniture and fixture and fixtures primary metal.	2945	2819	105
62	343	Manufacture of hand tools, weights and measures and general hardware.	(-)1948	(-)31430	680
63	344	Forging, pressing, stamping and roll-forming of metal powder metallurgy	8908	3270	68
64	346	Manufacture of metal cutlery, utensils & kitchen ware.	26206	15848	392
65	349	Manufacture of metal products (except machinery and equipment n.e.c.*)	6532	3836	88
66	350	Mfr. of agri. machinery & equipments & parts thereof.	6196	4445	153
67	354	Manufacture of industrial machinery for other than food and textile industries	532107	440068	2133

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 9.3

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
68	356	Manufacture of general purpose non-electrical machinery/equipment, their components and accessories n.e.c.*	100872	55040	669
69	359	Manufacture of special purpose machinery/equipment & their components & accessories n.e.c.*	48771	10037	259
70	360	Manufacture of electrical industrial machinery, apparatus and parts thereof.	108935	139499	517
71	361	Manufacture of insulated wires and cables including manufacture of optical fibre cables.	31369	144143	639
72	362	Mfr. of accumulators, primary cells & batteries	1794	775	29
73	366	Manufacture of television receivers, reception apparatus for radio broadcasting, radio telephony/telegraphy, video recording or reproducing apparatus, turntables, record players, cassette players and other sound producing apparatus, microphone, amplifiers & louds speakers, sound amplifiers & pre-recorded audio/video records/tapes.	213064	(-)1361	802
74	369	Manufacture of radio-graphic, x-ray apparatus, x-ray tubes and parts and mfr. of electrical equipment n.e.c.*	101224	31323	248

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 9.3 (Concl.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
75	373	Manufacture of heavy motor vehicles coach work.	7731	5810	121
76	374	Mfr. of motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for transport of less than ten persons.	103930	14860	224
77	389	Mfr. of miscellaneous products n.e.c.*	84585	24327	662
78	395	Repair of electrical industrial machinery and apparatus.	172	115	48
79	398	Repair of heavy motor vehicles.	8310	34458	1166
80	399	Repair of machinery and equipment, n.e.c.*	505568	65965	1846
81	400	Generation and transmission of electric energy	93053463	6906275	32000
82	741	Ware-housing of agric. products with refrigeration (cold storage).	60784	25068	243
83	974	Repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles except trucks, lorry and other heavy vehicles.	160548	104200	827
84	979	Repair enterprises not elsewhere classified.	23988	10527	131
TOTAL			206503412	22243446	177860

n.e.c. : not else classified*
Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Orissa.



ANNEXURE - 9.4

District-wise (Un-divided) achievement of Orissa State Financial Corporation

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl No	District	Loans disbursed during 1994-95				Cumulative disbursement till 1994-95		Recovery in 1994-95
		Small Scale Industries		Other than Small Scale Industries		NO	Amount	
		NO	Amount	NO	Amount			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(A) Backward District								
1.	Dhenkanal	3	23.41	36	136.63	1329	2484.83	261.91
2.	Kalahandi	5	38.32	11	33.92	752	1482.34	198.34
3.	Keonjhar	-	-	38	110.87	757	1785.58	176.36
4.	Koraput	11	126.10	24	112.72	909	2013.74	224.60
5.	Mayurbhanj	25	106.96	22	76.74	1142	2445.84	221.63
Sub-Total (A)		44	294.79	131	470.88	4889	10212.33	1082.84
(B) No Industry District								
6.	Balasore	4	319.22	46	283.44	1435	7681.58	707.85
7.	Balangir	18	82.86	25	94.95	1050	2760.19	297.74
8.	Phulbani	-	-	20	72.27	617	1176.49	92.86
Sub-Total (B)		22	402.08	91	410.66	3102	11618.26	1098.45
(C) Other District								
9.	Cuttack	36	221.15	181	1070.19	6912	17927.52	1591.76
10.	Ganjam	31	97.20	52	283.09	1361	3899.97	275.52
11.	Puri	41	434.50	80	659.31	4195	14661.07	1760.33
12.	Sambalpur	25	298.45	64	246.78	1074	4381.78	638.60
13.	Sundargarh	26	304.44	49	258.57	1255	7074.56	870.88
Sub-Total (C)		159	1355.74	426	2517.94	14797	47944.90	5137.09
Grand Total (A+B+C)		225	2052.61	648	3399.48	22788	69775.49	7318.38*

Source : Orissa State Financial Corporation, Cuttack.

Recovery does not include Rs.358.78 lakh which has been transferred to Principal A/C on DICGC settlement.



ANNEXURE - 9.5

District-wise details of Small Scale Industries in Orissa.

Sl. No.	District	1995-96			1996-97			1997-98		
		Number of SSI units established	Total Capital Invest-ment (Rs. in Lakh)	Emplo- yment gener- ated (No)	Number of SSI units estab- lished	Total Capital Invest- ment- (Rs. in Lakh)	Emplo- yment gener- ated (No)	Number of SSI units estab- lished	Total Capital Invest- ment (Rs. in Lakh)	Emplo- yment gener- ated (No)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Angul	105	202.83	417	137	375.83	501	134	168.61	410
2.	Balasore	166	768.78	1098	191	1074.35	873	209	1067.64	1156
3.	Bargarh	73	333.56	257	80	163.17	424	99	1313.11	677
4.	Bhadrak	62	89.11	256	80	147.42	356	85	153.66	409
5.	Bolangir	72	158.03	350	101	346.34	375	95	186.38	347
6.	Boudh	18	11.22	70	28	31.38	106	24	39.88	150
7.	Cuttack	214	746.53	1084	245	810.67	1354	230	1314.42	1387
8.	Deogarh	4	2.86	9	20	22.64	72	20	68.81	116
9.	Dhenkanal	74	91.57	257	80	157.32	290	81	108.42	280
10.	Ganjam	206	1345.89	1430	254	932.57	1543	266	875.85	1348
11.	Gajapati	37	54.50	163	50	172.13	304	55	693.82	436
12.	Jagatsingpur	59	59.67	187	63	70.36	196	72	70.58	199
13.	Jajpur	101	132.74	510	126	180.84	722	180	295.36	751
14.	Jharsuguda	36	14.85	198	40	34.33	197	43	150.11	198
15.	Kalahandi	48	169.12	312	50	164.89	257	55	617.68	357
16.	Kandrapara	49	44.87	177	79	105.21	283	80	85.06	248
17.	Kanungur	81	188.12	440	99	253.85	447	115	565.14	712
18.	Khurda	203	1091.03	1320	240	1345.36	1355	240	2866.67	1621
18.	Koraput	81	90.61	394	101	416.70	496	112	319.14	467
20.	Malkangiri	15	19.61	66	25	32.03	83	13	17.82	45
21.	Mayurbhanj	131	151.27	559	164	429.61	966	154	337.38	1006
22.	Nawapara	15	28.60	44	16	158.58	150	15	78.74	78
23.	Nawarangpur	25	110.07	141	35	88.13	118	40	116.13	118
24.	Nayagarh	35	26.98	135	45	73.38	195	48	52.31	254
25.	Phulbani	34	27.09	132	41	37.48	120	49	38.69	131
26.	Puri	90	114.28	477	112	428.36	637	113	419.32	624
27.	Rayagada	69	275.26	424	85	248.39	429	97	177.04	485
28.	Sambalpur	62	164.51	217	79	640.33	470	75	634.85	511
29.	Sonepur	27	33.27	122	31	41.12	82	35	56.16	164
30.	Sundargarh	326	985.08	1773	400	1489.77	2228	371	1320.25	2035
Total		2507	7481.80	13019	3098	10452.52	15629	3186	13408.70	16716

Source : Directorate of Industries, Orissa, Cuttack.



ANNEXURE - 0.6

Districtwise (Un-divided) Progress of Handloom Industries in Orissa (Co-operative and Corporate Sector)

Sl. Districts No.	1995-96			1996-97			1997-98 (P)			
	No. of Looms (Prog.)	Prodi- ction (Lakh Sq.mts.)	Employ- ment (Prog.)	No. of Looms (Prog)	Prod- uction (Lakh Sq.mts)	Employ ment (Prog.)	No. of Looms (Prog.)	Prodi- ction (Lakh Sq.mts.)	Employ- ment (Prog.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Balasore	10153	21.97	20306	10457	25.93	20914	10039	21.79	20078	
2. Balangir	16349	23.26	32698	19053	22.51	38106	22366	22.84	44732	
3. Cuttack	16841	118.26	33682	21185	112.43	42370	22099	106.63	44198	
4. Dhenkanal	3387	12.53	6774	3545	13.89	7090	3560	10.88	7120	
5. Ganjam	6154	59.71	12308	6434	37.50	12868	5999	25.44	11998	
6. Kalahandi	5209	5.47	10418	6060	3.30	12120	5321	2.50	10642	
7. Keonjhar	2981	3.55	5902	3138	5.48	6276	3220	4.23	6440	
8. Koraput	1896	3.55	2792	1600	1.44	3200	1651	0.52	3302	
9. Mayurbhanj	5722	9.27	11444	5973	8.59	11946	6036	5.90	12072	
10. Phulbani	4503	4.29	9006	4822	4.35	9644	5010	4.23	10020	
11. Puri	10241	82.39	38482	20119	76.36	40238	19801	68.82	39802	
12. Sambalpur	17396	59.45	34792	18733	50.75	37466	19097	45.16	38194	
13. Sundargarh	1822	12.06	3644	2431	14.30	4862	2465	10.89	4930	
ORISSA	110124	415.76	220248	123550	376.83	247100	126864	324.73	253328	

Prog. : Progressive

Source : Directorate of Textiles, Orissa and
Orissa State Handloom Development Corporation, Bhubaneswar.



ANNEXURE - 9.7

District-wise Number of Cottage Industries Set-up in Orissa with Investment and Employment Generated during 1994-95 to 1996-97

Sl. No.	Name of the District	1994-95			1995-96			1996-97		
		No. of Cottage Industries Set-up	Investment (Rs. in lakh)	Persons Employed (No)	No. of Cottage Industries Set-up	Investment (Rs. in lakh)	Persons Employed (No)	No. of Cottage Industries set-up	Investment (Rs. in lakh)	Persons Employed (No)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Angul	3036	85.10	6347	1220	8.20	1986	1730	178.36	3318
2.	Balasore	3651	243.98	6752	940	78.40	1786	2836	353.10	4986
3.	Bargarh	391	45.80	716	1632	92.57	2978	697	45.22	1411
4.	Bhadrak	1981	128.00	3811	533	53.07	912	1313	198.68	1879
5.	Balangir	4650	212.22	7290	1736	108.00	3470	3981	178.44	7962
6.	Boudh	912	75.26	1753	1429	107.84	2564	755	87.44	1510
7.	Cuttack	3	1.32	23	3572	316.02	6894	2535	257.87	5256
8.	Deogarh	39	4.60	72	220	30.71	403	58	1.74	116
9.	Dhenkanal	2768	71.07	5756	1089	7.68	1825	1433	132.70	3107
10.	Ganjam	77	4.22	87	3259	237.34	6518	1938	190.17	3876
11.	Gajapati	12	0.94	12	403	11.28	806	298	16.28	596
12.	Jagatsingpur	-	-	-	1449	143.51	2952	1454	181.76	3157
13.	Jajpur	3059	202.63	6118	2515	247.59	5030	1523	202.76	2452
14.	Jharsuguda	119	23.36	254	476	25.74	926	233	9.46	439
15.	Kalahandi	1260	48.71	2462	554	42.62	1108	679	24.16	1294
16.	Kandhamal	1085	62.45	2170	2518	209.49	5036	2664	277.00	3598
17.	Koraput	1516	83.57	3032	1403	71.94	2806	1015	139.41	2030
18.	Kuxia	2116	155.46	4232	2707	297.77	5414	572	77.24	1260
19.	Koraput	1781	106.05	3184	1446	98.12	2125	1760	260.99	2299
20.	Malkangiri	758	27.74	1461	776	30.02	1048	419	35.70	534
21.	Mayurbhanj	7044	486.09	13921	5258	392.07	10516	3873	345.94	7746
22.	Nabarangpur	187	8.10	374	197	9.02	396	490	42.02	559
23.	Nabarangpur	995	39.08	1829	1337	55.37	2176	1150	78.05	1813
24.	Nayagarh	1739	135.13	3478	2282	251.02	4564	464	47.28	928
25.	Phulbani	3081	207.15	5922	2100	187.56	4394	432	43.98	864
26.	Puri	3072	19.74	14757	1784	176.90	3178	1511	165.67	2821
27.	Rayagada	1318	37.10	2623	1782	76.03	3424	904	70.27	1728
28.	Sambalpur	280	53.50	616	450	23.19	873	255	17.43	362
29.	Sonepur	1399	143.37	2465	1067	72.26	2134	2715	101.41	5430
30.	Sundergarh	1960	144.92	2968	2027	155.53	3242	1791	165.15	3085
TOTAL		50289	2853.66	104185	48161	3616.86	91484	41478	3925.68	76516

Source : Directorate of Handicraft & Cottage Industries, Orissa, Bhubaneswar



ANNEXURE - 9.8

Units managed by IDCOL in Orissa.

Sl. No.	Name of the unit	Date of Production	Product	Capacity	Employment (No.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A. UNITS MANAGED DIRECTLY:					
1.	a) Kalinga Iron Works, Barbil	Fur.No I April 63 Fur.No II April 69 Fur.No III Feb.71 Fur.NoIV Sept.91	Foundry Grade Pig iron	30,000 MT 35,000 MT 35,000 MT 40,000 MT	942
	b) Spun Pipe Plant, Barbil	March, 1982	Cast & Ductile Iron, Spun Pipes.	31,200 MT	419
2.	a) Ferro Chrome Plant, Jaipur Road	Nov, 1969	HCFC LCFC Si Chrome	10,000 MT	672
	b) D.G.Set (Captive)		Power	9.5 M.W.	NA
3.	a) Hircable Works, Hirakud	Nov. 1967	AAC & ACSR Conductors	5,000 MT	174
	b) Propersi Mill (expansion of Hira Cable Works)	March, 1982	Conversion of Alumn. Ingots rods	6,000 MT	
4.	Re-Rolling Mill, Hirakud	June 1969	M.S.Rods, Tor Steel & Angles.	39,700 MT	824
B. UNITS MANAGED AS SUBSIDIARY COMPANY :					
1.	Hirakud Ind.Works Ltd.Hirakud. (HIWL)	April 1962	Fabrication Erection of transmis- sion line towers.	8,000 MT	476

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 9.8 (Concl'd.)

Sl. No.	Name of the unit	Date of Production	Product	Capacity	Employment (No.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2. IDCOL Cement Ltd.					
Bargarh (ICL).					
a)	1st & 2nd Cement Mill	Feb. 1968	Ordinary Port- Land Cement & Port Land Slag Cement.	565000 MT	1073
b)	3rd Cement Mill	Expan. I Nov. 1985 Expan. II/Modn. under Implemen- tation, March 1986	P.S.C	965000 MT	NA
3. a) IDCOL Piping & Engineering Works Ltd, (IPENL)					
		April, 1983	Fabrication of Piping Bend (Elbows, Tees) etc.	3000 MT	158
b)	BST Project	March 1991	Stainless Steel Tubes	1600 MT	NA
4. ORICHEM Ltd., Talcher					
		May 1982	Sod. Dichromate Sod. Sulphate	3300 MT 1520 MT	191
5. AAS Spinning Orissa Ltd.					
a)	Aska Spinning Mill, Aska.	March 1987	fine cotton Yarn & Synth- etic Yarn.	24,752 MT	673
b)	Baxipada Spng. Mill, Baxipada	March 1983	Cotton Yarn 20s to 40s	25,080 Spindles	804
c)	Senapur Spng. Mill, Senapur	March 1983	Cotton Yarn 20s to 40s	25,080 Spindles	889
6. Konark Jute Ltd. Dhanmandal.					
		Feb. 1979	Heavy Cass Cement bags, Et Will bags etc.	13,240 MT	1623
C) UNITS MANAGED AS JOINT SECTOR/JOINT VENTURE COMPANY :					
1.	S.N. Corperation Ltd. Dhenkanal	1985	High Tensil Fasteners	3,000 MT	330
2.	Snehedhara Indus-tries Ltd. Sunki	April, 1984	Cement	180000 MT	200

◆◆◆

Source : Managing Director, Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Limited

ANNEXURE - 9.9

Performance of Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd.

(Rs. in Lakh)

Period	Total Investment	Employment Generated (No)	Source wise Finances		Amount of recovery	Profit (+) Deficit (-)
			State Govt.	Other Sources		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Till 1993-94	20588	2707	8217	12371	-	(+) 2901
1994-95	1432	(-) 11	432	1000	-	(+) 754
1995-96	4359	183	109	4249	-	(+) 1596
1996-97	(-) 329	(-) 4	296	(-) 625	-	(-) 1241
1997-98 (P)	2809	(-) 379	(-) 864	3673	-	(-) 2451

P : Provisional

*Source : Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Limited,
Bhubaneswar.*



ANNEXURE - 9.10

State-wise information of Annual Survey of Industries (1994-95)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Factories	Invested capital (Rs. in lakh)	No. of workers	Value of output (Rs. in lakh)	Net value added by manufacture (Rs. in lakh)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16616	3348920	889627	3761896	760870
2.	Asam	1514	279169	101371	431585	98651
3.	Bihar	3600	1936988	263951	1916928	441951
4.	Goa	248	88485	13132	178255	32821
5.	Gujarat	12034	3857760	571533	5646926	1235870
6.	Haryana	3568	1102327	221474	2034364	305571
7.	Himachal Pradesh	373	271913	41001	245129	75870
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	284	25652	15231	72578	10017
9.	Karnataka	6184	1563350	351200	2449771	590619
10.	Kerala	4273	632887	294903	934993	229008
11.	Madhya Pradesh	4036	2677707	309788	2878302	615838
12.	Maharashtra	17783	6683671	943650	10942828	2388133
13.	Manipur	74	1731	1120	1528	349
14.	Meghalaya	30	1947	705	1597	363
15.	Nagaland	85	5207	3365	7014	1385
16.	Orissa	1774	1515463	147686	970084	206432
17.	Punjab	6451	1515236	390427	2234085	347171
18.	Rajasthan	4508	1438127	201900	1794612	356204
19.	Tamil Nadu	18755	4000463	920872	6031876	1169633
20.	Tripura	157	9938	6623	6889	1495
21.	Uttar Pradesh	10154	4157350	584872	4870176	1069554
22.	West Bengal	5593	2804889	581394	2592170	542963
23.	A. & N. Island	35	18516	5513	9663	1597
24.	Chandigarh	332	23957	8262	84926	11685
25.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	176	72876	6955	180636	24843
26.	Daman & Diu	243	65198	7036	155364	23516
27.	Delhi	3879	554297	126852	1217749	291745
28.	Pondichery	271	107436	20173	146778	17546
	INDIA	123010	38753459	6970116	51798701	10851699

Source : Annual Survey of Industries, 1994-95 (C.S.O.).



ANNEXURE-10.1

Mineral Reserves in Orissa and India

(in MT)

Sl. Mineral/ No. Ores.	ORISSA		INDIA		Reserve in Orissa as Percentage to reserve in India	
	Reserve as ass- essed in 1991-92	Exploi- tation in 1991-92	Reserve as ass- essed in 1991-92	Exploi- tation in 1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Iron-ore	3120	8.84	11977	57.10	26.05	
2. Chromite	183	0.98	186	1.06	98.39	
3. Coal	44304	20.71	186044	225.91	23.81	
4. Bauxite	1626	1.79	2333	4.61	69.70	
5. Limestone	1017	2.11	69351	75.01	1.47	
6. Dolomite	563	1.40	4608	2.55	12.22	
7. Fire Clay	88	0.10	703	0.49	12.52	
8. China Clay	94	0.09	872	0.65	10.78	
9. Nickel Ore	220	-	231	-	95.24	
10. Lead Ore	2.6	0.14	1605	0.05	0.16	
11. Copper Ore	3	-	325	5.20	0.92	
12. Quartz & Quartzite	15	0.08	780	0.25	1.92	
13. Vanadium	3.4	-	185	-	1.84	
14. Mineral Sands	82	0.04	266	N.A.	30.83	

N.A.: Not Available.

Source : Directorate of Mining & Geology, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.



ANNEXURE - 10.2

State-wise Mineral Production (1990-91 and 1994-95)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl No.	Name of the State	1990-91		1994-95	
		Production	% share to all India	Production	% share to all India
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	626.2	3.69	1511.7	5.44
2.	Assam	1261.6	7.44	1783.3	6.42
3.	Bihar	2313.3	13.64	3728.0	13.42
4.	Gujarat	1783.4	10.51	2572.9	9.26
5.	Haryana	37.3	0.22	8.6	0.03
6.	Himachal Pradesh	26.3	0.15	16.4	0.06
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.6	0.04	2.2	0.01
8.	Karnataka	317.0	1.87	441.0	1.59
9.	Kerala	20.3	0.12	38.4	0.14
10.	Maharashtra	673.1	3.97	1062.9	3.83
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2128.6	12.55	3512.1	12.64
12.	Orissa	629.0	3.71	1300.7	4.80
13.	Punjab	13.9	0.08	2.3	0.01
14.	Rajasthan	572.2	3.37	476.9	1.72
15.	Tamilnadu	468.3	2.76	993.7	3.58
16.	Uttar Pradesh	398.3	2.33	608.2	2.19
17.	West Bengal	648.1	3.80	924.5	3.33
INDIA		16861.9	100.00	27786.0	100.00

Source : CMIE , Profile of States, September 1997.



ANNEXURE - 11.1

Number of Villages Electrified in Orissa

Year	No. of Villages Electrified		
	During the Year	By the end of the Year (Cumulative)	Percentage to total Villages
1	2	3	4
1981-82	1226	20030	42.62
1982-83	1250	21280	45.28
1983-84	1240	22520	47.92
1984-85	1242	23762	50.57
1985-86	1141	24803	52.99
1986-87	1392	26295	55.96
1987-88	1520	27815	59.19
1988-89	1371	29186	62.11
1989-90	900	30086	64.02
1990-91	1385	31471	66.97
1991-92	1011	32482	69.12
1992-93	200	32682	69.55
1993-94	221	32903	70.02
1994-95	288	33191	70.50
1995-96	-	32088	68.41
1996-97	737	32825	70.00
1997-98 (P)	800	33625	71.86

P : Provisional

Source : GRID Corporation, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.



ANNEXURE - 11.2

Pattern of Consumption of Electricity in Orissa

(Million Units)

Year	Domestic	Commercial	Industry	Public Lighting	Irrigation & Agriculture	Rail & Trac-tion	Public Works	Bulk Supply	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1980-81	112	64	2094	9	59	76	34	162	-	2610
1981-82	135	76	2345	10	64	92	38	169	-	2929
1982-83	141	79	2122	10	73	141	41	83	-	2690
1983-84	157	88	2594	11	74	182	47	92	-	3245
1984-85	301	92	2746	13	72	190	53	99	-	3566
1985-86	355	94	2423	13	75	157	63	135	-	3315
1986-87	423	92	2705	17	167	168	62	198	-	3832
1987-88	555	113	2908	17	189	187	64	229	-	4262
1988-89	488	108	2955	20	113	193	73	230	-	4180
1989-90	673	135	2662	20	163	87	172	426	-	4838
1990-91	825	181	2937	20	229	174	95	540	-	4901
1991-92	889	202	3341	24	270	204	112	520	-	5562
1992-93	1317	267	3006	27	305	159	110	240	-	5431
1993-94	1833	343	3269	34	341	164	113	253	-	6050
1994-95	2024	306	2940	36	426	187	153	255	164	6471
1995-96	2330	352	3333	41	491	182	176	247	380	7532
1996-97	1287	282	2663	27	150	173	100	202	534	5418
1997-98	1617	381	2642	31	195	173	93	254	205	5891

(P)

P: Provisional

Source : GRID Corporation, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.



ANNEXURE - 12.1

District-wise Length of different Types of Roads in Orissa as on 31.03.98(P)

(In km)

Sl. No.	District	National Highway	Express Highway	State Highway	MR	ODR	CVR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Angul	164	-	47	84	169	190
2.	Balasore	123	-	88	170	211	61
3.	Bargarh	66	-	131	113	177	45
4.	Bhadrak	40	-	88	150	88	91
5.	Bolangir	-	-	171	238	189	205
6.	Boudh	-	-	168	57	29	41
7.	Cuttack	64	-	56	308	312	144
8.	Deogarh	84	-	84	36	6	100
9.	Dhenkhal	89	-	74	119	240	211
10.	Gajapati	-	-	251	66	39	37
11.	Ganjam	87	-	669	158	452	200
12.	Jagatsinghpur	10	-	62	88	197	188
13.	Jajpur	74	67	57	116	270	96
14.	Jharsuguda	-	-	21	70	51	105
15.	Kalahandi	-	-	308	79	267	282
16.	Kandhamal	-	-	340	143	63	279
17.	Kandrapara	45	-	63	50	271	45
18.	Keonjhar	92	-	229	142	189	289
19.	Khurda	109	-	70	445	207	129
20.	Koraput	157	-	138	288	30	541
21.	Malkangiri	-	-	158	138	56	152
22.	Mayurbhanj	193	-	82	401	392	309
23.	Nawarangpur	-	-	42	122	-	226
24.	Nayagarh	-	-	144	125	235	99
25.	Nuapada	-	-	110	13	79	48
26.	Puri	-	-	102	172	221	59
27.	Rayagada	-	-	248	254	50	175
28.	Sambalpur	168	-	205	62	138	43
29.	Sonepur	-	-	85	59	62	1
30.	Sundargarh	117	-	273	296	76	279
ORISSA		1682	67	4564	4562	4767	4670

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 12.1 (Concl'd.)

Sl. No.	District	Village Road	P S Road	G P Road	Forest Road	Municipal Road	Total
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Angul	637	450	7333	408	410	9892
2.	Balasore	1285	303	1682	59	861	4843
3.	Bargarh	1058	788	6560	314	235	9487
4.	Bhadrak	468	369	1577	-	762	3633
5.	Bolangir	1057	382	5827	250	527	8846
6.	Boudh	755	53	3745	256	062	5166
7.	Cuttack	890	440	2640	156	814	5825
8.	Deogarh	571	173	2891	98	93	4136
9.	Dhenkhal	522	383	5670	213	298	7820
10.	Gajapati	431	153	4253	107	144	5481
11.	Ganjam	2146	12	6717	480	1100	12021
12.	Jagatsinghpur	559	448	1308	-	275	3135
13.	Jajpur	902	396	2656	36	151	4821
14.	Jharsuguda	488	159	2850	13	672	4429
15.	Kalahandi	821	126	9964	309	368	12524
16.	Kandhamal	682	221	5651	323	212	7914
17.	Kendrapara	654	384	2512	20	418	4461
18.	Keonjhar	1180	324	2436	228	538	5647
19.	Khurda	733	257	4925	305	1115	8295
20.	Koraput	458	628	4973	210	957	8380
21.	Malkangiri	647	221	2954	94	216	4636
22.	Mayurbhanj	2157	746	6641	799	265	11985
23.	Nawarangpur	826	695	5127	113	103	7254
24.	Nayagarh	425	195	5497	322	74	7116
25.	Nuapada	359	388	4133	270	116	5516
26.	Puri	998	166	7282	8	870	9878
27.	Rayagada	780	603	4032	183	281	6606
28.	Sambalpur	398	277	6499	726	741	9257
29.	Sonepur	468	88	3032	50	108	3953
30.	Sundargarh	1197	350	8621	680	991	12880
ORISSA		24552	10178	139988	7030	13777	215837

P : Provisional

* Total Road does not include :
 Irrigation Road 6277 Kms.
 GRIDCO Road 88 Kms

Source - Chief Engineer, N.H. / R&B / R.W., P. R. Deptt & C. C. Forest, BBSR.



ANNEXURE - 12.2

District-wise Length of Railway Route and Number of Railway Stations in Orissa as on 31.03.98 (P)

Sl. No.	District	Railway Route length (in Km)			No. of Railway Stations.
		Broad gauge	Narrow gauge	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Angul	35	-	35	6
2.	Balasore	115	2	117	18
3.	Bargarh	53	-	53	3
4.	Bhadrak	32	-	32	6
5.	Bolangir	176	-	176	14
6.	Boudh	-	-	-	-
7.	Cuttack	103	-	103	18
8.	Deogarh	-	-	-	-
9.	Dhenkanal	67	-	67	6
10.	Gajapati	-	50	50	7
11.	Ganjam	80	-	80	11
12.	Jagatsinghpur	67	-	67	8
13.	Jajpur	102	-	102	11
14.	Jharsuguda	66	-	66	9
15.	Kalahandi	38	-	38	5
16.	Kandhamal	-	-	-	-
17.	Kendrapara	-	-	-	-
18.	Keonjhar	40	-	40	4
19.	Khurda	125	-	125	21
20.	Koraput	252	-	252	21
21.	Malkangiri	-	-	-	-
22.	Mayurbhanj	62	88	150	29
23.	Nawarangpur	-	-	-	-
24.	Nayagarh	-	-	-	-
25.	Nuapada	32	-	32	3
26.	Puri	36	-	36	9
27.	Rayagada	203	4	207	15
28.	Sambalpur	88	-	88	10
29.	Sonepur	-	-	-	-
30.	Sundargarh	263	-	263	31
ORISSA		2048	144	2192	266

P : Provisional

*Source - Divisional Manager, S. E. Railways, Sambalpur/
Kharagpur/Waltair/Khurda/Bilaspur/Chakradharpur.*



ANNEXURE-12.3

Different Categories of Motor Vehicles on Road in Orissa.

Year (As on 31st March)	No. of Buses	Goods vehicles	Car/Taxi/ Jeeps etc.	Motor Cycles/ Scooters	Three Wheelers
1	2	3	4	5	6
1986	2110	18443	17860	101142	978
1987	2405	21900	18825	119678	692
1988	2644	23221	20916	149104	698
1989	2700	25615	19927	176381	575
1990	2714	25825	22544	207293	813
1991	2764	26556	23231	255408	1821
1992	2753	26756	23573	248063	1860
1993	3050	30017	28595	274156	2087
1994	3391	33075	30561	313809	1940
1995	3681	37822	31807	370974	2281
1996	3920	43701	32099	411103	2919
1997	4083	48750	34533	466701	2858
1998	4226	53572	34800	520908	3969

P : Provisional

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE-12.3 (Concl'd.)

Year (As on 31st March)	Others	Total	Percen- tage of annual growth	No. of Buses per lakh pop- ulation.	No. of Buses per1000 Sq Km	No. of goods vehicles per lakh population
1	7	8	9	10	11	12
1986	787	141320	10.43	7	14	64
1987	1226	164726	16.56	8	15	74
1988	1332	198189	20.31	9	17	77
1989	1200	226398	14.23	9	17	84
1990	1213	260402	15.02	9	17	83
1991	798	310578	19.27	9	18	84
1992	876	303881	(-)2.16	9	18	83
1993	1173	339082	11.58	9	20	92
1994	4101	386877	14.10	10	22	100
1995	4876	451441	16.69	11	24	112
1996	6208	499950	10.74	11.5	25	128
1997	6048	562973	12.61	12	26	140
1998	8272	625747	11.15	12	27	152

P : Provisional

*N.B. : Goods vehicles include Trucks, Lorries, Three Wheelers,
Petrol & Water carriers, Tractors and Trailers.*

Source : Commissioner, State Transport Authority, Cuttack.



ANNEXURE-12.4

Export and Import through Paradeep Port and Investment.

Year	Export (in lakh tonnes)	Import (in lakh tonnes)	Amount Invested in Paradeep Port (Rs. in lakh)	Persons Employed (No.)
1	2	3	4	5
1985-86	23.74	9.57	2,063.83	2,878
1986-87	28.51	20.01	1,144.91	2,824
1987-88	29.35	22.52	4,80.00	2,939
1988-89	32.54	27.78	3,26.90	2,919
1989-90	37.24	24.60	4,39.63	2,966
1990-91	40.45	28.38	8,44.66	4,843
1991-92	44.17	28.56	3,308.00	4,858
1992-93	51.78	22.34	2,835.00	4,889
1993-94	57.46	22.42	8,547.06	4,478
1994-95	66.30	32.73	27,616.25	5,047
1995-96	70.59	41.96	55,100.00	4,391
1996-97	77.21	38.47	65,282.00	4,541
1997-98	88.14	44.88	78,837.00	4,492

P : Provisional

Source : Chairman, Paradeep Port Trust, Paradeep.



ANNEXURE - 13.1

Progress of Co-operative Movement in Orissa

Year	Co-operative Societies functioning (No.)	Membership (No. in lakh)	Working Capital (Rs. in Crore)	Per Capita working Capital (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1973-74	7,001	24.07	194.71	808.93
1977-78	5,793	30.64	374.13	1221.05
1978-79	5,810	31.38	477.75	1522.47
1979-80	5,748	32.64	584.06	1789.40
1984-85	7,108	44.68	1,264.54	2833.39
1985-86	6,329	46.01	1,196.46	2600.43
1986-87	6,333	46.36	1,236.45	2667.06
1987-88	6,488	74.51	1,254.40	2640.29
1988-89	6,516	48.15	1,443.01	2996.91
1989-90	6,491	45.67	1,581.39	3249.21
1990-91	6,563	49.13	1,455.00	2961.53
1991-92	6,686	49.98	1,588.56	3178.39
1992-93	6,691	51.42	1,655.31	3219.19
1993-94	4,511	50.84	844.86	1661.80
1994-95	4,393	50.44	1,066.13	2113.66
1995-96	4,293	54.00	1,184.16	2192.89
1996-97 (P)	4,424	52.00	1,413.44	2718.15

Source : Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.



ANNEXURE - 13.2

Membership, Working Capital & Advance of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies in Orissa.

Year	Membership (in '000)		Working Capital (Rs. in lakh)		Loan Advanced (Rs. in Lakh)		Loan Outstanding (Rs. in Lakh)	
	Agril.	Non-Agril.	Agril.	Non-Agril.	Agril.	Non-Agril.	Agril.	Non-Agril.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1965-66	1,285	53	1,910	177	1,155	126	1,522	124
1973-74	891	71	7,809	418	1,683	175	4,920	261
1978-79	2,611	111	15,998	1,127	4,927	814	10,142	774
1984-85	3,444	181	37,471	3,725	8,056	2,721	24,251	2,572
1985-86	3,815	192	38,555	4,462	6,556	3,265	24,105	3,005
1986-87	3,846	198	39,855	5,122	6,099	1,998	23,447	3,196
1987-88	3,883	214	42,045	6,885	7,500	6,392	24,338	3,971
1988-89	3,918	222	43,879	7,780	7,009	4,899	23,724	5,051
1989-90	3,948	237	45,716	9,380	1,967	3,991	24,861	6,301
1990-91	3,893	235	39,669	11,718	3,507	5,424	18,855	9,366
1991-92	4,037	242	37,320	14,327	4,105	8,443	16,971	11,701
1992-93	4,150	238	40,432	17,968	6,643	7,047	19,712	11,758
1993-94	4,192	892	45,989	38,497	9,287	2,577	20,686	15,248
1994-95	4,260	784	48,929	57,684	12,286	8,085	23,975	18,956
1995-96	4,300	1100	55,812	62,604	16,730	17,237	33,870	25,223
1996-97 (P)	4,200	1000	62,600	78,744	19,387	50,430	31,288	33,047

Source : Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.



ANNEXURE-14.1

Number of Educational Institutions in Orissa

Year	No. of Institutions				
	Primary Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	General Colleges	
1	2	3	4	5	
1987-88	Total	46553	8936	4036	415
	Formal	39293	8636	-	-
	Non-formal	7260	300	-	-
1988-89	Total	49409	9755	4239	433
	Formal	39293	8636	-	-
	Non-formal	10116	1119	-	-
1989-90	Total	49705	10448	4487	459
	Formal	39593	9325	-	-
	Non-formal	10112	1123	-	-
1990-91	Total	53684	10685	4475	516
	Formal	40293	9562	-	-
	Non-formal	13391	1123	-	-
1991-92	Total	54595	10941	4495	542
	Formal	41204	9818	-	-
	Non-formal	13391	1123	-	-
1992-93	Total	54652	11308	4921	615
	Formal	41204	10412	-	-
	Non-formal	13448	896	-	-
1993-94	Total	55052	11816	4921	677
	Formal	41604	10920	-	-
	Non-formal	13348	896	-	-
1994-95	Total	51656	12256	5231	735
	Formal	41604	11360	-	-
	Non-formal	14552	896	-	-
1995-96	Total	56656	12406	5808	893
	Formal	42104	11510	-	-
	Non-formal	14552	896	-	-
1996-97	Total	65552	12406	5967	967
	Formal	42104	11510	-	-
	Non-formal	23448	896	-	-
1997-98 (P)	Total	65552	12406	6072	1031
	Formal	42104	11510	-	-
	Non-formal	23448	896	-	-

P : Provisional

Source : Directorate of Elementary Education, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.



ANNEXURE-14.2

Number of Teachers in Primary Schools, Middle Schools, High Schools and General Colleges.

Year	No. of Teachers			
	Primary Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	General Colleges
1	2	3	4	5
1987-88	89140	27362	37360	10295
1988-89	100652	36948	38365	10742
1989-90	103540	37364	38365	10949
1990-91	107383 (13391)	39595 (2246)	39873	11389
1991-92	111499 (13391)	39955 (2246)	40020	11669
1992-93	115460 (13448)	39751 (1792)	44289	13129
1993-94 (P)	118788 (13448)	39951 (1792)	44425	13749
1994-95 (P)	120392 (14552)	39993 (1792)	45785	14329
1995-96 (P)	125092 (14552)	40206 (1792)	47096	15909
1996-97 (P)	134488 (23448)	40706 (1792)	50218	16610
1997-98 (P)	134488 (23448)	40706 (1792)	51436	17332

N.B. Figure in brackets indicate teachers of Non-formal Schools, which is included in the total in respect of both Formal and Non-formal streams.

Source : Directorate of Elementary Education, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.



ANNEXURE - 15.1

Districtwise Number of Govt. Medical Institutions in Orissa as on 31st March, 1998

Sl. No.	Districts	MCH	DHH	SDH	OH	Total	CHC	PHC	PHC(N)	MHU	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Angul	-	1	2	3	6	3	6	25	1	41
2.	Balasore	-	1	1	4	6	6	8	60	-	80
3.	Baragarh	-	1	-	2	3	5	9	41	1	59
4.	Bhadrak	-	1	-	3	4	6	1	44	-	55
5.	Bolangir	-	1	2	3	6	5	10	37	1	59
6.	Boudh	-	1	-	2	3	-	3	10	-	16
7.	Cuttack	1	1	2	11	15	5	9	49	-	78
8.	Deogarh	-	1	-	1	2	1	3	5	-	11
9.	Dhenkanal	-	1	1	5	7	6	4	29	-	46
10.	Gajapati	-	1	-	2	3	3	4	17	2	29
11.	Ganjam	1	1	2	9	13	10	15	78	-	116
12.	Jagatsingpur	-	1	-	1	2	4	4	34	-	44
13.	Jajpur	-	1	-	3	4	5	6	53	-	68
14.	Jharsuguda	-	1	-	1	2	2	4	14	-	22
15.	Kalahandi	-	1	1	6	8	6	8	39	1	62
16.	Kandamal	-	1	1	5	7	7	6	33	2	55
17.	Kendrapara	-	1	-	1	2	7	2	40	-	51
18.	Keonjhar	-	1	2	7	10	9	6	56	2	83
19.	Khurda	-	2	-	8	10	4	7	53	-	74
20.	Koraput	-	1	1	3	5	5	9	45	-	64
21.	Malakanagiri	-	1	-	4	5	4	4	25	1	39
22.	Mayurbhanja	-	1	3	7	11	13	15	70	2	111
23.	Nuapada	-	1	-	1	2	4	2	15	-	23
24.	Nabarangapur	-	1	-	2	3	5	5	36	-	49
25.	Nayagarh	-	1	-	10	11	4	4	30	-	49
26.	Puri	-	1	-	10	11	5	6	38	-	60
27.	Rayagada	-	1	-	2	3	6	6	35	-	50
28.	Sambalpur	1	1	1	2	5	5	6	29	-	45
29.	Sonepur	-	1	-	2	3	4	2	17	-	26
30.	Sundargarh	-	1	2	6	9	8	10	54	1	82
ORISSA		3	31	21	126	181	157	184	1111	14	1647

<i>M.C.H</i>	<i>Medical College Hospital</i>
<i>D.H.H</i>	<i>District Head quarters Hospital</i>
<i>S.D.H</i>	<i>Sub-Divisional Hospital</i>
<i>O.H/A.H</i>	<i>Other Hospital/Area Hospital</i>
<i>C.H.C</i>	<i>Community Health Centre</i>
<i>P.H.C</i>	<i>Primary Health Centre</i>
<i>P.H.C(N)</i>	<i>Primary Health Centre (New)</i>
<i>M.H.U</i>	<i>Mobile Health Units</i>

Source : Directorate of Health Services

N.B. - The Old Dispensaries, Adill. PHCs, Subsidiary Health Centres & Medical Health Centres have been amalgamated and redesignated as PHC (New) in 1996-97.



ANNEXURE - 15.2

Estimated Vital Statistics of Orissa, India and some major States.

States	1994			1995			1996 (P)		
	Birth rate	Death rate	I.M.R.	Birth rate	Death rate	I.M.R.	Birth rate	Death rate	I.M.R.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
India	28.6	9.20	73	27.8	10.8	103	27.4	8.9	72
Orissa	28.0	11.20	103	27.8	10.8	103	26.8	10.7	95
Keral	17.3	6.0	16	18.0	6.0	15	17.8	6.2	13
Punjab	25.0	7.6	53	24.6	7.3	54	23.5	7.5	52
Maharashtra	24.9	7.4	54	24.5	7.5	55	23.2	7.4	48
Tamilnadu	19.0	7.9	59	20.3	8.0	54	19.2	7.9	54
Rajasthan	33.7	9.0	84	33.3	9.1	86	32.3	9.1	86

P : Provisional

Source : Sample Registration System, Govt. of India.



ANNEXURE - 15.3

Per-Capita Expenditure on Health in Orissa.

(In Rs.)

Year	ORISSA	INDIA
(1)	(2)	(3)
1950-51	0.48	0.61
1955-56	0.70	0.61
1960-61	1.48	2.45
1965-66	3.51	3.41
1970-71	4.90	6.11
1980-81	15.50	17.35
1985-86	25.54	35.52
1991-92	48.48	60.13
1992-93	52.05	70.15
1993-94	52.05	79.44
1994-95	60.40	85.10

Source : Directorate of Health Services



ANNEXURE - 16.1

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

(Base 1984-85 = 100)

Year/Month	All-India	Orissa	
		Cuttack	Sambalpur
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1989-90	145	139	134
1990-91	161	154	147
1991-92	183	178	164
1992-93	202	196	179
1993-94	216	209	195
1994-95	237	226	212
1995-96	259	247	231
1996-97	283	270	251
1997-98	302	289	273
Feb. ' 98	313	295	283
March' 98	312	298	283
April '98	316	301	285

*Source : Monthly Abstract of Statistics, April 1998,
Central Statistical Organisation, Govt. of India.*



ANNEXURE - 17.1

Achievement of Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency.

	Up to the end of 1993-94	During			
		1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 (P)
1. Bio-gas plants installed (National Project)	87,848	12,767	12,024	7964	9082
2. Community/ Institutional Bio-Gas plants installed	21	1	-	1	1
3. Improved chullah supplied/installed	6,90,609	2,01,306	2,12,463	100000	204830
4. Solar photo-voltaic programme :-					
(a) Community lighting system	1539	132	1671	-	52
(b) SPV pumping system	51	-	51	-	-
(c) SPV operated TV	33	17	52	-	-
(d) SPV lanterns supplied	196	897	1094	274	766
5. Solar Thermal Extension programme :-					
(a) LPD of solar water heating system	88630	4100	2900	40	3500
(b) LPD of solar distillation system	945	65	2750	200	10
(c) Solar cooker supplied	1611	647	374	116	50

P: Provisional

Source : Managing Director, Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency,
Bhubaneswar.



ANNEXURE - 18.1

Itemwise Value of Exports from Orissa

(Rs in lakh)

Sl.No	Item	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 (P)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I. METALLURGICAL							
1.	Charge - Chrome	17941.23	15980.86	19613.97	16170.54	13949.42	10268.93
2.	Aluminium metal	32870.00	22991.00	28842.20	27174.76	33356.51	32813.00
3.	Alumina	20986.00	18097.00	19721.97	30658.89	30429.06	34416.00
4.	Ferro Manganese	-	238.47	313.18	7.52	5.29	-
5.	Silicon Manganese	2548.05	5316.93	6500.62	4568.97	4783.09	7650.33
6.	Hard Ferrite	83.12	100.00	142.00	168.83	-	-
7.	Sponge Iron	-	27.31	85.16	82.46	37.53	50.84
8.	Ferro-Chrome/power	-	-	1.39	17287.25	9925.23	24281.24
9.	Others	-	-	-	-	236.22	26.48
SUB TOTAL		74428.40	62751.57	75220.49	96119.22	92722.35	109506.82
II. ENGG./CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.							
1.	Machineries	116.32	100.69	75.07	353.90	104.46	61.76
2.	Aluminium conductor	16.50	1034.00	197.31	279.46	-	-
3.	Refractory products	1509.88	2414.76	3091.37	4678.80	-	4425.23
4.	Paper & paper products	578.52	722.64	1443.00	3421.05	5129.66	3457.70
5.	M.S Plates	1098.00	3535.74	1127.80	163.74	-	1840.35
6.	Transformer	-	-	53.39	164.85	148.19	423.31
7.	P.U Foam	-	8.39	4.34	15.18	5.43	-
8.	H.D.P.E/PVC Pipes and fittings.	20.47	305.40	65.94	122.00	621.09	410.41
9.	C.I Products.	-	-	193.45	525.25	368.50	661.07
10.	Cylinders	-	25.93	43.60	148.65	103.63	78.38
11.	Sanitary wares (Ceramic items)	-	21.90	50.00	36.71	42.93	3.11
12.	Cement	242.63	961.52	921.33	518.48	909.45	1941.55
13.	Granite tiles, Slabs and monuments.	465.60	141.41	351.78	326.10	86.11	357.76
14.	Cables	236.65	-	33.87	747.30	126.51	6.10
15.	Explosives	141.70	82.93	105.49	132.98	550.00	320.48
16.	Chemicals	-	12.58	14.49	-	-	2.93
17.	Timber Products	26.40	544.05	837.59	263.72	-	-
18.	Tyre and Tubes	1045.60	4217.81	4853.99	5775.89	6860.97	7237.05
19.	Clinkers	-	-	21.70	-	-	79.62
20.	Litersile, Fasteners	-	-	4.08	16.89	-	-
21.	Aluminium Extrusion	-	-	395.25	882.24	42.23	207.91
22.	Pesticides	136.46	411.85	95.54	144.46	4977.26	162.53
23.	Others	0.40	-	-	-	826.47	927.76
SUB TOTAL		5634.83	14541.60	13980.38	18717.65	20816.78	22605.01

Contd.

ANNEXURE - 18.1 (Contd.)

Sl.No	Item	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 (P)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
III. MINERAL PRODUCTS							
1.	Iron ore	7495.76	8098.20	9664.05	9039.00	7169.12	6560.82
2.	Chrome ore	2541.25	5384.68	11697.19	10392.00	14926.00	10140.01
3.	Manganese ore	-	289.37	-	-	-	-
4.	Synthetic Rutile	661.14	1988.53	736.86	866.37	833.44	48.94
5.	Ilemenite	721.58	-	587.21	828.87	2237.72	3234.12
6.	Chrome concentrate	-	-	-	8075.80	8503.78	7575.32
7.	Titanium	-	-	-	-	-	171.40
SUB TOTAL		11419.73	15760.78	22686.31	29202.04	33690.06	27730.61
IV. AGRICULTURE AND FOREST PRODUCTS							
1.	Sal seed fat extraction	-	-	-	28.14	-	-
2.	Niger seed	243.43	1324.14	46.73	650.39	737.33	649.38
3.	Mango Kernel doc/ Cashew Kernel	-	-	59.33	-	28.77	59.33
4.	Rice (non basmati) & boiled rice	-	-	114.50	4225.95	1982.92	30.84
5.	Others	-	-	-	-	9.73	-
SUB TOTAL		243.43	1324.14	220.56	4904.48	2758.75	739.55
V. MARINE PRODUCTS							
1.	Frozenshrimp/ Prawn/Fish	11633.36	12520.02	16344.86	18353.90	24169.20	25412.28
2.	Fish	-	-	30.52	99.47	184.16	-
3.	Others marine products	-	-	-	508.70	40.05	30.08
SUB TOTAL		11663.36	12520.02	16375.38	18962.07	24393.41	25442.36
VI. HANDLOOM PRODUCTS							
1.	Handloom goods (Silk, Rayon, Viscose, Cotton fabrics and garments)	2614.47	3161.32	3673.60	3307.85	169.27	79.69
SUB TOTAL		2614.47	3161.32	3673.60	3307.85	169.27	79.69
VII. HANDICRAFTS							
1.	Silver Filigree	-	0.73	-	0.39	-	-
2.	Handicrafts (Stone, Wood, Applique)	3.34	47.53	13.56	26.71	34.08	47.99
SUB TOTAL		3.34	48.26	13.56	27.10	34.08	47.99

Contd..

ANNEXURE - 18.1 (Concl'd.)

Sl.No Item	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 (P)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
VIII. TEXTILES						
1. Readymade Garments	442.14	574.41	354.60	250.87	87.58	252.42
2. Cotton/Cotton yarn	19.50	-	-	-	58.96	117.02
3. Poly Suiting & shirting	45.75	131.00	71.02	17.22	8.21	-
4. Absorbent cotton	-	12.96	-	-	-	-
5. P.S.F	178.16	677.31	196.71	2181.30	676.94	660.21
6. Jute Bag/Twine	1.62	10.35	481.65	246.40	462.72	642.94
7. P.P Fabrics/Sacks	3.97	-	-	-	-	171.40
8. Tufted Carpet	-	-	2.30	3.60	-	2.30
9. P.F.Y (Polyster filament yarn)	-	-	15.11	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL	691.14	1406.03	1121.39	2699.39	1294.71	1846.29
IX. LEATHER						
1. Leather	86.49	-	-	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL	86.49	-	-	-	-	-
X. GEMS & JEWELLARY						
1. Semi Precious & Jewellery	60.41	149.33	30.17	14.44	-	4.34
2. Jewellery	-	43.12	16.72	-	-	1.18
3. Gem Stones/Semi-Precious trimmed & tumbled Stones	-	-	-	-	11.20	-
SUB TOTAL	60.41	192.45	46.89	14.44	11.20	5.52
XI. PHARMACEUTIAL PRODUCTS						
1. Medicines	-	-	2.73	0.12	0.27	0.38
2. Absorbent cotton	-	-	8.08	35.98	-	-
SUB TOTAL	-	-	10.81	36.10	0.27	0.38
XII. ELECTRONIC GOODS						
1. Computer Software	-	-	48.17	95.33	-	-
2. Computer Hardware	-	-	94.15	8.00	152.40	42.26
SUB TOTAL	-	-	142.32	103.33	152.40	42.26
GRAND TOTAL	106845.60	111706.17	133491.69	174093.67	176044.98	188046.48

P : Provisional

Source Directorate of Export Promotion & Marketing, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.



ANNEXURE - 19.1

Number of Women Employees in Public and Private Sectors in Orissa.

Year	Women Employees			Total Employees	Percentage of col. 4 to col. 5
	Public	Private	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1988	45576	12350	57926	730238	7.9
1989	48196	12321	60517	734590	8.2
1990	54390	13195	67585	770056	8.8
1991	59759	12542	72301	785779	9.2
1992	61440	13212	74652	802833	9.3
1993	67954	8809	76763	779431	9.8
1994	70773	11708	82481	799291	10.3
1995	73666	11559	85225	805824	10.6
1996	73149	11767	84916	871399	9.7
1997 (P)	78954	10934	89888	809578	11.1

P : Provisional

Source : Directorate of Employment, Orissa, Bhubaneswar



ANNEXURE - 20.1

Sexwise Literacy Rate of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in different districts of Orissa, 1991 Census.

District/State	literacy Rate (S.C.)			Literacy Rate (S.T.)		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Angul	35.88	53.07	18.02	25.77	40.01	11.13
2. Balasore	40.47	56.45	23.84	18.91	30.08	7.37
3. Baragarh	35.68	52.19	18.97	30.85	47.08	14.61
4. Bhadrak	39.19	54.26	23.73	12.87	20.25	4.91
5. Balangir	33.23	49.58	16.33	24.86	41.17	8.65
6. Boudh	29.74	48.13	10.94	28.88	48.41	9.30
7. Cuttack	45.39	59.75	30.22	21.03	32.83	8.24
8. Deogarh	34.06	50.39	17.61	27.47	41.25	13.73
9. Dhenkanal	34.98	51.08	18.13	22.40	35.01	9.28
10. Gajapati	21.74	33.44	10.14	15.88	25.66	6.75
11. Ganjam	28.01	44.88	11.49	19.98	32.69	7.02
12. Jagatsinghpur	47.87	62.81	32.56	24.87	35.35	13.33
13. Jajpur	35.53	50.12	20.19	16.04	26.05	5.60
14. Jharsuguda	42.16	58.64	25.21	34.87	50.95	18.37
15. Kalahandi	28.28	44.47	12.00	18.54	32.00	5.48
16. Kandhamal	34.51	52.93	16.08	27.49	43.93	11.56
17. Kendrapara	41.77	57.82	25.33	16.86	26.02	6.25
18. Keonjhar	43.67	61.29	25.65	24.89	38.01	11.74
19. Khurda	47.46	62.73	31.29	28.11	41.66	13.41
20. Koraput	20.18	30.93	9.25	8.34	14.61	2.14
21. Malkangiri	33.76	46.09	21.15	6.77	11.21	2.32
22. Mayurbhanj	37.79	52.85	22.12	24.10	37.74	10.50
23. Nabarangpur	23.38	34.08	12.48	9.66	17.50	1.80
24. Nayagarh	40.17	57.52	22.51	32.05	50.14	13.88
25. Nuapada	25.44	40.74	10.09	18.49	32.00	5.18
26. Puri	42.51	58.61	26.00	38.94	52.45	22.77
27. Rayagada	21.46	33.63	9.49	10.39	17.73	3.40
28. Sambalpur	41.44	58.46	23.91	32.06	47.10	16.83
29. Sonepur	32.70	51.12	14.12	27.44	43.42	11.38
30. Sundargarh	43.86	58.72	28.15	37.34	50.13	24.52
ORISSA	36.78	52.42	20.74	22.31	34.44	10.21

Source : Census of India.



ANNEXURE - 21.1

District-wise Socio-Economic Indicators of Orissa, 1991 Census

Sl. No.	Districts	Distri- bution of Area * (%)	Distri- bution of Popu- lation (%)	No. of females per '000 Males	Percen- tage of Urban Popula- tion	Density per square Kilo- metre (P)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Angul	4.08	3.04	942	11.46	151
2.	Balasore	2.38	5.36	955	9.09	458
3.	Bargarh	3.75	3.81	979	6.67	207
4.	Bhadrak	1.79	3.49	985	9.93	397
5.	Bolangir	4.21	3.89	981	10.51	188
6.	Boudh	2.21	1.00	987	4.87	92
7.	Cuttack	2.51	6.23	919	24.63	504
8.	Deogarh	1.79	0.74	982	7.37	84
9.	Dhenkanal	2.95	2.99	954	8.24	206
10.	Gajapati	1.94	1.44	1027	10.29	151
11.	Ganjam	5.18	8.54	1006	15.67	335
12.	Jagatsinghpur	1.12	3.20	977	7.50	583
13.	Jajpur	1.85	4.38	977	3.85	480
14.	Jharsuguda	1.41	1.41	938	35.67	203
15.	Kalshandi	5.26	3.57	999	6.91	138
16.	Kendrapara	1.65	3.63	1007	5.50	448
17.	Keonjhar	5.33	4.23	974	12.48	161
18.	Khurda	1.85	4.74	903	34.37	520
19.	Koraput	5.38	3.25	991	16.67	123
20.	Malkangiri	3.93	1.33	985	8.16	69
21.	Mayurbhanj	6.69	5.95	979	6.17	181
22.	Nawapara	2.19	1.48	1002	5.49	138
23.	Nayagarh	2.54	2.47	958	3.35	198
24.	Nawarangpur	3.40	2.67	989	4.97	160
25.	Phulbani	3.51	1.73	999	6.53	100
26.	Puri	1.96	4.13	970	12.52	427
27.	Rayagada	4.87	2.26	1012	12.51	94
28.	Sambalpur	4.31	2.56	956	25.40	121
29.	Sonepur	1.47	1.51	979	7.30	209
30.	Sundargarh	6.24	4.97	936	33.36	162
ORISSA		100.00	100.00	971	13.38	203

* Area figures supplied by Surveyor General, India.

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 21.1

Sl. No.	Districts	Percentage of SC Population	Percentage of ST Population	Literacy Rate	Percentage of cultivators to Main workers	Percentage of Agricultural Labourers to Main workers	Percentage of Main workers to Total Population
(1)	(2)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	Angul	16.82	11.68	51.53	41.27	28.23	32.84
2.	Balasore	18.57	10.57	57.64	48.58	26.78	27.89
3.	Bargarh	18.44	19.56	47.65	45.94	32.56	37.02
4.	Bhadrak	21.71	1.69	60.54	57.64	18.97	25.70
5.	Bolangir	15.39	22.06	38.63	49.04	30.89	34.57
6.	Boudh	19.64	12.92	40.98	51.90	32.49	37.99
7.	Cuttack	18.19	3.49	65.44	30.57	22.28	28.58
8.	Deogarh	14.60	33.31	44.45	51.81	31.20	36.59
9.	Dhenkanal	16.03	12.68	54.91	39.69	32.99	29.99
10.	Gajapati	8.77	47.88	29.37	50.20	35.39	41.94
11.	Ganjam	17.91	2.93	46.72	38.96	32.94	35.02
12.	Jagatsinghpur	21.72	0.61	65.78	46.40	21.14	26.52
13.	Jajpur	22.87	7.40	58.00	41.79	28.41	25.49
14.	Jharsuguda	17.15	31.88	52.64	32.71	23.91	33.52
15.	Kalahandi	17.01	28.88	31.08	42.85	41.04	37.68
16.	Kendrapara	19.83	0.40	63.61	55.91	20.35	24.31
17.	Keonjhar	11.49	44.52	44.73	47.68	24.52	32.91
18.	Khurda	13.62	5.14	67.72	25.97	19.16	29.03
19.	Koraput	13.41	50.67	24.64	48.15	31.26	41.08
20.	Malkangiri	19.96	58.36	20.04	74.56	15.55	37.39
21.	Mayurbhanj	6.99	57.87	37.88	48.49	31.83	37.28
22.	Nawapara	13.09	35.95	27.52	55.38	30.52	36.95
23.	Nayagarh	13.78	5.96	57.20	49.05	28.05	30.23
24.	Nawarangpur	15.09	55.27	18.62	52.22	35.65	38.78
25.	Phulbani	18.21	51.51	37.23	48.34	34.62	38.98
26.	Puri	18.56	0.27	63.30	45.85	23.12	28.19
27.	Rayagada	14.28	56.04	26.01	40.20	41.13	41.25
28.	Sambalpur	17.07	35.08	51.56	33.88	33.26	38.12
29.	Sonepur	22.11	9.50	42.62	48.27	34.01	36.19
30.	Sundargarh	8.78	50.74	52.97	38.77	17.92	32.29
	ORISSA	16.20	22.21	49.09	44.31	28.68	32.78

(Contd)

ANNEXURE - 21.1 (Concl'd)

Sl. No.	Districts	Percentage of total workers to total population	Fertiliser consumption, 1996-97 (Kg/Hectare)	Yield rate of Rice, 1997-98 (Qtl/Hect)	Credit Deposit Ratio of All Scheduled Commercial Banks as on March 1998	Percentage of villagised as on March 1997
(1)	(2)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1.	Angul	38.30	19.12	13.78	23.52	71.87
2.	Balasore	29.52	70.08	15.17	78.03	82.59
3.	Bargarh	44.30	60.80	17.79	118.69	97.79
4.	Bhadrak	26.64	72.87	17.48	54.28	80.14
5.	Bolangir	40.74	10.22	12.34	49.27	83.92
7.	Cuttack	29.68	41.39	14.58	52.11	53.20
6.	Boudh	46.55	18.37	14.57	70.64	96.59
8.	Deogarh	44.87	13.40	12.17	43.05	33.52
9.	Dhenkanal	32.90	11.40	13.97	54.34	85.84
10.	Gajapati	49.29	32.00	13.50	36.31	47.35
11.	Ganjam	40.08	50.80	14.97	34.50	88.53
12.	Jagatsinghpur	27.53	38.91	12.25	21.05	92.64
13.	Jajpur	26.44	34.86	11.38	49.61	89.76
14.	Jharsuguda	39.06	48.48	14.39	31.79	97.73
15.	Kalahandi	45.07	14.81	13.74	63.59	56.98
16.	Kendrapara	25.08	29.92	11.81	40.85	86.95
17.	Keonjhar	38.82	13.04	13.02	46.20	81.87
18.	Khurda	29.94	42.67	14.18	43.35	87.70
19.	Koraput	49.90	8.67	11.95	45.17	51.68
20.	Malkangiri	46.86	13.50	7.25	44.13	38.75
21.	Mayurbhanj	45.82	20.06	13.75	41.15	61.58
22.	Nawapara	45.65	8.83	9.62	64.15	67.65
23.	Nayagarh	32.28	27.94	17.77	58.35	66.71
24.	Nawarangpur	49.00	25.00	11.26	64.33	73.58
25.	Phulbani	47.75	4.63	13.81	51.13	45.76
26.	Puri	29.36	50.36	11.30	43.26	94.52
27.	Rayagada	48.89	17.56	12.51	46.48	37.99
28.	Sambalpur	44.08	57.60	18.39	39.35	64.98
29.	Sonepur	44.06	23.07	18.14	50.01	76.48
30.	Sundargarh	39.44	12.25	10.21	41.02	86.43
ORISSA		37.53	30.52	13.79	45.19	71.56

P: Provisional

Source : Col. 15 & 16 - Directorate of Agriculture & Food Production, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

Col.17 - Banking Statistics Quarterly Handout March'97.

Col.18 - GRID Corporation, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.



ANNEXURE - 21.2

Statewise Socio-Economic Indicators

Sl. No.	States	Percentage Distribution of Area, 1991	Percentage Distribution of Population, 1991	Percentage of Urban Population to Total, 1991	Population Density (Per Sq Km of Area)	Percentage of Literacy, 1991
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.4	7.9	26.89	242	44.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.6	0.1	12.80	10	41.6
3.	Assam	2.4	2.6	11.10	286	52.9
4.	Bihar	5.3	10.2	13.14	497	38.5
5.	Goa	0.1	0.1	41.01	316	75.5
6.	Gujarat	6.0	4.9	34.49	211	61.3
7.	Haryana	1.3	1.9	24.63	372	55.9
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1.7	0.6	8.69	93	63.9
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.8	0.9	23.83	35	N.A.
10.	Karnatak	5.8	5.3	30.92	235	56.0
11.	Kerala	1.2	3.4	26.39	749	89.8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	13.5	7.8	23.18	149	44.2
13.	Maharashtra	9.4	9.3	38.69	257	64.9
14.	Manipur	0.7	0.2	27.52	82	59.9
15.	Meghalaya	0.7	0.2	18.60	79	49.1
16.	Mizoram	0.6	0.1	46.10	33	82.3
17.	Nagaland	0.5	0.1	17.21	73	61.7
18.	Orissa	4.7	3.7	13.38	203	49.1
19.	Punjab	1.5	2.4	29.55	403	58.5
20.	Rajasthan	10.4	5.2	22.88	129	38.6
21.	Sikkim	0.2	0.05	9.10	57	56.9
22.	TamilNadu	4.0	6.6	34.15	429	54.6
23.	Tripura	0.3	0.3	15.30	263	60.4
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9.0	16.4	19.84	473	41.6
25.	West Bengal	2.7	8.1	27.48	767	57.7
	INDIA :	100.0	100.0	25.71	257	52.1

N.B. : Since Union Territories have been excluded, the sumtotal of the percentages will not be equal to 100.0
Source : Census of India, 1991.

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 21.2

Sl. No.	States	Perce- ntage of SC Popula- tion, 1991	Perce- ntage of ST Popula- tion, 1991	Perce- ntage of Total Workers to Total Popula- tion, 1991	Perce- ntage of Main Workers to Total Popula- tion, 1991
(1)	(2)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.93	6.31	45.1	42.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.47	63.66	46.2	45.2
3.	Assam	7.40	12.82	36.1	31.2
4.	Bihar	14.55	7.66	32.2	29.7
5.	Goa	2.08	0.03	35.3	32.8
6.	Gujarat	7.41	14.92	40.2	34.1
7.	Haryana	19.75	-	31.0	28.7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	25.34	4.22	42.8	34.4
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
10.	Karnatak	16.38	4.26	42.0	38.4
11.	Kerala	9.92	1.10	31.4	28.5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	14.55	23.27	42.8	37.7
13.	Maharashtra	11.09	9.27	43.0	39.3
14.	Manipur	2.02	34.41	42.2	38.5
15.	Meghalaya	0.51	85.53	42.6	40.3
16.	Mizoram	0.10	94.75	48.8	42.0
17.	Nagaland	-	87.70	42.6	42.2
18.	Orissa	16.20	22.21	37.5	32.8
19.	Punjab	28.31	-	30.9	30.1
20.	Rajasthan	17.29	12.44	38.9	31.6
21.	Sikkim	5.93	22.36	41.7	40.4
22.	TamilNadu	19.18	1.03	43.3	40.8
23.	Tripura	16.36	30.95	31.2	29.1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	21.05	0.21	32.2	29.7
25.	West Bengal	23.62	5.59	32.2	30.2
INDIA :		16.48	8.08	37.5	34.1

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 21.2

Sl. No.	States	Percentage of Forest Area to Total Area, 1993-94	Percentage of Net Area sown to Total Area, 1993-94	Percentage of Net Area Irrigated to Net Area sown, 1992-93	Consumption of Fertiliser of Gross cropped area 1996-97 (kg/Hect)
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.8	37.8	38.5	135.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	61.4	1.8	24.0	2.1
3.	Assam	25.3	34.5	21.1	14.6
4.	Bihar	17.0	41.9	46.7	78.6
5.	Goa	31.3	34.5	16.7	38.6
6.	Gujarat	10.0	49.9	27.6	76.6
7.	Haryana	3.9	80.3	75.6	131.7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	30.7	16.8	17.3	33.4
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	61.0	16.3	42.6	41.7
10.	Karnatak	16.1	56.6	20.3	65.2
11.	Kerala	27.8	57.6	14.9	61.9
12.	Madhya Pradesh	17.1	58.6	24.4	41.3
13.	Maharashtra	33.0	44.5	13.7	63.3
14.	Manipur	27.4	6.4	46.4	70.7
15.	Meghalaya	42.5	9.1	22.4	14.3
16.	Mizoram	62.0	3.1	12.3	4.3
17.	Nagaland	50.8	12.0	29.4	3.9
18.	Orissa	35.6	40.6	32.8	30.52
19.	Punjab	5.8	83.7	93.3	160.5
20.	Rajasthan	7.1	47.4	26.4	46.5
21.	Sikkim	36.7	13.6	16.8	4.9
22.	TamilNadu	16.5	45.3	46.4	114.8
23.	Tripura	60.6	26.3	19.0	19.4
24.	Uttar Pradesh	17.3	57.9	65.6	107.9
25.	West Bengal	13.7	62.8	35.8	103.9
INDIA :		22.4	46.6	35.2	77.5

Source : Col 12 to 15, C.M.I.E. India's Agricultural Sector, July 1996 and September 1998 and Profile of States, March'97

(Contd.)

ANEXURE - 21.2

Sl. No.	States	Yield Rate of Rice 1996-97 (Qtl/Hect)	Yield Rate of Food Grains 1996-97 (Qtl/Hect)	Percentage share of Food Grains production to All India, 1996-97	Percentage of villages Electrified upto March' 96	Per capita Consumption of Electricity in 1994-95 KWH,
(1)	(2)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.9	17.8	6.36	100.0	371.34
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.5	11.8	0.11	67.2	65.76
3.	Assam	13.4	12.9	1.77	98.5	104.27
4.	Bihar	14.3	15.6	7.09	70.7	129.91
5.	Goa	27.6	24.0	0.08	100.0	601.37
6.	Gujarat	14.7	13.0	2.61	98.8	598.65
7.	Haryana	29.7	28.4	5.75	100.0	477.83
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13.5	15.6	0.65	100.0	251.03
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	15.7	15.1	0.66	96.5	210.88
10.	Karnatak	23.4	12.7	4.65	98.0	362.85
11.	Kerala	19.4	18.6	0.43	100.0	235.72
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11.7	11.1	9.81	94.9	334.34
13.	Maharashtra	17.7	10.6	7.32	99.3	498.95
14.	Manipur	NA	22.6	0.20	99.0	129.15
15.	Meghalaya	11.4	11.4	0.08	49.1	136.46
16.	Mizoram	17.2	17.3	0.07	100.0	111.74
17.	Nagaland	10.9	10.6	0.11	98.8	59.02
18.	Orissa	9.9	9.0	2.40	68.4	321.16
19.	Punjab	34.0	37.9	10.82	100.0	785.55
20.	Rajasthan	11.8	10.0	6.44	87.6	265.88
21.	Sikkim	NA	13.7	0.05	92.0	143.07
22.	TamilNadu	26.7	17.9	3.84	100.0	430.62
23.	Tripura	21.0	20.4	0.28	100.0	66.28
24.	Uttar Pradesh	21.2	20.8	21.42	76.6	197.32
25.	West Bengal	21.8	21.3	6.89	76.8	175.74
INDIA :		18.8	16.0	100.00	86.4	318.84

*Source: Col 16,17,18 - C.M.I.E. India's Agricultural Sector Sept'98
Col 19 & 20 - India's Energy Sector, CMIE, Sept.'96.*

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 21.2

Sl. No.	States	Population Per Bank (in '000) as on March, 1998	Credit/Deposit Ratio as on March, 1998	Estimated Annual Birth Rate per 1000 population, 1996 (P)	Estimated Annual Death Rate per 1000 Live Birth, 1996 (P)	Estimated Annual Infant Mortality Rate, 1996 (P)
(1)	(2)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.8	72.1	22.7	8.3	66
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.8	13.1	21.9	5.6	NA
3.	Assam	20.9	32.9	27.7	9.5	75
4.	Bihar	20.0	27.5	32.1	10.2	72
5.	Goa	4.5	24.6	14.1	5.8	NA
6.	Gujarat	12.7	48.2	25.5	7.6	62
7.	Haryana	12.9	42.9	28.8	8.1	68
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7.4	21.6	23.0	8.0	62
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	10.9	37.4	NA	NA	NA
10.	Karnataka	10.9	68.2	23.0	7.6	53
11.	Kerala	10.1	44.3	17.8	6.2	13
12.	Madhya Pradesh	16.7	51.5	32.4	11.1	97
13.	Maharashtra	14.4	72.3	23.2	7.4	48
14.	Manipur	24.5	58.8	19.4	5.7	NA
15.	Meghalaya	11.5	15.2	30.4	8.9	NA
16.	Mizoram	11.0	23.1	NA	NA	NA
17.	Nagaland	21.5	18.3	NA	NA	NA
18.	Orissa	16.2	45.2	26.8	10.7	95
19.	Punjab	9.0	38.6	23.5	7.5	52
20.	Rajasthan	15.9	47.4	32.3	9.1	86
21.	Sikkim	11.8	20.7	20.0	6.5	NA
22.	TamilNadu	12.9	96.1	19.2	7.9	54
23.	Tripura	17.4	34.0	18.3	6.5	NA
24.	Uttar Pradesh	18.1	28.6	34.0	10.2	85
25.	West Bengal	17.3	46.1	22.8	7.8	55
	INDIA	14.8	55.5	27.4	8.9	72

Source . Col.21 & 22 - Banking Statistics Quarterly Hand out, March 1998.
Col.23 to 25 - Sample Registration Bulletin, July 1997

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 21.2

Sl. No.	States	Length of Surface Road Per 1,000 Sq. Km. of Area 1994-95 (in Km.)	Railway Route Length Per 1,000 Sq. Kms. of Area 1996-97 (in Km.)	Railway Route Length Per Lakh of Popu- lation 1996-97 (in Km.)	Registered Motor Veh- icles Per 1000 Persons 1993-94	Vehicle density per Sq. Km. 1994-95	Percentage of Villa- ges Conne- cted with All Weather Roads 1994-95
(1)	(2)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	358	18.38	6.97	23.13	5.9	59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	59	0.01	0.11	11.02	NA	22
3.	Assam	146	31.04	9.55	14.32	4.4	70
4.	Bihar	194	30.22	5.37	13.30	7.0	35
5.	Goa	NA	21.35	6.08	141.31	NA	96
6.	Gujarat	487	27.15	11.91	63.36	13.9	90
7.	Haryana	569	34.22	8.36	48.30	18.9	99
8.	Himachal Pradesh	245	4.83	4.80	17.22	1.7	45
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	35	0.38	0.98	20.01	0.7	63
10.	Karnataka	492	15.95	6.22	38.40	9.4	49
11.	Kerala	1045	27.02	3.33	29.28	22.8	100
12.	Madhya Pradesh	189	13.29	8.03	27.10	4.3	28
13.	Maharashtra	535	18.05	6.45	39.67	10.6	48
14.	Manipur	120	0.04	0.05	27.98	NA	48
15.	Meghalaya	125	NA	NA	21.17	NA	49
16.	Mizoram	74	0.09	0.26	18.52	NA	86
17.	Nagaland	217	1.15	1.27	56.57	NA	90
18.	Orissa	267	14.06	6.31	16.38	3.5	40
19.	Punjab	829	42.49	9.91	78.01	32.5	99
20.	Rajasthan	203	17.21	11.59	30.47	4.2	36
21.	Sikkim	167	NA	NA	75.42	NA	61
22.	TamilNadu	1064	30.75	6.68	37.16	16.5	71
23.	Tripura	418	4.29	1.45	10.28	NA	82
24.	Uttar Pradesh	339	30.27	5.68	16.56	8.3	45
25.	West Bengal	411	42.46	5.06	14.16	11.4	47
	INDIA	358	19.08	6.69	30.51	10.4	48

Source: (Col.26 to 30) C.M.I.E., Infrastructure, November 1996.
&
C.M.I.E., Profiles of State March 1997

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 21.2

Sl. No.	States	No. of Post Offices per lakh of population 1996-97	Percentage distribution of Factory Workers to Total All India Factory Workers 1994-95	Percapita Gross output in Industry 1993-94 (in Rs.)	Percapita Value added by manufacturer 1993-94 (in Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	12.76	5320.9	1076.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	31	NA	NA	NA
3.	Assam	15	1.45	1763.9	403.2
4.	Bihar	12	3.79	2039.4	470.2
5.	Goa	20	0.19	14158.5	2606.9
6.	Gujarat	20	8.20	12944.5	2833.0
7.	Haryana	14	3.18	11573.4	1738.4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	49	0.59	4475.6	1385.2
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	19	0.22	871.5	120.3
10.	Karnatak	20	5.04	5116.4	1233.5
11.	Kerala	16	4.23	3044.2	745.6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	15	4.44	4047.2	865.9
13.	Maharashtra	15	13.54	13087.5	2856.2
14.	Manipur	35	0.02	77.2	17.6
15.	Meghalaya	25	0.01	82.4	18.7
16.	Mizoram	50	NA	NA	NA
17.	Nagaland	22	0.05	505.3	99.8
18.	Orissa	23	2.19	2874.9	611.8
19.	Punjab	18	4.74	10543.1	1638.2
20.	Rajasthan	20	2.90	3696.6	733.7
21.	Sikkim	44	NA	NA	NA
22.	TamilNadu	20	13.21	10292.6	1995.8
23.	Tripura	24	0.10	231.9	50.3
24.	Uttar Pradesh	13	8.39	3229.4	709.2
25.	West Bengal	12	8.34	3578.3	749.5
	INDIA	16	100.00	5705.7	1195.3

Source : Col 32 - Statistical Abstract, India 1997,
Col 33 to 35 - Annual Survey of Industries, C.S.O. 1994-95

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 21.2

Sl. No.	States	Percapita Approved Annual Plan outlay 1996-97 (in Rs.)	Percapita total Revenue of States including Resources Transferred from Centre 1997-98 (BE) (in Rs.)	Percapita Own Revenue (Tax+Non-Tax) 1997-98 (BE) (in Rs.)	Percapita Own Tax Revenue 1997-98 (BE) (in Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)
1	Andhra Pradesh	351	1705.8	1045.4	787.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4632	9194.2	1619.9	254.9
3	Assam	477	1709.7	497.5	352.4
4	Bihar	168	991.4	420.8	306.7
5	Goa	1508	6597.1	5441.9	2467.7
6	Gujarat	756	2377.9	1840.6	1525.9
7	Haryana	758	4066.1	3510.8	1362.7
8	Himachal Pradesh	1628	3685.7	979.7	712.5
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1454	4382.9	615.7	392.8
10	Karnatak	752	2360.5	1667.2	1429.5
11	Kerala	701	2369.3	1654.4	1483.0
12	Madhya Pradesh	391	1548.8	874.9	603.8
13	Maharashtra	889	2438.2	1967.9	1600.3
14	Manipur	1737	4068.5	689.5	192.8
15	Meghalaya	1343	4670.5	769.3	413.1
16	Mizoram	3322	7908.5	558.8	81.5
17	Nagaland	1629	6326.6	498.5	199.6
18	Orissa	621	1470.2	644.2	458.9
19	Punjab	578	2638.6	1928.1	1439.3
20	Rajasthan	651	1729.3	1043.5	755.7
21	Sikkim	4000	24970.8	17278.9	535.2
22	TamilNadu	621	2088.0	1524.3	1393.2
23	Tripura	1129	4108.0	369.1	234.0
24	Uttar Pradesh	337	1128.3	541.4	442.7
25	West Bengal	309	1359.4	787.1	726.4
INDIA :		795	1699.5	1699.5	1225.9

Source : Col.36 - Statistical Abstract, India-1997
Col.37 to 39 - CMIE (Public Finance) May, 1998.

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 21.2

Sl. No.	States	Per capita State Budgetary Expenditure 1997-98 (BE) (Both Revenue & Capital Account) (in Rs.)	Per capita State Govt. Expenditure on Medical Public Health & Family Welfare 1997-98 (BE) (in Rs.)	Per capita State Govt. Expenditure on Education, Sports, Art & Culture 1997-98 (BE) (in Rs.)	Per capita Milk Production 1994-95 (in Kg.)
(1)	(2)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2216.9	92.0	294.7	58.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10089.6	343.9	983.6	N.A.
3.	Assam	2139.8	80.3	497.9	33.5
4.	Bihar	1203.8	45.0	272.3	34.2
5.	Goa	8291.5	371.9	978.1	N.A.
6.	Gujarat	3024.0	115.4	491.0	87.1
7.	Haryana	5165.1	92.7	404.9	221.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4938.6	228.7	685.5	119.6
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4878.7	249.3	581.6	78.0
10.	Karnatak	2705.4	131.8	447.2	65.0
11.	Kerala	3146.5	153.3	637.1	69.0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1968.0	65.0	261.6	72.6
13.	Maharashtra	3003.4	101.7	480.0	53.2
14.	Manipur	5229.7	174.7	1013.0	58.1
15.	Meghalaya	5022.5	206.7	797.5	28.4
16.	Mizoram	8789.2	379.8	1187.0	N.A.
17.	Nagaland	6995.3	292.1	787.7	N.A.
18.	Orissa	2191.1	67.8	347.9	17.5
19.	Punjab	3861.2	141.7	495.9	302.0
20.	Rajasthan	2252.4	103.0	434.3	99.7
21.	Sikkim	26484.3	399.8	1352.3	76.3
22.	TamilNadu	2723.5	116.7	483.3	67.7
23.	Tripura	4768.0	139.1	879.8	12.8
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1902.2	64.4	279.4	75.6
25.	West Bengal	1980.6	106.6	367.8	42.7
	INDIA :	2425.1	95.7	388.5	70.0

Source : Col.40 to 42 - CMIE, Public Finance, May 1998.
Col.43 - CMIE, India's Agricultural Sector, July 1996.

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE - 21.2 (Concl'd.)

Sl. No.	States	Percentage of Population below poverty line 1993-94			Per capita Net State Domestic Product 1995-96	
		Rural	Urban	Combined	At Current Prices (in Rs.)	At Constant Prices (in Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.9	38.3	22.2	8938	2059
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	45.1	7.7	39.3	10205	3304
3.	Assam	45.0	7.7	40.3	6192	1593
4.	Bihar	58.2	34.5	54.6	3853	1039
5.	Goa	5.3	27.0	14.9	16148	5483
6.	Gujarat	22.1	27.9	24.2	11036	3172
7.	Haryana	28.0	16.4	26.1	13518	3668
8.	Himachal Pradesh	30.3	9.2	23.4	8747	2518
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	30.3	9.2	25.4	6181	1926
10.	Karnatak	29.9	40.1	33.2	9004	2563
11.	Kerala	25.8	24.6	25.4	8324	2264
12.	Madhya Pradesh	40.6	48.3	42.5	6518	1791
13.	Maharashtra	37.9	35.2	36.4	15244	4500
14.	Manipur	45.1	7.7	38.7	7277	2052
15.	Meghalaya	45.1	7.7	37.3	6826	1714
16.	Mizoram	45.1	7.7	35.7	NA	NA
17.	Nagaland	45.1	7.7	37.6	NA	NA
18.	Orissa	49.7	41.6	48.6	6236	1634
19.	Punjab	11.9	11.4	11.8	15504	4175
20.	Rajasthan	26.5	30.5	27.5	6958	2051
21.	Sikkim	45.1	7.7	41.4	-	-
22.	TamilNadu	32.5	39.8	35.3	9868	2744
23.	Tripura	45.1	7.7	38.0	-	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	42.3	35.4	40.4	5874	1668
25.	West Bengal	40.8	22.4	35.6	7851	2668
INDIA :		37.3	32.4	35.9	(NNP) 9578	2608

*Source : Col. 44 to 46 - Modified Expert Group of Planning Commission
Col.47 to 48 - DES of respective State Government
and CSO, New Delhi.*



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