



GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

THE ECONOMIC BASE OF ORISSA

For the Sixth Plan

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PLANNING & CO-ORDINATION DEPARTMENT



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1. Introduction

The State and the country are on the threshold of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. It has become necessary at the moment to have a close look of the economy of the State for its correct assessment. The problems of rising unemployment and under employment, stagnation in the economy, abnormal price rise and menacing poverty of the masses, are assuming serious proportion day by day. The results achieved during the last 29 years of planning, have so far been inadequate to solve these basic economic problems. Nevertheless, relentless efforts are being pursued to put the wheels of progress on the right track to march forward for a better future. Under such a back-drop, the need for the preparation of an economic base of the State arises for building up of a sound edifice for the Sixth Plan (1980-85).

1.2 Orissa continues to remain at the lowest rung of the economic ladder in the country. In spite of best efforts put in by the different plans, the State is yet to cope up with the pace with other States. States like Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Maharashtra, etc. have achieved economic prosperity beyond the reach of Orissa. The standard and the rate of progress achieved by these States so far, have become ironically enough, a problem of widening regional disparity for Orissa. Orissa and few other States are still tossing up in a State of stagnation and poverty. In this context, a comparative picture of the economy of Orissa with other States has become imperative. The present analysis is limited to a few sectors, only to highlight some significant economic activities. The position of Orissa in respect of (a) State Income, (b) Pattern of consumer expenditure in both the rural and urban areas, (c) Distribution of land holdings, (d) Agricultural production and productivity, (e) Unemployment and under employment, (f) Industry, (g) Infrastructure development such as Roads, Power, Transport and Communication, (h) Social Services which include Education, Medical, Public Health and Housing and (i) Buoyancy of State Revenue which provides flexibility to the resource-mobilisation and ultimately determines the plan size of States, has been briefly analysed in subsequent paragraphs.

2. State Income

The State of economy of a country/State is assessed by the magnitude in the growth of its income. It is an aggregate estimate of incomes accrued from all the sectors of the economy. This estimate over a period of time reveals the degree and direction of change in the pattern of economic development. Unlike the National Income, the estimate of State Income has its limitations in view of the fact that it is difficult to estimate that part of the income which is defined as net earned income from abroad. The State Economy is comparatively much more open than the National Economy. However, the net domestic product computed for the State, reveals a broad pattern of economic development over the years.

2.1. State Income at current Prices

The State Income of Orissa was Rs 228 crores in the first year of the First Plan (1951-52) and it increased to Rs 2,160 crores in 1978-79 with the net addition of Rs. 1,932 crores or 847.3 per cent increase during a period of 27 years, which comes to Rs. 71 crores on an average per annum. The year 1979-80 was a very abnormal year due to severe State-wide drought and the State income declined to Rs 2,186 crores during the year. The plan-wise review indicates that it increased by 17.5 per cent during the First Plan, 38.4 per cent in the Second Plan, 72.6 per cent during the Third Plan, 50.6 per cent during the Annual Plans, 67.8 per cent in the Fourth Plan, 25.1 per cent in the Fifth Plan 6.8 per cent in 1978-79 and (-) 0.2 per cent during 1979-80. During this period (1951-80) the working class consumer price index for Cuttack (Base 1949-100) increased by 299 per cent. A portion of increase in State Income in current prices was due to price rise. Therefore, the State Income at current prices does not reflect the actual economic growth.

2.1.1. The National Income also rose from Rs. 8,833 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 90,173 crores in 1979-80; a rise of Rs. 81,340 crores or more than nine times in a period of 29 years of planning in the country. Its rise was about 5 per cent in the First Plan, 43 per cent in the Second Plan, 55.6 per cent in the Third Plan, 38.6 per cent in Annual Plan periods, 76.3 per cent in the Fourth Plan, 50.9 per cent in the Fifth Plan, 6.7 per cent in 1978-79 and 11.0 per cent in 1979-80. The trend of State Income and National Income at current prices is presented in the Annex Nos I and II of the Annexure.

2.2. State Income at Constant Prices (1970-71 Prices)

The net domestic product in real terms is measured through the State Income in constant prices. The State Income of Orissa at 1970-71 prices was Rs. 1,046.7 crores. It increased to Rs. 1,292.3 crores in 1978-79 and declined to Rs. 1,113.0 crores in 1979-80 due to State-wide severe drought during the year. The compound growth rate of State income was 4.6 per cent in the Third Plan, 5.6 per cent during the Annual Plans, 2.6 per cent in the Fourth Plan and 2.5 per cent in the Fifth Plan. The growth rate of the economy from 1970-71 to 1979-80 was around 2.9 per cent. Compared to earlier plans, the growth rates during the Fourth and Fifth Plan were very low. A low level of investment and severe inflation prevailing all over the country, brought down the real value of investment. A close look at the State Income data from the year 1970-71 to 1979-80 reveals a distressing picture of the economy of the State. Although the State Income of Orissa was Rs. 1046 crores in 1970-71, it declined by about Rs. 84 crores or 8 per cent in the subsequent year due to sharp fall in agricultural production. The loss was almost recovered in 1972-73 although the total income fell short of half a per cent or about Rs. 10 crores in comparison to that of the base year. 1973-74 proved to be a good year for the State and the State Income increased by Rs. 68 crores above the base year and the index of growth increased by 7 points. The economy of the State took a different turn in 1974-75 as severe drought adversely affected the agricultural production resulting in the decline of the State Income by 9.2 per cent. Although 1975-76 was a good year for the State, but 1976-77 witnessed the State Income being reduced by 12.1 per cent. The State economy was however, better for the next 2 years, i. e., 1977-78 and 1978-79. The index of growth moved up to a height of 118 followed by another record year in the series with 123 points. These two favourable years may stand as milestone of progress in the State economy. But in the year 1979-80, the State Income declined due to severe State-wide drought. An overall view at the index indicates that the State Income was almost stagnant from 1970-71 to 1976-77 except for the two favourable years of 1973-74 and 1975-76. State Income data for the past years show that the growth of investment makes a little impact on the State's economy during a bad agricultural year. Cyclone, drought, floods visit the State almost one after another or even simultaneously and put the wheels of progress in the backward gear.

2.2.1. The National Income at constant prices (1970-71) increased from Rs. 16,731 crores in 1951-52 to Rs. 44,328 crores by the end of 1979-80. The increase was Rs. 27,597 crores or 165 per cent during the period of 29 years of planning in the country. The growth rate of the National Income was 4.1 per cent during the First Plan, 3.97 per cent in the Second Plan, 2.2 per cent in the Third Plan, 4.6 per cent during the Annual Plan periods, 3 per cent in the Fourth Plan and 5 per cent in the Fifth Plan period. The compound growth rate of the economy was around 3.5 per cent during the period 1951-80. The rate of growth of the economy was faster during Fifth Five-year Plan followed by Annual Plan periods. An analysis of the performance of the National economy during the period 1971-72 to 1979-80 reveals that the index of growth moved from 100 in 1970-71 to 129.4 in 1979-80. The growth was almost stagnant from 1970-71 to 1974-75 and the index increased only by 6 points during a period of 4 years. The index moved to 117 in 1975-76 and finally to 129.4 during a period of 5 years from 1974-75 to 1979-80. This indicates that 1977-78 and 1978-79 are the two remarkable years of the economy during which spectacular growth was achieved.

2.3. *Per capita* Income at current prices

The *per capita* income of Orissa was Rs. 155 in the year 1951-52 and it reached Rs. 860 at the end of 1978-79 and declined to Rs. 843 in 1979-80. The *per capita* income increased by 9 per cent in the First Plan, 28.4 per cent in the Second Plan, 5.16 per cent in the Third Plan, 41 per cent during the Annual Plan periods, 50.2 per cent in the Fourth Plan, 17.6 per cent in the Fifth Plan period, 4.8 per cent during the year 1978-79 but it declined by 1.9 per cent in 1979-80. The percentage-growth in the *per capita* income was the highest during the Third Plan period followed by the Fourth Plan and Annual Plans. The lowest increase achieved in the *per capita* level was during the First Plan period. While during the period from 1951-52 to 1978-79, total State Income at current prices increased by 847 per cent, the *per capita* income increased only 455 per cent. The disparity between the percentage growth of State income and *per capita* income was due to population growth and its dissipating effects on the total income.

2.3.1. The *per capita* income of India at current prices stood at Rs. 1,267 and Rs. 1,379 at the end of 1978-79 and 1979-80 respectively from the level of Rs. 246 in 1950-51. Although there was a decline in the *per capita* income in the First Plan, it registered an increase of 20 per cent in the Second Plan, 39.2 per cent in the Third Plan, 30.3 per cent during the Annual Plan periods, 56.9 per cent during the Fourth Plan, 38.9 per cent in the Fifth Plan, 4.7 per cent in 1978-79 and 8.8 per cent in 1979-80. The total increase in the *per capita* level during 1950-80 was about 460 per cent. The increase of 56.9 per cent was the highest during the Fourth Plan period followed by 39 per cent in the Third Plan period. The gap between the State and the National *per capita* incomes in current prices was Rs. 95 in 1951-52 whereas it widened to Rs. 407 by the end of 1978-79. Thus instead of narrowing down the gap has been widened further by Rs. 312 during these long years of planning in the country.

2.4. *Per capita* Income at constant prices

An analysis of the growth of *per capita* income for recent years at constant prices from 1970-71 to 1979-80 reveals that it declined in 1971-72 to 1974-75 and 1976-77 in comparison to 1970-71. The *per capita* income actually improved in 1975-76, 1977-78 and 1978-79 when the index indicated a rise of 7 points in a period of 8 years. Although the Total State income in 1970-71 prices rose by 23.5 points during 1971-79, it only accounted for a very marginal rise of 7 points in the *per capita* level. A comparison between the growth of *per capita* income at current and constant prices during the period 1970-79 presents a distressing note. During this period, the index indicated a rise of 78 points at current prices, whereas it reflected only 7 points in case of constant prices. The difference was mainly due to the price rise reflected on the index at current prices. A marginal increase in the *per capita* income at constant prices during this period showed that the real income of the people has not increased appreciably.

2.4.1. The national *per capita* income in 1950-51 was Rs. 466 in 1970-71 prices. It rose to Rs. 559 at the end of the Second Plan period (1960-61). The increase was 19.9 per cent during a period of 10 years. It reached Rs. 589 at the end of Annual Plan periods (1968-69). The rise was 26.4 per cent over 1950-51. At the end of 1978-79, it rose to Rs. 728 and the rise was 56.2 per cent over 1950-51. But this *per capita* income declined to Rs. 678 in 1979-80. During the period from 1950-51 to 1978-79, the national income at constant prices (1970-71) increased by 178.7 per cent and the *per capita* income by 56.2 per cent.

2.5. Sectoral Contributions to State Income in Orissa

The Agriculture and Allied Sector contributes the highest share to the State Income. It was 66.8 per cent in 1951-52, 61.3 per cent in 1960-61, 56.6 per cent in 1965-66, 63.6 per cent in 1968-69, 70.9 per cent in 1973-74, 63.7 per cent in 1977-78, 63.3 per cent during 1978-79 and 60.4 per cent in 1979-80. It shows that the dominance of Agriculture and Allied Sector in the share of the State Income continued in the same proportion in 1978-79 as it was in 1951-52. The State

Income data further shows that the contribution of Agriculture and Allied Sector increased from Rs. 702.08 crores to Rs. 857.64 crores, a rise of Rs. 155.56 crores or 22.1 per cent in 1970-71 prices from 1970-71 to 1978-79. The share of Mining, Manufacturing and Small Enterprises Sector increased from Rs. 145.0 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 163.73 crores in 1978-79 an increase of Rs. 18.73 crores or 12.9 per cent during this period. Despite the fact, its percentage share in the State Income however declined from 13.8 in 1970-71 to 12.7 in 1978-79. The share of Commerce, Transport and Communication Sector grew from Rs. 87.4 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 114.1 crores in 1978-79, an increase of Rs. 26.7 crores during these years. Its share to the State Income was 8.8 per cent in 1978-79 as compared to 8.4 per cent in 1970-71. The contribution of "Other Services" sector increased from Rs. 112.3 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 156.79 crores in 1978-79, an increase of Rs. 44.51 crores or 39.6 per cent during these years. Its proportion share increased from 10.7 per cent in 1970-71 to 12.1 per cent in 1978-79. The percentage share increased by 1.4 only during the period from 1970-71 to 1978-79. The sectoral distribution of National Income indicated that the share of Agriculture and Allied Sector to the National Income was 50.6 per cent in 1970-71 and it declined to 44.9 per cent in 1978-79. The share of Manufacturing, Construction, Electricity, etc., was 22 per cent Transport, Communication and Trade was 17.2 per cent, Banking, Insurance, etc., was 5.7 per cent and Public Administration, Defence, etc., was about 10.4 per cent in 1978-79.

2.6. Inter-State Comparison

The *per capita* income of a State indicates the average level of living of its people. It also serves as an index of measurement of incomes of the different States. The *per capita* income of Orissa in current prices was Rs. 860 in 1978-79 compared to All India average of Rs. 1,267. Punjab occupied the highest position with a *per capita* income of Rs. 2,101 in 1978-79. Among all the States, Bihar and Orissa occupy the lowest position (Annex No. V) at constant prices (1970-71), the *per capita* income of Orissa stood at Rs. 514 in 1978-79 as compared to National *per capita* income of Rs. 728. Among the States for which data are available with 1970-71 base, Punjab occupied the highest position with a *per capita* income of Rs. 1,298 in 1978-79. *Per capita* figures for 1978-79 reveal that Bihar and Orissa remained at the bottom of the ladder.

2.7. Disparity between the State and National *per capita* Income

The *per capita* income of Orissa continues to remain below the National level. The gap which was Rs. 80.7 (1960-61 prices) in 1962-63 increased to Rs. 89.8 in 1969-70. From 1970-71, it has steadily widened all through the years. The table presented below indicates the gap between the State and National *per capita* from 1970-71 to 1979-80 at constant prices

TABLE No. 2.1
Disparity of *per capita* Income of Orissa and India (In Rs.)

Year	(Base-1970-71)		
	India	Orissa	Gap
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1970-71	632.8	482.4	150.4
1971-72	626.6	434.1	192.5
1972-73	604.1	456.6	147.5
1973-74	621.2	480.7	140.5
1974-75	617.6	426.8	190.8
1975-76	663.6	489.8	173.8
1976-77	659.2	420.9	238.3
1977-78	701.0	500.4	200.6
1978-79	727.6	514.5	213.1
1979-80 T	677.8	435.2	242.6

T—Quick estimate

The table reveals that the gap narrowed down in the year 1972-73 and 1973-74 and widened to the extent of Rs. 242.6 in 1979-80 which is the highest in the series presented above. The *per capita* income of Orissa in 1970-71 prices increased by Rs. 32 or 6.7 per cent during a period of 9 years ending 1978-79, while the *per capita* income of India recorded a rise of Rs. 95 or 16 per cent during these years. This itself created a gap of Rs. 63 from 1970-71 to 1978-79 over 1970-71.

2.8. Targets for Future Plans

The immediate task before the State is to remove poverty by raising the level of living of the people and to accelerate the growth rate of its economy to come up atleast to the All-India level. With this aim in view various alternatives have been examined to increase the State Income. These alternative targets outline the magnitude of investment for achieving the desired level of State Income in each case along with the generation of adequate employment opportunities in Orissa. The alternatives are as follows :—

- (i) To raise the State *per capita* Income to the National level by the end of the Sixth Plan (1984-85).
or to aim at covering half the existing gap between the State and National *per capita* within the Sixth Plan (1980-85).
- (ii) to aim at not allowing the present gap between the State *per capita* income and National *per capita* Income to widen further during the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85).
- (iii) to provide employment to 50 per cent of the total unemployed during the Sixth Plan (1980-85).
- (iv) to provide minimum consumption level to the population below poverty line during the Sixth Plan (1980-85).

Exercises prepared by the Bureau of Statistics & Economics along with the investment required for achieving these targets during the Sixth Five-Year Plan are summarised in the succeeding paragraphs.

(i) *To raise the per capita income of Orissa to All-India level during the sixth plan period (1980-85)* —The projected national *per capita* income with 5.2 per cent growth rate has been worked out to be Rs. 832 (1970-71 prices) by 1984-85. The estimated *per capita* income of Orissa in 1979-80 (1970-71 prices) is only Rs. 514. The State has to strive for boosting up its *per capita* income to the level of Rs. 832 for a population of 2.84 crores at the end 1984-85. The total increase in the State Income during this period would be Rs. 1,071 crores in order to achieve the desired objective of attaining the National *per capita* level. With an assumed capital output ratio of 3.67:1, outlay investment ratio of 1.17:1 and being assessed by the price index for 1979-80 (assumed at 217.06), the additional investment Rs. 10,007 crores would be required during the Sixth Plan period. An investment of this magnitude, is expected to generate a growth rate of 12.8 per cent with the employment potential for 42.62 lakh persons. This investment will not only remove the disparity between State and National *per capita* during the period of 5 years, but also will secure full employment in the State.

If the gap between State *per capita* and National *per capita* is not wiped out during the Sixth Plan period, the alternative objective may be to cover half the existing gap within the Sixth Plan period and the remaining gap within the next 5 year period ending 1989-90. The estimated *per capita* income of India in 1989-90 would be Rs. 985 (1970-71 prices). To achieve this *per capita* by the end of 1989-90, the additional generation of State income of Rs. 1,781 crores would be necessary during this period for the estimated population of 3.1 crores. The outlay required at current prices would be Rs. 16,040 crores during the period and outlay of Rs. 7,168 crores would be required by the end of the Sixth Plan. Investment of this outlay is expected to produce a growth rate of 9.8 per cent per annum & may generate an employment opportunities for 30.51 lakh persons.

(ii) *To maintain the existing disparity without further widening it by the end of the sixth plan*—If the objective of removing the disparity between State *per capita* and National *per capita* is not attainable, another alternative approach is to maintain the existing disparity during the plan. Estimated *per capita* income of India in 1979-80 (1970-71 prices) is Rs. 728 and the projected *per capita* income of India in 1984-85 would be Rs. 832. The estimated *per capita* income of Orissa in 1979-80 (1970-71 prices) is Rs. 514 and the existing gap between State and National *per capita* in 1979-80, is Rs. 214. If the existing gap is allowed to continue at the end of the sixth plan, the State *per capita* income would be Rs. 618 and the population of Orissa by the end of 1984-85 would be 2.84 crores. To achieve this increase in State income, Rs. 463 crores would be necessary at the end of the Sixth Plan at 1970-71 prices. With the capital output ratio of 3.67:1, and investment outlay ratio of 1.17:1 the total investment outlay during the Sixth plan would be Rs. 4,326 crores in 1979-80 prices which will produce a compound growth rate of 6.3 per cent per annum with employment potential for 15.42 lakh persons.

(iii) *To provide Employment to 50 per cent of the total Unemployed during the sixth plan*—Another alternative objective is to provide full employment during the Sixth plan period or if this objective is not feasible during the coming 5 year period, at least 50 per cent of the unemployed may be provided employment during 1980-85. The estimated number of the unemployed by the end of 1979-80 in the State would be around 22.6 lakh persons. Addition to the labour force at the rate of 1.9 lakh annually would be 41.6 lakh persons by the end of 1989-90. The outlay of Rs. 23,482 is required to provide employment to one person during the period (1980-85) assuming the investment employment norm of 1973-74 and price level of mid-plan period and further assuming the same proportional investment in the different sectors. The total outlay required for full employment in 10 years would be Rs. 9,769 crores and outlay required for 50 per cent employment during the Sixth plan period (1984-85) would be Rs. 3,543 crores (1979-80 prices) and Rs. 4,884 crores (in 1982-83 prices). The investment of this amount may generate a growth rate of 5.3 per cent per annum and provide employment to 15.09 lakh persons (in 1979-80 prices) during the Sixth plan period and the remaining 50 per cent may be employed during the next 5 years, period ending 1985-90.

(iv) *To provide Minimum consumption level to the population below poverty line*—To remove poverty among masses, the provision of minimum level of consumption to every individual needs to be ensured. The minimum level of monthly consumption expenditure would be Rs. 108.00 in 1984-85 (equivalent to about Rs. 20.00 in 1960-61 prices). In Orissa, 85 per cent of the population is below the minimum consumption level and the estimated population below this level would be 2.41 crores at the end of 1984-85. If monthly consumption expenditure is to be raised to Rs. 108 per month, the total consumption expenditure of this group would be Rs. 3,123 crores per annum. The total consumption expenditure of the remaining population of 0.43 crores who are above the poverty line, has been worked out at Rs. 1,883 crores including the estimated consumption expenditure of Rs. 1,569 crores and the estimated savings of Rs. 314 crores. An addition of Rs. 1,471 crores in the State income will be necessary to achieve this objective of providing minimum consumption level to all. On the basis of capital output ratio and investment outlay ratio already mentioned, the outlay of Rs. 6,317 crores would be required at current prices. Investment of this amount is expected to produce a growth rate of 8.8 per cent per annum in the State income with employment potential of 26.90 lakh persons during the Sixth plan period.

3. Consumer expenditure

3.1. The consumer expenditure is one of the important indications of measuring the levels of living of population of a country or a State. A higher consumption expenditure signifies affluence and *vice versa*. The provision of basic necessities of life such as food, clothing, housing, education, medical facilities, work opportunity and a minimum level of income are essential to maintain a tolerable living standard for the population. The State is committed to provide these basic minimum for its population.

32 Planners in the country had originally planned for doubling the *per capita* national income in 25 years for improving the levels of consumption. This objective could not be achieved and the aim of improving in the level of consumer expenditure remained unfulfilled. A study of consumer expenditure pattern can be viewed in two ways - (a) consumer expenditure in money terms and, (b) consumer expenditure in real physical terms. An effort is made here to present a study of the levels of living as reflected by the consumer expenditure of the population of the State from time to time.

3.3 Trend of consumer expenditure in Orissa

The *per capita* consumer expenditure was Rs. 18.76 at the end of the Second Plan in rural Orissa and it increased to Rs. 24.0 by the end of the Third Plan, 28.55 at the end of the last Annual Plan and Rs. 39.19 at the end of fourth Plan. The increase was 28 per cent at the end of Third Plan, 52 per cent at the end of Annual Plans and 109 per cent at the end of the Fourth Plan. In urban areas the increase was 88 per cent in between 1960-61 to 1973-74. The increased percentages at the various Plan ends in current periods indicated improvements in the consumption level of the population in the State. The following table indicates the estimates of *per capita* expenditure in both rural and urban areas of the State for different years from 1960-61 to 1973-74 along with its conversion in 1960-61 prices.

TABLE No. 3-1

Monthly per capita consumer expenditure in Orissa

(State Sector) (In Rs.)

Year	N.S.S Round	In current Prices		At 1960-61 prices	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1960-61	16th	18.76	31.95	18.76	31.05
1961-62	17th	25.19	30.39	24.42	29.46
1963-64	18th	21.91	33.31	18.80	28.58
1964-65	19th	19.62	30.63	14.57	22.75
1965-66	20th	24.00	36.09	16.30	25.19
1966-67	21st	28.00	41.61	17.52	26.03
1967-68	22nd	27.24	N. A.	14.60	N. A.
1968-69	23rd	28.55	43.02	14.68	22.12
1970-71	25th	32.18	45.77	15.90	22.61
1971-72	26th	33.19	46.83	16.27	22.96
1972-73	27th	31.95	50.96	14.76	23.53
1973-74	28th	39.19	60.15	17.22	28.43

The table shows the declining trend in the real value of *per capita* consumption expenditure. Prices have gone up rapidly during this period and consumer price index accordingly rose high. Adjustment of *per capita* consumer expenditure with consumer

Price Index and conversion of value of consumption in subsequent years at 1960-61 prices, revealed a very distressing picture. Column 5 and 6 reveals that the *per capita* consumption in rural Orissa has been reduced to Rs. 17.22 and in urban areas it has come down to Rs. 26.43 by the end of Fourth Plan. The decline was 8.2 per cent in rural Orissa and 17.3 per cent in urban Orissa. This erosion in the quantity of consumption has increased the poverty of the population. The object of rising the consumption standard of the population was neutralised by the population growth and price rise. The former shared the gains accrued from different plans and latter did its part in shrinking the quantum of *per capita* consumption. This had made the population poorer since 1960-61.

3.4. Inter-State comparison in the levels of consumer expenditure

In a vast country like India, regional variation in food habits, social customs, levels of income etc. are important factors for determining the levels of consumer expenditure. In view of these disparities all-India index is not adequate to show the dimension or the direction of changes taking place in different parts of the country. Therefore, a comparison of Inter-State consumer expenditure is necessary. On the basis of NSS, data State-wise figures available for the earliest period is for 1951 (5th round NSS) and the latest figures are for the year 1973-74 (28th round). These consumer expenditures of different States are presented in the table below.

TABLE No. 3.2

Inter-State monthly per capita consumer Expenditure (Rural)

		(In Rupees)			
Sl. No.	States	1952-53	1966-66	1968-69	1973-74
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Orissa ..	15.02	23.50	28.24	42.66
2	West Bengal ..	26.10	26.71	29.85	47.50
3	Bihar ..	24.03	30.31	29.78	56.01
4	Assam ..	24.24	30.66	37.57	52.03
5	Uttar Pradesh ..	23.45	29.46	33.02	51.32
6	Madhya Pradesh ..	16.40	28.07	31.13	50.39
7	Rajasthan ..	23.05	32.98	41.06	64.01
8	Maharashtra ..	19.32	27.74	38.84	52.27
9	Gujurat ..	19.32	26.57	34.53	54.49
10	Andhra Pradesh ..	18.25	27.66	31.47	50.67
11	Karnatak ..	21.10	26.42	31.21	52.32
12	Tamilnadu ..	18.25	24.57	30.02	47.74
13	Kerala ..	18.69	21.80	36.18	55.35
14	Punjab ..	..	36.68	56.56	75.51
15	Haryana ..	..	37.51	47.02	72.45
	All-India ..	..	28.40	33.28	53.01

The table indicates that Orissa occupied the lowest place among all the States in India except for the year 1965-66. It remained below Kerala during that year but in the subsequent years, the monthly *per capita* expenditure (rural) increased for Kerala and Orissa remained as usual at the bottom of all the States. The monthly *per capita* consumer expenditure in Orissa was much below the national average. At the end of 1973-74 it was 23.8 per cent less than Bihar, 10.2 per cent from West Bengal, 15.3 per cent from Madhya Pradesh and 19.5 per cent from all-India average. Data reveal that rural population of Orissa is the poorest in the country. The data on consumption level in Orissa for recent years are not available for comparison but the position is expected to be worse in 1979-80 due to steep rise in prices of essential commodities. The existing gap between Orissa and All-India in *per capita* consumption must have widened further in subsequent years after 1973-74.

3.5. Trend of expenditure on food

Disproportionately high expenditure on food items than on the non-food items in the total consumer expenditure is the characteristic of low income. Food takes precedence over others. Lesser the income, greater is the proportion of food items and *vice versa*. Data on distribution of consumer expenditure on food and non-food items in Orissa are presented for different years to highlight the importance of expenditure on food items in total *per capita* consumer expenditure.

Percentage distribution of consumer expenditure on Food and Non-food items in Orissa from 1960-61 to 1973-74.

Year (1)	N. S. S. Round (2)	(In rupees)				
		Food		Non-Food		
		Rural (3)	Urban (4)	Rural (5)	Urban (6)	
1960-61	..	16th	69.19	62.75	30.81	37.25
1961-62	..	17th	63.56	62.29	36.44	37.71
1963-64	..	18th	75.32	64.70	24.68	35.30
1964-65	..	19th	75.50	69.18	24.50	30.82
1965-66	..	20th	76.71	67.54	23.29	32.46
1966-67	..	21st	78.89	66.45	21.11	33.55
1967-68	..	22nd	81.97	N. A.	18.03	N. A.
1968-69	..	23rd	78.54	67.08	21.46	32.92
1970-71	..	25th	87.42	73.35	12.58	26.65
1971-72	..	26th	75.00	75.82	25.00	24.18
1972-73	..	27th	78.18	70.81	21.82	29.19
1973-74	..	28th	80.94	71.39	19.06	28.61

The data reveal that 69 per cent of the total consumption expenditure was spent on food items in rural Orissa as compared to 63 per cent in urban Orissa at the end of the Second Plan (1960-61). The proportion increased to 77 per cent in rural and 68 per cent in urban by the end of the Third Plan (1965-66). The position further worsened to 81 per cent in rural and 71 per cent in urban at the end of the Fourth Plan (1973-74). Likewise the proportion of expenditure on non-food items has declined from 32 per cent to 19 per cent in rural Orissa as against from 37 per cent to 29 per cent in urban Orissa between 1960-61 and 1973-74.

In spite of Planning, the proportion increased which affected the living standard of the population adversely. The reason for increase in poverty of the masses was due to high price rise of food articles, the demand for which is inelastic. This has resulted in diversion of a part of the expenditure under non-food items for purchase of food articles. Its impact was tremendous in Rural Orissa which brought a major portion of its population to below subsistence level as almost the entire expenditure was spent only for buying food articles.

A comparison of ratio of consumer expenditure on food and non-food between Orissa and All-India reveals the magnitude of difference. A comparative picture reveals that the proportion of Orissa is above the all-India average by 2.1 per cent in case of rural. The per cent was above 1.1 in rural 14.8 per cent in urban by the end of Fourth Plan (1973). The proportion must have further worsened by 1979-80 due to steep price rise in subsequent years after 1973.

3.6. Engel's Ratio

The levels of living of a country is known from the ratio of expenditure on food items to total expenditure which is commonly known as Engel's Ratio. A smaller ratio of expenditure on food items to total expenditure indicates higher standard of living and *vice versa*. A table presented below shows the Engel's Ratio in different States.

TABLE No. 34
Statewise Engel's Ratio

Sl. No.	State	1973-74	
		Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Andhra Pradesh	70.37	67.66
2	Assam	78.43	69.53
3	Bihar	79.53	78.52
4	Gujarat	80.14	73.96
5	Haryana	70.61	63.73
6	Jammu & Kashmir	73.48	68.51
7	Karnatak	74.56	68.67
8	Kerala	71.54	67.80
9	Madhya Pradesh	78.66	68.48
10	Maharashtra	72.37	65.51
11	Orissa	78.73	77.57
12	Punjab	69.24	65.63
13	Rajasthan	72.22	67.84
14	Tamilnadu	74.44	68.66
15	Uttar Pradesh	76.83	68.98
16	West Bengal	80.14	68.04
17	Union Territories	72.54	60.12
	All-India	74.89	67.72

The table reveals that the Engel's Ratio in 1973-74 was 76 per cent in rural and 78 per cent in urban areas of Orissa as against the All India average of 75 per cent in rural and 68 per cent in urban. The Engel's Ratio of Orissa is greater than the Engel's Ratio of India both in rural and urban. Similarly it is greater than that of many of the States. The rural consumer in India spends about on an average from 70 per cent to 80 per cent of the total expenditure on food items whereas in urban areas the percentage varies from 60 to 79 per cent. The table further reveals that the proportion of expenditure on food items of the total expenditure is the highest in Orissa, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

3.7 The quality of the food intake of the population in Orissa is very low. One of the basic items of food is the milk consumption and data on this, presented below, reveal a distressing low consumption of milk and milk products in Orissa.

TABLE No. 3-5
Milk Consumption in Orissa

Sl. No.	Year	<i>per capita</i> daily consumption of milk in quantity in grams	
		Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)
1	1957-58	6	38
2	1959-60	11	80
3	1960-61	20	63
4	1961-62	19	66
5	1965-66	34	34
6	1973-74	17	53

The *per capita* daily consumption of Milk in Orissa was only 6 grams in rural and 38 grams in Urban in 1957-58. Although the *per capita* daily consumption in rural areas has increased in the subsequent years, it has declined and remained at 17 grams at the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1973-74). In urban areas the milk consumption increased from 38 grams and it remained at 53 grams at the end of the Fourth Plan. In terms of value, the milk consumption was Rs. 0.62 in the average *per capita* monthly expenditure of the State as against All-India average of Rs. 3.82. The *per capita* milk consumption figure of Orissa was the lowest among all the States in the country. To attain this All-India average, this State has to undertake ambitious development programmes of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Units. Likewise *per capita* expenditure on clothing in Orissa was only Rs. 2.82 as against All-India average of Rs. 3.58 in 1973-74.

Thus Orissa occupies a very low position in levels of living judged by any of indicators such as (a) *per capita* consumer expenditure, (b) proportion on expenditure on food items to total expenditure, (c) standard of milk consumption and (d) standard of clothing. To bring the population out of the depth of poverty, massive economic measures are called for during the Sixth Plan period to correct the existing imbalance.

4. Employment situation

4.1 The State's economy is seriously confronted with the twin problem of unemployment and under employment. With the growth of population, the problem is becoming more acute year by year. Efforts of the Government through different plans have not yielded adequate results in this direction.

4.2. No reliable estimates of the employment situation either for the State or for the country as a whole, are yet available. The National Sample Survey has not been able to provide any comparable picture on account of adoption of varying concepts and techniques in each round. The Planning Commission's estimates based on the back-log concept involving the projection of the past experience into the future for estimating the employment generated under different plan programmes, suffer from several limitations inherent in the system.

4.3. According to the Bhagawati Committee Report, the estimate of unemployed in India has been placed at about 19 million, of which approximately 16 millions were in the rural areas and 3 millions in the urban areas. This estimate of unemployed by the Bhagawati Committee has been worked out on the basis of the results of the 27th round of National Sample Survey which took into account the recommendations of the Dantawalla Committee on the use of appropriate concepts and definitions of employment and unemployment. If this estimate of unemployment in the country is taken to be of the right dimensional order than working on a *pro-rata* basis, the size of unemployment in Orissa in 1971 would be under one million. In view of the existing economic situation, the composition or backward population of the State (with 38 per cent of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) this figure is an obvious under estimation.

4.4. Keeping in view the divergent estimates arrived at by the different approaches the man-power requirements in the agriculture have been estimated on the basis of the requirements of man-power per hectare of cultivation of different crops. This gives an estimate of 26.6 lakhs man-year surplus in rural areas in 1973-74. Out of 26.6 lakhs surplus, about 30 per cent consisting of house-wives, students, beggars and non working proprietors, etc. might not have been available for gainful employment. Thus in the rural sector itself the employable unemployed persons work-out to be about 18.6 lakhs. This along with the number of persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges, i. e. 3.4 lakhs persons, gives a total unemployment picture of 22 lakhs by 1973-74. To this annual labour force to the tune of 1.9 lakhs, may be added due to increase of population during the Fifth Plan period. Thus the size of job requirement in terms of man-years comes to 29.6 lakhs by 1977-78.

4.5. Fifth Plan investment in Orissa generated direct employment opportunities to the tune of 2.90 lakhs persons on the basis of investment employment ratio of 6.5 persons per lakh rupees of Plan investment. It is estimated that during this period the Central Sector investment and also investments available from institutional sources to the tune of Rs. 100 crores, has generated about 65 thousand man-years of direct employment. Thus the direct employment generated was of the order of 3.55 lakhs during the Fifth Plan.

4.6. The indirect employment that would be created as a result of the investment is taken at 56 per cent of direct employment in accordance with the norm adopted by the Planning Commission. On this basis, the indirect employment potential of the State Sector as well as Central Sector was estimated at 1.99 lakh man-year. Thus the total employment generated during the Fifth Plan comes to 5.5 lakh man-year and would leave a back-log of unemployment of 24.1 lakh by the end of 1977-78. This agrees with the findings of the report of the working group on Man power Planning and Employment set up by the State Government (1978).

4.7. Since Orissa had 24.1 lakh unemployed persons by the end of 1977-78 and that there is an annual addition of 1.9 lakh persons to the labour force, the total of job opportunities required by the end of 1979-80 would be of the order of 27.9 lakhs. The employment created during 1978-79 and 1979-80 was of the order of 5.3 lakhs. Thus the State is left with a back-log of unemployed persons numbering 22.6 lakhs on the eve of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

4.8. Urban Employment

The Employment Exchange data continue to be the only regular source of information about the behaviour of urban unemployment trend. Even though the people from the rural areas register their names in the employment exchanges located at urban centres for seeking jobs, their percentage to total rural working force is rather negligible. The Employment Exchanges are primarily responsible for employments in the organised sectors located in the urban areas. The following table gives the number of job seekers through Employment Exchanges from 1951 to 1980.

TABLE No. 4.1

Number of applicants on the live register from 1951 to 1980 (as on 31st December)

Year	No. of Exchanges	Applicants on the Live Register	Change from period to period
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1951	3	4,450	
1955	3	9,775	5,325
1960	13	39,026	29,251
1965	15	87,874	48,848
1968	16	92,753	4,879
1973	39	3,36,005	2,43,252
1974	47	3,37,091	1,086
1975	48	3,52,111	15,020
1976	48	3,56,217	4,106
1977	63	3,58,690	2,473
1978	63	3,83,267	24,577
1979	74	4,32,157	48,890
1980	79	4,47,171	15,014

4.8.1 It is seen that there has been an upward trend in the number of applicants on the live register of employment exchanges. From 1951 to 1960 the number on the live register was much less on account of lack of registration facilities owing to inadequate number of exchanges. After 1960 there was a steep rise in the number of applicants in the

live register and the number rose to 0.39 lakhs in the year 1960, 3.36 lakhs in the year 1973 and 4.47 lakhs in the year 1980. The relevant data relating to the trends in the number of fresh registration and vacancies notified are given in the table below.

TABLE No. 4.2
Registration and Vacancies notified from 1951 to 1980

Year	Registration	Vacancies notified	Percentage of vacancies to the registration
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1951	11,457	5,674	49.5
1955	23,221	4,983	21.5
1960	81,689	27,298	33.5
1965	1,65,722	40,013	24.1
1968	1,40,236	21,379	15.1
1973	2,45,758	35,703	14.5
1974	2,09,585	32,812	15.6
1975	2,02,822	35,732	17.6
1976	2,11,809	31,423	14.8
1977	1,85,288	28,457	15.4
1978	2,04,246	33,369	16.3
1979	2,38,575	37,763	15.8
1980	2,26,257	28,559	12.6

4.8.2. It is evident that there has been an upward trend in fresh registration from year to year. On the other hand, the number of vacancies notified remained more or less static. During the years from 1960 to 1965, the number of vacancies was considerable high and a significant fall thereafter, perhaps because of recession in industrial activities and squeezing of plan expenditures in public sector. The proportion of vacancies notified to the total number of fresh registration declined from 24.1 per cent in 1965 to 12.6 per cent in 1980.

4.8.3. The trend of job seekers coming under different occupational groups needs examination so that it may give an idea about the future employment planning, particularly about technical personnel. The following table gives the occupational distribution of unemployment registered in employment exchanges of the State from 1961 to 1980.

TABLE No. 43

Occupational distribution of applicants in Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in Orissa

Occupation	Number in Live Register as on 31st December									
	1961	1966	1968	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	30th June 1980
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Professional Technical and related workers.	2,817	2,618	5,100	6,909	17,614	15,794	15,743	15,973	18,749	19,880
2. Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers.	278	100	98	387	4,027	628	1,219	1,796	469	604
3. Clerical and related workers ..	2,033	1,419	1,920	6,898	9,420	12,680	20,686	25,525	15,326	15,946
4. Sales workers ..	67	7	13	2,516	38	686	12	641	17	25
5. Agricultural, Dairy and related workers ..	650	241	393	198	9,494	440	2,461	579	2,116	4,458
6. Mines, quarrymen and related workers .	124	113	51	129						
7. Workers in Transport and Communication	1,687	2,424	2,066	3,980	86,806	59,141	51,290	51,712	62,025	63,647
8. Craftsmen and Production process workers and labourer with works.	22,095	21,081	24,479	79,223						
9. Workers without professional or vocational training or previous experience	41,950	54,070	55,210	2,00,901	2,19,170	2,60,390	2,60,732	2,79,812	3,25,527	3,22,131
10. Service workers	5,390	4,753	4,323	35,950	6,242	6,458	6,547	7,229	7,928	6,602
Total	77,046	86,824	92,753	3,37,094	3,52,111	3,56,217	3,58,690	3,83,267	4,32,157	4,33,293

4.8.4. There has been an increasing trend of unemployment under all categories of workers but it has been most severe in respect of (i) professional, technical, and related workers, (ii) workers without professional or vocational training or previous experience and (iii) Clerical and related workers. The cumulative back-log of unemployment has been increasing rapidly due to non-availability of job opportunities. Out of 4.32 lakh persons on the live register in 1979, 75.3 per cent were workers without professional or vocational training or previous work experience, 14.3 per cent were miners, quarrymen workers in the Transport and Communication and Craftsmen and production process workers, 3.7 per cent were administrative, executive and clerical workers and 4.3 per cent were professional and technical workers.

4.9. The educated unemployment poses serious problems in the State. The educated unemployed in the State constitutes roughly one-third of the total in the live registers. Persons with Matric and above educational standard are considered under this category. The number of educated unemployed which was only 1,964 in 1956, increased to 6,245 in 1961, 13,857 in 1966 and 1.83 lakhs in 1980. The following table gives the number of persons with Matric and above in the live registers of different employment exchanges in the State.

TABLE No. 4.4

Number of persons with Matric and above educational standard in Live Register, 1956—1980

Period quarter ending June	Matric	Inter- mediate	Graduates			Total	Post Graduate	Grand Total
			Engi- neering	Medical	Others			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1956	1,475	375	..	..	144	144	..	1,964
1961	5,150	463	20	1	611	632	..	6,245
1966	11,283	866	69	9	1,217	1,339	..	13,857
1969	24,487	2,557	447	205	3,919	4,572	601	32,217
1974	74,400	8,077	335	590	18,258	19,183	1,220	1,02,880
1975	76,468	20,873	344	469	22,396	23,239	1,904	1,22,484
1976	87,373	16,433	380	495	27,427	28,302	2,252	1,34,360
1977	86,420	13,330	256	183	33,191	33,630	2,390	1,40,770
1978	99,558	20,724	272	479	39,832	40,583	2,505	1,63,370
1979	1,03,502	22,682	310	553	46,930	47,793	2,236	1,76,213
1980	1,08,817	24,371	291	453	50,957	51,701	2,688	1,82,577

4.9.1. It is evident that the educated unemployment problem was fairly under control till the end of the Second Plan. Till the end of the Third Plan the problem was not so serious in respect of persons having technical qualifications. Since then the problem of unemployment has assumed serious proportions among all types of educated persons.

4.10. It is essential to study the existing potentialities of employment in public and private sectors and the trend of increase in such sources from year to year. The Director General of Employment and Training, Government of India collects data on employment in Public Sector. The following table gives the trend of employment in Orissa in Public Sector.

TABLE No. 4-5

Employment in the Public Sector of Orissa from 1956 to 1980 (in lakh)

Branch of Public Sector	Number of persons employed as on 31st March of							
	1956	1961	1966	1969	1974	1978	1979	1980
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Central Government (including Railways).	0.29	0.30	0.38	0.41	0.42	0.50	0.51	0.53
2. State Government	0.66	1.30	1.79	2.01	2.14	2.57	2.66	2.76
3. Quasi Government	0.03	0.29	0.55	0.65	0.78	0.96	1.06	1.11
4. Local Bodies	0.06	0.07	0.23	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.12
Total	1.04	1.96	2.95	3.15	3.45	4.14	4.33	4.52

It can be seen from the above table that employment in Public Sector increased from 1.04 lakhs in March 1956 to 1.96 lakhs in March 1961. During the Third Plan the employment in Public Sector increased by about one lakh. During the Annual Plan periods and the Fourth Plan, the growth of employment in Public Sector was very low. During the Fifth Plan, additional employment to the tune of 0.69 lakh has been provided. The existing scope in Public Sector has however been very limited to absorb the additional labour force and this should be oriented with production investments in Public Sector. Simultaneously the Public Sector may play its part well to shoulder a substantial portion of this burden.

5. Industrial Production

5.1. Orissa continues to be an industrially backward State in India despite her vast natural resources and abundant industrial raw materials. Even though some improvement has been brought about in this sector during different plan periods, its relative position in the all India level has not changed very much. Orissa's share in India's industrial production was 0.26 per cent in 1950-51, 2 per cent in 1960-61, 2.5 per cent in 1965-66, 1.89 per cent in 1969, 1.7 per cent in 1975-76 and 1.6 per cent in 1977-78.

5.2. The total number of Registered factories prior to First Five-Year Plan i. e. in the 1950 was only 153 and it came down to 129 by the end of 1955 as few units were closed. It increased to 679 in 1960, 1,079 in 1965-66, 1,159 in 1968-69, 1,334 in 1973-74 and 1,510 in 1977-78. Data reveal that except during the First Plan, the increase in number of

units was impressive during other plan periods, Although the progress achieved during the First Plan was negative but it laid down the foundation for the development of industries in the State. Rapid expansion of infrastructure facilities such as development of roads, generation of electricity, supply of water etc. provided the necessary backdrop for establishment of more number of industrial units in the State. Some of the key industries were planned and set up under Public Sector during the First Plan period which actually started production in the middle of the Second Plan. During the Second Plan vigorous efforts were made for establishing proper industrial base in the State which produced good results. The number of registered factories increased by more than four times employment almost doubled and value added by manufacture increased by more than 100 per cent. A programme for setting up five industrial estates was undertaken at five different places of the State. An industrial area was carved out at Rourkela for installing medium sized industries. Orissa State Financial Corporation was created to provide credit facilities. The Third Plan undertook the responsibility of building up bold and prosperous industrial structure with the frame of the Second Plan. The Industrial Development Corporation (I. D. C.) of Orissa was set up for setting up large and medium scale industrial units in the State. The Corporation set up a number of large and medium industries in the State in the Public Sector. These are (i) Cement Factory at Bargarh, (ii) The Rolling Mills and Cable Factory at Hirakud, (iii) The Low Pig Iron Plant at Barbil, (iv) Industrial Salt Factory at Ganjam, (v) Structural Workshop at Hirakud, (vi) Medium sized Tile Factory at Choudwar and (vii) The Ferrochrome Plant at Jajpur Road. By the end of the Third Plan (1965-66) the number of registered factories in the State increased to 1,079 with an employment generation of more than 80 thousand and value added by manufacture by 40.1 crores. The Central Sector, however, did not make much initiative for setting up new industries in the State even though it increased the industrial activities of the existing Rourkella Steel Plant by introducing an expansion programme. The Fourth Plan emphasized more on the labour intensive industries in order to create maximum employment and also stressed on such industrial programmes which would help in contributing the maximum to the State income. Since the private sector in Orissa is extremely weak, so as to push forward the industrial programme of the State and achieve desired level of economic growth, the State emphasized the necessity of large scale investments by the Centre which could alone bring up Orissa to the level of growth envisaged for the country as a whole. By the end of Fourth Plan, the number of registered factories in the State reached a figure of 1,334 with value added by manufacture at Rs. 88.3 crores. During the Fifth Plan an attempt was made to diversify the economic structure of the State through the development of large, medium and small scale industries. The Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd., has started implementation of five Joint Sector Projects such as Tube Project, Refractory Project, Tool Room Project, Watch Assembly Unit, Electronic Manganese Dioxide and Synthetic Detergent Project. Simultaneously 24 Private Sector Projects also started during this period. By the end of the Fifth Plan the number of registered factory increased to 1,510 with an employment of 1.16 lakh and the value added by manufacture of 168.1 crores.

5.3. Capital Investment

The fixed capital investment in the factory sector increased from Rs. 43 crores in 1950-51 to about Rs. 65.4 crores in 1955-56 and to Rs. 35.90 crores in 1960-61. Thereafter, there was a sudden increase in fixed capital investment during the Third Plan period. The fixed capital investment increased to Rs. 328 crores from Rs. 52 crores during the Third Plan period. This was only due to heavy investment in Rourkella Steel Plant. Since then, there has been no such remarkable increase in the investment of fixed capital. The investment of fixed capital in the year 1968-69 was found to be about Rs. 408 crores. The increase in fixed capital from 1965-66 to 1968-69 was due to installation of few big industries, such as Sugar Mills, Paper, Chemical Fertiliser, Cement Factory and non-ferrous basic metal industries, etc., in the State. The investment of fixed capital which was Rs. 412.67 crores by the end of Fourth Plan increased to Rs. 524.72 crores by the end of Fifth Plan (1977-78).

Increase in fixed capital investments also called for a corresponding increase in the rate of investment of working capital. The investment of working capital in the factory sector was only Rs. 1.53 crores in 1950-51 and the ratio was 3.5:1 between fixed capital and working capital at the beginning of the Planning in the country. The working capital increased to Rs. 4.53 crores in 1955-56, Rs. 8.49 crores in 1960-61, Rs. 59 crores at the end of the Third Plan, Rs. 82 crores in 1968-69, Rs. 123.9 crores in 1973-74 and Rs. 227.5 crores by the end of the Fifth Plan. The ratio between fixed capital and working capital has improved to 43:1 by the end of 1977-78. The relationship between the fixed capital and working capital further showed that the factory sector exhibited preponderance of fixed capital which formed about 65 to 77 per cent of the total productive capital whereas the working capital constituted only 23 to 35 per cent only.

5.4. Employment

The employment opportunities available in the factory sector is very limited in Orissa. The number of persons employed prior to the First Plan was only 0.11 lakh and it increased to 0.16 lakh towards the end of the First Plan, 0.30 lakh by the end of the Second Plan. Even though the investment of total productive capital increased 7 times during the decade from 1950-51 to 1960-61, the size of employment increased roughly three times. During the Third Plan period there had been a significant increase both in productive capital and the size of employment. During the Third Plan period although productive capital increased roughly by nine times, the size of employment increased only by two and a half times. It perhaps occurred on account of establishment of Rourkela Steel Plant. Since then there has not been any significant increase in the employment generation in the factory sector. The total number of employment in factory sector was about 0.98 lakh at the end of the Fourth Plan and reached 1.16 lakh by the end of the Fifth Plan.

5.5. Value of input and output

The value of input determines the level of industrial activities. The value of input was only Rs. 2.8 crores prior to the First Five Year Plan, which increased to Rs. 7.8 crores by the end of the First Plan and to Rs. 29.9 crores by the end of the Second Plan. There was sudden increase in the value of input during the Third Plan period. It increased from Rs. 34.12 crores to Rs. 104.8 crores at the end of 1965-66 due to establishment of Rourkela Steel Plant. Subsequently the increase was gradual. It rose to Rs. 134 crores in 1968-69, Rs. 211.3 crores by end of the Fourth Plan and Rs. 486.13 crores by the end of the Fifth Plan.

The output comprised all the semi-finished and finished goods, products and by-products and services produced in the factory. The gross value of output in the factory sector was Rs. 4.4 crores in 1960-61, Rs. 11.8 crores at the end of the First Plan, and Rs. 39 crores at the end of the Second Plan. The gross value of output increased to Rs. 145.7 crores by the end of the Third Plan, Rs. 300 crores at the end of the Fourth Plan and Rs. 654.2 crores at the end of the Fifth Plan. The increase in 1977-78 was 11.4 per cent over that of the Fourth Plan.

5.6. Value of added by manufacture

The net value added by manufacture is the contribution of the factory sector to the income generation of the State. It further reveals the state of health of the industries in the State. The value added by manufacture was of the order of Rs. 1.6 crores in the year 1950-51 which increased to Rs. 4.1 crores by the end of the First Plan. During the Third Plan there was an abrupt increase which pushed the figures up to Rs. 40.9 crores from Rs. 9.1 crores recorded at the end of the Second Plan, then after a slight recession in 1968-69, it again increased to Rs. 88.3 crores at the end of the Fourth Plan. The figure reached Rs. 112.3 crores in 1974-75 and after a slight decrease in 1975-76 it again rose to Rs. 160.7 crores in 1976-77 and Rs. 168.1 crores in 1977-78. The achievements during these years were impressive.

5.7. Growth of Industrial production

An attempt has been made to study the growth of Industrial production in Orissa from 1970-71 to 1978-79 with the help of net value added by the manufacture at constant (1970-71) prices. The value added by the industries for the factory sector as well as small industries sector at 1970-71 prices are presented in the following table:—

TABLE No. 5 1
Value added by Industries Sector in Orissa at constant (1970-71) prices

Year	Registered Factory Sector		Small Scale Manu- factures		All Industries	
	Value (In crores)	Percentage in crores over (1970-71)	Value (in crores) Rs.	Percentage increase over 1970-71	Value In (in crores) Rs.	Percentage increase over 1970-71
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1970-71	57.00	..	36.59	..	93.59	..
1971-72	43.13	(—) 24.33	37.41	2.24	80.54	(—) 13.94
1972-73	39.20	(—) 31.23	38.18	4.35	77.38	(—) 17.32
1973-74	53.79	(—) 5.63	39.13	6.94	92.92	(—) 0.72
1974-75	61.21	7.39	40.01	9.35	101.22	8.15
1975-76	48.53	() 14.86	40.92	11.83	89.45	(—) 4.42
1976-77	57.05	0.09	41.84	14.35	98.89	5.66
1977-78	56.02	(—) 1.72	42.79	16.94	98.81	5.58
1978-79	52.59	(—) 7.74	43.75	19.57	96.34	2.94

The table above reveals a disquieting trend that there has been a fall of 7.7 per cent in the net value added in the factory sector and an increase of 19.6 per cent in non-registered Small Industry sector during 1978-79. An over-all growth of about 3 per cent was achieved in the value added during the 8 year period. The general index of industrial production of the country reveal the average picture. Taking 1970-71 as the base, the index rose to 147.8 (Provisional) at the end of 1978 and it further increased to 154.2 (May-June average) in 1979. The All India increase of about 54 points during 1970-71 to 1979 looks impressive as against a rise of only 3 points in Orissa in the same period. It shows that industrial growth in the state has not kept pace with the rate of industrial growth of the country.

5.8. Inter-State Comparison

Orissa although is endowed with rich mineral resources, the level of industrial growth measured in terms of gross *per capita* output as well as *per capita* value added by manufacture, is comparative low. The gross *per capita* output in industry was as low as Rs. 241 in 1977-78 compared to Rs. 613 for all India, Rs. 1,615 for Maharashtra, Rs. 1,358 for Gujarat, Rs. 777 for West Bengal. All other major States are in better position than in Orissa in this regard. The *per capita* value added by the manufacture in 1977-78 was also low with Rs. 64 in case of Orissa, compared to Rs. 128 for all India, Rs. 351 for Maharashtra, Rs. 267 for Gujarat, Rs. 179 for West Bengal, Rs. 117 for Karnatak and Rs. 182 for Haryana. This is also well reflected in terms of factory employment which shows that average daily employment of factory workers per thousand of population was only 4.8 for Orissa as against 11.2 for all India, 21.5 for Maharashtra, 20.8 for Gujarat and 17.8 for West Bengal. Even the less developed states like Assam, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh with 7.1, 5.8 and 6.0 respectively

were in better position than Orissa in this regard. The Sixth-Plan may have to go into these details in order to alleviate the position so as to bring the State at least to all India level by concentrating upon larger investments both in private and public sector.

6. Agriculture

6.1. Agriculture is the mainstay of the people of Orissa either judged from the point of view of the number of people depending on it for their livelihood or the value of output created by it. It contributes two-thirds of the total State income and provides employment to three-fourths of the working population of the State. During 1960-61 share of Agriculture and Allied Services in the State Income of Orissa was 61.3 per cent as against 58.2 per cent in Andhra Pradesh, 56.4 per cent in Assam, 61.6 per cent in Kerala, 62.7 per cent in Haryana, 56.9 per cent in Punjab and 52.2 per cent for all India. The above analysis shows that the Agriculture and Allied Services contributed 55 to 60 per cent to the State Income in all States under review except West Bengal. After a period of ten years i. e., in 1970-71, the share of Agricultural and Allied Services in the State income declined in States such as Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Kerala, Punjab, Haryana along with all India average to 52.7 per cent, 46.6 per cent, 53 per cent, 38.3 per cent, 50.4 per cent, 54.6 per cent, 59.1 per cent and 45.4 per cent respectively. On the other hand, the share of Orissa increased to 67 per cent. This shows that the emphasis on the non-agricultural sectors has been stepped up in the States under review except Orissa during the last decade. During 1977-78, the share of Agriculture and Allied Services further declined to 44.4 per cent in Andhra Pradesh, 50.9 per cent in Bihar, 52.6 per cent in Haryana and to 45 per cent in case of all India. Although the percentage for Orissa has declined from 67 per cent in 1970-71 to 63.7 per cent in 1977-78, even then, the reduced share was more than that of 1960-61. Since the agriculture in the State is primitive, the State's economy largely depending on it continues to remain undeveloped.

6.2. Investments in Agriculture and Allied Services

The investment in Agriculture and Allied Services has maintained an increasing trend throughout the plan periods in Orissa. During the 'First Plan', Agriculture and Allied Services received the highest priority with Rs. 5.15 crores or 28 per cent of total plan expenditure. From Second Plan onwards the expenditure on community development was included in Agriculture and Allied Services. Since Second Plan the importance of Irrigation & Power in the total plan expenditure has increased and the expenditure on this head has been the highest. The entire expenditure on irrigation and part of the expenditure on power meant for promoting agricultural productions constitute the size and proportion of expenditure under agriculture in the State. During the Second Plan the expenditure on Agriculture and Allied Services increased to Rs. 17.88 crores. But the share of the Agriculture sector declined from 28 per cent to 20.6 per cent due to the increase of share of Irrigation & Power to 45.9 per cent of the total expenditure. During the Third Plan, the expenditure on agriculture sector almost doubled than that of the Second Plan but its share in the total expenditure declined to 17.8 per cent due to 36 per cent share diverted for Irrigation & Power. During the Annual Plans, the expenditure in Agriculture and Allied Services declined to Rs. 21.55 crores. The share of this sector in the total expenditure almost remained same at 17.2 per cent. The share of Irrigation & Power was 43.7 per cent in the total expenditure. During the Fourth Plan, the expenditure on agriculture sector increased than double than that the Annual Plans and the share of this sector in the total expenditure increased marginally to 18.6 per cent. Irrigation & Power continued to enjoy the lion's share in the total expenditure with 45.7 per cent. During the Fifth Plan, though the expenditure on agriculture sector increased by 45 per cent over that of the Fourth Plan, the share in total expenditure declined to 14.9 per cent which was less than that of the Fourth Plan and also was the lowest among all Plans. This was mainly due to increased share of Irrigation & Power which rose to 57.3 per cent of the total expenditure during the Fifth Plan. During 1978-80 the expenditure on Agriculture and Allied Services stood at Rs. 84.14 crores having a share of 22.0 per cent of the total expenditure. Irrigation & power received a major share of 51 per cent in the total expenditure.

6.3. Irrigation

Agriculture in Orissa is subject to vagaries of nature and much is left to be done in the field of Irrigation. At the end of the Third Plan only 10 per cent of the total area was irrigated. Out of the total gross area irrigated, 68.5 per cent was irrigated by major and medium projects and the rest by minor irrigation sources. At the end of Annual Plans, the area irrigated marginally increased to 12 per cent of the total comprising 73 per cent of the gross area irrigated by major and medium projects and 27 per cent by minor irrigation sources. At the beginning of the Fourth Plan, the area irrigated by major, medium and minor projects increased marginally to 13.5 per cent. At the beginning of the Fifth Plan, the total potential of area irrigated increased to 23 per cent. The potential for gross area irrigated was more or less equally shared by major and medium irrigation projects and minor irrigation sources. At the end of Fifth Plan the potential of area irrigated rose from 23 per cent to 25 per cent in which the share of major and medium projects and minor irrigation projects was almost equal.

6.4. Inter-State Irrigation

During 1964-65, 16.3 per cent of total area in Orissa was irrigated as against 27.5 per cent in Andhra Pradesh, 26.6 per cent in Assam, 23.2 per cent in Bihar, 6.4 per cent in Madhya Pradesh, 26.3 per cent in West Bengal, 17.3 per cent in Kerala, 40.3 per cent in Tamilnadu and 44.3 per cent in Punjab. Of the neighbouring States, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh occupied the lowest position. The percentage of area irrigated in Orissa was almost equal with that of Kerala. The percentage of area irrigated in Tamilnadu and Punjab were double than that of Orissa.

During 1976-77, the total area irrigated increased to 32.4 per cent in Andhra Pradesh, 34.5 per cent in Bihar, 10.7 per cent in Madhya Pradesh, 17.8 per cent in Orissa, 38.8 per cent in Tamilnadu and 76.6 per cent in Punjab. The percentage of area irrigated in Orissa just achieved a negligible increase in 1976-77 over 1964-65, while percentage of area irrigated increased substantially in 1976-77 over 1964-65 in Punjab. Taking the position of the States under review in 1976-77, it is found that Orissa falls behind the States like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Tamilnadu, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. In order to stabilise agricultural production and to ensure higher growth rate in agriculture, it is necessary to augment the irrigation potential since the State is frequently prone to drought.

6.5. Index number of Agricultural Production

The Index Number of agricultural production in Orissa (base triennium ending 1969-70 = 100) was 83 at the end of Second Plan, 81 at the end of Third Plan, 103.5 at the end of Annual Plans, 115.7 at the end of Fourth Plan and 121 at the end of Fifth Plan. The Index of agricultural production showed increasing trend at different plan ends except the Second Plan. There has been 45.5 per cent increase in the Index at the end of the Fifth Plan over the Second Plan. The Index declined by 2.4 per cent at the Third Plan end, registered an increase of about 28 per cent at Annual Plan end, 11.5 per cent increase at the Fourth Plan end and 4.3 per cent increase at the end of the Fifth Plan. The Index of agricultural production increased to 129.6 points during the year 1978-79 as against 89.7 during 1976-77 and 121 in 1977-78. Indices of agricultural production during these two years were the highest so far in the State. During 1979-80, the index may decline due to severe drought which recorded a substantial fall in agricultural productions.

6.5.1. One of the most significant features of the agricultural sector is the stagnation in yield rates. Among all crops, rice is the main crop and particularly production of Winter rice is very crucial for the people and economy of the State. The yield rate of winter rice was 10.2 quintals per hectare in 1961-62 and after 17 years, the yield rate was at the same level of 10.8 quintals per hectare in 1978-79. Similarly no significant improvement is marked in the productivity of pulses. An analysis of productivity figure of all crops reveals that the Index of productivity has increased 19.9 per cent during the period 1966-67 to 1977-78, with an average annual increase of 0.9 per cent. The Index increased by 9.9 per cent during the

Second Plan and decreased by 8.6 per cent during the Third Plan. It increased by 23.8 per cent during the Annual Plans, followed by 1.9 per cent fall in the Fourth Plan. During the Fifth Plan also the index had a fall of 1.9 per cent. An analysis of the growth of index of productivity indicated that the performance of agricultural productivity during the Third, the Fourth and the Fifth plan periods was not satisfactory. This was due to the fact that though the Index of agricultural production and total area increased during the Third, the Fourth and the Fifth plan periods, yet the rate of increase in the total area was greater than that of agricultural production thus resulting in a negative increase in productivity during these plans. Besides, the erratic nature of monsoon and frequent visit of natural calamities like flood, drought, and cyclones affected agricultural production and productivity especially that of rice which is the main crop of the State.

TABLE No. 6-1

Comparative Compound Growth Rate of Agriculture per Annum during 1960-61 to 1978-79

	Agricultural Production		Area under crops	
	1960-61 to 1970-71 (Base 1960-61=100)	1970-71 to 1978-79 (Base 1970-71=100)	1960-61 to 1970-71	1970-71 to 1978-79
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Food grains	1.93	2.14	1.98	1.91
2. Non-foodgrains	10.74	3.42	3.94	7.67
3. All Commodities	3.42	2.30	2.10	2.47

6.5.2 The above table shows a comparative analysis of growth in production and area of foodgrains non-foodgrains and all commodities during the two different periods. The growth of foodgrain production was slightly higher during 1970-79 over that of 1960-71, whereas the growth of area under foodgrains was almost the same during those two periods. The growth of non-foodgrain production was much lower at 3.42 per cent during 1970-79 compared to 10.74 per cent during 1960-71. But the growth of area under non-foodgrain production during 1970-79 is satisfactorily compared to 1960-71. This shows that though the area under non-foodgrains increased appreciably during the period 1970-79, the production has not kept pace with it due to crops failures. The growth of production of all commodities declined from 3.42 per cent in 1960-71 to 2.3 per cent during 1970-79. On the other hand, the growth of area under all commodities increased marginally from 2.1 per cent to 2.5 per cent during the period under study. The slump in the growth of production of all commodities during 1970-71 to 1978-79 may be attributed to the frequent natural calamities during these years.

6.6. Agricultural Production

Agricultural production is broadly divided into foodgrains and non-foodgrains. The share of foodgrains which was 92.5 per cent in the production of all commodities at the beginning of the First Plan declined to 85.8 per cent at the end of 1978-79, while that of non-foodgrains increased from 7.5 per cent to 14.2 per cent during the same period. The quantity of foodgrains increased only by 70.8 per cent during the above mentioned period as against the non-foodgrains by 248.3 per cent. It is observed from the above analysis that the production of non-foodgrains comparatively increased during the period 1951-79. There was substantial decline in the agricultural productions in the State due to severe drought.

6.6.1. The quantity of foodgrains produced in the State increased from 33.8 lakh tonnes at the beginning of the First Plan to 57.7 lakh tonnes in 1978-79, an increase of 71.1 per cent during the period. The annual average increase in the production of foodgrains thus works out to be 2.7 per cent during the period. The trend in the increase of foodgrains over the First Plan Period was negligible. It was, however, satisfactory during the Second Plan, Annual and Fourth Plan periods with 18.2 per cent, 28.1 per cent and 11.7 per cent, respectively. During the Third Plan it declined by 8.6 per cent as the last year of the Plan was a drought year. However, the year, 1964-65 of the Plan was a very good crop year. During the Fifth Plan the increase in production was 5.4 per cent. The quantity of non foodgrains production increased from 2.7 lakh tonnes at the beginning of the First Plan to 9.5 lakh tonnes in 1978-79, thus increasing by more than three times during the period with an annual average increase of 9.2 per cent. There was an increase of production by 203.3 per cent from the beginning of the First Plan up to the end of Annual Plans. However, during the next ten years the growth in production was only 12.1 per cent. During 1979-80, the foodgrain production declined to 38.7 lakh tonnes, the lowest so far in the State.

6.6.2. Of all the commodities, rice continues to render the highest share in the total production in the State throughout the period under analysis. Rice constituted 85 per cent of production of all commodities at the beginning of the First Plan, 86.6 per cent at the end of the Second Plan, 73.9 per cent at the Third Plan end, 71.4 per cent at the Annual Plan end, 73.5 per cent at the Fourth Plan end and 68 per cent at the Fifth Plan end. Since the end of the Second Plan, the share of rice gradually declined at different plan ends and production of commodities other than rice increased. The production of rice was 31 lakh tonnes at the beginning of the First Plan as compared to 44 lakh tonnes in 1978-79, showing an increase of 41.7 per cent. Thus the average annual increase in the production of rice was only 1.5 per cent. The production of rice declined to 29.2 lakh tonnes in 1979-80.

6.6.3. Mainly three varieties of rice such as winter rice, autumn rice and summer rice are grown in the State. Of the three, winter rice is important and occupies a major share in the total production of rice. The production of winter rice was 34.9 lakh tonnes in 1960-61, 31.1 lakh tonnes in 1965-66, 37.4 lakh tonnes in 1968-69, 37 lakh tonnes in 1973-74, 34.5 lakh tonnes in 1977-78, and 35.6 lakh tonnes in 1978-79. It was 93.3 per cent, 96 per cent, 94.1 per cent, 84 per cent, 80 per cent and 80.9 per cent of total rice production during the above periods, respectively. At the end of the Second Plan (1960-61), the share of autumn rice in total rice production was 6.1 per cent and that of summer rice was negligible. After the end of the Second Plan, the share of autumn rice in the total production declined considerably up to the end of Annual Plans. After 1968-69, both the quantity produced and the share of autumn rice in total rice production increased till 1978-79. On the other hand, the quantity produced and the share of the summer rice in total rice production also increased till the end of Fifth Plan but its share in the total rice production remained negligible so far. The predominance of Winter rice in the total production of rice continues in the State.

6.6.4. The production of pulses which is an important item in the consumption was 2.13 lakh tonnes at the beginning of the First Plan. The production increased to 7.91 lakh tonnes or 271 per cent at the end of the Fifth Plan with annual average increase of 10.4 per cent. The increase in the production of pulses was nearly 43 per cent during the Third, Annual and Fifth Plan. Only during the Second Plan the production of pulses declined by 13.1 per cent. During 1978-79, the production of pulses also increased by 16.5 per cent over the end of the Fifth Plan. The production of pulses declined to 5.67 lakh tonnes in 1979-80. The proportion of pulses in total foodgrains also increased during the different plan ends. It was 7.39 per cent, 5.44 per cent, 8.52 per cent, 9.45 per cent, 9 per cent and 12.21 per cent at the plan ends from the First to the Fifth Plan, respectively. The proportion of pulses in the foodgrains production was 13.72 per cent during the year 1978-79.

6.6.5. Orissa is one of the major jute producing States. The production of jute increased from 70 thousand tonnes at the beginning of First Plan to 79 thousand tonnes at the end of 1978-79, thus showing an increase of only 9 thousand tonnes during three decades. The production of jute fell considerably by 37.2 per cent at the end of the Second Plan over that of the beginning of the First Plan. It increased by 9 per cent during the Second Plan and again fell considerably by 22.2 per cent during the Third Plan. It rose by 40.5 per cent during Annual Plans, 38.4 per cent during the Fourth Plan and marginally by 5.5 per cent during the Fifth Plan. During 1978-79, its production increased slightly by 3.9 per cent over the end of the Fifth Plan.

6.6.6. Sugar is an essential commodity in the consumption of the population in the State. The production of sugarcane showed an increase of 175.6 per cent in 1978-79 compared to the beginning of the First Plan, and there was an average annual increase of 6.6 per cent in the production during that period. The sugarcane production was 2.82 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 as against 2.81 in 1978-79.

6.7. Cropping Pattern

Multiple cropping pattern has not made much headway so far in the State. The net area shown in the State was 58.11 lakh hectares and the gross cropped area was 63.57 lakh hectares in 1961-62. This produced the cropping intensity of 109.57 per cent and 9.6 per cent of area were under multiple cropping. In 1978-79, the gross cropped area increased to 82.76 lakh hectares as against a net area sown of 60.97 lakh hectares. The cropping intensity increased to 35.72 and the net increase of intensity was 26.2 during all these years. It shows that agriculturists of the State have not taken full advantage of the resources available with them and have remained very much conservative in their outlook. Diversion from traditional crops such as rice, jute and other cereals to cash crops which could have brought fortunes to farmers, has been limited to a very few. Although high-yielding varieties with improved agricultural practices have found good response in the countryside, yet the aspect of changing over to higher cash yielding crops for maximisation of output per acre has not been accepted by the farmers.

6.8. Land Holdings

Agricultural land and its distribution into operational holdings presents an insight into a vital resource on which depend 80 per cent of the population for their sustenance. Data reveal that the lowest three categories of operational holdings such as (i) below 0.1 hectare, (ii) 1.0 to 2.0 hectare and (iii) 2.0 to 4.0 hectares constitute 92.49 per cent of the total operational holdings of the State with 68.19 per cent of the area. This means, 92.5 per cent of land owners own 68.2 per cent of total agricultural land of the State out of which land owner below one hectare of land are 46.6 per cent and own only about 14.8 of the area. The following table presents the detail.

TABLE No. III

Distribution of Operational Holdings in Orissa (1976-77) (In percentages)

Size of holdings (in hectares)	No. of holdings	Area under agricultural holdings
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Less than 1.0	46.59	14.84
2. 1.0 to 2.0	29.11	25.51
3. 2.0 to 4.0	16.79	27.84
4. 4.0 to 10.0	6.51	22.71
b. 10.0 above	1.00	9.10

It shows that the farmers above 4 hectares constitute 7.51 per cent of the total holdings and own 31.8 per cent of agricultural land. Particularly land owners of 10 hectares and above constitute 1.0 per cent and own 9.1 per cent of the total operational holding. The existing distribution of operational holdings is partly responsible for low productivity of the land and imbalance in its distribution needs early correction to raise productivity of the land.

7. Development of Infrastructure

7.1 Building up of a sound infrastructure is sine-qua-non for the economic development of a State. The development of infrastructure eliminates most of the bottlenecks that come in the way of economic planning. Power, Water, Roads, Railways, Transport, Health, Education etc should be comprehensively developed so as to aid and accelerate the pace of economic development. Power is not only essential but acts as the key to all-round future prosperity. Roads and Railways brings the people and their needs closer by quick transport service. Education and Public Health help the development of human resources to the desired level. The progress of Orissa in some of these aspects is analysed in the following paragraphs. The following table shows the index of different States in infrastructure development.

TABLE No. 7.1
Index of Development of Infrastructure of some States

Sl. No.	State	1966-67	1975-76
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Punjab	201	208
2	Kerala	135	160
3	West Bengal	152	143
4	Bihar	98	107
5	Assam	73	96
6	Andhra Pradesh	93	95
7	Orissa	69	92

Source—Basic Statistics on Indian Economy, 1977, Vol. II

7.1.1 The Index of development of infrastructure shows that Punjab occupies the highest place with Kerala as the second highest. Among these States, Orissa occupies the lowest position. The index for Punjab was nearly three times higher and for Kerala, two times higher than that of Orissa. Among Orissa and its neighbouring States, the index of infrastructure was the highest for West Bengal i. e. 152 during 1966-67. Bihar, often equally compared with Orissa in many fields was also ahead of it with an index of 107 as against 92 for Orissa.

7.2. Power

The key to future prosperity lies with the development of power in the State. Power has become the life-blood of modern industrialisation. Besides, the development of power helps agriculture and rail transport. The State has vast potential for power generation and in view of the accelerated increase in the demand for power both within and outside the State, and particularly in the Eastern region, it is necessary to step up investment in the power projects which is one of the core sectors in the State. In spite of all-round attempts of the Government to augment power generation in the State, much is left to be done in this field. Programmes for energisation of the Lift Irrigation points and operation of pump sets for agricultural development purposes have increased the demand for consumption of electricity in the recent years.

7.2.1. The total installed capacity of the State was 32 M. W. at the First Plan end, and it increased manifold to 260 M. W. at the Second plan end due to commissioning of the Hirakud Hydroelectric Project, 310 M. W. at the Third plan end, 502 at Annual plan with the installation of Talcher Thermal Plant and 563 M. W. at the Fourth plan due to the Commissioning of Ballmela Hydro-electric Project and 923 at the Fifth Plan end. During the last two and a half decades there has been progressive increase in the installed capacity of power.

7.2.2. The *per capita* consumption of Electricity in Orissa which was only 7.77 KWH in 1957-58, shot up to 30.71 KWH. at the beginning of the Third Plan, 79.40 KWH. at the Third Plan end, 88.51 KWH. at Annual Plan end, 92.85 KWH. at the Fourth Plan end and 108.10 KWH. at the Fifth Plan end. The *Per capita* consumption of Electricity in Orissa has increased manifold during 1961-62 to 1977-78.

Taking the consumption of electricity by all the sectors in the State into consideration, it is found that large industries consumed nearly 87 per cent of the total consumption at the Third Plan end, 86 per cent at Annual Plan end, 72 per cent at the Fourth Plan end and 73 per cent both at the Fourth Plan and Fifth Plan end. Thus the share of large industries in total consumption of electricity was more than two-thirds for most of the period. All other sectors share the remaining portion of electricity.

7.3. Consumption of Electricity

The *per capita* consumption of electricity in Orissa increased from 73.1 KWH. in 1970-71 to 114.7 KWH. in 1978-79. The *per capita* consumption of electricity of Orissa's neighbouring States such as West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar increased from 106.0 KWH., 50.5 KWH., 46.3 KWH. and 44.5 in 1970-71 to 118.5 KWH., 93.0 KWH., 96.5 KWH. and 87.5 KWH. respectively during the year 1978-79. Of these five States the largest percentage of increase during the above period was of Madhya Pradesh with 78.3 per cent and the lowest of 3.9 per cent was that of West Bengal. The increase for Orissa during the period was also low being 21.9 per cent. During 1970-71 Maharashtra had the highest *per capita* consumption with 153.3 KWH., Punjab, Tamilnadu and Gujarat had *per capita* consumption of 140.0 KWH., 129.8 and 124.0 KWH. respectively. During 1978-79 Punjab had the highest *per capita* consumption with 303.1 KWH. followed by Gujarat with 231.2 KWH. The States having satisfactory increase in *per capita* consumption of electricity during the period 1970-71 to 1978-79 were Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Assam. The Table following shows the *per capita* consumption of electricity in 1970-71 and 1978-79.

TABLE No. 7-2
Annual per capita consumption of Electricity in India

Sl. No.	State	(In KWH.)					
		Total Consumption		Industrial Consumption		Domestic and other consumption	
		1970-71	1978-79	1970-71	1978-79	1970-71	1978-79
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Maharashtra	153.3	229.6	105.9	155.0	47.4	74.6
2	Punjab	140.0	303.1	83.5	159.3	48.5	143.8
3	Tamil Nadu	129.8	184.1	74.9	100.7	54.9	83.4
4	Gujarat	124.0	231.2	90.2	153.0	33.8	72.2

Sl No.	State	Total Consumption		Industrial Consumption		Domestic and other consumption	
		1970-71	1978-79	1970-71	1978-79	1970-71	1978-79
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
5	West Bengal ..	106.0	118.5	74.1	83.3	31.9	35.2
6	Karnatak ..	101.2	148.7	77.0	114.4	24.2	34.3
7	Haryana ..	88.3	211.4	47.4	104.5	40.9	106.9
8	Orissa ..	73.1	114.7	65.7	82.1	8.2	32.6
9	Kerala ..	72.3	97.4	60.3	72.3	12.0	25.1
10	Uttar Pradesh ..	57.4	88.0	38.1	43.5	19.3	44.5
11	Andhra Pradesh ..	50.5	93.0	29.3	57.0	21.2	36.0
12	Madhya Pradesh ..	46.3	96.5	36.1	69.5	10.2	27.0
13	Bihar ..	44.5	87.5	32.9	58.8	11.6	28.7
14	Rajasthan ..	33.1	93.0	21.1	55.9	12.0	37.1
15	Assam ..	19.1	37.0	8.6	27.5	10.6	9.5
	All India ..	80.9	131.0	54.9	82.2	26.0	48.8

Notes—(1) Total Consumption includes both utilities and non-utilities.

(2) Other consumption includes Commercial, Public lighting, Agriculture and from non-utilities.

Source—1970-71—Economic Base of Orissa, Fifth Plan.

1978-79—General Review, Public Electricity Supply All India Statistics, 1978-79

7.4. Rural Electrification

The programme of rural electrification needs greater attention since the electricity as a source of energy is useful to various agricultural operations and rural industries. Rural Electrification was not given much importance during the First Plan as only 25 villages were supplied with electricity. This did not make much headway even during the Second, Third and Annual Plans as only 93, 416 and 287 villages were electrified during these periods respectively. The programme of rural electrification gained momentum during the Fourth Plan as 7,912 villages were electrified. The number of villages electrified during the Fifth Plan was 5,428 which was lower than that of the Fourth Plan. During the year 1978-79, 1,407 villages were supplied with electricity. The total number of villages electrified till the end of 1979-80 was 17,331 (including 2,001 hamlets) which is about one third of the total inhabited villages in Orissa.

As on 31st March, 1971, all major States under study except Assam were ahead of Orissa in their rural electrification programmes and in States like Haryana, Tamilnadu, Kerala and Punjab more than 50 per cent of villages were electrified. Haryana was the only State where cent per cent villages received the benefits of electrification at the end of March, 1971. Only 4 per cent of villages in Orissa were electrified at the end of March, 1971 and it increased to 33.13 per cent at the end of March 1979. Of its neighbouring States, West Bengal had 31.95 per cent of villages electrified on 31st March, 1979. Andhra Pradesh had a higher percentage of villages electrified than that of Orissa with

86.77 per cent in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, the percentages of villages electrified were lower than that of Orissa with 27.68 per cent and 27.30 per cent respectively. In States such as Haryana, Punjab and Tamilnadu almost all the villages were supplied with electricity at the end of March, 1978. Kerala has come very close to cent per cent electrification with 98.42 per cent of villages electrified on 31st March, 1979. The All India average of electrification of villages had increased to 40.42 per cent at the end of March, 1979. The speeding up of rural electrification programme is of imperative need considering the vast agricultural and industrial potential in the State.

7.5 Power potential

Orissa requires cheap electricity to enhance its vast natural resources. There is a vast scope for improvement of thermal and hydel power development in the State. Besides, the hydel resources of the State are also considerably high and these are evenly distributed throughout the State. A preliminary estimate by the Central Water and Power Commission places the aggregate power potential of rivers flowing through Orissa at 2875 M.W. at 60 per cent load factor. At present, Rengali Project which is under progress has an installed capacity of 100 M.W. Besides, the Indravati River Project is expected to generate 600 M.W., the Talcher Thermal Power Station (TTPS) Expansion with 220 M.W. and the Upper Kolab Project with 240 M.W. thus accounting a total of 1160 M.W.

7.6 Power requirements

The completion of the projects namely Talcher Thermal Power Expansion, Rengali Multipurpose Project and the Upper Kolah H.E. Project in Orissa by the year 1984-85 would create an installed capacity of 1474 M.W., peak capability of 1092 M.W. and energy capability of 5673 M.W. According to the Tenth Load Survey, the peak power requirement and energy requirement of Orissa by 1980-89 would be 1730 M.W. and 10600 M.W. respectively. Therefore, after the completion of the ongoing projects, there will be deficit of 638 M.W. of peak capacity and 4927 M.W. of energy capacity.

However, the Tenth Load Survey has not taken into consideration some projects like TISCO Sponge Iron Plant, Expansion of IMFAL's Ferro Silicon Plant, MMDC's Iron Ore and Manganese Ore Mines, Naba Bharat Plant, Wagon Repair Workshop at Manchewar as well as the proposed Alumina/Aluminium Plant in Orissa. If these Projects materialise during the Sixth Plan period, Orissa will require an additional load demand of 270 M.W. and a further energy demand of 2360 M.W.

7.7. Railways:

Orissa is one of the least developed States so far as railway kilometerage is concerned. At the end of March, 1977 the State had 1817 Kms. of broad gauge and 143 Kms. of narrow gauge route length out of the total S. E. Railway route length of 5,511 kms. broad gauge and 1479 Kms. of narrow gauge. In terms of percentages the share of Orissa is 33.0 per cent from broad gauge and 9.7 per cent from meter gauge. But the railway length per 1,000 Sq. Kms. of area in Orissa is very low. It has only 13 kms. of Railway length and occupies 10th position among the major States of the country at the end of March, 1976 as against all India average of 18.4 Kms. The neighbouring States such as West Bengal, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh have 43 Kms., 31 Kms., 17 kms. of Railway length respectively. West Bengal as well as Punjab occupy the first position among all the States and Madhya Pradesh, however occupies the same rank with Orissa by having Railway length of 13 kms. per thousand Sq. Kms. of area. The other developed States are Punjab with 43 Kms., Haryana with 32 kms. and Tamilnadu with 29 Kms. The inadequate Railway length having a peripheral coverage in Orissa has stood as the bottleneck especially for movement of ores from the mining area to consuming centres within and outside the State. During the last Five Year Plans very few additional Railway lines have been provided as a result, Orissa has only 8.60 Kms. of average length of Railway line per lakh of population as against 11.39 Kms. of All India, 145 kms. Talcher-Sambalpur Railway line, broadening of the narrow gauge line of Rupsa-Talabandha line with extension up to Gorumahisani; Koraput Ravagarla link are the imperative

needs of the State in the present context. The completion of Jakhapura-Daitari-Bansapani line will not only go a long way in bringing about the development of Paradeep Port, but also will increase the competitive edge of the State's Iron Ore exports by making it more economic. It has not also been possible to exploit the vast Iron Ore resources in Malangtoli and Gandhamardan areas of Kaonjhar district and the huge Bauxite deposits in Koraput for lack of necessary extension of Railway Transport. Since Railways provide the cheapest of transport of bulky materials such as minerals, agricultural, industrial and forest produce, it is absolutely necessary to improve railway transport in the State where these products are abundant. Improvement of rail transport in the State may open up a new vista for the economic prosperity of the State. As railways is the central subject, the Central Government may be impressed upon for the urgent necessity of the State at least to connect the mineral and industrial belts in the State.

7.8. Roadways

The existing road network serves as the lifeline for the State and connects rural areas where 92 per cent of State's population live. The total road mileage was 1.16 lakh K. M. in the State out of which only 15 thousand K. M. or about 13 per cent of the total roads are surfaced and the rest 87 per cent roads are unsurfaced. These unsurfaced roads are mostly Panchayat and village roads. So far as surfaced roads are concerned, Orissa lags much behind the national average as well as many other States. The State has only 61 Kms. of surfaced road per lakh of population as against 96 Kms. for All India, 109 Kms. in Andhra Pradesh, 97 Kms. in Madhya Pradesh, 59 Kms., in West Bengal and 41 Kms. in Bihar. So also surfaced road length per 100 Sq. Km. of area for the State is only 10 Kms. as against 19 Kms. for All India, 20 Kms. in Andhra Pradesh, 15 Kms. in Bihar, 11 Kms. in Madhya Pradesh and 36 Kms. in West Bengal. The other developed States in this regard are Punjab with 66 Kms., Kerala with 53 Kms. and Tamilnadu with 64 Kms. The implementation of rural-oriented programmes like "Food For Work" in rural areas in Orissa helped the construction and improvement of village roads but major portions of unsurfaced roads are nothing but mud-tracks and are existing for name sake. Such roads in Orissa per lakh of population was 444.6 Kms. during 1978-79. The length of National Highway was 1,641 Kms. in Orissa by the end of 1978-79. It was 1,363 Km. from the First Plan end to the Third Plan end. It marginally declined at Annual Plan end and it increased by 20 per cent at the Fourth Plan end over that of the Third Plan end. It remained at the same level till the end of 1978-79.

So far as the quality of rural communication is concerned, the State as a whole lags behind the other States of the country. The existing village roads are mostly of cart tract standard and crossed by numerous nullas and streams. The length of Express Highways was 140 Kms. at the end of both the Third Plan and Annual Plans. The major district roads increased progressively since the First Plan end upto Annual Plan end. After that it decreased at the Fourth Plan end and further at Fifth Plan end. Other roads increased more than double at the Second Plan end over that of the First Plan end. Again it increased at the Third Plan end. It decreased at Annual Plan end and at the Fourth Plan end. At Fifth Plan end it again increased by 38 per cent over that of Fourth Plan end. The length of other roads increased considerably at the end of April, 1979 as compared to 1978. The reason might be that various rural-oriented programmes were taken up in rural areas during the year resulting in a remarkable increase in the total length of G. P. roads. The length of total roads maintained an increasing trend since the First Plan end upto Third Plan end. It decreased by 8 per cent at Fourth Plan end over the Third Plan end and increased by 32 per cent at Fifth Plan end over its previous Plan. At the end of April, 1979 the total road length showed a substantial increase over the previous year due to reasons stated above.

7.9. Transport Facilities

In the absence of large mileage of good metalled roads, the motor transport facilities available in the State are also fairly low. Considering from the point of view of number of motor vehicles per lakh of population and per 100 Sq. Kms. of areas, Orissa lags much

behind the national average as well as many other States. Orissa had only 174 motor vehicles per lakh of population as against 486 for All-India, 346 in Andhra Pradesh, 227 in Madhya Pradesh, 461 in West Bengal, 831 in Gujrat and 1,292 in Punjab and 160 vehicles in Bihar. Similarly Orissa had only 5 buses per lakh of population which happened to be the lowest in the country whereas Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal were having 17, 7, 11 and 19 respectively per lakh of population. Kerala leads the 15 major States with 34 buses per lakh of population. Motor vehicles per 100 Sq. Km. of area in Orissa is only 24 as against 82 in All-India, 233 in West Bengal, 52 in Bihar, 70 in Assam, 247 in Kerala and 21 in Madhya Pradesh. In view of the precarious transport facilities there is an imperative need to increase the number of buses in Orissa during the Sixth Five Year Plan. As transport facilities are dependant on road ways, an integrated approach may be made for development of road ways and transport during the Sixth Plan Period.

7.10. Health Services

The efficiency of the working force depends upon the health of the people and the growing health consciousness demands for ever increasing health services in the State. To cope up with the demand, the number of hospitals and dispensaries have increased from 399 at the end of the First Plan to 563 at the end of the Fourth Plan and to 672 at the end of the Fifth Plan. The number of Primary Health Centres was 10 at the end of the First Plan and by the end of the Fourth Plan all the 314 Blocks had a Primary Health Centre.

The total number of hospital beds which stood at 3,112 at the beginning of the First Plan increased to 8,903, 11,328 and 12,016 at the end of the Third, the Fourth and the Fifth Plan, thus registering a four-fold increase during the five plans. The comparative picture on beds per lakh of population in the country is presented in Annexure-26 on the relative progress of health services among the States. It is revealed that Orissa had 47 beds per lakh of population as compared to 95 in West Bengal, 104 in Kerala, 69 in Andhra Pradesh, 99 in Karnatak, 40 in Bihar and 38 in Madhya Pradesh at the end of 1974-75. Orissa lags far behind the all States average of 70 beds per lakh of population. The comparative expenditure per bed in different States shows that average expenditure per bed in Orissa comes to Rs. 688 at the end of 1975-76 as against Rs. 1,085 in Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 908 in Assam, Rs. 758 in Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 1,081 in Kerala. Whereas desired level of expenditure has been estimated as Rs. 1,100 by the Seventh Finance Commission.

There has been conspicuous rise in the treatment of indoor and outdoor patients over the plan periods. At the beginning of the First Plan, i.e. in 1951, 39 lakh of patients were treated in hospitals and dispensaries. This figure rose upto 101 lakhs in the year 1966 and 214 lakhs in the year 1978. The increase of patients was 259.0 and 548.7 per cent in 1966 and 1978 respectively over that of 1951.

The number of doctors which stood at 1,083 at the beginning of the First Plan increased to 1,585, 2,375, 2,654 and 2,682 at the end of the Second Plan, the Third Plan, the Fourth Plan and the Fifth Plan respectively. At Fifth Plan end, the number of doctors increased one and a half times over that of the beginning of First Plan but the number of patients increased by four and a half times during the above period. It is revealed that the increase in the number of doctors has not kept pace with the increase in the number of patients over the plan periods. The increase in the number of doctor has not also kept pace with the growth of population. The doctor—population ratio which was 1:8823 at the beginning of the Fifth Plan came down to 1:9890 at the end of 1979. This shortcoming may have to be removed by increasing the number of doctors during the Sixth Plan with a view to achieving ultimate objective of desired ratio of 1:5000.

Per capita expenditure on health services is another indicator of measuring its progress in a state. It is revealed (Annex-27) that Orissa's *per capita* expenditure was only Rs. 16.56 in 1979-80 as against Rs. 19.64 for Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 19.49 for West Bengal, Rs. 18.39 for Madhya Pradesh and Rs. 18.28 for All India. Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Maharashtra with more than Rs. 28.00, have the highest *per capita* expenditure on health services closely followed by Haryana with Rs. 23.25.

7.11. Planning for Education

Economic development of a country remains incomplete without a simultaneous development of its human resources. The investment in man and the developed human material services provide a key to the future prosperity. Education, especially the primary education serves as the base for development of human resources. The Constitution of India in its Directive Principles of State Policy has made education free and compulsory at the lower level. During different plan period emphasis was laid on the enrolment of larger number of children in the age group of 6—11. Accordingly the Primary Education has made remarkable progress. About 23 per cent in the First Plan, 64 per cent in the Second Plan and 70 per cent in the Third Plan of the Children in the age group of 6—11 were enrolled as against only 17 per cent of enrolment at the beginning of the First Plan in the State. By the end of the Fourth Plan, 75.4 per cent were enrolled in the primary stage as against the target of 78 per cent. The percentage of achievement of enrolment was 85.1 per cent against a target of 85 per cent during the Fifth Plan period. The figures for 1978-79 and 1979-80 reveal that the enrolment in the age group of 6—11 has increased further. Even though the trend or growth in Primary Education is fairly satisfactory, Orissa has not yet attained the level of literacy of the States. Efforts should not merely be confined to improving the literacy by increasing the number of educational institutions but also to improve the quality of teaching at all levels. During different Plan periods the increase of number of Primary Schools was phenomenal. The following table presents the growth of Primary Schools and Middle Schools in the State.

TABLE 7.3

Number of Primary Schools & Middle Schools in Orissa

Year	Primary Schools		Middle Schools	
	Number	Percentage increase	Number	Percentage increase
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1947-48	6,814	..	286	..
1950-51	9,801	43.84	601	78.17
1955-56	14,379	46.71	688	37.33
1960-61	21,858	52.01	1,307	89.97
1965-66	25,077	14.73	3,310	153.26
1968-69	26,381	5.20	3,881	17.26
1973-74	31,822	20.62	4,642	19.61
1977-78	32,027	0.64	6,543	40.95
1978-79	32,103	0.24	6,527	..
1979-80	32,103	0.00	7,274	11.44

The table above reveals that the number of Primary Schools in the State was only 9,801 in 1950-51 and has increased to 32,103 in 1979-80. The increase in number of schools during the First Plan was 46.7 per cent, 52 per cent during the Second Plan, 14.7 per cent in the Third Plan and 20.6 per cent in the Fourth Plan. In the Fifth Plan the number of Primary Schools remained almost at the level of the Fourth Plan and there was a marginal increase of 0.6 per cent in its total number. It increased only by 0.24 per cent in 1978-79 and remained static in 1979-80. A spatial distribution of Primary Schools during the different plan periods reveals that in 1950-51 there was only 6 Primary Schools in every 100 Sq Kilometers of area in the State as compared to 16 at the end of 1965-66, 20 at the end of the Fourth Plan (1973-74) and 21 at the end of the Fifth Plan (1977-78). The population - Primary School ratio reveals that in 1950-51 there were 67 Primary Schools per lakh of population. It increased to 127 at the end of the Third Plan, 136 at the end of the Fourth Plan and 126 at the end of the Fifth Plan. Although there was appreciable increase in the number of Primary Schools per lakh of population in the State up to the Fourth Plan, the number of new Primary Schools opened in the State has not kept pace with the growth of population during the Fifth Plan for which the number of Primary Schools per lakh of population has declined from 136 in 1973-74 to 121 in 1979-80.

The table above further reveals that the expansion of Middle Schools in the State has made remarkable progress. In 1947-48 there were only 286 Middle Schools in the State which increased to 7,274 Schools at the end of 1979-80. The increase was 75 per cent in 1950-51 over 1947-48. During the First Plan the increase was 37.3 per cent, 89.9 per cent during the Second plan, 153.2 per cent in the Third Plan, 19.6 per cent in the Fourth Plan and 40.9 per cent during the Fifth Plan. The expansion of Middle Schools during the Fifth Plan was quite impressive in comparison to the Fourth and Annual Plan periods. At the end of the year 1978-79, the enrolment was 27.5 per cent (including overaged and underaged) in the Middle School stage. The School population ratio reveals that at the beginning of the First Plan in the country, there was only 3 Middle Schools per lakh of population in the State. It increased to 17 at the end of the Third Plan and 20 at the end of the Fourth Plan and 26 at the end of the Fifth Plan. The State has to go a long way to provide Middle level education to all children in the age-group of 11-14.

The development of Secondary Education in the State was also equally impressive. In 1947-48 there was only 106 High Schools in the State out of which there were only 7 High Schools for Girls. By the end of the Fifth Plan the number of High Schools increased to 2,030 out of which 205 are High Schools for Girls. The number increased to 2,292 in 1979-80. The enrolment of boys and girls in High Schools was 0.15 lakhs in 1947-48 and this number increased to 2.45 lakh at the end of the Fifth Plan and 2.86 lakhs in 1979-80. The percentage of enrolment to total population in the age-group of 14-17 reveals a very distressing picture. It was only 1.6 per cent in 1947-48, 7.5 per cent at the end of the Third Plan, 13 per cent at the end of the Fourth Plan and 14.5 per cent at the end of the Fifth Plan. Percentage of enrolment shows that at the end of the Fifth Plan period only one out of every seven in the age-group of 14-17 gets the benefit of Secondary Education and the rest is deprived of it.

The number of Colleges in the State was only 12 in 1947-48, out of which there was only 1 College for Women. The number increased to 97 at the end of the Fifth Plan, out of which 10 were for Women. The number of Colleges increased to 139 in 1979-80. Similarly, the number of Universities has increased from one in 1947-48 to 4 in the year 1979-80. The enrolment in the Colleges in the State has made remarkable progress from only 4,104 in 1947-48 to 79,143 at the end of the Fifth Plan and to 1,02,279 in 1979-80. The percentage of enrolment to total population in the age group of 17-22 was only 2.6 per cent at the end of the Fifth Plan. It shows a vast mass of population within this age-group has been deprived of higher education. Besides, there are 26 technical institutions including 3 Medical Colleges, 2 Engineering Colleges, 1 Agriculture College, 1 Veterinary College in the State. The student strength of these technical institutions was 8,136 in 1977-78. In spite of all such

achievements in the field of education, the State has not been able to occupy a better position at all India level. Even with the existing resources the State has not been able to meet the growing demands of higher general and technical education in the State.

7.12. Expenditure on Education

Per capita expenditure on education serves as an index of measuring the inter-State expenditure. The *per capita* expenditure on education in Orissa was Rs. 35.76 in 1979-80 as against the all India average of Rs. 39.89, Kerala and Punjab are the two States which provided the highest *per capita* expenditure on education with Rs. 73.13 and Rs. 64.91 respectively. Orissa's neighbouring States except Bihar and Madhya Pradesh were much ahead of it. In 1979-80 the *per capita* expenditure on education in Andhra Pradesh was Rs. 37.17, in Assam Rs. 39.93 and in West Bengal Rs. 42.05. It shows that almost all the States of India except a very few, are providing higher expenditure per head for education.

The constitutional provisions have made education at lower levels free and compulsory and this has increased the budgetary provisions of State Governments. The total expenditure of education was only 25.5 lakhs in 1936-37 when Orissa was made a separate State. It increased to Rs. 1.25 crores in 1951-52, Rs. 10.5 crores in 1965-66, Rs. 71.86 crores at the end of the Fifth Plan and Rs. 87.5 crores in 1979-80. The expenditure on education in Orissa was 16.4 per cent of the total revenue expenditure of the State in 1973-74 and it increased to 19.5 per cent in 1979-80. The expenditure on education, Art, Culture, Scientific Services and Research amounted to Rs. 95.1 crores in case of Orissa during 1979-80 whereas a smaller State like Assam spent Rs. 79.1 crores. Kerala and Punjab much smaller to Orissa in area and population, spent Rs. 183.9 crores and 102.6 crores respectively on education. It shows that affluent States like Punjab, Kerala devote much of their resources on the development of their human material in comparison to the poorer States like Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, etc. Considering the large number of backward and tribal population and lowest percentage of literacy, it is essential to devote greater share of State's expenditure on education in order to improve its human resources.

7.13. Housing

The problem of housing particularly of the rural housing is very acute in Orissa. 1971 Census revealed that 32 per cent of households in the State were living in one roomed houses. The following table presents the data on census regarding percentage of households occupying rooms in Orissa.

TABLE No. 7.4

Average number of persons per room and percentage of Households occupying different number of rooms in Orissa, 1971 Census

Sl. No	Items	Percentage to total households	Average No. of persons for room
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Household with one room	32	4.08
2	Households with two rooms	37	2.49
3	Households with three rooms	15	1.94
4	Households with four rooms	9	1.68
5	Households with five rooms and above	7	1.37

The table reveals that 37 per cent of households live in 2-roomed houses, 15 per cent of households in 3-roomed houses, 9 per cent of households in 4-roomed houses & 7 per cent of households live in 5 and above roomed houses in the State. The last three categories of

households formed 31 per cent of households whereas the first two categories formed 69 per cent. The households with one room appears more congested since more than 4 persons are accommodated in single room-households whereas congestion is comparatively less in the last three categories of households.

The housing problem is equally acute in urban areas. Although quite a large number of houses has been constructed with the initiative of private individuals, the Government have also taken adequate steps for construction of large number of houses in urban areas in order to provide relief to the working population. The following table indicates the number of houses constructed under different housing schemes in the State.

TABLE No. 7.5
Construction of Houses under Different Housing Schemes

Sl. No.	Programme	Cumulative achievement up to 31-3-1974	Achievement during 1974-78	1978-79	
				Target	Likely achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Village Housing Project Scheme (Loan)	6,914	2,122	459	459
2	Low Income Group Housing Schemes	2,178	282	137	137
3	Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	689	434	56	56
4	Rental Housing Scheme ..	4,052	876	53	53
5	Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme	2,774	155	80	80
6	Loans to Orissa State Housing Board.				
	(a) L. I. G. H. Scheme ..	110	112	35	35
	(b) M. I. G. H. Scheme ..	135	180	18	18
	Total ..	16,852	4,161	838	838

Source—Draft Five-year Plan Orissa, 1978—83

The table reveals that 15,852 houses have been constructed by the end of March 1974 under different schemes and achievement during 1974—78 was 4,161 number of houses. The target for 1978-79 was 838 and the likely achievement was of the same order during that year. In spite of the construction of a large number of quarters at the initiative of the Government, the urban housing problem has become more acute day by day.

In view of such intensity of the problem, massive efforts are necessary (a) to provide house-sites for the land less families in the State along with adequate finance for construction of houses (b) to give immediate attention for ensuring visible improvement in the housing conditions in the villages and (c) to construct adequate number of houses in urban areas for low income groups in order to give relief to the working population. The magnitude and dimension of the problem definitely calls for a very bold step in this direction for the social upliftment of the State and the Sixth Five-Year Plan may take care of the successful implementation of the Scheme.

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8 Resources for Planning

8.1. Development of a state depends very much on its financial resources. The *per capita* availability of Orissa's own resources was only Rs. 30.9 in 1973-74 as against 16 States average of Rs. 57.3. All the major states were above Orissa except Bihar and Assam. The other bordering States of Orissa were in better position. West Bengal was having a *Per capita* of Rs. 48.3, Andhra Pradesh with Rs. 59.0 and M. P. with Rs. 47.5. Punjab and Maharashtra were having a *per capita* of Rs. 114.1 and Rs. 95.6 respectively. The resources position was no better in 1977-78 at the end of the Fifth Plan in the country. The *per capita* of the State's own resources although improved from Rs. 30.9 to Rs. 56.1 in 1977-78, the relative position of Orissa among states came down from the third to second position from below. Orissa and Bihar continued to remain at the lowest end with a *per capita* of Rs. 56.1 and Rs. 45.7 respectively as against all States average of Rs. 96.0. *per capita* own resources of Punjab increased to Rs. 204.4 in 1977-78 and occupied the highest position among the States. States such as West Bengal, Andhra, Assam and Madhya Pradesh were having Rs. 80.9, Rs. 96.4, Rs. 64.3, Rs. 87.8 respectively. A table is presented below to show the relative position of States.

TABLE No. 8.1
Per capita State's Own Revenue (in Rs.) @

Sl. No.	States	1973-74	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 (R.E.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	58.97	96.42	106.81	113.50
2	Assam	29.97	64.26	68.58	65.64
3	Bihar	26.84	45.72	43.66	50.73
4	Gujarat	72.93	139.89	146.28	166.21
5	Haryana	111.87	177.02	196.42	228.94
6	Jammu & Kashmir	67.58	133.16	141.51	138.26
7	Karnatak	80.69	123.05	141.32	156.79
8	Kerala	58.40	118.59	136.92	150.04
9	Madhya Pradesh	47.47	87.78	98.10	110.47
10	Maharashtra	95.64	172.61	199.61	215.62
11	Orissa	30.94	56.11	64.98	61.31
12	Punjab	114.06	204.39	251.69	259.30
13	Rajasthan	47.03	80.91	91.79	106.93
14	Tamilnadu	82.47	101.10	120.91	125.94
15	Uttar Pradesh	38.41	61.21	66.26	63.06
16	West Bengal	48.28	80.90	91.45	116.98
	All States (22)	* 57.28	96.04	107.83	117.13

* All States average relates to 21 States

@ Excludes Interest receipt from Departmental Commercial Undertakings

Source—R. B. I. Bulletins

The table above shows that the position was no better in 1978-79 and 1979-80. The *per capita* own resource was Rs. 65.0 in Orissa in 1978-79 as against all States average of Rs. 107.8. Orissa's position remained second from the below after Bihar among the 16 major States, Punjab with a *per capita* of Rs. 251.7 occupied the first position among the

States in its own resources. Bordering states of Orissa were in much better position, Andhra Pradesh with Rs. 106.8 and Madhya Pradesh with 98.1. Other advanced States such as Maharashtra with a *per capita* of Rs. 199.6, Gujarat with Rs. 146.3, Haryana with Rs. 196.4 and Kerala with Rs. 136.9. Analysis of the data for 1979-80 reveals the same position. Orissa occupied the second position from the bottom among the 16 major States with state's average of Rs. 117.1. The picture for the various years relating to State's own resources reveals that Orissa is one of the poorest in the country.

8.2. Resources transferred from the Centre to States through shared taxes, plan and non-plan grants, etc. have not been able to correct this imbalance substantially among the States so far. The position of Orissa after receipt from the central resources came to a *per capita* of Rs. 69.7 in 1973-74 as against 16 States, average of Rs. 93.7. The position of Orissa was number three from below among 16 major States. In 1977-78, the *per capita* of total revenue including resources transferred from the centre came to Rs. 136, in Orissa as against all States, average of Rs. 154.3. The position of Orissa rose from third to fourth from below among the 16 major States. In 1978-79, the State's *per capita* rose further to Rs. 162.7 as against all States average of Rs. 177.2. Orissa improved its position from fourth to sixth from below among these 16 major States in 1978-79. The position of Orissa declined to fourth position from below in 1979-80 with a *per capita* revenue resources of Rs. 180.1 as against 16 States average of Rs. 203.3. A table presented below indicates the State's *per capita* of total revenue including the resources transferred from the Centre to State.

TABLE No. 82

Per capita Total Revenue of the States (In Rs.)

Sl No.	States	1973-74	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 (R.E.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhar Pradesh ..	92.83	155.24	177.20	196.05
2	Assam ..	70.04	145.53	159.40	140.62
3	Bihar ..	55.65	91.05	104.28	129.05
4	Gujarat ..	112.67	189.38	202.32	251.48
5	Haryana ..	143.91	236.60	255.97	302.84
6	Jammu & Kashmir ..	166.12	325.69	374.98	361.41
7	Karnatak ..	112.95	169.29	191.28	228.68
8	Keral ..	94.69	179.94	206.99	220.22
9	Madhya Pradesh ..	77.06	131.24	151.73	195.55
10	Maharashtra ..	140.80	216.87	253.11	285.94
11	Orissa ..	69.66	136.03	162.74	180.09
12	Punjab ..	158.96	266.28	309.35	325.27
13	Rajasthan ..	89.70	147.58	177.87	196.28
14	Tamil Nadu ..	112.05	147.29	171.01	194.94
15	Uttar Pradesh ..	69.25	112.09	128.59	148.34
16	West Bengal ..	78.22	131.62	152.99	184.19
	All States (22)* ..	*93.70	154.26	177.18	203.25

* Relates to 21 States

Source--R. B. I Bulletins

The table above reveals that Orissa has always remained below all State's average of *per capita* total revenue which includes resources transferred from Centre to States. Further the resources transferred from Centre to Orissa pushed up its relative position in 1979-80 and placed it above Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Assam. The affluent States such as Punjab Haryana, Maharashtra reached the *per capita* level of Rs. 325.3, Rs. 302.8 and Rs. 285.9 respectively in 1979-80. Orissa's bordering States such as Andhra reached a *per capita* of Rs. 196.1 & M.P. Rs. 195.6. The table indicated that even after the transfer of resources from Centre to States, the poorer States continued to remain as they were before. The vast mass of people grinded under poverty and unemployment in Orissa while other States continued to grow from year to year.

8.3. Apart from Government finance, the flow of institutional finance to poorer States was very scanty in comparison to richer States such as Punjab, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamilnadu, Gujarat, Karnatak and Kerala. A table on *per capita* Bank advances to different States at three different periods is presented below to high-light the relative position of States.

TABLE No. 8.3
Per capita Bank Advance to different States

Sl. No.	States	Per capita Bank Advances			
		June 1969	June 1974	December 1977	December 1979
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Andhra Pradesh	34.92	82.16	147.70	232.00
2	Assam	9.80	25.12	49.72	68.00
3	Bihar	9.57	29.92	53.19	82.00
4	Gujurat	76.64	178.50	274.63	372.00
5	Haryana	27.31	99.46	186.86	304.00
6	Jammu and Kashmir	12.34	46.64	93.84	167.00
7	Karnatak	61.92	154.19	269.11	361.00
8	Kerala	48.15	107.61	199.43	308.00
9	Madhya Pradesh	16.36	40.99	69.51	99.00
10	Maharashtra	221.61	398.18	587.08	792.00
11	Orissa	7.88	20.95	46.37	72.00
12	Punjab	44.37	156.84	275.98	430.00
13	Rajasthan	17.92	44.96	88.87	145.00
14	Tamilnadu	96.36	195.42	303.37	416.00
15	Uttar Pradesh	20.23	50.26	81.56	126.00
16	West Bengal	164.25	244.28	328.96	422.00
	All States	68.47	138.47	241.69	330.00

The table above shows that the *per capita* Bank advance in Orissa with Rs. 7.88 was the lowest among 16 major States in June, 1969. The position neither changed in 1974 nor in 1977. Although the *per capita* Bank advance in Orissa has improved to Rs. 20.95 in 1974 and Rs. 46.37 in 1977 and Rs. 72.00 in 1979 it continued to occupy the lowest position among 16 major States, Maharashtra with a *per capita* Bank advance of Rs. 792.00 in 1979 occupied the first position among the States. Maharashtra was always leading in receiving Bank advance. Orissa's bordering States were always in better position. This gives an added advantage to the affluent States to march ahead in economic Prosperity.

8.4. States with comfortable resource position are financially viable to launch bigger five year plans in comparison to the poorer States. Already in better position with higher *per capita* income, the launching of bigger plans by these States further boost up their economic prosperity and thus widening the existing gap among the States. The following table indicates the *per capita* plan outlay of States for different plans.

TABLE No. 8.4
Per capita plan outlay in different States

Sl. No.	States	Fourth plan		Fifth plan		1979-80	
		Total (Rs. in crores)	<i>Per capita</i> (Rs.)	Total (Rs. in crores)	<i>Per capita</i> (Rs.)	Total (Rs. in crores)	<i>Per capita</i> (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pradesh	421	97	1,333	278	454	80
2	Assam	217	149	474	273	155	78
3	Bihar	480	85	1,296	210	417	62
4	Gujurat	485	182	1,166	385	408	126
5	Haryana	277	277	601	536	232	190
6	Jammu & Kashmir	164	357	363	709	118	203
7	Karnatak	340	116	998	308	318	91
8	Kerala	274	129	569	238	185	73
9	Madhya Pradesh	461	111	1,380	293	492	95
10	Maharashtra	906	180	2,347	417	788	132
11	Orissa	245	112	585	240	210	79
12	Punjab	360	265	1,013	677	266	168
13	Rajasthan	300	116	709	244	296	91
14	Tamilnadu	467	113	1,122	247	337	73
15	Uttar Pradesh	1,023	116	2,446	254	775	75
16	West Bengal	321	72	1,247	250	479	87
	All States (22)	6,927	126	18,265	300	6,139	95

* Fifth plan from 1974-75 to 1978-79

Source—(1) Report on Currency and Finance 1978-79

(2) R. B. I. Bulletin

The table above shows that during the Fourth plan Orissa was having a *per capita* plan outlay of Rs. 112.0 as against all States average of Rs. 126.0. During the Fifth plan the *Per capita* plan outlay increased to Rs. 240.0 as against all States average of Rs. 300.0. But the *per capita* plan outlay came to Rs. 677.0 in case of Punjab, Rs. 536.0 in case of Haryana, Rs. 417.0 for Maharashtra. Even the bordering States of Orissa were in better position during the Fifth plan. It shows that affluent States have implemented bigger plans which in turn will generate new employment and additional income for the poor.

A review of resources position shows that poorer States are in difficulty to mobilise the resources as a result of which they are not in a position to implement bigger plans like affluent States. This has created a serious position and regional disparity has increased over the years. Unless some immediate and bold corrective measures are taken, naturally the poor States will be poorer and the rich will be richer. The problem requires the concerted efforts by the planners and the Government in allocation of resources. Unless resources distribution is made deliberately in favour of the poorer States, it would be really difficult to remove the concentrated poverty and unemployment of the country.

ANNEXURE I

State Income of Orissa

Year/item	Net State Domestic product at factor cost. (Rs. in lakhs)		Per capita net State Domestic Product (in rupees)		Index number of net State Domestic Product		Index number of per capita net State Domestic Product		N. S. D. P. percentage increase over the previous year		Per capita percentage increase over the previous year	
	At current prices	At 1970-71 prices	At current prices	At 1970-71 prices	At current prices	At 1970-71 prices	At current prices	At 1970-71 prices	At current prices	At 1970-71 prices	At current prices	At 1970-71 prices
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1970-71 ..	1,04,671	1,04,671	482.42	482.42	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	..
1971-72 ..	1,06,596	96,312	480.44	434.09	101.84	92.01	99.59	89.98	1.81	(-)8.0	(-)0.41	(-)10.0
1972-73 ..	1,30,689	1,03,599	576.03	456.62	124.86	98.98	119.40	94.65	22.60	7.6	19.90	5.2
1973-74 ..	1,61,767	1,11,522	697.24	480.68	154.55	106.55	144.53	99.64	23.78	7.6	21.04	5
1974-75 ..	1,66,408	1,01,254	701.37	426.76	158.98	96.74	145.39	88.45	2.87	(-)9.1	0.59	(-)11.2
1975-76 ..	1,73,592	1,18,846	715.49	489.84	165.85	113.54	148.31	101.54	4.32	17.3	2.01	14.8
1976-77 ..	1,63,407	1,04,428	658.63	420.91	156.11	99.77	136.53	87.25	(-)5.87	(-)12.1	(-)7.95	(-)14.1
1977-78 (P)	2,02,374	1,23,440	820.36	500.39	193.34	117.93	170.05	103.72	23.85	18.2	24.55	18.88
1978-79 (P)	2,16,047	1,29,226	860.16	514.50	206.40	123.45	178.30	106.04	6.76	4.6	4.85	2.81
1979-80 (C)	2,15,639	1,11,302	843.23	435.23	206.01	106.33	174.79	90.21	(-)0.19	(-)13.88	(-)1.97	(-)15.41

P—Provisional

C—Quick

ANNEXURE II

National Income

Year	Net National product at factor cost (in crores)		Per capita net National Product (Rs.)		Index number of net National product		Index number of per capita net National Product	
	At current prices	At 1970-71 prices	At current prices	At 1970-71 prices	At current prices	At constant prices	At current prices	At 1970-71 prices
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1950-51	8,833	16,731	246.0	466.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1955-56	9,272	19,953	235.9	507.7	105.0	119.3	95.9	108.9
1960-61	13,263	24,250	305.6	558.8	150.2	144.9	124.2	119.9
1965-66	20,637	27,103	425.5	558.8	233.6	162.0	173.0	119.9
1968-69	28,607	30,513	552.3	589.1	323.9	182.4	224.5	126.4
1969-70	31,606	32,408	597.5	612.6	357.8	193.7	242.9	131.6
1970-71	34,235	34,235	632.8	632.8	387.6	204.6	257.2	135.8
1971-72	36,573	34,715	660.2	626.6	414.0	207.5	268.4	134.5
1972-73	40,270	34,191	711.5	604.1	455.9	204.4	289.2	129.6
1973-74	50,424	35,967	870.9	621.2	570.9	215.0	354.0	133.3
1974-75	59,446	36,502	1,005.9	617.6	673.0	218.2	408.9	132.5
1975-76	62,139	40,079	1,028.8	663.6	703.5	239.5	418.2	142.4
1976-77	67,362	40,606	1,093.5	659.2	762.6	242.7	444.5	141.5
1977-78	76,109	44,090	1,210.0	701.0	861.6	263.5	491.9	150.4
1978-79	81,228	46,636	1,267.2	727.6	919.6	278.7	515.1	156.1
1979-80*	90,173	44,328	1,378.8	677.8	1,020.9	264.9	560.5	145.4

*Quick Estimates

ANNEXURE II (Continued)

(Annual Growth Rates)

Year	Net National Product at factor cost (in crores)		Per capita net National Product (Rs.)		Index number of net National Product		Index number of per capita net National Product	
	At current prices	At 1970-71 prices	At current prices	At 1970-71 prices	At current prices	At constant prices	At current prices	At 1970-71 prices
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
First Plan Period ..	0.9	3.6	(—) 1.0	1.7	..	..	..	..
2nd Plan Period ..	7.4	4.0	5.3	2.0	..	..	..	..
Third Plan Period ..	9.2	2.2	6.8	..	..	..	..	..
Three Annual Plans Period (1966-67 to 1968-69).	11.5	4.0	9.1	1.8	..	..	..	..
4th Plan Period ..	12.0	3.4	9.5	1.1	..	..	..	..
1974-75 ..	17.9	1.5	15.5	(—) 0.6	..	..	..	..
1975-76 ..	4.5	9.8	2.3	7.4	..	..	..	..
1976-77 ..	8.4	1.3	6.3	(—) 0.7	..	..	..	..
1977-78 ..	13.0	8.6	10.7	6.3	..	..	..	..
1978-79 ..	6.7	5.8	4.7	3.8	..	..	..	..
1979-80 ..	11.0	(—) 4.9	8.8	(—) 6.8	..	..	..	..

ANNEXURE III

State Income of Orissa by Industrial Origin at current prices (Sectoral break-up)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Industry	1960-61	1965-66	1968-69	1970-71	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Ancillary activities.	229.36 (61.3)	362.44 (56.6)	609.73 (63.6)	706.06 (67.1)	1,147.11 (70.9)	1,106.18 (66.5)	1,112.85 (64.1)	958.85 (58.7)	1,289.16 (63.7)	1,368.52 (63.3)	1,303.22 (60.4)
2	Mining, Manufacturing and Small enterprises.	53.59 (14.3)	112.14 (19.1)	136.04 (14.1)	145.00 (13.8)	199.07 (12.3)	249.17 (15.0)	261.83 (15.1)	292.10 (17.9)	311.04 (15.4)	326.60 (15.2)	356.59 (16.5)
3	Commerce, Transport and Communication	29.04 (7.8)	46.51 (7.7)	77.07 (8.0)	87.37 (8.4)	125.08 (7.7)	132.13 (7.9)	142.81 (8.2)	142.69 (8.7)	166.78 (8.2)	172.91 (8.0)	172.17 (8.0)
4	Other services ..	62.09 (16.6)	105.99 (16.6)	141.64 (14.03)	112.28 (10.7)	146.41 (9.1)	176.60 (10.6)	218.43 (12.6)	240.43 (14.7)	256.76 (12.7)	292.44 (13.5)	324.41 (15.0)
5	Net Domestic Product of factor cost.	371.08 (100.0)	640.08 (100.0)	964.48 (100.0)	1,046.71 (100.0)	1,617.67 (100.0)	1,664.08 (100.0)	1,735.92 (100.0)	1,634.07 (100.0)	2,023.74 (100.0)	2,160.47 (100.0)	2,156.39 (100.0)
6	Per capita income (Rs.)	217.00	329.00	464.00	482.42	697.24	701.37	715.49	658.63	820.36	860.16	843.23

ANNEXURE IV

State Income of Orissa by Industrial origin at constant (1970-71) prices

(Rs. in crores)

Industry	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Ancillary Activities.	702.06 (67.02)	628.05 (65.21)	697.57 (67.33)	749.48 (67.21)	629.70 (62.19)	786.91 (66.21)	629.35 (60.27)	802.82 (65.03)	857.64 (66.37)	691.68 (62.14)
Mining, manufacturing and small enterprises.	145.00 (13.85)	132.87 (13.80)	129.80 (12.53)	146.91 (13.17)	161.53 (15.95)	161.53 (13.59)	173.51 (16.61)	174.87 (14.18)	163.73 (12.67)	161.36 (14.50)
Commerce, Transport and Communication.	87.37 (8.35)	85.75 (8.90)	86.99 (8.40)	93.26 (8.36)	90.29 (8.92)	101.31 (8.53)	97.76 (9.36)	109.42 (8.86)	114.10 (8.83)	101.36 (9.11)
Other Services ..	112.28 (10.73)	116.45 (12.09)	121.63 (11.74)	125.57 (11.26)	131.02 (12.94)	138.71 (11.67)	143.66 (13.76)	147.29 (11.93)	156.79 (12.13)	158.62 (14.25)
Net domestic product at factor cost.	1,046.71 (100.00)	963.12 (100.00)	1,035.99 (100.00)	2,115.22 (100.00)	1,012.54 (100.00)	1,188.46 (100.00)	1,044.28 (100.00)	1,234.40 (100.00)	1,292.26 (100.00)	1,113.02 (100.00)
Per capita income (Rs.)	482.42	434.09	456.62	480.68	426.76	489.84	420.91	500.39	514.50	435.23

ANNEXURE V

Per capita income of different States at current prices from 1960-61 to 1978-79

Sl. No.	State	1960-61	1965-66	1968-69	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	Andhra Pradesh ..	275	387	495	585	628	654	840	1,003	903	901	1,002	1,027
2	Assam ..	315	399	514	538	549	572	644	818	776	815	866	960
3	Bihar ..	215	332	376	403	402	480	575	637	661	700	737	..
4	Gujarat ..	362	498	605	829	830	762	1,121	1,038	1,295	1,340	1,452	..
5	Haryana ..	327	450	635	845	928	989	1,174	1,217	1,274	1,472	N. A.	..
6	Jamu & Kashmir ..	269	317	446	524	572	601	720	836	883	897	986	1,145
7	Karnataka ..	286	386	483	530	540	587	704	784	1,005	999	1,141	1,146
8	Kerala ..	259	380	496	586	572	646	785	861	909	968	..	..
9	Madhya Pradesh ..	260	305	430	490	535	578	734	830	787	779	N. A.	..
10	Maharashtra ..	409	534	700	809	836	861	1,125	1,380	1,392	1,505	1,637	1,694
11	Orissa ..	277	329	464	482	480	575	697	701	715	659	820	860
12	Punjab ..	347	532	878	986	1,035	1,125	1,393	1,482	1,597	1,812	1,991	2,101
13	Rajasthan ..	284	373	414	623	559	579	780	819	850	887	925	1,025
14	Tamilnadu ..	334	403	499	595	667	694	830	874	889	950	1,031	1,151
15	Uttar Pradesh ..	252	373	453	486	497	605	673	760	730	815	916	930
16	West Bengal ..	390	532	660	737	797	787	937	1,072	1,083	1,143	1,303	1,279
	All India ..	307	429	517	633	660	712	871	1,006	1,029	1,094	1,210	1,267

Source—(i) Reserve Bank of India Bulletin April, 1978 and June, 1979 (ii) National Accounts Statistics 1970-71 to 1977-78

ANNEXURE VI

Statewise per capita Income at constant prices

Sl. No.	States	Base year	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1970-71	586	592	536	628	634	633	568	629	678
2	Assam	1970-71	538	542	546	541	528	564	553	582	572
3	Bihar	1970-71	402	406	397	382	394	413	422	430	..
4	Gujurat	1970-71	829	837	651	782	650	802	817	840	877
5	Haryana	1960-61	441	441	426	425	421	462	486	498	537
6	Jamu and Kashmir	1960-61	292	296	300	318	325	329	345	355	386
7	Karnataka	1970-71	685	683	629	719	696	702	631	723	726
8	Kerala	1970-71	564	579	579	569	569	564	542	557	..
9	Madhya Pradesh	1970-71	489	507	473	474	457	467	436	494	458
10	Maharashtra	1960-61	430	434	410	451	471	488	508	527	536
11	Orissa	1970-71	482	434	457	481	427	490	421	500	514
12	Punjab	1970-71	1030	1046	1057	1079	1083	1133	1166	1231	1298
13	Rajasthan	1960-61	356	304	277	307	276	305	316	311	321
14	Tamilnadu	1970-71	595	613	607	626	536	594	586	643	702
15	Uttar Pradesh	1970-71	486	451	469	439	450	481	487	511	524
16	West Bengal	1970-71	735	744	707	715	733	761	750	784	763
	All India	1970-71	633	627	604	621	618	664	659	701	728

Source—(1) Reserve Bank of India Bulletin June, 1979

(2) National Accounts Statistics, 1970-71 to 1977-78

ANNEXURE VII

Index number of Agricultural Production in Orissa (Base 1956-57=100)

Year	Rice	All cereals	Total pulses	Total food-grains	Jute	Total oil-seeds	Non-food crops	All crops
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1951-52	92.3	92.3	88.8	92.0	211.5	98.0	135.0	97.8
1955-56	92.2	92.3	93.8	92.4	133.8	100.0	166.2	95.6
1960-61	110.9	111.0	90.6	108.8	130.6	119.9	110.6	109.0
1965-66	97.7	99.9	113.9	100.9	113.7	151.7	243.4	120.2
1968-69	122.1	128.3	166.8	131.1	158.5	230.1	286.2	152.1
1973-74	131.0	141.2	178.0	143.9	219.1	318.7	330.7	169.2
1974-75	94.1	104.6	162.1	108.7	182.0	322.3	331.5	139.0
1975-76	136.9	151.1	199.7	154.6	158.5	355.6	363.4	182.9
1976-77	97.2	110.2	153.3	113.3	220.8	270.4	339.2	143.9
1977-78	130.5	140.8	254.7	149.0	229.5	364.5	357.5	177.3

ANNEXURE VIII

Index No. of area Under Crops in Orissa (Base 1956-57=100)

Year	Rice	All cereals	Total pulses	Total food-grains	Jute	Total oil-seeds	Non-food crops	All crops
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1951-52 ..	99.7	99.6	82.2	97.7	176.7	109.6	116.9	94.8
1955-56 ..	97.5	97.4	100.4	97.8	121.8	100.6	104.6	102.0
1960-61 --	97.4	97.5	97.9	97.7	109.0	98.6	101.0	99.1
1965-66 ..	109.6	111.8	175.4	118.9	92.0	113.8	130.7	119.6
1968-69 --	107.0	113.3	177.3	120.4	113.3	137.1	149.5	122.2
1973-74 --	121.8	130.1	190.8	130.8	155.0	145.8	164.1	138.5
1974-75 ..	114.0	123.5	198.8	131.6	127.2	165.5	175.5	134.6
1975-76 ..	120.5	132.5	224.8	142.7	102.3	181.1	189.8	145.7
1976-77 ..	112.7	125.6	191.9	132.9	125.8	155.9	175.1	135.6
1977-78 --	113.3	127.5	271.8	143.5	131.8	205.1	212.8	147.9

ANNEXURE IX

Index No. of Agricultural Productivity in Orissa (Base 1956-57=100)

Year	Rice	All cereals	Total pulses	Total foodgrains	Jute	Oilseeds	Non-food crops	All crops
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1951-52	94.1	93.9	109.1	113.0	109.7	109.2	115.5	103.2
1955-56	94.6	94.8	93.4	82.0	190.9	90.4	110.8	93.7
1960-61	113.9	113.8	82.3	111.1	119.8	103.5	109.5	109.9
1965-66	89.1	89.4	64.9	84.9	123.6	133.3	180.2	100.5
1968-69	114.1	113.3	94.1	108.9	139.9	167.8	191.4	124.5
1973-74	107.5	108.6	93.3	105.2	141.4	218.6	201.5	122.2
1974-75	82.6	84.7	81.5	82.5	143.1	194.7	180.9	103.2
1975-76	113.6	114.0	80.8	100.3	154.9	190.4	191.4	125.5
1976-77	86.3	87.7	79.9	85.2	175.4	173.4	193.7	106.2
1977-78	115.1	110.4	93.7	103.8	174.15	177.7	168.0	119.86

ANNEXURE X

Area under Principal Crops for the year 1951-52 to 1979-80 (in 000⁷ hectares)

Sl. No.	Year		Rice	Other cereals	Total cereals	Total pulses	Total food-grains	Oil-seeds	Sugar-cane	Jute
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	1951-52	..	3,811	161	3,972	410	4,382	223	25	65
2	1955-56	...	3,871	146	4,017	506	4,523	210	23	45
3	1960-61	..	3,797	155	3,952	494	4,445	219	25	40
4	1965-66	...	4,232	256	4,488	384	5,372	314	36	34
5	1968-69	..	4,266	415	4,681	895	5,575	340	37	42
6	1970-71	..	4,471	425	4,896	345	5,741	330	30	44
7	1971-72	..	4,646	443	5,089	861	5,950	340	31	52
8	1972-73	—	4,476	499	4,975	940	5,915	376	31	42
9	1973-74	—	4,734	521	5,255	963	6,218	388	41	57
10	1974-75	—	4,432	1,557	5,989	1,007	5,992	463	44	47
11	1975-76	..	4,684	666	5,350	1,133	6,484	496	45	38
12	1976-77	—	4,380	690	5,070	967	6,038	425	45	47
13	1977-78	..	4,405	744	5,149	1,370	6,519	544	43	49
14	1978-79	..	4,372	742	5,114	1,566	6,680	664	46	49
15	1979-80	..	4,117	686	4,803	1,652	6,455	722	47	46

09

Statistical Abstract of Orissa 1959 (1951-52 and 1955-56)

Source—Director, Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa

ANNEXURE XI

Production of different crops in Orissa

(in 000' M. tonnes)

Sl. No.	Items	1951-52	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1968-69	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	Total foodgrains ..	3,375	3,393	4,020	3,685	4,721	5,275	3,971	5,570	4,845	5,561	5,765	3,872
2	Rice ..	3,102	3,100	3,743	3,241	3,976	4,404	3,166	4,532	3,218	4,319	4,402	2,918
3	Pulses ..	213	252	219	314	446	475	428	529	410	679	791	567
4	Total cereals ..	3,162	3,166	3,809	3,371	4,275	4,800	3,542	5,043	3,666	4,882	4,974	3,305
5	Non-foodgrain ..	273	249	292	698	848	720	746	806	718	793	951	..
6	Oil-seeds ..	68	66	128	128	189	286	294	310	243	328	427	279
7	Fibres ..	76	53	55	59	83	110	96	93	111	117	124	..
8	Jute ..	70	44	48	37	52	72	60	52	73	76	79	..
9	Sugar-cane ..	102	93	74	177	211	241	275	297	277	260	281	282
10	Potato ..	20	29	29	317	338	41	47	60	46	47	61	44
	All Commodities ..	3,648	3,657	4,320	4,383	5,569	5,995	4,717	6,376	4,794	6,354	6,716	..

* Jute is included in total fibres

Source—Agriculture Production Section

ANNEXURE XII

Average yield of different crops, quintals per hectare for the years, 1951-52 to 1979-80

Sl. No.	Year	Autumn rice	Winter rice	Summer rice	Ragi	Moong	G. Nut	Seasum	Sugar-cane	Jute*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1	1951-52	...	5.59	5.56	5.16	4.34	N.A.	6.90	2.10	41.01	5.93
2	1955-56	...	4.33	5.60	5.35	4.30	N.A.	7.24	2.00	41.04	5.44
3	1960-61	...	5.96	10.33	6.97	4.31	N.A.	8.05	2.09	29.17	6.48
4	1965-66	...	3.93	7.83	8.47	5.01	3.70	9.43	2.78	49.12	6.11
5	1968-69	...	4.69	9.53	11.03	9.86	4.84	11.82	3.79	57.73	6.92
6	1970-71	...	5.42	9.64	13.86	9.01	6.00	12.40	4.90	53.89	7.50
7	1971-72	...	5.62	7.97	15.03	9.33	4.60	14.10	4.90	62.60	7.40
8	1972-73	..	5.02	9.50	13.57	8.60	5.30	13.95	5.06	65.20	9.18
9	1973-74	...	5.82	9.93	13.00	8.20	5.10	14.80	5.00	58.72	7.00
10	1974-75	..	3.56	7.60	12.75	6.42	4.10	13.70	4.40	62.50	7.10
11	1975-76	..	5.80	10.23	14.31	7.30	4.50	12.30	4.50	65.57	7.70
12	1976-77	..	4.38	7.63	15.11	5.43	4.34	11.32	3.90	62.00	8.70
13	1977-78	..	7.10	10.23	14.05	7.06	5.19	12.16	4.61	60.47	8.63
14	1978-79	..	6.90	10.81	12.90	7.55	5.26	13.33	4.80	61.09	8.91
15	1979-80	..	3.10	7.96	12.89	5.40	3.40	...	..	60.70	7.00

*Production in bales of 180 Kgs. each.

Source—Director, Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa, Statistical Abstract of Orissa, 1959 (1951-52 and 1955-56)

ANNEXURE XIII

Industrial Growth in Orissa (organised sector)

Year	No. of registered factory	Total productive capital (Rs. in Lakhs)			Total No. of persons employed	Total Salary wages and benefits (Rs. in lakhs)	Value inputs (Rs. in lakhs)	Value outputs (Rs. in lakhs)	Value added by manufactures (Rs. in lakhs)
		Fixed capital	Working capital	Total					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1950	153	443	153	596	10,875	78	283	442	159
1955	129	654	453	1,107	16,266	146	775	1,181	406
1960	679	3,590	849	4,439	30,323	395	2,988	3,902	944
1961-62	752	5,200	1,100	6,300	30,210	437	3,421	4,704	1,283
1965-66	1,079	32,800	5,900	38,700	80,346	1,667	10,478	14,567	4,089
1968-69	1,159	40,800	8,200	49,000	83,202	3,136	13,403	17,486	4,083
1973-74	1,334	41,267	12,390	53,659	98,142	5,405	21,125	29,951	8,826
1974-75	1,388	42,165	19,292	61,457	1,01,721	6,213	29,003	40,232	11,229
1975-76	1,406	43,052	19,311	72,363	1,12,414	7,551	41,072	50,390	9,318
1976-77	1,526	49,245	26,016	75,261	1,10,584	7,860	43,164	59,234	16,070
1977-78	1,510	52,472	22,748	80,220	1,15,844	8,251	48,613	65,423	16,810

ANNEXURE XIV

Electricity generation and consumption in Orissa

Year	Installed capacity (M. W.)	Electricity generated and purchased (million K. W. H.)	Consumption of electricity (M. K. W. H.)	Per capita consumption in (K. W. H.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1961-62	.. 314.31	627.950	556.44	30.71
1965-66	.. 316.68	1,060.498	980.91	49.79
1966-67	.. 314.11	896.356	767.43	37.99
1967-68	.. 376.65	1,149.54	1,024.01	49.70
1968-69	.. 501.87	1,430.33	1,250.24	59.25
1969-70	.. 564.36	1,486.83	1,331.28	61.62
1970-71	.. 564.26	1,780.94	1,615.50	73.09
1971-72	.. 563.73	1,891.60	1,740.54	77.28
1972-73	.. 563.38	1,921.84	1,663.55	72.36
1973-74	.. 562.68	2,131.51	1,844.01	78.61
1974-75	.. 563.13	2,335.07	1,995.12	68.15
1975-76	.. 802.92	3,003.94	2,517.56	103.21
1976-77	.. 922.92	3,087.89	2,485.02	86.33
1977-78	.. 922.92	3,245.42	2,719.32	108.10
1978-79	.. 922.92	3,455.67	2,756.77	115.00
1979-80	.. 922.92	2,868.31	2,267.824	85.00

Source—1. Statistical Abstract of Orissa 1973 and 1977, Statistical outline of Orissa, 1978

2. Orissa State Electricity Board (1978-79 and 1979-80)

ANNEXURE XV

Consumption of electricity (in million K. W. H.) in Orissa in different sectors

Year	Domestic	Commercial	Small and Medium Industries	Large Industries	Public lighting	Public water works	Irrigation and Agriculture	Railway Traction	Bulk supply	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1965-66	29·938	7·111	28·525	853·677	7·947	5·363	1·734	32·718	13·896	980·909
1966-67	32·491	16·469	23·695	663·934	3·106	4·345	1·309	10·523	11·560	767·432
1967-68	25·395	27·442	37·420	878·622	4·313	3·950	3·325	21·050	22·487	1,024·012
1968-69	28·815	30·604	47·033	1,081·104	4·414	4·938	3·333	26·106	23·896	1,250·243
1969-70	35·080	39·622	54·762	1,117·313	6·612	9·537	4·270	30·574	33·409	1,331·279
1970-71	37·433	35·080	42·962	1,362·417	5·290	18·016	4·855	40·283	69·169	1,615·503
1971-72	35·505	36·513	41·049	1,490·503	5·383	19·873	5·390	58·552	47·776	1,740·544
1972-73	37·904	44·364	41·843	1,417·100	6·252	19·553	8·287	56·358	31·885	1,668·546
1973-74	47·395	40·833	43·723	1,312·999	6·953	21·661	7·900	49·749	312·813	1,844·016
1974-75	48·946	43·960	54·620	1,372·002	6,932	20·972	8·884	53·979	384·924	1,995·118
1975-76	61·910	56·170	55·160	1,788·336	7·820	26·360	9·016	70·985	441·801	2,517·562
1976-77	69·522	59·553	56·691	1,667·966	7·965	27·711	10·033	73·858	513·723	2,485·022
1977-78	83·744	68·082	67·501	1,892·726	7·951	24·275	22·451	80·474	472·106	2,719·316
1978-79	95·461	77·612	72·428	1,899·930	7·538	25·757	34·280	89·220	417·894	2,756·766
1979-80	112·000	85·400	84·181	1,666·215	9·001	33·568	45·000	98·220	134·239	2,267·824

Source—Statistical Abstract of Orissa, 1974 and 1977, Statistical Outline of Orissa, 1978, Orissa State Electricity Board.

ANNEXURE XVI

Number of villages electrified in Orissa

Year		Number of villages electrified	Cumulative total	Percentage of villages electrified
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Before				
1950	..	Nil	Nil	Nil
1950—55	..	25	25	0.05
1956—60	..	93	118	0.25
1961—65	..	416	534	1.15
1966—68	..	287	821	1.77
1969—73	..	7,912	8,733	18.58
1974-75	..	1,451	10,184	21.67
1976-76	..	1,979	12,163	25.88
1976-77	..	898	13,061	27.79
1977-78	..	1,100	16,161	30.13
1978-79	..	1,407	15,568	33.13
1979-80	..	1,683	17,231	36.46

Source—Statistical Outline of Orissa, 1978, Official Statistics (1978-79)

ANNEXURE XVII

**Percentage of villages electrified in India as on the 31st March 1971 and
the 31st March 1979**

Sl. No.	States	Number of villages electrified		Percentage to total number of villages inhabited	
		1971	1979	1971	1979
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Haryana ..	6,669	6,731	100.0	100.0
2	Tamil Nadu ..	11,166	15,525	79.1	98.7
3	Kerala ..	1,196	1,248	76.0	98.4
4	Punjab ..	6,179	12,126	51.7	100.0
5	Maharashtra ..	12,197	18,254	34.1	66.3
6	Karnatak ...	8,328	15,720	31.6	58.6
7	Andhra Pradesh ...	8,078	15,453	29.9	56.8
8	Gujarat ..	3,907	9,464	21.0	51.8
9	Uttar Pradesh ..	20,719	38,298	18.4	32.2
10	Bihar ..	7,822	18,703	11.6	27.7
11	Madhya Pradesh ...	6,906	24,480	9.8	27.3
12	Rajasthan ..	2,923	12,311	9.1	37.0
13	West Bengal ..	2,966	12,163	7.7	32.0
14	Orissa ..	1,874	15,568	4.0	33.1
15	Assam ...	687	3,001	2.7	13.6
16	All India ..	1,07,552	2,32,770	19.0	40.4

Source—1971—Economic Base of Orissa, Fifth Plan

1979—General Review, Public Electricity Supply, All-India Statistics, 1978-79

ANNEXURE XVIII
Length of Railways

(Per 000' sq. Km. of area)

Sl. No. (1)	States (2)	Length of Kms	
		1967-68 (3)	1975-76 (4)
1	Andhra Pradesh	.. 17	17
2	Assam	.. 11	28
3	Bihar	.. 30	31
4	Gujarat	.. 29	29
5	Haryana	.. 32	32
6	Jammu & Kashmir	.. N. A.	N. A.
7	Karnatak	.. 14	15
8	Kerala	.. 23	23
9	Madhya Pradesh	.. 12	13
10	Maharashtra	.. 17	17
11	Orissa	.. 11	13
12	Punjab	.. 42	43
13	Rajasthan	.. 18	16
14	Tamilnadu	.. 28	29
15	Uttar Pradesh	.. 29	29
16	West Bengal	.. 39	43
	All-India	.. 18	18

ANNEXURE XIX

Density of Road lengths to area and population Statewise 1978-79

Sl. No.	States	Road length in 000' Km.			Road length per 00 Sq. Km. of area		Road length per lakhs of population	
		Surfaced	Un-surfaced	All Roads	Surfaced Roads	All Roads	Surfaced Road	All Roads
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Andhra Pradesh ..	54	52	106	19.6	38.2	108.8	212.4
2	Assam ..	8	49	57	10.7	72.6	43.7	296.7
3	Bihar ..	27	53	80	15.4	46.0	40.6	121.6
4	Gujarat ..	33	20	53	16.9	26.8	104.4	165.9
5	Haryana ..	18	12	30	39.6	67.1	147.3	249.2
6	Jammu & Kashmir ..	7	10	17	3.2	7.8	124.9	302.9
7	Karnatak ..	62	44	106	32.2	55.3	179.9	309.6
8	Kerala ..	21	69	90	53.1	232.2	82.3	359.9
9	Madhya Pradesh ..	49	52	101	11.1	22.8	96.8	198.2
10	Maharashtra ..	62	102	164	20.2	53.3	105.9	279.0
11	Orissa ..	15	101	116	9.5	74.2	56.8	444.6
12	Punjab ..	33	13	46	66.2	90.4	215.1	294.2
13	Rajasthan ..	33	27	60	9.7	17.5	104.6	188.9
14	Tamilnadu ..	83	86	169	64.1	129.6	181.0	365.8
15	Uttar Pradesh ..	63	125	188	21.3	53.9	62.3	184.3
16	West Bengal ..	31	108	139	35.7	157.9	58.5	259.0
	ALL-INDIA ..	623	981	1,604	19.0	48.7	96.3	248.0

Source—Basic Road Statistics of India, 1975-76 to 1978-79 by Transport Research Division

ANNEXURE XX
Expenditure on State Highways (1978-79)

(In lakh of Rs.)

Sl. No.	States	Original works	Maintenance	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	39.21	236.91	276.12
2	Assam	1,582.35	..	1,582.35
3	Bihar	..	..	..
4	Gujurat	..	..	..
5	Hariyana	1,094.38	864.22	1,958.60
6	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..
7	Karnatak	108.44	372.40	480.84
8	Kerala	..	..	..
9	Madhya Pradesh	1,648.10	2,130.07	3,678.17
10	Maharashtra	681.20	900.47	1,581.67
11	Orissa	212.35	317.13	529.48
12	Punjab	..	..	..
13	Rajasthan	237.36	600.59	837.95
14	Tamilnadu	36.69	121.59	158.28
15	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..
16	West Bengal	4.48	162.46	176.94

Source—Basic Road Statistics of India 1975-76 to 1978-79, Page 57

ANNEXURE XXI

Transport facilities in different States as on 31-3-1976

Sl. No.	States	Motor vehicles per lakhs of population	Motor vehicles for 100 Sq. Km of area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Andhra Pradesh	346	54
2	Assam	374	70
3	Bihar	160	52
4	Gujarat	831	113
5	Haryana	460	105
6	Jammu & Kashmir	165	10
7	Karnatak	767	117
8	Kerala	449	247
9	Madhya Pradesh	227	21
10	Maharashtra	920	151
11	Orissa	174	24
12	Punjab	1,292	348
13	Rajasthan	422	32
14	Tamilnadu	433	137
15	Uttar Pradesh	284	85
16	West Bengal	461	233
	All-India	486	81

ANNEXURE XXII
Educational Statistics

Year	No. of Educational Institutions			
	Primary	Middle	High School	College*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1947-48	6,814	286	106	12
1950-51	9,801	501	172	14
1955-56	14,379	688	258	14
1960-61	21,858	1,307	452	29
1965-66	25,077	3,310	1,028	62
1968-69	26,381	3,881	1,437	72
1973-74	31,822	4,642	1,858	85
1977-78	32,027	6,543	2,030	92
1978-79	32,103	6,527	2,167	139
1979-80	32,103	7,274	2,292	139

* College include, Arts, Science and Commerce

Source—Education in Orissa, 1978 and D. P. I., Orissa.

ANNEXURE XXIII
Growth in students in Educational Institutions

Year	Primary School (In lakhs)	Middle School (in lakhs)	High School (In lakhs)	Colleges
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1947-48	2.55	0.32	0.15	4,104
1950-51	3.15	0.40	0.16	6,282
1955-56	4.32	0.53	0.24	5,915
1960-61	14.29	1.07	0.44	11,139
1965-66	17.49	2.51	1.01	23,458
1968-69	18.40	3.28	1.51	37,037
1973-74	22.69	3.60	1.94	62,620
1977-78	26.08	4.59	2.45	79,143
1978-79	26.12	5.01	2.64	90,744
1979-80	26.80	5.43	2.86	1,02,270

ANNEXURE XXIV

Growth In Teachers In Educational Institutions In Orissa

Year (1)	Primary School (2)	Middle School (3)	High School (4)	College (5)
1947-48	16,520	1,483	1,505	288
1950-51	16,525	2,569	2,247	298
1955-56	23,584	3,197	2,950	355
1960-61	37,328	5,587	4,823	656
1965-66	49,444	11,401	8,299	1,532
1968-69	54,124	13,557	14,345	1,969
1973-74	68,600	16,972	16,059	3,097
1977-78	75,900	21,408	20,670	4,027
1978-79	76,419	22,214	21,157	4,227
1979-80	78,319	23,254	21,420	4,333

ANNEXURE XXV

Per capita expenditure on Education by States

Sl. No. (1)	States (2)	1950-51 (3)	1965-66 (4)	1970-71 (5)	1975-76 (6)	1978-79 (7)	1979-80 (R. E.) (8)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2.0	8.1	13.6	25.3	33.26	37.17
2	Assam	2.0	8.9	17.1	27.0	38.23	39.93
3	Bihar	0.9	3.9	8.8	17.2	22.84	28.03
4	Gujarat	..	..	15.8	41.2	45.72	49.15
5	Haryana	..	..	18.5	35.1	40.71	44.75
6	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	48.4	53.09	61.79
7	Karnatak	3.1	9.8	17.1	34.9	39.08	42.69
8	Kerala	2.5	15.5	27.7	58.8	64.46	72.13
9	Madhya Pradesh	1.3	8.7	12.0	37.4	25.87	28.50
10	Maharashtra	2.8	8.4	19.4	49.8	47.14	53.48
11	Orissa	0.9	5.9	11.4	26.3	31.27	35.76
12	Punjab	1.5	9.0	22.8	59.2	57.67	64.91
13	Rajasthan	1.4	8.0	16.0	29.2	34.97	38.76
14	Tamilnadu	1.8	10.5	17.3	36.2	40.27	45.55
15	Uttar Pradesh	1.2	5.5	8.6	26.6	24.93	26.40
16	West Bengal	1.3	7.3	17.1	25.3	34.81	42.05
	ALL INDIA	1.7	7.8	14.7	34.8	35.53	39.89

Source—(1) Economic Base of Orissa—Fifth Plan

(2) Education in India, 1975-76

(3) R. B. I. Bulletin, 1979-80.

ANNEXURE XXVI

No. of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Hospital beds, Doctors and Patients treated in Orissa.

Year	No. of Hospitals and Dispensaries	No. of Primary Health Centres	No. of Hospital beds	No. of Indoor and Out-door patients treated (In lakh of population)	No. of Doctors
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1951	365	Nil	3,112	39	1,083
1956	399	10	3,464	52	1,324
1961	460	116	5,986	66	1,685
1966	461	251	8,903	101	2,375
1969	495	310	10,152	112	2,412
1974	563	314	11,328	149	2,654
1978	572	314	12,016	214	2,882
1979	..	314	..	..	2,632

ANNEXURE XXVII

Number of hospital beds per lakh of persons and *per capita* expenditure

Sl. No.	States	No. of beds per lakh of population		Expenditure per bed (in Rs.)			Per capita expenditure (in Rs.)				
		1968-69	1974-75	Present level	Desired level	Gap	1970-71	1973-74	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Andhra Pradesh ..	61	69	1,085	1,100	15	6.09	6.96	13.64	16.04	19.64
2	Assam ..	46	37	908	1,100	192	5.37	7.98	10.38	11.42	14.38
3	Bihar ..	24	40	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	3.45	..	6.27	6.89	10.39
4	Gujarat ..	46	69	540	1,100	560	6.96	..	15.99	18.51	20.89
5	Haryana ..	44	74	245	1,100	855	8.32	9.85	19.25	21.46	23.25
6	Jammu & Kashmir ..	N. A.	102	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	13.34	21.47	27.77	34.38
7	Karnatak ..	52	99	797	1,100	303	12.70	9.65	14.18	16.15	18.25
8	Kerala ..	94	104	1,081	1,100	19	7.60	9.28	16.93	18.39	21.83
9	Madhya Pradesh ..	32	38	758	1,100	342	5.03	7.54	11.79	12.64	18.39
10	Maharashtra ..	50	81	869	1,100	231	8.05	12.30	15.85	20.45	25.17
11	Orissa ..	37	47	688	1,100	412	4.59	6.50	11.79	14.20	16.56
12	Punjab ..	69	76	260	1,100	840	7.64	11.17	21.13	23.48	28.07
13	Rajasthan ..	51	65	332	1,100	768	8.12	10.62	17.23	19.74	20.75
14	Tamilnadu ..	70	96	1,025	1,100	75	6.51	..	15.62	18.10	20.75
15	Uttar Pradesh ..	37	48	252	1,100	848	3.51	5.65	9.17	10.64	12.38
16	West Bengal ..	85	95	913	1,100	187	6.47	8.79	15.64	17.20	19.49
	All States ..	N. A.	70	5.69	N. A.	13.33	15.24	18.28

Source—1. Report of the Finance Commission, 1978

2. R. B. I. Bulletin, 1979-80



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