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Annual Plan 2014 -15
Odisha

Volume-I

Planning & Co-ordination Department
Government of Odisha

Annual Plan 2014-15

Odisha

Volume-I

PLANNING & CO-ORDINATION DEPARTMENT
BHUBANESWAR

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CHAPTER 1

DEVELOPMENT PROFILE AND PLAN APPROACH

1.1 Odisha, located on the east coast, is flanked by West Bengal and Jharkhand in the North, Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh in the West and Andhra Pradesh in the South. It has more than 480 km long coastline. Administratively, Odisha, has been divided into 30 districts, 58 sub-divisions, 317 tahsils, 314 blocks, 6,227 Gram Panchayats and 51,313 villages.

1.2 Odisha has a geographical area of 1,55,707 sq.km, i.e. about 4.7 percent of the geographical area of India. With 41.97 million people, it has 3.47 percent of India's population, as per the estimates of 2011 census. It has a population density of 270 persons per sq. km as per 2011 census. It contributes about 2.6 percent of the national income. This implies that State has to continue with greater efforts to catch up with the rest of India. Its decadal population growth rate of 14 percent in 2011 is lower than the national average, though there are wide inter-district variations. As per 2011 census, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively constituted 17.1 percent and 22.8 percent of the total State population. Its sex ratio has improved from 972 in 2001 to 979 in 2011 and is better than the national average of 940. It is, however, disturbing that sex ratio in 0-6 age group has declined from 953 in 2001 to 941 in 2011. The overall literacy rate in the State, which was 63.1 percent in 2001, has increased by 9.8 percentage points to 72.9 percent in 2011. The female literacy rate has increased by 13.5 percentage points from 50.5 percent in 2001 to 64.0 percent in 2011 and has inched closer to the national average of 65.46 percent. The gender gap in literacy levels has also narrowed.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

1.3 Odisha possesses varied physiography: extensive ranges of hills clad with forests, rolling uplands, a long stretch of coastline, extensive river systems, brackish waters, mangroves and coastal plains. It is endowed with very diverse ecological habitats and is rich in flora and fauna. On the basis of its physical features, Odisha can be divided into four zones: (i) Northern Plateau comprising Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh districts and covering about 18.3 percent area of the State, (ii) Central Table Land comprising undivided Bolangir, Dhenkanal and Sambalpur districts and covering about 23.9 percent area, (iii) Eastern Ghats mainly comprising undivided Kalahandi, Kandhamal and Koraput districts and covering 32.0 percent area, and (iv) Coastal Plain consisting of undivided Balasore, Cuttack, Ganjam and Puri districts with 25.8 percent area of the State.

1.4 The State is broadly divided into ten agro-climatic zones basing on factors like land, climate, elevation, water availability and other variables. The main features of these agro-climatic zones and the districts coming under each, are given in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1
Agro-climatic Zones of Odisha

Sl. No.	Agro-climatic Zone	Climate	Soil Group	Districts
1	2	3	4	5
1.	North western plateau	Hot and moist	Red and yellow	Sundargarh, Deogarh
2.	North central plateau	Hot and moist	Red loamy	Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar
3.	North eastern coastal plateau	Hot and moist Sub-humid	Alluvial	Balasore, Bhadrak, Jajpur
4.	East and south eastern plateau	Hot and moist	Coastal alluvial saline (near the coast line)	Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Puri, Khurda, Nayagarh
5.	North eastern ghat	Hot and moist Sub-humid	Laterite and brown forest	Ganjam, Gajapati, Rayagada, Phulbani
6.	Eastern ghat high land	Warm and humid	Red, brown	Koraput, Nawrangpur
7.	South eastern ghat	Warm and humid	Red, mixed red and yellow	Malkangiri
8.	Western undulating	Warm and humid	Black, mixed red and black	Kalahandi, Nuapada
9.	West central table land	Hot and moist	Red, heavy textured colourous	Bolangir, Sonapur, Boudh, Sambalpur, Bargarh, Jharsuguda
10.	Mid central table land	Hot and dry sub-humid	Red loamy, laterite, mixed red and black	Dhenkanal, Angul

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Odisha

RESOURCE BASE

Human Resource

1.5 According to census 2011 the population of Odisha is 41.97 million, with 20.76 million females and 21.21 million males. Its population has grown by 14.0 percent over the decade 2001-2011 adding about 5.17 million persons. The child population in 0-6 year age group is 5.27 million, with girls 2.56 million and boys 2.71 million and accounts for about 12.6 percent population of the State. The population density has increased from 236 persons per sq.km in 2001 to 270 in 2011. It has the overall literacy rate of 72.90 percent as against 73.00 percent at the national level. Its male literacy rate is 81.6 percent and female literacy rate is 64.0 percent as per 2011 census.

Natural Resources

Land

1.6 Generally, eight soil types are found in Odisha. These are: i) red loamy and red sandy soil (45.54 percent), ii) mixed red and yellow soil (35.14 percent), iii) black soil (6.20 percent), iv) laterite and lateritic soil (4.52 percent), v) deltaic alluvial soil (4.33 percent), vi) coastal saline and sandy soil (2.52 percent), vii) brown forest soil (1.10 percent), and viii) mixed red and black soil (0.65 percent).

In terms of relative soil quality index, Odisha's soils have an index value of 0.54. The overall land utilization pattern in the State during the last two decades, is given in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2
Land Utilisation Pattern in Odisha during 1990-91 to 2012-13

(As percentage to total area)

Sl. No.	Land Use Pattern	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Forest Area	35.2	36.7	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3
2.	Misc. Tree & Grooves	5.5	4.6	3.1	3.1	2.2	2.2
3.	Permanent Pastures	4.6	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.2
4.	Culturable Waste	3.8	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
5.	Land put to non-agricultural use	4.8	5.5	6.4	6.4	8.3	8.3
6.	Barren & Unculturable Land	3.2	3.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
7.	Current Follow	1.0	1.5	2.8	3.0	5.0	5.5
8.	Other Follow	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.8	1.5	1.5
9.	Net Area Sown	40.5	39.9	37.4	36.6	34.7	34.2

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Odisha

Minerals

1.7 According to Indian Bureau of Mines, Odisha's deposits in respect of chromite, nickel, bauxite, and iron ore are 95 percent, 92 percent, 55 percent and 33 percent respectively of the total deposits of the country. Other mineral deposits include limestone, china clay, quartz, precious and semi-precious stones, copper and vanadium. The details of total known reserves of different important minerals of the State and their rates of exploitation are given in Table 1.3. The State has recently taken several steps to increase utilization of its mineral resources.

Table 1.3
Mineral Reserves and their Rate of Exploitation in Odisha

Sl. No.	Ore/Mineral	Total reserve in 2012-13 (Million Tonne)	Exploitation during 2012-13 (Million Tonne)	Rate of exploitation to total reserves (Percent)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Iron ore	4,958.26	62.93	1.27
2	Chromite	159.41	2.88	1.80
3	Coal	73,710.01	109.68	0.15
4	Bauxite	1,811.22	5.46	0.30
5	Lime stone	993.72	3.90	0.39
6	Dolomite	325.99	1.02	0.31
7	Fire clay	175.46	0.00	0.00
8	Quartz, quartzite and Silica	70.08	0.03	0.04
9	Mineral sands	221.85	0.23	0.10
10	Graphite	4.32	0.01	0.15
11	Manganese ores	120.11	0.53	0.44

Source : Directorate of Mines, Odisha and Directorate of Geology, Odisha

Forests

1.8 The State has a recorded forest area of 58,136 sq. km, which is 37.34 percent of the State's total geographical area. This includes 26,329 sq. km (45.29 percent) reserved forests, 15,525 sq. km (26.70 percent) protected forests and 16,282 sq. km (28.01 percent) un-classed forests. However, as per the "India State of Forest Report, 2011", the actual forest cover in Odisha during 2009 was 48,903 sq. km. This is 48 sq. km more than the actual forest cover of 48,855 sq. km in 2007. The actual forest cover of 48,903 sq. km in 2009 includes 7,060 sq. km of very dense forest (crown density more than 70 percent), 21,366 sq. km of moderately dense forest (crown density 40-70 percent) and 20,477 sq. km of open forest (crown density 10 – 40 percent). Thus, while the recorded forest area constitutes about 37.34 percent of the total area, actual forest cover exists over only 31.41 percent of the geographical area.

Water Resources

1.9 The State has around 11 percent of the total water resources of the country spread over eleven river basins. The basin wise details of area and availability of water are given in Table 1.4. The annual overall availability of surface water in the State is about 85.89 billion cubic meters. As per the assessment made in the State Water Policy-2007, the per capita availability of water which was 3,359 cubic meters in 2001 is likely to get reduced to 2,218 cubic meters by 2051. Also, with increase in population leading to increase in demand for consumption and growth in mining and industrial activities, the overall demand for water for various sectors, has been assessed to increase to a level of 55 billion cubic meters by 2051.

Table 1.4

River Basin-wise Details of Area and Water Availability

Sl. No.	Name of the Basin	Basin Area (Sq.km)		Total Rainfed area (ha)	Total Arable area (ha)	75 percent dependable flow (M cum)	
		Total	Inside Odisha			Surface	Ground
		3	4				
1	Subarnarekha	19,227	2,983	1,14,913	2,34,114	2,745	597.47
2	Budhabalanga and Jambira						
	a) Budhabalanga	4,838	4,838	1,49,927	2,52,581	3,030.37	818.81
	b) Jambira	1,853	1,516	7,94,11	1,13,555	735.58	472.97
3	Baitarani	14,218	13,482	3,82,574	8,32,970	5,149.47	2,388.53
4	Brahmani	39,116	22,516	6,12,569	11,06,700	13,996	2,601
5	Mahanadi	1,41,134	65,628	12,07,870	31,05,980	43,681.53	10,623.28
6	Rusikulya	8,963	8,963	2,29,544	4,32,810	3,299.92	1,147.59
7	Bahuda	1,118	890	12,839	44,408	407.48	104.6
8	Bansadhara	11,377	8,960	1,30,407	2,41,100	3,941.94	666.63
9	Nagavali	9,275	4,500	99,985	1,74,171	2,367	396
10	Kolab	20,427	1,0300	2,44,190	3,46,000	6,509.06	-
11	Indravati	41,700	7,400	2,26,206	3,76,260	5,403	692

Source: State Water Policy-2007

1.10 As per the assessment of the Central Ground Water Board, the net annual ground water availability in the State is about 21.01 billion cubic metre (BCM), out of which annual draft is 3.85 BCM. Thus, out of available ground water, only 18.32 percent is harnessed.

Marine Resources

1.11 With a coastline of 480 km and a continental shelf area of 24,000 sq.km, the State has a very rich marine resource base. Among other things, this offers excellent scope for marine fish production. The State has the largest brackish water lagoon of the country, i.e., Chilika.

Livestock Resources

1.12 As per the livestock census conducted in 2007, total livestock population in the State was 230.57 lakh, of which cattle population alone accounted for 123.09 lakh, buffaloes 11.90 lakh, goat 71.27 lakh, sheep 18.18 lakh and pigs 6.12 lakh. Total milk production in the State during 2012-13 was 17.84 lakh tonne, with per capita availability of 117 gm of milk per day. Egg production in 2012-13 was 2,322.9 million with per capita availability of 55 numbers per annum. Meat production in 2012-13 was 141.83 thousand tonne. Agro-climatic conditions in Odisha are considered favourable for breeding of almost all kinds of livestock. There is, therefore, great scope for increasing livestock production in the State.

DEVELOPMENT PROFILE

Macro Economy

1.13 The annual growth rate in the State economy was erratic with a low average level till the 9th Five Year Plan. As can be seen from Table 1.5, the growth rate in GSDP of the State was between 1.5 percent to 4.5 percent during the first six plan periods, (excepting for erratic fluctuations noticed during four Annual Plans in between). During the 7th Plan, GSDP registered a growth rate of 7.06 percent, which declined to a level of -2.29 percent in the subsequent two Annual Plans and then remained at a level of 2 percent during the 8th Plan. During the 9th Plan, the State achieved average real annual growth rate of 5.58 percent. It was during the 10th and 11th Plans, the State followed a high growth trajectory. During the 10th Plan, Odisha achieved growth rate of 8.82 percent per annum in real terms at 2004-05 prices. During the 11th Plan, the State achieved a growth rate of 7.01 percent per annum in real terms despite very adverse global economic slow down. The growth rate has remained around the same level at 6.84 percent during the first two years of the 12th Plan. Growth rate in per capita NSDP has exhibited a more or less identical trend during different plan periods. During the first six Plans, ignoring the erratic figures of four Annual Plans, the growth rate has fluctuated between 0.26 percent to around 3 percent, thereafter showing a slight upswing to a level of 5.52 percent during the 7th plan and subsequent fall to -4.46 percent during two Annual Plans. However during the 9th and 10th Plan periods growth rate in per capita NSDP remained at a level of around 6 percent. The growth rate

per capita NSDP in NSDP during 11th Plan period has been around 3.7 percent, while during the first two years of the 12th Plan it has been 3.55 percent.

Table 1.5
Plan-Wise Average Annual Growth Rates of GSDP, NSDP and Per Capita
NSDP of Odisha at 2004-05 prices

(In percent)

Plan Period	GSDP	NSDP	Per Capita NSDP
1	2	3	4
1 st Plan (1951-56)	3.74	4.69	2.69
2 nd Plan (1956-61)	2.55	2.94	1.12
3 rd Plan (1961-66)	4.44	4.79	2.31
Three Annual Plans (1966-69)	6.41	5.85	3.56
4 th Plan (1969-74)	1.52	2.39	0.26
5 th Plan (1974-79)	4.09	4.45	2.50
Annual Plan (1979-80)	-12.09	-13.49	-14.87
6 th Plan (1980-85)	4.45	4.77	3.01
7 th Plan (1985-90)	7.06	7.48	5.52
Two Annual Plan (1990-92)	-2.29	-2.69	-4.46
8 th Plan (1992-97)	2.00	1.67	0.07
9 th Plan (1997-2002)	5.58	7.09	5.63
10 th Plan (2002-07)	8.82	8.07	6.69
11 th Plan (2007-12)	7.01	5.06	3.69
First two years of 12 th Plan (2012-13 and 2013-14)	6.84	4.93	3.55

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Odisha

1.14 It is apparent from the plan-wise growth analysis that, over the years State economy has exhibited an increasing growth trend, though erratic at times and during the last three plan periods growth rate has remained at a level of around 6 percent or above. But this has not been enough to reduce the existing development gap between the State economy and the national economy significantly. As can be seen from the Table 1.6, the State's GSDP as a percentage of national GDP was around 2.4 percent at the beginning of the 10th Plan which increased only marginally to 2.6 percent during the 11th Plan and has remained around that level during the first two years of the 12th Plan. However, the per capita NSDP of the State, which was around 67.13 percent of the per capita NNP of India during 2002-03, has declined to 65.41 percent during 2012-13 as per first provisional estimates.

Table 1.6
Trend in Share of Odisha's GSDP in India's GDP

(At 2004-05 price)

Sl. No.	Plan Period	Reference Year (1 st year of the Plan)	GSDP/GDP (₹ crore)		Odisha's GSDP as percentage of India's GDP
			Odisha	India	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	10 th Five Year Plan (2002-2007)	2002-03	61,058	25,70,690	2.4
2.	11 th Five Year Plan (2007-2012)	2007-08	1,02,846	38,96,636	2.6
3.	12 th Five Year Plan (2012-2017)	2012-13 (1 st R)	1,40,367	54,82,111	2.6

Source: Economic Survey 2013-14, Government of India and Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha.

1st R- First Revised Estimate

1.15 The State economy that was diversifying in the past at a very slow pace, has been diversifying at a fast pace now. The share of agriculture sector in the overall GSDP of the State during the 8th Plan period was as high as 33.27 percent compared to 27.44 percent at all-India level. However, this scenario has been changing in recent years. With higher growth rate, Odisha's economy has become less agricultural and more industry and service oriented. As can be seen from Table 1.7, the share of the agriculture sector came down to 23.41 percent during the 10th Plan and 18.34 percent during the 11th Plan. During the same period, the share of the industry sector has increased from 22.26 percent to 25.74 percent and the share of the service sector has increased from 54.33 percent to 55.92 percent. This trend has continued during the first two years of the 12th Plan with shares of agriculture, industries and services sectors at the level of 16.03 percent, 25.28 percent and 58.42 percent respectively.

1.16 The industry and service sectors have recently grown at a faster pace and become increasingly important for the State economy. As can be seen from the Table 1.8, the growth rate of the industry sector rose from 3.37 percent during the 8th Plan to 18.15 percent in the 10th Plan and this was sustained at a level of around 7 percent during the 11th Plan. The growth rate of the sector during the first two years of the 12th Plan has been 7.87 percent. The growth rate of the services sector has increased from 3.81 percent in the 8th Plan to 8.76 percent in the 11th Plan and then declining to 7.29 percent during the first two years of the 12th Plan. The agriculture sector registered a negative growth rate of -1.19 percent during the 8th Plan. During the 9th Plan, the sector registered a growth rate of about 4 percent. During the 10th and 11th Plan, agriculture sector has recorded growth rates of 2.65 percent and 2.34 percent respectively.

Table 1.7
Composition of Odisha Economy as compared to National Economy
at 2004-05 prices

(Sectoral shares of GSDP/ GDP in percent)

Plan Period	Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	Odisha	India	Odisha	India	Odisha	India
8 th Plan (1992-97)	33.27	27.44	17.56	20.96	49.18	51.60
9 th Plan (1997-2002)	29.07	23.38	17.86	20.68	53.07	55.94
10 th Plan (2002-07)	23.41	19.03	22.26	20.33	54.33	60.65
11 th Plan (2007-12)	18.34	15.23	25.74	20.36	55.92	64.40
1 st Two Years of 12 th plan (2012-17)	16.30	13.93	25.28	19.18	58.42	66.89

Source:- Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Odisha.

Table 1.8
Annual Sectoral Growth Rates of Odisha Economy as compared to National
Economy at 2004-05 Prices

(Growth Rates are in percent)

Plan Period	Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	Odisha	India	Odisha	India	Odisha	India
8 th Plan (1992-97)	-1.19	4.78	3.37	8.29	3.81	6.80
9 th Plan (1997-2002)	3.92	2.49	3.95	3.82	6.06	8.00
10 th Plan (2002-2007)	2.65	2.38	18.15	8.29	8.50	9.20
11 th Plan (2007-2012)	2.34	4.06	6.94	7.69	8.76	9.20
1 st Two Years of 12 th Plan (2012-17)	3.88	3.03	7.87	0.57	7.29	6.26

Source:- Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Odisha.

1.17 There has been steady improvement in other socio-economic parameters, which are discussed in subsequent sections of this Chapter. However, improvements made in some key macro indicators, in the recent past, are presented in Table 1.9.

Table 1.9
Some Macro-economic Indicators for Odisha as compared to India

Sl No	Macro Indicator	Reference Year	Odisha	India
1	Per capital NSDP at 2004-05 prices (Rupees)	2008-09	22,963	31,754
		2009-10	22,846	33,901
		2010-11 (3 rd R)	23,968	36,202
		2011-12 (2 nd R)	24,151	38,048
		2012-13 (1 st P)	25,415	38,856
2	Per capita debt burden at current prices (Rupees)	2001-02	6,513	4,865
		2006-07	9,430	11,064
		2009-10	9,180	-
		2013-14 (RE)	11,747	-
3	Per capita bank deposit (in Scheduled Commercial Banks) at current prices (Rupees)	2008-09	17,438	20,146*
		2009-10	20,290	39,333
		2010-11	25,331	45,505
		2013-14	37,583	-

Sl No	Macro Indicator	Reference Year	Odisha	India
4	Per capita bank credit (Scheduled Commercial Banks) at current prices (Rupees)	2009-10 2010-11 2013-14	12,896 15,359 31,604	NA 24,762 -
5	Percentage of urban population (In percent)	2011	16.7	31.16
6	Unemployment rate as per NSS rounds in rural areas (per thousand)			
	(i) Usual Status	2004-05 2009-10 2011-12	64 30 22	25 16 29
	(ii) Current Daily status	2004-05 2009-10 2011-12 2012-13	102 81 66 83	82 68 63 51
7	Unemployment rate as per NSS rounds in urban areas (per thousand)			
	i) Usual Status	2004-05 2009-10 2011-12 2012-13	142 42 40 96	53 34 47 56
	ii) Current Daily status	2004-05 2009-10 2011-12	150 63 54	83 58 63

Source: Economic Survey of Odisha, 2013-14, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Odisha, Odisha Budget at a Glance-2014-15, Finance Department

1st P: First Provisional Estimate

2nd R : Second Revised Estimate

3rd R: Third Revised Estimate

Human Development

1.18 The concept of “Human Development”, as envisaged and propagated by UNDP, attempts to capture processes that enable people to improve their skills, capabilities and choices to live a long, healthy and fulfilled life. It suggests that levels of literacy, infant mortality rates, life expectancy at birth, access to safe drinking water, and income capture key dimensions of human development and are generally used to develop human development index of a region, community or society. Reduction of inter-regional and inter-personal disparities also add to improved human development. The Human Development Index (HDI) of the State has increased from 0.275 in 1999-2000 to 0.362 in 2007-08, i.e., a rise of around 87 percent. The State has implemented Government of India-UNDAF joint programme in selected five districts, namely, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj, Kandhamal and Sundargarh to improve human development indicators and has developed District Human Development Reports for these districts.

Human Resource Utilisation

1.19 The census data for 2001 and 2011 reveal that the percentage of total workers to total population in the state increased from 38.8 percent in 2001 to 41.8

percent in 2011. However the percentage of main workers to total workers declined from 67.2 percent in 2001 to 61.0 percent in 2011. This indicates prevalence of under employment in the State. The proportion of male workers to male population and female workers to female population, in the state, as per 2011 census stood at 56.1 percent and 27.2 percent respectively.

1.20 The number of main workers in 2001 was 95.89 lakh which increased to 107.08 lakh in 2011. As per census 2011, out of total workers, 41.04 lakh (23.4 percent) cultivators 67.40 lakh (38.4 percent) Agricultural labourers, 7.83 lakh (4.5 percent) workers in Household industries and 59.14 lakh (33.7 percent) are other workers. As per 2011 census, there were 68.34 lakh marginal workers, which is about 39.0 percent of the total workers.

1.21 According to National Sample Survey (NSS), Worker-Population Ratio (WPR) in rural Odisha, as per Usual Principal Status, has decreased from 392 per thousand during 61st round to 360 per thousand during 68th round (July 2011 to June 2012). In urban Odisha, WPR has increased from 321 per thousand to 370 per thousand from 61st round NSS to 68th round NSS.

Poverty and Consumer Expenditure

1.22 Poverty estimates for the years 1993-94, 2004-05 and 2011-12 based on Tendulkar Committee methodology have been released by Planning Commission. According to these estimates, percentage of population below poverty line in the State during 1993-94 and 2004-05 have been reassessed at 59.1 percent and 57.2 percent respectively, while the estimate for 2011-12 is 32.59 percent. Poverty in the State has declined by 24.61 percentage points from 57.2 percent in 2004-05 to 32.59 percent in 2011-12 as per the Tendulkar Committee methodology. This is the highest reduction in poverty by any State in India during the reference period. Table 1.10 provides a status of incidence of poverty in different years, income distribution, consumer expenditures and other relevant indicators for Odisha.

Table 1.10
Poverty, Income Distribution & Consumer Expenditure Status of Odisha

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference Year	Odisha	India
1.	Population below poverty line (In percentage (As per Tendulkar Committee methodology)			
	(i) Rural	1993-94	63.0	50.1
	(ii) Urban		34.5	30.8
	<i>Total</i>		59.1	45.3
	(i) Rural	2004-05	60.8	41.8
	(ii) Urban		37.6	25.7
	<i>Total</i>		57.2	37.2
	(i) Rural	2009-10	39.2	33.8
	(ii) Urban		25.9	20.9
	<i>Total</i>		37.0	29.8

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference Year	Odisha	India
	(i) Rural	2011-12	35.69	25.70
	(ii) Urban		17.29	13.70
	<i>Total</i>		32.59	21.92
2.	Average monthly per capita consumer expenditure as per NSS (in Rupees)			
	(i) Rural	<u>2009-10</u>	715.54	953.05
	(ii) Urban		1,468.84	1,856.01
	(i) Rural	<u>2011-12</u>	904.79	1287.17
	(ii) Urban		1830.35	2477.03
3.	Engel's ratio (proportion of consumption expenditure on food items to total expenditure as per NSS, percent)			
	(i) Rural	<u>2009-10</u>	56.48	52.16
	(ii) Urban		41.39	39.19
	(i) Rural	<u>2011-12</u>	51.98	48.32
	(ii) Urban		39.26	37.26
4.	Gini ratio for per capita consumption exp.			
	(i) Rural	2009-10	0.248	0.276
	(ii) Urban	2009-10	0.376	0.371

Source: Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Odisha

Housing and Amenities

1.23 As per the 65th NSS survey results, conducted during 2008-09, 67.2 percent people in rural areas are still without pucca houses as compared to 44.6 percent at all India level. In urban areas, 79.8 percent households have pucca houses compared to national average of 91.7 percent. Table 1.11 compares the status of housing and household amenities in the State *vis-à-vis* India.

Table 1.11
Status of Housing and Household Amenities as per NSS

Sl. No.	Type of house / facility	Percentage of households with the facility (Rural)		Percentage of households with the facility (Urban)	
		Odisha	India	Odisha	India
1	Pucca house (65 th NSS, 2008-09)	32.8	55.4	79.8	91.7
2	Toilet facility (65 th NSS, 2008-09)	11.8	34.8	70.9	88.7
3	Safe drinking water facility (65 th NSS, 2008-09)	83.4	90.8	92.3	96.6
4	Electric connections (65 th NSS, 2008-09)	44.9	66.0	90.1	96.1

Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics

1.24 For the first time in the Census 2011, different items on housing and other household amenities have been enumerated. A comparative picture of the

findings in respect of important housing and household amenities for Odisha and India, are given in Table 1.12.

Table 1.12
Status of Housing and Other Household Amenities as per Census
(As percent to total households)

Amenities	Odisha			India		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1. Concrete roof	19.2	46.9	23.5	18.3	51.9	29.0
2. Tap water	7.5	48.0	13.8	30.8	70.6	43.5
3. Electric lighting	35.6	83.1	43.0	55.3	92.7	67.2
4. Latrine within the premises	14.1	64.8	22.0	30.7	81.4	46.9
5. Bathroom within the premises	6.5	54.5	14.1	25.4	77.5	42.0
6. LPG/PNG connection	3.1	46.2	9.8	11.4	65.0	28.5
7. Television	19.4	66.2	26.7	33.4	76.7	47.2
8. Computer with Internet	0.5	6.4	1.4	0.7	8.3	3.1
9. Computer without Internet	2.8	8.4	3.7	4.4	10.4	6.3
10. Telephone/mobile	33.6	73.0	39.8	54.3	82.0	63.2
11. Bicycle	60.0	66.3	61.0	46.2	41.9	44.8
12. Scooter/ Motorcycle/ Moped	9.8	39.7	14.5	14.3	35.2	21.0
13. Car/ Jeep/ Van	0.9	6.4	1.8	2.3	9.7	4.7

Source: Census, 2011

Healthcare

1.25 Improved health is desirable not only in itself, but also because it leads to enhanced capacity to work and participate in economic activities. The State Government has taken several steps to bring about considerable improvement in healthcare infrastructure and delivery and accessibility of healthcare services. Besides, a number of programmes are under implementation to address specific health care requirements. The IMR mission has been in operation to bring down Infant Mortality Rate (IMR). *Panchabyadhi Chikitsa* scheme has been in operation since 2001 to provide free treatment and medicines for five most prevalent diseases, viz. malaria, leprosy, diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections and scabies. The National Rural Health Mission has been providing comprehensive integrated health care to the rural and vulnerable sections of the Society. Its mandate has been extended recently to cover urban areas as well and accordingly it has been renamed as National Health Mission. For effective realization of mission objectives more than forty thousand Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) personnel are in position in the State. AYUSH Scheme is operational for better management of primary health care. Other important programmes operational in the State include National Programme of Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetics, Cardio Vascular diseases and Stroke (in five districts), National Malaria Eradication Programme, National Programme of Health Care for Elderly (NPHCE) and National Filarial Control Programme (NFCP).

1.26 The State initiatives have brought down the disease burden in the State and improved key health indicators. Life expectancy at birth has improved from 59.5 years during 2002-06 to 62.3 years during 2006-10 in case of male and from 59.6 years during 2002-06 to 64.8 years in 2006-10 for female. As per National Health

Profile, 2008, life expectancy at birth of male and female in Odisha during 2011-15 has been projected at 64.3 years and 67.3 years respectively compared to the corresponding figures of 67.3 years and 69.6 years respectively for the country. The overall health and healthcare status in the State, in terms key health indicators, is given in Table 1.13.

Table 1.13
Health and Healthcare in Odisha compared to India

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference year	Odisha	India	
1	Life expectancy at birth (in years)	i) Male	2002-06	59.5	62.6
			2006-10	62.3	65.8
			2011-15	64.3	67.3
		ii) Female	2002-06	59.6	64.2
			2006-10	64.8	68.1
			2011-15	67.3	69.6
		iii) Total	2002-06	59.6	63.5
			2006-10	63.5	67.0
		2	Crude birth rate per 1000 population	2005	22.3
2010	20.5			22.1	
2011	20.1			21.8	
2012	19.9			21.6	
3	Crude death rate per 1000 population	2005	9.5	7.6	
		2006	9.3	7.5	
		2007	9.2	7.4	
		2008	9.0	7.4	
		2009	8.8	7.3	
		2010	8.6	7.2	
		2011	8.5	7.1	
		2012	8.5	7.0	
4	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	1991	124	80	
		2001	91	66	
		2006	73	57	
		2011	57	44	
		2012	53	42	
5	Maternity Mortality Rate (per lakh births)	2001-03	358	301	
		2004-06	303	254	
		2007-09	258	212	
		2011	237	178	
6	Total fertility rate (number of children per couple)	2004	2.7	2.9	
		2005	2.6	2.9	
		2006	2.5	2.8	
		2007	2.4	2.7	
		2008	2.4	2.6	
		2009	2.4	2.6	
		2011	2.2	-	
7	No. of Government Medical Institutions /per lakh population	2004-05	4.48	4.00	
		2007-08	4.29	-	
		2009-10	4.65	-	
		2010-11	4.63	-	
		2011-12	4.00	-	

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference year	Odisha	India
8	Hospital beds per lakh population	1997	-	93
		2004	38	-
		2007	36	-
		2010	39	-
		2011	37	-
9	Doctor population ratio (public sector)	1999	1:7,440	1:1,923
		2002	1:7,560	-
		2007	1:7,792	-
		2010	1:8,071	-
		2011	1:9,469	1:1,312

Source: SRS Bulletin, NHRM, Odisha and Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Odisha

Education

1.27 The literacy rates in Odisha increased by 9.8 percentage points from 63.1 percent in 2001 to 72.9 percent in 2011. This is close to the national average. The male literacy stands at 81.6 percent and female literacy 64.0 percent in 2011. There are social, gender and regional disparities in literacy rates. The female tribal literacy in Odisha is very low. By the end of 2012-13, there were 55,329 primary schools with enrolment of 43.41 lakh students in the State, while the number of upper primary schools was 24,234 with enrolment of 20.81 lakh students. Like-wise, the number of high schools was 9,350. The gross enrolment of students in relevant age groups has gone up to 99.96 percent at primary school level and 101.83 percent at upper primary level in 2012-13. Overall development status of education in the State in terms of different key indicators, compared to national level is summarized in Table 1.14.

Table 1.14
Status of Development of Education in Odisha

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference year	Odisha	India
1	Literacy rate (percent)	1991	49.09	52.21
		2001	63.08	64.80
		2011	72.90	73.00
2	Gross Enrolment of students at Primary School level (Class-I to V; percent)	2006-07	93.49	111.24
		2010-11	99.60	116.00
		2011-12	99.69	-
		2012-13	99.96	-
3	Gross Enrolment of students at Upper Primary School level (Class-VI to VIII; percent)	2006-07	100.31	73.63
		2010-11	105.45	-
		2011-12	104.93	-
		2012-13	101.83	-
4	Primary Schools per lakh population (number)	2005-06	117	69
		2010-11	128	68
		2011-12	130	-
		2012-13	132	-
5	Upper Primary Schools per lakh population (number)	2005-06	40	25
		2010-11	58	30
		2011-12	55	-
		2012-13	57	-
6	Teacher-Pupil ratio (Pupils per teacher) (i) Primary	1997-98	35	42
		2005-06	40	-

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference year	Odisha	India
		2010-11	32	-
		2011-12	30	-
		2012-13	32	-
	(ii) Upper Primary	1997-98	33	37
		2004-05	44	-
		2010-11	39	-
		2011-12	25	-
		2012-13	38	-
	(iii) Secondary	1997-98	17	29
		2005-06	22	-
		2010-11	23	-
		2011-12	23	-
		2012-13	18	-
7	Dropout rates (per cent)			
	(i) Classes I to V	1998-99	49.61	39.58
		2007-08	7.74	-
		2010-11	2.60	-
		2011-12	0.43	-
		2012-13	0.37	-
	(ii) Classes I to VIII	1998-99	68.02	56.82
		2007-08	13.27	-
		2010-11	7.23	-
		2011-12	3.07	-
		2012-13	2.36	-
	(iii) Classes IX to X	1998-99	52.27	67.44
		2007-08	59.60	-
		2010-11	51.00	-
		2011-12	49.50	-
		2012-13	18.72	-

Source: OPEPA, Odisha and Census-2011

1.28 The State has 11 universities and 2,203 general colleges including 96 government colleges. The government colleges include 50 junior colleges, 23 degree colleges, 19 autonomous colleges, 3 sanskrit colleges and one composite college. Besides, there are 605 government aided colleges, 200 block grant colleges, 1001 non-government (unaided) colleges, 287 self financing colleges and 14 other department colleges. In the field of technical education, the State has made significant progress. The Biju Patnaik University of Technology (BPUT) has been set up in the State in July, 2002. Presently, 8 government and 91 private engineering colleges are there in the State with an intake capacity of 39,478 students. The National Institute of Technology, the erstwhile Regional Engineering College, Rourkela, with an intake capacity of 360, has been declared a deemed University with effect from 1.4.2003. Besides this, there are 90 engineering schools / polytechnics including 13 in public sector, with intake capacity of 28,665 students. There are also 53 colleges in the State to provide Masters Degree Courses in Computer Applications (MCA) with intake capacity of 3,255 students. Also, there are 72 colleges, including 10 government colleges, imparting MBA courses in the State with an intake capacity of 5,740 students. There are 610 Industrial Training

Institutes / ITCs with intake capacity of 67,251 students. In the field of medical sciences, the State has three Medical Colleges, one Dental College, one Pharmacy College, three Ayurvedic Colleges, four Homoeopathic Colleges and one Nursing College in the public sector. Besides, there are three Medical Colleges, three Dental Colleges, two Ayurvedic Colleges, two Homoeopathic Colleges and thirty one Pharmacy Colleges in the private sector.

Women Development

1.29 The female literacy rate in the State has increased from 4.5 percent in 1951 to 64.0 percent in 2011. The status of women development in Odisha has been summarized in Table 1.15. The proportion of women to the total employees in the organized sector has increased from 8.7 percent in 1990 to 16.8 percent in 2011. One of the reasons for such increase is the reservation of 1/3rd vacancies in all categories of posts under the public sector for women since 1992. The State Government has launched “Mission Shakti” from 2001 with a view to ensuring active participation of women in the development process and making them self reliant through formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs). By the end of 2012-13, 5,36,375 Women SHGs have been formed with 64.37 lakh members and ₹2,788.83 crore credit has been advanced. The State Government has taken steps to curb violence against women. The State Human Rights Protection Cell monitors dowry related cases. NGO have been encouraged and financially supported to create awareness against dowry. Sub-Collectors have been appointed as Dowry Prohibition Officers. The State Commission for Women has been constituted as a statutory body to sort out family disputes to monitor condition of women prisoners and to intervene in cases of sexual harassment and trafficking of women. The State Social Welfare Board implements a number of women welfare programmes.

Table 1.15
Status of Women Development in Odisha

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference year	Odisha	India
1	Sex ratio (Number of female per 1000 males)	1991	971	927
		2001	972	933
		2011	979	940
2	Female literacy rate (Percent)	1991	34.68	39.29
		2001	50.51	54.05
		2011	64.0	65.46
3	Percentage of gross enrolment of girls at primary school level	2003-04	107.44	95.67
		2004-05	127.37	105.48
		2006-07	111.66	107.84
		2007-08	117.00	114.00
		2010-11	99.62	N.A
		2011-12	99.76	-
4	Percentage of gross enrolment of girls at upper primary school level	2003-04	49.69	57.69
		2004-05	69.21	65.76
		2006-07	70.26	69.51
		2007-08	77.30	74.40
		2010-11	105.10	N.A
		2011-12	104.84	-
5	Life expectancy of girls at birth (yr)	2006-10	64.8	68.1
		2011-15	67.3	69.6

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference year	Odisha	India
6	Percentage of women in organized sector employment	2003	13.8	18.4
		2007	14.80	-
		2009	15.5	-
		2010	16.2	-
		2011	16.8	18.1
7	Death rate	2002	9.8	8.1
		2005	9.5	7.8
		2009	8.3	6.7
		2012	8.5	7.0

Source: Economic Survey of Odisha and India

Development of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes

1.30 One of the major concerns of the State has been very adverse human development and socio-economic indicators for ST and SC, who together constituted 39.9 percent (STs 22.8 percent and SCs 17.1 percent) of the total State population in 2011. The State Government has launched special programmes, which include legal aid, rehabilitation of victims, housing facilities, establishment of special employment exchanges, and reservation in employment. The Tribal Sub-plan approach has been adopted from the Fifth Plan and the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan for SCs from the Sixth Plan. Allocations of funds at least in proportion to ST and SC in total population are earmarked under the Tribal Sub Plan and Scheduled Caste Sub Plan respectively in respect of different development programmes with a view to accelerating socio-economic development of these communities.

Infrastructure Development

Connectivity

1.31 Total road length in the State was 2,50,836 lakh km by the end of 2012-13. A large number of villages are still not connected to growth and service centres by all-weather roads. The State Government has been striving to improve the road connectivity in the State. Road construction / improvement works are taken up on a massive scale through different programmes, namely: PMGSY, RIDF, Twelfth and Thirteenth Finance Commission grants and other programmes funded out of State's own resources. Odisha is also deficient in National Highways and rail networks. The State had 2,417 km of railway route, including 54 km narrow gauge railways by the end of 2011-12. The railway route length in the State per thousand sq. km of area comes to 16.00 km. A comparative picture of the rail and road connectivity status of Odisha *vis-à-vis* India is given in Table 1.16.

Table 1.16
Rail and Road Connectivity Status of Odisha

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference year	Odisha	India
1	Length of road per 1,000 sq. km.	2001-02	1,527	755
		2009-10	1,559	NA
		2010-11	1,603	NA
		2011-12	1,608	NA
		2012-13	1,670	NA
2	Railway route length per 1,000 sq. km.	2001-02	14.90	19.21
		2004-05	15.02	19.31
		2006-07	15.02	-
		2009-10	15.00	20.00
		2010-11	15.53	NA
		2011-12	16.00	20.00
		2012-13	16.00	20.00
3	Villages connected by roads (percent)	1996-97	49.00	57.00
4	Villages connected by all-weather roads (percent)	2007-08	40.00	60.00
		2011-12	62.00	60.00

Source: Economic Survey, GoI, Economic Survey, GoO and Directorate of Economic & Statistics, Odisha

Ports

1.32 Paradeep is the 8th largest major port of India. Mainly minerals and metallurgical products are exported through this port. The port has 80 million tonnes of cargo handling capacity and has set a target to handle 100 million tonnes during 2016-17. During 2012-13, 56.55 million tonnes of cargo (39.11 million tonnes of import and 17.44 million tonnes of export) was handled through this port with an average of 1.16 hours per-berthing detention 2.47 days average turn-around time and 16,600 MT ship berth day output. Besides this, fourteen potential port sites have been identified for development of minor ports in the State. During the year 2004, a Port Policy was formulated to develop minor ports mainly through private participation. There are also other small jetties for fishing and other purposes. A number of initiatives have been taken for development of Gopalpur and Dhamra ports through private participation. Three more ports, one at Kirtania (Balasore district), second at Chudamani (Bhadrak district) and third at Astaranga (Puri district), are scheduled to be constructed.

Irrigation

1.33 The net irrigation potential created in the State by the end of March, 2014 was 33.12 lakh ha. This included 13.83 lakh ha. (41.76 percent) created through Major and Medium Irrigation Projects, 6.04 lakh ha (18.23 percent) through Minor (Flow) Irrigation Projects, 7.08 lakh ha. (21.38 percent) through Minor (Lift) Irrigation Projects and rest 6.17 lakh ha. (18.63 percent) through other sources. Out of the total cultivable area, the area covered under irrigation till the end of March, 2014 was 53 percent.

1.34 Participatory Irrigation Management in the form of Pani Panchayats has been adopted as a policy for development and optimum utilization of

water resources. So far, an area coverage of 15.20 lakh ha. have been handed over to 22,119 Pani Panchayats by the end of March 2014.

Power

1.35 Presently, the State's share in the total installed capacity of power is 4,845 MW out of which 3,661 MW is from the State Power Sector and 1,184 MW from State's share from Central Sector Power Projects. During 2013-14, 2,900 MW was available against the demand for 2,795 MW. Out of 2,900 MW 64.2 percent was received from the State Sector, 31 percent from the Central Sector projects and the remaining 4.8 percent was received from other sources including different captive power plants in the State. Out of 47,529 inhabited villages in the State, 41,836 villages have been electrified by the end of March, 2013 (as per the revised norm) accounting for 88 percent of all inhabited villages.

1.36 In consonance with the Electricity Act, 2003 enacted by Government of India, the State Government has entrusted the trading work to the existing GRIDCO and set up the Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Ltd. (OPTCL) in 2005 to undertake transmission of power. The distribution system has been privatized and entrusted to four private distribution companies. An independent Regulatory Commission has been constituted to administer, regulate and monitor various aspects of generation, transmission, distribution and fixation of power tariff.

Development of Production Sectors

Agricultural Production

1.37 Agriculture sector continues to be the backbone of the State's economy in the sense that about 62 percent population (as per 2011 census) still depend in varying degrees on this sector for their livelihoods. While the contribution of the agriculture sector to GSDP has come down to about 16 percent during 2011-12 from a level of 53 percent in 1980-81, the diversion of the workforce from farm sector to non-farm sectors is very slow.

1.38 The production of food-grains in the State has increased from 51.04 lakh tonne in 1970-71 to 102.10 lakh tonne in 2012-13, but the increase in yield rate of food-grains from 847 kg/ha in 1970-71 to 1,297 kg/ha in 2011-12 is quite significant. A comparative picture of agricultural development in the State compared to India is given in Table 1.17.

1.39 Over-dependence on paddy cultivation even in rainfed conditions is a limiting factor to agricultural growth because of the State's proneness to natural calamities particularly drought conditions. In terms of area, the share of paddy out of the net area sown has reduced from 64.36 percent in 1950-51 to 61.1 percent in 2011-12. The area under paddy cultivation is, however, still quite high. Other major constraints to adoption of modern agricultural practices in the State are low levels of capital formation and small sizes of operational holdings. The Odisha Agriculture Policy, 2008 has attempted to address these and other issues. The overall agriculture production in the State has been generally improving over the years. The Agricultural

Policy has been further modified in 2013 and is flexible enough to anticipate and address emerging trends, identify potential areas for development and chalk-out a clear agenda for agriculture development for at least next 10 years.

Table 1.17
Status of Agricultural Production

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference year	Odisha	India
1	Average operational holding size (ha)	1990-91	1.34	1.57
		2000-01	1.25	-
		2005-06	1.15	-
		2010-11	1.04	-
2	Per capita net area shown (ha)	2004-05	0.15	0.14
		2007-08	0.13	-
		2008-09	0.14	-
		2009-10	0.14	-
		2010-11	0.13	-
		2011-12	0.12	-
		2012-13	0.12	-
3	Per capita food grain production (kg.)	2005-06	190	185
		2007-08	203	-
		2008-09	185	-
		2009-10	187	-
		2010-11	182	200
		2011-12	149	-
4	Yield rate of food grain (kg/ha)	2004-05	1,154	1,562*
		2007-08	903	-
		2009-10	1,393	-
		2010-11	1,432	1921
		2011-12	1,297	-
5	Fertiliser consumption per unit gross-cropped area (kg/ha)	2004-05	43	95.60
		2006-07	47	104.50
		2007-08	52	-
		2008-09	62	128.6
		2009-10	60	135.3
		2010-11	63	-
		2011-12	60	-
		2012-13	59	-

* This relates to the year 2002-03.

Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics, Odisha

Livestock Production

1.40 During 2012-13, total milk production in the State was 17.84 lakh tonne. Egg production was 2,322.9 million and meat production was 141.83 thousand tonne. There were 540 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries with 682 veterinary doctors and 2,939 livestock aid centres in the State by the end of 2012-13.

Fish Production

1.41 The provisional estimate of the total fish production in the State was 410.14 thousand metric tone (TMT) in 2012-13, of which the marine fish accounted for 118.31 TMT, brackish water fish 29.91 TMT and fresh water fish 261.92 TMT. There is a considerable scope for stepping up fish production in the State. Exports of

fish to other states and countries during 2012-13 was estimated at 116.41 TMT. Per capita consumption of fish in the State has increased from 7.70 kg in 2000-01 to 9.13 kg in 2012-13 as against 11 kg recommended by the WHO.

Minerals Production

1.42 Odisha is rich in minerals and their exploitation level has been increasing over the years. Till 2012 -13 the rate of exploitation of minerals / ores in the State has been less than 1 percent in all cases except for chromite and iron ore. The overall minerals production in the State during 2012-13 was 1,866.80 lakh tonne. In value terms, this was Rs.30,204.38 crore which is 12.87 percent of the minerals production of ₹2,34,612.66 crore at the national level. Minerals category wise production during 2011-12 and 2012-13 for Odisha and India are given in Table 1.18

Table 1.18
Production of Minerals in Odisha compared to India
(Production in lakh tone, Value in crores of Rupees)

Mineral	Odisha				India			
	2011-12		2012-13		2011-12		2012-13	
	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value	Prodn.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Mineals	1,852.2	30,204.38	1,866.80	34,994.55	NA	2,34,899.23	NA	2,34,612.66
Fuel Minerals (coal)	1,050.20	5,579.58	1,096.8	10,924.13	NA	62,675.85	NA	55,610.38
Metalic Minerals	754.67	24,417.79	720.42	23,817.9	NA	46,901.62	NA	43,381.67
Non-metallic minerals	46.33	207.01	49.58	252.52	NA	5,490.97	NA	6,366.38

Source: Directorate of Mines, Government of Odisha

Industries

1.43 With vast mineral resources and abundant raw materials, the State has good potential for industrialization. The industrialization process till the Ninth Plan was quite slow. As per a survey conducted in 1990-91, Odisha had a share of only 3.19 percent of the total investment, 1.33 percent of total number of factories, 1.85 percent of factory workers and 2.24 percent of value addition in the manufacturing sector of the country. Per capita investment in industry stood at ₹1,961.00 as compared to national average of ₹2,303.00. The industrialization process has, however, picked up in the State during the Tenth Plan. The Industrial Policy Resolutions, 2001 and 2007 have significantly contributed in the industrialization process.

1.44 Steel can be called the backbone of industry in the State. Odisha has about 10 percent of the total steel production capacity of the country while it has 25 percent of the total iron ore reserves of the country. The Rourkela Steel Plant is the oldest Steel Plant in the State and its present capacity is 4.5 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA). The other major plants/ investment proposals include Vedanta, Jindal, POSCO, TATA, Essar and Bhusan Power and Steel. By the end of 2012-13 the State

Government signed MoUs with as many as 93 reputed investors across various sectors. This included 49 for Steel, 3 for Aluminum and Alumina and 29 for power projects, 4 for cement industries and 8 for others and downstream industries at an investment of ₹5,32,085.91 crore. These industries have created employment for more than 89,340 persons. Out of 93 MoUs, 49 have been signed with various steel promoters with an investment of ₹2,30,422.00 crore for an estimated production capacity of 83.66 MTPA. Of these 49 MoUs, 30 projects has started partial production. In case of Aluminum production. Odisha stands as number one in India in terms of production capacity as well as actual production. The aluminum production of NALCO and VAL in Odisha during 2012-13 were respectively 403 TMT and 527 TMT.

1.45 There were 1,23,292 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in the State by the end of 2012-13, with an investment of ₹4,969.59 crore and providing employment to 7,06,342 persons. About 5,931 units have been set up during 2012-13 with an investment of ₹432.91 crore, providing employment to 27,104 persons. Besides, 1,027 cottage industries were set up with an investment of ₹2.96 crore providing employment to 1,393 persons during 2012-13. By the end of 2012-13, 728 coir industries were operating in the State, producing coir products valued at ₹17.95 lakh and providing employment to 5,761 persons. As per the census conducted in 2009-10, there were 40,683 weaver households in the State with 1,92,339 population and 43,652 looms. There were 1,154 Primary Weavers Co-operative Society (PWCS) in the State by the end of March, 2013, and only 522 were in working condition, 113 were dormant and the remaining 519 were under liquidation. During 2012-13, out of 34,819 looms, 17,895 looms were working producing 91.88 lakh sq. mt of handloom products valued at ₹54.10 crore. Besides, during 2012-13, financial assistance (margin money) amounting to ₹23.15 crore has been provided for establishment of 988 khadi and village industry units generating employment for 9,529 persons. The status of manufacturing sectors in Odisha during 11th Plan period compared to India is summarized below in Table 1.19.

Table 1.19
Status of Industries Sector in Odisha

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference Year	At Current Prices	
			Odisha	All India
1	Per capita Gross Value Added (GVA) by Manufacturing Sector in Rupees	2007-08	4614.68	6438.66
		2008-09	5488.89	7091.18
		2009-10	5180.41	7881.63
		2010-11	5912.81	9042.91
		2011-12	6720.19	10284.38
2	State's Share of Gross Value Added (GVA) of Manufacturing Sector in the country (%)	2007-08	2.52	100.00
		2008-09	2.72	100.00
		2009-10	2.31	100.00
		2010-11	2.30	100.00
		2011-12	2.30	100.00
3	Labour Productivity- Per Worker Value of Output in Rupees in Lakh (As per ASI data)	2007-08	33.05	33.86
		2008-09	39.78	37.29
		2009-10	34.97	40.76

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference Year	At Current Prices	
			Odisha	All India
		2010-11	40.17	47.23
		2011-12	51.63	55.33
4	Labour Productivity- Per Worker Net Value Added in Rupees in Lakh (As per ASI data)	2007-08	9.30	5.87
		2008-09	9.54	6.01
		2009-10	7.88	6.47
		2010-11	7.38	7.12
		2011-12	8.14	8.02

Source: Central Statistics Office, Govt. of India.
Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha.
Annual Survey of Industries, CSO, Kolkata.

State Finances

1.46 After about two decades of serious fiscal imbalance that left little scope for developmental expenditure and public investments needed for social and physical infrastructure, public finances of the State started improving from 2004-05 onwards as a result of several fiscal reform measures including revenue augmentation and expenditure compression. This was needed to create necessary fiscal space for stepping up expenditure on public services required to bring about sustainable social and economic development of Odisha and its people.

1.47 Most monitorable fiscal indicators for the State have turned favourable from 2004-05 onwards. After successful implementation of the fiscal reforms, the burden of debt has been reduced in recent years to a far more manageable level. Total debt stock as a ratio of GSDP has been brought down from 43.38 percent at the end of 2000-01 to 14.68 percent in 2013-14.

1.48 The overall scenario of the State finances in terms of different monitorable fiscal indicators from 2000-01 to 2014-15, is given in Table 1.20.

Table 1.20
Monitorable Fiscal Indicators

Item	<i>(Percent)</i>								
	2006-07 (Actual)	2007-08 (Actual)	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (Actual)	2010-11 (Actual)	2011-12 March (Actual)	2012-13 (Actual)	2013-14 (RE)	2014-15 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Revenue Deficit / GSDP	2.22	3.28	2.30	0.70	1.98	2.61	0.94	0.68	1.31
Fiscal Deficit/GSDP	0.81	1.02	-0.39	-1.39	-0.33	0.29	1.86	-2.05	-2.98
Primary Deficit/ GSDP	3.94	3.48	1.55	0.48	1.22	1.49	0.09	-0.32	-1.52
Debt Stock/ GSDP	36.58	28.09	24.53	23.15	19.81	17.98	14.87	14.68	15.64
Capital Outlay/GSDP	1.43	2.20	2.55	2.24	2.17	2.10	2.20	2.73	4.19
Tax/ GSDP	5.96	5.30	5.38	5.51	5.67	6.26	5.89	5.93	6.09
Non-Tax/ GSDP	2.54	2.05	2.14	1.97	2.42	3.00	3.16	2.59	2.46
Total Own Revenue/GSDP	8.50	7.36	7.52	7.48	8.09	9.27	9.05	8.52	8.56
Shared Central Tax / GSDP	6.11	6.07	5.58	5.23	5.31	5.70	5.47	5.51	5.61

Item	2006-07 (Actual)	2007-08 (Actual)	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (Actual)	2010-11 (Actual)	2011-12 March (Actual)	2012-13 (Actual)	2013-14 (RE)	2014-15 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Grant-in-Aid/GSDP	3.10	3.57	3.47	3.51	3.45	3.80	2.69	4.62	6.43
Total Transfer from Centre/ GSDP	9.21	9.64	9.05	8.74	8.76	9.50	8.15	10.13	12.05
Total Revenue Receipt/GSDP	17.71	16.99	16.57	16.22	16.85	18.77	17.20	18.66	20.60

Source: Finance Department, Govt. of Odisha

ACHIEVEMENTS OF ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Economic Growth

1.49 The Eleventh Five Year Plan for Odisha was drawn up keeping in view the development status and imperatives at the end of the 10th Plan. The development approach of the Plan was in line with the mandate of the National Development Council (NDC), which recommended higher and inclusive growth for the economy. The Plan aimed at 9 percent plus real growth rate and more than 4 percent growth rate in the agriculture sector. Against this, the state economy achieved an overall growth rate of 7.01 percent during 11th Plan. Sector-wise and year-wise growth rates achieved in the State during the 11th Plan period, compared to India, are given in Table 1.21.

Table 1.21
Average annual growth rates in the economy during 11th Plan
(At 2004-05 prices) (In per cent)

Sl. No.	Year	Agriculture		Industry		Services		Overall	
		Odisha	India	Odisha	India	Odisha	India	Odisha	India
1.	2007-08	4.66	5.80	20.94	9.25	8.67	10.34	10.94	9.32
2.	2008-09	1.87	0.09	6.32	4.09	10.67	9.38	7.75	6.72
3.	2009-10	7.74	0.81	-5.08	10.16	8.29	10.02	4.55	8.59
4.	2010-11	1.90	8.60	5.58	8.25	11.15	9.19	8.01	8.91
5.	2011-12	-4.46	5.02	6.96	6.69	5.02	7.06	3.78	6.69
6.	11th Plan (Overall)	2.34	4.06	6.94	7.69	8.76	9.20	7.01	8.05

Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics, Odisha

Monitorable Targets

1.50 Keeping in view the development status of the State in terms of different human development indicators and the Millennium Development Goals envisaged for the State, monitorable targets were fixed for the 11th Plan in respect of some key development indicators. The achievements made in respect of these monitorable targets are given in Table 1.22.

Table 1.22
11th Plan Monitorable Targets and Achievements for Odisha

Sl No.	Monitorable Item	Unit	Targets	Achievements (Ref. year)
1	Infant Mortality Rate	Per 1000 live births	37	53 (2012)
2	Maternity Mortality Ratio	Per 1000 live births	1.19	2.37 (2011)
3	Total Fertility Rate	No. of children per couple	2.1	2.2 (2011)
4	Malnutrition of Children (0-6 years)	Percentage of children who are underweight	27.2	44
5	Female Anemia (15-59 years)	Percent	50	62.7
6	Sex Ratio (0-6 years)	No. of female per 1000 male	961	941 (2011)
7	Drop-out Rate in Elementary Education	Percent	31.99	2.36 (2012-13)
8	Literacy Rate	Percent	83.96	72.9 (2011)
9.	Gender gap in Literacy	Percentage points	15.10	19.13 (2011)

State Plan Expenditure

1.51 The Planning Commission initially approved an outlay of ₹32,225.00 crore for Odisha's 11th Plan. With a view to achieving high and inclusive growth targets, efforts were made to substantially augment plan outlays year after year during the 11th Plan. The approved plan outlay for 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 were respectively ₹5,520.00 crore, ₹7,500.00 crore, ₹8,500.00 crore, ₹10,000.00 crore and Rs.12,300.00 crore with 53 percent, 36 percent, 13.33 percent, 17.65 percent and 23 percent increase over previous years respectively. The State has made sincere efforts to fully utilize the approved outlays. In fact, as per provisional figures, State has spent ₹44,265.24 crore during the 11th Plan period which is more than the revised approved outlay of ₹43,820.00 crore for the Plan. The year-wise and sector-wise expenditure for the 11th Plan period is given in Table 1.23.

Table 1.23
Year-wise & Sector-wise 11th Plan Expenditure

(₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	Annual Plan: 2007-08	Annual Plan: 2008-09	Annual Plan: 2009-10	Annual Plan: 2010-11	Annual Plan: 2011-12	Total 11 th Plan	
		Actual Expr.	Actual Expr.	Actual Expr.	Actual Expr.	Actual Expr.	Approved outlay	Actual Expenditure (P)
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	175.01	398.45	377.30	695.18	1,152.40	2,840.07	2,798.34
2	Rural Development	134.33	229.88	177.06	298.06	292.25	1,247.19	1,131.58
3	Special Area Programme	829.91	1,022.33	935.76	1,169.60	2,039.53	6,336.02	5,997.13
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	1,544.85	1,575.40	1,601.13	1,703.70	1,880.44	8,382.20	8,305.52
5	Energy	342.26	433.88	682.50	683.93	507.37	2,353.85	2,649.95
6	Industries & Minerals	164.93	53.89	51.01	74.87	87.55	328.83	432.26
7	Transport	418.97	872.65	954.37	1,423.63	1381.48	4,669.92	5,051.11
8	Science, Technology & Environment	139.47	218.48	235.86	296.92	325.35	1,191.02	1,216.08
9	General Economic Services	241.55	332.10	176.84	201.17	322.37	1,274.90	1,274.02
10	Social Services	1,979.05	2,277.56	2,549.03	3,481.30	4,539.47	14,671.77	14,826.40
11	General Services	56.50	91.63	118.89	115.86	199.98	524.23	582.85
Grand total		6,026.83	7,506.25	7,859.74	10,144.22	12,728.16	43,820.00	44,265.24

Gains and Positive Trends of Development upto 11th Plan

1.52 The State has far exceeded the projected outlay of ₹32,225.00 crore for the 11th Plan. The total expenditure under State Plan during the 11th Plan was of the order of ₹44,265.24 crore against the aggregated approved annual plan outlays of ₹43,820.00 crore, which is around 101 percent.

1.53 Despite very adverse global economic slowdown during the 11th Plan, the State has achieved an average annual growth rate of 7.01 percent during the period.

1.54 The State economy has been diversifying at a fast pace during the last decade. Odisha's economy has become less agricultural and more industry and service oriented. The share of agriculture sector in the GSDP has come down from 29.07 percent during 9th Plan to 23.41 percent during 10th Plan and further reduced to 18.34 percent during 11th Plan. The share of industry sector has increased from 17.86 percent of GSDP in 9th Plan to 22.26 percent in 10th Plan and 25.74 percent in 11th Plan. The share of services sector in the GSDP during the corresponding plan period is 53.07 percent, 54.33 percent and 55.92 percent respectively.

1.55 The Industry and services sectors have grown at a faster rate during the recent years and become increasingly important for the State economy. The industry sector has grown at an average annual growth rate of 3.95 percent during 9th Plan, 18.15 percent during 10th Plan and this was sustained at a level of around 7 percent during 11th Plan. Similarly, the annual average growth rate of services sector has increased from 6.06 percent during 9th Plan to 8.50 percent in 10th Plan and about 8.76 percent in 11th Plan.

1.56 As per Planning Commission's estimates, Odisha has reported the highest reduction of poverty of 20.2 percentage points from 57.2 percent in 2004-05 to 37.0 percent in 2009-10 as per the Tendulkar Committee methodology. There has been a further fall in poverty level by 4.41 percent point by the end of 2011-12.

1.57 Other human development indicators have also improved across all regions, classes and gender. For example, the gender gap in literacy that was 24.8 percentage points in 2001 has come down to 19.13 percentage points. Similarly, the rural-urban gap in literacy levels that was 21 percentage points in 2001 has got reduced to 17.6 percentage points

PLAN APPROACH FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN: 2014-15

Challenges and Development Imperatives

1.58 Odisha faces several development constraints and imperatives that the Annual Plan: 2014-15 will have to address. Some of important challenges and the imperatives that the Plan has to contend with are given below:

- Though regional, social and gender disparities have been narrowing down over the time, the State still witnesses acute regional, social and gender disparities which are the outcome of long-term neglect of depressed regions and 'entitlement failures' for marginalized sections including Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. Wide variations have been observed in human development and infrastructure development across districts. Therefore, there is a need for sustainable broad-based inclusive growth for Odisha over a long period to deal with multi-dimensional disparities. The depressed regions and marginalized social classes including women need greater attention.
- The State has been witnessing left wing extremist activities in different parts. Inaccessible areas are more susceptible to this problem. The extremist problem is required to be tackled both on security and development fronts. In consultation with the Central Government, the State has initiated a three-pronged strategy to tackle the extremist problem in the State. **First**, security measures have been beefed up in the affected areas. **Second**, the development process has been accelerated in the areas affected by, or prone to, extremist problem. **Third**, steps have been taken to improve

accessibility to the affected areas to bring them into the mainstream of development process.

- After several decades of relatively poor performance, the economy of Odisha has shown better level of growth during the last decade. It is time to consolidate this effort and move forward to remove the per capita income gap of the state with the national level. Although the growth effect on poverty reduction was not visible till 2004-05, the effect of the new growth regime gets reflected in the sharp decline in poverty ratio in the state during 2004-05 to 2011-12. Yet, substantial historical inter-regional and inter-group variations in the level of living of the citizens persists. Other issues of concern have been poor performance in the agricultural sector and in the sphere of employment generation.
- Over the years, both in terms of size of the economy and level of development, the State has lagged behind the national averages with regard to economic and human development indicators. Though there is a considerable improvement in most development indicators in recent years, the State has not only to catch up with the national averages, but should also do better than them. Odisha needs to grow at rates much higher than the national growth rates over a long period of time to catch up with the rest of India.
- Agriculture and allied sectors continue to be the mainstay of Odisha economy in the sense that about 60 percent population still depend on this sector for their livelihoods. But the sector, to a large extent continues to be traditional, and less diversified with low levels of productivity. Therefore, any development strategy for the State needs to focus on diversifying, modernizing and developing this sector which should grow at a higher rate over a long period of time. There is also a need to improve significantly assured irrigation facilities in all parts of the State in general and in rain-fed and drought prone areas in particular.
- The performance of the State economy continues to be affected very adversely by frequent natural calamities such as droughts, floods and cyclones. This hampers the process of capital formation and calls for two-pronged strategy: **first**, to put in place effective measures to reduce the physical impact of natural calamities and **second**, to minimize the economy's susceptibility to natural shocks.
- Engagement of large sections of workforce, in particular cultivators and agricultural labourers, in the farm sector has contributed to under-employment, low per capita incomes and high poverty among farm workers. There is, therefore, an urgent need for massive economic diversification by making effective use of available natural and human resources and other growth potentials. This is also

needed to employ gainfully the surplus farm workforce in non-farm sectors of both types: industrial as well as service oriented. It requires focused efforts to retrain the people in new employable skills and to create ample opportunities for them to be productively employed in non-farm sectors.

- Human development indicators in the State are generally lower than the national averages. There is an urgent need to improve human development indicators including quality education, affordable healthcare, food security, improved nutrition levels and safe drinking water.
- Though there has been significant decline in poverty in recent years, the levels of poverty still are very high. There is, therefore, a need to further accelerate the process of poverty reduction in the State, particularly in southern and northern Odisha and to significantly improve human development indicators all over the State.
- The State has embarked upon a massive industrialization process. In order to support the industrialization process and also to stimulate the rural economy to grow faster, it is necessary to upgrade the physical infrastructure of the State. In addition, the State has to strive to improve governance and investment climate to attract more and more private investment.
- There is also need to continue to improve security environment, governance and delivery of public services.

Some new initiatives

1.59 The State launched a number of new schemes before the commencement of the 12th plan which were continued during the 12th Plan. Also some new initiatives have been launched as part of the 12th Plan. Some of these important initiatives are indicated in Box 1.1. The details of each initiative have been explained in the concerned chapters.

Box 1.1

▪ Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana	▪ e-Empowerment of Fish Farmers
▪ Construction of check dams	▪ Supply of equipments to Govt. Medical Colleges and DHQ Hospitals
▪ Sustainable harnessing of ground water in Water deficit Areas through deep borewells	▪ Infrastructure dev of three Govt. Medical Colleges for increasing UG seats
▪ Mega Lift Schemes	▪ Double laning of State Highways
▪ Capex Programme in power sector	▪ Improvement of roads in Urban Areas
	▪ Equity contribution for dev of commercially viable Railway Projects in Odisha

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ State Viability Gap Fund for PPP Projects ▪ Biju Setu Yojana ▪ Interest Subsidy on Short Term and Long Term Loan under Fisheries and ARD Sector ▪ Interest Subsidy / subvention to the Commercial Banks for Agriculture ▪ Intensive Aquaculture ▪ Provision of State Govt. Share for Low cost Houses for Fish Farmers through HUDCO Loan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Const. of new 33/11 KV Sub-Stations and associated incoming and outgoing Feeders ▪ Improvement of electricity supply in High Agriculture Load area ▪ Winter Allowance for Pensioners, ▪ Biju Yuba Sashaktikaran Yojana ▪ Mamata- a conditional cash transfer scheme for pregnant women of 19 years of age and above for the first two live births ▪ Construction of 100 seated girls hostels for STs & SCs
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Development Strategies for the Annual Plan: 2014-15

1.60 Odisha has been striving to transform itself into a fast growing and diversifying economy with a development goal of “Rapid, sustainable and inclusive growth in economy”. The 12th Five Year Plan of the State envisages to consolidate the gains of 11th Five Year Plan while maintaining the overall pace of development. The main plan strategy of the Annual Plan: 2014-15 is to address the objectives of the 12th Five Year Plan by way of implementation of appropriate policy and programme mix. Accordingly, in the backdrop of gains and positive trends in development during 11th Plan and taking stock of challenges and development imperatives of the present, the development strategies for the Annual Plan: 2014-15 have been drawn up in conformity with the development road map envisaged in the 12th Five Year Plan. **The core development strategies** of the Annual Plan: 2014-15 are as follows:

- Continue the efforts to realise sustainable, broad-based and more inclusive growth rate of 9 percent during 12th Plan period.
- Faster poverty reduction in all parts of the State. Creation of more livelihood opportunities and strengthening of existing livelihood schemes/ projects.
- High priority on agriculture, infrastructure and human development (i.e., health, education, clean drinking water and sanitation and tribal development) sectors with increased allocation of funds.
- Greater efforts to improve agricultural productivity through tailor made interventions such as seed replacements, soil health improvement, efficient use of irrigation water, improved agronomic practices and new technologies keeping in view agro-climatic conditions and knowledge base of local farmers. The State shall continue its focus on improving horticulture, animal husbandry and fisheries, markets, transport logistics and post-harvesting technologies.

- Addressing regional, social and gender disparities in the State with focused attention for development of STs, SCs and other marginalized sections of the society including women, children, adolescent girls, elderly and the physically challenged persons. Social safety net programmes shall continue to be strengthened and improved to ensure better delivery of welfare programmes and services.
- Major focus on development of infrastructure mainly Bijli (energy), Sadak (road connectivity) and Pani (water resources for drinking, irrigation and other purposes) for faster and balanced economic development.
- Providing all weather connectivity to all villages by constructing large number of bridges and culverts, upgradation / widening of highways and other major roads, putting in place a capex programme for the power sector with a view to improving transmission grid structures and to reducing T & D losses.
- Continue the efforts to create at least 35 percent assured irrigation in all deficient blocks. Construction of more and more check dams and deep borewells, mega lift irrigation projects and improvement of traditional water bodies and tanks in massive scale envisaged for the 12th Plan, will be undertaken. The State aims to undertake massive watershed development programmes in cluster mode over one million ha during the 12th Plan.
- Upgradation of training facilities for improving desired skills of the unemployed persons and ensure availability of right kind of manpower to meet the emerging requirements of industries, service sector and agricultural sectors. Odisha aims to generate employable skills among one million youths and others during the 12th Plan.
- Efforts to maintain the pace of industrialization process coupled with measures to achieve environmental sustainability and reducing human suffering due to displacement.
- Enabling policy and institutional measures to be taken to create a conducive environment that fosters growth of entrepreneurship and encourages private sector investment.
- Continue the sustained efforts for effective devolution of powers and responsibilities to the Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies and involve them in decentralization of planning process and monitoring of development programmes.
- Sustained efforts for governance reforms to be continued to improve the quality of public service by way of making public machinery more efficient, transparent and accountable. In this context, emphasis will be given on adoption of e-governance.

- The fiscal reforms process to be continued to consolidate the gains and improve the resource base of the State for greater investment in development programmes.

1.61 The Annual Plan: 2014-15 will focus on realization of the following monitorable targets fixed for the 12th Five Year Plan.

Table 1.24

Monitorable Targets for 12th Five Year Plan: Odisha

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Present Status	Ref. Year	Proposed Target for 12 th Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Per Thousand Live Births	53	2012	37
2	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	Per Lakh Live Births	237	2011	119
3	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Per Productive Couple	2.2	2009	2.1
4	Malnutrition of Children (0-3 years)	Children under 6 years of Age, who are under-weight (percent)	44	NFHS-III (2005-06)	30
5	Anemia among Women (15-49 years)	Percentage	62.7	NFHS-III (2005-06)	45
6	Sex Ratio (0-6 years)	Per thousand	941	2011	950
7	Literacy Rate	Percentage	72.9	2011	85
8	Gender Gap in Literacy	Percentage Point	19.13	2011	8
9	Dropout Rate in Elementary Stage	Percentage	2.36	2012-13	0.32

Financing the Annual Plan: 2014-15

1.62 Taking stock of present resource position, past trends and scope for further mobilization of resources and following the guidelines of the Planning Commission, it has been estimated that funds to the tune of ₹40,810.00 crore will be available for financing the Annual Plan: 2014-15. This includes resources amounting to ₹2,000.00 crore relating to Public Sector Undertakings. The details of the resource estimates for financing the Annual Plan: 2014-15 is given at Annexure 1.1.

Sectoral Allocations

1.63 The broad sectoral projected outlays for the 12th Plan: 2012-17 and proposed outlay for Annual Plan: 2014-15 along with progressive expenditure during 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given in Table 1.25.

Table 1.25
Broad Sectoral Outlays Proposed for the Annual Plan: 2014-15

(₹ crore)

Sector	11 th Plan: 2007-12 Expr.	12 th Plan (2012-17) Projected Outlay	Annual Plan: 2012-13	Annual Plan: 2013-14		Annual Plan: 2014-15
			Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Expenditure	Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture & Allied Activities	2,798.34 (6.32)	9,597.75 (7.72)	1,661.43 (10.71)	1,888.10 (9.44)	2211.75 (10.52)	3,450.60 (8.46)
Rural Development	1,131.58 (2.55)	2,109.16 (1.70)	381.42 (2.46)	579.56 (2.90)	742.25 (3.53)	2,612.81 (6.40)
Special Area Programmes	5,997.13 (13.55)	13,380.90 (10.76)	1,701.13 (10.97)	1,948.50 (9.74)	1,861.77 (8.85)	1,995.33 (4.89)
Irrigation & Flood Control	8,305.52 (18.76)	18,263.78 (14.68)	2,201.25 (14.19)	2,761.36 (13.81)	2,411.04 (11.46)	3,904.88 (9.57)
Energy	2,649.95 (5.99)	13,509.25 (10.86)	681.08 (4.39)	1,187.00 (5.94)	1,691.52 (8.04)	3,255.58 (7.98)
Industry & Minerals	432.26 (0.98)	1,172.98 (0.94)	90.91 (0.59)	109.28 (0.55)	117.70 (0.56)	198.03 (0.49)
Transport	5,051.11 (11.41)	16,249.71 (13.07)	1,869.39 (12.05)	2,786.98 (13.93)	2,845.33 (13.53)	5,788.63 (14.18)
Science, Tech. & Environment	1,216.08 (2.75)	2,313.76 (1.86)	353.36 (2.28)	440.26 (2.20)	361.68 (1.72)	494.82 (1.21)
General Economic Services	1,274.02 (2.88)	3,002.27 (2.41)	370.83 (2.39)	408.22 (2.04)	434.62 (2.07)	725.65 (1.78)
Social Services	14,826.40 (33.49)	43,240.94 (34.77)	5,928.08 (38.22)	7,594.12 (37.97)	7,901.42 (37.57)	17,046.94 (41.77)
General Services	582.85 (1.32)	1,532.50 (1.23)	272.02 (1.75)	296.62 (1.48)	452.83 (2.15)	1,336.73 (3.28)
GRAND TOTAL	44,265.24 (100)	124,373.00 (100)	15,510.90 (100)	20,000.00 (100)	21,031.92 (100)	40,810.00 (100)

NB: Figures in parenthesis indicate Percentage to Total Allocation

1.64 Intersectoral outlays for the Annual Plan: 2014-15 have been proposed keeping in view the overall development strategies for the Plan. The Annual Plan: 2014-15 focuses on agriculture, infrastructure development and Social Sectors. The salient features of the intersectoral allocation of funds are summarized below.

- (i) The outlay for agriculture and allied sectors including agriculture, horticulture, fisheries, animal husbandry, forestry and co-operation sub-sectors accounts for 8.46 percent of the total proposed outlay for Plan. If irrigation, the key input for agriculture is taken into account, the proposed outlay for this sector would be of the order of 18.03 percent.
- (ii) The outlay proposed for social services sector which is of the order of 33.49 percent of the plan size for 12th Plan: 2012-17, is 41.78 percent for the Annual Plan: 2014-15.
- (iii) The proposed outlay for infrastructure development accounts for about 31.73 percent of the plan size.

Chapter 1

Annexure 1.1

Resource Estimate for financing the Annual Plan 2014-15

(₹. crore)

Sl. No.	Items	12th Plan #	2013-14		2014-15
		2012-17	2013-14	2013-14	2014-15
		Projections	B E	R E	B E
(at current prices)					
1	2	3	4	5	6
	State Government				
1	State Government's Own Funds (a to e)	40515.86	8972.12	9627.21	12684.87
a	BCR	31676.64	7118.87	7364.47	10823.02
b	MCR (excluding deductions for repayment of loans)	4896.53	1060.56	1516.22	1139.89
c	Plan Grants from GoI (13th FC)	3942.69	792.69	746.52	721.96
d	ARM				
e	Adjustment of Opening balance				
2	State Government's Budgetary Borrowings (i-ii)	36937.40	4980.51	4489.23	8640.22
(I)	Gross Borrowings (a to e) *	60564.28	10049.45	9558.17	13945.91
a	Gross Accretion to State Provident Fund	15000.00	3250.25	3250.25	3250.25
b	Gross Small Savings	3050.00	200.00	200.00	300.00
c	Gross Market Borrowings	31470.36	4584.95	3741.40	6089.66
d	Gross Negotiated Loans (i to vi)*	7306.00	1300.00	1300.00	2187.00
(i)	LIC				
(ii)	GIC				
(iii)	NABARD	7296.00	1300.00	1300.00	2177.00
(iv)	REC	10.00			10.00
(v)	IDBI				
(vi)	Others (HUDCO, PFC, NCDC etc)**				
e	Bonds/Debentures				
f	Loans portion of NCA				
g	Loans portion of ACA for EAPs		64.25	3.00	48.00
h	Loans for EAPs (back to back)	3737.92	650.00	1063.52	2071.00
i	Other Loans				
(II)	Repayments (a to e)	23626.88	5068.94	5068.94	5305.69
a	Repayment/withdrawal of Provident Fund	10000.00	2250.25	2250.25	2250.25
b	Repayment to Small Savings	1877.84	844.95	844.95	353.00
c	Repayment of Market Borrowings	5246.05	884.95	884.95	1356.33
d	Repayment of Negotiated Loans	2431.97	432.67	432.67	561.32
e	Repayments--Others	4071.02	656.12	656.12	784.79
3	Central Assistance - Grants (details in Annexure-IA)	35868.74	5414.37	5283.56	17484.91
A.	State Government Resources (1+2+3)	113322.00	19367.00	19400.00	38810.00
B.	Resources of Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs)				
1	Internal Resources	2452.03	861.55	246.00	689.66
2	Extra Budgetary Resources	8598.97	1238.45	354.00	1310.34
3	Budgetary Support				
	Total C: PSEs (1+2+3)	11051.00	2100.00	600.00	2000.00
E.	AGGREGATE STATE PLAN RESOURCES (B+C+D)	124373.00	21467.00	20000.00	40810.00

CHAPTER 2

POVERTY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

2.1 The concept of “human development”, as propagated by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), focuses on: health, nutrition, access to safe drinking water and sanitation, education including employable skills, income and gender issues. The aim is to remove hindrances that human beings face in developing their potentialities and expanding their choices to live long, healthy and fulfilled lives. Human development and Poverty reduction are key development objectives. The major pillars of human development are equity, empowerment, participation and sustainability. It is about creating an environment in which people develop their full potential and lead productive and creative lives in accordance with their needs and interests. Reduction of inter-regional and inter-personal disparities is also a key concern that has considerably informed human development debate. The benefits of the economic growth should be widespread and need to reach all sections of the population and all regions, that is, growth need to be inclusive. This has been recognized as one of the main guiding principles of the State development policy.

2.2 Odisha is potentially rich and endowed with vast natural resources: minerals, forests, fertile land, plentiful surface and ground water, long coast line, and picturesque landscape. The State has been taking various development initiatives to improve its key human development indicators. Odisha was the 9th State to bring out its first Human Development Report in the year 2005. An overall status of human development including the extent and distribution of poverty, health and literacy conditions in Odisha is summarized in the following paragraphs.

Development Approach for Odisha

2.3 In recent past, Odisha has made significant achievements in terms of economic growth, poverty reduction and other socio-economic indicators. During the 10th plan (2002-07), Odisha witnessed higher annual growth rate of 8.82 percent in real terms at 2004-05 prices. In the 11th plan, the State’s average real annual growth rate is of the order of 7.13 percent. Like national and other economies, Odisha has also been adversely impacted by the global economic meltdown. The State Government has been giving emphasis on the following areas which need special attention and focus in overall development approach for Odisha and the same will continue in the 12th Five Year Plan: 2012-17 and Annual Plan: 2014-15.

- (i) Odisha’s economy needs to grow faster than the national average over a long period of time in order to catch up with the Nation.
- (ii) Agriculture and allied sectors need to perform above national average over a long period of time.
- (iii) Sustained efforts are needed to mitigate adverse impacts of natural calamities like floods, cyclones and other shocks on Odisha’s economy and people.

- (iv) Special attention need be given to depressed regions, marginalized classes including ST, SC and women to substantially reduce regional, social and gender disparities.
- (v) With a view to addressing the problem of unemployment and under-employment, particularly among educated and uneducated young persons, special efforts are required to improve their employable skills, education and other soft skills to harness opportunities that may come up for them in and outside Odisha.
- (vi) Infrastructure including roads, ports, railways, rural electrification, and irrigation facilities need to be adequately augmented and improved.
- (vii) Special efforts are needed to reduce poverty at a faster pace.

Poverty: Its Multiple Dimensions

2.4 The conventional view of poverty has been changing gradually. Poverty is no longer based only on income or material deprivation. It has acquired several dimensions and forms an integral component of human development. Odisha has committed itself to address poverty in its multiple dimensions. In most general terms, poverty can be defined as “deprivation in well-being” and encompasses several dimensions of deprivation:

- Material deprivation (lack of income; poverty of assets)
- Social deprivation (discrimination on account of caste, gender, region and religion; unable to enjoy social relationships in their full scope)
- Political deprivation (a sense of voicelessness and powerlessness; not able to influence political decisions that profoundly affect their lives)
- Intellectual deprivation (poverty of education and skills; lack of opportunities)
- Deprivation in health (health poverty; poor or no access to health services)
- Inability to cope up with vulnerabilities and risks.

Poverty in Odisha: Some Impressions

2.5 Table 2.1 presents poverty head count ratios (i.e., percentage of people below the poverty line), based on analysis of National Sample Survey (NSS) data, for Odisha and India from 1973-74 to 2011-12. The estimates of poverty from 1973-74 to 2004-05 are based on NSS data and Lakdawala Committee Methodology and those for the year 1993-94, 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12 are based on NSS data and Tendulkar Committee Methodology. Poverty estimates for 2011-12 have been obtained by using the data from 68th NSS round and on the basis of poverty

lines of ₹695.00 and ₹861.00 for rural and urban Odisha respectively. It may be observed from Table 2.1 that as per Tendulkar Committee Methodology, poverty has declined by 24.61 percentage points from 57.20 percent in 2004-05 (61st NSS round) to 32.59 percent in 2011-12 (68th NSS round). The reduction of poverty by 25.11 percentage points was higher in rural Odisha than that of 20.31 percentage points in urban Odisha.

Table 2.1
Poverty Head Count Ratio (%) for Odisha and India, 1973-74 to 2011-12

Year	Reference period	Odisha (%)			India (%)		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Lakdawala Committee Methodology							
1973-74	URP	67.28	55.62	66.18	56.44	49.01	54.88
1977-78	URP	72.38	50.92	70.07	53.07	45.24	51.32
1983	URP	67.53	49.15	65.29	45.65	40.79	44.48
1987-88	URP	57.64	41.53	55.58	39.09	38.20	38.36
1993-94	URP	49.72	41.64	48.56	37.27	32.36	35.97
2004-05	URP	46.80	44.30	46.40	28.30	25.70	27.50
Tendulkar Committee Methodology							
1993-94	MRP	63.00	34.50	59.10	50.10	30.80	45.30
2004-05	MRP	60.80	37.60	57.20	41.80	25.70	37.20
2009-10	MRP	39.20	25.90	37.00	33.80	20.90	29.80
2011-12	MRP	35.69	17.29	32.59	25.70	13.70	21.92

NB: URP – Uniform Recall Period Method, MRP – Mixed Recall Period Method

2.6 The incidence of poverty in Odisha *vis-à-vis* other major States, as estimated by Planning Commission on the basis of NSS consumer expenditure data, can also be comprehended from Table 2.2 from 1973-74 to 2011-12. Poverty estimates for the period from 1973-74 to 1993-94 have been made on the basis of the Lakdawala Committee Methodology, whereas from 2004-05 to 2011-12, poverty reduction estimates have been made on the basis of the Tendulkar Committee Methodology.

Table 2.2
Incidence of Poverty in Odisha vis-à-vis Other Major States: 1973-74 – 2011-12

S. No.	State	Head count ratio percent						
		1973-74	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1993-94	2004-05*	2011-12*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	48.86	39.31	28.91	25.86	22.19	29.90	9.20
2	Bihar	61.91	61.55	62.22	52.13	54.96	54.40	33.34
3	Gujarat	48.15	41.23	32.79	31.54	24.21	31.80	16.63
4	Haryana	35.36	29.55	21.37	16.54	25.05	24.10	11.16
5	Karnataka	54.47	48.78	38.24	37.53	33.16	33.40	20.91
6	Kerala	59.79	52.22	40.42	31.79	25.43	19.70	7.05
7	Madhya Pradesh	61.78	61.78	49.78	43.07	42.52	48.60	31.65
8	Maharashtra	53.24	55.88	43.44	40.41	36.86	38.10	17.35
9	Odisha	66.18	70.07	65.29	55.58	48.56	57.20	32.59
10	Punjab	28.15	19.27	16.18	13.20	11.77	20.90	8.26
11	Rajasthan	46.14	37.42	34.46	35.15	27.41	34.40	14.71
12	Tamil Nadu	54.94	54.79	51.66	43.39	35.03	28.90	11.28
13	Uttar Pradesh	57.07	49.05	47.07	41.45	40.85	40.90	11.26
14	West Bengal	63.43	60.52	54.85	44.72	35.66	34.30	19.98
	All India	54.88	51.32	44.48	38.36	35.97	37.20	21.92

* Based on MRP consumption of Tendulkar Committee Methodology

2.7 Poverty reduction in Odisha in 1990s was very slow. Keeping the slow pace of reduction of poverty in view, the State Government has taken a number of steps to accelerate poverty reduction. The State Government had targeted to reduce poverty by 15 percent by the end of the 11th Five Year Plan period. However, as per the Tendulkar Committee estimates the poverty in the State has been reduced by 24.61 percentage points by 2011-12 compared to 2004-05. It has been further targeted to reduce poverty from 32.59 percent in 2011-12 to 22 percent by the end of 12th Five Year Plan period.

Poverty Incidence in Odisha by Regions and by Social Groups

2.8 Poverty estimates for rural Odisha by social groups and by NSS regions are presented in Tables 2.3 and 2.4 respectively for 2004-05 and 2011-12. Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities are poorer than other social groups followed

by Scheduled Caste (SC) communities. It is heartening to note that in recent years, poverty among ST and SC communities has been reducing at a faster rate. The reduction of poverty has been highest (26.51 percentage points) among SC communities between 2004-05 and 2011-12. The poverty reduction among ST communities has been 20.88 percentage points during the same period. The southern region has the highest incidence of poverty followed by the northern region. From 2004-05 to 2011-12, all three regions have witnessed substantial reduction of poverty. Among the regions, the northern region has recorded the highest reduction of poverty with 30.53 percentage points, followed by the southern region with 25.40 percentage points between 2004-05 and 2011-12. Given that the concentration of poverty is among specific social groups and regions in the State, the Government has undertaken several programmes to reduce poverty in Odisha in general and among the most backward social groups and regions in particular.

Table 2.3

Incidence of Poverty by Social Groups as per Tendulkar Committee Methodology for Rural Odisha, 2004-05 and 2011-12

NSS Round	Head Count Ratio (%) by Social Classes				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
2004-05	84.40	67.90	52.70	37.10	60.80
2011-12	63.52	41.39	24.16	14.20	35.69

Table 2.4

Incidence of Poverty by NSS Regions as per Tendulkar Committee Methodology for Rural Odisha, 2004-05 and 2011-12

NSS Round	Head Count Ratio (%) by NSS Regions			
	Southern	Northern	Coastal	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	73.40	70.50	41.60	60.80
2011-12	48.00	39.97	21.65	35.69

Government Interventions

2.9 The State Government has been implementing various anti-poverty programmes including SGSY / NRLM, MGNREGA, IWMP and other programmes for generation of wage employment and gainful self-employment. Apart from these, other food security / nutrition programmes such as heavily subsidized rice at

the rate of one rupee a kg. for all BPL household in non-KBK region and for all in the KBK region. Targetted Public Distribution Programme (TPDS), Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Mid-day Meal Programme (MDM) / Emergency Feeding Programme (EFP) and Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) have also been implemented in the State to provide relief against deprivation.

2.10 In addition to the above, Special Programmes, Mo Kudia / Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana, Madhubabu Pension Yojana, Rashtriya Grama Sworojagar Yojana (RGSY), Aam Admi Bima Yojana, supply of equipments for AIDS detection and Maintenance of Critical Irrigation Projects have been undertaken by the State Government to improve the social, economic and health conditions of the rural people.

2.11 Area specific poverty alleviation schemes such as Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) and Biju KBK Plan for development of undivided Koraput-Bolangir-Kalahandi (KBK) districts, Biju Kandhamal O Gajapati Yojana, Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), and Gopbandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY) are also flagship initiatives for eradication of poverty and unemployment in the State. The State has also constituted the Western Odisha Development Council (WODC) to address regional inequity issues in eleven western Odisha districts. A new programme “Integrated Action Plan (IAP)” has also been implemented in 18 selected tribal and backward districts of the State with a view to bringing about quick perceptible improvement and visible impact in public infrastructure and services through implementation of projects reflecting the felt critical needs of the local people. The State Government has also given emphasis on skill upgradation and community livelihood programmes under this new scheme. With a view to tracking the progress of poverty reduction, improving human development indicators, developing appropriate development programmes and assessing the impact of various programmes and policies on the poor, the State Government has constituted an Agency, called “Poverty and Human Development Monitoring Agency (PHDMA)”, an autonomous registered organization under the administrative control of Planning & Coordination Department.

2.12 For improving livelihoods of tribals and other vulnerable communities, several schemes have been implemented in the State with active support from several external donors and Central Government. These schemes include Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP), Western Odisha Rural Livelihoods Programme (WORLP), Jeebika, Targetted Rural Initiative for Poverty Termination and Infrastructure (TRIPTI), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). Besides, improvement of traditional water bodies and tanks through community participation are being implemented for improving rural growth and productivity opportunities for the poor.

2.13 The State has witnessed an increase in main workers during the decade 2001 – 2011 (95.78 lakh in 2001 census to 107.08 lakh in 2011 census), but the percentage of main workers to total workers has declined from 67.2 percent to 61.0 percent during the same period. The number of total workers in the State has increased from 142.76 lakh in 2001 to 175.42 lakh during 2011. This indicates that there is an increase in under-employment in the State. In order to tackle the problem of

unemployment and under-employment, the State Government has constituted a High Power Employment Mission under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister to facilitate generation of adequate employment opportunities, both wage employment and self-employment, in the State. It is proposed to provide employable skills and employment opportunities for one million youth of the State during the 12th Plan. Besides, a State Policy for Youths has been introduced recently to empower the youths and provide them with various opportunities to excel in the society.

Literacy in Odisha

2.14 Literacy and education are both indicators and instruments of socio-economic development. Knowledge base, levels of skills of the people and evolution of art and culture in a society depend on education. Odisha has done reasonably well on literacy front. The literacy in Odisha has increased 5 times from 15.80 percent in 1951 to 72.9 percent in 2011 growing at an annual compound rate of 2.58 percent as against 2.33 percent per annum at National level from 18.33 percent in 1951 to 73.0 percent in 2011. Whereas the male literacy has increased 2.99 times from 27.32 percent in 1951 to 81.60 percent in 2011, the female literacy has grown much faster i.e., 14.16 times from a low base of 4.52 percent in 1951 to 64.0 percent in 2011. Though both male and female literacy are fast approaching National averages, there is still a gap of 17.6 percentage point between male and female literacy in Odisha.

2.15 There are substantial social, regional and gender disparities in literacy. The Scheduled Tribes communities have low literacy rates. The ST female literacy has increased from a very low level of 4.76 percent in 1981 to 41.20 percent in 2011, which is significantly lower than SC and general female literacy. Though the ST male literacy has increased from 23.27 percent in 1981 to 63.70 percent in 2011, there is still a big gap between that and the general male literacy. The SC communities have comparatively done better. The SC male literacy has almost bridged its gap with the general male literacy rate. The SC females are also catching fast. Though the rural female literacy has more than doubled from 21.90 percent in 1981 to 60.7 percent in 2011, there is still a substantial gap with their urban sisters. The gap between rural and urban male literacy has, however, been decreasing.

2.16 In order to improve literacy rate in the State, Sarva Shikshya Abhiyan has been implemented in all 30 districts with three objectives in view, i.e., Universal Enrollment, Retention and Quality of Education. Similarly, for reduction of gender gap and enhancing participation of more girls in education sector, two special schemes namely National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) and Kasturiba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) have also been implemented in the educationally backward blocks of the State. To spread education among the STs particularly ST girl students, a total number of 5,375 hostels have been sanctioned to accommodate about 4.05 lakh students including 3.13 lakh girls by 2012-13. This includes 4,730 ST girls hostels spread over all 30 districts. In addition 1,000 hostels including 700 hostels for girls have been sanctioned during 2013-14 and are in progress. Besides, it has been programmed for construction of another 500 hostels during the coming 5 years which will accommodate 50,000 ST students. Similarly, steps have been taken for construction of hostels for SC girls / boys. This will help in

improving the literacy level of ST / SC girls and boys in the State. This initiative will also continue during the 12th Five Year Plan: 2012-17 and Annual Plan: 2014-15. Other important interventions under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan are as follows:

- (i) Computer Aided Education.
- (ii) Tribal Education.
- (iii) Education for Children with Special Needs.
- (iv) Pedagogical Improvement.
- (v) Bridge Courses for Out of School Children.
- (vi) Planning and Management.

2.17 It is, however, heartening to note that despite its limited resources, Odisha has done reasonably well on literacy front and has committed higher resources to education in general and primary education in particular. Secondary education and technical education have also been receiving increasing attention and resources in recent years. Odisha has the potential to perform better than National average provided that greater attention is paid to improve delivery of educational services to ST communities and to effectively convert outlays to outcomes.

Health Conditions in Odisha

2.18 Good health is a livelihood asset that enables people to participate in work and socio-economic development. Illness, on the other hand, causes misery and impoverishment. Some of the important demographic indicators of Odisha are given in Table 2.5. Key health indicators such as Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), and Life Expectancy at Birth (LEB) are compared across major states in Table 2.6 and Table 2.7 respectively. Recently, Odisha has made notable achievements in reducing its IMR to 53 as per 2013 SRS report compared to 75 as per 2005 SRS report. The SRS survey reveals that the decline in IMR in both rural and urban Odisha was better than the national averages.

Table 2.5

Some Important Demographic Indicators of Odisha

Indicators	Rate
Crude Birth Rate, 2012 (2013-SRS)	19.9 Per 1000 population
Crude Death Rate, 2012 (2013-SRS)	8.5 Per 1000 population
Infant Mortality Rate, 2012 (2013-SRS)	53 Per 1000 live births
i) Infant Mortality Rate (Urban)	39 Per 1000 live births
ii) Infant Mortality Rate (Rural)	55 Per 1000 live births
Natural Growth Rate, 2012 (2013- SRS)	11.4 percent
Total Fertility Rate (SRS Statistical Report, 2011)	2.2
Couple Protection Rate (NFHS-3)	47 percent
Life Expectancy at Birth (2011-2015 projection)	male 64.3 years, female 67.3 years
Maternal Mortality Ratio (2007-09- SRS)	258 per 1,00,000 live births
Peri - Natal Mortality Rate (2011-SRS)	38 per 1000 live & still births

2.19 Three factors explain such a high level of IMR in Odisha: (i) poor availability of professional attendance at birth, (ii) high percentage of low birth weight babies, and (iii) lack of professional pre- and post-natal care. About 64.9 percent infant deaths are attributed to neonatal mortality. Premature deliveries result in 38.5 percent infant deaths. Pneumonia, respiratory infection of newborn, tetanus, and diarrhoea result in 34.1 percent infant deaths. Anaemia, which is caused due to malnutrition suffered by both pregnant mothers and infant, explains 7.2 percent infant deaths. Other causes account for another 19.3 percent infant deaths. There also appears to be a high correlation between IMR and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR). Odisha has launched an IMR Mission with a view to expediting fast reduction in IMR.

Table 2.6
Inter-State Comparisons of IMR: 1991 –2012

State	Infant Mortality Rate								
	1991	2001	2002	2005	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	73	66	62	57	52	49	46	43	41
Assam	81	74	70	68	64	61	58	55	55
Bihar	69	62	61	61	56	52	48	44	43
Gujarat	69	60	60	54	50	48	44	41	38
Haryana	68	66	62	60	54	51	48	44	42
Karnataka	77	58	55	50	45	41	38	35	32
Kerala	16	11	10	14	12	12	13	12	12
Madhya Pradesh	117	86	85	76	70	67	62	59	56
Maharashtra	60	45	45	36	33	31	28	25	25
Odisha	124	91	87	75	69	65	61	57	53
Punjab	53	52	51	44	41	38	34	30	28
Rajasthan	79	80	78	68	63	59	55	52	49
Tamil Nadu	57	49	44	37	31	28	24	22	21
Uttar Pradesh	97	83	80	73	67	63	61	57	53
West Bengal	71	51	49	38	35	33	31	32	32
All India	80	66	63	58	53	50	47	44	42

Source: SRS Bulletins

Table 2.7
Inter-State Comparisons of Life Expectancy at Birth: 2002 –2015

State	2002-06		2006-10		2011-15*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	62.9	65.5	65.4	69.4	66.9	70.9
Assam	58.6	59.3	61.6	62.8	63.6	64.8
Bihar	62.2	60.4	67.1	66.7	68.6	68.7
Gujarat	62.9	65.2	67.2	71.0	69.2	72.5
Haryana	65.9	66.3	67.9	69.8	68.9	71.3
Karnataka	63.6	67.1	66.5	71.1	68.0	72.3
Kerala	71.4	76.3	72.0	76.8	73.2	77.6
Madhya Pradesh	58.1	57.9	62.5	63.3	64.5	65.3
Maharashtra	66.0	68.4	67.9	71.3	68.9	72.5
Odisha	59.5	59.6	62.3	64.8	64.3	67.3
Punjab	68.4	70.4	68.7	71.6	69.7	72.8
Rajasthan	61.5	62.3	66.1	69.2	67.6	70.7
Tamil Nadu	65.0	67.4	67.6	70.6	68.6	71.8
Uttar Pradesh	60.3	59.5	64.0	64.4	66.0	66.9
W. Bengal	64.1	65.8	68.2	70.9	69.2	72.1
All India	62.6	64.2	65.8	68.1	67.3	69.6

*Projected figures. Source: - SRS Bulletins & National Commission on Population

2.20 Five major diseases, also called *Panchvyadhi*: malaria, leprosy, diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections and scabies contribute about 70% of patient load in the primary health institutions and affect a large number of poor people. Odisha accounts for about one-third of malarial deaths in India. The State Government launched the *Panchvyadhi Chikitsa* scheme in 2001 to provide free treatment, including free medicines for these diseases. The scheme has also prescribed clinical protocols to be followed by all doctors and public health institutions for treatment of these diseases.

2.21 The State Government have taken several initiatives to improve the access of the people to health services. *Mamta* is an important intervention aimed at pregnant and nursing mothers. It is a conditional cash transfer scheme that compensates partial wages to them so that they are able to rest

adequately during their pregnancy and after delivery, have greater access to maternal and child health services. Odisha Emergency Medical Ambulance Services, popularly known as 108 Ambulance Services is the second important intervention. Out of the proposed 420 Ambulance services, 311 ambulances have been in operation. With a view to further strengthen Janani and Shishu Surakhya Programme, 102 Ambulance Services for pregnant women and children have been in operation to provide them referral transportation and health helpline services 24 hours. The fourth key initiative is to establish “Odisha State Medical Corporation” for procurement and distribution of free medicines under the “Free Medicine Distribution Scheme”. The State has also been promoting “telemedicine” initiatives.

2.22 There are significant social, regional and gender disparities in accessing public health in Odisha. Interior regions in general and tribal districts in particular, have poor physical and economic access to health services. These regions also bear the brunt of resource crunch both in terms of health budget deficit and neglected public health institutions. Health conditions of women are even more depressing. However, in the recent years the institutional deliveries have significantly increased from 64.68 percent in 2008 to 88.29 percent in 2013-14, though it is lower in case of tribal women. Post-natal care of mother and infant also need greater attention.

National Rural Health Mission

2.23 The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in Odisha in 2005. NRHM seeks to provide effective healthcare to rural and urban population throughout the State with special focus on backward districts with weak human development and health indicators especially among the poor and marginalized groups like women and the vulnerable sections of the society. NRHM attempts to integrate health with the determinants of health for which intersectoral convergence between departments like Panchayati Raj, W & CD, Rural Development and Education is essential. The main components of NRHM are RCH-II, Immunization, National Disease Control Programmes and other NRHM initiatives. The main activities under NRHM include;

- Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA).
- Mainstreaming AYUSH.
- Untied funds to Sub-Centers.
- Formation of Rogi Kalyan Samities.
- Mobile Medical Units.
- Strengthening PHC/CHC/UGPHC to Indian Public Health Standards.

2.24 The important objectives of NRHM are:

- Reduction in child and maternal mortality.
- Universal access to public services for food and nutrition, sanitation and hygiene, and universal access to public healthcare

services with emphasis on services addressing women's and children's health and universal immunization.

- Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including locally endemic diseases.
- Access to integrated comprehensive primary healthcare.
- Population stabilisation, gender and demographic balance.
- Revitalisation of local health traditions and mainstream AYUSH.
- Promotion of healthy life styles.

2.25 Comparative analysis of the report of NFHS-I, NFHS-II and NFHS-III conducted by International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) shows that there has been remarkable improvement in different health indicators from 1992-93 to 2005-06. Table 2.8 gives a comparative analysis of important health indicators.

Table 2.8

Comparison of Health Indicators: National Family Health Survey, Odisha.

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	NFHS-I (1992-93)	NFHS-II (1998-99)	NFHS-III (2005-06)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	112	81	65
2	Total Fertility Rate	2.92	2.45	2.4
3	Currently using any method (%)	36.3	46.8	50.7
4	Female Sterilization (%)	28.3	33.9	33.1
5	Male Sterilization (%)	3.4	1.7	1.0
6	Spacing Method	12.7	8.7	6.9
7	Mothers receiving ANC (%)	61.0	79.2	60.9
8	Institutional Delivery (%)	14.1	22.9	39
9	Children fully vaccinated	36.1	43.7	51.8
10	BCG	63.3	84.7	83.6
11	DPT	56.3	61.9	67.9
12	Polio	56.7	68.4	65.1
13	Measles	40.2	54.0	66.5

Source: *NFHS-III, 2005-06 Odisha*

Nutrition, Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation

2.26 Nutritional status of women in Odisha as indicated in NFHS-III survey shows that about 41.4 percent of women in the State have Body Mass Index (BMI) below 18.5, indicating high prevalence of nutritional deficiency. Prevalence of severe malnutrition among children, mothers and old and indigent people is also a matter of serious concern in the State. About 61.2 percent women suffer from anaemia as against the national average of 55.3 percent, while 65 percent children remain anemic and suffer from chronic energy deficiency.

2.27 Sustained access to safe drinking water and sanitation is critical for healthy living and has been included under the minimum needs programme. Odisha has done rather well in terms of coverage of rural and urban habitations with safe

sources of drinking water including piped water supply, tube wells and shallow wells. The percentage coverage of households in the State using tap water, tube wells and well water were 13.8 percent, 61.5 percent and 19.5 percent respectively in 2011 as against 8.7 per cent, 55.5 percent and 28.6 percent in 2001. In rural areas, 7.5 per cent, 66.9 percent and 19.8 percent households use tap water, tube well water and well water respectively, in 2011. In urban areas, 48 percent, 31.7 percent and 18.4 percent households are covered with tap water, tube well and well facilities respectively, in 2011. Khurda, Cuttack, Sambalpur, Ganjam and Gajapati are leading districts in Odisha, where more than 20 per cent households are using tap water as a major source of safe drinking water in 2011 whereas Bhadrak, Boudh, Kandhamal and Kalahandi districts have coverage less than five per cent. However, about 22 per cent households have safe drinking water facilities within their premises. In many pockets, water quality is a serious issue. In some areas such as Nuapada, the content of fluoride in the ground water is higher than the recommended safe levels. Frequent breakdown in tube wells and rural piped water supply units is another problem. Rural people in many parts still do not appreciate the value of safe drinking water.

2.28 Sanitation habits of people in many districts are also poor. As per the 2011 census estimates, only 22 percent of total households in Odisha had access to basic sanitation facilities like toilets within the premises. Out of the remaining 78 per cent households, 1.4 per cent households use public latrines while the rest defecate in the open. As a result, the incidence of diarrhoea in interior Odisha is generally high and it is a major source of infant and other deaths. Many civil society organisations including UNICEF, CARE and local NGOs have joined hands with the Government to assist people in modifying their behaviour, improving their sanitation and making them aware of the value of sanitation and safe drinking water.

2.29 Health conditions depend on a number of factors including: (i) income and poverty levels, (ii) food security, food pricing and malnutrition, (iii) availability of professional medical attendants, paramedical professionals and quantity and quality of health infrastructure, (iv) socio-economic development, literacy and health awareness, and (v) physical and economic accessibility of private or public healthcare system. Odisha has been making sustained efforts to overcome the situation. However, large number of vacancies of doctors and paramedical staff in most interior districts constrain professional availability of public healthcare. Private healthcare system is generally less developed in interior areas and is not economically accessible. The levels of maternal education and tribal female literacy in particular, are very low. This kind of situation very adversely impacts reproductive child healthcare in tribal and other interior areas. Concerted efforts have been made by the State Government to fill up vacancies of doctors and para-medical staff in interior pockets. Special incentives have also been provided to attract them for serving in those areas.

Composite Human Development Status for Odisha

2.30 Odisha published its first Human Development Report in 2004-05. Human Development Index (HDI) is an average of health index that is generally based on life expectancy index, education index (that is a weighted average of adult literacy rate index - $2/3^{\text{rd}}$ weight and combined gross enrolment rate (GER) index - $1/3^{\text{rd}}$

weight) and income index. Steps have been taken to prepare the second Human Development Report for the State during the 12th Five Year Plan period.

Human Development : Odisha-vis-à-vis Major States and India

2.31 HDI a summary measure of human development, brings together the twin objectives of economic progress and social development. Therefore, HDI is now widely used as a basic measure of human development. Table 2.9 exhibits the position of Odisha among 15 major States of India. It is observed that inter-state disparity in the levels of human development (as measured by HDI) has been declining between 1981 and 2011. The HDI for Odisha has shown an improvement over the years, i.e., from 0.267 in 1981 to 0.442 in 2011.

Table 2.9

Human Development Index for Major States of India

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	1981	1991	2001	2011
		Index	Index	Index	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.298	0.377	0.416	0.485
2.	Assam	0.272	0.348	0.386	0.474
3.	Bihar	0.237	0.308	0.367	0.447
4.	Gujarat	0.360	0.431	0.479	0.514
5.	Haryana	0.360	0.443	0.509	0.545
6.	Karnataka	0.346	0.412	0.478	0.508
7.	Kerala	0.500	0.591	0.638	0.625
8.	Madhya Pradesh	0.245	0.328	0.394	0.451
9.	Maharashtra	0.363	0.452	0.523	0.549
10.	Odisha	0.267	0.345	0.404	0.442
11.	Punjab	0.411	0.475	0.537	0.569
12.	Rajasthan	0.256	0.347	0.424	0.468
13.	Tamil Nadu	0.343	0.466	0.531	0.544
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0.255	0.314	0.388	0.468
15.	West Bengal	0.305	0.404	0.472	0.509
	All India	0.302	0.381	0.472	0.504

Government Initiatives

2.32 Odisha has taken several steps to mainstream human development concerns and issues into the development planning process. Several regional workshops have been organized to popularize the concept of human development and to disseminate the current status of human development in Odisha. The UNDP sponsored Legislators Forum has also been exposed to human development concerns in Odisha, particularly with a view to sensitize Odisha legislators. The State Government has been pursuing the objective of attaining Millennium Development Goals (MDG) viz. (i) eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; (ii) achieve universal primary education, (iii) promote gender equality and empower women, (iv) reduce child mortality, (v) improve maternal health, (vi) ensure environmental sustainability, and

(viii) develop a global partnership for development and is also a participant in implementing GoI-UNDP Project.

2.33 In order to consolidate the momentum gained in the process of preparation of State Human Development Report and ensuring that the SHDR become a part of the mainstream of planning agenda of the State, it has been programmed to (i) up-date the SHDR, (ii) prepare District Human Development Reports (DHDRs), (iii) prepare District Perspective Plans, (iv) strengthen Statistical and Planning System at the State and District level, and (v) popularize the Human Development Initiatives taken in the State.

2.34 To start with, Government of Odisha in Planning & Coordination Department had prepared District Human Development Reports (DHDR) for five selected districts, i.e., Ganjam, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Mayurbhanj and Sundergarh. The preparation of a DHDR involves mobilization of people who actively participate in the process. The final DHDR should be convertible into an operational district plan. The important objectives of the DHDR are;

- (i) Creating a status of Human Development at the district and sub-district level
- (ii) Mainstreaming Human Development issues and sensitizing District Level Officers, PRI, CSO and other stakeholders as regards Human Development issues and their relevance for improving quality of life for all concerned.
- (iii) Advocacy and capacity building for people-centered development policies
- (iv) Paving the way for formulation of a more focused and integrated district plan

Some Monitorable Targets for 12th Plan

2.35 Various monitorable targets that have been worked out for the State to improve the socio-economic and human development status of the people of the State are given in Table 2.10.

Table 2.10
Some Monitorable Indicators of Human Development During 12th Plan

SL No.	Item	Unit	Current level	Ref. Year	Proposed Target for 12 th Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Per Thousand	57	2011	40
2	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	Per lakh Live Births	258	2007-09	150
3	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Per Productive	2.2	2011	2.1

4	Malnutrition of Children (0-3 years)	Children under 3 years of Age, who are under-weight (%)	44	NFHS-III (2005-06)	30
5	Anemia among Women (15-49 years)	Percentage	62.7	NFHS-III (2005-06)	45
Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Current level	Ref. Year	Proposed Target for 12th Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Sex Ratio (0-6 years)	Per thousand	934	2011	950
7	Literacy Rate	Percentage	73.45	2011	85
8	Gender Gap in Literacy	Percentage Point	18.04	2011	8
9	Dropout Rate in Elementary Stage	Percentage	2.75	2011-12	0.32
10	Poverty	Percentage (Tendulkar Method)	32.59	2011-12	22.00

2.36 The State Government has also conceptualized a well articulated development strategy with special emphasis on poverty and human development. The salient features of these strategies are:

- Emphasis on building rural and urban productive infrastructure.
- Strengthen the momentum already gained in mobilizing rural poor with emphasis on women and vulnerable groups.
- Strengthening social security system to reduce IMR, MMR, provide food security, and increase female literacy etc.
- Focused efforts for reducing poverty and achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDG).
- Improving governance and service delivery mechanisms.
- Promoting broad-based growth, encouraging private investment, public private partnership (PPP), and public private community partnership (PPCP).
- Emphasis on creation of adequate self employment / employment opportunities.
- Enhancing and promoting Convergence at district level across large number of Government programmes through strengthening Integrated District Planning to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
- Focus on household based Micro-Planning to provide support for livelihoods of most vulnerable groups in different parts of the State with special emphasis to KBK region.
- Improved monitoring of outcomes of key human development indicators.

CHAPTER 3

BHARAT NIRMAN YOJANA

3.1 The “Bharat Nirman” was launched by Government of India during 2005-06. The aim of the programme was to build infrastructure especially in rural India. “Bharat Nirman”, the flagship development programme of Government of India, was a time-bound business plan implemented in partnership with State Governments and Panchayati Raj Institutions over a period of four years from 2005-06 to 2008-09. This programme had six components namely: (i) irrigation, (ii) rural connectivity, (iii) rural housing, (iv) rural water supply, (v) rural electrification, and (vi) rural telecommunication connectivity. The foundations laid by the Bharat Nirman Programme and other flagships programmes are to provide opportunities for improved living conditions as well as livelihoods. The above components of Bharat Nirman have been extended during 12th Five Year Plan.

GOALS

3.2 The objective of the Bharat Nirman Programme is to impart a sense of urgency to create rural infrastructure by setting time bound goals under various schemes which form a part of the Bharat Nirman Programme. With a view to harnessing growth potential of rural India, the Government of India mandated for the entire country the following goals for Bharat Nirman:

- Provide Safe Drinking Water to all uncovered habitations.
- Target of 60 lakh additional houses for the poor achieved till 2009. New Target of 1.2 crore houses to be constructed by 2014.
- Connect all villages that have a population of 1000 (500 in hilly or tribal area) with an all-weather road.
- Reach electricity to all villages and offer electricity connection to 1.75 crore poor households (villages with population more than 100 under RGGVY and population less than 100 under BGJY).
- One crore hectares of additional irrigation capacity to be created in the country.
- Achieve 40% of the rural area with telecommunication facility by 2014 and provide broadband coverage to all the 2.5 lakh panchayats.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

3.3 An outlay of ₹6,646.02 crore is proposed for the State Plan in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 to meet the objectives of Bharat Nirman. The component wise break-up is given in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1

(₹crore)

SI No.	Component	Annual Plan: 2013-14 (Approved Outlay)	Annual Plan: 2014-15 (Proposed Outlay)
1	2	3	4
1	Rural Electrification		
	(a) RGGVY	5.00	10.00
	(b) Biju Grama Jyoti Yojana	125.00	75.00
	Total	130.00	85.00
2	Rural Roads		
	Rural Roads (PMGSY)	1615.57	1800.00
	Total	1615.57	1800.00
3.	Rural Drinking Water Supply		
	Drinking Water Supply	240.00	440.78
	Total	240.00	440.78
4.	Irrigation		
	Major & Medium		
	(a) EAP Projects	180.81	411.24
	(b) AIBP Projects	1,190.00	1,161.16
	(c) RIDF Projects	136.20	200.00
	(d) Others	205.26	213.60
	Sub-Total	1,712.27	1,986.00
	Minor Irrigation (Flow)		
	(a) EAP Projects	42.00	60.00
	(b) AIBP Projects	30.00	15.00
	(c) RIDF Projects	60.00	25.00
	(d) BKVY (SCA)	16.13	12.00
	(e) RR & R	100.00	202.00
	(f) Mega Lift Projects	200.00	325.00
	(g) Others	274.00	312.00
	Sub-Total	722.13	951.00
	Minor Irrigation (Lift)		
	(a) RIDF	170.00	180.00
	(b) BKVY (SCA)	23.00	23.00
	(c) Hirakud Development	6.00	6.00
	(d) Mega lift scheme	0	0
	(e) Revival of Defunct LIPs	0	5.00
	Sub-Total	199.00	214.00
	Total	4,618.97	5476.78
5.	Rural Housing		
	IAY	406.37	1,169.24
	Total	406.37	1,169.24
	Grand Total	5,025.34	6,646.02

3.4 The Rural Telecommunication Connectivity is a Central Sector subject and is, therefore, not covered here. The details of plan of action in respect of each of the components under “Bharat Nirman” except rural telecommunication connectivity are discussed in the following paragraphs.

PLAN OF ACTION**Rural Electrification**

3.5 Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) is a flagship programme of Government of India for providing electricity facility to the rural people and people below poverty line. The objectives of the scheme are as follows.

- (i) Providing access to electricity to all households in the State within five years.
- (ii) Providing electricity to villages and habitations having population more than 100.
- (iii) Providing electricity connection to all BPL families free of charge through creation of Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB) with at least one 33/11 KV (or 66 KV) substation in each block and at least one distribution transformer in each village / habitation.

3.6 The scheme envisages 90% capital subsidy and 10% is deemed to be loan to the State Government. The work is being executed through Central PSU including NTPC, NHPC and Power GRID Corporation of India Ltd (PGCIL). Govt. of India have decided to continue RGGVY programme in the 12th and 13th plan period and to continue the scheme for covering all remaining census villages and habitations with population above 100. In all, 38,587 villages have been electrified under RGGVY as on 31.03.2014 with an expenditure of ₹3,00,572.00 lakh. The proposed outlay for Annual Plan: 2014-15 is ₹1,000.00 lakh under the State Plan for RGGVY.

3.7 The Government of Odisha has also launched a new scheme, called “Biju Grama Jyoti Yojana” to cover all villages/ habitations having population less than 100, that is, those villages/ habitations which are not included under RGGVY by the Government of India. There was target for electrification of 10,000 villages / habitations during the 11th Five Year Plan under the scheme. In total 12,826 villages have been taken up for electrification under the scheme out of which 12,789 villages have been electrified till 31.03.2014 with an expenditure of ₹36,846.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹7,500.00 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan: 2014-15 for taking up electrification of remaining un-electrified villages under this scheme.

Rural Roads

3.8 The Prime Minister’s Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has been included as one of the programmes of Bharat Nirman with a target to provide all weather connectivity to unconnected habitations having population of more than 1,000 in general areas and population more than 500 in schedule areas in the year 2005-06. By the end of 2013-14, 5,082 no. of habitations have been connected by constructing 22,942.96 Km. of all-weather roads. (New 16,245.54 Km & UG 6,697.42Km). Further,

it has been programmed to connect 221 no. of habitation in the year 2014-15 by constructing 1,400 Km. of roads out of total 4,500 Km. programmed for construction.

3.9 As per present relaxed norms of Government of India, connectivity are being provided to all unconnected habitations in rural areas of the State upto population 250 and above in 18 IAP districts and 500 and above for 12 Non-IAP districts. Accordingly, Government of India have so far sanctioned projects worth ₹17,81,425.40 lakhs for construction of 11,649 roads with a length of 45,190.14 km in different phases with construction of 275 no. of missing link bridges to provide connectivity to 16,395 no. unconnected habitations. Till end of March, 2014, ₹11,35,138.61 lakh has been incurred for construction of 28,545.14 Km. of roads including 95 no. of missing link bridges for providing connectivity to 9,777 no. of habitations.

3.10 Performance under PMGSY during the last three years i.e., from 2011-12 to 2013-14, is given in Table 3.2 which reveals that 642 habitations have been connected by constructing 8751.55 km of all weather roads (New roads- 3,830.67 km, Upgradation-2,291.58 km and Renewal-2,629.30km).

Table 3.2
Rural Roads (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana)

Sl. No.	Item	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		Total	
		Target	Achiv.	Target	Achiv.	Target	Achiv.	Target	Achiv.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	(a) Habitation with more than 1000 population in general areas	175	139	148	79	69	10	392	228
	(b) Habitations with more than 500 population in hilly & tribal areas	275	249	357	126	228	39	860	414
	Total habitations	450	388	505	205	297	49	1,252	642
2	New connectivity (in km)	1,700.00	1,815.10	1,600.00	1,673.31	1,500.00	342.26	4,800.00	3,830.67
	(a)Upgradation	1,300.00	1,351.95	1,400.00	727.98	465.00	211.65	3,165.00	2,291.58
	(b) Renewal	950.00	1,452.00	930.00	753.59	335.00	423.71	2,215.00	2,629.30
	Total Length	3,950.00	4,619.05	3,930.00	3,154.88	2,300.00	977.62	10,180.00	8,751.55

3.11 It is targeted to connect 221 habitations under PMGSY and 1,875 Km. new connectivity during Annual Plan: 2014-15 which is given in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3
Target for PMGSY during 2014-15

Sl No.	Item	Target (2014-15)
1	2	3
1	(a) Habitation with more than 1000 population in general areas	85
	(b) Habitations with more than 500 population in hilly & tribal areas	136
	Total habitations	221
2	New connectivity (in km)	1,150
	(a) Upgradation	250
	(b) Renewal	475

Rural Drinking Water Supply

3.12 The norms for coverage under Rural Drinking Water Supply are:

- (i) 40 liters per capita per day of safe drinking water for human beings.
- (ii) One hand pump or stand post for every 250 persons.
- (iii) The water source should exist within 1.6 km in plains and within 100 meters elevation in hilly areas.

3.13 Out of total 1,41,928 habitations in the State, there are 57,142 PC habitations and 84,786 FC habitations. It was programmed to cover 8,642 PC habitations during 2011-12, out of which 6,782 PC habitations have been covered. During 2012-13 and 2013-14, 17,347 and 16,865 PC habitations have been covered against the target of 6,709 and 10,873 respectively. During 2012-13 and 2013-14, 3,250 & 1,526 schools are covered respectively under the schemes. Similarly, during 2012-13 and 2013-14, 2,137 and 1,582 no. of Quality Affected Habitations have been covered against the target of 2,407 and 2,627 respectively.

3.14 Under Bharat Nirman Programme, all partially covered (PC) habitations, quality affected habitations and rural schools of the State were to be provided with clean and portable drinking water either by installation of spot sources or through rural pipe water supply schemes. The physical progress on Bharat Nirman from 2005-06 to 2013-14 is given in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4
Physical Progress of Bharat Nirman from 2005-06 to 2013-14

Item	Year	Target fixed for the year	Achievement during the year
1	2	3	4
Slipped Back Habitations / Schools	2005-06	NC-12,326 PC-1,550 Schools-14,413 Quality affected habitations - 672	NC-9,763 PC-1,550 Schools-9,476 Quality affected habitations-198
Slipped Back Habitations / Schools	2006-07	NC-9,188 PC-4,706 Schools-4,937 Quality affected habitations – 1,726	NC-6,484 PC-1,627 Schools-3,536 Quality affected habitations-314
Slipped Back Habitations / Schools	2007-08	NC-4,169 PC-4,031 Schools-1,000 Quality affected habitations – 5,577	NC-4,932 PC-2,801 Schools-754 Quality affected habitations-5,365
Slipped Back Habitations / Schools	2008-09	NC-7,387 PC-1,903 Schools-790 Quality affected habitations – 16,435	NC-1,325 PC-1,018 Schools-231 Quality affected habitations-16,435
Slipped Back Habitations / Schools	2009-10	NC-1,500 PC-10,847 Schools-36 Quality affected habitations- 2,000	NC-3,357 PC-3,062 Schools-42 Quality affected habitations -2,114
Slipped Back Habitations / Schools	2010-11	NC-353 PC-3,420 Schools-5,453 Quality affected habitations- 1,721	NC-353 PC-5,591 Schools-3,207 Quality affected habitations -1,581
Slipped Back Habitations / Schools	2011-12	NC-0 PC-8,642 Schools-4,000 Quality affected habitations- 1,692	NC-0 PC-6,782 Schools-3,592 Quality affected habitations -1,544
Slipped Back Habitations / Schools	2012-13	NC-0 PC-6709 Schools-0 Quality affected habitations-2407	NC-0 PC-17347 Schools-3250 Quality affected habitations-2137
Slipped Back Habitations / Schools	2013-14	NC-0 PC-10873 Schools-0 Quality affected habitations-2627	NC-0 PC-16865 Schools-1526 Quality affected habitations-1582

NC-Not Covered

PC-Partially Covered

3.15 In the year 2014-15, there is a programme to cover 2,653 quality affected habitations, 1,500 schools and 8,118 PC habitations under clean drinking water in all thirty districts.

Irrigation

3.16 Bharat Nirman, inter-alia, aimed at creation of additional irrigation potential of 100 lakh ha. for the whole country. Programme coverage for 2014-15 in Odisha is given in the following Table.

Table 3.5
Programme coverage for 2014-15

Sector	Scheme	No. of Project	Cost (₹ crore)	Irrigation Potential (Th.ha.)		
				Creation	Revival	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Major & Medium	JICA	2	384.74	0.00	0.00	0.00
	AIBP	11	1,053.00	40.70	0.00	40.70
	RIDF	59	198.00	1.50	0.00	1.50
	State Plan	16	34.09	0.77	0.00	0.77
Sub Total		88	1,669.83	42.97	0.00	42.97
Minor (Flow)	EAP	100	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	AIBP	31	15.00	2.20	0.00	2.20
	RIDF	149	25.00	6.74	0.00	6.74
	SCA for KBK	2,000	12.00	3.06	10.00	13.06
	Others		312.00			
	RR & R	1355	202.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
	Mega Lift	3 cluster (41 nos Projects)	325.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub-Total		3676	951.00	12.00	20.00	32.00
Minor (River Lift)	RIDF/ SCA / HCAD	880	153.26	13.20	4.40	17.60
	Revival of defunct LIP	50	4.01	0.00	1.18	1.18
	Cluster Micro RL	706	0.00	7.06	0.00	7.06
	BKVY	398	62.28	8.87	0.00	8.87
	Sub-Total	2,034	219.55	29.13	5.58	34.71
Ground Water	RIDF/ SCA	320	55.74	4.00	2.40	6.40
	Revival of defunct LIP	12	0.99	0	0.20	0.20
	Cluster Shallow TW	1,915	0.00	19.15	0.00	19.15
	Borewell	25,000	520.00	125.00	0.00	125.00
Sub Total		27,247	576.73	148.15	2.60	150.75
Grand Total		33,045	3,417.11	232.25	28.18	260.43

3.17 The achievement of irrigation potential created under Bharat Nirman from 2010-11 to 2013-14 is given in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6

Achievements of Irrigation Potential Created during 2010-11 to 2013-14

Sector	Financial (₹ crore)				Achievement in Th. Ha (new creation & revival)			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Major & Medium	688.73	950.28	1,062.35	1,521.47	42.38	19.33	15.48	17.78
Minor (flow)	73.77	400.09	407.99	418.43	10.70	28.19	27.45	24.20
Minor (River lift)	78.83	115.29	33.68	115.21	13.23	30.99	24.11	24.02
Minor (Ground Water)	4.52	57.20	130.82	159.54	1.32	5.98	9.88	144.21
Total	845.85	1,522.86	1,634.84	2,214.65	67.63	84.49	76.92	210.21

Rural Housing

3.18 Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) is a flagship scheme of Government of India. Under Indira Awas Yojana, assistance is provided to BPL rural households including SC/ST and freed bonded labourers for construction of dwelling houses. Beneficiaries under this scheme are selected through Gram Sabha / Palli Sabha and houses are constructed by beneficiaries themselves.

3.19 The unit cost for IAY house is ₹70,000.00 lakh in non-IAP and ₹75,000.00 lakh in IAP districts. Funds are released in 4 installments through A/c payee cheques or direct transfer of funds to the beneficiary account. Achievements under IAY from 2010-11 to 2013-14 are given in Table 3.7.

Table 3.7

Achievement under IAY from 2010-11 to 2013-14

Year	Total funds available	Physical Target (No. of Houses)	(₹ crore)
			Physical Achievement
1	2	3	4
2010-11	888.55	3,01,640	1,71,223
2011-12	832.48	2,73,076	1,42,405
2012-13	1,110.60	3,95,549	1,35,422
2013-14	1,057.01	3,95,004	2,19,913

3.20 An outlay of ₹1,16,924.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 towards State Share of IAY for taking up 1,52,966 houses.

CHAPTER 4

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

4.1 External funding plays an important role in financing development projects in the State. Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) significantly contribute to bridging the resource gap for development programmes of the State. Such projects also help improve systems and institutional arrangements as most EAPs have Technical Assistance Component that enables the State to access larger pool of knowledge and best practices from international development community.

4.2 Financial assistance from various external agencies including ADB, DFID, JICA, World Bank and others are accessed by the Government of Odisha. Currently, nineteen (19) EAPs are being implemented in various sectors like health, housing and urban development, irrigation, forestry and environment, roads, welfare of ST & SCs, and livelihood sectors. These EAPs will also continue during the Annual Plan: 2014-15. This includes sixteen (16) ongoing projects and three (3) pipeline projects. Project-wise details are indicated in Table 4.1. Details of programmes in respect of these projects are given in relevant Chapters.

Plan Outlay

4.3 The revised outlay for EAPs in the Annual Plan: 2013-14 was in the order of ₹12,72.52 crore. An outlay of ₹25,16.31 crore has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for implementation of 19 EAPs. This would, however, be suitably augmented at the time of additional requirements during the course of the year.

4.4 Out of the sixteen ongoing EAPs, Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme, Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project, Odisha Community Tanks Management Project, Odisha Health Sector Plan, Odisha Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Investment Project, Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project and Odisha State Roads Project are also implemented in KBK districts.

4.5 During Annual Plan: 2014-15, it is expected that a sum of ₹607.52 crore and ₹499.73 crore will flow towards TSP and SCSP respectively. This comes to 24.14 percent and 19.86 percent of the total proposed outlay for EAPs. Thus, the total flow of funds towards TSP and SCSP will be in the order of ₹11,07.25 crore, which is 44 percent of the total outlay under EAP in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Table 4.1
Sector-wise Summary of Outlays of Ongoing /
Pipeline Externally Aided Projects for the Annual Plan: 2014-15

(₹ lakh)						
Sl. No.	Name of the Sector/Project	Donor Agency/ Executing Deptt.	Year of commencement/ Year of completion (contemplated)	Latest Estimated project cost	Outlay for 2013-14 (Revised)	Outlay for 2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	RURAL DEVELOPMENT					
1	Targeted Rural Initiatives for Poverty Termination and Infrastructure (TRIPTI)	WORLD BANK/ Panchayati Raj	2008-2009 / 2015-2016	53,950.00	19,233.00	12,200.00
II	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL					
2	National Hydrology project. Phase-II a) Surface Water b) Ground Water	WORLD BANK / Water Resources	2006-2007/ 2014-15	3,922.00	550.00 150.00	650.00 25.00
3	Odisha Integrated Irrigated Agriculture & Water Management Investment Project.	ADB/ Water Resources Department	2008-2009 / 2016-2017	1,25,051.00	7,000.00	23,474.00
4	Odisha Community Tanks Management Project	WORLD BANK/ Water Resources	2008-2009/ 2014-2015	37,500.00	4,200.00	6,000.00
5	Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP)	WORLD BANK/ Water Resources	2012-13 / 2017--2018	14,775.00	200.00	2,000.00
6	Rengali Irrigation Project (LBC)	JICA/ Water Resources	1997-98 / 2015-2016	68,600.00	1,451.00	15,000.00
III	ENERGY					
7	#Cyclone proofing of power infrastructure	ADB/ Energy		60,000.00		25,000.00
IV	TRANSPORT					
8	Odisha State Roads Project	WORLD BANK/ Works	2007-2008/ 2016-2017	1,43,119.00	14,000.00	18,900.00
V.	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT					
9	Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project.	JICA, Japan Forest & Environment	2006-2007/ 2014-2015	80,230.00	9,203.00	10,500.01

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Sl. No.	Name of the Sector/Project	Donor Agency/ Executing Deptt.	Year of commencement/ Year of completion (contemplated)	Latest Estimated project cost	Outlay for 2013-14 (Revised)	Outlay for 2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VI. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES						
10	Odisha Modernising Economy Governance & Administration (OMEGA)	DFID/ Finance	2012-2013/ 2016-2017	£ 19 Million	1,250.00	2,650.00
VII. SOCIAL SERVICES						
11.	Odisha Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project (Cuttack and Bhubaneswar city)	JICA, Japan Housing & Urban Development	2009-2010 / 2014-2015	94,513.00	38,000.00	53,000.00
12	Odisha Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (OUIDF)	KFW, German H & U D	2011-12/ 2017-18	51,620.00	4,200.00	7,500.00
13.	Odisha Health Sector Plan	DFID/ Health & Family Welfare / Women & CD	2007-2008/ 2014-15	51,058.00 1,000.00	4,000.00 10,365.00	4,000.00 7,500.00
14.	Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme.	IFAD/WFP & DFID/ ST & SC Development	2003-2004/ 2014-2015	46,398.00	1,050.00	5,000.00
15	Odisha Girls Incentive Programme	DFID ST & SC Devt.	2012-2013/ 2015-2016	18,690.00		2,100.00
16	Rehabilitation of Urban Slums in Berhampur City	WORLD BANK/ H & UD		21,000.00		7,000.00
17	# Odisha Skill Development Project	ADB/ ETE & T	2014-2015/ 2023-2024	350 Million US Dollar		1.00
VIII. GENERAL SERVICES						
18	Construction of 30,000 Cyclone damaged houses in Ganjam & Puri Dists and around Chilika lake	WORLD BANK/ Revenue & DM		1,10,000.00		40,000.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Sector/Project	Donor Agency/ Executing Deptt.	Year of commencement/ Year of completion (contemplated)	Latest Estimated project cost	Outlay for 2013-14 (Revised)	Outlay for 2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19	# Assistance for National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Programme (additional Financing)	WORLD BANK/ Revenue & DM				9,131.05
	Total Allocation				*1,27,252.00	2,51,631.06

Projects in Pipeline.

*Includes ₹ 12,400.00 lakh for Rengali Irrigation Project (Ph-II, LBC-II)

Major Objectives

4.6 The important objectives of 16 ongoing and 3 pipeline projects are summarized in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2
Important objectives of Different Externally Aided Projects

Sl. No	Name of the Project/ Implementing Deptt.	Donor Agency	Objectives
ONGOING PROJECTS			
1	Odisha Modernizing Economy Governance and Administration Finance	DFID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance GoO capacity to maintain sustainable growth for poverty reduction. Build Capacity of GoO for revenue mobilization and effective expenditure management. To increase GoO capacity to attract private investments, generate revenue and improve service delivery.
2	Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project. Forest and Environment	JICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To regenerate and reforest degraded forests, improved management and protection of high forests, improved management practices and sector reforms, up-gradation of adaptive research, extension and IEC activities as regards different programmes including rural fuel saving techniques. To restore degraded forests and improve the income level of rural people by promoting sustainable forest management including JFM plantation and community / tribal development with larger goals of improving environment and alleviating poverty. To protect existing dense natural forests with their bio-diversity, both flora and fauna, to create livelihood support to the poor people

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Sl. No	Name of the Project/ Implementing Deptt.	Donor Agency	Objectives
			<p>living in and around forests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve crown density of degraded forests through reforestation and afforestation, to enhance ability of Forest Department, VSS / SHG / Community for sustainable forest management and technological up gradation in forestry.
3	Odisha Health Sector Plan Health and Family Welfare	DFID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To further strengthen the implementation of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Reproductive and Child Health, immunization control of communicable diseases strengthening and mainstreaming AYUSH and establishing IPHS in the public health standards in the health system. • To accelerate the performances of health care system through improved health care services at the first referral level and selective coverage at community level. • To support other health programmes aimed at reducing infant and maternal mortality rate.
4	Odisha Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project (Bhubaneswar & Cuttack City) Housing and Urban Development	JICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve public hygiene by introduction of organized sewerage network for collection of sewerage from households, its transportation and treatment. • To improve sewerage and storm water drainage systems in Cuttack by constructing and improving sewerage and drainage facilities. • To improve sanitary conditions of the residence including the poor in concerned areas. • To cover target group of urban population and slum population in Cuttack & Bhubaneswar cities in Cuttack and Khurda districts. • To generate more employment opportunities for local people.
5	Odisha Urban Infrastructure Development Fund Housing and Urban Development	KFW, German	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support creation of a nodal urban financing institutional framework in Odisha. • To facilitate financing assistance for different urban infrastructure projects with a positive environmental impact from a line-of-credit by KFW, Germany.
6	Rehabilitation of Urban Slums in Berhampur City Housing and Urban Development	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve public services in Berhampur city. • To reduce the vulnerability of its population. • To improve infrastructure for upgrading slums.
7	Targeted Rural Initiatives for Poverty Termination and	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create opportunities to reduce poverty by way of providing better education, health, roads,

Sl. No	Name of the Project/ Implementing Deptt.	Donor Agency	Objectives
	Infrastructure Panchayati Raj		telecommunication, water & sanitation, renewable energy and economic services. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce poverty and improve infrastructure in rural Odisha through PRIs. • To cover 1000 GPs in 3 districts, i.e., Jagatsinghpur, Sambalpur and Ganjam.
8	Construction of 30,000 Cyclone damaged houses in Ganjam & Puri Dists and around Chilika lake Revenue & DM	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To construct about 30,000 houses in the designated rural areas in the coastal belt of 5 kms from the High Tide Line in the district of Ganjam, Puri and 5 kms from the Chilika boundary.
9	Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme. ST and SC Development	IFAD/ WFP/ DFID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide the tribals with greater control of and access to, natural and other resources and their skills and capacity to use them productively. • To implement long term development intervention in tribal areas.
10	Odisha Girls Incentive Programme ST and SC Development	DFID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve educational status of disadvantaged (i.e. and ST & SC) girls in Odisha, leading to better family health. • To reduce financial and social constraints faced by disadvantaged girls in secondary school participation.
11	National Hydrology Project Phase-II Water Resources	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To formulate design aids, develop design support system for early flood warning, drought monitoring and management as well as conjunctive use of surface and ground water.
12	Odisha Integrated Irrigated Agriculture & Water Management Investment Project Water Resources	ADB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance productivity and sustainability of existing major, medium and minor (including minor flow and lift) irrigation systems. • To cover Brahmani- Baitarani- Budhabalaga-Subarnarekha river Basin and part of Mahanadi-Delta Stage-I. • To operationalise Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) system and Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) fully in covered area.
13	Odisha Community Tanks Management Project. Water Resources	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve Tank system based livelihoods and strengthen community Management of targeted Tank system. • To stabilize irrigation over 60,508.5 ha. of Command area in 14 districts and physically improve 320 MI tanks • To improve agricultural livelihoods of farm families living in Tank Command Villages. • To strengthen Pani Panchayat institutions through capacity building

Sl. No	Name of the Project/ Implementing Deptt.	Donor Agency	Objectives
14	Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) Water Resources	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To restore distressed dams. • To rehabilitate and improve dam & associated safety and operational performance of targeted existing 38 dams viz: Hirakud, Balimela, Rengali, Salandi, Upper Kolab, Budha-Budhiani, Dadara-ghati, Daha, Derjang, Dhanei, Kalo, Nesa, Pilasalki, Pitamahal, Salia, Sarafgarh, Satiguda(UKP), Satiguda (Malkangiri), Talasara, Ardei, Ashoka Nalla, Bgjharan, Balaskumpa, BanksI, Deojharan, Jagadal, Jhumuka, Kalakala, Kanhei Nalla, Khabahal, Lingam, Liard, Mathanpur, Padmapur, Pipal Nalla, Renguda, Ranugaon and Sana Macha Kandana. • To assure full-reservoir capacity of project dam for achieving effective utilization of stored water.
15	Rengali Irrigation Project (LBC) Water Resources	JICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and expansion of irrigation infrastructure for economic growth to provide food securities. • To increase agricultural production and to improve the living standard of farmers in the project area by constructing the irrigation infrastructure.
16	Odisha State Roads Project Works	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the State road network and the riding quality of roads to minimize congestion in urban centers, improve drainage and raise road levels, provide route options for better distribution of traffic, provide structurally sound roads to minimize road maintenance cost. • To provide increased accessibility to education, health services and employment opportunities, thereby contributing to social development and poverty reduction in the long term. • To cover 14 districts of Odisha such as Cuttack, Kendrapara, Bhadrak, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Ganjam, Gajapati, Rayadada, Kalahandi, Bolangir, Nuapada, Nayagarh, Dhenkanal and Angul. • To make the State Government more responsive and efficient in addressing road transport infrastructure needs through institutional strengthening. • To improve traffic flows and safety on targeted congested state roads significantly.

Sl. No	Name of the Project/ Implementing Deptt.	Donor Agency	Objectives
PIPELINE PROJECTS			
1	Cyclone proofing of power infrastructure Energy	ADB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect and preserve the power infrastructure from the havoc of Cyclone
2	Odisha Skill Development Project ETE&T	ADB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved employability of the working age population in Odisha • Increased equitable access to quality skills development programmes • Enhanced quality and relevance of skills development programmes • Enhanced capacity of OSEM to provide demand driven skills programmes in priority sectors and skills, Strengthened skills ecosystem and effective project management
3	Assistance for National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Programme (additional Financing) Revenue & DM	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional Financing to National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Programme.

Focus on Improved Implementation

4.7 In order to ensure successful implementation of EAP, Government have taken a number of steps which include delegation of more powers to Engineering Departments for according Administrative Approval and effecting Technical Sanctions and regular monitoring. Besides, the projects are monitored at different levels. The first stage of monitoring is carried out at the project level. In addition, projects are also monitored at the Departmental level and the State Government level. The Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner-cum-Additional Chief Secretary monitor the implementation of these projects from time to time. It is expected that focused and improved monitoring of these projects shall help timely implementation of these projects as well as sorting out interdepartmental problems and achieving objectives of these projects. Besides, new projects are also appraised for approval by the State Level Project Monitoring Committee (SLPMC) and subsequent submission to Government of India for consideration of external funding.

CHAPTER 5

ROLE OF INSTITUTIONAL CREDIT

5.1 Institutional credit plays a vital role for development of the State. Commercial banks, development financial institutions, RRBs and Co-operative Banks extend institutional credit. The performance of most of the financial institutions has improved during the last few years and commercial banks in Odisha have achieved all national parameters as on 31.12.2013. On year to year basis, the deposits and advances have increased by 15.66% and 13.08% respectively and several performance indicators of financial institutions in respect of CD ratio, priority sector advances and advances to weaker sections have considerably improved. It is worthwhile to mention that credit to Agriculture Sector has substantially increased and crossed the national parameter of 18% as on 31.3.2010. It has gone up to 29.01% as on 31.03.2014. The small and medium enterprises (SME) are the driving force behind economic development. All financial institutions have been steadily increasing their credit flow to this sector. The effort is on expanding the outreach of the formal credit delivery mechanism to the rural population and to provide adequate, timely, and hassle free credit.

5.2 Institutional Finance is directed towards: (i) building globally competitive agriculture, (ii) exploitation of potential in sectors like horticulture, pisciculture and other sectors, (iii) financing handlooms and handicrafts in rural non-farm sector, (iv) reaching the poor through micro finance, (v) convergence of development interventions in the KBK region, and (vi) strategic use of RIDF funds for rural infrastructure building and disaster proofing. The Government of Odisha has been keenly monitoring the extension of institutional credit to priority sectors of the State economy.

5.3 National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is the apex financial institution for agriculture and rural development with the corporate mission of promoting sustainable and equitable agriculture and rural prosperity through effective credit support, related services, institutional development and other innovative initiatives. NABARD has been extending credit support by way of refinance to the banking sector viz., commercial banks, regional rural banks, cooperative banks and other financial institutions like Odisha State Financial Corporation in the spheres of short term (ST), medium term (MT) and long term (LT) credit for agriculture & allied activities and activities under rural non-farm sector. NABARD extends loans to the State Government for contributing to the share capital of cooperative institutions. NABARD also provides loans to the State under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for development of social and economic infrastructure in the State. Credit planning / monitoring and credit expansion in priority sectors, through a number of developmental / promotional activities involving Government Departments, banks, NGOs and MFIs is an important area of activity of NABARD. Many NGOs / VAs and other organizations, working in the rural development sector are directly assisted by NABARD in the form of grant-in-aid and soft loans to execute different promotional schemes, viz., bank linkages of SHGs, imparting skill / entrepreneurship trainings in rural areas and other support.

5.4 In order to make the planning process more effective at micro level, NABARD has been supporting the development planning process of the State from 1987-88 onwards, and preparing Potential Linked Credit Plans (PLPs) for each district of the country. The main objectives of the PLP are to enable various organizations involved in the process of rural development in accordance with available potentials and to enable optimum utilization of scarce financial resources.

Banking Network

5.5 The State is served by a wide network of 4,281 bank branches. The position of bank branches as on 31st March, 2014 is furnished hereunder in Table 5.1. The performance of all banks in terms of credit ratio is given in Table 5.2. Some of the Key Banking Indicators as on 31.03.2014 are given in Table 5.3.

Table 5.1

(As on 31.03.2014)

Agency	No. of Branches as on 31.03.2013	No. of Branches as on 31.03.2014
Public Sector	2,313	2,637
Private Sector	269	350
RRBs	901	951
Total Commercial Banks	3,483	3,938
Co-operative Banks	341	343

Table 5.2

Sl. No	Particulars	As on 31.03.2012	As on 31.03.2013	As on 31.03.2014
1.	CD ratio (%)	71.88	86.94	85.31
2.	Priority sector adv. to total adv (%)	59.57	59.55	55.72
3.	Agril. finance to total adv (%)	28.68	30.93	29.01
4.	Adv to Weaker section to total priority sector adv (%)	30.25	32.05	32.75
5.	Ratio of DRI advance to total adv	0.25	0.09	0.16

Table 5.3

(As on 31.03.2014)
(₹ crore)

Parameters	Commercial Banks including RRBs	Co-operative Banks
Total deposit	1,62,948.44	6,693.72
Total Advance	1,37,022.96	7,703.75
Total Priority sector Advance	45,488.65	7,065.75
Total Finance to Agrl.	20,296.66	7,070.13
Advance to MSME	20,258.21	167.78
Advance to services sector	8,779.17	842.74
Total Adv. To weaker sections	11,521.62	5,687.52
Total Adv to DRI	154.16	0.00
Advance to women	6,943.52	439.74
Total Adv to SC/ST	3,919.90	1,224.66
Gross NPA	6,097.59	690.70
NPA to total advance (%)	7.04	8.97
CD ratio (%)	84.09	115.09
PS adv to total Adv (%)	52.52	91.72
Agrl adv to total adv (%)	23.43	91.78
Adv to weaker section to PS adv (%)	25.33	80.49
Adv to women to total advance (%)	8.02	5.71

Credit Planning

5.6 NABARD initiated preparation of district-wise Potential Linked Credit Plans (PLPs) from the year 1987-88 with a view to mapping the existing credit potentials and evolving an appropriate mechanism. These plan documents contain credit projections for different sectors in the district taking into account the long term physical potential, availability of infrastructure, marketing support, and above all the perspective district development plans of the State Government.

5.7 The PLPs prepared by NABARD have been considered as a comprehensive document by Bankers, Government Departments and other organizations/individuals involved in rural development projecting the potential for economic development of the region. Besides, PLPs are looked upon as reference documents for assessment of the infrastructure support, to be provided by the Government/ other agencies. The PLPs are reviewed and recast every year taking into account infrastructure developed with the introduction of new schemes and policy initiatives of Government of India, the State Government, RBI and NABARD. The Annual District Credit Plans of Banks are being prepared as per RBI instructions, which is based on the potentials identified in the PLPs.

5.8 The PLPs were redesigned during 2012-13 with the objective of making them a meaningful link between development planning and credit planning process leading to action planning. The PLP now includes two parts. Part-I deals with PLP projection for five years, co-terminus with five year plan period (2012-13 to 2016-

17). Part-II is prepared on annual basis that can be tapped with institutional credit during the reference year. This is based on the policy guidelines and thrust areas identified by Union and State Government, Planning Commission, RBI and NABARD.

Credit Projections for 2014-15

5.9 The State Focus Paper (SFP) is prepared by NABARD on annual basis to project the credit potential and to identify infrastructure gaps in different sectors for the State as a whole. The State Credit Plan for 2014-15 has been prepared on the basis of the potential estimated for various activities in PLPs prepared for all districts in Odisha. It envisages credit requirement of ₹36,959.92 crore in respect of exploitable potential for different activities under farm, non farm and other priority sectors in the State during 2014-15.

5.10 An Annual Credit Plan of ₹40,001.01 crore has been approved by SLBC for priority sector lending in 2014-15. The broad sector-wise break-up of this target is given in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4

(₹ crore)		
Sl No.	Sector	Amount
1	Agriculture and Allied (Direct)	
	Crop Loan	15,290.62
	Term Loan	3,370.50
	Allied Loan	2,781.66
	Sub-Total	21,442.78
2	Agriculture and Allied (Indirect)	1,532.57
3	MSE	5,719.13
4	Education	1,000.13
5	Housing	2,225.91
6	Other Priority Sector	8,080.49
	Total Priority Sector	40,001.01

Credit Monitoring

Trends in Ground Level Credit Flow

5.11 The rate of growth of GLC in Odisha depicts a declining trend from the year 2010-11 onwards. It peaked in 2010-11, at 53.56 percent. In 2013-14, the growth rate has been negative, which is a cause for concern. The ACP target of ₹34,270.94 crore for the year 2013-14 was 56% higher than the achievement of ₹21,910.93 crore during the year 2012-13. The achievement in the GLC flow during the year 2013-14 was 61 per cent of the target set for the year. Table 5.5 summarizes targets and achievements in credit disbursements from 2007-08 to 2013-14.

Table 5.5

Year	Total Ground Level Credit (₹. crore)	Growth Rate (%) (GR)
2007-08	7,045.15	4.50
2008-09	7,484.49	6.24
2009-10	11,142.89	48.88
2010-11	17,111.55	53.56
2011-12	19,359.20	13.13
2012-13	15,014.66	13.18
2013-14	20,955.76	(-4.36)

Purpose-wise Ground Level Credit Flow

5.12 Flow of Ground Level Credit for production and investments under agriculture / allied activities has shown a growth rate of 23% and 20% respectively during 2012-13. GLC to agriculture sector grew at 20 per cent during 2013-14, even as the overall growth in GLC during the year was negative. This is primarily due to(-) 55% decline in credit to other priority sectors. The sector-wise details on the GLC flow is given in Table 5.6.

Table 5.6

(₹ crore)

Purpose	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
	GLC	Share (%)	GR (%)	GLC	Share (%)	GR (%)	GLC	Share (%)	GR (%)
Crop loan	6,851.91	35	22	8,457.02	39	23	N.A.*		
Term Loan Agri. & Allied	1,667.76	9	9	1,997.13	9	20	N.A.*		
Total Agri. loans	8,519.67	44	19	10,454.15	48	23	12,581.65	60	20
NFS	2,573.71	13	(-) 13	3,442.74	16	34	4,745.90	23	38
OPS	8,265.82	43	18	8,014.04	37	(-)3	3,628.21	17	(-)55
Total	19,359.20	100	13	21,910.93	100	13	20,955.76	100	(-)4

GR- Growth Rate over previous year.

*The format for capturing GLC data has been revised for 2013-14

5.13 An analysis of agency-wise credit flow for 2013-14 shows that Commercial Banks are the largest purveyors of credit (59%), followed by Co-operative Banks (32%) and RRBs (9%). Table 5.7 gives agency-wise details of credit flow from 2011-12 to 2013-14.

Agency- Wise GLC Flow

Table 5.7

(₹ crore)

Agency	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
	GLC	Share (%)	GR (%)	GLC	Share (%)	GR (%)	GLC	Share (%)	GR(%)
Commercial Banks	12,403.37	64	14.7	13,902.38	63	12	12,301.64	59	(-)12
SCB / DCCBs	4,961.98	26	24	5,639.78	26	14	6,699.36	32	19
ARDBs	0	0	0	9.88					
RRBs	1,945.85	10	(-) 15	2,320.11	11	19	1,954.76	9	(-)16
Others	48	0.2	125	38.78		(-)19			
Total	19,359.20	100	0	21,910.93	100	13	20,955.76	100	(-)4

GR – Growth rate over previous year; others include Urban Cooperative Banks

Spatial Flow of Ground Level Credit (GLC)

5.14 The PLP projections / ACP targets / GLC (ACP) achievements for last three years in the KBK and non-KBK districts are indicated in Table 5.8.

Table 5.8

(₹ crore)

Sl No.	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
	PLP Projections	ACP Target	ACP Ach.	PLP Projections	ACP Target	ACP Ach.	PLP Projections	ACP Target	ACP Ach.
KBK districts									
1	3,072.13	3,148.00	1,795.95	3,632.43	3,434.30	1,893.72	4,031.29	4,413.20	2,208.36
Non-KBK districts									
2	21,947.26	22,085.44	17,563.25	26,294.98	24,354.99	20,017.21	28,617.49	29,857.74	18,747.40
Total	25,019.39	25,233.44	19,359.20	29,927.41	27,789.29	21,910.93	32,648.78	34,270.94	20,955.76

Sectoral Flow of Ground Level Credit

5.15 The sectoral comparison of achievements *vis-a-vis* targets during last three years is given in Table 5.9. The achievement under Crop Loan vis-a-vis the target set for the year 2013-14 was 64 % of the target as against 74% in 2012-13. The quantum of credit flow for both the short term agricultural operations (crop loan) as well as the investment purpose (Agricultural Term Loan) has shown a positive growth over the last 3 years.

Table 5.9

(₹ crore)

Sector	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
Crop Loan	8,700.83	6,851.91	79	9,824.80	8,457.02	86	*	*	
Agricultural Term Loan	4,223.17	1,667.76	39.5	4,354.06	1,997.13	45.9	*	*	
Total	12,924.00	8,519.67	66	14,178.86	10,454.15	74	19,520.03	12,581.65	64

*The format for capturing GLC data has been revised for 2013-14.

Development Financial Assistance Support from NABARD

5.16 NABARD has been a major development partner in the State over the years. The performance of Odisha Regional Office during 2013-14 has been quite satisfactory in both business and development parameters with the development financial assistance in the State recording ₹5,447.23 crore indicating a growth rate of 23.38% over previous year. The details are given in Table 5.10.

Table 5.10

(₹ crore)			
(I) Short term Loan	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
SCB/CCBs	2,013.45	2,691.28	3,825.00
RRBs	184.79	264.53	400.00
Total	2,198.24	2,955.81	4,225.00
(II) Agriculture Term Loan			
CBs	235.49	12.85	58.59
Cooperatives	0.00	58.4	45.49
RRBs	30.95	71.29	40.96
Total	266.44	142.54	145.04
(III) NFS			
CBs	80.47	25.88	58.87
SCB/CCBs	0.00	18.48	16.32
RRBs	0.00	21.03	0.00
Total	80.47	65.39	75.19
(IV) Agency-wise Refinance			
CBs	315.96	38.73	117.46
Cooperatives	2,013.45	2,768.16	3,886.81
RRBs	215.74	356.85	440.96
(V) Total Refinance	2,545.15	3,163.74	4,445.23
(VI) RIDF Disbursement	812.00	945.00	1,002.00
Total Dev. Assistance	3,357.15	4,108.74	5,447.23

Other Development Interventions by NABARD in the State

5.17 Several initiatives have been taken by NABARD in Odisha to bring about equitable agricultural and rural development on a sustainable basis. These initiatives include micro finance, RIDF assistance, promotional programmes under Rural Non-Farm Sector, institutional development interventions in the form of DAP/MoU and ODI, implementation of the recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Committee for revival of the Short Term Co-operative Credit Societies and other interventions.

Revival Reform and Restructuring Package

5.18 The Revival, Reform and Restructuring (RRR) Package under the new centrally sponsored scheme 'National Handloom Development Programme' (NHDP) is under implementation in the State. So far, ₹ 99.85 crore have been released as recapitalisation assistance for revival of 430 Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies (PWCS) and one Apex Weaver Cooperative Society (AWCS) in Odisha. The funds have been provided for repayment of 100% principal and 25% of interest as on date of loan becoming NPA and which is overdue as on 31 March 2010. These are in respect of potentially viable PWCS and apex societies as well as individual weavers, master weavers, etc., provided the banks agree for sanctioning of fresh loans. The

comprehensive package also involves a concessional credit component involving interest subvention by GoI to the extent of 7% for ensuring subsidised loan to handloom sector at interest rate of 6% for a period of 3 years. It also envisages Margin Money assistance to a maximum of ₹10,000/- per weaver for loans sanctioned beyond 27 September, 2013 and ₹4,200/- per weaver for loans sanctioned prior to this date. The objective is to enable the handloom weavers, their SHGs and Joint Liability Groups to leverage this amount for borrowing from banks.

Disbursement under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

5.19 NABARD has been sanctioning projects for infrastructure development in Odisha since 1995-96 when RIDF was launched. As on 31.03.2014, 1,82,195 projects have been sanctioned in Odisha involving RIDF loan of ₹9,344.19 crore, against which disbursed amount is ₹6,090.41 crore. Activity-wise projects sanctioned and loan disbursed is given in Table 5.11.

Table 5.11

(₹crore)

Sector	No. of projects sanctioned	Loan sanctioned		Loan Disbursed	
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Agri. Related	1,410	1,098.19	11.75	680.69	11.18
Irrigation (Medium & Minor)	1,79,513	3,144.43	33.65	2,182.74	35.84
Rural Connectivity (Roads, Bridges etc)	1,252	5,069.93	54.26	3,223.09	52.92
Social (Drinking water, Education etc)	2	17.61	0.19	0.00	0.00
Others Inland (waterways, etc)	18	14.04	0.15	3.89	0.06
Total	1,82,195	9,344.20	100.00	6,090.41	100.00

Financial Targets for 2013-14 & 2014-15

5.20 NABARD Head Office has intimated a normative RIDF allocation of ₹1,200.00 crore for the State for the year 2014-15. During 2013-14, loans amounting to ₹1,054.79 crore have been sanctioned under RIDF-XIX for 8,279 projects. The details are given in Table 5.12

Table 5.12

(₹ crore)

Sector	No. of Projects	RIDF loan
STW/DW/BW/RL	8,137	154.54
Irrigation (Major & Medium)	56	387.98
Minor Irrigation	1	1.54
Roads/Bridges	73	488.13
Social (Crew Training Institute)	1	3.60
Fish Landing Center	2	8.85
Others	9	10.15
Total	8,279	1,054.79

Refinance for Investment Credit

5.21 The refinance provided for investment credit in the State was ₹222.16 crore in 2013-14 against ₹ 207.93 crore in 2012-13, indicating a growth rate of 6% over the previous year. The sector-wise distribution of disbursement of the refinance assistance for the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 are compared in Table 5.13. It is observed that the SCB have received 28.06 percent (₹61.81 crore) of the refinance, followed by around 18.60 percent by RRBs (₹40.96 crore).

Table 5.13

Refinance Assistance Provided by NABARD in Odisha

Sl. No.	Scheme	Assistance provided during			
		2012-13	Share in %	2013-14	Share in %
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Minor Irrigation	8.40	4.04	0.05	0.02
2	Land Development	0.24	0.12	0.64	0.29
3	Farm Mechanisation	23.28	11.20	61.77	27.80
4	Plantation and Horticulture	1.43	0.69	3.59	1.62
5	Fishery (Marine & Inland)	0.86	0.41	5.41	2.43
6	Dairy Development	2.58	1.24	11.25	5.06
7	Poultry	0.35	0.17	2.06	0.93
9	Non-farm Sector	68.08	32.74	75.24	33.87
10	Sheep/Goat/Piggery	3.25	1.56	0.00	0.00
12	Storage Godown / Market Yards	0	0	2.68	1.21
13	Others	93.20	44.82	59.47	26.77
14	SGSY-FS	6.26	3.01	0	0
Total		207.93	100	222.16	100

NABARD Warehousing Scheme (NWS): 2013-14

5.22 NABARD has formulated a scheme namely, RIDF warehousing during 2011-12. During 2013-14, Government of India have allocated ₹5,000.00 crore for warehousing infrastructure. The scheme intends to cover the following area with assistance.

Objectives:-

- i) Storage investments for agricultural produce.
- ii) All dry, wet and cold storage needs of agriculture and allied produce like fruits, vegetables, dairy, poultry, meat and fisheries.
- iii) Storage facility for agricultural inputs like seeds and fertilizers.
- iv) Renovation and expansion of existing warehousing infrastructure.

5.23 NABARD has sanctioned direct loan assistance of ₹77.33 crore to the State for construction of 246 Go-downs in 192 PACS. These Go-downs will create a capacity of 1.125 lakh tones for scientific storage of agricultural commodities. It is proposed to sanction a sum of ₹80.00 crore during 2014-15 for the scheme subject to allocation by GoI.

SHG - Bank Linkage

Table 5.14

Overall Progress under Micro-finance in Odisha was as under:

Sl. No.	Particulars	2012-13		2013-14	
		Number of SHGs (lakh)	Amount (₹ crore)	Number of SHGs (lakh)	Amount (₹ crore)
	SHG-Bank Linkage Model				
i	Savings of SHGs with Banks	5.80	461.90	6.21	483.77
ii	Bank Loan Disbursed to SHGs	0.40	361.04	0.38	442.93
iii	Bank Loan Outstanding	2.94	1,596.96	2.56	1,532.40

5.24 Micro-finance sector has traversed a long journey from micro savings to micro credit and then to micro enterprises and now entered the field of micro insurance, micro remittance and micro pension. This gradual and evolutionary growth process has given a great opportunity to the rural poor in India to attain reasonable economic, social and cultural empowerment, leading to better living standard and quality of life for participating households. Financial institutions in the country continued to play a leading role in the micro-finance programme for nearly two decades now. They have joined hands proactively with informal delivery channels to give micro-finance sector, the necessary momentum.

5.25 NABARD has been instrumental in facilitating various activities under micro-finance sector, involving all possible partners at the ground level in the field. NABARD has been encouraging voluntary agencies, bankers, socially spirited individuals, other formal and informal entities and also government functionaries to promote and nurture SHGs. The focus in this direction has been on training and capacity building of partners, promotional grant assistance to Self Help Promoting Institutions (SHPIs), Revolving Fund Assistance (RFA) to MFIs, equity / capital support to MFIs to supplement their financial resources and provision of 100 per cent refinance. Performance of the State during the last three years under SHG-Bank linkage (cumulative) is given in Table 5.15

Table 5.15

Agency	No. of SHG Savings linked as on			No. of SHG Credit Linked as on		
	31.03.12	31.03.13	31.03.14	31.03.12	31.03.13	31.03.14
CBs	2,48,515	2,60,279	2,77,329	3,41,989	3,56,952	3,69,986
RRBs	2,46,436	2,42,789	2,63,852	2,64,203	2,85,609	3,06,981
CCBs	80,550	77,344	79,545	60,817	64,561	68,081
Total	5,75,501	5,80,412	6,20,726	6,67,009	7,07,122	7,45,048

Financial Inclusion

5.26 It has been decided that banks, operating in the State should make available basic "no frill" accounts either with nil or very low minimum balance and to provide General Purpose Credit Card (GCC) facility without insistence of collateral, to enable hassle-free access to credit by rural households. Under the Financial Inclusion Plan, banks operating in the State were required to open Basic Savings Bank Deposit Accounts [BSBDA] with nil balance. As on 31st March, 2014, 107.97 lakh Basic Savings Bank Deposit Accounts [BSBDA] have been opened by the schedule commercial banks in the State that generated savings amounting to ₹945.81 crore. Banks are taking various steps to open "no frill" accounts for those who do not have any bank account till date.

5.27 As on March, 2014, Banks have issued 1.80 lakh GCC cards involving credit of ₹577.19 crore. The Agency wise (Scheduled Commercial Bank) achievements are given in Table 5.16.

Table 5.16

(A/c in lakh and Amount in ₹ crore)

Banks	BSBDA (2013-14)		GCC (2013-14)	
	A/C	Amount	A/C	Amount
Public Sector Banks	67.18	636.72	0.91	156.27
Private Sector Banks	22.35	12.39	0.50	324.75
RRBs	18.44	296.70	0.39	96.17
Total	107.97	945.81	1.80	577.19

Promotion of Rural Non Farm Sector

Investments under NFS in Odisha

5.28 NABARD over a period of time, has launched various initiatives for supporting numerous non farm sector activities in the State by extending grant/loan assistance. The focus of such interventions has been on capacity building, skill development, marketing support, cluster development, etc. From a multiple programme approach, NABARD has moved to a simple and flexible project approach, in order to promote sustainable and commercial growth of the NFS activities and also to provide an 'end to end' solution.

5.29 The projects under this sector aim at providing a financially sustainable livelihood solution by involving input supply, capacity building, technology upgradation, standardisation, production & quality control, certification and marketing support. The idea is to generate employment opportunities and additional income by creating viable micro enterprises, which will lead to infrastructure development and flow of credit to rural areas.

5.30 The achievements under NFS in implementing promotional programmes and innovative projects during the year 2013-14 are given in Table 5.17.

Table 5.17

(₹ lakh)

Activity	Disbursement	
	Annual target (2013-14)	Achievement (2013-14)
NFS Promotional Activities	100.00	102.30
Innovative Projects	50.00	12.42
Total	150.00	114.72

Promotional Activities

5.31 NABARD considers removal of regional and sectoral imbalance as one of the major thrust areas for growth and gives preference to the needs of backward areas. To reinforce the credit functions and make credit more productive, NABARD undertakes a number of developmental and promotional programmes. The promotional programmes by NABARD aim at generating or enhancing opportunities for livelihoods both in terms of income and employment in rural areas in a sustainable, demonstrative and cost effective manner. The programmes can be classified into four broad categories as under:

Capacity Building

5.32 With an objective of creating self employment opportunities in the rural areas and enhancing skill among artisans, NABARD conducts Skill Development programmes through RUDSETI, RSETIs, Training Institutes and NGOs. In 2013-14, NABARD sponsored 45 such training programmes with ₹19.20 lakh grant assistance benefiting more than 1,350 youths/artisans/SHG women. The trainings were on varied activities in handloom, handicraft, cottage industries and service sector activities.

Marketing of Rural Products

5.33 As a part of intervention strategies to improve marketing of rural products, NABARD has been supporting infrastructure development of Rural Haats, running of sales outlets for SHG products & rural crafts and sponsoring stalls in national level, state level and district level exhibitions. To give boost to marketing of traditional handicraft and rural products, NABARD sponsored 220 stalls in 30 exhibitions in the State during 2013-14. Arrangements were made for participation by artisans/rural producers from the state in major inter-state/national level events held across the country. Major events were Mahalaxmi SARAS in Mumbai, Surajkund Mela in Haryana, Lucknow Mahotsav, Baliyatra in Cuttack, SISIR SARAS and Adivasi mela in Bhubaneswar. These mela/exhibitions provide a platform to the rural producers and artisans to sell their products and to modify and design their products according to up-market urban tastes and preferences.

Rural Innovation

5.34 NABARD created Rural Innovation Fund (RIF) to support innovative, risk friendly, unconventional experiments in farm, non-farm and micro-

finance sectors that would have the potential to promote livelihood opportunities and employment in rural areas. During 2013-14, NABARD supported various innovative projects such as alternative raw materials for agarbatti making, lac cultivation on new host plant called *Flemingia Semialata*, cattle feed from ground nut husk, etc. with a grant support of ₹12.42 lakh.

Loan cum Grant Projects

5.35 As a part of its intervention strategy to support projects with an end to end solution, NABARD has sanctioned 7 new loan-cum-grant projects during 2013-14 with a total budget of ₹51.42 lakh. The project activities include mushroom spawn unit, paper cup, plate making, readymade garment unit, coir artifacts unit, agarbatti making unit, etc. More such projects are going to be sanctioned and implemented in the near future.

Promotion of Farm Sector

Watershed Development Programme

5.36 In Odisha, NABARD is implementing 63 watershed projects covering a total geographical area of 43,670 ha. Out of 63 projects, two projects are on the verge of completion, 45 projects are in full implementation phase and the remaining projects are under capacity building phase. NABARD has committed a grant of ₹37.58 crore out of which ₹16.28 crore has already been released. These watershed projects have benefited about 15,000 families. This achievement has been possible due to continuous support from Government Departments like Odisha Watershed Development Mission (WDM), Soil Conservation Department and other line Departments.

Umbrella Programme on Natural Resource Management (UPNRM)

5.37 The Umbrella Program on Natural Resource Management (UPNRM) is a loan-cum-grant based programme. The programme is being implemented since 2007-08 in the state of Odisha. Thrust is given to community based organisations and NGOs involved in forestry including non-timber forest produce (NTFP) and agro-forestry, fishery, and scientific production, procurement and processing of local varieties of seeds. The UPNRM projects sanctioned in Odisha are as under:

- (i) Project on Enhancing Livelihood through Traditional Knowledge Management on Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Cultivation for Revitalization of Local Health Tradition in Odisha in Cuttack and Mayurbhanj districts.
- (ii) Eucalyptus based agro- forestry project in Koraput district.
- (iii) Sustainable livelihood development for rural women through pond based integrated activity on Fishery-Duckery-Vegetable cultivation in Kendrapada district.
- (iv) Integrated fish farming in Puri District

5.38 A total of ₹15.73 crore was sanctioned under “Eucalyptus based agro-forestry project” in Koraput district. More than 4,690 acres of degraded wasteland was brought under eucalyptus plantation. The project got registered under CDM (Clean Development Mechanism) of UNFCCC to earn CER (Carbon Emission Reduction) credit on 19 November, 2012 under afforestation and reforestation. Under 'Integrated Fish Farming Project' in Kendrapada and Puri district, the beneficiaries were provided with the latest scientific technology on fishery, more than 250 ponds (200 acres) were renovated; wherein scientific fish farming was taken up as a core activity along with dairy, vegetable farming and duckery as subsidiary activities.

Tribal Development Fund (WADI) Projects

5.39 NABARD has created Tribal Development Fund (TDF) to develop the tribal pockets of the country through long term sustainable livelihood projects. The programme is mostly orchard-based for land holding farmers and creates income generating activity for landless farmers and farmers having less than 5 acres of land, for a period of 07 years. Forty (40) orchard based projects, popularly known as “NABARD WADI”, with a sanctioned physical and financial outlay of 32,079 acres and ₹ 137.00 crore, respectively, has been implemented in 15 tribal districts of Odisha since 2005-06 through 27 partners. The achievement in physical and financial terms was 22,925 acres and ₹ 57.16 crore, respectively.

5.40 WADI projects now focus on convergence and the development of primitive tribal groups. Accordingly, Detailed Project Reports were prepared in case of new WADI projects in close consultation and coordination with SCST Development Department, Director of Horticulture and the district collectors. Since the WADI projects initiated in the previous years have come to fruiting stage, emphasis will be on processing and marketing of the produce in the year 2014-15.

Village Development Programme

5.41 NABARD introduced the concept of Village Development Programme (VDP) to usher in infrastructure, social and economic development in the backward villages through preparation of Village Development Plans (VDPs). During the first phase of implementation (2007-08 to 2009-10) Village Development Programme were successfully implemented in 76 villages (at least 5 villages in each of the identified backward blocks in the 10 backward districts and 01 each in the other 20 districts of Odisha). 93 villages are in various stages of implementation under the second phase (2010-11 to 2011-12). The programme focuses on financial inclusion, increase in credit off-take and social development of the selected villages in an integrated and holistic manner. NABARD has released an assistance of ₹9.40 lakh to the implementing agencies under the programme.

Farmers' Clubs

5.42 NABARD introduced the Farmers' Club Programme in 1982 to popularise the concept of “Development through Credit”. The 5 principles of 'Development through Credit' are (a) credit must be used in accordance with the most suitable method of science and technology, (b) the terms and conditions of credit must

be fully respected, (c) work must be done with skills so as to increase production and productivity, (d) a part of the additional income created by credit must be saved, and (e) loan installments must be repaid in time and regularly so as to recycle credit. The programme has been up-scaled with the following new Mission with effect from 1st July, 2008.

New Mission

- Group cohesion/ dynamics
- Group meetings in fortnightly/or monthly basis
- Capacity building of members including leadership training
- Undertaking group based activities
- SHG/JLG formation
- Forming Federations of Farmers' Clubs / Producer groups / Companies
- Linkages with technology institutions / markets.

Status of Farmers' Clubs in the State

5.43 The number of Farmers' Clubs established as on 31 March 2014 is 11,648 in the State. Out of this, 765 were promoted by Commercial Banks, 1,137 by RRBs, 2,114 by DCCB/OSCB, 7,435 by NGOs and 197 by KVKs. The Farmers' Clubs are active in transfer of technologies at farmers level and provide support for financial inclusion and farm credit delivery. Furthermore, Farmers' Clubs have been identified as one of the partner agencies in the Agriculture Department's extension activities at the grass-root level.

Policy and Developmental Initiatives of NABARD

5.44 NABARD has taken a number of policy measures for development of the agriculture and rural sectors and for accelerating credit flow to these sectors. The important policy measures and initiatives of NABARD are given below.

- To increase the flow of credit to farmers for seasonal agricultural operations through the cooperative credit structure, a direct short term refinance facility for good working Central Cooperative Banks has been introduced.
- Short term refinance assistance to be extended to Public Sector Banks and RRBs for financing the PACS for SAO in such areas where the CCBs are weak or not in a position to lend to PACS adequately.
- To increase the KCC base and popularize it among the farming community, KCC scheme has been redesigned to make it Smart Card-cum-Debit Card and a revised scheme has been introduced in April 2012.

- Revised scheme and continuance of the Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) + Operating Expenditure (OPEX) support for the setting up of FLCCs / FLCs in the identified 266 districts formulated. Assistance to be extended to cooperative banks and RRBs to set up FLCs.
- C-PEC (Centre for Professional Excellence in Cooperatives) set up at BIRD, Lucknow as a capacity building initiative.
- In Odisha financial assistance is being provided to ACSTI under SOFTCOB.
- Financial assistance will be provided for conducting training programmes at FLTC level on a selective basis.
- PACS Development Cell (PDC) set up in CCBs to focus on business diversification, managerial reforms and viability of PACS post-recapitalisation. In Odisha, 09 DCCBs have already been provided assistance for setting up of PDCs.
- Majority of the PACS are being developed into Multi Service Centres (MSCs). PACS are also being made an eligible institution to avail loan-cum-grant support under PODF (Producers Organisations Development Fund) to enable them to attain long term viability.
- All PACS have been advised to form at least one Farmers' Club. PACS are also being sensitised to act as SHPIs (Self Help Promoting Institutions).
- The modalities and delivery mechanism for capacity building of Business Correspondents / Business Facilitators (BCs / BFs) revised. There will be State / District Level trainers who will train the Business Correspondent Agents (BCAs). The service provider to train the BCAs. Lead banks and the other banks in the cluster to take steps for training of BCAs in consultation with LDM as per the new course designed by NABARD/IIBF.
- Support for implementing Core Banking Solutions, ICT based solutions, establishing ATMs, ICT enabled KCCs/debit cards for RRBs and Co-operatives under Financial Inclusion Technology Fund (FITF).
- Capacity Building and training of staff of Co-operatives, RRBs, CBs, BCs, BFs, Financial Literacy Centres of Co-operatives and RRBs, financial Literacy Campaign, etc., to be prioritized activities under Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF).
- A scheme for tracking and revival of dormant SHGs for banks has been introduced under which grant assistance up to ₹.3000/- per SHG revived will be provided to the bank.

- The Hon'ble Finance Minister, GoI, in his budget speech for 2013-14 proposed to provide interest subvention to Women SHGs who avail loans up to ₹.3.00 lakh. Guidelines for operationalisation of the interest subvention scheme by Regional Rural Banks have been issued by NABARD and the scheme has been operationalised. The funding is made by NRLM (OLM in Odisha). NABARD has already released subvention amount to the RRBs.
- NABARD has devised suggestive tools for financing banks, to be used in appraisal of JLGs for credit linkage. The banks may either use the suggested tools or suitably modify them while appraising and financing JLGs.
- Financing of SHGs by banks has undergone a major shift with the spread of the SHG bank linkage programme, substantial increase in quantum of credit disbursed, adoption of cash credit system of lending and also the increasing delinquencies in SHG financing. To help bankers appraise SHGs for financing in different stages, NABARD has devised simpler credit rating norms.

Prime Minister's Employment Guarantee Programme (PMEGP)

5.45 The target and achievement under PMEGP, agency wise for 2013-14 is given in Table 5.18.

Table 5.18

(₹lakh)				
Implementing Agency	Target (2013-14)	Margin Money	Achievement (2013-14)	Margin Money
KVIC	1,353.00	1756.49	225.00	543.29
KVIB	1,353.00	1,756.49	401.00	905.52
DIC	1,805.00	2,342.00	701.00	1,212.96
Total	4,511.00	5,854.98	1,327.00	2,661.77

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Sector

5.46 It is an important sector providing maximum employment opportunities to people. The position of finance to micro & small enterprises in the State during 2013-14 is indicated in Table 5.19.

Table 5.19

(₹crore)		
Enterprises	No of cases disbursed (2013-14)	Amount
Micro Enterprises	19,861.00	852.81
Small Enterprises	5,601.00	931.17
Medium Enterprise	156.00	427.49
Total-MSE	25,618.00	2,211.47

Financing under KCC, JLG & ACC

5.47 Banks have disbursed ₹10,670.43 crore in 38,80,932 KCC accounts during 2013-14. Joint Liability Group (JLG) is an important tool for extending credit to tenant farmers and share croppers for farming activities. The total amount disbursed under JLG for the period 2013-14 is ₹108.68 crore in 13,088 accounts. The Banks are also financing Artisan Credit Cards to all eligible persons. During 2013-14, the State issued 1,514 Artisan Credit Cards amounting to ₹4.77 crore.

Financing under Education Loans

5.48 Banks have financed 74,368 accounts for ₹1,864.70 crore under Education loans during 2013-14 with total outstanding target of ₹2,143.31 crore with physical target of 87,763 accounts.

Housing Loan

5.49 During 2013-14, disbursement under Housing Loan has been for 19,975 accounts amounting to ₹4,969.98 crore. Balance outstanding amounts to ₹7,364.30 crore for 1,56,949 accounts.

Mission Shakti

5.50 The Mission Shakti, a Self Help Mission for empowering women socially and economically, was launched in the State on 8th March, 2001. SHG helps the poor, especially women to establish their credit worthiness. Mission Shakti makes efforts to train WSHGs in many non-traditional crafts for women, like masonry, pisciculture and in several potential trades such as phenyle preparation, agarbati making, bookbinding, badi and papad making, and providing backward and forward linkage to the SHGs. The Mission Shakti also arranges Buyer / Sellers Meets to boost marketing. As on date, more than five lakh groups have been credit-linked. However, there are number of remote villages which have remained uncovered. All banks have been assigned with Mission Shakti targets and Line Departments work hand in hand to achieve the targets and to ensure quality lending to improve the economic status of women.

5.51 During the year 2013-14, credit linkage has been provided to 36,053 women SHGs amounting to ₹421.85 crore. Table 5.20 explains the bank-wise position.

Table 5.20

(₹ crore)

Sl No.	Banking Sector	No. of SHGs credit linked during 2013-14	
		A/c	Amount
1	Total Public Sector Banks	11,907.00	157.89
2	Total RRBs	20,710.00	235.09
3	Total Cooperative Banks	3,434.00	28.85
4	Private Sector	12.00	0.02
Total		36,053.00	421.85

CHAPTER 6

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTOR

INTRODUCTION

6.1 Odisha, bestowed with vast natural endowments is predominantly an agrarian State. Agriculture is the mainstay of State's economy and substance of life of its people. Agriculture and Allied Sectors contribute about 15.58% of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and continue to be the backbone of the State's rural economy. It provides employment, both direct and indirect, to about 60% of the total workforce. Therefore, the economic advancement of the State depends to a large extent on development of the Agriculture and Allied sector. This Chapter explains the plans and programmes of Agriculture and Allied sector which includes Agriculture, Cooperation, Fisheries and Animal Resources and Dairy Development.

6.2 An outlay of ₹3,45,059.66 lakh is proposed under State Plan for Annual Plan: 2014-15 for Agriculture and Allied sector. The sector-wise details are indicated in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1

**Sector-wise State Plan Outlay under Agriculture & Allied Sector
for Annual Plan: 2013-14 and Annual Plan: 2014-15**

(₹ lakh)		
Sector	Total Approved Outlay for Annual Plan: 2013-14	Total Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan: 2014-15
1	2	3
Agriculture	1,37,211.07	2,41,375.39
Cooperation	38,954.96	81,575.08
Fisheries	5,300.00	7,501.52
Animal Resources & Dairy Development	7,344.00	14,607.67
Total	1,88,810.03	3,45,059.66

AGRICULTURE

6.3 The total geographical area of the State is 155.71 lakh hectares. Out of this, the net sown area is about 56.91 lakh hectare, which is nearly 36% of the geographical area. The State has about 43.52 lakh operational holdings (Agricultural Census 2005-06) of which small and marginal farmers (having <2 ha land) own 86.16% of the holdings. The emphasis is on increasing the productivity per unit land area and increasing cropping intensity. The cultivable area of the State is 61.80 lakh hectares, of which 29.14 lakh hectares are high land, 17.55 lakh hectares medium land and 15.11 lakh hectares low land. Irrigation facility in the khariff season is available to only 34% of cultivated area.

6.4 Although normal rainfall of the State is 1,451.2 mm spread over 69 rainy days, there are seasonal fluctuations, both in forms of quantity and distribution. This greatly influences khariff crops.

Plan Objectives, Annual Plan: 2014-15

6.5 The Annual Plan: 2014-15 will lay stress on achieving the broad objectives laid down in the State Agricultural Policy and the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Our efforts will be aimed at achieving growth rate of about 4% in the Agriculture sector in line with the national goal. The major interventions proposed are:

- Increasing of seed replacement rate through massive seed production programme under seed village scheme and quality seed distribution.
- Exploitation of ground and surface water potential through establishment of captive irrigation facilities; Shallow Tube Wells, Dug wells, River Lift Irrigation Points, Deep Bore wells, large Community lift irrigation projects (more than 40 hectares of ayacut) and Cluster bore wells.
- Maintenance of soil health by judicious fertilizer application based on the soil test results coupled with Integrated Nutrient Management, Establishment of additional soil testing facilities.
- Promote Farm mechanization and pressurised irrigation system to reduce cost and improve factor productivity of agri-inputs.
- Crop substitution in highlands with more remunerative crops.
- Promotion of organic farming and sustainable crop husbandry.
- Strengthening of Agriculture extension for effective transfer of technologies and delivery of the range of services needed by the farmers.
- Enhancing production and productivity through different interventions under various schemes being implemented.
- Massive awareness campaign on developmental programmes.
- Strengthening and development of infrastructure for efficient extension.

6.6 The various developmental efforts shall be well supplemented by centrally assisted Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojana for strengthening and development of infrastructure as well as taking up measures for enhancing crop production and productivity.

STATE PLAN SCHEMES

Agriculture Sector

6.7 An outlay of ₹2,41,375.39 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for implementation of Plan Schemes under Agriculture sector which includes Horticulture, Agriculture Marketing, Agriculture Research and Education, Soil and Water Conservation and Market Intelligence and Quality Control. This includes provision of ₹12,855.45 lakh as State share for CSP scheme and ₹16,000.00 lakh for Jalnidhi (RIDF).

6.8 During Annual Plan: 2014-15, flow of funds for TSP and SCP component under Crop Husbandry, Crop insurance, RKVY, Horticulture, Soil & Water Conservation and other agricultural programmes are given in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2

Outlay for Annual Plan: 2014-15 for Agriculture with TASP & SCP flow of funds

(₹. lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Sector	Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan:2014-15	Flow to TASP	Flow to SCP
1	2	3	4	5
	Agriculture & Allied Sector			
1	Crop Husbandry (Agriculture)	1,31,496.55	31,208.17	24,504.66
2	Crop Insurance (Co-operation)	16,000.00	3,680.00	2,820.00
3	Agricultural Statistics (P&C)	0.05	0.00	0.00
	Total -Crop Husbandry	1,47,496.60	34,888.17	27,324.66
4	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	55,000.00	14,650.00	11,350.00
5	Horticulture	22,353.74	5,154.25	4,241.33
4	Soil & Water Conservation	13,140.75	3,022.37	2,233.93
5	Agricultural Research & Education	1,501.00	495.23	345.17
6	Other Agril. Programme	3.30	0.00	0.00
7	Agricultural Marketing	1,880.00	471.00	50.00
	Total	2,41,375.39	58,681.02	45,545.09

6.9 The schemes wise details proposed to be taken up during 2014-15 are highlighted below.

Jala Nidhi (RIDF) (₹16,000.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.10 One of the strategies to increase productivity in Agriculture is provision of assured irrigation facilities. Keeping this in view, the State Government has been taking loan from NABARD under RIDF for providing subsidy to farmers so as to encourage them for establishment of private lift irrigation points like sinking shallow tube wells, dug wells, bore wells and river lift/surface lift in a massive way. The installation of the PLIPs will be implemented under two categories. Category-1 is for establishment of individual PLIPs and Category-2 will be for establishment of cluster shallow tube well and cluster micro river lift. A sum of ₹16,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for taking up irrigation projects out of which flow of funds to TASP and SCP are ₹4,733.30 lakh and ₹4,166.70 lakh respectively.

Subsidy under Agriculture Policy (₹2,000.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.11 The State Agricultural Policy 2013 emphasises on subsidy for setting up of commercial agri-enterprises. Under the aegis of State Agriculture Policy, entrepreneurship is being promoted in agriculture and allied sectors in a big way for establishment of agri-enterprises. Agro-processing and value addition aspects are given emphasis for making agriculture in the State more remunerative proposition, especially among the unemployed youth. An outlay of ₹2,000.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. Out of the proposed outlay, ₹400.00 lakh and ₹300.00 lakh have been proposed for TASP & SCP respectively.

Input Subsidy in Seeds, Fertilisers, Biofertilisers (₹6,091.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.12 Agricultural crops suffer because of natural calamities and consequential crop disease problems. To ameliorate the suffering of farmers in case of severe form of natural calamities and disease incidence, it is proposed to provide subsidised input to farmers like seeds, biofertilisers, pesticides and plant protection equipments to meet the seed subsidy. A sum of ₹6,091.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme out of which flow of funds for TASP and SCP would be ₹1,450.93 lakh and ₹1,085.47 lakh respectively.

Promotion of Need Based Plant Protection(New) (₹100.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.13 Concerns of environmental pollution owing to unscrupulous use of plant protection chemicals has prompted scientists to advocate for Integrated Pest and Disease Management. Need based plant protection is one of the important pillars of IPM & IDM. The scheme will be implemented from 2014-15 with the objective of promoting need based plant protection in the state. Subsidy assistance would be extended to farmers to take up such emergent steps as would be necessary from time to time as per recommendations

of the plant protection experts. A sum of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under the scheme. Out of this, amounts of ₹23.00 lakh & ₹17.00 lakh have been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.

Strengthening of Infrastructure Development for Training / Research Centre / Laboratories/Implement factory (₹301.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.14 There are three Regional Institutes for Training on Extension (RITE), 21 Soil Testing Laboratories and 13 Adaptive Research Stations / Laboratories. In addition, 6 more Soil Testing Laboratories, two fertilizer Testing Laboratories, one Bio-fertiliser Testing Laboratory, one Insecticide Testing Laboratory are in the process of being established/ strengthened for enhancing the soil/ fertiliser/ bio-fertiliser/ pesticide/ seed testing capacity in the State. RITEs engage themselves in imparting intensive training to farmers, agri-entrepreneurs and the Extension functionaries, while Adaptive Research Stations are engaged for multi-location trials and evolving location specific technologies. The various Laboratories (soil/ fertilizer/bio-control/pesticide/ bio-pesticides/ seed testing) look after quality control and soil testing aspects. Besides, they also take up some development work in the field of agriculture to a limited extent. The Implement Factory designs, tests and produces different agricultural implements/ machinery. Under the scheme, the infrastructure facilities of these institutions are strengthened. It is envisaged to establish WTO Cell for the State during 2013-14. It is proposed to continue the strengthening intervention during 2014-15 with an outlay of ₹301.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 with flow of funds for TASP and SCP of ₹60.00 lakh and ₹45.85 lakh respectively.

Popularisation of Agriculture Implements (₹15,000.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.15 This scheme has been implemented from 2007-08 with an aim to enhance farm mechanisation among the resource poor farmers providing assistance in form of additional subsidy on purchase of agriculture implements and machineries. A provision of ₹15,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme out of which flow of funds for TASP and SCP would be ₹2,614.00 lakh and ₹2,666.00 lakh respectively.

Management of Acid Soils (₹200.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.16 There are nearly 13 lakh hectares of acidic soils that impair crop production and productivity at large. These need to be treated with Lime/ Paper Mill Sludge (PMS) as corrective measure by improving soil health. The scheme is under implementation since 2007-08 with an objective to ameliorate the problematic acidic soils in the State. More than 5.40 lakh hectares of acidic soil have been treated with PMS. In the Annual Plan: 2014-15, it is envisaged to continue the scheme with an outlay of ₹200.00 lakh out of which flow of funds for TASP and SCP would be ₹9.09 lakh and ₹6.98 lakh respectively.

Development of Infrastructure for Post Harvest Management (₹103.25 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.17 Statistics reveal that large chunks (35-40%) of the agricultural produces are lost due to lack of proper Post harvest Infrastructure and Management. Thus, it has been envisaged to implement the scheme to arrest the post harvest losses to achieve better food security. A provision of ₹103.25 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for development of infrastructure for different post harvest management programme out of which flow of funds for TASP and SCP would be ₹23.00 lakh and ₹17.00 lakh respectively.

Promotion of System of Rice Intensification (SRI Scheme) (₹1,052.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.18 The System of Rice Intensification (SRI) method of paddy cultivation requires fewer inputs like seed, irrigation and has shown excellent results in increasing productivity of paddy. The objective of the scheme is to enhance rice production by increasing water use efficiency and economizing use of quality seeds and other inputs. During 2013-14, up-scaling SRI was drawn in 9,947 hectares under the scheme. A provision of ₹1,052.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for promotion of SRI method out of which flow of funds for TASP and SCP would be ₹241.50 lakh and ₹178.50 lakh respectively. The scheme will be implemented in 21,000 hectares.

Sustainable Harnessing of Ground Water in Water Deficit Areas (₹52,000.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.19 This programme has been under implementation in the State since the 2010-11 for sustainable harnessing of ground water resources in water deficit areas through installation of bore wells on cluster basis to bring more areas under assumed irrigation. The objective of the scheme is to provide irrigation facilities mostly in deficit/drought/tribal blocks covering 26 KBK and Non KBK districts of the State. During 2013-14, the scheme has been taken with an estimated expenditure of ₹16,500.00 lakh. A sum of ₹52,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for installation of bore-wells and subsidy for community lift irrigation points out of which flow of funds for TASP and SCP would be ₹14,635.00 lakh and ₹2,331.36 lakh respectively.

Development of Agricultural Farms (₹400.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.20 There are 62 Govt. Agricultural Farms, out of which 58 are actively engaged in production of foundation and certified seeds of desired varieties. The scheme will be implemented in the State for development and strengthening the infrastructure of these Agricultural farms. The funds will be utilized for creation of irrigation potential/ construction/ renovation of threshing floor/ boundary wall/ storage godowns / processing plants and purchase of farm machinery and equipments etc. An outlay of ₹400.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the purpose out of which flow of funds for TASP and SCP would be ₹92.00 lakh and ₹68.00 lakh respectively.

Promotion of Integrated Farming (₹0.01 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.21 The scheme namely Promotion of Integrated Farming will be implemented to demonstrate and popularize integrated farming through multi-disciplinary approach especially in watershed areas. The scheme has been implemented through IMAGE. A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed for the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Promotion of Improved Agronomic Package of Practices (₹2,260.92 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.22 This scheme has been implemented in the State to demonstrate and promote improved agronomic packages of practices for various crops with the objective of enhancing production and productivity. During 2013-14 line sowing and line transplanting was popularized in Paddy and Pulse crops in 2.193 lakh hectares and inter cropping in 19657 hectares by providing incentives for such technology adoption. It has been envisaged to promote system of rice intensification in 32250 hectares and seed treatment in 4.71 lakh hectares during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹2,260.92 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for implementation of the scheme out of which flow of funds for TASP and SCP would be ₹545.98 lakh and ₹399.34 lakh respectively.

Technology Mission on Sugarcane Development (₹200.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.23 The scheme has been implemented in the State to popularise new cultivars by multiplying breeder and foundation level planting materials. Different methods of improved planting would be popularized with special emphasis on sustainable sugarcane initiative (SSI) for sugarcane crop with the aim of enhancing cane production and utilising the crushing capacity available in the State. An outlay ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds for TASP and SCP would be ₹30.00 lakh each.

Infrastructure Development of Input Sale Centers (₹100.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.24 The scheme has been implemented in the State from 2011-12 for infrastructure development of Agriculture Sale Centers so that the agri-inputs could be stored well in advance to facilitate timely availability of inputs to farmers. An outlay of ₹100.00 lakh has been proposed for the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds for TASP and SCP would be ₹23.00 lakh and ₹17.00 lakh respectively.

Construction of New Buildings (₹1,039.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.25 This Scheme has been implemented in the State from 2012-13 for infrastructure development in order to strengthen agriculture extension to aid smooth implementation of the programmes. An outlay of ₹1,039.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme out of which flow of funds for TASP and SCP would be ₹239.00 lakh and ₹180.03 lakh respectively.

Intensive Extension Campaign on Agriculture (₹405.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.26 A number of developmental schemes are being implemented to assist farmers to adopt better and scientific methods of crop husbandry for enhancing production and productivity. Often it is observed during interactions and from feedback evaluation that the farmers are unable to tap the provisions under various developmental interventions due to their complete or partial ignorance of these and fail to optimally utilise the intended benefits. Thus, it is programmed to implement a new scheme “Intensive Extension Campaign on Agriculture” from 2013-14 for creating massive awareness among the farmers and harness the opportunities to being in development in the sector. For intensive campaign on agriculture schemes, an outlay of ₹405.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds for TASP and SCP would be ₹107.00 lakh and ₹81.00 lakh respectively.

Technology Mission on Oilseeds and Pulses (₹0.01 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.27 The Oilseeds production in the State has been improving. It is envisaged to implement a Technology Mission on oilseeds in the State to augment the production and productivity. A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Establishment of Krushaka Haat (₹0.01 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.28 It has been envisaged to provide adequate support for establishment of markets for agri-produces under this scheme. A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for this scheme.

Technology Mission on Jute and Mesta (₹40.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.29 Jute and Mesta are major fibre crops in the State. The Central Assistance under the scheme, Jute Technology Mission seems inadequate to meet the State’s need. Hence, it has been programmed to implement a new scheme Technology Mission on Jute and Mesta from 2013-14 to supplement other efforts already taken. An outlay of ₹ 40.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for this scheme out of which flow of funds for TASP and SCP would be ₹9.09 lakh and ₹6.98 lakh respectively.

Operationalisation of Soil Testing and Quality Control Lab. (₹280.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.30 Soil Health and quality of agri-inputs have been one of the important aspects of crop production. During 2013-14, soil testing capacity has been enhanced by establishment of 6 Mobile STLs, Micronutrient testing facilities and one Insecticide Testing Laboratory. Thus it has been programmed to further consolidate the soil testing and quality enforcement measures through strengthening our built-in facilities under the proposed scheme “Operationalisation of Soil Testing and Quality Control

Laboratories". An outlay of ₹280.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for this scheme out of which flow of funds for TASP and SCP would be ₹64.00 lakh and ₹48.00 lakh respectively.

Refreshers Training for Extension of Functionaries (₹184.50 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.31 The scheme has been implemented in the State from 2007-08 with the objective of upgrading the knowledge and skill of agriculture extension functionary working at various levels. An amount of ₹184.50 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

Establishment of Agro Industrial Estate (₹661.82 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.32 It has been proposed to establish Agro Industrial Estates through IDCO. These Agro Industrial Estates will be dedicated exclusively for agricultural based industries. Each project would be having all the basic infrastructures for being leased to Agri-entrepreneurs for establishment of different commercial agri-enterprises. An outlay of ₹661.82 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds for TASP and SCP would be ₹310.00 lakh and ₹255.08 lakh respectively.

Organic Farming (₹380.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.33 It has been proposed to encourage organic farming in the State by bearing the cost of certification. Each farmer can get certified upto 4 ha. of land under organic cultivation free of cost. An outlay of ₹380.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds for TASP and SCP is ₹87.00 lakh and ₹65.00 lakh respectively.

Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana (₹9,000.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.34 The scheme has been implemented from 2013-14. An outlay of ₹9,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme. This will provide health insurance coverage to the farmers who face distress condition due to ailments and accidents. The flow of funds towards TASP and SCP would be ₹3,042.44 lakh and ₹2,331.36 lakh respectively.

Corpus Fund for Procurement of Seeds (₹2,500.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.35 In order to ensure availability of adequate of quality seed and planting materials to the farmers in time and to increase seed replacement rate of various agricultural crops, a new scheme is introduced with a corpus of ₹2500.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Corpus Fund for Procurement of Manures and Fertilizers (₹10,000.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.36 In order to supply fertilisers to the farmers in time, pre-positioning of fertilisers is required both for Kharif and Rabi seasons. The State agencies namely, Odisha State Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd. and Odisha Agro Industries Corporation are involved in sale and supply of fertilizers. For the purpose, a corpus of ₹10,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Indemnity for Crop Insurance (₹16,000.00 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

6.37 Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme was implemented in the State from Khariff-1985-86 to Khariff-1999. National Agricultural Insurance Scheme was implemented from Rabi 1999-2000 to Khariff, 2013. Govt. of India has introduced a new Scheme called National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP) from Rabi 2013-14 replacing National Agricultural Insurance Scheme. The NCIP has three components (I) Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) (II) Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and (III) Pilot Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme. Out of three components MNAIS is to be implemented as a full-fledged component of the NCIP. Accordingly, the State Level Technical Committee has recommended for implementing MNAIS in the State from Rabi 2013-14 Season.

The objectives of the Scheme are:

- i. To provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of prevented sowing and of failure of any of notified crop as a result of natural calamities, pests and diseases etc.
- ii. To encourage the farmers to adopt progressive farming practices, high value inputs and better technology in agriculture.
- iii. To help in stabilizing farm incomes, particularly in disaster years.

All farmers including share croppers, tenant farmers growing the notified crops in the notified area are eligible for coverage under the scheme. For loanee-farmers, the scheme is compulsory and for non-loanee, it is optional. The Unit of Insurance for Paddy is Grampanchayat and Block for other crops. A sum of ₹16,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under the 'Scheme Indemnity for Crop Insurance'.

Extension of Crop Statistics to G.P. level (₹0.05 lakh)
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

6.38 At present estimation of crops is made at the Block level and District level through the scheme "Establishment of an Agency for Reporting Agricultural Statistics" (EARAS) which is fully assisted by Govt. of India under Central Plan. It is proposed to extend this scheme up to G. P. level for better grass-root planning and for extending assistance to the appropriate farmers under Crop Insurance Scheme. An outlay of ₹0.05 lakh is proposed for the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Agricultural Extension & Research

(₹1501.00 lakh)

6.39 The State has only one Agriculture University namely Odisha University of Agriculture & Technology (OUAT) with a network of colleges and researches stations. The university conducts degree and post graduate courses in agriculture, agricultural engineering, home sciences, fisheries, animal husbandry and veterinary sciences through its constituent colleges. The OUAT also maintains 8 regional research and technology transfer stations, 4 substations, 10 commodity centres and 13 adaptive research stations to carry out State and national level research programmes. During current year, the State Govt. have also decided to establish the 2nd Agriculture University in KBK Region. An outlay of ₹1,501.00 lakh is proposed for Agricultural Extension and Research in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 as explained below. The flow of fund for TASP and SCP would be ₹495.23 lakh and ₹345.17 lakh respectively. The schemes proposed are as follows.

Grant-in-Aid to OUAT

(₹650.00 lakh)

(Agriculture Department)

6.40 A sum of ₹650.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 as grant-in-aid to OUAT. The flow of funds for TASP and SCP components would be ₹204.00 lakh and ₹141.00 lakh respectively.

Infrastructure Development of Veterinary and other Colleges

(₹200.00 lakh)

(Agriculture Department)

6.41 The College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry is the only veterinary college in the State providing education to student under OUAT. A sum of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the college. The funds for TASP and SCP are ₹75.00 lakh and ₹50.00 lakh respectively.

Establishment of Agro Poly Centres

(₹600.00 lakh)

(Agriculture Department)

6.42 The University has opened 10 New Agro Polytechnics at Rangeilunda, Mahisapat, Keonjhar, Ranital, Semiliguda, Deogarh, Chiplima, Boudh, Panposh and Balangir to cater to the needs of each agro climatic zone of Odisha. The intake capacity of each centre is 20 students. The objective of the Agro Polytechnics centre is to produce the Agriculture Para Technicians. An outlay of ₹600.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for establishment of 10 new Agro-Polytechnic Centres.

Renovation and Repair of Hostel

(₹50.00 lakh)

(Agriculture Department)

6.43 To provide congenial study environment for the students of the OUAT and to make use of old hostel, a sum of ₹50.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for renovation of hostels of the OUAT. The funds for TASP and SCP components are ₹14.50 lakh and ₹12.00 lakh respectively.

Establishment of Second Agriculture University (₹1.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.44 A sum of ₹1.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for Establishment of the second Agriculture University in the State.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) (₹55,000.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.45 Various developmental programmes under RKVY, launched in the year 2007-08 with the objective of achieving 4% growth in agriculture, have been implemented in project mode to suit the regional priorities. The Projects under RKVY are being implemented as State Plan schemes with 100% Additional Central Assistance. It has also been envisaged to continue developmental activities under RKVY in each district in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 with proposed outlay of ₹55,000.00 lakh out of which flow of funds for TASP and SCP would be ₹14,650.00 lakh and ₹11,350.00 lakh respectively.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN SCHEMES

6.46 The Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes to be implemented in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 are as follows:

National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) (SS: ₹692.07 lakh, CA: ₹2,000.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.47 The scheme is proposed to be implemented from 2014-15 with an objective of development of cultivation of vegetable oilseed crops. The components taken up under ISOPOM (Oilseeds) would be subsumed under the scheme. The scheme will be implemented in the funding pattern of 75:25 between Centre and State. Assistance will be provided for quality seeds, minikits, crop demonstrations, intercropping, irrigation and farm equipments, farmer field school, farmer training, and exposure visit with the prime objective of enhancing oilseeds production and productivity in the State. An outlay of ₹2,692.07 lakh (CA: ₹2,000.00 lakh + SS: ₹692.07 lakh) is proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan:2014-15, out of which flow of funds for TASP and SCP would be ₹619.18 lakh and ₹457.65 lakh respectively.

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) Soil Health Management (SHM) (SS: ₹150.00 lakh, CA: ₹200.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.48 The Scheme will be implemented from 2014-15 with the objective of promoting sustainable agricultural practices while indulging in modern crop husbandry. The scheme “National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSHF)” will henceforth be subsumed under the scheme and be implemented as a sub component, Soil Health Management. An action plan has been prepared for different components as in NPMSHF to be implemented for the scheme with an estimated cost of ₹522.30 lakh. An outlay of ₹350.00 lakh (SS: ₹150.00 lakh + CA: ₹200.00 lakh) is proposed under the

scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which, funds under TASP & SCP components are ₹114.00 lakh & ₹86.00 lakh respectively.

National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology (SS: ₹3,105.95 lakh,
Sub-Mission of Agriculture Mechanisation (CA: ₹1,600.00 lakh)
 (Agriculture Department)

6.49 The scheme will be implemented from 2014-15 as a new scheme under National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology with the funding pattern of 75:25 between Center and the State. The prime objective would be to promote agriculture mechanization through extending procurement subsidy to farmers on the selected improved farm machineries and equipments used for various agricultural operations (both during crop stand and post harvest) and conducting training and demonstrations on their use and maintenance. Besides, assistance would be provided for mechanized land preparation, establishment of farm machinery banks for custom hiring, High-Tech productive equipment centers etc. Selected village(s) would be adopted for complete mechanization package. The CSP schemes “Farm mechanization under Macro Management of Agriculture” being implemented from 2000-01 and CP schemes “Promotion of Agriculture Mechanisation through Training, Testing and Demonstration” and “Post Harvest Management and Technology” being implemented from 2002-03 and 2007-08 respectively would be merged under the Sub-Mission as special components with 100% central funding. The new components would be funded 75:25 by Center and the State. Accordingly, an outlay of ₹4,705.95 lakh (CA: ₹1,600.00 lakh + SS: ₹3,105.95 lakh) is proposed for the scheme in the annual Plan: 2014-15. Provision of ₹906.75 lakh & ₹832.70 lakh have been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.

Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SAME) (SS: ₹1,000.00 lakh,
 (Agriculture Department) (CA: ₹.300.00 lakh)

6.50 The scheme “Support to State Extension Programme” has been implemented in all the districts of the State with IMAGE as a State Agricultural Management and Extension Training Institute (SAMETI) to cater to the HRD needs of ATMA districts by facilitating preparation of Strategic Research & Extension Plan (SREP), conducting Techno Managerial Training at District level and other trainings, disseminating farm information by organising District level exhibitions and distribution of printed leaflets and such other activities from 2007-08. The scheme is proposed to be implemented as “Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension” from 2014-15 with a funding pattern of 90:10 between Centre and State. Against the action plan, an outlay of ₹1,300.00 lakh (SS: ₹1,000.00 lakh + CA: ₹300.00 lakh) is proposed for the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. Provision of ₹299.00 lakh & ₹221.00 lakh have been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.

Sub-Mission on Agriculture Seeds & Planting Materials (SMSP) (SS: ₹50.00 lakh,
 (Agriculture Department) (CA: ₹85.00 lakh)

6.51 The scheme is proposed to be implemented from 2014-15 with the prime objective of making available quality seeds and planting material to farmers through quality seed production, distribution and quality control. The funding pattern would be 75:25 for new and 100:00 for existing components between Center and State. The interventions

would be Strengthening of Seed Testing Laboratories, Strengthening of “Grow Out Test” Facilities, Seed Treatment (new), Strengthening of Seed Farms (New) etc. Against the Action Plan of ₹355.00 lakh, an outlay of ₹135.00 lakh (SS-₹50.00 lakh + CA-₹85.00 lakh) is proposed for the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. Provision of ₹29.55 lakh & ₹22.45 lakh have been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.

Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Quarantine (SMPP) (CA: ₹15.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.52 The scheme is proposed to be implemented from 2014-15 with the prime objective of assisting activities on Plant protection and taking up quarantine measures at entry points like Airport/ Sea Port etc to protect the State from invasion by unwanted organisms. A provision of ₹15.00 lakh is proposed for the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 as Central share out of which flow of funds for TASP and SCP is ₹3.45 lakh and ₹2.55 lakh respectively. It would be fully funded by the Central Government.

National Food Security Mission (NFSM) (SS: ₹0.01 lakh,
(Agriculture Department) CA: ₹2,000.00 lakh)

6.53 The scheme has been implemented from 2007-08 as a Central Sector Scheme with 100 % Central Assistance with an objective to enhance production and productivity of Rice and Pulse crops in selected districts of the state in Mission Mode. As a result of developmental interventions the productivity of pulses and Rice is observed to have increased. The NFSM (Pulses) has been extended to all the 30 districts from 2010-11 well complemented by Accelerated Pulse Production Programme (A3P). The CSP schemes “Technology Mission on Cotton, Jute Technology Mission, ISOPOM (Maize), Integrated Cereal Development Programme (Coarse Cereals) Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping Systems under Macro Management of Agriculture are proposed to be subsumed under NFSM from 2014-15 and different interventions thereof would be implemented under NFSM-Commercial crops and NFSM-Coarse Cereals. Thus, it is proposed to continue with such interventions in the mission districts during 2014-15 with an estimated cost of ₹7,980.38 lakhs (NFSM-Rice – ₹4,639.95 lakhs + NFSM-Pulses – ₹2,860.88 lakhs + NFSM-Coarse cereals-₹343.00 lakhs +NFSM-Commercial Crops- ₹136.55 lakhs). Against the Action Plan, ₹2,000.01 lakh (SS-₹0.01 lakh + CA- ₹2,000.00 lakh) is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. Out of the proposed outlay, provisions of ₹460.00 lakh & ₹340.00 lakh have been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.

CENTRAL PLAN SCHEMES

Agricultural Census (₹209.49 lakh)
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

6.54 The scheme has been implemented in the State since 1970-71. Seven Agricultural Censuses have been conducted in the State earlier. The present Census in the operation is the 8th in the series. The Census aiming at collection and compilation of

data on operational holdings in various sizes and classes are being carried out in three phases. An outlay of ₹209.49 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

Establishment of an Agency for Reporting Agricultural Statistics (EARAS) (₹3,439.41 lakh)
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

6.55 The main objective of the scheme is to estimate the area yield rate and production of selected major crops in the State. From the Year, 2007-08, the scheme has been converted to a Central Sector Scheme with 100% assistance from Government of India. An outlay of ₹3,439.41 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

HORTICULTURE

STATE PLAN SCHEME

6.56 State Plan Scheme for Annual Plan: 2014-15 for horticulture sub-sector has been formulated for holistic & integrated development of horticulture through area expansion under different fruit crops, vegetables, spices, root & tuber crops and floriculture. Emphasis has been given for dissemination of technology by way of training programme, production and distribution of quality planting materials at subsidized rate, establishment/revival of block level nurseries, establishment of vermi compost units, etc. A State Plan outlay of ₹22,353.74 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 which includes ₹4,968.73 lakh as State Share for Centrally Sponsored Schemes and ₹12,300.00 lakh for Central Assistance for CSS. Out of the total outlay, flow of funds for TSP and SCP is ₹5,154.25 lakh and ₹4,241.33 lakh respectively. The details of the schemes are given below:

Horticulture Programme in Non-Mission Districts (₹100.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.57 The programme has been implemented in 6 districts, i.e., Jharsuguda, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Jajpur, Boudh & Bhadrak. A provision of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for continuing the scheme out of which an amount of ₹25.06 lakh and ₹21.71 lakh have been kept under TASP and SCP respectively.

Development of Potatoes, Spices & Vegetables (Rs 1,000.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.58 The scheme was introduced in 2007-08 to increase the production of potatoes, vegetables and spices in the State. The main objectives are supply of seed potatoes, vegetable seeds and planting materials of spices to farmers of the State at a subsidized rate. A sum of ₹1,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme, out of which flow of funds for TASP and SCP would be ₹238.25 and ₹188.85 lakh respectively.

Input Subsidy (₹150.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.59 The Scheme has two components, Sale of Planting Material in subsidised rate & Construction of Single Line trellis. A sum of ₹150.00 lakh is proposed for the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. Provision of ₹37.60 lakh & ₹23.00 lakh have been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.

Sale of planting Material:

6.60 The Scheme aims at backyard plantation through supply of subsidised planting materials @ 75% of the cost price to help the farmers who require very small quantity of planting material for his backyard or scattered planting in their small patch of land. A maximum 10 plants will be provided to a beneficiary.

Single line trellis:

6.61 The scheme aims at providing incentives to the vegetable growers who are undertaking vine crops like Ridge gourds, Cucumbers, Bitter gourd etc. In the scheme 75% subsidy of ₹4,000.00 per 10 cent unit will be provided to the beneficiary to a maximum limit of ₹3,000.00 per unit per beneficiary. One beneficiary will avail one unit only.

Strengthening of School of Horticulture (₹100.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.62 This programme envisages strengthening of infrastructure of School of Horticulture, Khurda, HTI, Kalinga and HTI, Sambalpur which provide in-service as well as pre-service training to the field staff under the Directorate of Horticulture and training to entrepreneurs. A sum of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for implementation of the scheme out of which, an amount of ₹23.00 lakh has been kept under SCP component.

Establishment & Revival of Block Level Nursery (₹198.28 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.63 In order to provide quality planting materials to farmers as well as utilization in Government programmes, it is proposed to develop / revive one nursery in each block for production and stocking up of quality planting materials and seeds of fruit, vegetables and flowers. Besides sale of quality planting materials, these nurseries will sale garden tools to farmers. An outlay of ₹198.28 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme, out of which flow of funds for TASP and SCP is ₹49.70 lakh and ₹43.05 lakh respectively.

Inter-cropping in Fruit Orchards (₹140.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.64 In order to provide quality planting materials for public sale as well as utilization in Govt. Programmes, it has been programmed to establish/ revive at least one nursery in each Block for production and stocking of quality planting materials of

fruit, vegetable & flowers. Besides, sale of quality planting material, these nurseries will sell garden tools to farmers. A sum of ₹140.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which, provision of ₹35.09 lakh & ₹30.40 lakh have been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.

Special Crop Specific Scheme – Floriculture (₹100.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.65 A new scheme has been introduced during 12th Plan to achieve self sufficiency in floriculture besides generation of revenue for the farmers. The existing schemes like NHM / Horticulture Programme in non-mission districts only provide cultivation in controlled atmosphere and marigold in open condition and provide assistance to farmers. An amount of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed for the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which the flow of funds towards TASP and SCP is ₹25.06 lakh and ₹21.71 lakh respectively.

Special Crop Specific Scheme – Coconut (₹400.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.66 To increase the area and production of coconut crop in the State, a special crop specific scheme for coconut crop has been introduced during 2012-13 to take up area expansion, crop demonstration i.e. laying out of demonstration plots, construction of vermin compost under the scheme. A sum of ₹400.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for implementation of the scheme. Provisions of ₹100.25 lakh & ₹86.85 lakh have been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.

Special Crop Specific Scheme - Banana (₹250.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.67 In order to make the State self- sufficient in banana production and generate revenue for the farmers, the area covered under existing schemes like NHM and Horticulture Programmes is not sufficient to cater the demand of the farmers. Hence it has been programmed to take up bananan tissue culture plantation in the State Plan scheme to give impetus to banana cultivation in the State. It has been proposed to take up special crop specific intervention for banana in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 with an outlay of ₹250.00 lakh out of which flow of funds for TASP and SCP would be ₹62.66 lakh and ₹54.28 lakh respectively.

Special Crop Specific Scheme – Betel Vine (₹40.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.68 A new scheme has been introduced during 2013-14 to increase the production and productivity of Betel Vine. It has been proposed to provide assistance to the tune of 50% of the 1st year establishment cost in the new scheme “Special Crop Specific Scheme- Betel vine” under State plan with the objective to promote Betel vine cultivation in the state. A sum of ₹40.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for implementation of the scheme, out of which, provisions of ₹10.03 lakh & ₹8.68 lakh have been kept under TASP & SCP component.

Organic Farming (₹260.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.69 Organic farming in horticulture is becoming increasingly important due to its manifold benefits to the society. Its environmental and economic benefits have captured attention in many countries. Consumers' demand for organically produced food products and society's demand for more sustainable development provide new opportunities for organic farming and business around the world. Emphasis has been given in the Agriculture Policy, 2013 for adoption and certification of Organic Farming. The Scheme has been introduced during 2013-14. An amount of ₹260.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the purpose, out of which, provisions of ₹65.16 lakh & ₹56.45 lakh have been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.

Horticulture Mission Plus (₹2,346.72 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.70 Emphasis has been given in protected cultivation, Post-Harvest Management, Establishment of Cold Storage and Farm Mechanization in Agriculture Policy, 2013. State Govt. is providing top up subsidy for the purpose. A sum of ₹2,346.72 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the purpose, out of which, provisions of ₹579.92 lakh & ₹490.67 lakh have been kept under TASP & SCP component.

Production & Distribution of Quality Planting (₹0.01 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.71 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

Mission on Integrated Development in Horticulture (MIDH)

A. National Horticulture Mission (NHM) (SS: ₹1,809.00 lakh,
(Agriculture Department) CA: ₹9,974.50 lakh)

6.72 The National Horticulture Mission (NHM) has been in operation in the State since 2005-06 and is extended to 30 districts with the objective of increasing production of selected fruits in the State for enhancing the economic status of farmers, promotion of export oriented agro based industries through provision of subsidy on supply of quality planting materials and training and development of market infrastructure. The scheme was implemented under the Centrally Sponsored Plan with a funding pattern of 85:15 between Centre and State. An outlay of ₹11,783.50 lakh (CA: ₹9,974.50 lakh + SS: ₹1,809.00 lakh) is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds for TASP and SCP is ₹2,673.68 lakh and ₹2,197.01 lakh respectively.

B. Coconut Development Board

Establishment of Regional Coconut Nursery
(Agriculture Department)

(SS: ₹4.50 lakh,
CA: ₹25.50 lakh)

6.73 This scheme envisages production of coconut seedlings in farms and nurseries, with financial assistance from the Coconut Development Board (CDB). An outlay of ₹30.00 lakh (CA: ₹25.50 lakh + SS: ₹4.50 lakh) is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme. The funds towards TASP and SCP are ₹6.60 lakh and ₹4.80 lakh respectively.

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)
(Agriculture Department)

(SS: ₹2463.16 lakh,
CA: ₹800.00 lakh)

6.74 Micro Irrigation ensures access to water in more areas and is an efficient method of water use. It is generally used to provide assured protective irrigation for less water intensive crops in rain-fed regions. It is very useful for horticulture crops. For encouraging use of drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation, suitable for fruit crops, vegetables, medicinal crops and floriculture crops, subsidy to the extent of 65 to 90% (for SF & MF in DPAP blocks 90%, for General Farmer in DPAP blocks 75%, for SF & MF in Non DPAP blocks 75% and for General farmers in Non DPAP blocks 65%) of the cost, is being provided to the farmers. An outlay of ₹3,263.16 lakh (CA: ₹800.00 lakh + SS: ₹2,463.16 lakh) is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which, provisions of ₹443.51 lakh & ₹597.16 lakh have been kept under TASP & SCP components respectively.

National Mission on Oil Seed and Oil Palm (NMOOP)
Mini Mission on Oil Palm
(Agriculture Department)

(SS: ₹692.07 lakh,
CA: ₹1,500.00 lakh)

6.75 Oil Palm is a commercial crop of the State. The scheme envisages for providing subsidies for Oil Palm seedlings as well as on maintenance cost on newly created plantation, micro-irrigation etc. with a financial assistance from Govt. of India and State Govt. in the ratio of 75:25 under the scheme NMOOP. During 2014-15 an area of 4000 ha. has been proposed for taking up plantation for which subsidy @ ₹8000/ha will be given to the farmers towards cost of seedling. For old plantations subsidy will be given for maintenance @ ₹3,500/ha, ₹4,500/ha, ₹6,000/ha for 2nd year, 3rd year and 4th year maintenance respectively. Subsidy for irrigation will be given @ 75% for SF/MF farmers and @ 65% for big farmers. There is a provision of Diesel / Electric Pump Set @ ₹15,000/each. Input for intercropping in oil palm fields will be given @ ₹3,000/ha. from 1st to 4th year. For Vermi Compost, subsidy will be given @ ₹15,000/unit and subsidy for Bore well / Tube well will be @ ₹25,000/each. For Water harvesting structure subsidy will be given @ ₹50,000/- and ₹75,000/- for non-lining & lining structures respectively. There is also provision for machinery tools, farmers training, training of extension worker, local initiatives, establishment of oil palm processing unit and establishment of seed garden. An outlay of ₹2,192.07 lakh (CA: ₹1,500.00 lakh + SS: ₹692.07 lakh) is proposed in the

Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which, provisions of ₹501.68 lakh & ₹384.14 lakh have been kept under TASP & SCP component respectively.

CENTRAL PLAN SCHEME

Crop Estimation Survey on Fruits, Vegetables and Minor Crops (₹64.75 lakh)
(Planning and Co-ordination Department)

6.76 This scheme is in operation in the State since 1984-85 and is fully financed by the Ministry of Agriculture. The scheme aims at conducting sample surveys for estimation of the area under cultivation, yield rates and production of selected fruits and vegetables in different districts in a phased manner. The fruits covered under the survey are: coconut, cashew nut, banana, mango and orange. The vegetable crops covered under the survey are: cauliflower, cabbage, onion, tomato, turmeric, chilli, okra and brinjal. Estimates of area, yield rate and production of selected fruits and vegetables are being regularly sent to Government of India. An outlay of ₹64.75 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for this scheme.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

6.77 Soil Conservation is a set of management strategies for prevention of soil being eroded from the earth's surface or becoming chemically altered by over use, by acidification, salinisation or other chemical soil conservation. Water Conservation refers to the reducing the wastage of water and recycling of waste water for different purposes such as cleaning, manufacturing and agricultural irrigation. Soil and Water Conservation are mutually interdependent on each other. It is required to protect soil from various abrasive factors and check excessive accumulation of water. The State Government as well as Government of India continues to lay great emphasis on soil and water conservation. The State Government have since 2000-01 mounted a Watershed Mission which aims at soil and water conservation. The schemes are detailed below.

PLAN SCHEMES

6.78 An outlay of ₹13,140.75 lakh is proposed under State Plan in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which an amount of ₹2,888.69 lakh has been earmarked towards State share of CSS and ₹9,000.00 lakh for Central Assistance under CSS. The flow of funds for TASP and SCP is ₹3,022.37 lakh and ₹2,233.93lakh respectively.

STATE PLAN

Odisha Rural Livelihood Programme (JEEBIKA) (₹0.03 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.79 The scheme "JEEBIKA" or "Odisha Rural Livelihood Project" has been implemented in 6 districts namely Koraput, Rayagada, Nawarangpur, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj and Kandhmal to provide livelihood support to the people of the watershed

area of ongoing watershed projects of IWDP and DPAP under watershed plus approach. The benefits of the scheme not only flow to the landed households but also to the poorest and vulnerable sections by way of developing alternative and diversified livelihood opportunities. A token provision of ₹0.03 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

IWMP- Other Operational Cost (₹1,252.03 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.80 Watershed projects are process driven and require full time attention for their planning and implementation. IWMP is demand driven in nature and dedicated Project Director Offices would help in enhancing the capacities of the districts in fund absorption that would result in getting more funds from Government of India. In order to strengthen programme delivery, dedicated Project Director (Watersheds) Offices have been established in 26 IWMP districts since May 2012. An outlay of ₹1,252.03 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 towards operational cost of IWMP. The provisions for TASP and SCP components are ₹287.96 lakh and ₹212.85 lakh respectively.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (SS: ₹0.03 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.81 A token provision of ₹0.03 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) (SS: ₹2,888.63 lakh, CA: ₹9,000.00 lakh)

6.82 The scheme has been implemented as Centrally Sponsored Plan in the funding pattern 9:1 between the Centre and the State. The funds are released to SLNA (State Level Nodal Agency) from Govt. of India as well as from the State Government. Then the SLNA releases the funds to the Project Director Watersheds. Subsequently the Project Director Watersheds releases the funds to the PIAs and Watershed Committees.

6.83 A provision of ₹11,888.63 lakh (CA: ₹9,000.00 lakh + SS: ₹2,888.63 lakh) is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. The flow of fund for TASP and SCP components is ₹2,734.38 lakh and ₹2,021.05 lakh respectively.

IWMP (World Bank Assisted Neeranchal Project) (₹0.03 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

6.84 The scheme is proposed to be implemented with World Bank assisted Centrally Sponsored Plan in the funding pattern 9:1 between the Centre and the State. The funds will be released to SLNA (State Level Nodal Agency) from Govt. of India as well as from the State Government. Then the SLNA will release the funds to the Project Director Watersheds. The projects under the scheme are implemented since 2009-10. Till date 272 clusters (2570 Watersheds) are under operation in 26 districts except Puri, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapada & Bhadrak. The implementation of the World Bank assisted

“Neeranchal” project will improve watershed management outcomes through adoption of innovative and scientific approach towards rainfed agriculture and strengthen institutions and capacity for accelerated watershed development. Budget provision of ₹0.03 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

Establishment of Market Yards at Block Level (₹1,500.00 lakh)
(13th Finance Commission)
 (Co-operation Department)

6.85 A market yard, being a utility place for the public in general and for farmers and consumers in particular, there should be basic amenities available for them. The market yards will have the facilities of water supply, toilets, high mast lights, concrete roads, farmers’ information centre besides the regular market requirements, i.e. godown, auction hall, covered sheds, open platforms, boundary walls, watchman shed and others. For establishment of 38 market yards covering 14 districts at Regulated Market Committee, a sum of ₹1,500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of 13th Finance Commission Grant. The flow of funds for TASP is ₹354.00 lakh out of the total outlay.

Strengthening and Development of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (₹100.00 lakh)
 (Co-operation Department)

6.86 Since marketing infrastructure paves the way for efficient marketing of agricultural commodities, it proposed to develop some Special Commodity Markets for marketing of fruits, vegetables & oilseeds etc. in the State including cooling & ripening facilities during the year 2014-15. Special attention will be given on the marketing of the above commodities in the important growing pockets in the State after taking a thorough study as well as survey. It has been proposed to take up four such projects during 2014-15 under this Scheme. An amount of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

Free Mobile Phones to Farmers (₹250.00 lakh)
 (Co-operation Department)

6.87 The State Government have taken very laudable steps to empower the farmers to access latest market information by Providing Free Mobile Phones to 18000 farmers during the year 2013-14 under Digital Mandi Operation Scheme. During the year 2014-15, it is proposed to provide another 22,000 Mobile Phones to farmers for the purpose. This will widen the scope for the farmers to market their produce at a very competitive price in proper time and at proper place. An amount of ₹250.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the purpose.

Grading and Standardization of Agricultural Produce (₹30.00 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

6.88 Grading & Standardization plays a vital role in providing remunerative price to the farmers. There is an urgent need to introduce grading of produces before sale in Market Yards, so that the quality will determine the price of the commodity. To make the farmers quality conscious and to acquaint them with the quality parameters of different agricultural commodity there is urgent need for establishing Grading Units in each market yards with required grading equipments. These Grading Units shall promote grading and standardization, impart training to the farmers and act as a dispute settlement agency over quality, prepare standard samples for dissemination. During the year 2014-15, it is proposed to establish 6 nos. of Grading Units at important R.M.C Market Yards like Koraput, Baripada, Kendupatna, Angul, Kesinga & Attabira. An amount of ₹30.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the purpose.

OTHER AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMME**Marketing Intelligence & Quality Control** (₹3.30 lakh)
(FS & CW Department)

6.89 This scheme monitors the price and availability of essential commodities and provides inputs on market trends in the open market on the one hand and ensures quality control of commodities distributed through Public Distribution System on the other. The market intelligence wing is to be strengthened through capacity building programme for officers and computerisation of the wing. As regards ensuring quality control of essential commodities, there are Quality Control Laboratories at State headquarters and at Regional level. It has been proposed to modernise the Quality Control Laboratory at Bhubaneswar for testing of food grains and to set up facilities for testing of petroleum products. Quality Control Cell makes surprise checks at the storage points to see the scientific principles adopted to maintain the Quality Standard of Foodgrains. Outlays of ₹2.20 lakh and ₹1.10 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for Marketing Intelligence and Quality Control respectively.

MONITORABLE TARGETS

6.90 Monitorable Targets in respect of Agriculture, Horticulture and Soil Conservation are given in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Item	Unit	Monitorable Targets
			Annual Plan: 2014-15
1	2	3	4
	Agriculture		
1	Production of food grains	000' Tonnes	12,044
2	Commercial Crops :		
	(i) All Oil Seeds	000' Tonnes	1,000
	(ii) Sugarcane	000' Tonnes	3,700
	(iii) Cotton	000' Bales	381
	(iv) Jute & Mesta	000' Tonnes	220
3	Horticulture		
	(i) Distribution of Planting Material		2.85
	(ii) Distribution of Potato Tuber	Qtl	50,000
	iii) Floriculture	Ha	78
	(iv) Esst & Revival of Block level Nurseries	Nos.	30
	(v) Special crop specific Coconut	Ha	1,666.7
	(vi) Special crop specific- Banana	Ha	597
4	Improved Seeds		
	(i) Production of Seeds (Cereals,pulses, oilseeds, cotton, Jute & Mesta)	000' Tonnes	117.13
	(ii) Distribution of Seeds (Cereals,pulses, oilseeds, cotton, Jute & Mesta)	000' Tonnes	98.84
5	Consumption of Chemical Fertilisers (N+P+K)	000' Tonnes	782.52
6	Plant Protection		
	(i) Pesticides consumption	000' Tonnes	1.27
	(ii) Area coverage	000' Ha	3,672
7	Area under Distribution		
	(i) Fertilisers	000' Ha	5,600
	(ii) Pesticides	-do-	3,672
8	Cropped Area		
	(i) Net	000' Ha	6,180
	(ii)Gross	-do-	9,325

CO-OPERATION

6.91 Cooperatives facilitate increased participation of people and play a crucial role in transforming socio-economic conditions in an economy. In a predominantly rural and agrarian economy, like that of Odisha, cooperatives play a very critical role not only in the agricultural credit sector but also in many other fields. The State Government have been providing interest subvention to the Co-operative Banks / PACS for the purpose of dispensing crop loan directed at 5%. However, it has been decided to reduce this rate to 3%, if there is timely repayment by farmers.

STRATEGY AND THRUST AREAS

6.92 Major Strategy and Thrust areas for Annual Plan: 2014-15 will be as follows:

- (i) Providing timely and adequate credit to farmers for financing their agricultural and allied activities.
- (ii) Administering the Crop Insurance Scheme to provide relief to farmers in the event of crop failure.
- (iii) Providing marketing support to farmers by way of bringing about the integrated development of marketing agricultural produce to safeguard the economic interests of the farming community.
- (iv) Providing infrastructure for storage of agricultural produce through organizations like the Orissa State Warehousing Corporation (OSWC) and Orissa State Co-operative Marketing Federation (MARKFED), the Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies (PACS) and Regulated Marketing Committee (RMCs).
- (v) Imparting Co-operative Education and Training to office bearers and members of Co-operative Societies for Strengthening the Co-operative Movement in the State.

STATE PLAN

Co-operation

6.93 A total outlay of ₹81,575.08 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for taking up existing and new schemes under cooperation sector. Amounts of ₹20,003.47 lakh and ₹15,054.58 lakh is earmarked for TASP and SCP component respectively which is presented in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4
Plan Outlay for Annual Plan: 2014-15 and
Flow of funds for TASP & SCP of Co-operation Sector

(₹ lakh)				
Sl. No.	Name of the Sector/ Scheme	Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan:2014-15	Flow to TASP	Flow to SCP
1	2	3	4	5
	Co-operation			
1	Subsidy, Share Capital and Loans to ICDP	815.05	197.00	142.00
2	Computerisation of PACS, UCBs and Core Banking Solution	3,977.01	939.71	712.09
3	Conversion of short Term Loan to Medium term loan and Interest Subvention	58,637.86	13,806.71	10,198.44
4	Creation of Warehousing Facilities under RIDF	15,000.00	4,450.00	3,550.00
5	Other State Plan Schemes	3,145.16	610.05	452.05
	Total	81,575.08	20,003.47	15,054.58

6.94 The scheme-wise details proposed to be taken up during 2014-15 are highlighted below.

Share Capital, Subsidy and Loan to ICDP (₹815.05 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

6.95 This scheme has three components i.e., loan, subsidy and share capital and is implemented with financial assistance from National Cooperative Development Council (NCDC). The objective of the scheme is to create infrastructure in rural areas for primary cooperative societies (PCS) including cooperative credit societies (CCS) for carrying on their economic activities in different sectors such as fisheries, dairy, poultry, handlooms and horticulture. A provision of ₹815.05 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 towards share capital, subsidy and loan to ICDP. Provisions of ₹197.00 lakh and ₹142.00 lakh is earmarked for TASP and SCP respectively.

Interest Subsidy/Subvention to Co-operative Banks/PACS for Providing Crop Loan at 5% Interest to Farmers. (₹36,999.94 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

6.96 In pursuance of the instruction of the State Government, the STCCS have been advancing crop loan to the farming community @ 5% of interest irrespective of cost of funds involved in this business. The Government of India have been providing subvention @ 2% in respect of crop loan advanced out of own resources of State Coop. Bank and Dist. Central Coop. Banks. The State Government provides the required interest subvention to Cooperative Banks/ PACS to compensate the differential amount of the breakeven rate of lending and the directed interest rate of 5% excluding the quantum of

interest subvention (2% on crop loan advanced from own resources) provided by the Government of India. A sum of ₹21,589.88 lakh has been provided during the year 2013-14. Under scheme, the entire amount was drawn and disbursed to OSCB Ltd., for the purpose against ₹304.00 lakh receivable from the State Government towards its share. During the year 2013-14 Coop. Banks have financed Crop Loan to the tune of ₹5,386.62 crores to 22.12 lakhs farmer members under interest subvention scheme. An amount of ₹36,999.94 lakhs is proposed for crop loan to farmers in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the purpose. Amounts of ₹8,509.99 lakh and ₹6,289.99 lakh is earmarked for TASP and SCP respectively.

Share Capital Investment in Cooperative Credit Institutions (₹800.00 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

6.97 The objective of the scheme is to provide share capital assistance to the Short Term Cooperative Credit Institutions to strengthen the equity base for enhancing their borrowing power and enable them to provide required agricultural credit to the farmers of the State. A sum of ₹800.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2013-14 to 367 PACS, 106 LAMPCs and 4 DCCBs. It is proposed to provide a sum of ₹800.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the purpose. Sums of ₹200.00 lakh and ₹150.00 lakh is earmarked for TASP and SCP respectively

Grants to Odisha State Co-operative Union (₹40.00 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

6.98 The Odisha State Cooperative Union (OSCU) conducts training and imparts cooperative education programmes for employees, office bearers, members and potential members of cooperative societies in the State. The OSCU is a non-profit and non-trading organisation. The no. of training programme to be conducted during the year is 203 with 6,332 trainees. A sum of ₹40.00 lakh is proposed to be provided as grant to OSCU in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the purpose.

Financial Support to Cooperative Institutions for Infrastructure Development (₹400.00 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

6.99 It is proposed to repair, renovate and construct new go-downs and install Deposit Counters at the PACS/ LAMPCS level for storage of paddy, development of cold storage and other cooperative institutions. For Financial support to Cooperative Institutions for Infrastructure Development, it is proposed to provide ₹400.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. The provisions for TASP and SCP are ₹100.00 lakh and ₹70.00 lakh respectively.

Assistance to Cooperative Sugar Mills (₹500.00 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

6.100 For upgradation / modernization of sugar mills at Baragarh and Aska, a sum of ₹500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Construction of New Office Buildings for Division and Circle (₹100.00 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

6.101 A sum of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 towards construction of new Office Buildings and Staff Quarters.

Construction of Residential Buildings (₹0.01 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

6.102 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed during 2014-15 for the scheme.

Conversion of Short Term Crop Loan to Medium Term Crop Loan on account of Natural Calamities (₹10,000.00 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

6.103 The Cooperative Banks/ PACS provide crop loan to the farmer members for their agricultural operations. Short Term Loans (Crop Loans) of farmers affected by crop loss of 50% or more due to natural calamities like drought / flood etc are converted to Medium Term Loans to enable the farmers to repay their loans in installments and enable them to avail fresh crop loans. The Revenue Department notifies the areas affected by crop loss of 50% or more due to natural calamities based on which the State Government provide their share for conversion of crop loans to medium term loans. An amount of ₹10,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the purpose. Sums of ₹2,500.00 lakh and ₹1,800.00 lakh is proposed towards TASP and SCP respectively.

Strengthening of Management Information System (MIS) (₹0.01 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

6.104 For computerisation of ARCS and DRCS Offices, a token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Interest Subsidy / Subvention towards Conversion of Short Term Crop Loan to Medium Term Crop Loan (₹5,000.00 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

6.105 The Scheme envisages provision of interest subsidy/ subvention on crop loans converted to medium term loans due to crop loss of 50% or more on account of natural calamities declared by State Government to enable the farmers to avail the loan at the same rate of 5% interest as in case of crop loans. A sum of ₹5,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the above scheme. Sums of ₹1,200.00 lakh and ₹900.00 lakh are proposed towards TASP and SCP respectively.

Financial Assistance for Restructuring of MARKFED (₹0.02 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

6.106 A token provision of ₹0.02 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for restructuring of MARKFED.

Financial Support to Odisha Society for Co-operative Education Research & Training (OSCERT) (₹5.00 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

6.107 The existing training programmes are being conducted for key functionaries of PACS, LAMPCS, Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Sub-Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies. With the formation of Odisha Society for Co-operative Education Research & Training (OSCERT), training of all officials of Government, office bearers, members and employees will be given through this scheme. A sum of ₹5.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Establishment of Agro Service Centre in PACS (₹500.00 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

6.108 It has been proposed to introduce Farm Mechanisation Services by the PACS by setting of Agro Service Centres. These centres will provide machineries and implements like Tractor, Trolley, Thresher, Power Sprayer, Pump Set, Power Tillers etc. on rental basis. Agro Service centres are proposed to be established in identified PACS having capacity to fund 25% of the project cost. Balance 75% will be met from State Plan. It is proposed to provide an amount of ₹500.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme. The flow of fund towards TASP and SCP is ₹120.00 lakh and ₹90.00 lakh respectively.

Establishment of Soil Testing Laboratories in PACS (₹500.00 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

6.109 The scheme has been implemented during 2013-14 to maintain soil health which is vital for sustenance of crop production. It has been proposed to have at least one soil testing laboratory at PACS level in each block. For the purpose, 280 laboratories are required to be established to facilitate soil health examination to the farmers. 75% of the cost will be borne out of State Plan and balance by PACS concerned. A provision of ₹500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme. The flow of fund towards TASP and SCP is ₹120.00 lakh and ₹90.00 lakh respectively.

Computerisation of PACS (₹3,377.00 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

6.110 With a view to strengthening and developing the functioning / operations of the PACS through computerization, it has been decided to accomplish the computerisation of 2528 PACS within next two years i.e. 2013-14 and 2014-15 with software support from NABARD. A provision of ₹3,377.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme. The provisions towards TASP and SCP are ₹796.71 lakh and ₹604.09 lakh respectively.

Core Banking Solution for OSCB and CCBs (₹500.00 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

6.111 Core Banking Solution in the State Cooperative Bank as well as all the Central Cooperative Banks is required to strengthen and modernize the banking

operations of these Banks and help their integration with the operations of the computerized PACS. A provision of ₹500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme. The flow of fund towards TASP and SCP will be ₹120.00 lakh and ₹90.00 lakh respectively.

Computerisation of Urban Cooperative Banks (₹100.00 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

6.112 The Task Force for Urban Cooperative Banks has recommended for computerization of the Urban Cooperative Banks to modernize the operations of the Cooperative Urban Banking Sector. The financial condition of UCBs is not sound to take up computerization from their own resources. A provision of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme out of which flow of funds towards TASP and SCP is ₹23.00 lakh and ₹18.00 lakh respectively.

Interest Subvention to Commercial Banks / RRBs to Provide Crop Loan at 5% Interest (₹5,637.92 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

6.113 The Government of Odisha is providing Interest Subvention to the Cooperative Banks to compensate their cost of credit and to enable these Banks to extend crop loan to the farmers at the rate of 5% interest. At present, only the Cooperative Banks are providing ST (SAO) loans @ 5% interest. The present share of the Cooperative Banks in the total crop loans provided in the State is about 65% while the share of all the Commercial Banks / RRBs taken together is 35%. In order to increase the quantum of crop loan dispensation in the State, increase in the share of Commercial Banks and RRBs needs to be ensured. The State Government will provide Interest Subvention to the commercial banks and RRBs so that, these Banks will also be in a position to extend crop loan @ 5% interest and, thereby, enable them to increase their share to at least 50% of the total crop loan given in the State. This will also bring parity in the interest rate charged on institutional crop loans provided to the farmers. During the financial year 2013-14, a sum of ₹9,000.00 lakh has been provided in the out of which 25% of the budgeted amount disbursed to UCO Bank being the nodal agency for the scheme in 1st phase. Balance 75% of the budgeted amount have also been drawn and disbursed to the UCO Bank in the 2nd phase. During the year 2013-14 an amount of ₹2,512.77 crore has been financed by Commercial Banks and RRBs to 20.11 lakh farmer members. An amount of ₹5,637.92 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the purpose out of which flow of funds towards TASP and SCP is ₹1,346.72 lakh and ₹1,008.45 lakh respectively.

Interest Subvention on Agricultural Term Loans Provided by Cooperative Banks (₹1,000.00 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

6.114 At present, the Government of India and the State Government are providing interest subvention on crop loans upto a maximum of ₹3.00 lakh provided to the farmers. No interest subvention is now being provided on agricultural term loans availed by the farmers. The State Government provides subsidy to the farmers on the cost of farm machineries/ equipments and other activities for asset creation in agriculture taken up by

the farmers through KSK/APICOL. The farmers have to pay interest at the rate of 9-12% on bank loan availed for the purpose depending on the quantum and period of loan.

6.115 In order to increase the off-take of agricultural term loan in the State, it has been proposed to provide interest subsidy/ subvention of 3% on the interest rate charged for on agricultural term loans availed by the farmers and a further 2% of interest subsidy / subvention for regular / timely repayment of loan dues. A sum of ₹2,000.00 lakh has been provided during the financial year 2013-14 under the scheme. 25% of the budgeted amount was disbursed to the UCO Bank and OSCB Ltd in 1st phase being the nodal agency of the commercial banks and the Cooperative Banks respectively. Balance 75% of the budgeted amount has also been disbursed to OSCB Ltd and UCO Bank in the 2nd phase for implementation of the Scheme. An amount of ₹1,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the purpose. The provisions for TASP and SCP are ₹250.00 lakh and ₹200.00 lakh respectively.

Conversion of Kisan Credit Cards to Smart Cards (₹0.03 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

6.116 For smooth disbursement of cash, banks will issue Smart Cards wherein all the details of the farmers are recorded in the chip. This facility will be available to all the farmers borrowers by replacing the existing pass books and cheque books with a smart card. During 2013-14, Kissan Credit Card has been issued to 1,71,147 member farmers. A token provision of ₹0.03 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the purpose.

Creation of Warehousing Facilities under RIDF (Warehousing) (₹15,000.00 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

6.117 It has been proposed to construct 544 storage go-downs to facilitate creation of 3,36,100 MT capacity of godowns for storage of paddy and other agricultural products. A provision of ₹15,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the purpose. The flow of funds for TASP and SCP will be ₹4,450.00 lakh and ₹3,550.00 lakh respectively.

Creation of Co-operative Development Fund (₹0.03 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

6.118 During the Financial Year 2014-15, it has been proposed to have a new Scheme, namely, "Creation of Cooperative Development Fund". The Fund so created will be a kind of Corpus which will be utilized for providing financial assistance/ revolving fund to sick/ defunct/ vulnerable category Co-operative Institutions for their revival. An amount of ₹0.03 lakh is proposed for the purpose in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Financial Assistance for Merger of LTCCS with STCCS (₹0.03 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

6.119 During the Financial Year 2014-15, it is proposed to have a new Scheme, namely, "Financial Assistance for merger of LTCCS with STCCS". An amount of ₹0.03 lakh is proposed for the purpose in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Establishment of Agri Clinic in PACS (₹300.01 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

6.120 During the Financial Year 2014-15, it is proposed to have a new Scheme, namely, “Financial Assistance to PACs for Establishment of Agri-Clinic”. Under the Scheme, an Agri-clinic Cell will be established in each selected PACS for providing consultative support to the farmers for maintaining proper health of their Crops through dissemination of latest technology/ knowledge. An amount of ₹300.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the purpose. Amounts of ₹70.00 lakh and ₹52.00 lakh have been earmarked for TASP and SCP respectively.

Financial Assistance for Development of Joint Liability Group (JLG) / Tenant Farmer Group (TFG) (₹0.03 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

6.121 During the Financial Year 2014-15, it is proposed to have a new Scheme, namely, “Financial Assistance for development of Joint Liability Groups (JLG)/ Tenant farmers Groups (TFG)”. The Scheme aims at strengthening the financial position/status of JLGs/TFGs for better financing. An amount of ₹0.03 lakh is proposed for the purpose in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

MONITORABLE TARGETS

6.122 Monitorable Targets in respect of Co-operation Sector are given in Table 6.5.

Table 6.5

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Item	Unit	Monitorable Targets
			Annual Plan: 2014-15
1	2	3	4
	Agriculture & Allied Sector		
	Co-operation		
1	Strengthening & Development of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure	Nos.	4
2	Establishment of Grading Unit	Nos.	6
3	Mobile Phones to Farmers	Nos.	22,000
4	Development of Market Yard Block level	Nos.	38

FISHERIES

Introduction

6.123 Odisha is a maritime State with a coast line of 480 Kms and having immense potential in Inland, Brackish water as well as Marine fisheries resources providing employment opportunities to youths and livelihood options for about 12.00 lakh fishermen in the State. New technologies have been introduced in the sector and large water bodies are being developed by entrepreneurs. The demand of fish in the State is too high in domestic as well as foreign markets. Fresh water resources of the State are estimated to be 6.73 lakh hectare with a break-up of 1.22 lakh hectare of ponds/tanks, 2 lakh hectare of reservoirs, 1.80 lakh hectare of lakes, swamps and jheels and 1.71 lakh hectare of rivers and canals. The brackish water resources are of the order of 4.10 lakh hectare with a break-up of 3 lakh hectare of estuaries, 32,587 hectare of brackish-water land suitable for Shrimp culture programme out of which 14,374 hectare has already been developed and the largest Indian brackish water lagoon is Chilika Lake measuring 93,000 hectare. The State Agriculture Policy emphasises development of fisheries and envisages greater participation of people in this Sector.

6.124 Fish is a popular food item in Odisha. Per capita annual consumption of fish in the State was estimated to be 13.27 kg. Efforts are being made for production and supply of fingerlings/ yearlings for enhancement of fish production and steps are being taken to identify missing links in infrastructural gaps and to fill them under different schemes of the State as well as Government of India like SGSY and RKVY.

6.125 For holistic development of the Fisheries in Odisha, the activities are prioritized. The following activities and programmes are proposed to be given priority in the Annual Plan: 2014-15

- i. To promote Infrastructure development of Fisheries sector
- ii. To provide short term and long term interest subvention to farmers
- iii. To enhance contribution of fishery sector to food and livelihood security of the people engaged in fisheries.
- iv. To develop human resources through their capacity building, training and awareness programme.

STATE PLAN SCHEMES

6.126 An outlay of ₹7,501.52 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under State Plan, out of which ₹1,082.26 lakh is proposed towards State share for Centrally Sector Schemes. Amounts of ₹527.93 lakh and ₹1190.50 lakh is earmarked for TASP and SCP Sector respectively. The Resource wise abstract of Annual Plan: 2014-15 outlay with flow of TASP and SCP is given in Table 6.6.

Table 6.6

Plan Outlay for Annual Plan: 2014-15 and Flow of funds for TASP & SCP under Fisheries Sector

(₹ lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Sector	Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan:2014-15	Flow to TASP	Flow to SCP
1	2	3	4	5
	Fisheries			
1	RIDF	944.24	94.42	150.00
2	SS of CSS	1,082.26	134.80	242.50
3	State Plan Schemes	5,475.02	298.71	798.00
	Total	7,501.52	527.93	1,190.50

6.127 Scheme-wise details for the Annual Plan: 2014-15 are explained below.

Organisation of Skill Upgradation Training and Awareness Meet in Fisheries Sector (₹65.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.128 To impart training to fishermen/ educated unemployed youth, to adopt scientific pisciculture and to assist them to avail institutional finance as well as subsidy as per the norms of Government of India for development of Inland, Brackishwater and Marine fisheries sector in the State, an outlay of ₹65.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. It is proposed to impart training to 750 unemployed youths during the Plan period.

Matsyajibi Unnayan Yojana (₹200.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.129 The scheme envisages to provide awards to meritorious children of fishermen community and financial assistance to fisherwomen self-help groups. The scheme encourages children of active fishermen towards higher education and to assist financially to fisherwomen SHG through revolving fund. It is proposed to provide scholarship to 3,000 children of active fishermen and revolving fund to 400 fisherwomen SHGs. For this purpose, a provision of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Survey and Investigation of Fishing Harbour and Fish Landing Centre Projects (₹50.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.130 For construction of fishing harbours and fish landing centers, survey and investigation and preparation of project reports are essential, for which an outlay of ₹50.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Infrastructure Improvement of Fisheries Sector Buildings (₹800.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.131 After creation of new districts, zonal offices have started functioning in all 30 districts of the State. Most of the offices in new districts are running either in rented accommodation or in old departmental buildings. Accordingly, a sum of ₹800.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for construction of Office Buildings in newly created zonal offices, training centers and hostel in different districts headquarters.

Contribution towards NFDB Assistance (₹70.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.132 The existing CSP Schemes have provided inadequate funds to achieve the target of increasing fish production on account of various constraints. The developmental programme will be implemented in the State through NFDB in order to achieve doubling of fish production and tripling of exports. As per the decision of the High Level Committee, State Government have to contribute required percentage of actual expenditure incurred by the Board as per the scheme guidelines of NFDB. Accordingly, an outlay of ₹70.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. Out of this, ₹65.00 lakh is earmarked for establishment of fish selling kiosks at Bhubaneswar and other towns of the State and ₹5.00 lakh is deposited with NFDB towards payment of 25% of lease value of reservoirs

Establishment of Fishery Hub (₹200.00 lakh)

6.133 It has been envisaged to develop a “State of the art Fishery HUB” over a patch of 20 Acres of unutilized land at Kausalyaganga Fish Farm of Khordha District. For initializing the new scheme, IDCO was assigned the task as Project Transaction Adviser for preparation of a master plan. The IDCO has prepared a proposal that, out of the 20 Acres of land, in the 1st Phase 5 Acres will be developed which will include an Interpretation Centre, Audio Visual Hall, Boating Complex with Jetties and Boating facility, Fresh water Aquarium and Museum, Saline water Aquarium and Museum, open and closed Food Courts, Eatery Joints, State Level Training Centre and ancillary common infrastructure like roads, site development, parking area, landscaping etc. The tentative estimated cost for the development of 1st Phase Fishery HUB would be around ₹50.00 Crores. The projects shall be implemented on PPP mode where the selection of Partner, Viability Gap Funding etc. would be done by the PPP Cell of P&C Department or by the Administrative Department. To initiate the project and develop the common infrastructure, a provision of ₹200.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Reactivation of Fisheries Co-operative Societies (₹80.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.134 The scheme aims at reviving Primary Fishery Co-Operative Societies / Apex Societies including FISHFED to make them financially viable by way of providing revolving fund to expand their business activities. A provision of ₹60.00 Lakh is proposed in the in Annual Plan 2014-15 for providing revolving fund to the Societies to

make them self-sufficient. Further, ₹20.00 lakh is proposed for training and skill up-gradation of Cooperative officers (ICS/ SARCS/ ARCS/ DRCS) and the member Secretary, President of Fishery Cooperative societies. Accordingly, an outlay of ₹80.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for the scheme.

Investment of Share Capital in Fishery (₹0.01 lakh)
Co-operative Societies
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.135 The scheme aims to rebuild the poor Primary Fishery Co-operative Societies / Apex Societies including Fish Federation and make them financially viable by way of increasing the capital of the societies through investment of Government money in the shares of the societies. A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 to provide share capital to PFCS and apex society.

Short Term Credit Support to Fish Farmers (₹700.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.136 The scheme aims to provide interest subvention to around 15,000 fish farmers of the State to facilitate scientific fish farming in the existing fish ponds by availing short term loans. The fish farmers would be eligible for loan at a subsidized rate of interest of 7% through interest subventions of 5% by State Government. Further, an additional interest incentive at 3% shall be given to those fish farmers who are prompt in repayment. Therefore, a fish farmer availing short term loan for inland fish farming and regular in repayment would be charged interest at 4% only i.e. difference between the average landing rate of Banks and the rate applicable for crop loan to enhance the productivity in aquaculture. An amount of ₹700.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

Long Term Credit Support to Fish Farmers (₹800.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.137 The scheme aims at providing interest subventions to around 5000 fish farmers to facilitate scientific fish farming in the existing fish ponds by availing long term loan. The fish farmers used to take loan from banks for pond development in fresh water, brackish water, net & boat, Fish seed hatchery and other activities towards asset creation through different ongoing schemes like FFDA, NFDB, NMPS, MUY & State Agriculture Policy etc and they would be eligible for interest subventions of 3% by State Government. Further, an additional interest incentive of 2% shall be given to those fish farmers who are prompt in repayment of their loan instalments/ dues to enhance the productivity in aquaculture. An amount of ₹800.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

Empowering Fishermen through Mobile Advisory Services & (₹460.00 lakh)
Establishment of Toll Free Call Centres for Fisheries Extension Services
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.138 The scheme leverages mobile phone to provide timely & pertinent agro-advisory services to farmers to improve their income, reduce cost, improve yield,

reduce wastage, enhance quality and educate them on health, environment and other aspects.

6.139 The State Government has already introduced the mobile messaging alert to about 40,000 coastal fishermen/ fish farmers under funding from state budget on weather alerts and market surveillance of different fishes for the benefit of fishermen. Under this programme, it is proposed to enroll one lakh fishermen, who will be provided with SIM Card, which will entitle the enrolled fishermen to receive up to five free voice messages in Odia language on areas of immediate importance to Fishermen in Odisha related to Fisheries, Potential Fishing Zone (PFZ Data of INCOIS), market price, weather, Government Schemes and any other relevant information by experts of IKSL and Government. A Helpline is also being managed by experts of the partnering agency i.e. IKSL for additional information and clarifications. Toll free call centre has been introduced to address the queries of fish farmers. An amount of ₹460.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

Matsyajibi Basagraha Yojana (₹800.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.140 It is intended to provide dwelling houses to fishermen across the State to ameliorate their living standards and safeguard the health hazards. Accordingly it is proposed to provide 1,100 houses each year for consecutive three years. The cost of each such dwelling house would be ₹90,000/- and out of which the beneficiary contribution shall be ₹15,000/-. The fishermen should have clear RoR of the said land required for the house. An amount of ₹800.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the new scheme.

Infrastructure for Cage Culture (New) (₹0.01 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.141 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

Promotion of Intensive Aquaculture (New) (₹1,250.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.142 The proposed scheme shall provide additional 30% subsidy from State Plan, in addition to the subsidy that are available under Government of India schemes for the fish farmers / entrepreneurs for developing 1200 hectare water area and 10 hatcheries, with ceiling of 50% maximum subsidy to each beneficiary. The Scheme aims at providing support to around 3000 fish farmers of the State annually. An outlay of ₹1,250.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the new Scheme.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

**Development of Approach Road to Fishing Harbour/
Fish Landing Centre/ JETTIES/ Reservoirs)** (₹944.24 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.143 The scheme envisages for development of approach road to Fishing Harbor/ Fish Landing Centers, Jetties and Reservoir through NABARD under RIDF on reimbursement basis. A sum of ₹944.24 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for implementation of approach roads.

RESTRUCTURED CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

6.144 All the ongoing CSP Schemes have been restructured and clubbed in Fisheries Sector into three Central Sector Schemes as follows:

- (i) National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen.
- (ii) Development of Inland Fisheries & Aquaculture.
- (iii) Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure & Post Harvest Operations.

The Annual Plan has been made according to the above scheme and all the existing components are placed in the restructured Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Under the above three Central Sector Schemes, a total outlay of ₹1,082.26 lakh as State Share of CSS is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. The sub-schemes under the 3 CSS are indicated below.

National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen**Fisheries Training & Extension**

(Fisheries & ARD Department)

(CA: ₹41.52 lakh,
SS: ₹10.38 lakh)

6.145 The scheme envisages for payment of stipend to the trainees, establishment of Fish Farmers training centers, organization of workshops, production of documentary films and establishment of awareness camps at different places to popularize fisheries activities in the State. In the Annual Plan 2014-15, an amount of ₹51.90 is proposed out of which a sum of ₹10.38 lakh is proposed as State share of the CSS during Annual Plan: 2014-15. Appropriate Central Assistance shall be availed for the implementation of the Scheme in the State.

Group Accident Insurance

(Fisheries & ARD Department)

(CA: ₹159.50 lakh,
SS: ₹159.50 lakh)

6.146 A sum of ₹159.50 lakh is proposed as State share of CSS to cover 11,00,000 beneficiaries under Group Accident Insurance in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. Appropriate Central Assistance shall be availed in the implementation of the Scheme in the State.

Savings-cum-Relief (CA: ₹60.98 lakh,
(Fisheries & ARD Department) SS: ₹60.98 lakh)

6.147 A sum of ₹60.98 lakh is proposed as State share in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for 11,000 beneficiaries. Appropriate Central Assistance shall be availed for the implementation of the Scheme in the State.

Low Cost Houses (NWFF) (CA: ₹250.00 lakh,
(Fisheries & ARD Department) SS: ₹250.00 lakh)

6.148 A sum of ₹250.00 lakh is proposed State share of CSS for construction of 660 of Low Cost Houses in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. Appropriate Central Assistance shall be availed for the implementation of the Scheme in the State.

Fishermen Development Rebate on HSD Oil (CA: ₹0.01 lakh,
(Fisheries & ARD Department) SS: ₹0.02 lakh)

6.149 A token provision of ₹0.03 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under the scheme.

Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture (CA: ₹4.50 lakh,
Development of Water Logged Areas (SS: ₹1.50 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.150 Odisha has vast potential of waterlogged areas in the coastal districts as well as in the land logged districts like - Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Sundargarh and Sambalpur, which needs scientific intervention. Subsidy is provided for development of these wetland resources into the folds of scientific pisciculture. In the Annual Plan: 2014-15, a sum ₹6.00 lakh is required for the purpose against which a sum ₹1.50 lakh is proposed as State Share under the CSS. It is targeted to develop 12 ha Waterlogged areas in the State. Appropriate Central Assistance shall be availed for the implementation of the Scheme in the State.

Inland Capture Fisheries (Reservoirs / Rivers) (CA: ₹12.00 lakh,
(Fisheries & ARD Department) (SS: ₹.4.00 lakh)

6.151 The scheme aims at augmenting fish production in the reservoirs by establishing fish seed rearing units, Cage and Pen culture programme as well as imparting training to the user community for sustainable management and operation of reservoirs. Accordingly, a sum of ₹16.00 lakh is required, out of which a sum ₹4.00 lakh is proposed as State Share under the CSS in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for construction of 16 nos. of FLS in reservoir sites. Appropriate Central Assistance shall be availed for the implementation of the Scheme in the State.

Development of Fresh Water Aquaculture through FFDA (CA: ₹630.00 lakh,
(Fisheries & ARD Department) (SS: ₹210.00 lakh)

6.152 The proposed funds shall be utilized through FFDA for excavation/ renovation of pisciculture tanks covering an area of 1200 ha. by providing

subsidy as per Government of India norms. Accordingly, a sum of ₹840.00 lakh is required, out of which a sum ₹210.00 lakh is proposed as State Share under the CSS in Annual Plan: 2014-15 for development of 1,200 ha. water area. Appropriate Central Assistance shall be availed for the implementation of the Scheme in the State.

Development of Brackish Water Aquaculture through FFDA (CA: ₹225.00 lakh,
(Fisheries & ARD Department) (SS: ₹75.00 lakh)

6.153 The brackish water resources is confined to 7 coastal districts for development of brackish water fisheries. It has been targeted to develop 500 ha. of water area during 2014-15. In the Annual Plan: 2014-15, an amount of ₹300.00 lakh is proposed, out of which a sum ₹75.00 lakh is proposed as State Share under the CSS in Annual Plan: 2014-15 for development of 500 ha. of brackish water areas in the State. Appropriate Central Assistance shall be availed for the implementation of the Scheme in the State.

Innovative Initiative (Capacity Building & Training) (CA: ₹11.25 lakh,
(Fisheries & ARD Department) (SS: ₹3.75 lakh)

6.154 With the advent of new technology, new species are inoculated to culture system with the Indian Major Carps (IMC). Therefore, it is proposed for imparting training to 1,000 beneficiaries on new technology during 2014-15. In the Annual Plan: 2014-15, an amount of ₹15.00 lakh is proposed for training of 1,000 beneficiaries and State Share of ₹3.75 lakh is proposed for the scheme. Appropriate Central Assistance shall be availed for the implementation of the Scheme in the State.

Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure & Post Harvest Operations

Development of Shore Base Facilities (CA: ₹0.03 lakh,
(Fisheries & ARD Department) SS: ₹0.01 lakh)

6.155 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under State Share of CSS.

Safety of Fishermen at Sea (CA: ₹38.82 lakh,
(Fisheries & ARD Department) SS: ₹12.94 lakh)

6.156 It is proposed to provide SRB/ DAT to fishermen fishing at Sea. 75% of unit cost will be borne by the Central Government & 25% will be borne by the State. Provision ₹51.76 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the purpose. The State Share will be ₹12.94 lakh to give benefit to around 500 marine fishermen. Appropriate Central Assistance shall be availed for the implementation of the Scheme in the State.

Motorization of Traditional Crafts (CA: ₹150.00 lakh,
(Fisheries & ARD Department) SS: ₹150.00 lakh)

6.157 The traditional fishermen of coastal area are being provided with subsidy for availing Outboard Engines / Inboard engines for mechanization of their country

crafts with 8-10 HP OBM. An amount of ₹300.00 lakh is proposed during 2014-15 and State Share for ₹150.00 lakh is proposed in Annual Plan: 2014-15 for mechanization of 1,000 Crafts. Appropriate Central Assistance shall be availed for the implementation of the Scheme in the State.

Establishment of Fishing Harbour & Fish Landing Centre (CA: ₹0.03 lakh,
(Fisheries & ARD Department) SS: ₹0.01 lakh)

6.158 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed as State Share of CSS in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

Upgradation & Modernisation of Fishing Harbours and Fish Landing Centres (CS: ₹432.50 lakh,
(Fisheries & ARD Department) SS: ₹144.17 lakh)

6.159 Under this scheme, it is proposed for upgradation of Dhamara Fishing Harbour under TCP of FAO. The ongoing Dhamara Fishing Harbour will be completed during 12th Plan period. An sum of ₹576.67 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 2014-15, which includes State share of ₹144.17 Lakh for completion of ongoing Dhamara Fishing Harbour project in Bhadrak District. Appropriate Central Share shall be availed for the implementation of the Scheme in the State.

CENTRAL PLAN

Strengthening of Data Base and Information System for Fisheries Sector (CA: ₹85.24 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.160 For improving GIS system and software development relating to Fisheries sector under Central Plan Scheme, an outlay of ₹85.24 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Enforcement of Marine Fishing Regulation Act (CA: ₹0.01 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.161 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for management of marine fisheries.

Introduction of Intermediate Craft of Improved Design (CA: ₹0.01 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.162 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

Safety of Fishermen at Sea (CA: ₹0.01 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.163 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

Development of Post Harvest Infrastructure

(CA: ₹0.01 lakh)

(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.164 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

Enforcement of Legal Mechanism for Sustainable Fisheries Management

(CA: ₹0.01 lakh)

(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.165 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

MONITORABLE TARGETS

6.166 Monitorable Targets in respect of Fisheries Sector are given in Table-6.7.

Table 6.7

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Item	Unit	Monitorable Targets
			Annual Plan: 2014-15
1	2	3	4
	Agriculture & Allied Sector		
	Fisheries		
1	FFDA		
	i) Water area developed	Hectare	1,200
	ii) No of beneficiary benefited	Nos.	2,500
2	BFDA		
	i) Water area developed	Hectare	500
	ii) No of beneficiary benefited	Nos.	800
	iii) Shrimp production	MT	14,000
3	Welfare programme		
	i) National welfare for construction of low cost houses	Nos.	1,000
	ii) Beneficiaries under savings-cum-relief fund	Nos.	7,000
	iii) Beneficiaries under accident insurance	Lakh Nos.	11
	iv) Motorisation of country crafts	Nos.	1,000
4	Up-gradation of Skill in Self-employment in fisheries		
	i) No. of unemployed youth to be trained	Nos.	750
5	Development of water logged area	Hectare	50

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Item	Unit	Monitorable Targets
			Annual Plan: 2014-15
1	2	3	4
6	Fish farmers to be trained	Nos.	1,000
7	Fish production		
	i) Inland	MT	2,40,000
	ii) Marine	MT	1,30,000

ANIMAL RESOURCES AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

6.167 Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Programmes are implemented in rural areas to promote the standard of rural livestock holding for generation of additional income for farmers' families. Animal Resource Development Department plays a major role in providing veterinary health care services and in improving the production potentialities of livestock reared in the State.

6.168 The 12th Five Year Plan has emphasised on bridging the critical gaps in service delivery system and to adopt improvement for revitalising the present status of the livestock service delivery institution. The major objectives, thrust areas for development of the sector during Annual Plan: 2014-15 are outlined below:

Objectives:

- (i) Self-sufficiency in production of milk, meat and egg.
- (ii) Enhancement of per capita availability of milk, meat and egg at par with National Average.
- (iii) Promotion of dairying as a viable livelihood option for small, marginal farmers and landless persons through strengthening of forward and backward linkages.
- (iv) Development of Fodder resources of the State for economic livestock farming.
- (v) Augmentation of Backyard Poultry Production in the rural areas as a means of subsidiary income.
- (vi) Ensuring effective veterinary services at the reach of the farmers.
- (vii) Creation of infrastructure for improvement of the Veterinary Service Delivery Mechanism.

Focus Areas for ARD Sector during Annual Plan: 2014-15**(1) Providing Veterinary Health Care Services**

- (i) Improvement of Veterinary Service delivery at the doorstep of farmers through Mobile veterinary unit in interior / tribal areas.
- (ii) Conduction of Infertility treatment camp in 1700 dairy intensive GPs at every 3 months interval,
- (iii) Increasing the coverage of breed-able cattle and buffalo under organized breeding by the department as well as by engaging private AI worker

2) Infrastructure Development

- (i) Opening of new infrastructure for service delivery – Veterinary dispensary and Livestock Aid Centres
- (ii) Establishment of a new Training centre for basic induction training (one Year) of Livestock Inspector
- (iii) Construction and renovation of Veterinary Hospitals/Dispensaries, residential quarters and Livestock aid Centres at different level for delivering services.
- (iv) Producing skilled personnel by creating training infrastructure for skill development for employment generation on Fodder production technology and its utilization, Vaccination, Artificial Insemination, Clean Milk production Value addition of milk & milk products.
- (v) Creating additional milk storage and processing infrastructure of OMFED

3) Capacity Building Activities

- (i) Initiation of reform measures in structure, systems and mechanism to strengthen the extension services so as to improve its efficiency and effectiveness.
- (ii) Extension work is to be reoriented to organize farmer training/ rally/exhibition by provision of adequate budget and skilled manpower.

STATE PLAN SCHEMES**Animal Husbandry Sector**

6.169 The Annual Plan outlays for 2014-15 for Animal Husbandry and Dairy Sector are ₹11,832.71 lakh and ₹2,774.96 lakh respectively. The flow of funds for TASP and SCP is indicated in Table 6.8.

Table 6.8
Plan Outlay for Annual Plan: 2014-15 & TASP & SCP Flow of funds for
Animal Husbandry & Dairy Sector

(₹ lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Sector	Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan:2014-15	Flow to TASP	Flow to SCP
1	2	3	4	5
	Animal Husbandry			
1	RIDF	2,455.76	564.82	417.48
2	SS of CSS	831.48	138.81	102.59
3	CA for CSS	1,540.00	354.21	261.79
4	State Plan Schemes	7,005.47	833.96	531.12
5	Dairy Development	2,774.96	638.24	471.74
	Total	14,607.67	2,530.04	1,784.72

6.170 The scheme-wise details are given below.

Opening of New LAC (₹0.01 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.171 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

Training and Demonstration in Fodder Cultivation and Pasture Development and Strengthening of Fodder Farms (₹403.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.172 The Departmental Fodder farms play a key role in production of inputs towards enhancement of fodder resources of the State. It has been proposed to keep a provision of ₹403.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, for development of fodder demonstration farms, production of 40 lakh perennial root slips and 250 quintals certified fodder seeds and training of 3,000 farmers to adopt modern practices in fodder cultivation.

Strengthening of Livestock Service Infrastructure and Modernization of Offices (₹3,059.44 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.173 The aim of the scheme is to provide basic infrastructure for referral diagnosis and treatment facilities for better animal health services to livestock owners. It is proposed to provide, a sum of ₹3,059.44 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under the scheme for furnishing of 200 LACs, construction of 2 CDVO offices, up-gradation of 11 sub-divisional veterinary hospitals, repair of 150 LACs, supply of equipment to 600 LACs and 114 Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Plants.

Strengthening of Odisha Biological Products Institute (OBPI) (₹41.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.174 There are two Biological Products Institutes at Bhubaneswar and Berhampur functioning in the State and produce vaccine against various contagious diseases of live-stock and poultry. It is proposed to keep a provision of ₹41.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for production of 200 lakh doses of vaccine.

Upgradation of Skill in Self-Employment under ARD Sector (₹62.80 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.175 The objective of the scheme is to update the skill of the livestock owners and the educated unemployed youth for taking up animal husbandry activity with confidence as means of self employment. This is a continuing scheme and is implemented in all the districts of the State with organization of the training programme at GP level. It is proposed to keep a provision of ₹62.80 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme to organise training programmes for 6,280 farmers.

Utilisation of Crop Residues (₹30.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.176 The aim of the scheme is to assist the farmers in the intensive and potential dairy zone to enrich crop residue for its quality maintenance towards optimum utilisation and preservation of seasonal excess fodder for the lean period. An outlay of ₹30.00 lakh is proposed for the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for enrichment of 600 MT of crop residues.

Upgradation of Livestock Health Care Services (₹1,565.75 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.177 This scheme was introduced in 2010-11. The aim of the scheme is to ensure availability of essential medicines and other consumables at veterinary field institutions for providing curative treatment of livestock. Further animal health camps in the dairy intensive blocks and de-worming camps of small animals will be organised. Upgradation of veterinary services for curative treatment will be done at 540 nos. of Veterinary Dispensaries (VD) and 3,040 Livestock Aid Centres (LAC). It has been proposed to hold 463 animal health camps and deworming of 15 lakh small animals. A provision of ₹1,565.75 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

Capacity Building and Strengthening of Training Infrastructure under ARD Sector (₹208.55 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.178 To achieve the objective of human resource development in ARD Sector, the Societies for Management for Information, Learning & Extension (SMILE) will be strengthened. It is intended to initiate their activities in the field of HRD and extension services in the ARD Sector. Training of vets and para-vets will be conducted during 2014-15. For this purpose, an outlay of ₹208.55 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

Encouragement of Commercial Poultry Entrepreneurs and Backyard Poultry Production (₹150.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.179 The aim of the scheme is to encourage commercial poultry farms by reimbursing the VAT on poultry feed ingredients and entry tax. It is also targeted to provide good quality day-old chicks from the nearby Govt. hatchery. The departmental poultry breeding farms will be strengthened to rear parent stock layer birds for production of hatching eggs of low input technology birds. The hatching eggs will be supplied to Hatcheries for production of day old chicks. For reimbursement of VAT on maize and broken rice, entry tax on egg, chicks and poultry birds and recurring expenses for 10 farms, it is proposed to keep a provision of ₹150.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Genetic Up-gradation of Small Animals (₹21.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.180 The aim of the scheme is to upgrade indigenous sheep, goat and pig to enhance their productivity. It is proposed to expand one Goat breeding farm for which a provision of ₹21.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Information, Education & Communication Programmes (₹49.01 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.181 The scheme envisages organization of film shows, calf rally, Exhibition, District Mahostav, production of documentary film/DVDs and telecasting, publication of booklets, Gramsat Programme & functioning of Audio Visual Van. The livestock extension programme is intended to educate farmers to practise modern and scientific methods for enhancing productivities of animal resources. It is proposed to keep a provision of ₹49.01 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Conservation and Improvement of Threatened Indigenous Breeds (₹24.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.182 The scheme aims at preservation and improvement of valuable native germ-plasma through selective breeding so as to prevent them from further dilution of their genetic potentiality. It is proposed to keep a provision of ₹24.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Strengthening of Disease Surveillance by Animal Disease Research Institute (ADRI) (₹39.18 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.183 The scheme intends to control / eradicate the contagious diseases of animals having economic and zoonotic importance through routine surveillance. An amount of ₹39.18 lakh is proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Organisation of Exhibition for Buyer-Seller Meet (₹15.50 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.184 The Buyer- Seller meet will be organised to acquaint farmers with the different breeds of Livestock & Poultry and its rearing practices for their economic benefits. This will establish direct contact between producer, buying agents, processor and users. Cattle exhibition will be organised in the districts during Gosambardhana Week to aware the people regarding Livestock production management. An amount of ₹15.50 lakh is proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Assistance to “KALYANI” Project through Research and Foundation (₹972.18 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.185 This scheme ensures sustainable livelihood opportunities in Animal Husbandry through integrated livestock development, fodder development, comprehensive goat development and technology knowledge and strategic partnership in collaboration with BAIF Development Research Foundation. It has been proposed to support 100 Cattle Development Centres, infrastructure support for 25 Goat Development Centres and Fodder Development Programme in 1000 demonstration plots. An amount of ₹972.18 lakh is proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Livestock Insurance Scheme (New) (₹0.01 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.186 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Mobile Veterinary Unit (₹364.01 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.187 The aim of the programme is to establish 53 Mobile Veterinary Units in tribal dominated Blocks of the State to strengthen the service delivery mechanism so as to ensure better accessibility of services provided by the department in the field and there by improve productivity in farmer’s farm. It is proposed to organise Animal Health Camps at remote inaccessible areas to treat the livestock at their doorstep. An amount of ₹364.01 lakh is proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Establishment of Odisha University (New) of Veterinary and Animal Science (₹0.01 lakh)

6.188 To streamline Veterinary Education and Research activities for delivery of long term benefits to the farmers of the State, a token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Establishment of College of (New) Veterinary and Animal Science (₹0.01 lakh)

6.189 To create a pull of qualified Veterinary Doctor's in the State to meet the requirement of public and private sector in the coming year, a token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (₹2,455.76 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.190 The aim of the scheme is to strengthen infrastructure of livestock service institutions such as Veterinary Dispensaries, Livestock Aid Centres and strengthening of Odisha Biological Product Institute (OBPI). New proposals proposed in the current year are strengthening the production infrastructure of fodder farms, establishment of State referral lab and strengthening and modernisation of OBPI. It is proposed to provide an amount of ₹2,455.76 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for taking up projects under RIDF.

Flexi Fund (₹0.01 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.191 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in Annual Plan: 2014-15 to meet local needs and requirement within the overall objectives of each programme of the scheme.

RESTRUCTURED CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

6.192 The following restructured Centrally Sponsored Schemes will be implemented during 2014-15.

- (i) National Livestock Health and Diseases Control Programme
- (ii) National Livestock Management Programme

National Livestock Health and Diseases Control Programme

Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD) (CA: ₹1,080.42 lakh,
(Fisheries & ARD Department) SS: ₹.349.72 lakh)

6.193 This is a restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme with funding pattern of 75:25 as CS:SS. The scheme is implemented to control livestock diseases through conducting mass vaccination and diagnosis of diseases in the newly established Disease Diagnostic Laboratories (DDLs) in order to ensure dispensation of casualties and loss to the farmers. It is proposed to administer preventive vaccination to livestock and poultry. The logistic required for carrying out routine vaccination in shape of vaccine carrier, needle, syringe, diagnostic kits, cotton etc. will be provided. Awareness-cum-Health camps will be provided. Awareness-cum-Health camps will be organized both at block level and district level. It is also proposed to carry out programme for control of emergent and exotic diseases. It is proposed to provide ₹1,080.42 lakh as Central Share

and ₹349.72 lakh as State share for the implementation of the programme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Grants to Odisha Veterinary Council for Professional Efficiency Development (CA: ₹22.67lakh, SS: ₹27.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.194 The scheme supports programmes to improve the professional efficiency of Veterinary Doctors by implementing the norms of Veterinary Council of India. The training programme of Vets will be given emphasis under this programme. An amount of ₹49.67 lakh (CA: ₹22.67 lakh + SS: ₹27.00 lakh) is proposed to be provided in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Establishment and Strengthening of existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD) (CA: ₹259.58 lakh, SS: ₹86.61 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.195 This is a CS scheme with the funding pattern of 75:25 as CA:SS. At present, there are no uniform criteria/ norms for setting up Veterinary Institutions (Veterinary Hospitals & Dispensaries) in the State. As a result of which, there is wide variation in the infrastructure / equipments available with these institutions. It is proposed to strengthen / equip the existing ones in order to bring parity among all these institutions. The Central Share for implementation of the scheme is proposed for ₹259.58 lakh and the State Share is proposed for ₹86.61 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

National Livestock Management Programme

Integrated Sample Survey (CA: ₹126.94 lakh, SS: ₹120.17 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.196 This is a restructured CA Scheme. The sample survey is undertaken to know the performance of plan programmes towards increasing livestock productivity. A sum of ₹247.11 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 which includes a State Share of ₹120.17 lakh. It is proposed to take 6,900 villages under the programme.

National Livestock Mission (CA: ₹50.39 lakh, SS: ₹247.98 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.197 To achieve sustainable growth and development of Livestock sector by improving Livestock productivity, a sum of ₹859.37 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. The proposed activities are Livestock Development, Fodder seed distribution and skilled development technology transfer and extension. Under the scheme, it has been proposed to strengthen one goat farm, 5000 rural backyard poultry units, deworming of 20 lakh goats and sheep, training of 184 batches of vets and distribution of minikits.

CENTRAL PLAN

National Project for Rinderpest Surveillance and Monitoring (₹5.20 lakh)
(Fisheries and ARD Department)

6.198 To support surveillance of syndromic diseases, steps will be taken for strengthening Laboratory at ADRI, Phulnakhara. It is proposed to provide ₹5.20 lakh under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Livestock Census (₹20.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.199 A provision of ₹20.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under the scheme to conduct of Quinquennial Livestock Census of the State.

Peste Des Petits Ruminants Control Programme (₹223.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.200 The objective of the scheme is to undertake preventive vaccination against PPR in a more systematic manner to reduce the frequency of diseases. It is proposed to provide a sum of ₹223.00 lakh under this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Brucellosis Control Programme (₹36.40 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.201 To rule out the possibility of Brucellosis, continuous surveillance is to be done through conducting tests. It is proposed to provide ₹36.40 lakh under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS) (₹5.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.202 The objective of the scheme is to disseminate information relating to animal diseases to all stake holders in a timely and efficient manner through computerised network integrating both MIS and GIS and linking all Block, District headquarters for instant alert about outbreak of animal diseases and remedial measure. It is proposed to provide a sum of ₹5.00 lakh under this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Strengthening of Dairy Organisation (₹429.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.203 This is a continuing Scheme. The objective of the scheme is to streamline livestock breeding operations in the State. The logistics existing in the semen station, processing units and field institutions are to be replaced in due course for rendering

uninterrupted services to the farmers. It is proposed to provide ₹429.00 lakh for the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Promotion of Dairy Entrepreneurship (₹1,545.95 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.204 The Scheme has been introduced during 2013-14 to promote dairy entrepreneurship by providing capital subsidy of 25% (33% for SC/ST beneficiaries) of total project outlay. In order to ensure sustainable and successful implementation of this new Scheme, the back ended subsidy will be released to the beneficiaries identified under this scheme for establishment of Dairy units. It is proposed to release subsidies to 1,000 Dairy Entrepreneurs under SC/ST category and 2,892 Entrepreneurs under general category. Thus, an amount of ₹1,545.95 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Price Incentive to Co-operative Dairy Farmers of OMFED (₹0.01 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.205 To make dairy farming an economically viable activity, a token provision ₹0.01 is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Interest Subvention on Long Term Credit for Dairy Farming (₹450.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.206 The scheme intends to facilitate long term credit flow towards asset creation in dairy farming which would be very much useful for increasing milk production and productivity in the State. It is proposed to provide assistance to the tune of ₹450.00 lakh to 3,000 dairy entrepreneurs in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Interest Subvention on Short Term Credit for Dairy Farming (₹350.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.207 The scheme intends to facilitate credit linkage for dairy farmers to avail input loans. A sum of ₹350.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under the scheme for providing assistance to 8,750 dairy farmers.

CENTRAL PLAN

Strengthening of Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production (₹40.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

6.208 This is a continuing scheme implemented through OMFED with objective of strengthening of infrastructure for quality and clean milk production. The organisation share is being borne by OMFED. It is proposed to provide ₹40.00 lakh as Central Assistance for implementation of the scheme by OMFED in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

MONITORABLE TARGET

6.209 The estimation on production of milk, meat, egg and vaccination as key monitorable indicators for Annual Plan: 2014-15 are indicated in Table 6.9.

Table 6.9

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Item	Unit	Monitorable Targets
			Annual Plan: 2014-15
1	2	3	5
	Agriculture & Allied Sector		
	Animal Husbandry		
1	Production of Milk	TMT	2,000
2	Production of Egg	Million Nos.	2,600
3	Production of Meat	TMT	85
4	Conduct of FSAI	000' Nos	18.00
5	Vaccination of livestock and Poultry	Lakh	402.50
6	Production of Vaccines	Lakh doses	316.10

CHAPTER 7

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

7.1 Rural development has been the major thrust area of the State Government since nearly 85 percent of the State's total population lives in rural areas. As per the estimates of the Planning Commission, the proportion of State's population below the poverty line in rural and urban areas were 60.8 percent and 37.6 percent respectively against the corresponding National average of 42 percent and 25.5 percent in the year 2004-05 as per the Tendulkar Committee Methodology. During 2009-10, the poverty ratio of Odisha was 39.2 percent in rural areas and 25.9 percent in urban areas against all India average of rural 33.8 percent and urban 20.9 percent. Though substantial progress has been made with regard to poverty reduction and rural development, much still remains to be done.

PLAN SCHEMES

7.2 An outlay of ₹2,61,281.38 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for various special rural development programmes. This includes ₹2,35,156.24 lakh towards Centrally Sponsored Schemes, ₹12,200 lakh towards EAP scheme and ₹13,925.14 lakh towards other State Plan schemes .

7.3 The details of schematic proposals for the Annual Plan: 2014-15 are given below.

STATE PLAN

Awards to Panchayati Raj Institutions (₹100.00 lakh)
(Panchayati Raj Department)

7.4 Government have instituted incentive awards to Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samitis and Gram Panchayats of the State on the basis of their performance. An outlay of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Mission Yuva Shakti (₹1,000.00 lakh)
(Panchayati Raj Department)

7.5 An outlay of ₹1,000.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under Mission Yuva Shakti.

Construction of Non-Residential Buildings (₹1,000.00 lakh)
(Panchayati Raj Department)

7.6 An outlay of ₹1,000.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for construction of Non-Residential Buildings.

Construction of Residential Buildings (₹1,000.00 lakh)
(Panchayati Raj Department)

7.7 An outlay of ₹1,000.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for construction of Residential Buildings.

Interest Subvention for Women Self Help Group (₹2,000.00 lakh)
(Panchayati Raj Department)

7.8 An outlay of ₹2,000.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for Interest Subvention for Women Self Help Groups.

PRI Bhawan (₹0.01 lakh)
(Panchayati Raj Department)

7.9 An outlay of ₹0.01 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for construction of PRI Bhawan.

Construction of Building for MGNREGS (OSSAAT) (₹91.20 lakh)
(Panchayati Raj Department)

7.10 For construction of building for Odisha Society for Social Audit Accountability and Transparency (OSSAAT) for monitoring of MGNREGS implementation, ₹91.20 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Grama Sabha Sashaktikaran Kryakrama (GSSK) (₹250.00 lakh)
(Panchayati Raj Department)

7.11 Grama Sabha Sashaktikaran Kryakrama (GSSK) is meant to ensure participation of rural people at grass root level planning through Grama Sabha and Palli Sabha. For this purpose, an outlay of ₹250.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Advance Survey & Map Publication (₹150.00 lakh)
(Revenue & DM Department)

7.12 Survey and Map Publication Unit undertakes the work of preparation and printing of cadastral village maps for the whole State which consists of 51,051 revenue villages comprising of more than 2 (two) lakh map sheets. Government has taken steps to provide cadastral maps of each village to all the Tahsildars for quick disposal of mutation cases. Printing of cadastral village maps and other maps required for the State is a continuous process, for which funds provided under this scheme are being utilized for the following purposes:

- i) Printing of different types of maps, i.e., Village maps, Thana maps and other maps as required by the State.
- ii) Purchase and repair of printing machines.

- iii) Purchase of consumables viz. map litho papers, chemicals, ink, zinc plates and other allied materials.
- iv) Cost of computers and other infrastructure for the unit
- v) Training of personnel

A sum of ₹150.00 lakh is proposed for printing of Maps in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Procurement of Furniture and Fixtures for Revenue Offices (₹8.75 lakh) (Revenue & DM Department)

7.13 Government has decided to create 145 Tahasils. These offices require infrastructure like furniture and fixtures, office equipment like Fax, Computer, and Printer etc. A sum of ₹8.75 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Building Construction Programme (₹5,425.00 lakh) (Revenue & DM Department)

7.14 Under Building Construction Programme, funds are being provided for improvement of Collectorate Office Building, Circuit House, Tahsil Office Building, RI Office Building, Registration Office Building and Staff quarter etc. A sum of ₹5,425.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Protection of Government Land (₹400.00 lakh) (Revenue & DM Department)

7.15 Protection of Government land is one of the major concerns of Government. As land is the most important capital asset, protection of such capital asset would be a legitimate plan activity. The provision will be utilized for demarcation of Government land, eviction of encroachments and protection works for Government land. The scheme will be implemented with the available funds. Fund provision to the tune of ₹400.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the above scheme.

Conferment of land rights (₹25.00 lakh) (Revenue & DM Department)

7.16 State Government have taken a number of steps for conferment of land rights to eligible persons. It is envisaged to provide rayati status with title (pattas) and right of transfer to persons in lawful possession of Gramakantha Paramboke and Abadi (basti) lands as well as Khasmahal and Nazul lands. Dafayati rights (usufructory rights) are being conferred on eligible ST and SC families. Homestead land is being provided under Orissa Government Land Settlement Rules to homestead less persons. There is need to provide support for awareness generation, holding of camps and meetings, printing of forms and publicity material and other support for the activities related to conferment of land rights. A sum of ₹25.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for continuance of the scheme.

Strengthening of IT infrastructures in Revenue Offices (₹75.01 lakh)
(Revenue & DM Department)

7.17 Creation of adequate IT infrastructure in the offices ranging from Revenue Circles to Board of Revenue in order to provide a number of services to public relating to land records, land reforms, settlement etc. A sum of ₹75.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Establishment of R I Training Institute in the State (₹250.00 lakh)
(Revenue & DM Department)

7.18 This is a new scheme. To impart training to all old and new recruits in the training institutions, the existing 3 institutions i.e. (i) R.I. Training Institute, Khallikote (ii) R. I. Training Institute, Hirakud, Sambalpur and (iii) R. I. Training Institute, Odisha, Land Resources Management and Training Institute in the office of the Deputy Director, Survey and Map Publication are inadequate and insufficient to accommodate all the trainees for which opening of new training institutions in the State is essential. It is proposed to open new training institutions in Koraput, Kalahandi, Bolangir, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Angul districts. A sum of ₹250.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

**Automation/ Computerisation of Revenue Offices
And Capacity Building therein.** (₹1,500.00 lakh)
(Revenue & DM Department)

7.19 For Automation / Computerisation of Revenue Offices and Capacity Building therein a sum of ₹1,500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Engagement of Professional Consultant (₹10.00 lakh)
(Revenue & DM Department)

7.20 There is requirement of engagement of Professional Consultants and Agencies for obtaining expert advice on various aspects of functioning of Department including registration, land acquisition, re-habilitation and re-settlement training, capacity building, communication, structural reform, media campaign etc. A sum of ₹10.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

**Distribution of Homestead land to Homestead landless
families & Agricultural land landless families in the State** (₹630.00 lakh)
(Revenue & DM Department)

7.21 The management of land and its distribution to the needy persons are the foremost responsibilities of the Revenue & Disaster Management Department. In order to meet the expenditure of different components like human resource management, logistic support and strengthening of field offices, a sum of ₹630.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Rehabilitation & Re-settlement (R&R) Policy

(₹10.14 lakh)

(Revenue & DM Department)

7.22 To meet administrative cost of Rehabilitation & Re-settlement establishment, engagement of R&R professionals, engagement of MIS Specialists in the Directorate of R & R, R&R consultants to RDCs, a sum of ₹10.14 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS**TRIPTI (Targeted Rural Initiative For Poverty Termination & Infrastructure)**

(₹12,200.00 lakh)

(Panchayati Raj Department)

7.23 Targeted Rural Initiative for Poverty Termination and Infrastructure (TRIPTI) is an innovative project taken up by the State Government with the assistance of World Bank mainly to reduce poverty through enhancement of socio economic status of the poor, especially women and disadvantaged groups in selected districts. The project has commenced operation from 31st March, 2009 in 38 blocks of 10 selected districts namely Angul, Balasore, Bhadrak, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Kendrapara, Cuttack, Nayagarh, Khurda and Puri. A number of initiatives like formation of SHGs, Constitution of Cluster Level Forums, Imparting Training to staffs on Situational Assessment, SHGs management and Pro-Poor Inclusion Fund have already been taken up emphatically. TRIPTI has been implemented in convergence with special SGSY programme sponsored by MoRD, Government of India which has now restructured as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) which will be implemented throughout the State with same strategy and structure that is being followed under TRIPTI. A sum of ₹12,200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow to TSP and SCSP is ₹2,196.00 lakh and ₹2,684.00 lakh respectively.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN**National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)**

(SS: ₹8,195.62 lakh,

(Panchayati Raj Department)

CS: ₹24,586.88 lakh)

7.24 The scheme Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) has been restructured to Ajeevika/ National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). This has been implemented from the year 2012-13 and will continue during Twelfth Five Year Plan: 2012-17. National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which is being funded by the Centre and the State in the ratio of 75:25 basis.

7.25 This scheme will be implemented in a mission mode having focus on creating sustainable livelihood opportunities for the rural poor households and nurture till they come out of poverty and lead a quality life. NRLM will put in place a dedicated and sensitive support structure, to take the rural poor households out of

poverty line through capacity building, financial assistance, and self reliant institutions. The mandate of Targeted Rural Initiatives for Poverty Termination & Infrastructure (TRIPTI) is very much similar to the objectives of the NRLM. The TRPTI blocks will be taken as the cornerstone for implementation of the NRLM which will be rolled out in a phased manner covering all 314 Blocks by the end of 12th Five Year Plan. The Strategy for phasing out of NRLM to all the Blocks of the State is based on the backward indices; Left Wing Extremist (LWE) affected areas and also Schedule areas. An outlay of ₹32,782.50 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for this scheme. The flow of funds to TSP and SCSP is ₹8,195.63 lakh and ₹9,506.93 lakh respectively.

DRDA Administration (₹1,285.20 lakh)
(Panchayati Raj Department)

7.26 While rationalising and substituting different Centrally Sponsored schemes in operation and launching the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana, it has also been decided by the Government to introduce a new scheme called “DRDA Administration” with effect from 1.4.1999, instead of providing administrative cost for DRDA on percentage basis. Under this scheme, the ratio of funding the administrative costs of the DRDAs' between the Centre and the State is 75:25. An outlay of ₹1,285.20 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, which includes Headquarters Salary of ₹196.50 lakh

State Institute for Rural Development (SS: ₹33.80 lakh,
(Panchayati Raj Department) CS: ₹33.80 lakh)

7.27 This is a Centrally Sponsored scheme under which the cost is shared between the State and the Centre on 50:50 basis. The State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), an apex training Institute of the State, is functioning at Bhubaneswar for conducting training programmes for in-service personnel engaged in rural development programmes and social welfare activities. It also organizes refresher courses, job-oriented courses, orientation courses, foundation courses and workshops / seminars on relevant themes sponsored by Government of India, State Government, NIRD, Hyderabad and UNICEF. The proposed outlay in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for this scheme is ₹33.80 lakh.

Extension Training Centres (SS: ₹4.28 lakh,
(Panchayati Raj Department) CS: ₹42.80 lakh)

7.28 There are three Extension Training Centres in the State located at Bhubaneswar, Bhawanipatna and Keonjhar for conducting training programmes for Village Level Workers, Gram Panchayat Secretaries and Ward Members of Gram Panchayats and other elected personnel. An outlay of ₹4.28 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for this scheme.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)
(Panchayati Raj Department)

(SS: ₹18,343.68 lakh,
CS: ₹1,65,093.07 lakh)

7.29 The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act came into force with effect from 2nd February 2006. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) has been renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). The project is implemented in all 30 districts in Odisha. The scheme aims to provide the enhancement of livelihood security to the households in the rural areas by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult member volunteers to do unskilled manual work. Secondly, durable assets will be created which will strengthen the livelihood resource base of the rural poor. The scheme is implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on a cost sharing basis between the Centre and the State in the ratio of 90:10. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan: 2014-15 is ₹1,83,455.95 lakh which includes headquarter salary of ₹19.20 lakh with a flow of funds to TSP and SCSP of ₹64,202.86 lakh and ₹45,859.19 lakh respectively.

Rajeev Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Yojana (RGPSY) (SS: ₹3,750.00 lakh
(Panchayati Raj Department) CS: ₹11,250.00 lakh)

7.30 The scheme will focus basically for development of infrastructure and capacity building of elected members of three tier PRIs. The sharing of funds between Centre and State will be in the ratio of 75:25. An outlay of ₹15,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 of which flow to TSP and SCSP is 3,450.00 lakh and ₹2,700.00 lakh respectively.

National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)
(Revenue & DM Department)

(₹2,594.51 lakh)

7.31 The main objective of the NLRMP is to develop a modern, comprehensive and transparent land records management system in the State with the aim to implement the conclusive land-titling system with guarantee. This system is based on four basic principles namely:

(i) Single window to handle land records; (ii) the "mirror" principle which refers to the fact that cadastral records mirror the ground reality, (iii) the "curtain" principle which indicates that the record titling is true depiction of the ownership status, mutation is automatic following registration and the reference to past records is not necessary and (iv) title insurance, which guarantees the title for its correctness and the title holders against loss arising on account of any defect therein. The following are the main components:

- a. Computerisation of land records.
- b. Survey/resurvey and updating of the survey & settlement records following the modern technology.
- c. Computerisation of Registration.

- d. Modern Record Rooms.
- e. Training & Capacity Building.
- f. Core GIS
- g. Legal Changes.
- h. Programme Management.
- i. Setting up of NLRMP Cell at ORSAC, Bhubaneswar
- j. Other activities for Modernization of Land Record

A sum of ₹2,594.51 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 which includes ₹ 466.50 lakh towards Computerisation of Registration Offices.

Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)
(Agriculture Department)

(SS: ₹0.03 lakh)

7.32 This is a Centrally Sponsored scheme. The funding pattern of the scheme is 75:25. The scheme aims at drought proofing, economic development of the village communities, optimal utilization of natural resources without disturbing ecological balance. The fund is released directly to DRDA by Government of India. A token provision of ₹0.03 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 towards State share.

CHAPTER 8

SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES

8.1 Disparities in economic and social development across the regions of the State have been the major planks for the State Government for adopting important development strategies during successive Five Year Plans to reduce regional disparities. However, due to several economic, social and institutional obstacles, all regions in Odisha have not shared the gains of development in an equitable manner. Some regions continue to languish in abject poverty. The undivided districts of Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (popularly known as KBK districts) form one such region where incidence of poverty is the highest in the State. In fact, this region is perhaps the poorest region in the country. Several other pockets of Southern and Western Odisha are also socially and economically depressed. These regions are also frequently visited by natural calamities including severe droughts and floods. Persistence of heavy incidence of poverty in these regions has been a cause of concern for the State Government as well as Government of India. However, adhoc approaches adopted in the past to develop these regions did not yield desired results. Therefore, in consultation with the Government of India, State Government have adopted a special area development approach for these regions with a view to focusing attention on them for accelerated development. Efforts will continue in the Twelfth Five Year Plan for accelerated development and removal of regional disparities.

The KBK Districts: A Profile

8.2 The erstwhile three districts namely, Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi popularly known as “**KBK districts**” have been re-organised into eight districts i.e, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur, Rayagada Kalahandi, Nuapada, Balangir and Subarnapur, since 1992-93. These districts cover 47,646 sq. km area and comprise 14 Sub-divisions, 37 Tahsils, 80 CD Blocks, 1,437 Gram Panchayats and 12,293 villages. As per the 1997 census¹ of families below poverty line (BPL), about 72 percent families, below poverty line, live in this region. Demographically, tribal communities dominate this region. As per 2011 Census, about 38.70 percent people of these districts belong to the Scheduled Tribes (ST) communities including four particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTG), i.e., *Bondas, Dadai, Lanjia Sauras* and *Dangaria Kandhas*. 44 CD blocks are included in Tribal Sub Plan (TSP). In addition, 17.10 percent population belongs to the Scheduled Castes (SC) communities as per

¹ The Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Odisha has conducted a census of families below poverty line during 1997 by way of door to door survey.

2011 Census. District-wise information about the number of TSP blocks and BPL families as per 1992 and 1997 census are summarized in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1
Census of Families Below Poverty Line (BPL): 1992 & 1997*

Sl. No.	District	Blocks (number)		1992 Census			1997 Census		
		Total	TSP**	Total	BPL	Percent (%)	Total	BPL	Percent (%)
				(lakh families)			(lakh families)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Kalahandi	13	2	2.41	2.07	85.77	3.08	1.93	62.71
2	Nawapara	5	-	0.94	0.79	83.64	1.27	0.99	78.31
3	Bolangir	14	-	2.39	1.81	75.82	3.30	2.01	61.06
4	Sonepur	6	-	0.92	0.57	62.29	1.10	0.80	73.02
5	Koraput	14	14	1.88	1.63	86.59	2.65	2.22	83.81
6	Malkangiri	7	7	0.80	0.68	84.81	1.09	0.89	81.88
7	Nawrangpur	10	10	1.52	1.38	90.56	2.15	1.59	73.66
8	Rayagada	11	11	1.42	1.22	86.04	1.88	1.36	72.03
Total***		80	44	12.28	10.15	82.60	16.52	11.79	71.40

Note: * Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Odisha.

** TSP - Tribal Sub Plan blocks

*** Total figures and figures in percentage do not tally due to rounding off.

8.3 Several socio-economic indicators highlight the backwardness of this region:

- The literacy rate at 56.14 percent is much lower than the State average of 72.90 percent as per 2011 census.
- The female literacy rate 44.85 percent also compares unfavourably with the State average of 64.01 percent.
- The population suffers from high morbidity on account of under-nutrition as well as endemic malaria and other localized diseases.
- 48.23 percent of all children born are the 3rd or higher birth order children in the family.
- Compared to the national average of 36.80 percent of girls marrying below the age of 18 years, this is as high as 60.60 percent in KBK districts.

8.4 Other socio-economic indicators including population composition and density, net area irrigated, rate of fertiliser use and hospital beds are also far from satisfactory. According to the report of “the Committee on the Constitution of Separate Development Board in Odisha²”, 96 percent of CD Blocks in these districts are either “very backward” or “backward”. To be specific, 49 CD Blocks of KBK districts are regarded as “very backward” and 28 CD Blocks are considered as

² This report is also referred as the Ghadai Committee Report.

“backward”. Only 3 CD Blocks that is *Karlamunda* in Kalahandi, *Dungiripali* in Sonepur and *Podia* in Malkangiri are treated as “developing” blocks. No CD Block is considered as “developed” in these districts.

8.5 The KBK districts have been historically rich in forest resources. Though the people have been using these forests very intensively and eking out their livelihood from this source, forests of this region have not received adequate investments and managerial inputs over time. Intensive use of forests for sustenance coupled with lack of adequate investments and managerial inputs are, thus, continuously leading to forest degradation. Although one third (16,131 sq.km.) of the geographical area of this region is recorded as forests, only 11.3 percent (5,473 sq.km) is actually dense forest as per satellite imagery data. It has been further ascertained that 9 percent (4,332 sq.km.) forest area is completely devoid of vegetal cover. Another 13.5 percent (6,327 sq.km.) forests are open³.

8.6 The old Koraput and Kalahandi districts and portions of Balangir district are mainly hilly. Severe droughts and floods also very often visit this region and some areas in quick succession. Therefore, backwardness of this region is multi-faceted: (i) **tribal backwardness**, (ii) **hill area backwardness**, and (iii) **backwardness due to severe natural calamities**.

Strategies for Development of KBK Districts

8.7 The Special Plan for KBK districts under SCA and the new initiative, called the “**Biju KBK Plan**” launched by the State Government under State Plan (State’s own resource), will effectively maintain and strengthen the momentum gained by Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP). The Special Plan for KBK districts and the Biju KBK Plan aim at: (i) drought proofing, (ii) poverty alleviation, and (iii) improved quality of life in KBK districts. Further, other seven initiatives under Special Area Programmes as described in this chapter will also address the severe problems of under-development and regional disparity. In order to achieve these objectives, the following strategies seem appropriate:

- ▶ **Building rural productive infrastructure** (e.g., roads, bridges, irrigation projects, tanks, watershed development, markets, storage godowns) and conserving natural resources (e.g., forests, soils and water).
- ▶ Developing programmes for **income generation on sustainable basis** (e.g., productive rural infrastructure, SGSY, SGRY, NREGP, agriculture development, and micro-credit support).
- ▶ **Mobilising and empowering the rural poor** (e.g., Self Help Groups (SHG), Vana Samrakshana Samities (VSS), Pani Panchayats, and Bhumi Panchayats).
- ▶ **Restructuring and enhancing the social security system** (e.g., emergency feeding programme, nutrition programme, mobile health units, promotion of education among ST / SC girls).

³ In satellite imagery forests having less than 0.4 canopy density are categorised as open.

8.8 Nine key initiatives have been taken to address severe problems of under-development and regional disparities. The initiatives are: (i) Special Plan for KBK districts, (ii) Biju KBK Plan for KBK districts, (iii) Biju Kandhamal ‘O’ Gajapati Yojana, (iv) Backward Regions Grant Fund, (v) ACA for Leftwing Extremism (LWE) Affected Districts (vi) Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana, (vii) Western Odisha Development Council (WODC) for backward districts in the Western Odisha, (viii) Grants-in-aid received under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India to bridge critical infrastructure gaps in identified sectors in the TSP areas, and (ix) Implementation of development programmes in TSP areas funded out of Special Central Assistance.

PLAN SCHEMES

8.9 An outlay of ₹1,99,533.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. This includes: ₹25,000.00 lakh under Special Plan for the KBK districts, ₹12,000.00 lakh under Biju KBK Plan, ₹2,850.00 lakh under Biju Kandhamal O Gajapati Yojana (BKG Y), ₹8,000.00 lakh under Western Odisha Development Council (WODC), ₹39,683.00 lakh under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), ₹54,000.00 lakh under ACA for Leftwing Extremism (LWE) Affected Districts, ₹22,500.00 lakh under Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY), ₹20,000.00 lakh under Special Central Assistance for TSP Areas, and ₹15,500.00 lakh for Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. Scheme-wise abstract of Outlays proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 is given in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2
Scheme-wise abstract of outlay for the Annual Plan: 2014-15

(₹ lakh)		
Sl. No.	Schemes	Outlay for 2014-15
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Special Plan for the KBK districts	25,000.00
2	Biju KBK Plan	12,000.00
3	Biju Kandhamal O Gajapati Yojana (BKG Y)	2,850.00
4	Western Odisha Development Council (WODC)	8,000.00
5	Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)	39,683.00
6	ACA for Leftwing Extremism (LWE) Affected Districts	54,000.00
7	Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY)	22,500.00
8	Special Central Assistance for TSP Areas	20,000.00
9	Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution	15,500.00
Total		1,99,533.00

8.10 Out of the plan outlay to the extent of ₹1,99,533.00 lakh proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, the flow of funds to TSP and SCSP will be to the tune of ₹89,144.11 lakh and ₹26,441.29 lakh respectively. The Head of Development-wise flow of funds to TSP and SCSP is given in Table 8.3.

Table 8.3
Flow of funds to TSP & SCSP under Special Area Programme
(₹ lakh)

SI No	Major/ Minor Head of Development	Annual Plan: 2014-15		
		Plan outlay	TSP	SCSP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Special Plan for KBK Districts	25,000.00	11,679.20	4,214.50
2	Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) (Backward Districts Fund)	39,683.00	13,889.05	5,952.45
3	ACA for Leftwing Extremism (LWE) Affected Districts	54,000.00	18,424.80	8,348.40
4	Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY)	22,500.00	1,675.91	4,228.64
5	Biju KBK Yojana	12,000.00	4,644.00	2,052.00
6	Biju Kandhamal-O-Gajapati Yojana	2,850.00	1,536.15	336.30
7	Special Central Assistance to TSP	20,000.00	20,000.00	-
8	Grants under proviso to Article 275(1)	15,500.00	15,500.00	-
9	Western Odisha Dev. Council (WODC)	8,000.00	1,795.00	1,309.00
Total		1,99,533.00	89,144.11	26,441.29

8.11 The details of schematic proposals for the Annual Plan: 2014-15 are given below.

Special Plan for KBK Districts (₹25,000.00 lakh)
 (Planning & Co-ordination Department)

8.12 Under Special Plan (RLTAP) for the KBK districts, Special Central Assistance of an order of ₹2,593.95 crore has been received during 1998-99 to 2013-14 from Government of India for implementation of this plan and out of this, an amount of ₹2,570.17 crore (99.08 percent) has been utilized by the end of March, 2014.

8.13 A 4-year Plan from the year 2013-14 to 2016-17 for ₹1,000 crore under Special Plan for the KBK districts has been approved by the Planning Commission. The interventions have been targeted in some selected sectors like; promotion of education among ST/SC girls and boys, improvement of Inter-District roads / other major roads / rural roads, strengthening electric supply systems in KBK districts and Emergency Feeding Programme (EFP). Further, Central Assistance will not be provided for EFP with effect from 2014-15. It is proposed that Government of India may continue the subsidized rice for implementation of EFP. Utilization of funds in the year 2013-14 is given in Table 8.4:

Table 8.4
Utilisation of funds in the year 2013-14

(₹crore)			
SI No.	Programme / Scheme	Approved Outlay	Reported expenditure
1	2	3	4
1	Promotion of Education among ST/SC Girls and Boys including development of playgrounds/sports activities in hostels and schools	59.58	59.49
2	Improvement of Inter-District roads / Other major roads/Rural roads	78.14	91.44*
3	Strengthening Electric Supply Systems in KBK districts	33.00	33.00
4	Lift Irrigation/ Deep Bore-wells / Check dams	39.13	37.56
5	Emergency Feeding Programme	40.15	40.15
6	Drinking Water Supply for the Urban Poor (unspent amount)	-	16.72*
	Total	250.00	278.36*

*includes unspent balance amounts of previous year

8.14 The effective implementation of the Special Plan of the KBK districts has significantly contributed to the development process in the KBK districts and has had several positive impacts on the living conditions of the people. The rural poverty in the KBK region has been reduced at a higher pace by 25.4 percentage points from 73.4% in 2004-2005 (61st NSS round) to 48.0% in 2011-12 (68th NSS round) as per the Tendulkar Committee Methodology. Other human development indicators including literacy levels, particularly female literacy, and health indicators have considerably improved.

8.15 The implementation of RLTAAP has accelerated the development process in the KBK districts for the improvement in the living conditions of the people. Some important achievements of RLTAAP in different sectors are as follows:

Achievements

- ✓ 464 Micro watersheds have been taken up and 1,41,572 ha. area has been treated out of which 8,225 ha. under plantation, 51,270 ha. under agricultural crops, 3,315 ha. under fruits, 4,122 ha. under vegetables and 1,645 ha. under pisciculture
- ✓ 3,742 Water bodies have been created in 314 Micro watershed area.
- ✓ 3,742 Self Help Groups and 9,594 Users' Groups have been formed in 314 Micro watershed area

- ✓ 816 qtls. of Improved Seed has been distributed to the farmers.
- ✓ 38 Agro Service Centres have been established.
- ✓ 58 additional Agricultural Sale Centres have been opened.
- ✓ 631 Power Tillers have been distributed to farmers at subsidized rate.
- ✓ 7,695 crop demonstrations conducted.
- ✓ 465 floriculture demonstrations conducted
- ✓ 1,883 LIPs , 25 MIPs and 259 Check Dams have been constructed, resulting in additional irrigation potential of 39,573 ha.
- ✓ Under Co-operation, 12 Warehouses with capacity of 68,000 MT have been constructed.
- ✓ 111 Market yards developed
- ✓ Afforestation over an area of 1.64 lakh ha. have been made with involvement 4,617 VSS and 229.42 lakh mandays have been generated
- ✓ 20 Micro watersheds have been taken up in forest areas since 2009-10.
- ✓ 47 Veterinary Hospitals and 74 Live Stock Aid Centres have been constructed.
- ✓ 140 Dairy Co-operative Societies (DCS) organized with 4,200 members.
- ✓ 2,100 Cattle of the Members insured
- ✓ 140 Farmers cultivated perennial fodder
- ✓ 1,145 farmers trained on clean milk production
- ✓ Under inland fisheries, 124 reservoirs covering 14,181 ha. area have been developed.
- ✓ 76 SHGs have been formed.
- ✓ 1,525 Fishermen have been trained.
- ✓ 2 lakh old, infirm and indigent persons are being covered annually under Emergency Feeding Programme.
- ✓ 9.42 lakh children in the age group 0-6 and other beneficiaries have been covered under Special Nutrition Programme annually
- ✓ 18,086 Women Self Help Groups have been assisted out of RLTAAP exclusively.
- ✓ 740 Anganwadi Centre buildings have been constructed.
- ✓ 95 Mobile Health Units are functioning in 80 blocks of the KBK districts providing treatment to more than 14 lakh patients annually at their doorsteps.
- ✓ 400 forty seated hostels for the Girls reading in Primary Schools, 88 hostels for the Girls reading in Upper Primary Schools, 301 hostels for the Girls and 135 hostels for the Boys of ST & SC communities reading in High Schools

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have been constructed till 2010-11 and during 2011-12 to 2013-14, 91 hostels for ST Girls / Boys and 7 Hostels for SC Boys / Girls have been constructed.

- ✓ Basic amenities to all 400 forty seated hostels have been provided .
- ✓ Improvement in infrastructure of 472 schools/hostels have been taken up.
- ✓ Water supply and Electrification of 234 ST girls' hostels under 1000 ST Girls' Hostel scheme have been undertaken.
- ✓ Skill up-gradation training has been provided to 458 youths.
- ✓ Pre-recruitment training has been imparted to 6,400 youths
- ✓ 15 upgraded High Schools have been provided with improved infrastructure.
- ✓ Pre-matric scholarships have been provided to 18,462 girl students annually.
- ✓ 57 Market Complexes have been developed at Gram Panchayat level.
- ✓ 423 Grain Banks have been established in remote pockets to address food insecurity at the time of crop failure or crop loss.
- ✓ 243 play grounds have been developed and developments of play grounds/sports activities have been under taken in 15 more schools / hostels during 2013-14.
- ✓ To enhance access to growth and service centres, 412 roads , 520 culverts and 55 bridges have been constructed and conditions of 791.81 km. of roads have been improved.
- ✓ Out of 28 electricity projects, 13 projects have been completed and others are in progress
- ✓ 14,187 tube wells / sanitary wells have been installed to provide safe drinking water to the rural poor.
- ✓ 13 Urban Water Supply projects have been taken up to meet additional drinking water demand.
- ✓ 42 Craft clusters have been developed covering 2,734 artisans in 184 SHGs.
- ✓ 3 new ITI s have been opened with additional intake capacity of 250 students.
- ✓ 70 artisans have been provided with improved training and looms.
- ✓ 372 acre has been covered under Mulberry plantation.
- ✓ 1,506 residential quarters in clusters have been allotted to field level officials of different departments including doctors, para-medical staff, and teachers.

Impacts

- ✓ An analysis of National Sample Survey (NSS) data (Tendulkar Committee Methodology) indicates that rural poverty got reduced by 25.4 percentage points in KBK region from 73.4 percent in 2004-05 to 48.0 percent in 2011-12 as per MRP Methodology.

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- ✓ Enrolment rate in primary schools in KBK districts has gone up to 103.37 percent in 2012-13 from 75.89 percent in 1996-97. Similarly, the enrolment rate in upper-primary schools in KBK districts has gone up to 93.93 percent in 2012-13 from 56.39 percent in 1996-97.
- ✓ Dropout rate in primary schools in KBK districts has been reduced to 1.38 in 2012-13 from 57.13 in 1996-97.
- ✓ Female literacy rate has increased to 29.10 percent in 2001 and 45.49 percent in 2011 from 15.87 percent in 1991. At the same time the overall literacy rate has increased to 43.30 percent in 2001 and 57.17 percent in 2011 from 29.24 percent in 1991.

8.16 These initiatives have brought several benefits to the KBK region, but the acute conditions of regional and social disparities have not been adequately addressed. There is still a felt need to continue with long-term development measures during the 12th Five Year Plan for addressing mass poverty and chronic backwardness of this region.

8.17 An outlay of ₹25,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under State Sector with a flow of ₹12,881.59 lakh and ₹3,582.99 lakh to TSP & SCSP respectively. The details of proposed outlay Department-wise and Scheme-wise for Annual Plan: 2014-15 are given in Table 8.5.

Table 8.5

Department-wise scheme-wise Outlay under Special Plan for KBK districts for Annual Plan: 2014-15

(₹ lakh)			
Sl. No.	Department	Programme / Scheme	Outlay 2014-15
1	2	3	4
1	Water Resources	Lift Irrigation/ Deep Bore-wells/ Check Dams	3,500.00
2	ST & SC Development	Promotion of education among ST/SC Girls and Boys (Welfare of ST&SC)	6,000.00
3	Works	Improvement of Inter-district roads / Other major roads	5,000.00
4	Rural Development	Rural roads	8,500.00
5	Energy	Strengthening Electric Supply Systems in KBK districts	2,000.00
Total			25,000.00

Biju KBK Plan (₹12,000.00 lakh)
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

8.18 The State Government have launched the **Biju KBK Plan** under State Plan for 8 KBK districts of Odisha with a view to maintaining and strengthening the momentum gathered under RLTA and up-scaling the public investment in the KBK region. This plan was implemented on pilot basis in the year 2006-07 and continuing in a full-fledged manner from the year 2007-08 with an outlay of ₹120.00 crore per annum.

8.19 The objectives of the Biju KBK Plan are as follows:

- (i) Creating opportunities for economic, social and human development for the people in the region, especially the disadvantaged,
- (ii) Accelerating poverty reduction and achieving millennium development goals, and
- (iii) Improving the quality of life of the local people and bringing the region at par with other developed regions.

8.20 The funds under Biju KBK Plan are used as an additionality to fill critical gaps for which funds are either not available or are inadequate. The Biju KBK Plan also fills the critical gaps left uncovered under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). Priorities are accorded to fill critical gaps in infrastructure, completion of projects/programmes under RLTA and thrust on **Bijli, Sadak and Pani**, i.e., village electrification including street lighting, construction of concrete roads within the village or any other form of connectivity, and creation of irrigation / drinking water source. Programmes under **Sadak and Pani** continue to have major share of investment under the Scheme.

8.21 The Action Plan relating to Schemes / Programmes under Biju KBK Plan will be formulated and implemented at the district level. An outlay of ₹12,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Biju Kandhamal 'O' Gajapati Yojana (BKG) (₹2,850.00 lakh)
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

8.22 **Biju Kandhamal 'O' Gajapati Yojana (BKG)** has been launched by the State Government in 2009-10 under State Plan with an annual allocation of ₹28.50 crore with a view to accelerating the development process and expediting poverty reduction in Kandhamal and Gajapati districts. Funds under the BKG are used as additionality with other programmes and other sources of funds under "Convergence Mode" with a view to enhancing development effectiveness of various flagship programmes and achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

8.23 The objectives of the Biju Kandhamal O Gajapati Yojana are as follows:

- (i) Creating opportunities for economic, social and human development for the people of the districts,
- (ii) Accelerating poverty reduction and achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDG),
- (iii) Improving the quality of life of the local people and reducing regional disparities.

8.24 The BKGY shall be implemented under the District Plan Mode. Each district shall prepare comprehensive district plan incorporating projects / schemes identified under the BKGY. The State Government may, however, specify programmes/ schemes / projects under State Sector and District Sector.

8.25 The BKGY lays focus on **Bijli** (i.e. village/rural electrification and street lighting), **Sadak** (i.e., construction of culverts, bridges, roads for improving inter-village and intra-village connectivity and other roads), **Pani** (i.e., creation of irrigation and drinking water sources), **Livelihood Initiatives** (i.e., support for sustainable income and employment generating activities, development of livelihood sectors, and SHG) and Social Safety Net programmes (i.e. support for programmes that address the needs of vulnerable groups of people).

8.26 The Action Plan relating to Schemes / Programmes under Biju Kandhamal 'O' Gajapati Yojana will be formulated and implemented at the district level. An outlay of ₹2,850.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Western Odisha Development Council (WODC) (₹8,000.00 lakh)
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

8.27 The State Government have constituted a Western Odisha Development Council (WODC), the jurisdiction of which extends over ten districts, i.e., Baragarh, Bolangir, Boudh, Deogarh, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Sambalpur, Sonapur, and Sundergarh districts and Athamallick Sub-division of Angul district. WODC aims at accelerating the pace of development in these districts and mitigating regional disparities. The Council is mandated to develop appropriate long-term and short-term development plans and programmes for these districts. An outlay of ₹8,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for WODC to undertake normally conceived developmental programmes and special projects to be identified by the WODC with the approval of Government.

Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) (₹39,683.00 lakh)
(Panchayati Raj Department)

8.28 Government of India have launched a new initiative called Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) during the year 2006-07 with a view to redressing regional imbalances in development. The BRGF will provide untied grants for supplementing existing development inflows into identified districts. The main objectives of this component are to:

- (i) Bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met through existing inflows,
- (ii) Strengthen, to this end Panchayat and Municipality level governance with more appropriate capacity building, to facilitate participatory planning, decision making, implementation and monitoring, to reflect local felt needs.
- (iii) Provide professional support to local bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring their plans.
- (iv) Improve the performance and delivery of critical functions assigned to Panchayats and counter possible efficiency and equity losses on account of inadequate local capacity.

8.29 The participatory plans prepared by each Panchayat and Municipality would be consolidated into the district plans by the District Planning Committees (DPC). BRGF consists of two funding windows, such as: (i) capacity building, (ii) substantially untied fund grant.

8.30 The Government of India have included 19 districts of Odisha under BRGF, namely, Bolangir, Boudh, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nawarangpur, Nuapada, Phulbani, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonapur and Sundargarh. Further, one more district viz. Bargarh has been included in the year 2012-13 under BRGF. In total, 20 (twenty) districts are covered under BRGF in Odisha with effect from 2012-13.

8.31 The details of receipt and utilization of funds from the year 2007-08 to 2013-14 are given in Table 8.6.

Table 8.6
District -wise receipt of funds under BRGF for the year 2007-08 to 2013-14
(₹crore)

Sl. No.	District	Entitlement 2013-14	Funds received							Total
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	
1	Baragarh	23.38	-	-	-	-	-	17.16	10.00	27.16
2	Bolangir	20.14	16.41	8.19	16.41	16.41	16.41	6.13	13.34	93.30
3	Boudh	16.61	12.94	8.68	12.94	9.75	13.54	6.43	13.98	78.26
4	Deogarh	15.96	12.52	8.62	12.52	12.52	13.03	13.03	9.48	81.72
5	Dhenkanal	20.25	11.89	-	15.42	15.42	16.52	8.37	10.00	77.62
6	Gajapati	18.08	13.94	10.77	13.94	13.94	14.74	14.74	17.97	100.04
7	Ganjam	31.21	22.85	15.41	14.98	22.85	25.45	18.73	10.00	130.27
8	Jharsuguda	16.08	12.58	8.28	7.54	12.58	13.10	11.14	11.54	76.76
9	Kalahandi	20.81	16.98	11.29	4.32	16.98	16.98	11.72	17.58	95.85
10	Kandhmal	22.42	12.80	-	16.89	16.89	18.28	11.44	17.99	94.29
11	Keonjhar	25.72	19.13	13.01	19.13	19.13	20.97	20.97	31.33	143.67
12	Koraput	20.63	16.82	10.93	5.86	16.82	16.82	3.85	18.5	89.60
13	Malkangiri	16.97	13.84	9.83	13.84	13.84	13.84	3.30	14.90	83.39
14	Mayurbhanj	30.01	22.04	14.03	22.04	22.04	24.47	20.46	26.79	151.87
15	Nawrangpur	18.45	15.04	9.78	15.04	15.04	15.04	11.26	13.00	94.20
16	Nuapada	16.03	13.07	9.91	13.07	13.07	13.07	9.33	8.38	79.90
17	Rayagada	18.85	15.37	8.94	9.83	15.37	15.37	10.74	12.41	88.03
18	Sambalpur	22.08	16.66	9.21	7.47	16.66	18.00	6.32	12.85	87.17
19	Subarnapur	15.31	12.48	7.61	12.48	12.48	12.48	8.57	12.43	78.53
20	Sundargarh	28.02	20.69	13.61	15.22	20.69	22.85	10.00	17.32	120.38
	Sub-total	417.01	298.05	178.1	248.94	302.48	320.96	223.69	299.79	1872.01
	Capacity Building	20.00	19.00	-	23.27	-	4.99	16.36		63.62
	Total	437.01	317.05	178.1	272.21	302.48	325.95	240.05	299.79	1935.63

8.32 In order to undertake schemes/ programmes to be proposed by district plans under BRGF, an outlay of ₹39,683.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2014-15 with a flow of funds to the tune of ₹13,889.05 lakh and ₹5,952.45 lakh to TSP and SCSP respectively. The Action Plans relating to schemes / programmes under the District Window of BRGF will be formulated and implemented at the District level after the same are approved by District Planning Committees (DPC), State Government and Government of India.

ACA for Leftwing Extremism (LWE) Affected Districts (₹54,000.00 lakh)
(Planning & Coordination Department)

8.33 With a view to bringing about quick perceptible improvement and visible impact in public infrastructure and services through formulation and implementation of prioritised projects reflecting the felt critical needs of the local people in selected 60 Tribal and Backward districts of 9 States, Government of India have introduced a special scheme called, "Integrated Action Plan (IAP)" from the year 2010-11. The total selected Tribal and Backward districts under Integrated Action Plan (IAP) have been increased to 78 in 2011-2012. In Odisha, initially, 15 districts have been included under the ambit of Integrated Action Plan. Further, three more districts

viz., Ganjam, Jajpur and Nayagarh have been included in the year, 2011-12 (December, 2011). In total 18 (eighteen) districts have been covered under IAP in Odisha. These districts are: Bolangir, Deogarh, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Keonjhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonapur, Sundargarh, Ganjam, Jajpur and Nayagarh. Each district has been given a Block grant @ ₹25.00 crore during the year, 2010-11 and @ ₹30.00 crore during the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 for the purpose. The IAP is being continued as Additional Central Assistance to LWE affected districts during the financial year 2013-14 and 2014-15.

8.34 Planning & Co-ordination Department is the Nodal Department for administration of this scheme and Development Commissioner shall monitor the implementation of this development initiative in the State. A District Level Committee (DLC) under the Chairmanship of the Collector, consisting of Superintendent of Police and District Forest Officer has to develop Annual Action Plan under ACA for Leftwing Extremism (LWE) Affected Districts and be responsible for implementation. The District Level Committee should draw up plan of concrete proposals for needed public infrastructure and services having short gestation period such as Village roads, Culverts, Small bridges, Check dams, Drinking Water Supply, School buildings including ST/SC Schools and Hostels, Additional class rooms, PHC buildings, Anganwadi Centres, Health Sub-Centres, electric lights in public places such as schools and PHCs, Skill up-gradation and livelihood interventions, Conservation of water bodies, Separate toilets for girls and boys in ST/SC/Ashram Schools and Hostels, AWCs and health institutions to have drinking water and toilet facilities, provision for missing links in health infrastructure such as labour rooms and operation theatres, installing solar power systems in remote tribal schools/hostels, construction of sheds for weekly rural hats and other tangible projects giving immediate visible benefits to the people which cannot be accommodated under the normal on-going schemes/ flagship programmes. For implementation of the programme, ₹54,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY) (₹22,500.00 lakh)
(Panchayati Raj Department)

8.35 The Government of Odisha have also launched "the Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY)", during the year 2006-07 with a view to providing additional developmental assistance to the targeted 11 (Eleven) districts which are not covered under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). The GGY has been implemented in the following 11 districts: (i) Angul (ii) Balasore, (iii) Bargarh, (iv) Bhadrak, (v) Cuttack, (vi) Jajpur, (vii) Jagatsinghpur, (viii) Kendrapara, (ix) Khurda, (x) Nayagarh, and (xi) Puri. As Government of India included Bargarh district under BRGF in 2012-13, the GGY will be implemented in 10 (ten) districts viz., (i) Angul (ii) Balasore, (iii) Bhadrak, (iv) Cuttack, (v) Jajpur, (vi) Jagatsinghpur, (vii) Kendrapara, (viii) Khurda, (ix) Nayagarh, and (x) Puri during 12th Plan: 2012-17. The details of achievement under GGY for the year 2013-14 are given in Table 8.7.

Table 8.7
Achievements under Gopabndhu Gramin Yojana (GGY)
for the Year 2013-14

SI No	District	Amount available	EXPENDITURE/ NO OF PROJECTS					Mandays (In lakh)
			BIJLI	SADAK	PANI	OTHERS	TOTAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Angul	2,587.60	251.94 (221)	1,259.31 (506)	664.00 (364)	-	2175.25 (1091)	1.26
2	Balasore	2,782.97	250.00 (291)	2,345.75 (984)	(1)	-	2595.75 (1276)	3.12
3	Bargarh	571.57	-	160.03 (126)	-	53.34 (108)	213.37 (234)	0.43
4	Bhadrak	2,139.10	15.76 (51)	2,016.39 (909)	-	-	2032.15 (960)	4.76
5	Cuttack	2,833.39	300.00	2,355.56 (1480)	-	-	2655.56 (1480)	3.71
6	J. Singhpur	2,254.70	6.00 (8)	1,972.30 (1320)	-	-	1978.30 (1328)	4.45
7	Jajpur	2,675.31	115.32 (258)	2,455.18 (1253)	15.58 (5)	-	2586.08 (1516)	2.82
8	Kedrapada	2,610.63		2,428.24 (1093)	-	-	2428.24 (1093)	3.23
9	Khurda	2,204.59	(136)	2,016.02 (970)	-	-	2016.02 (1106)	2.88
10	Nayagarh	2,663.55	-	2,663.55 (1414)	-	-	2663.55 (1414)	14.64
11	Puri	2,829.22	352.37 (136)	2,074.35 (1596)	75.00 (83)	-	2,501.72 (1815)	3.41
12	Admn. cost	27.50		0	-	-	-	0
Total		26,180.13	1,291.39 (1101)	21,746.68 (11,651)	754.58 (453)	53.34 (108)	23,845.99 (13313)	44.71

NB:- Figures given in parenthesis indicate no of projects.

8.36 The principal objective of the scheme is to provide additional development funds to the targeted districts to provide infrastructure consisting primarily of Bijli, Sadak and Pani (i.e. electrification, roads and water supply) to every revenue village in the identified eleven districts. Some of the specific projects which could be taken under this Yojana would be in the nature of construction of concrete roads within the village, construction of black topped / concrete roads to connect a village with the nearest PMGSY or Other District Roads (ODR), installation of street lights within the village for which the maintenance is to be borne by the concerned Gram Panchayat (GP), provision of drinking water supply and creation of irrigation sources. The additional development funds provided in this Yojana would be of untied nature and supplement the programmes, which are already available in the aforesaid sectors and provide synergy and convergence to the different development programmes.

8.37 An outlay of ₹22,500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 with a flow of funds of ₹1,675.91 lakh & ₹4,228.64 lakh towards TSP &

SCSP respectively. Action plans relating to schemes / programmes under the District Window of GGY will be formulated and implemented at the District level.

Special Central Assistance for TSP Areas (₹20,000.00 lakh) (ST & SC Development Department)

8.38 Special Central Assistance (SCA) is being received from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for implementation of programmes under Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA), Micro Project Clusters (MPC) and Dispersed Tribal Development Project (DTDP) for development of Scheduled Tribes. An amount of ₹20,000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the programmes under SCA as per schemes given below. The achievements under the scheme for the Period from 2002-03 to 2013-14 are given in Table 8.7.

Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)

8.39 The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) approach was adopted with effect from the Fifth Five-Year Plan. 118 blocks with more than 50 percent tribal population in the State were brought under the Tribal Sub-Plan. There are 21 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies in the State which implement different income generating schemes and infrastructure development programmes incidental to income generation. A sum of ₹16,472.50 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the activities of Integrated Tribal Development Agencies. Out of the above plan outlay, ₹4074.40 lakh will be utilized towards creation/acquisition of capital assets.

Modified Area Development Approach (MADA)

8.40 The Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) was evolved towards the end of the Fifth Plan with a view to bringing the tribal population living outside Tribal Sub Plan areas under the fold of integrated approach to development. 46 MADA pockets having population 10,000 or more each with more than 50 percent tribals, are functioning outside the Tribal Sub-Plan area of the State. An outlay of ₹1,325.50 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of SCA for implementation of Income Generating Schemes of the same pattern of I.T.D.A. and Infrastructure Development Schemes through the Blocks. Out of the above plan outlay, ₹396.00 lakh will be utilized towards creation/acquisition of capital assets.

i. Cluster Approach

8.41 During Seventh Plan, the cluster approach was adopted for contiguous areas outside the Tribal Sub Plan area having a population of 5,000 or more of which more than 50 per cent are tribals. There are fourteen Cluster pockets, which cover parts of thirteen blocks in ten districts. Different community benefit oriented schemes and individual benefit oriented schemes on the same pattern in I.T.D.A. are implemented for the benefit of the tribal households living in these Clusters. An outlay of ₹132.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 to be provided out of SCA. Out of the above plan outlay, ₹39.60 lakh will be utilized towards creation/acquisition of capital assets.

ii. Micro-Projects

8.42 Seventeen micro projects are functioning in the State for all-round development of 12 primitive tribal groups. These primitive tribal groups are given full subsidy for individual and family benefit schemes. An outlay of ₹368.50 lakh is proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of SCA. Out of the above plan outlay, ₹110.00 lakh will be utilized towards creation/acquisition of capital assets.

iii. Dispersed Tribal Development Project (DTDP)

8.43 Tribal population is dispersed throughout the State and living in areas outside ITDA, MADA, Cluster and Micro project areas are covered under the Dispersed Tribal Development Project (DTDP) and assisted with beneficiary oriented schemes. The programme is being implemented by the Odisha State Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Co-operative Corporation Ltd. An outlay of ₹1,320.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. Out of the above plan outlay, ₹440.00 lakh will be utilized towards creation/acquisition of capital assets.

iv. Monitoring and Evaluation

8.44 Several development and welfare measures are being operated for the upliftment of the socio-economic status of tribals of the State. These measures aim at bringing about the standard of living of tribal population at par with other people of the State. To develop appropriate programmes/projects/policy options that will help enhancing the standard of living of tribals and to ensure their participation in development programmes, it is essential to undertake timely monitoring and effective evaluation of the programmes/projects/ schemes. For this purpose, A sum of ₹15.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

v. Co-operation

8.45 There are Tribal Cooperatives under the Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation (TDCC). For Grants-in-Aid for processing of minor forest produce through Tribal Cooperatives under TDCC, a sum of ₹366.50 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Grants Under Article 275(1) of the Constitution (₹15,500.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

8.46 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, provides grants-in-aid as SCA to the State under 1st proviso of Article 275 (1) of the Constitution for creation of infrastructure in TSP area and for setting up of Model Schools. An outlay of ₹15,500.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for creation of infrastructure in TSP area as well as setting up of model schools.

8.47 Proposal for construction of five new EMRS in Malkangiri, Nuapada, Balangir, Kalahandi and Subarnpur districts has been submitted to Govt. of India for funding by MOTA under Article-275(1) as per revised guidelines of Govt. of India. The proposal for construction of new EMRS at Malkangiri, Nuapada has already been approved by the Govt. of India during 2010-11 with Project cost of ₹1,200.00 lakh each. Other three new EMRS at Subarnpur (Babupali), Kalahandi (Madhupur) &

Chapter 8

Balangir (Dumerbahal) have also been approved by Govt. of India during 2011-12. Integrated live stock Development has been included as an innovative project under Article 275 (I) of the Constitution of India and implemented in Odisha from the year 2011-12. The new initiative aims at providing services of Artificial Insemination and Veterinary First Aid to cows and buffaloes by setting up of 770 Integrated Livestock Development Centers (ILDCs) in the tribal areas of 13 Districts namely, Koraput, Malkanagiri, Nawarangpur, Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Boudh, Balasore, Kalahandi, Ganjam, Rayadada, Bargarh and Nuapada at a total project cost of ₹108.06 crore. This is implemented through J.K. Trust – Gram Vikas Yojana, Gurgoan, Haryana (JKTGVY). Fisheries and Animal Resource Development Department shall render technical support to JKTGVY and OSFDC through the District, Sub-division, Block level veterinary units and OLRDS under their administrative control for smooth implementation of the project.

8.48 The achievements under the scheme for the period from 2002-03 to 2013-14 are given in Table 8.8.

Table 8.8
Achievements under SCA to TSP & Article-275(I) [2002-03 to 2013-14]
(₹ lakh)

Year	SCA to TSP				Article 275(I)		
	Financial Component		Physical Achievement		Financial Component		Works completed (No.)
	Amount released	Expenditure incurred	Beneficiaries covered (No.)	Works completed (No.)	Amount released	Expenditure incurred	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2002-03	6,495.30	6,495.30	53,014	12,121	3,641.60	3,641.60	217
2003-04	6,184.94	6,184.94	53,373	1,229	2,830.00	2,830.00	338
2004-05	7,578.63	7,578.63	42,988	1,361	4,346.98	4,346.98	1,015
2005-06	6,673.96	6,673.96	69,405	999	4,445.48	4,445.48	1,247
2006-07	7,829.33	7,829.33	82,367	1,291	4,029.11	4,029.11	1,312
2007-08	7,400.00	6,097.48	58,516	1,182	3,428.39	1,263.21	618
2008-09	10,290.50	10,290.50	74,111	1,348	4,129.73	4,129.73	480
2009-10	8,885.55	8,885.55	70,368	1,178	7,026.00	7,026.00	1,206
2010-11	12,393.00	12,393.00	77,722	1,164	9,644.33	9,644.33	1,014
2011-12	13,434.32	13,434.32	99,572	1,107	11,076.84	11,076.84	1,892
2012-13	13,321.00	13,321.00	96,528	1,153	11,284.00	11,284.00	1,846
2013-14	13,321.00	13,321.00	94,374	1,348	15,500.00	15,500.00	1,437
Total	1,13,807.53	1,12,505.01	8,72,338	25,481	81,382.46	79,217.28	12,622

CHAPTER 9

IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

IRRIGATION

9.1 Irrigation is one of the key inputs for raising agricultural productivity and production and provides livelihood support to millions of people in rural areas. At present, irrigation facilities have been provided to nearly 53 % of the total cultivable area of the State. The remaining cultivated lands are rainfed and exposed to erratic rainfall for which agricultural production in the State is adversely affected. Further, there is a wide difference in geographical distribution of irrigation facility in the State. Some blocks have more than 50% irrigation facility where as some other blocks have less than 5% irrigation facility. To rationalize the irrigation development in the State, a programme has been made during 2005-06 for providing irrigation facilities to at least 35% of the cultivable area of every block during 12th Plan Period. Out of 314 blocks, 198 blocks in the State are identified in having less than 35% irrigation facilities. By the end of March, 2014, 73 deficit blocks have already been provided with 35% irrigation facilities. To achieve the objective within the short period, new schemes with short gestation period viz. construction of Check Dams, and Deep Borewells have been started during the Annual Plan 2010-11 and Megalift schemes started during Annual Plan: 2011-12. Farmers' participation in these schemes was given importance. The State Government continues to attach high priority to create irrigation potential as well as optimally utilize available water resources during the 12th Five Year Plan: 2012-17 and Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Special Initiatives for Expansion of Irrigation

9.2 The initiatives taken for expansion of irrigation in the State during various plan periods are described below.

- (i) **Construction of Check Dams (In-stream storage):** The scheme has been launched during Annual Plan: 2010-11. The objective is to conserve water at the end of monsoon for drinking water, ground water recharge and incidental irrigation. Preference has been given to blocks having less than 35% irrigation coverage, areas where farmers are using traditional irrigation by constructing temporary cross bunds on streams and where farmers are willing to take up operation & maintenance of the project. Funding for execution of Check Dams in KBK districts are to be met from Special Central Assistance (SCA) and Additional Central Assistance (ACA). Similarly, State's own fund is to be utilized for execution of Check Dams in Non-KBK districts. Up to end of March, 2014, 4,690 Check dams have been completed. In the Annual Plan: 2014-15, an outlay of ₹269 crore (State Plan, Minor Irrigation - ₹232 crore, SCA, Minor Irrigation - ₹12 crore, State Plan, Major & Med Irrigation - ₹25 crore) is proposed with a target to take up 2,000 Check dams.

- (ii) **Deep Borewell Scheme:** The scheme has been launched during 2010-11. The main objective is to provide irrigation facilities to small and marginal farmers by exploiting ground water through installation of deep bore wells covering cultivated land of about 2 hectares. Priority would be given to blocks having less than 35% irrigation coverage. There shall be an open invitation to farmers to derive the benefit of irrigation assistance from Government. Farmers having minimum one acre of cultivable non-irrigated land within the proposed command area (2 hectare) of the project would be eligible to apply under the scheme. During submission of application, a copy of Record of Rights (RoR) as proof of ownership along with land details of other beneficiaries using water, if any, coming within the project command area is required to be submitted. Beneficiary contribution to the project would be 10% of the project cost subject to maximum of ₹20,000.00. Power supply would be made available up to the bore-well point by the Department. The beneficiary has to bear the cost of service connection and security deposit and enter into power supply agreement with distribution companies. The bore-well after energisation would be handed over to beneficiary for operation and maintenance. Up to end of March, 2014 drilling works of 44,502 bore-wells has been successfully completed. Out of which, 13,881 bore-wells have been handed over to beneficiaries after energisation. There is a programme to complete drilling work of 1.25 lakh bore-wells in next five years with the investment of ₹3,640 crore which will provide irrigation to around 6.25 lakh hectares. It is proposed to take up installation of 25,000 bore-wells in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 to irrigate around 1,25,000 hectares.
- (iii) **Megalift Scheme:** This scheme has been launched during 2011-12 for providing irrigation to the farmers in the upland areas by lifting water from river. Projects having irrigation command area within 500 to 2,000 hectares will be taken up under this scheme. 174 sites in 15 clusters to provide irrigation to 2,14,270 hectares have been identified in Vansadhara, Indravati, Tel, Mahanadi, Brahmani, Baitarani, Budhabalanga rivers and in periphery of Hirakud & Rengali reservoirs. In addition to the above, Upper Indravati Megalift to provide irrigation to 26,248 ha has also been taken up recently. Power system feasibility and 33 KV electricity supply system requirements finalized for each cluster in co-ordination with distribution companies. Meanwhile, work for 28 Megalift schemes on EPC (Engineering, Procurement & Construction) contract mode have been started. These schemes would provide irrigation to 35,450 hectare in Kalahandi, Bolangir, Subarnapur and Boudh districts. Besides, tender for 13 projects to provide irrigation to 10,980 hectares in Kalahandi, Koraput, Nowrangpur, has been invited. An outlay of ₹325 crore is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

- (iv) **Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY):** This scheme was launched by the State Government in 2001 with the objective to revive derelict projects and construction of new minor and lift irrigation projects through people's participation. For execution of the project, the users have to contribute 20 percent of the cost in terms of cash or labour and the balance 80 percent is borne by the State Government. In case of tribal sub-plan areas and KBK districts, the assistance of Government is 90 percent of the project cost and balance 10 percent is to be borne by the beneficiaries. Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation (OLIC) and Odisha Agro Industries Corporation (OAIC) have been involved in the implementation of BKVY. By end of March, 2014, 8,128 LIPs and 84 MIPs have been completed and additional irrigation potential of 180.35 thousand hectares (LIPs - 175.70 thousand hectares, MIPs - 4.65 thousand hectares) have been created. During 2014-15, there is a proposal to take up 1,200 lift irrigation projects to provide irrigation to 24.00 thousand hectares under BKVY for which an outlay of ₹ 203 crore (State Plan- ₹180 crore, SCA-₹23 crore) is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.
- (v) **AIBP Scheme:** This scheme is being implemented since December 1996. Nineteen major and medium projects to create irrigation potential of 403.72 thousand hectare and to stabilize 61.62 thousand hectares and 81 surface minor irrigation projects to create irrigation potential of 23.959 thousand hectares have been included under this programme. In the meantime, 7 major & medium projects and 43 minor irrigation projects have been completed. By end of March 2014, additional irrigation potential of 158.43 thousand hectares (Major & Medium- 140.95 th.ha, Minor 17.48 th.ha) have been created and stabilization of 61.62 thousand hectares have been done. An outlay of ₹1,176.16 crore (Major & Medium - ₹1,161.16 crore, Minor flow-₹15 crore) is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 with a target to create irrigation potential of 27.20 thousand hectares.
- (vi) **RIDF Scheme:** This scheme is being implemented in the State since 1995. 116 major & medium projects to create additional irrigation potential of 116.128 thousand hectares have been taken up. Besides, 528 surface minor flow projects have been sanctioned under this programme to create additional irrigation potential of 142.714 thousand hectare. By end of March, 2014, additional irrigation potential of 166.856 thousand hectares (Major & Medium- 78.213 th.ha, Minor flow 86.643 th.ha, Minor lift- 2.0 th.ha) has been created through these projects. An outlay of ₹474 crore (Major & Medium - ₹200 crore, Minor flow-₹25 crore, Minor lift - ₹6 crore, and Flood control and Drainage - ₹243 crore) is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 with a target to create irrigation potential of

8.238 thousand hectares (Major & Medium -1.50 th.ha, Minor flow-6.738 th.ha).

- (vii) To minimize the gap between potential creation and utilization, schemes *viz.* Odisha Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Project (OIIAWMP) to stabilize irrigation potential of 2.18 lakh hectare, Odisha Community Tank Management Project (OCTMP) to revive irrigation potential of 0.60 lakh hectare and RR&R of water bodies with domestic support to revive irrigation potential of 0.62 lakh hectares are being implemented in the State. An outlay of ₹496.74 crore (OIIAWMIP-₹234.74 crore, OCTMP-₹60.00 crore, and RR&R-₹202.00 crore) is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.
- (viii) **Introduction of five new schemes to be implemented during the coming 5 years, i.e., from 2014-15 to 2018-19.**

Five new schemes have been proposed to be launched in the current Financial Year 2014-15. These schemes will be implemented over a period of five years (2014-15 to 2018-19) under “Other State Plan Programmes”. The major objective of these schemes are; completion of incomplete projects, improvement in drainage system, improvement of irrigation roads, revival of defunct LIPs and harvesting of roof top rain water in urban areas. An outlay of ₹215.00 crore is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for these schemes. The details are given in Table 9.1:

Table 9.1

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Estimated cost (₹ crore)	Outlay for 2014-15 (₹ crore)
1.	Water Sector Infrastructure Development Programme (IDP)	1,000	50
2.	Drainage Improvement Programme (DIP)	1,000	95
3.	Irrigation Roads Construction & Improvement Scheme (IRC&IS)	500	64
4.	Revival of defunct LIPs	-	5.00
5.	Roof top Rain Water Harvesting & Ground Water Recharge in Urban areas	100	1.0001

9.3 The scheme wise allocation of funds for the Annual Plan: 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in Table 9.2.

Table 9.2
Scheme-wise Allocation for Annual Plan: 2013-14 & 2014-15
 (₹ crore)

Sl. No	Scheme	Annual Plan:2013-14 outlay	Annual Plan: 2014-15 outlay
1.	AIBP		
	a. Major & Med	1,190	1,060
	b. Minor (flow)	<u>30</u>	<u>15</u>
	Total	1,220.00	1,075
2.	a. CAD&WM (AIBP)	90	257.73
	b. CAD&WM (AIBP)	<u>-</u>	<u>101.16</u>
	Total	90	358.89
3.	FMP (AIBP)	20	20
4.	RRR (AIBP)	100	202
5.	RIDF		
	a. Major & Medium	136.20	200
	b. Minor (flow)	60.00	25
	c. Lift (BKVY)	170.00	180
	d. Lift (HCAD)	6	6
	e. Flood control & Drainage	<u>165.45</u>	<u>243</u>
	Total	537.65	654
6.	EAP		
	a. Rengali LBC (JICA)	77.51	150
	b. OIIAWMIP (ADB)	84	234.74
	c. Hydrology (WB)	10.30	6.75
	d. DRIP (WB)	10.50	20
	e. OCTMP(WB)	<u>42</u>	<u>60</u>
	Total	224.31	471.49
7.	State fund		
i.	Check Dam		
	a. Major & Med	25	25
	b. Minor (flow)	<u>225</u>	<u>232</u>
	Total	250	257
ii.	Canal Lining		
	a. Major & Med	62.95	50
	b. Minor (flow)	<u>30</u>	<u>40</u>

Sl. No	Scheme	Annual Plan:2013-14 outlay	Annual Plan: 2014-15 outlay
	Total	92.95	90
iii.	Other works		
	a. Major & Medium	117.30	138.5999
	b. Minor (flow)	19	40
	c. GWSI	0.65	1.7001
	d. Flood control & Drainage	120	266.20
	e. Revival of defunct LIPs	<u>00</u>	<u>05</u>
	Total	256.95	451.50
iv.	Megalift	200	325
8*	SCA*		
	a. Check dam	16.135	12
	b. LIPs	<u>23</u>	<u>23</u>
	Total	39.135	35
	G. Total	3,031	3,939.88

* Provision under SCA amounting to ₹ 35.00 crore for the Annual Plan: 2014-15 is summarised in Chapter 8: Special Area Development Programme and not reflected in this Chapter.

9.4 The Water Resources Sector has undergone a major change in its approach. From being a mere provider of water, it has moved into a paradigm of sustainable water resources management with a focus on people's participation by way of Participatory Irrigation Management. Starting from a few pilot projects, it has now been extended as a policy to the entire water resource sector encompassing Major, Medium, Minor (flow) and Lift Irrigation Projects. Pani Panchayats are implemented throughout the State in a mission mode and legal status has been provided by enacting the Pani Panchayat Act, 2002 and Pani Panchayat Rules, 2003. By the end of March 2014, 22,119 Pani Panchayats (Water Users' Associations) have been handed over involving an area of 15.20 lakh ha. for operation and maintenance of the assigned irrigation systems. Experience has shown that wherever Pani Panchayats have taken over operation and management of Projects, the cropping intensity has gone up by 40 percent, cropping diversification has taken place in favour of more remunerative crops, and there is greater use of improved seeds, fertilizers and other inputs. In Anuli Irrigation project, there is a Pani Panchayat which is entirely managed by Women Members, and this is unique in the entire country.

9.5 For better performance, an annual award scheme in the form of cash incentives, viz, First ₹50,000/-, Second ₹30,000/-, and Third ₹20,000/- has been introduced. Grant-in-aid is being given to Pani Panchayats on achievement of 75% of membership and O & M of canals handed over to them. For construction of Pani Panchayat buildings, MLALAD and other funds are also being used. In this context, Government has amended "Rules & Procedures for Sanction of MLALAD Funds 1997" to make construction of Pani Panchayat buildings as admissible projects. Action has already been initiated for procurement of paddy and its sale to FCI through Pani Panchayats. To disseminate the concept of Pani Panchayats, mass awareness campaign is being held

regularly through out the State. It has been planned to hand over all irrigated commands to Pani Panchayats for operation and maintenance during the 12th Five Year Plan.

9.6 To harness irrigation potential, priorities are given for completion of ongoing Major and Medium Projects, Extension Renovation & Modernization (ERM) of Projects and Creek Irrigation Projects in order to derive optimum benefit out of the investment already incurred on them. At present, 22 major and medium irrigation projects are under progress. Maximum possible funds will be made available to those projects which are likely to be completed during 12th Plan without jeopardizing other important programmes / projects. Emphasis will also be given for survey, investigation and technical clearance of new projects so that shelf of projects will be made available for future expansion.

9.7 Schemes under the irrigation sector have been classified into four segments: Major and Medium Irrigation, Minor Irrigation (Flow), Minor Irrigation (Lift) and Command Area Development. Out of the cultivable area of 6,165 th. ha. in the State, it has been assessed that around 4,990 th. ha. can be brought under irrigation through major and medium, minor (flow) and minor (lift) irrigation sources as indicated below.

Sl.	Source	Assessed irrigable Area (th.ha)*
(i)	Major and medium	3,130.00
(ii)	Minor(flow)	970.00
(iii)	Minor (lift)	890.00

Total **4,990.00**

* State Water Plan

9.8 So far, net irrigation potential to the tune of 3,312.304 th. ha. has been created in the following manner by March, 2014. This accounts for about 66.37 percent of the irrigable and 53.72 percent of the cultivable area.

Sl. No.	Source	Potential Created by March, 2014 (Th. ha.)
1.	Major & Medium	1,382.681
2.	Minor (Flow)	604.495
3.	Minor (Lift)	708.138
4.	Other Sources	616.990
	Total	3,312.304

9.9 It has been targeted to create additional irrigation potential of 936.73 th. ha. during 12th plan of which 204.00 th. ha. has been targeted in 2014-15. The source-wise breakup is given below.

Sl. No.	Source	Potential to be created (Th. ha.)	
		12 th Plan (2012-17)	During 2014-15
1	2	3	4
(i)	Major & Medium	322.65	27.00
(ii)	Minor (Flow)	71.79	12.00
(ii)	Lift Irr. (Borewell, Mega & micro LIPs)	542.29	165.00
	Total	936.73	204.00

PLAN SCHEMES

9.10 Total outlay proposed for this sector in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 is ₹3,93,987.74 lakh. However, this chapter deals with various Plan Schemes worth ₹3,90,487.74 lakh only. Other Plan Scheme amounting ₹3,500.00 lakh have been summarized in Chapter-8: Special Area Development Programme. The Scheme under irrigation sector have outlay of ₹3,37,567.74 lakh and scheme under flood control and drainage have share of ₹ 52,920.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. The outlay for irrigation sector includes ₹1,98,599.99 lakh for Major and Medium Irrigation, ₹ 93,900.00 lakh for Minor (Flow) Irrigation, ₹19,100.00 lakh for Minor (Lift) Irrigation, ₹195.01 lakh for Ground Water Survey and Investigation, ₹25,772.74 lakh for Command Area Development, ₹ 32,500.00 lakh for Megalift schemes. Out of this provision an amount of ₹ 65,400.00 lakh are negotiated loan, ₹1,65,589.00 lakh are resources under AIBP and ₹ 47,149 lakh under EAP.

9.11 The State Government is according high priority for the upliftment of ST and SC communities along with other vulnerable groups. Since most of them are living in rural areas and works as cultivators and agricultural labourers, there is a need for additional irrigation coverage in those pockets. This would enhance the agricultural productivity in those areas. Out of the total flow of ₹ 3,93,987.74 lakh for this sector a sum of ₹ 1, 13,122.89 lakh and ₹75,798.07 lakh is proposed under TSP and SCSP respectively in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

A. MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

9.12 By the end of March, 2014, irrigation potential to the tune of 1,382.681 th. ha. has been created under major and medium irrigation projects. It has been targeted to create additional irrigation potential of 27.00 th. ha in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

PLAN SCHEMES

9.13 An outlay of ₹1,98,599.99 lakh is proposed for schemes under major and medium irrigation sectors in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under State Plan. Details of the schemes are outlined below.

STATE PLAN**Projects/Schemes funded from Un-earmarked State Plan Resources** (₹21,359.99 lakh)

9.14 As outlay of ₹21,359.99 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the following Projects / Schemes under un-earmarked State Plan resources as indicated in the following table. The major activity includes ₹2,500.00 lakh for construction of check Dams, ₹1,000.00 lakh for ERM works, ₹ 5,000.00 lakh for Water Sector Infrastructure Development Programme, ₹5,000.00 lakh for Irrigation Road Construction and Improvement Programme and ₹5,000.00 lakh for Canal Lining & System Rehabilitation Programme.

Sl. No	Project/Scheme	Proposed Outlay (₹ lakh) 2014-15
1.	Water Sector Infrastructure Development Programme	5,000.00
2	Check Dams (Major & Medium)	2,500.00
3	Irrigation Road Construction & Improvement Programme	5,000.00
4	ERM works of Major & Medium projects	1,000.00
5	Periphery Development of Reservoirs	600.00
6	Upkeep, residual payment, legal matters & Other charges	1,384.99
7	Research and MIS etc.	260.00
8	Grant-in-Aid to WALMI	100.00
9	Irrigation Building Development Programme	500.00
10	Canal Lining & System Rehabilitation Programme	5,000.00
11	State Maritime Museum	15.00
	Total	21,359.99

9.15 Apart from the above projects / schemes, it is proposed to take up following projects out of tied resources.

Rengali Irrigation Project (EAP) Left Bank Canal (₹15,000.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

9.16 The Left Bank Canal of Rengali Irrigation Project is 141 km long and designed to provide irrigation to 1,14,300 hectare in Angul, Dhenkanal & Jajpur districts. Initially, Left Bank Canal (RD 0 to 29.177 km) to provide irrigation to CCA covering 8,483 hectare was taken up in 1995 through WRCP scheme funded by World Bank and completed during 2004-05. Later in 1997-98, another part of this canal (RD 29.177 km to 71.313 km) to provide irrigation to 29,178 hectare was taken up through Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) funding. The work is under progress and scheduled to be completed by June, 2014. The balance work of the Left Bank Canal (RD 71.313 km to 141.00 km) with an estimated cost of ₹1,074.36 crore covering CCA 72,965 hectare has been proposed to be taken up through JICA funding. Meanwhile tendering

process for canal from RD 71 km to 100 km in 10 packages with a cost of ₹ 331.69 crore have been completed. An outlay of ₹15,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. The details are given below.

Project	Design potential (th.ha)	Irrigation Potential Status (th. ha.)		Proposed outlay (₹ lakh) Annual Plan: 2014-15
		Created up to (03/2014)	Target for 2014-15	
Rengali LBC (RD 29.177 to 71.313 Km)	29.18	27.79	-	1,000.00
Rengali LBC (RD 71.313 to 141.00Km)	72.965	New Project of 12 th Plan	-	14,000.00

National Hydrology Project PH-II Surface Water Component (EAP)

(₹650.00 lakh)

(Water Resources Department)

9.17 This project started during 2005-06 with World Bank assistance. The main objective of the Project is formulation, design aids and development of design support system for early flood warning, drought monitoring, management as well as conjunctive use of surface and ground water. An outlay of ₹650.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for surface water component. The project is scheduled for completion during 2014-15.

Odisha Integrated Irrigated Agriculture & Water Management Project (OIAWMP) (EAP)

(₹23,474.00 lakh)

(Water Resources Department)

9.18 This scheme envisages extension-renovation-modernization of selected irrigation projects. The estimated cost of the project is US\$ 267.70 million (₹ 1,084.19 crore approximately). The project will be implemented in four tranches over a period of 8 years through financial assistance from Asian Development Bank. Six major projects namely Taladanda Canal, Mahanadi Chitropala Island Irrigation (MCII), Machagaon Canal, Pattamundai Canal, HLC Range-I, Jajpur Canal, nine medium projects namely Gohira, Remal, Sunei, Kansabahal, Ramial, Kanjhari, Bankabahal, Kharakhai, Nesa and 1,400 lift irrigation projects are proposed under this scheme. On completion, stabilization to 2.18 lakh hectare will be made and additional irrigation potential of 0.06 lakh hectare will be created. In the first tranche, 2 major and 3 medium projects namely MCII (land acquisition), Taladanda, Gohira, Remal, Sunei, 650 Lift Irrigation projects have been taken up and are in progress. The Tranche-II work proposed to be taken up during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹23,474.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. Details of the programme are explained in Table 9.3.

Table 9.3
Details of Odisha Integrated Irrigated Agriculture & Water Management Project (OIAWMP)

Tranche	Irrigation Stabilization- status of Projects(th.ha)			Proposed Outlay (₹ lakh)	
	Project		Stabilized up to 03/2014	Target 2014-15	Annual Plan (2014-15)
	Major & Medium	Lift			
Tranche-I	04	650	17.607	26.80(s)	23,474.00
Tranche-II	07	-	-	-	
Tranche-III	04	350	-	-	
Tranche-IV	-	400	-	-	
Total	15	1,400	-	-	

(s) - stabilized

Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP)(EAP) (₹2,000.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

9.19 To rehabilitate the distressed dams, a project proposal amounting to ₹147.76 crore for rehabilitating 38 dams viz. Balimela, Hirakud, Rengali, Salandi, Upper Kolab, Budhabudhiani, Dadaraghati, Daha, Derjang, Dhanei, Kalo, Nesa, Pilasalki, Pitamahal, Salia, Sarafgarh, Satiguda (UKP), Satiguda (Malkangiri), Talasara, Ardei, Asokanalla, Bagjharan Dam, Balaskumpa, Banksal, Deojharan, Jagadala, Jhumuka, Kalakala, Khaneinalla, Khasbahal, Liagam, Liard, Mathanpal, Padampurnalla, Pipalnallah, Ramaguda, Runugaon and Sanamachakandana has been approved by MOWR for implementation with support from World Bank. Loan Agreement has been signed. In the first phase, rehabilitation work of five dams namely Kalo, Nesa, Bankasal, Sanmachakandana & Hirakud has been taken up. An outlay of ₹ 2,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Projects Funded from Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)(Negotiated Loans) (₹20,000.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

9.20 Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) has been launched by NABARD with an objective to provide financial assistance to State Government for infrastructural development. So far 116 major & medium irrigation projects have been taken up by NABARD under RIDF-I to RIDF-XIX, out of which 54 projects have been completed by the end of March, 2014. An outlay of ₹ 20,000 lakh to create additional irrigation potential of 1.50 thousand hectare is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. Tranche-wise details are given in Table 9.4.

Table 9.4
Tranche-wise Ongoing Project Status under RIDF

Tranche	Project No (s)			Net Irrigation Potential		Proposed Outlay for 2014-15
	T*	C*	O*	Created up to 03/2014	Annual Plan: 2014-15 (Target)	
RIDF- I to XII	52	38	08	73.689/20.38 (s)	-	20.00
RIDF-XIII	03	-	03	0.20	1.50	280.00
RIDF-XIV	08	05	03	4.250/3.008 (s)	-	600.00
RIDF -XV	09	06	03	0.074/3.942 (s)	-	300.00
RIDF-XVI	07	02	05	2.178 (s)	-	4,000.00
RIDF-XVII	10	3	07	6.948(s)	-	6,000.00
RIDF-XVIII	12	-	12	-	-	8,800.00
RIDF-XIX	15	-	15	-		
Total	116	54	56	78.213/ 36.456(s)	1.50	20,000.00

* T-Taken up, C-Completed, O-Ongoing, (s)- Stabilized
Deo in RIDF-III, Rajua in RIDF - V re-sanctioned, Rukura in RIDF - IV closed.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) (₹1,16,116.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

9.21 Government of India has launched the AIBP for accelerating the pace of irrigation development in the country. Under this programme, 19 major and medium irrigation projects, including 9 projects in KBK districts have been approved to create net irrigation potential of 403.72 thousand hectare and to stabilize 61.62 thousand hectare. In the meantime, 8 projects have been completed. Additional net irrigation potential of 140.945 th. ha. has been created by the end of March, 2014 which includes 22.38 th. ha. through 8 completed projects. Besides, stabilization to 61.62 th.ha has been completed. Presently eleven projects including five projects in KBK districts are in progress. An outlay of ₹1,16,116.00 lakh (Ongoing AIBP works ₹1,06,000.00 lakh, CAD works-₹10,116.00 lakh) is proposed in Annual Plan: 2014-15 to create additional irrigation potential of 25.00 thousand hectare. Project-wise details for both KBK and non-KBK districts are given in Table 9.5.

Table 9.5
Major and Medium Irrigation Projects under AIBP

(Potential in Th.ha / ₹ lakh)

Project Name	Net Irrigation Potential status (th.ha)			Proposed Outlay 2014-15
	Design Potential (CCA)	Created up to 03/2014	Target for 2014-15	
1	2	3	5	6
A. Ongoing Project				
Rengali RBC	84.41	16.465	6.00	8,792.00
Subarnarekha	67.40	30.73	10.00	32,000.00
Kanupur	29.58	-		14,100.00
Chheligada	3.80	-		1,000.00
Integrated Anandapur Barrage	65.87/ 25.45(s)	5.88/ 25.45(s)		14,100.00
Rukura	5.75	0.00		4,400.00
Survey & Investigation				300.00
Total (Non-KBK)	256.81	53.075/ 25.45(s)	16.00	74,692.00
Upper Indravati	52.68	48.95	5.00	8,624.00
Lower Indra	29.90	16.54	4.00	17,200.00
Lower Suktel	23.50	-		3,000.00
Ret	8.50	-		5,100.00
Telengiri	9.95	-		7,100.00
Survey & Investigation				400.00
Total (KBK)	124.53	65.49	9.00	41,424.00
Total (Ongoing)	381.34/ 25.45(s)	118.565/ 25.45(s)	25.00	1,16,116.00
B. Eight Comp. Projects	22.38/ 36.17(s)	22.38/ 36.17(s)	-	-
Total	403.72/ 61.62(s)	140.945 /61.62(s)	25.00	1,16,116.00

(s)- Stabilized

B. MINOR IRRIGATION (Flow)

9.22 Minor Irrigation covers irrigation projects having ayacut area of 40 to 2,000 ha. By the end of March, 2014 there were 4,141 Minor Irrigation (Flow) projects in the State as detailed below.

i)	Fully functional	2,299
ii)	Partly Derelict (PD) projects	892
iii)	Completely Derelict (CD) Projects	528
iv)	On-going Projects	<u>422</u>
	Total	4,141

9.23 The Minor Irrigation Projects have contributed substantially to augment the irrigation potential in the State. By the end of March, 2014 irrigation potential to the extent of 604.495 th. ha. has been created through MIPs.

PLAN SCHEMES

STATE PLAN

9.24 An outlay of ₹ 93,900.00 lakh is proposed for the Minor Irrigation (flow) sector in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 to create additional irrigation potential of 12.00 thousand hectare. Scheme-wise details are given in Table 9.6.

Table 9.6

		(₹ lakh)
Sl.No.	Scheme	Plan Outlay 2014-15
1.	Orissa Community Tank Management Project (EAP)	6,000.00
2.	RIDF	2,500.00
3.	AIBP (KBK Projects)	1,500.00
4.	State Plan Fund (Clearance of liabilities and decretal dues, Maintenance of MI projects, Capacity Building of MI projects.)	1,800.00
5.	RRR scheme (Domestic Assistance)	20,200.00
6.	Check Dam (State Plan)	23,200.00
7.	Megalift Scheme (State Plan)	32,500.00
8.	Canal Lining & System Improvement Programme	4,000.00
9.	Irrigation Roads Construction & Improvement scheme	1,400.00
10.	Flood Restoration works	800.00
	Total	93,900.00

Projects / Schemes Funded from (₹2,500.00 lakh)
NABARD Assistance (Negotiated Loan)(RIDF)
 (Water Resources Department)

9.25 An outlay of ₹2,500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the following projects / schemes to be taken up with NABARD assistance. Out of the amount proposed for Annual Plan: 2014-15, an amount of ₹ 2,500.00 lakh will be utilised for completion of ongoing projects. There is a target to create irrigation potential of 6,738 ha during 2014-15. The scheme-wise details for the Annual Plan: 2014-15 are given as under:

(i) RIDF -XII

18 MIPs have been sanctioned under RIDF-XII by NABARD at an estimated cost of ₹ 3,324.32 lakh and designed ayacut of 5,380 ha out of which 2 projects

have been dropped. A sum of Rs. 2,752.77 lakh has been spent by the end of March, 2014 and irrigation potential of 3,325 ha has been created with completion of 7 (Seven) projects. An outlay of Rs.100.04 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 with a target to create irrigation potential of 200 ha.

(ii) RIDF -XIII

Thirty two (32) MIPs have been sanctioned under RIDF-XIII by NABARD at an estimated cost of ₹8,046.50 lakh with a designed irrigation potential of 11,596 ha. Out of this 2 projects have been dropped. A sum of ₹ 5,224.91 lakh has been spent by March, 2014 and irrigation potential of 3,393 ha. has been created with completion of 6 (six) projects. An amount of ₹589.77 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for implementation of the remaining projects with a target to create irrigation potential of 1,310 ha.

(iii) RIDF -XIV

One hundred sixty (160) MIPs have been sanctioned under RIDF-XIV by NABARD at an estimated cost of ₹16,855.23 lakh with a designed irrigation potential of 23,722 ha., out of which 61 projects have been dropped. A sum of ₹ 8,000.05 lakh has been spent by the end of March, 2014 and irrigation potential of 6,493 hectare has been created with completion of eighteen projects. An amount of ₹ 1,074.13 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 with a target to create irrigation potential of 2,428 ha.

(iv) RIDF –XV

Three (3) MIPs have been sanctioned under RIDF-XV at an estimated cost of ₹ 798.60 lakh with a designed irrigation potential of 826 ha., and all three projects have been dropped.

(v) RIDF –XVI

Sixty three (63) projects have been sanctioned by NABARD under RIDF-XVI. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 6,477.22 lakh with design potential of 8,169 ha. out of which six projects have been dropped. A sum of ₹1,410.76 lakh has been spent by end of March, 2014 and irrigation potential of 458 ha has been created. An amount of ₹658.03 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for implementation of these projects with a target to create irrigation potential of 2,500 ha..

(vi) RIDF –XVII

Thirteen (13) projects have been sanctioned by NABARD under XVII. The estimated cost of the projects are ₹1,337.97 lakh with design potential of 1,801 ha.. A sum of ₹118.12 lakh has been spent by end of March, 2014 and irrigation potential of 50 ha. has been created. An amount of ₹18.03 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for implementation of these projects with a target to create irrigation potential of 300 ha.

(vii) RIDF -XIX

One project has been sanctioned by NABARD under RIDF-XIX. The estimated cost of this project is ₹162.00 lakh with design potential of 607 ha. A sum of ₹31.27 lakh has been spent by end of March, 2014. An amount of ₹50.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for implementation of this project.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) in KBK districts (₹1,500.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

9.26 Fifteen (15) MIPs in Phase-I, Six (6) MIPs in Phase-II and twenty (20) MIPs in Phase-III and forty (40) MIPs in Phase-IV have been taken up during 1999-2000, 2001-02, 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively with a MOU cost of ₹ 24,261.86 lakh and having designed ayacut of 23,958 ha. in KBK districts. Out of the above, 45 projects have been completed. By the end of March, 2014, an amount of ₹18,804.33 lakh has been spent and 17,481 ha. of irrigation potential have been created. An outlay of ₹1,500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. Out of the amount proposed for Annual Plan: 2014-15, an amount of ₹1,300.00 lakh will be utilised for completion of ongoing projects and the balance amount of ₹ 200.00 lakh will be utilized for new schemes. There is a target to create irrigation potential of 2,200 ha. during 2014-15.

Odisha Community Tank Management Project (EAP) (₹6,000.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

9.27 Rehabilitation of 324 tanks with an estimated cost of US\$ 87.80 million (₹28,290.00 lakh approximately) to revive command area of 0.60 lakh ha. have been proposed under this scheme. An outlay of ₹6,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Decretal Dues and Clearance of Liabilities (₹1,800.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

9.28 A sum of ₹1,800.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 to meet the requirements such as decretal dues and any unforeseen liabilities due to land acquisition, capacity building of RIDF and other projects.

Canal Lining & system Rehabilitation Programme (₹4,000.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

9.29 An amount of ₹4,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for implementation of 34 projects under Canal Lining and System Rehabilitation programme for improving water use efficiency in the canal system of M.I. Projects in Odisha during the year 2014-15.

Construction of Check Dams (₹ 23,200.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

9.30 A sum of ₹ 23,200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for construction 2,000 Check Dams.

Megalift Projects (₹ 32,500.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

9.31 This scheme has been launched during 2011-12 for providing irrigation to the farmers in the upland areas by lifting waters from rivers. Projects having irrigation command area within 500 to 2,000 ha. will be taken up under this scheme. 174 sites in 15 clusters to provide irrigation to 2,14,270 ha. has been identified in Vansadhara, Indravati, Tel, Mahanadi, Brahmani, Baitarani, Budhabalanga rivers and in periphery of Hirakud & Rengali reservoirs. In addition to the above, Upper Indravati Megalift to provide irrigation to 26,248 ha. has also been taken up recently. Power system feasibility and 33 KV electricity supply system requirements finalized for each cluster in co-ordination with distribution companies. Meanwhile, work for 28 Megalift schemes on EPC (Engineering, Procurement & Construction) contract mode have been started. These schemes would provide irrigation to 35,450 ha. in Kalahandi, Bolangir, Subarnapur and Boudh districts. Besides, tender for 13 projects to provide irrigation to 10,980 ha. in Kalahandi, Koraput, Nowrangpur, has been invited. An outlay of ₹32,500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

RRR of Water Bodies with Domestic Assistance (AIBP) (₹ 20,200.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

9.32 This scheme launched by Government of India during 2009-10. The funding pattern is 90:10 (Central share: State share) for KBK and tribal areas and 75:25 (Central Share: State Share) for other areas. A sum of ₹20,200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for rehabilitation of 1,355 defunct MIPs with revival of 62,336 ha. of lost ayacut.

C. MINOR IRRIGATION (LIFT)

9.33 The Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation is a State Government Undertaking engaged in installation, maintenance and operations of LI points in the State. During 2002, the State Government restructured Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation aiming to execute new LI projects to create additional irrigation potential and handing over the same to Pani Panchayats for O & M. After implementation of Pani Panchayat Act, 2002, OLIC is no more collecting water rate from the cultivators of the Pani Panchayats. There are 23,596 LIPs installed and energized in the State by 31.3.2014. The status of LIPs are given below:

Description	KBK	Non-KBK	Total
No. of Operable LI Projects	4,669 (1,01,420 ha)	12,011 (2,64,369 ha)	16,680 (3,65,789 ha)
No. of Defunct LI Projects	1,068 (24,164 ha)	5,848 (1,33,396 ha)	6,916 (1,57,560 ha)
Total	5,737 (1,25,584 ha)	17,859 (3,97,765 ha)	23,596 (5,23,349 ha)

PLAN SCHEMES

9.34 An outlay of ₹19,295.01 lakh is proposed for the Minor Irrigation (lift) and Ground Water Survey and Investigation sector in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. The details are described below.

STATE PLAN

Restoration and Rehabilitation of Irrigation Infrastructure in Hirakud Command (Lift Irrigation Component) (₹600.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

9.35 OLIC proposes to execute 40 lift irrigation projects to create additional irrigation potential of 800 hectares during the Annual Plan: 2014-15, in the Hirakud Command. An outlay of ₹ 600.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for taking up these projects.

Biju Krushak Vikash Yojana (BKVY) RIDF (Negotiated Loan) (₹18,000.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

9.36 This innovative programme has been launched for taking up improvement of MIP / LIP in a Participatory mode. The salient feature of Biju Krushak Vikash Yojana(BKVY) is that there shall be an open invitation to farmers to form themselves into Registered Pani Panchayats or Water Users' Associations (WUA) to derive benefits of irrigation assistance from the Government.

9.37 It has been proposed to create additional irrigation potential of 20,000 hectare with installation of 1,160 Lift Irrigation projects during the Annual Plan: 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 18,000.00 lakh is proposed the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Revival of Defunct LIPs (New) (₹ 500.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

9.38 A sum of ₹ 500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for revival of 62 LIPs with a target to provide irrigation in 1,376ha. area.

Ground Water Survey and Investigation (₹70.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

9.39 Under this scheme, ground water survey and investigation is conducted for evaluation of ground water resources in the State under different topographical conditions. There are eight field divisions assigned with survey work. This survey work includes Vertical Electrical Sounding (VES) under Krishi Sahyak Kendras (KSK), geo-resistivity soundings, exploratory drillings, water sample analysis, yield draw down tests, aquifer performance tests, and periodic measurement of water tables, collection and compilation of hydrological data. Plan outlay of ₹ 70.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for undertaking ground water survey and investigation.

Roof top Rain water Harvesting and Ground water Recharge in Urban Areas (New) (₹100.01 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

9.40 A sum of ₹100.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting and Ground water Recharge in Urban areas.

National Hydrology Project- Phase II – Ground Water Component (EAP) (₹25.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

9.41 This project is being implemented from the last part of 2005-06 with assistance from World Bank. The project aims for effective monitoring of Ground Water both in terms of quantity and quality. The major activities include formulation of design aids and development of design support system in Mahanadi Basin on pilot basis. Data generated shall be made available to different user agencies both in public and private sectors. The project aims for consolidation of Hydrology Project Phase-I, Hydrological design aids, Drought Monitoring and Management, Conjunctive use of Surface Water and Ground Water, R & D studies and Awareness and Dissemination of data. An outlay of ₹ 25.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

D. Command Area Development

9.42 The Command Area Development Programme is being implemented for scientific water management and modern methods of cultivation with a view to enhance agricultural production and productivity in irrigated commands of the State. The programme started in the year 1976-77, during the Fifth Plan period.

9.43 The Command Area Development Programme is now being implemented in 12 irrigation projects under four Command Area Development Authorities (CADA) spread over 21 districts with a culturable command area of 7,42,987 ha. Apart from that, activities in 13 projects with CCA of 3,23,770 ha. have been completed. Details of the projects are given in Table 9.7.

Table 9.7
Project wise Culturable Command Area for Projects under CADA

SI No.	Name of the CADA	Name of the Project	CCA (in 000 hectare)
1.	Mahanadi Delta Stage I, CADA, Cuttack	1. Mahanadi Delta Stage I 2. Mahanadi Delta State-II 3. Salia (Completed) 4. Kuanria (completed) 5. Salandi Left Canal System (completed) 6. Salandi Right Canal 7. Baitarani 8. Sunei (comp) 9. Remal (comp) 10. Kanjhari 11. Bankabal	179.41 156.89 8.31 3.780 44.635 40.18 32.77 10.000 4.313 9.740 7.20
2.	Hirakud, CADA, Sambalpur	1. Hirakud Irrigation Project (comp) 2. Pitamahal (completed) 3. Talsara (completed) 4. Salki (comp) 5. Kansabahal (completed) 6. Gohira (comp) 7. Ong 8. Ramiala 9. Rengali	153.24 2.64 3.03 19.89 5.05 9.172 10.006 6.128 41.333
3.	Jeypore CADA,Jeypore	1. Potteru-Satiguda 2. Upper Kolab 3. Upper Indravati	70.10 47.20 128.00
4.	Rushikulya CADA, Berhampur	1. Rushikulya 2. Daha (Completed) 3. Jayamangal (Comp))	61.23 4.76 7.35
Total			991.95

PLAN SCHEMES

9.44 The Command Area Development Programme was started as a Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme. During 2005, the guideline has been changed & since then implemented as a State Sector scheme. Government of India bears 50% of the expenditure and rest 50% is borne by the State Government in all items except farmers training and crop demonstration where it bears 75 % under the restructured CADWM programme with effect from 1.4.2004. An outlay of ₹25,772.74 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 towards State Share of the Scheme.

STATE PLAN

Command Area Development Programme
(Water Resources Department)

(₹ 25,772.74 lakh)

9.45 For taking up the following activities under the Command Area Development Programme an outlay of ₹ 25,772.74 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

(i) Topographical Survey and Soil Survey

9.46 Topo-survey is a pre-requisite for undertaking consolidation of holdings. After contour survey, planning and designing are made to reserve lands for construction of field channels and field drains. Topographical Survey is taken up at close contour intervals of 150 to 300 Mms, to assume the feasibility of consolidation operations. An outlay of ₹ 806.43 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for this scheme with a target of 80,643 ha. This includes a target of 33,000 ha. with outlay of ₹330.00 lakh for TSP and 15,436 ha with outlay of ₹156.43 lakh for SCSP during 2014-15.

(ii) Field Channels

9.47 Construction of field channels to provide regulated water to fields is the core item of the CAD Programme. Field channel construction has been completed over an area of about 6.37 lakh ha. by end of March, 2014. An outlay of ₹14,985.87 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, with a target to cover 83,486 ha.. This includes outlay of ₹7,615.75 lakh with a target of 3,5316.89ha. for TSP and outlay of ₹2,342.49 lakh with a target of 10,927.44 ha for SCSP during 2014-15.

(iii) Field Drains

9.48 Construction of field drains is taken up under CAD to drain out excess run off irrigation water from agricultural fields. Link drains are constructed and connected either to a distributary or to the main drain. By end of March, 2014, field drains have been constructed over 2.03 lakh ha area. An outlay of ₹1012.68 lakh is proposed for the year 2014-15 with a target to cover 23467 ha.area. This includes outlay of ₹370.00 lakh with a target of 7400 ha. for TSP and outlay of ₹102.80 lakh with a target of 2570 ha for SCSP.

(iv) Farmers' Training

9.49 Farmers in command areas are imparted training in water management, water requirements of crops, pest and weed control, application of fertilizer and pesticides, maintenance of field channels and field drains to achieve optimum agricultural production. Besides, training is also imparted to CADA personnel to improve their efficiency. An outlay of ₹18.20 lakh with a target to undertake 260 training programmes is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

(v) Demonstration Programme

9.50 This scheme aims at imparting practical knowledge to farmers for use of advanced technology for cultivation and use of fertilizers and pesticides. An outlay of ₹147.85 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 with a target to cover 2,957 hectare.

(vi) Reclamation of Water Logged and Saline Lands

9.51 Due to continuous irrigation, water logging, salinity and alkalinity affects some irrigated commands. Lands on which water logging occurs need to be reclaimed. Government of India have approved the proposal for reclamation of water logged areas extending over 1,100 ha. under Mahanadi Delta –II command. An outlay of ₹13.52 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

(vii) Participatory Irrigation Management

9.52 Farmers participation is necessary for equitable distribution of irrigation water and for management and maintenance of structures viz. field channels and field drains. For this, Government of India have introduced participatory irrigation management in the year 1995-96. Accordingly, Water Users Associations are being formed, taking 500 ha. of CCA as a standard in hydraulic boundaries below the minors / distributaries. From the year 2000-01, State Government has decided to form Pani Panchayats with the same objective in Non-command Area and Command Areas. A sum of ₹35/- per ha. is borne by the State Government for maintenance of structures. Expenditure for this programme are being met from out of the project expenditure covered under Pani Panchayat.

(viii) Correction of System Deficiencies

9.53 For this programme an outlay of ₹157.20 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 with a target of correction of system deficiencies in 2,620 hectare.

(ix) Micro – Irrigation

9.54 To promote water use efficiency in irrigation, micro irrigation is included as a new component. Infrastructure to facilitate use of sprinkler / drip irrigation as an alternative on Farm Development works such as stilling tank, pump house with power supply through grid or solar power system and conveyance pipelines based on topography, soil type and climate are permitted under this category. Formation of Water Users Association (WUA) would be mandatory before implementation. An outlay of ₹5,072.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 with a target to cover 10,144 hectare.

(x) One time grants to Water Users' Association (WUA):

9.55 Formation of WUAs at minor or in the specified area of a canal is mandatory for implementing the CADWM programme. To facilitate the working of these Water Users' Association a provision has been made for one time functional grant @ ₹1,080.00 per ha. The functional Grant will be given where Water Users' Association has been formed and registered and actually engaged in distribution of water.

9.56 The amount would be deposited in the fixed deposit account of WUAs in the bank and interest accrued there on would be used for the activities of the Association. One time infrastructure grant is to be provided to the WUAs for minimum infrastructure support to enable to undertake smooth day to day functions.

9.57 An outlay of ₹1,025.07 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 with a target to cover 9,491.39 hectare.

(xi) Other Activities

9.58 An outlay of ₹2,533.92 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for taking up other activities including establishment under Command Area Development Programme.

FLOOD CONTROL

9.59 To face natural calamities like flood, cyclone and saline inundation, different measures have been taken through flood control scheme. During the last five decades, some structural and non-structural measures have been taken to mitigate floods. As a part of structural measures, two flood control reservoirs namely Hirakud on Mahanadi river and Rengali on Brahmani river have been constructed. Similarly, the Chanduli Dam and Icha Dam (under construction) in Jharkhand State will control flood to some extent in Subarnarekha delta. 7,137 KM of protective embankments have been constructed in different basins to control the flood and saline ingress in the deltaic / low lying areas details of which are given in Table 9.8.

Table 9.8
Status of Embankments as on 31.03.2014

Sl.No.	Name of Basin	Capital Embankment (in KM)	Other Agril. Embankment (in KM)	Test Relief Embankment (in KM)	Saline Embankment (in KM)	Total (in KM)
1.	Mahanadi	1,189.386	1,227.705	559.93	919.27	3,896.291
2.	Brahmani	208.431	291.314	290.279	372.485	1,162.509
3.	Baitarani	155.184	189.416	244.525	196.60	785.725
4.	Rushikulya	-	680.417	9.565	30.00	719.982
5.	Subarnarekha	30.00	26.50	123.70	28.00	208.20
6.	Budhabalanga	-	17.20	206.00	21.20	244.40
7.	Vansadhara	8.311	9.552	84.68	-	102.543
8.	Bahuda	-	-	13.85	-	13.85
9.	Nagabali	-	1.870	2.38	-	4.25
	Total	1,591.312	2,443.974	1,534.909	1,517.67	7,137.75

PLAN SCHEMES

9.60 An outlay of ₹ 39,032.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. The Annual Plan provision includes an outlay of ₹1,800.00 lakh towards Centrally funded Flood Management Programme, ₹20,112.00 lakh under RIDF and ₹17,120.00 lakh from State's own resources.

STATE PLAN**Flood Control Programmes and Anti-sea Erosion** (₹17,120.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

9.61 It is proposed to take up some critical flood control and anti sea-erosion works. An outlay of ₹ 8,200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for this purpose. Besides, provision of ₹8,920.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for restoration work of cyclone and flood of 2013.

Flood Management Programme (FMP) (AIBP) (₹1,800.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

9.62 This scheme is being implemented with 75% central assistance from Government of India. Thirty (30) Flood control and drainage projects with estimated cost of ₹136.85 crore have been taken up under this scheme. By end of March, 2014, 28 projects were completed. At present two project is in progress. An outlay of ₹1,800 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for these works.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) (₹20,112.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

9.63 Total 162 flood control and 20 road projects with an estimated cost of ₹1,035.49 crore has been taken up under this programme. By end of March, 2014, 38 flood control projects and 9 road projects have been completed and an amount of Rs.495.91 crore has been spent. An outlay of ₹20,112.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for ongoing projects as well as new projects sanctioned.

DRAINAGE**PLAN SCHEMES**

9.64 An outlay of ₹13,888.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. The Plan provision includes an outlay of ₹200.00 lakh towards Centrally funded Flood Management Programme, ₹4,188.00 lakh under RIDF and ₹9,500.00 lakh from State's own resources.

STATE PLAN**Drainage works** (₹9,500.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

9.65 To overcome the water logging problem in coastal areas of the State, one Drainage Improvement Scheme costing ₹1,000 crore has been taken up during 2014-15. The scheme will be implemented over a period of 5 years .An outlay of ₹9500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan:2014-15 to take up drainage works.

Flood Management Programme (FMP) (AIBP)

(₹200.00 lakh)

(Water Resources Department)

9.66 This scheme is being implemented with 75% central assistance from Government of India. 41 drainage projects with estimated cost of ₹10,308.00 lakh have been taken up under this scheme. By end of March, 2014, 36 projects were completed. To complete remaining projects an outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for completion of ongoing projects.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

(₹ 4,188.00 lakh)

(Water Resources department)

9.67 Total 98 drainage with an estimated cost of ₹376.91 crore has been taken up under this programme. By end of March, 2014, 59 drainage projects have been completed and an amount of ₹257.21 crore has been spent. An outlay of ₹ 4,188.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for ongoing projects.

CHAPTER 10

ENERGY

10.1 Energy is one of the critical infrastructures for broad based inclusive growth of the economy. It is a crucial input for both economic development as well as overall well-being of the people. Over the years, there has been a steady increase in consumption of energy, both domestic and commercial. Generation and supply of power at affordable price has always remained a challenge before the Government. Increase in power generation has cascading effects on all sectors leading to increased growth, particularly in industry, agriculture, trade, business and other allied activities. Therefore, the main objective of the Plan for energy sector is to achieve self-sufficiency in energy on a sustainable basis taking care of steady growth in the demand for energy. In keeping with this objective, the State Government have been making substantial investments in the energy sector in the successive Plans by embarking on ambitious programmes and specifically, have introduced reform process in this Sector since 1995 to ensure a competitive environment in each of the sub-sector, namely, generation, transmission and distribution, under an independent and transparent regulatory regime. The State Government have also been attaching considerable importance to tapping energy from non-conventional sources that are renewable and environment-friendly.

10.2 To achieve rapid, sustainable and more inclusive growth, the growth strategy under energy sector is to provide electricity to all villages and reduce Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses to 25% by the end of the 12th Five Year Plan. Further, it has been proposed to achieve 30,000 MW total energy capacity in 12th Five Year Plan.

CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY- PRESENT POSITION OF DEMAND & SUPPLY

10.3 Presently, the State's installed capacity of power is 4,845 MW out of which 3,661 MW is from the State's Power Sector and 1,184 MW is from State's share from Central Sector Power Projects. During 2013-14, 2,900 MW was available against the demand for 2,795 MW. Out of 2,900 MW, 64.2 Percent was received from State Sector Projects, 31 percent from Central Sector Projects and the remaining 4.8 percent was received from other sources including different Captive Power Plants in the State.

Power Sector Reforms

10.4 Odisha was the first State in the country for ushering in sweeping reforms in the power sector. The main objective of the power sector reforms is to provide consumers with reasonably cheap, reliable and assured supply of power. To achieve this end, the Odisha Electricity Reforms Act, 1995 was enacted in 1996.

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Under the reform process, three distinct functions of power generation, transmission and distribution, have been separated. All existing Hydro Power Stations at Hirakud, Balimela, Rengali, Kolab and Upper Indravati have been entrusted to a newly created entity, the Odisha Hydro Power Corporation (OHPC). Likewise, Odisha Power Generation Corporation (OPGC) has been created since 1984 to look after the thermal power projects in the State. Transmission and distribution activities have been entrusted to the Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Ltd (OPTCL) and Grid Corporation of Odisha (GRIDCO) respectively. Subsequently the distribution business has been handed over from 01.04.1999 to privately managed companies WESCO, NESCO, SOUTHCO and from 1.9.1999 to CESCO, (which has been renamed as CESU).

10.5 The main objectives of the power sector restructuring process are:

- (i) to relieve Government from the burden of providing financial support to the power sector,
- (ii) to encourage private sector participation, and
- (iii) to introduce efficiency and cost effectiveness in power generation and supply.

10.6 In order to achieve the desired objectives of the reforms under the Odisha Electricity Reforms Act, the State Government established the Odisha Electricity Regulatory Commission (OERC). The Commission is entrusted with the responsibility of promoting efficiency and economy as well as protecting interests of consumers. The Commission also determines the rates at which electricity shall be sold within the State. The tariff is determined on the basis of a public hearing.

10.7 As a part of the ongoing reform process, the State Government have disinvested 49% of its share in OPGC and realized ₹603.00 crore through such disinvestment. Further, in consonance with the Electricity Act, 2003 enacted by Govt. of India, the State Government have entrusted the trading work to the existing GRIDCO and have set up the Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Ltd.(OPTCL) on 9th June 2005 to undertake transmission of power.

10.8 A scheme-wise abstract of outlay for 12th Five Year Plan: 2012-17, Annual Plan: 2013-14 and 2014-15 for the sector are given in the table below.

Table 10.1

Sl.No	Name of the Scheme	Outlay (₹lakh)		
		12 th Plan Outlay	Revised outlay for 2013-14	Proposed outlay for 2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
Conventional Sources of Energy				
1	Energy Conservation	23,000.00	1,200.00	1,500.00
2	Standard Testing Laboratory	2,200.00	150.00	83.00

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3	Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (APDRP)	15,000.00	1.00	100.00
4	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)	1,000.00	500.00	1,000.00
5	Biju Gramjyoti Yojana (BGJY)	75,000.00	5,000.00	7,500.00
6	Samuka Beach Project	200.00	500.00	2,595.00
7.	Biju Saharanchal Vidutikaran Yojana (BSVY)	19,600.00	2,000.00	1,000.00
8.	Share Capital Investment in OPTCL	20,700.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
9.	Construction of OERC Building	1,000.00	500.00	500.00
10	System Strengthening for Elephant Corridor	1,500.00	2,100.00	3,585.00
11	CAPEX programme	25,125.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
12	13 th Finance Commission Grant	62,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00
13	Electrification of IIT Argul, Bhubaneswar	-	500.00	1,573.00
14	Underground Cabling of Grand Road, Puri, Lingaraj Temple area		848.00	445.00
15	Nabakalebar		1,000.00	10,500.00
16	Shifting of Transformers located in School, College and AWC		1,500.00	2,038.77
17	Dedicated Agriculture and Fishery Feeder		15,000.00	10,000.00
18	Construction of 33/11 KV Sub-stations		20,000.00	15,000.00
19	Construction of Shakti Bhawan		300.00	
20	GPS survey of Transformers		100.00	1,000.00
21	Loan to OPTCL for infrastructure creation		1.00	1.00
22	RLTAP for KBK Dist.		3,300.00	2,000.00
New Schemes				
23	State Capital Region Improvement of Power System (SCRIPS)			10,000.00
24	Radial Ring Conversion Project			3,001.00
25	Disaster Response Centre			500.00
26	Disaster Resilient Power System			2,001.00
27	District Headquarters Projects			1.00
28	Smart Grid			1,500.00
29	Infrastructure Assistance to GEDCOL			1,000.00
30	Equity infusion to OHPC			1.00
31	Odisha Power Sector Externally Aided projects			25,000.00

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32	Odisha's Share for UMPP(Bedabahali)			4,750.00
Public Sector Undertakings				
1	Odisha Hydro Power Corporation (OHPC)	1,31,300.00	18,600.00	17,000.00
2	Odisha Power Generation Corporation (OPGC)	6,00,976.00	1,20,000.00	1,10,000.00
3	Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Ltd (OPTCL)	364824.00	71,400.00	71,400.00
Sub-Total		13,43,925.00	2,83,000.00	3,25,074.77
1	Odisha Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA) Administration	100.00	0.01	183.00
2	Construction of Green Building at OREDA	700.00	349.94	300.00
3	Research & Development	0.01	0.01	
3	National Biogas & Manure Management Programme (NBMMP)	0.01	0.01	0.01
4	Improved Chullah	0.01	0.01	1,000.00
5	Solar Photovoltaic system	1,549.95	200.00	1,000.00
6	Waste Recycling Resource Recovery System(WRRRS)	0.01	-	
7	Promotion of Bio-Diesel	0.01	-	
6	Industrial Park	1,000.00	50.00	0.01
7	Renewable Energy Resource Assessment	250.00	100.00	0.01
8	Electrification of Un-Electrified Remote Villages	500.00	200.00	0.01
9	Off Grid Solar Power System	-	0.01	0.01
10	Information Education & Communication	500.00	100.00	0.01
11	Roof Top solar Photovoltaic system for Govt./Agency Buildings	-	0.01	0.01
Sub-Total		4,600.00	1,000.00	2,483.07
Grand Total		13,48,525.00	2,84,000.00	3,27,557.84

PLAN SCHEMES

10.9 A sum of ₹3,25,074.77 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for implementation of various schemes under the conventional sources of energy sector. This includes a sum of ₹1,26,674.77 lakh for Government Schemes and ₹1,98,400.00 lakh for schemes of Public Sector Undertakings, namely, Odisha Hydro Power Corporation(OHPC), Odisha Power Generation Corporation(OPGC) and Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Ltd. (OPTCL). Under non-conventional sources of

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energy, an outlay of ₹24,83.07 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. The total proposed outlay under Energy sector in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 is ₹3,27,557.84 lakh. Capital content out of the total proposed outlay under Energy sector is ₹3,26,024.77 lakh

10.10 In Annual Plan: 2014-15, flow of funds to TSP and SCSP under Energy sector are ₹30,854.14 lakh and ₹58,800.23 lakh respectively. Scheme-wise details of flow of funds to TSP and SCSP are given in the Table below.

Table 10.2

(₹lakh)				
Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Proposed outlay under the scheme 2014-15	Flow to TSP	Flow to SCSP
1	2	3	4	5
A - Conventional Sources of Energy				
1	Share capital investment in OPTCL	5,000.00	1,200.00	1,050.00
2	Biju Saharamchal Vidyutikaran Yojana (BSVY)	1,000.00	239.20	166.40
3	Biju Gramjyoti Yojana	7,500.00	1,794.00	1,326.75
4	Rajiv Gandhi Grammen Vidyutikaran Yojana	1,000.00	230.00	298.30
5	CAPEX Programme including share of 13 th Finance Commission Grant	13,500.00	3,305.20	2,876.90
6	Shifting of transformers located in School, College and AWC	2,038.77	489.30	428.14
7	Dedicated Agriculture and Fishery Feeder	10,000.00	2,400.00	2,100.00
8	Construction of 300 nos. of new 33 /11 KV substations	15,000.00	3,600.00	3,150.00
9	RLTAP	2,000.00	768.20	325.00
10	EAP	25,000.00	6,050.00	5,500.00
11	OPTCL	71,400.00	2,235.77	14,994.00
12	OPGC	1,10,000.00	6,532.20	23,100.00
13	OHPC	17,000.00	1,999.00	3,479.10
Sub-Total		2,80,438.77	30,842.87	58,794.59
B – Non-conventional Sources of Energy				
1	Solar Photovoltaic System (SPV)	1,000.00	11.27	5.64
Sub-Total		1,000.00	11.27	5.64
Grand Total		2,81,438.77	30,854.14	58,800.23

CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY**STATE PLAN****Government Sector Schemes****Energy Conservation** (₹1,500.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

10.11 Government of India is giving maximum thrust on Energy Conservation in the State through Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), New Delhi for which matching grant will be provided by the State. The State will have to undertake activities like creation of independent Internet platform for Energy Conservation, collection of data of designated consumers, engagement of accredited Energy Auditors, Survey & Monitoring of Energy Consumption, organizing periodical meetings and training courses. During 2011-12 and 2012-13, budget provisions of ₹1,000.00 lakh and ₹1,500.00 lakh respectively were made under this scheme. ₹1,200.00 lakh was provided during the financial year 2013-14 to carry out different Energy Conservation activities by the State designated Agency. A sum of ₹1,500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the purpose.

Standard Testing Laboratory Building (₹83.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

10.12 The Standard Testing Laboratory, Bhubaneswar functioning under the Energy Department, is a prestigious Laboratory in the field of testing and calibration of electrical equipments and materials. It acts as an arbitration laboratory in case of dispute in the field of electricity. It is proposed to procure materials for equipping the Standard Testing Laboratory with upgraded technology. In order to complete the construction work of Standard Testing Laboratory, a sum of ₹83.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (APDRP) (₹100.00 lakh)

10.13 The State Government have signed a MoU with Government of India on 01.06.2001 for execution / modernization/ renovation of Power Projects and T&D systems in accelerated manner under “Accelerated Power Development Programme (APDP)”, which was launched in the country in 1999-2000 for giving financial assistance to the State for adopting reform process in Power Sector. This programme has subsequently been renamed as Accelerated Power Development & Reform Programme (APDRP) from 01.04.02 and its scope was modified. The private Distribution Companies are the implementing agencies for APDRP in the State. The objectives of APDRP are improvements of financial viability through loss reduction, improved consumer service, reliable and quality supply of power. It envisages metering

of feeder, distribution of transformers and energy auditing and accounting. Seven projects with estimated cost of ₹592.22 crore have been approved by Government of India for implementation of APDRP Scheme in the State through DISTCOS. As per the APDRP guidelines, 50% of the project cost will be provided by Government of India in equal proportion of loan and grant, and the remaining 50% to be met by the implementing agencies either from their own resources or availing loan from any financial institution. Government of Odisha is continuously raising demand for revised APDRP scheme before the Government of India. With an expectation to receive funds under this scheme, ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) (₹1,000.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

10.14 Government of India has launched a scheme called “Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)” in April, 2005 in district sector under National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) for providing electricity to households in 5 years. The scheme envisages 90% capital subsidy and the remaining 10% is deemed to be loan to State Government. An amount of ₹3,920.00 has been provided during 2012-13 for repayment of loan. A sum of ₹500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2013-14 for this scheme out of which, flow of funds to TSP and SCSP are ₹223.77 lakh and ₹149.16 lakh respectively. In the year 2014-15, plan provision of ₹1,000.00 lakh is proposed.

Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY) (₹7,500.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

10.15 The State Government has launched a scheme called “Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY)” under district sector in September, 2007 to cover all villages / habitations having population less than 100 following the decision of Government of India not to include those villages / habitations under RGGVY. The District Collectors have been put in charge of execution of this scheme. A new dimension of BGJY under which Development Programme for Electrical System Improvement (DESI) has been launched by the Government is meant for rural electrification work. This initiative is taken up with flow of funds under various schemes such as BRGF, GGY, BIJU KBK Plan, IAP, Biju Kandhamal O Gajapati Yojana and WODC. Under this scheme, ₹49,708.00 lakh has been provided till December, 2012 against which ₹30,222.00 lakh has been spent. Keeping in view, balance available funds, an amount of ₹7,500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2013-14 under the scheme, out of which flow of funds towards TSP and SCSP are ₹1,196.00 lakh and ₹884.50 lakh respectively. For the year 2014-15, a sum of ₹7,500.00 lakh is proposed.

Shamuka Beach Project (₹2,595.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

10.16 In order to promote tourism in the State, the Government have launched a Mega project named Samuka Beach Project in Puri. For electrification of

Shamuka Beach Project the tentative requirement of OPTCL and CESU is nearly ₹44.61 crore for construction 132/33 KV sub- station, feeder and up-gradation of 250 KV line, spreading over a period of 4 years. The entire outlay of ₹330.00 lakh and ₹500.00 lakh for 2010-11 and 2011-12 have been released in favour of Odisha power Transmission Limited as well as Central Electricity Supply Utilities respectively for execution of the work. A sum of ₹500.00 lakh was provisioned in the Annual Plan: 2013-14 to meet the requirement of OPTCL/ CESU under the scheme. In order to continue the project, a sum of ₹2,595.00 lakh is proposed in the year 2014-15.

Electrification of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) at Bhubaneswar (₹1,573.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

10.17 Government of India has established one Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) at Bhubaneswar. The proposed place is at Argul in the district of Khurda. For providing power infrastructure like electricity connection, establishing Grid substation, transformers and other ancillary works in the campus, there is a requirement of funds to the tune of ₹2,000.00 lakh covering a period of three years. Budget provision of ₹800.00 lakh each has been made for the project during 2010-11 and 2011-12. During 2013-14, ₹500.00 lakh was released in favour of OPTCL for execution of the work. In order to complete the balance works, plan provision of ₹1,573.00 lakh is proposed in the year 2014-15.

Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana (BSVY) (₹1,000.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

10.18 After implementation of the Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana for electrification of villages / habitations having population less than 100 as well as BPL household electrification in rural areas, there was demand from various quarters to extend the scheme to the Municipalities / NACs as similarly located habitations are also available in the Municipal / NACs areas for which Municipalities / NACs have no plan of action to provide electricity. There are some Municipalities / NACs which are almost equivalent to rural growth centres. There are 3 Municipal Corporations, 37 Municipalities and 63 NACs in our State. It has been decided in principle to provide ₹1.00 crore for each Corporation, ₹50.00 lakh for each Municipality and ₹30.00 lakh for each NAC under this Scheme during the Year 2010-11. Budget provision of ₹2,000.00 lakh each has been made during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14. An amount of ₹1,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Share Capital Investment in OPTCL (₹5,000.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

10.19 The State Government is to provide budgetary assistance to OPTCL @ ₹60.00 crore per year for five years beginning from financial Year 2010-11 for taking up new transmission projects for implementation of power supply in the un-served areas of KBK/ Tribal Districts in the State. During the year, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14, funds amounting to Rs.4,300.00 lakh, ₹5,000.00 lakh and

₹5,000.00 lakh respectively have been provided to OPTCL for the purpose. For implementation of the scheme, an amount of ₹5,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

**Underground Cabling System for Grand Road,
Puri Temple and Lingaraj Temple Area** (₹445.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

10.20 During the year 2011-12, Government has decided for under Ground Cabling of Grand Trunk Road and Temple Area, Puri to be implemented by CESU. Accordingly, budget provision of ₹900.00 lakh was made during the period 2011-12 and provided to CESU for the project.

Simultaneously for improvement of power supply system in Konark Area, budget provision of ₹900.00 lakh was made during the year 2011-12 and was released in favour of OPTCL for the work. In the same line, Government of Odisha has released ₹848.00 lakh to take up under ground cabling of Lingaraj Temple area, Bhubaneswar and Samaleswari Temple area, Sambalpur. Similarly for taking up underground cabling of other important public places of the State, provision of ₹445.00 lakh is proposed in the year 2014-15.

Construction of OERC Office Building (New) (₹500.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

10.21 For construction of Odisha Electricity Regulatory Commission (OERC) office building, the State Government has agreed to provide financial support of ₹1,300.00 lakh out of which ₹300.00 lakh was provided during 2012-13 and ₹500.00 lakh for the year 2013-14. An outlay of ₹500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

System Strengthening for Elephant Corridor (New) (₹3,585.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

10.22 In order to strengthen electrical infrastructure for elephant corridor area and thereby to provide safety to the elephants and other wild animals, the State Government has decided to take up a special scheme called **System Strengthening for Elephant Corridor**. The distribution company of the State have already submitted their tentative estimate of ₹2,700.00 lakh in the 1st phase for the project. Keeping in view the importance of the scheme, an outlay of ₹2,100.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2013-14. Similarly, a sum of ₹3,585.00 lakh is proposed in the year 2014-15.

CAPEX PROGRAMME (₹13,500.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

10.23 The State Government, with an objective to improve distribution system, quality of power to the consumers and to reduce AT & C loss level, has introduced CAPEX programme with an investment of ₹2,40,000.00 lakh over a period

Chapter 10

of 4 years. Under the scheme, State Government is to provide ₹1,20,000.00 lakh (including TFC Grant of ₹50,000.00 lakh) and rest ₹1,20,000.00 lakh will be made available by the DISCOMs for the programme. During 2010-11, ₹20,500.00 lakh and 2011-12 ₹21,500.00 lakh (inclusive of TFC grant of ₹12,500.00 lakh) has been released to GRIDCO for the programme. During the Financial year 2012-13 a budgetary provision of ₹25,125.00 lakh was made, out of which ₹21,500.00 lakh has been released to GRIDCO. During the year 2013-14, a budget provision of Rs₹13,500.00 lakh was made out of that ₹12,500.00 lakh was released. Keeping in view of execution of works at its first phase, a budget provision of ₹13,500.00 lakh (inclusive of TFC Grant of ₹12,500.00 lakh) is made in the financial year 2014-15. The investment under the project in different years as decided in the 1st Monitoring Committee of CAPEX Programme is given in the table below.

Table 10.3

(₹ lakh)

Financial Year		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
State Government		30,000.00	40,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	1,20,000.00
a)	FC Grant	-	20,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	50,000.00
b)	SS to FC grant	-	6,667.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	16,667.00
c)	Loan to GRIDCO for counterpart	-	6,667.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	16,667.00
d)	States own contribution	30,000.00	6,666.00	-	-	36,666.00
DISCOM		30,000.00	40,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	1,20,000.00
a)	Counterpart DISCOM share for FC grant	-	6,667.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	16,667.00
b)	DISCOM contribution	-	13,333.00	35,000.00	55,000.00	1,03,333.00
Total Capex		30,000.00	60,000.00	65,000.00	85,000.00	2,40,000.00

Nabakalebar

(₹10,500.00 lakh)

(Energy Department)

10.24 Keeping in view the future load of electricity on account of Nabakalebar of Lord Jagannath to be held in 2015, Government have decided to take special drive for upgradation of electricity transmission system and other electrical infrastructures in Puri and its surroundings through OPTCL and CESU. For the purpose, an outlay of ₹10,500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Shifting of Transformers located in School, College and AWC

(₹2,038.77 lakh)

(Energy Department)

10.25 For shifting of electrical infrastructures located in School, College, AWC and important Public Institutions in the State, an outlay of ₹2,038.77 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15

Dedicated Agriculture and Fishery Feeder (₹10,000.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

10.26 In order to promote agriculture and pisciculture, the State Government have decided to provide Dedicated Electrical Feeders to Agriculture and Fishery sectors. The commissioning of dedicated feeders not only facilitates irrigation but also provides growth support in the sector with development of ancillary activities like cold storage, food processing unit. An outlay of ₹15,000.00 lakh was provisioned in the Annual Plan: 2013-14. In the year 2014-15, a sum of ₹10,000.00 lakh is proposed. The project is being implemented through OPTCL.

GPS Survey System (₹1,000.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

10.27 In order to prepare a need based action plan for future projects, GPS survey of electrical infrastructure is also planned for which a plan proposal of ₹10,00.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Construction of 33/11 KV Sub-Stations (₹15,000.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

10.28 For quality supply of power to the consumers and to address the low voltage problem in the rural area, the State Government have planned to commission 550 nos. of 33/11 KV Sub-Stations within a period of two years. An outlay of ₹15,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme,

Loan to OPTCL for Infrastructure creation (₹1.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

10.29 Keeping in view the increased demand of energy consumption and to meet the infrastructure deficiencies in transmission sectors, financial support to OPTCL in shape of soft loan is proposed. An outlay of ₹1.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

NEW SCHEMES

State Capital Region Improvement of Power System (SCRIPS) (₹10,000.00 lakh)

10.30 Looking at tremendous infrastructural growth in all fronts across Bhubaneswar City and all nearby area during the recent days, there is immediate and immense need to expand as well as strengthen the existing power infrastructure in the region. The Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) for Bhubaneswar Cuttack Urban Complex has also made to think of the infrastructure expansion and renovation of energy sector. Taking these into consideration, the concept of State Capital region Improvement of Power System (SCRIPS) is visualized with an objective of 24x7

uninterrupted stable power supplies to all classes of consumers including public services. To start the project a sum of ₹10,000.00 lakh is proposed in the year 2014-15.

Radial Ring Conversion Project (₹3,001.00 lakh)

10.31 The Radial Ring Conversion Project is conceptualized in transmission and distribution sector to meet the current as well as anticipated demand of power in the State in coming years. In this System, one Substation can be fed from two sources of power which is capable of supplying power at the time of need from other sources. Keeping in view the supply of quality and un-interrupted power to the consumers, Energy Department has proposed to launch a new project called Radial Ring Conversion Project, a sum of ₹3,001.00 lakh is proposed in the year 2014-15.

Disaster Response Centre (₹500.00 lakh)

10.32 Since there is no Disaster Response Centre or wing in power sector either in distribution or transmission sector to combat the disaster and to restore the power supply with minimum time span, it became a herculean task to meet the requirement at the time of natural calamities. The last experience in Phailin and Flood, 2013 has made to think for a Response Centre which will be built up with minimum man power and technical capability to meet the challenge. Energy Department is launching this new project named as Disaster Response Centre for this purpose. A provision of ₹500.00 lakh is proposed for the aforesaid scheme in the year 2014-15.

Disaster Resilient power System (₹2,001.00 lakh)

10.33 The massive devastation of transmission and distribution infrastructure of the energy sector in last Phailin and Flood, 2013 played the major role to think for a Disaster Resilient Power System in the State. So a new scheme is conceptualized for creation of energy infrastructure having capability to combat the natural calamities like Cyclone and Flood. A budget provision of ₹2,001.00 lakh is made in the year 2014-15.

District Headquarter Projects (₹1.00 lakh)

10.34 In order to make disaster resilient and to ensure un-interrupted power supply, it is decided to launch a project/ scheme i.e. Disaster Resilient Power Infrastructure in all Districts Headquarters. For this purpose, provision of ₹1.00 lakh is proposed in the year 2014-15.

Smart Grid (₹1,500.00 lakh)

10.35 For un-interrupted and reliable power supply to the consumers being the priority of the Government, the need of adaption of new technology in transmission and distribution sector has become essential. In order to achieve the objective, the adaption of Smart Grid Concept in India has got its mandate. The smart Grid is a progress from the present status of grid towards adding a set of smarter system

or applications in a phased manner according to the priorities of each constituent utility. Indian Smart Grid Task Force (ISGTF) with close association with Indian Smart Grid Forum develop the norms from Smart Grid adaption which has been approved by MOP as Smart Grid Vision and road map for India. The Govt. of Odisha has taken initiatives for adaption of Smart Grid Technology in Power Sector (Transmission & distribution Sector) with the budgetary support of ₹1,500.00 lakh in the year 2014-15 having the component namely, GIS, SCADA, OPGW and AMI.

Infrastructure Assistance to GEDCOL (₹1,000.00 lakh)

10.36 In order to promote Green Energy in the State, the Government has established Green Energy Development Corporation Ltd.(GEDCOL), a subsidiary of OHPC, which has started its operation from 2013-14. For launching different projects in its own domain, financial assistance is to be provided by the State Government. A sum of ₹1,000.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme in the year 2014-15.

Equity infusion to OHPC (₹1.00 lakh)

10.37 The State Government has decided to provide financial assistance through equity infusion to OHPC. For this purpose, budget provision of ₹1.00 lakh is made in the year 2014-15.

Odisha Power Sector Externally Aided Project (ADB Project) (State Share) (₹25,000.00 lakh)

10.38 Taking into account the damages to infrastructure and supply of power, the State Government in Energy Department has proposed for a special drive project for these affected towns of southern Odisha i.e. Chatrapur, Gopalpur and Berhampur of Ganjam District. The plan involves a “build back better” approach by replacing damaged infrastructure with storm resilient alternatives such as stronger towers, elevating substation equipment above flood levels and underground cabling in selected locations. The project i.e. Odisha Power Sector Externally Aided Project(ADB Project) is being launched in the aforesaid affected area with the ADB loan assistance and budgetary support of the State Government, for which a budget provision of ₹25,000.00 lakh is made in the year 2014-15.

Odisha’s Share for UMPP (Bedabahal) (₹4,750.00 lakh)

10.39 In order to provide Odisha’s Share towards additional land cost for UMPP (Bedabahal) in Sundergarh District, budget provision of ₹4,750.00 lakh is made in the financial year 2014-15.

Public Sector Undertakings

Odisha Hydro Power Corporation (OHPC) Schemes
(Energy Department)

(₹17,000.00 lakh)

10.40 The Odisha Hydro Power Corporation was registered under the Companies Act on 21.4.95 and has been functioning with effect from 1.4.96. In pursuance of the Odisha Electricity Reforms Act, 1995, all hydel power projects of the State have been transferred to this Corporation for operation and maintenance. OHPC has also taken up the execution and completion of Upper Indravati Hydel Project and Potteru Small Hydro Electric Project. At present, OHPC has six ongoing Hydro Electric Projects and one Joint Hydro Electric Project having total installed capacity of 2062 MW which is a distinct improvement over its initial capacity of 1272 MW at the time of incorporation. A sum of ₹17,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for OHPC projects as mentioned in the table below. Flow of funds to TSP and SCSP out of the proposed outlay are ₹1,999.00 lakh and ₹3,479.10 lakh respectively.

Table 10.4

(₹ lakh)

Sl. No	Name of the project	Proposed Out lay 2014-15
1	2	3
1	Renovation and Modernization of Units-III of Chiplima HEP and Units V & VI of HHEP, Burla	4,228.00
2	Renovation and Modernisation of 6 Units, BHEP, Balimela	6,565.00
3	Baitarani State – I and Stage –II (39 + 27) MW	-
4	Joint ventures – BWCL	-
5	Joint ventures – OPTCL	4,500.00
6	Construction of Office Building of OHPC	107.00
7	Residential quarters for the staff of OHPC	-
8	R&M of UKHEP replacement of starter of unit I	1600.00
	Total	1,70,000.00

**Odisha Power Generation Corporation
(OPGC) Schemes (Expansion Plan)**
(Energy Department)

(₹1,10,000.00 lakh)

10.41 OPGC has planned to set up 1320 MW Power Plant at Ib Thermal Power Station (ITPS) in Jharsuguda, Coal Mine at Manoharpur and MGR line from ITPS to Manoharpur. OPGC has already been allotted with to coal blocks and stage-1 clearance from forest Department, Government of India has already been received for the Mine. Land acquisition is under progress. For Power Plant, EPC advance for Power Plant, Coal Mines, Advance Construction of Common Infrastructure, Environment Consultant, Allocations of New Coal Block, OPGC has proposed an outlay of ₹1,10,000.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds to TSP and SCSP is ₹6,532.20 lakh and ₹23,100.00 lakh respectively.

Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Ltd. (OPTCL) Scheme (₹71,400.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

10.42 Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Limited (OPTCL) ensure development of an effective and economical system of Intra-State and Inter-State transmission lines for smooth flow of electricity from generating station to load centre. OPTCL proposes Capital Expenditure on New Projects in different streams of activities like Tele communications, Operations & Management, Information Technology, Transmission Projects and Construction and Civil Works as detailed in the table below.

Table 10.5

Sl. No	Activities	Amount Proposed in Annual Plan: 2014-15 (₹ lakh)
1	Tele Communications	4,805.00
2	Operations & Management	6,796.00
3	Information Technology	1,451.00
4	Transmission Projects and Construction	55,932.00
5	Civil Works	2,416.00
	Total	71,400.00

A sum of ₹71,400.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under the transmission system by OPTCL out of which flow of funds to TSP and SCSP is ₹2,235.77 lakh and ₹14,994.00 lakh respectively.

NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

10.43 Renewable sources of energy are of great importance. The thrust for development of renewable sources of Energy has been two fold i.e., fuel substitution and fuel conservation. This form of energy is also environment-friendly and ideal for development of rural, urban, backward and hilly/tribal areas through use of locally

available energy sources. Biogas, solar energy, wind energy and biomass are non-conventional sources of energy and are economically efficient means for meeting the energy needs of villages located in remote and inaccessible areas. Government of Odisha has placed continued emphasis on other renewable resources especially on expanding wind power generation and in the emerging area of solar, thermal and solar photovoltaic.

PLAN SCHEMES

10.44 An outlay of ₹2,483.07 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for implementation of following schemes under the Non-Conventional Sources of Energy sector.

STATE PLAN

Construction of Green Building at OREDA (₹300.00 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

10.45 OREDA is poised to attract investments in the renewable energy sector in the State from private firms and also through PPP mode. In the global energy scenario, OREDA fits in with Renewable Poser Obligation (RPO) / Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)/ Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) mechanism and can transform itself to play bigger role in the national and international level. The campus is required to be provided with optimum supporting infrastructure and associated facilities like library, record room, conference hall, e-governance facilities, internet, fire safety, energy efficiency measures, water conservation, green compliance equipped with latest gadgets. Besides renewable energy option of bio-diesel and SPV power plan, solar passive architecture, integrated building management system etc. are required. For the purpose, an outlay of ₹300.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) System (₹1,000.00 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

10.46 The rural areas which are not yet electrified are covered under the scheme. The scheme is being implemented with the objective to promote use of SPV Systems such as street lighting system, home lighting system and solar lanterns as an alternative to the conventional grid for meeting the rural energy requirement. The Government of India provides additional subsidy and service charges for street lighting system and home lighting system under the scheme. An outlay of ₹1,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for electrification of Tribal Schools and electrification of educational, health and office buildings, SVP Drinking water project and distribution of Solar Lantern and study lamps under the scheme. Flow of funds to TSP is ₹11.27 lakh and SCSP is ₹5.64 lakh under the scheme.

Information Education and Communication (IEC)

(₹0.01 lakh)

(Science & Technology Department)

10.47 IEC is meant for dissemination of information about various Renewable Energy Technologies and Programmes to all stakeholders. The purpose is to encourage the development and accelerated utilization of renewable energy sources wherever these are technically and economically viable. This would result in balanced rural and urban development as well as development of backward, hilly and tribal areas. An out lay of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15

Industrial Park

(₹0.01 lakh)

(Science & Technology Department)

10.48 The scheme is meant for establishment of Industrial Park in the State. A large number of developers are interested to set up renewable power projects based on solar, wind, biomass etc. in the State. In order to facilitate the developers by providing common infrastructure facilities in locations where the particular renewable energy sources would be available, a scheme for creation of such park is being introduced. Five Industrial Parks will be set up during 12th Five Year Plan: 2012-17 in Western Districts of Odisha. An outlay of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Renewable Energy Resource Assessment

(₹0.01 lakh)

(Science & Technology Department)

10.49 The scheme has been introduced to explore the renewable energy resources of the State and to address the need for both climate change and energy security issues. Although renewable power projects like solar, wind, biomass etc have been set up and are being set up in the State in a small way, in order to develop it in big way, it is very important to make realistic assessment of the renewable power potential of the State and draw up a detailed plan to harness the same. An outlay of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Electrification of un-electrified remote villages

(₹0.01 lakh)

(Science & Technology Department)

10.50 The State Government has given emphasis on 100 percent electrification of un-electrified remote census villages and remote un-electrified hamlets of electrified census villages where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective, through non-conventional energy sources. Government of India have closed the “Remote Village Electrification Programme (RVEP)” under CSP by the end of 11th Five Year Plan. For electrification of left out villages through non-conventional mode under State Plan, an amount of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Odisha Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA) Administration (₹183.00 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

10.51 OREDA is promoting, executing, monitoring, planning, coordinating and evaluating various renewable energy sources in the State. To provide financial support to Biju Pattnaik Energy Park and office automation, MIS & E-Governance, a sum of ₹183.00 lakh is proposed in the year 2014-15 under the scheme.

National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) (₹0.01 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

10.52 The National Project on Biogas Development (NPBD) is a district sector scheme and has become quite popular. It has been renamed as National Biogas and Manure Management Programme by Government of India. Government of India provides subsidy, turnkey fees, training facilities and service charges for installation of biogas plants. A provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

Improved Chullah (₹1,000.00 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

10.53 The objective of the scheme is to provide high efficiency would burning and smokeless improved chullah (both portable and fixed type) to the household for conservation of firewood and reduction in deforestation and indoor pollution. A provision of ₹1,000.00 is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for distribution of Eco-XXXL Model Chullha to Primary Schools and Anganwadi Centres for Mid-Day Meal Programme..

Roof top Photovoltaic System for Government/Agencies Buildings (₹0.01 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

10.54 The scheme is meant for electrification of Government office building of agencies under Science and Technology Department through Solar Photovoltaic System. A provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Off Grid Solar Power System (₹0.01 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

10.55 Under this scheme, it is proposed to provide additional subsidy towards supply of solar roof top photovoltaic and solar heating system for private households and solar water pump for irrigations. An amount of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

10.56 Physical targets during 12th Five Year Plan: 2012-17 and Annual Plan: 2014-15 under Energy sector are given in the table below :

Table 10.6

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	12 th Plan (2012-17) Target	Annual Plan: 2014-15 Target
1	Availability of Power (Annual Energy availability)	MU	1,37,325	30,480
2	Electrification of remote villages	Nos.	300	50
3	RGGVY	Nos.	3,144	No year wise target has been fixed by GoI
4	BGJY	Nos.	Remaining un-electrified habitations / villages to be covered	Remaining un-electrified habitations / villages to be covered
5	BSVY	Nos.	Remaining villages / slums / ULBs to be covered	Remaining villages / slums / ULBs to be covered
6	Reduction in distribution loss	Percentage	22	29.5
7	Reduction in Aggregate technical and commercial loss	Percentage	24	31.5

CHAPTER 11

INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

11.1 The Economy of Odisha which was predominantly agrarian until recently has been undergoing a process of structural transformation through sustained growth of Industries and Minerals. The Industrial development is one of the components of economic development of the state for which strategic initiatives are being taken by the State Government to maximize the value addition, opportunities for employment generation and revenue augmentation. The industry sector has been emerging as one of the prime movers of State's Economy. The share of the Sector to State's GSDP has been slowly rising over the years. The State has been making all possible attempts to create a pro-industry environment. The industry sector comprises of manufacturing, mining and quarrying and electricity, gas and water supply following Reserve Bank of India (RBI) classification. The Government has taken several proactive initiatives to create a vibrant industrial sector with the enactment of important policies such as Industrial Policy Resolution-2007 and Industries (Facilitation) Act-2004 with the aim to broad base industrial growth and generate sustainable employment.

11.2 The Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is the second largest employment generating sector after Agriculture. The growth of the MSME sub-sector is being emphasized not only because of its potential for generation of employment opportunities but also for its contributions to industrial output in the State. It is encouraging to note that the number of MSME units and total investments therein, have been increasing over the years.

11.3 Besides, new ITIs are being set up and old ITIs are being upgraded for skill up-gradation of unemployed youth. There is a tremendous scope for development of small and medium enterprise (SME) sector in view of the fact that a large number of steel and aluminum industries are being established. Apart from these, M/s Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) Ltd. has been promoting a refinery at Paradeep which is planned to be upgraded to 12-15 MTPA capacity with investment of about ₹20,000-25,000 crore along with a Petrochemical Complex. Hence, a concrete plan of action to develop ancillary / downstream industries and infrastructure with private investment has been made. Developing infrastructure in Public Private Partnership mode and generation of employment opportunities will be major thrust areas for development.

11.4 Odisha is considered the land of Handicrafts which is an integral part of our cultural heritage. As many as 50 different crafts are practiced by about 1.30 lakh artisans, disbursed throughout the State. The handicraft sector has been recognised as a potential sector for providing self-employment both in rural and urban areas with less capital investment.

11.5 The industrial scenario in the State has undergone radical change during the last few years. A large number of proposals for establishment of steel plants, petroleum, cement, alumina/aluminum projects and oil refineries by major national industrial enterprises have started taking shape.

OBJECTIVES

11.6 In consonance with the objectives of IPR-2007, the Government has been prepared to fulfill the following broad objectives in the 12th Five Year Plan: 2012-17.

- (i) To utilize resources for sustainable development and to create business climate conducive for higher investments in industries and infrastructure projects.
- (ii) To promote employment and economic growth in the State.
- (iii) To reduce regional disparities.
- (iv) Generating new employment.
- (v) Total quality management.
- (vi) Providing continuous work and remunerative income.
- (vii) Reorient Human Resources Development strategy and Social Security policy for the weavers.
- (viii) To promote priority sectors which have excellent export potential such as: Craft based industries and Agro-based industries, I.T. and Bio-Technology, Creation of Clusters of SSI, Handicraft / Handloom.
- (ix) Maximizing growth of micro, small and medium enterprises.
- (x) Value addition to natural resources, augmentation of revenue and balanced regional development.
- (xi) Promotion of entrepreneurial spirit amongst the educated youth.
- (xii) Arrest incipient sickness and revive / rehabilitate viable sick MSME.
- (xiii) Self-employment to artisans and other rural unemployed by providing margin money, loan assistance under Khadi and Village Industries Commission programmes.
- (xiv) Expeditious implementation of the project for development of Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Region (PCPIR) at Paradeep Petroleum, Petrochemicals, Chemicals and Fertiliser, ancillary industries and allied infrastructure and external infrastructure should be developed in this project.
- (xv) Up-gradation of training facility for improving desired skill of the unemployed persons and ensure the availability of right kind of manpower to meet the emerging requirement of industries. Odisha aims to generate employable skill among one million youth and others during 12th Five Year Plan: 2012-17.
- (xvi) To categorise ancillary and downstream industries as thrust sector.

Monitorable Targets

11.7 Monitorable target under Industries & Minerals Sector in the year 2014-15 are mentioned in the table below.

SI No.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Target for 2013-14	Annual Plan: 2014-15 proposed target
1.	Handloom Industry a) Production b) Employment in organized sector (Cumulative)	Lakh sq. Meter In person	105 80,000	110 80,000
2.	Sericulture a) Production of Yarn b) Employment (Cumulative)	Meter Numbers	130 36,800	130 36,800
3.	Coir Industry a) Promotion of Coir Industry b) Coir Cluster Development Programme c) Coir Enterprise Development d) MDA for Coir Industries (CSP)	No. of coir artisans No. of coir artisans No. of coir artisans No. of Societies	350 300 51 10	350 300 50 12
4.	Handicraft Promotion of Handicraft Industries- Assistance for Development of Handicraft Industries a) Institutional Training b) Marketing Assistance & Publicity c) Modernisation & Technical Upgradation of Handicraft Industries d) Promotion of Handicraft Enterprise e) Design Development under Handicraft f) Housing-cum-Workshed for Artisans g) MDA for Handicraft Societies h) Strengthening of Co-operative Societies i) Special Package j) Artisan Welfare Fund	Beneficiaries Beneficiaries No. of Industries No. of Artisans Numbers Numbers Numbers No. of Societies No. of Artisans No. of Artisans	330 867 60 400 125 55 05 04 6,000 2,000	455 1700 70 500 150 70 05 04 6,000 5,000
	Village & Small Enterprises a) Industrial Exhibition Fair & Publicity b) Financial Assistance to Silpa Adalat c) Subsidy in shape of FA against Interest payment to SSI Unit d) Subsidy in shape of FA against Sales Tax Reimbursement in SSI Units e) Subsidy in shape of FA against VAT Reimbursement in MSME Units in MSME Sectors f) Capital Investment Subsidy to Micro & Small Enterprises under MSMED Policy 2009	No. of Exhibition No. of Adalats No. of Industries No. of SSI Units Number No. of Entrepreneurs	32 15 20 03 20 30	34 15 25 04 20 35
5.	Khadi a) Grants to O&VI Board(New)	Numbers	200	200

STATE PLAN SCHEMES

11.8 An outlay of ₹19,803.34 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. The scheme in the Industries and Mineral Sector have been classified into four segments this includes ₹1,493.85 lakh under Large and Medium Industry, ₹4,793.11 lakh under Micro, Medium & Small Enterprises ₹9,963.22 lakh under Handloom, Textile & Handicraft and ₹3,553.16 lakh under Mining & Infrastructure Development. The Scheme-wise abstract of outlay in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 are given at Annexure-11.1.

11.9 In the Annual Plan: 2014-15, the flow of funds to TSP and SCSP under Industries and Minerals is of the order of ₹2,099.46 and ₹2,137.62 lakh respectively. The Scheme wise details are given in the Annexure-11.2.

PLAN SCHEMES**LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES**

Grant to Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation Odisha Ltd. (IPICOL) for Single Window and project profile. (₹300.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

11.10 The State Government have introduced a three tier single window clearance mechanism to facilitate speedy implementation of Industrial projects. Industrial Promotion & Investment Corporation of Odisha Limited (IPICOL) is the key investment promotion agency of the State tasked with extending Single Window facilitation Services to investor and to take up promotional activities for the State. IPICOL also keeps a track of the investments by the Bank through a Steering Committee chaired by CMD, IPICOL. An outlay of ₹300.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Refund of Sales Tax to Mega projects under Special Industrial Promotion Assistance (SIPA) (₹100.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

11.11 One industrial unit has been assisted under the scheme, “Refund of Sales Tax / VAT to Mega projects-2004 under Special Industrial Promotion Assistance (SIPA)” for the term period of 10 years which will be completed in 2015-16. An outlay of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Financial Assistance for Setting of Mega Food Park in the State (₹10.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

11.12 Under the Scheme of Mega Food Park, Government of India in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries has approved only one such project at Raygada. It is proposed to be developed by the joint venture company, namely, MITS

Mega Food Park Company Ltd under PPP mode. An amount of ₹10.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Subsidy in Shape of Financial Assistance against VAT (₹533.72 lakh)
Reimbursement in Large Sector
(Industries Department)

11.13 It has been enshrined in IPR-2007 to provided VAT Reimbursement in Large Sector, more specifically to new industrial units of Thrust Sector / Priority Sector and existing units of said categories taking up Expansion / Modernization / Diversification, so as to attract domestic investment as well as FDI. An amount of ₹533.72 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of flow of funds to TSP is ₹20.03 lakh.

Grants to Odisha Films Division Corporation (₹249.99 lakh)
(Industries Department)

11.14 The Odisha Films Division Corporation is a promotional agency for the growth and development of Odia film industry in the State. The corporation has been implementing different schemes under Plan programme for development of Film industry. An amount of ₹249.99 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Financial Assistance for Project Development (₹50.00 lakh)
Expenditure of PCPIR (Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemical Investment) at Paradeep
(Industries Department)

11.15 Under the PCPIR Scheme namely M/s. Paradeep Investment Region Development Ltd. has been formed for development of petroleum and petrochemical industry at Paradeep region. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. and Paradeep Port Trust have agreed to join the SPV. The former will be the anchor industry. The cabinet committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved the PCPIR project. MoU has been signed with GoI. An amount of ₹50.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Financial Assistance for Setting up of (₹50.00 lakh)
Aluminum Park at Angul
(Industries Department)

11.16 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between IDCO & NALCO to develop an ancillary and downstream Aluminum Park at Angul over an area of 450 acres of land close to NALCO Smelter Plant. Joint Venture Company named as M/s. Angul Aluminium Park Pvt.Ltd (AAPL) has been constituted with 50.5:49.5 equity share that of IDCO and NALCO. In response to the Expression of Interest (EOI), many companies have shown interest to their units in the park. An amount of ₹50.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Token Provision (₹0.14 lakh)
(Industries Department)

11.17 Apart from the above schemes, a token provision of ₹0.14 lakh has been suggested for the following schemes @ ₹0.01 lakh for each scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

- (i) Subsidy to Odisha Film Development Corporation
- (ii) Financial Assistance for Setting up of New Industrial Estate for Ancillary and Downstream industries.
- (iii) Financial Assistance to setting up of Integrated Textile (Apparel) park at Bhubaneswar
- (iv) Financial Assistance for External Infrastructure Linkage to SEZ
- (v) Financial Assistance for Organisation of Film Festivals Including Children Festivals
- (vi) Capital Investment Subsidy to Medium and Large Industries
- (vii) Term Loan to Producers for production of Oriya Feature Films
- (viii) Soft-cum- Bridge Loan to the Producers of Oriya Feature Films
- (ix) Soft Loan to Documentary / Short Oriya Films
- (x) Loans to Odisha Film Development Corporation Ltd.
- (xi) Loans to Infrastructure Development Corporation of Odisha (OIDC)
- (xii) Loans to Industrial Development Corporation (IDCO)
- (xiii) Disaster Mitigation Scheme (New Scheme)
- (xiv) Implementation of Youth Policy (New Scheme)

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN**Up gradation of Industrial Infrastructure of Plastic, Polymer and Allied Cluster at Balasore under Industrial Infrastructure Up gradation Scheme (IIUS)** (₹100.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

11.18 This is a centrally sponsored scheme. Under the IIU Scheme development of “Plastic, Polymer and Allied Cluster” at Balasore, sanctioned by GoI is in progress. SPV namely, NOCCI, Balasore Infrastructure Company Ltd. has been formed. Government of India have released their first installment of ₹17.48 crore and State Government have also contributed ₹2.42 crore matching grant to the SPV as per their commitment. Funds to the tune of ₹242.00 lakh is provided to the scheme as State

Share and an amount of ₹1,748.00 lakh as Central Share towards second installment. An amount of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed towards state share in the year 2014-15.

Upgradation of Infrastructure facility (₹100.00 lakh)
at Steel & Metallurgical Cluster
at Duburi, Jajpur under IIUS
(Industries Department)

11.19 This is a centrally sponsored scheme for up-gradation of infrastructure facility at Steel and Metallurgical Cluster at Duburi, Jajpur under IIU Scheme, an amount of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed towards state share in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

VILLAGE & SMALL ENTERPRISES

11.20 The village and small enterprises sector includes cottage industries and small scale industries (SSI). The sector has the potential for employing a large number of people with small capital investment. It also plays a vital role in the process of decentralization of industrial activities in the State. With a number of large industrial projects in the pipeline, the emphasis is on promotion and development of ancillary and downstream industries, establishment of functional industrial complexes and generation of employment. The contribution of Cottage Industries Sector towards economic development has been tremendous. It plays a vital role in socio economic development of artisans and for creating employment opportunities. Village & SSI sectors deserve high priority. The State Government has been making all out efforts to create conducive atmosphere, level playing ground and policy support to enable the SSI sector to achieve high levels of production, export and employment.

The approach for the Handicraft & sector during the Annual Plan period would be:

- Development of craft clusters on SHG mode with need based interventions.
- Sustenance of clusters already created in earlier years.
- Regular market oriented product development.
- Development of entrepreneurship among artisans and other entrepreneurs to set up handicraft enterprises.
- Market promotion through exhibition inside and outside the State.
- Export promotion by facilitating participation in trade fairs, organizing Buyer-Seller Meets and sharing market intelligence on national and international situation.
- Focus on development of specific crafts after detailed study,
- Establishment of Common Facility Centre on PPP mode.
- To renovate and open Utkalika Branches at strategic places.

SMALL SCALE & COTTAGE INDUSTRIES SECTOR

STATE PLAN SCHEMES

Industrial Exhibitions, Fairs and Publicity & Promotion Development Programme (₹30.00 lakh)
(MSME Department)

11.21 The objective of the scheme is to facilitate participation in Exhibitions/ Fairs at District, State and National level to support MSMEs & to explore their market avenues. The main objective of the scheme is to create general awareness among the prospective Entrepreneurs and the marketing facilities. Besides, artisans can improve their technical know-how by participating State level and International Trade Fair with interaction on different models of manufacturing goods and items displayed in the Fair. An amount of ₹30.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds to TSP is ₹3.00 lakh.

Financial Assistance for Road shows for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (₹25.00 lakh)
(MSME Department)

11.22 Road Shows are to be organized at different locations (State and outside) for attracting the investors to the State as well as promotion of ancillary and downstream industries being the focused activity. Besides, this entrepreneur are getting exposure visits to outside the State for gathering technical experiences for developing the MSME sector in the State. An amount of ₹25.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

District Level Entrepreneurship Development Programme and Celebration of Entrepreneurship Development Week (₹65.00 lakh)
(MSME Department)

11.23 District level Entrepreneurs Development Programme is meant to identify the local talent and to sensitize and motivate them for building their entrepreneur carrier. In order to facilitate the process of setting of ventures, it is essential for building the capacity of prospective entrepreneurs. Besides, entrepreneur's week is an annual programme celebrated across the State to familiarize the objective of the different industrial schemes/ programmes of the Government. An amount of ₹65.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for this scheme out of which flow of funds to TSP & SCSP are ₹24.60 lakh and ₹15.16 lakh respectively.

Venture Capital Investment in Startups (New) (₹150.00 lakh)
(MSME Department)

11.24 Venture capital plays a pivot role through the Nationalised bank for development and growth of innovative entrepreneurs of the State. Venture capital activity of the financial institutions like IDBI, OSFC, OSIC & ICICI etc. in the private sector is debt instrument of funding. Venture capital has developed as a result of the need to provide non-connectional, risky finance to new ventures. Venture is an investment in form of equity/ quasi-equity and sometimes debt-or conditional, made in new or untried concepts, promoted by a technically or professionally qualified entrepreneur. An amount of ₹150.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Implementation and Monitoring of Single Window (₹.200.00 lakh)
under Directorate of Industries
(MSME Department)

11.25 The objectives of Single Window are to provide required services to the investors to promote & broad-base the industrial development in the State. In order to achieve the objectives, upgradation of institutional infrastructure at Directorate and DICs is required to fulfil the mandate of Odisha Industries Facilitation Act, 2004. An amount of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds to TSP & SCSP are ₹52.00 lakh and ₹26.00 lakh respectively.

MSE Cluster Development Programme (₹150.00 lakh)
(MSME Department)

11.26 Cluster development is one of the proven instruments for growth and sustainer of the industrial units. Development of Micro & Small Enterprises Clusters with support under MSECDP of GoI is a matching grant manner. ₹150.00 lakh is required for the purpose as State Share gap funding of project cost and GoI grant & SPC contribution. An amount of ₹150.00 lakh towards State share is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds to TSP & SCSP are ₹24.00 lakh and ₹35.50 lakh respectively.

Incentive for Food Processing, Industries & (₹.500.00 lakh)
Capacity Building of the Entrepreneurs (New)
(MSME Department)

11.27 Implementation of various provisions under Odisha Food Processing Policy, 2013 for Food Processing Industries is by disseminating incentives like Capital Investment Subsidy, Interest Subsidy, Rebate on Land, Electricity, Duty Exemption, Reimbursement of Quality Certification, Entry Tax Exemption, setting up of Mega Food Park, Cost of DPR, VAT Reimbursement for setting up Food Processing Industries in Mega Park. An amount of ₹500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Formation of Regional Industries Centre (₹5.00 lakh)
(MSME Department)

11.28 Strengthening of Regional Industries Centres located at major industrial zones i.e. Rourkela, Sambalpur, Rayagada, Dhenkanal & Kalinganagar (Jajpur) is to facilitate investment as per mandate of IPR 2007. A sum of ₹5.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Financial Assistance to conduct Shilpa Adalat under IPR (₹5.00 lakh)
(MSME Department)

11.29 A timely and effective dispute/grievance resolution mechanism has been prescribed under the provision of IPR-2007 to hear the grievances/complaints of investors and make recommendation to appropriate authority for redressal of grievances. A sum of ₹5.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds to TSP & SCSP are ₹1.00 lakh and ₹1.00 lakh respectively.

State Initiative for Micro & Small Enterprise Cluster Development Programme (₹20.00 lakh)
(MSME Department)

11.30 To facilitate need-based but flexible interventions for overall improvement of the MSE Clusters so as to leverage GoI funds for development of clusters as per notified guidelines vide Notification No. I-SI-5/2010.IND-14824/I dated 29.09.2010, a sum of ₹20.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Restructuring of District Industries Centers (DICs) (₹100.00 lakh)
(MSME Department)

11.31 Facilitating of DICs and capacity building of manpower as per mandate is approved in Industries Department letter No. IX-SI-64/09-3266/I dated 29.09.2010. For restructuring the DICs, a sum of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds to TSP & SCSP are ₹28.80 lakh and ₹12.10 lakh respectively.

Youth innovation fund facility/ Encourage (New) Innovation in Production Process/ Technology by Young Entrepreneurs (₹80.00 lakh)
(MSME Department)

11.32 To motivate & support the young entrepreneurial talent of the State to support innovative ideas/ technology / projects in various fields so as to increase productivity, profitability, access to market & generation of employment, a sum of ₹80.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Subsidy in shape of Financial Assistance (₹9.93 lakh)
Against Interest Payment to SSI Units
(MSME Department)

11.33 To support and strengthen the economics of the enterprises during first five year of it's functioning in accordance to the State Industrial Policies, an amount of ₹9.93 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Subsidy in shape of Financial Assistance (₹120.00 lakh)
against VAT Reimbursement in MSME Sector Units
(MSME Department)

11.34 VAT reimbursement is one of the post production incentives provided to them for strengthening its working capital base, and also to reduce the loan burden. An amount of ₹120.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds to TSP & SCSP are ₹5.75 lakh and ₹4.00 lakh respectively.

Capital Investment Subsidy to (₹120.00 lakh)
M&SE under MSMED Policy 2009
(MSME Department)

11.35 To support the Micro Small Enterprises Capital Investment subsidy @10% of fixed capital investment is being provided under MSMED policy 2009. Women, SC, ST & Technical Degree and Diploma holder are supported with CIS @12 of FCI. An amount of ₹120.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds to TSP & SCSP are ₹5.75 lakh and ₹4.00 lakh respectively.

Coir Enterprise Development (₹12.00 lakh)
(MSME Department)

11.36 In order to promote the coir, the scheme specifically aimed at rehabilitation of skilled artisans by providing margin money assistance for availing institutional finance, promote Coir Enterprises by individual artisans/ entrepreneurs, an amount of ₹12.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds to SCSP is ₹2.00 lakh.

Restructuring and Strengthening of (₹58.00 lakh)
Odisha Coir Cooperative Corporation Ltd.
(MSME Department)

11.37 To provide Assistance for Strengthening of Odisha Coir Cooperative Corporation Ltd." as a prime marketing organization of coir product of coir cooperative, SHGs, Artisan and small scale industries, a sum of ₹58.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Promotion of Coir Industry (₹40.00 lakh)
(MSME Department)

11.38 To provide financial assistance for running the Govt. Coir training centres, margin money assistances for availing institutional finance, promote coir enterprise by individual artisans/ entrepreneurs, financial assistance for conducting Entrepreneurs Development Programme, Coir Field training Centres, infrastructure assistances to Coir Self Help Groups Coir-Coop-Society, Exposure visit for the coir artisans/ Trainees and also participation of coir units in different Exhibitions for marketing of coir products etc., an amount of ₹40.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds to SCSP is ₹8.72 lakh.

Coir Cluster Development Programme (₹15.00 lakh)
(MSME Department)

11.39 It is a newly introduced scheme for sustenance of 72 Self Help Groups (SHGs) having 1,080 women artisan members for capacity building, skill up-gradation and Common Fund for Commodities (CFC). Besides, new clusters will be developed with need based intervention. An amount of ₹15.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Self-Employment Programme in KV & I Sector (₹96.00 lakh)
(MSME department)

11.40 This is a scheme for requirement of margin money, Bankers review meeting, TA and DA for the programme and advertisement publicity and printing matters. An amount of ₹96.00 lakh is kept in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Rebate on Sale of Khadi Cloth (₹40.00 lakh)
(MSME department)

11.41 This scheme is introduced to provide subsidy to Khadi Societies of the State through the Odisha Khadi and Village Industries (OK&VI) Board on sale of khadi and poly-vastra products. The State Government provides 10% rebate on retail sale of khadi and poly vastra products every year. A sum of ₹40.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds to SCSP is ₹6.40 lakh.

Grants to OK&VI Board (₹104.00 lakh)
(MSME Department)

11.42 For revival of Khadi activities in the State, Government impressed upon to input terms of machineries and equipment, support towards Establishment of work sheds, for providing working capital support, establishment of raw material and spare parts, bank, capacity building of OK&VI Board functionaries, Khadi Society, changes in system, integration of IT, exposure visits of artisans, promoting model Khadi centres and revival of Silver Plant at Choudwar a sum of ₹104.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Improvement of Salt Industry

(₹20.01 lakh)

(MSME Department)

11.43 The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to Salt Cooperatives of the State to improve their infrastructure facilities such as go-downs, establishment of iodised salt units, purchase of pump sets and interest subsidy on institutional finance availed by salt societies. An outlay of ₹20.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds to SCSP is ₹3.20 lakh.

Implementation of Cement (Quality Control)

(₹70.00 lakh)

Order 2003 of Government of India

(MSME Department)

11.44 The Cement Quality Control prohibits manufacture, sale and distribution of cement in the state, which does not confirm to the specified standard and do not bear the ISI mark. The State Government is the appropriate authority to implement the above order. There are six Testing laboratories under DEP&M which are located at Cuttack, Rourkela, Angul, Berhampur, Bolangir and Balasore. To provide full testing facility for cement these laboratories need to be upgraded, modernized Testing Laboratories accredited because samples of cements are required to be tasted. An amount of ₹70.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Export Promotion and Publicity

(₹148.00 lakh)

(MSME Department)

11.45 For organization of events like Trade Fairs/Vendor Development Programmes / Buyer Seller meets on IITF pattern, permanent structure of IITF model is contemplated by Government to be constructed at Bhubaneswar with all facilities to attract the National and International businessmen to the State of Odisha to engage them in State Export Business activities to a large extent. A sum of ₹148.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Upgradation of Testing Laboratories

(₹.22.00 lakh)

(MSME Department)

11.46 There are six testing laboratories under the DEP&M, Odisha which are located at Cuttack, Rourkela, Balasore, Berhampur, Bolangir and Angul to impart testing services to the Industries and Government organizations located throughout the state. Up-gradation and Modernization of the above laboratories would help the Micro & Small Enterprises and Government organizations of the state to provide better quality products and services to the entire state by utilizing the testing services of the upgraded and modernized testing laboratories. An amount of ₹22.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow to TSP & SCSP are ₹3.23 lakh and ₹2.77 lakh respectively.

Token Provision (₹0.14 lakh)
(MSME Department)

11.47 Apart from the above schemes, a token provision of ₹0.14 lakh is proposed for the following schemes @ ₹0.01 lakh per scheme towards token provision in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

- (i) Biju Atma Nijukti Yojana (BANY)
- (ii) Loans to PSUs for small Industries
- (iii) Loans to PSUs for promotion of Industries
- (iv) Grants to PSUs
- (v) Biju Pattnaik Centre for Excellency for Entrepreneurship for Development Programme
- (vi) Financial Assistance for setting up of Science and Technology Entrepreneur Park
- (vii) Subsidy in shape of FA against Capital Investment in SSI units
- (viii) Subsidy in shape of Financial Assistance against Sales Tax Reimbursement in SSI Units
- (ix) Subsidy in Shape of Financial Assistance against Capital Investment in Units under SEP-2003
- (x) Financial Assistance to Entrepreneurs for Patent and Intellectual property Right
- (xi) Financial Assistance to Entrepreneurs for Reimbursement of Cost of Technical know-how
- (xii) Financial Assistance for Quality Certification Charges
- (xiii) Joint Programme work for development of Salt
- (xiv) Subsidy in shape of FA against Interest payment to SSI unit (Self Employment)

Restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)**Assistance to States for Infrastructure** (₹1533.00 lakh)
Development for Exports (ASIDE)
(MSME Department)

11.48 The funds of the Scheme Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development for Exports (ASIDE) is directly placed with the Nodal Agency i.e. IDCO Authority from the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, New Delhi under Central Share Scheme from the year 2002-03 to 2013-14 amounting to ₹12,708.00 lakh ASIDE grant from GoI, out of which ₹12,142.56 lakh has been placed with different Departments/ Implementing Agency executing the projects approved by the SLEPC.

There is a balance of ₹565.44 lakh in ASIDE account for allocation to projects. Against this, there is a committed liability of ₹4,615.00 lakh to be placed with ongoing/sanctioned projects. It is approved by the SLEPC to implement 44 projects, out of which 19 projects have been completed. For rest 25 projects, 15 projects were dropped and 10 projects are ongoing. An amount of ₹1,533.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme. The entire amount is proposed towards Central Assistance to State Plan.

National Mission of Food Processing (₹1,050.00 lakh)
(MSME Department)

11.49 Implementation of schemes of National Mission on Food Processing for promotion of Food Processing Industries in the State is by providing assistance, setting up of new enterprises, technology upgradation, cold-chain for non-horticulture produce, primary processing center/ collection centers, reefer vehicles, modernization of meat shops, modernization of Abattoir Entrepreneurship development Programmes, Food Processing Training Centre and training at recognized institutes like CFTRI/ DFRL. An amount of ₹1,050.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme out of which ₹.800.00 lakh towards Central Assistance to State Plan and ₹250.00 lakh towards state share.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Market Development Assistance (MDA) for Coir Industries (₹5.00 lakh)
(MSME Department)

11.50 This is a Central Sponsored Plan Scheme under which financial assistance is provided to Co-operatives and Public Sector Enterprises to undertake market development programmes viz. publicity, opening of new showrooms sales outlets, renovation of existing sales outlets, market study, godown facility, discount and other support. An amount of ₹5.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Token Provision (₹0.04 lakh)
(MSME Department)

11.51 Apart from the above schemes, a token provision of ₹0.04 lakh is proposed for the following CSP schemes @ ₹0.01 lakh per scheme towards State Share in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

- (i) Development of Coir Cluster under SFURTIS
- (ii) Luburisingh Palm Jaggery Clusters under Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFRUTI) (New)
- (iii) Establishing of Plastic Park (SS of CSP)
- (iv) Market Development Assistance (MDA) for Coir Industries

HANDLOOMS, TEXTILES AND HANDICRAFT

11.52 The Handloom Sector is the second largest provider of employment after agriculture. Thus, the growth and all round development of this industry has a direct bearing on the improvement of the economy of the State.

11.53 This sector covers handlooms, power looms, spinning and textile mills and sericulture. Handlooms are a part of the rich cultural heritage of the State. Handloom products of Odisha have earned a distinct position both within and outside the State. It is a cottage industry, which has a tremendous employment potential. Government has laid emphasis on the development of handloom industries in the organized sector by providing modern looms and accessories, imparting training to weavers for skill development, providing market support and design innovation. For development of the sector, Central and State grants are provided to the weavers through co-operative societies.

11.54 Odisha is known for its exquisite silk and tassar fabrics. Development of sericulture is intended to bridge the gap between demand and supply of silk yarn and to help rural people to achieve higher income through this labour intensive activity. Apart from this, it is also proposed to encourage the production of tassar in the State. For promotion of sericulture industry, government assistance is given to the Sericulturists working in mulberry and tassar sectors.

11.55 The sericulture sector has also shown improvement. The micro project in Chandragiri has demonstrated the viability of taking up cluster based sericulture activities. Technology upgradation, exposure visits and training were implemented for farmers and private grainers, to improve their productivity. The raw silk production in tassar and eri has grown substantially.

11.56 From 2008-09 to 2010-11, number of weavers have benefited out of the Cluster Development and Group Approach. Technology upgradation, construction of common facility centers, exposure visits and organization of exhibitions, design interventions and publicity has infused new spirit in clusters. More weavers have been given identity cards and covered under the health insurance as well as Mahatma Gandhi Bunakar Bima Yojana. The sales of handloom products have been on an upswing, and new inroads are made in national and international markets. An International Buyer Seller Meet was organized at Bhubaneswar for the first time. This yielded good results. A tie up with Fab-India through community owned company has been made. That will enable Odisha handlooms to find a niche in the national market. Similarly, buyer-seller meets have been organized with large stores and retail chains in the metros.

11.57 The Odisha State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd. (Boyanika), a State level apex body working with around 100 Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies and 30,000 individual weavers, has been restructured with special financial assistance from the Government of India and the State Government. The organisation has earned net profit in the year 2006-07. It is also active in supplying

quality raw materials and market support to a large number of weavers across the State rejuvenating the sector further.

11.58 In the textile and apparel sector, advancement has been made in promotion of employment generation for the youth of the State. The nodal Apparel Training and Design Centre (ATDC) at Bhubaneswar have been successfully conducting courses with nearly 100% placement.

VILLAGE & SMALL ENTERPRISES

STATE PLAN SCHEMES

Promotion of Textile Industries (₹935.91 lakh)
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

11.59 There are several plans and programmes' which have been undertaken by Govt. to create a conducive environment in the field of textiles for bridging the voids and gaps felt in the textile sector. In addition to this, there is a new dimensional approach for setting up of mega project through PPP mode/ Joint venture etc. This in turn will create huge manpower including women empowerment mostly in the back ward districts in the State. A desirable road map has already been prepared to this effect through some studies. Few of the projects are:

- (i) Installation of Sizing , Warping & Processing Unit at Siminoi
- (ii) Creation of Yarn Bank for Power Loom Weavers.
- (iii) Creation of Training Infrastructure
- (iv) Operationalisation of KONARKSPIN, Kesinga under PPP
- (v) Project Monitoring

An amount of ₹935.91 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds to SCSP is ₹400.00 lakh.

Utkal Weavers Co-operative Spinning Mill, Khurda (₹26.83 lakh)
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

11.60 The Utkal Weavers Co-operative Spinning Mill (USPIN), Khurda is under liquidation process. The State Government has already settled the term loan under Government Guarantee with IDBI. Further, on loan without Government Guarantee, a sum of Rs.31.56 lakh accrued towards funded interest of USPIN. Finance Department have considered for settlement of this amount at ₹26.83 lakh under OTS, for release in favour of IDBI as full and final settlement of dues of USPIN Mill with necessary stipulations. In the meantime, the Recovery Officer, Debts Recovery Tribunal, Cuttack has issued notice to intimate the present status of the payment of balance compromised sum.

11.61 Under such circumstances, budget provision for a sum of ₹26.83 lakh was made within the total plan ceiling of 2014-15 by diverting equal sum

from the State Plan Scheme 'Promotion of Textile Industries' so as to free the mortgaged land from IDBI which will facilitate the liquidation process smoothly.

Jagannath Weavers Co-operative Spinning Mill, Nuapatna (₹37.26 lakh)
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

11.62 The Jagannath Weavers Co-operative Spinning Mill (JSPIN), Nuapatna, Cuttack is under liquidation process. The State Government have already settled the term loan under Government Guarantee with IDBI. Further, on loan without Government Guarantee, a sum of ₹43.00 lakh accrued towards funded interest of JSPIN. Finance Department have considered for settlement of this amount @85% i.e. at ₹37.26 lakh under OTS, as agreed, for release in favour of IDBI as full and final settlement of dues of JSPIN Mill with necessary stipulations. In the meantime, the Recovery Officer, Debts Recovery Tribunal, Cuttack has issued notice to intimate the present status of the payment of balance compromise sum. Under such circumstances, budget provision for a sum of ₹37.26 lakh was made within the total plan ceiling of 2014-15 by diverting equal sum from the State Plan Scheme 'Promotion of Textile Industries' so as to free the mortgaged land from IDBI which will facilitate the liquidation process smoothly.

Promotion of Handloom Industries (₹1,593.50 lakh)
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

11.63 The objective of the scheme is to popularize handloom fabrics among consumers by organizing exhibitions, fairs, festivals, workshops, exposure visits, technology demonstration, seminars and other such activities within and outside the State. The scheme includes activities like modernization of looms, provision of common facility center, training as well as communication, publicity related activities like participation/organization of exhibitions/fairs, seminars and State level awards. An amount of ₹1593.50 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds to TSP and SCSP are ₹130.00 lakh and ₹325.00 lakh respectively.

Promotion of Sericulture Industries (₹510.00 lakh)
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

11.64 This is a continuing Scheme. The objective of the scheme is to provide state matching share against central assistance received through Silk Board, Government of India under Catalytic Development Programme, etc. It focuses on complete and holistic development of Sericulture Industry in the State for sustainability, and improvising the output in terms of quality and quantity. An amount of ₹510.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds to TSP and SCSP are ₹408.00 lakh and ₹51.00 lakh respectively.

Share Capital Investment to OCT&SF (₹5.00 lakh)
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

11.65 This is a continuing scheme. The Odisha Co-operative Tasar and Silk Federation (SERIFED) provide marketing support to sericulture farmers in the form of "support price" of silk cocoons. The working capital base of SERIFED is not adequate to provide marketing support to all silk cocoons being produced in the State.

Hence, in order to strengthen the working capital base of SERIFED, provision of Share Capital assistance is proposed under the scheme. An amount of ₹5.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds to TSP and SCSP are ₹4.00 lakh and ₹0.50 lakh respectively.

Grants in Aid to State Agency for Development of Handloom Cluster (SADHAC) (₹10.00 lakh)
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

11.66 The State Agency for Development of Handloom Clusters called as “SADHAC” is an autonomous body constituted by Textiles & Handloom Department of Government of Odisha to take up the following activities:

- (i) Holistic Development of handloom clusters through Cluster Development Programme.
- (ii) To up-grade the technological skill of weaver/ staff through training.
- (iii) Promote research activities for development of handloom sector.
- (iv) Transfer of local technology from one area to another.
- (v) Dissemination of information through organization of workshop and seminars on development in Technology, Govt. policies, market trend relating to handloom sector.

An amount of ₹10.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

Subsidy to Odisha Co-operative Tassar and Seed Federation for Sericulture Development (SERIFED) (₹60.00 lakh)
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

11.67 The objective of the scheme is to provide necessary support to the Tassar, Mulberry and Eri Cooperative Societies functioning in the State. It has its own administrative set up and staff for ensuring procurement and marketing activities for the benefit of sericulture farmers in the State. The Odisha Coop Tassar & Silk Federation provided marketing support of silk cocoon and silk products to the ST, SC and backward sericulture farmers of the State. The organization also acts as a social catalyst by safe-guarding poor sericulture farmers from distress sales of their produce. An amount of ₹60.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds to TSP and SCSP are ₹48.00 lakh and ₹6.00 lakh respectively.

Odisha State Sericulture Research & Training Institute (₹31.59 lakh)
(Handlooms, Textiles and Handicrafts Department)

11.68 The Odisha State Sericulture Research and Training Centre is proposed to be established at Bhubaneswar and gradually develop its field units at Sukinda, Durgapur, Laudiguda, Chandaka initially and subsequently spread to different parts of the State in the field of Sericulture for promotion of Sericulture Industries. An amount of ₹31.59 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Reimbursement Cost on Procurement of Reelable Tassar Cocoons (₹80.00 lakh)
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

11.69 The basic objective of the scheme is to encourage the tassar rearers to achieve higher productivity and maintain quality in rearing for producing more reelable tassar cocoons and also check smuggling of cocoons to outside the State as well as inside the State. The Scheme envisages providing additional income to tassar rearers by way of incentive bonus @0.25 paisa for each reelable cocoon sold to primary society. This is over and above the cost price of the cocoons fixed by the Price Fixation Committee for the State from time to time. A sum of ₹80.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds to TSP and SCSP are ₹64.00 lakh and ₹8.00 lakh respectively.

Reimbursement of 10% One-Time Rebate on sale of Handloom Cloth by Handloom Agency (₹1,500.00 lakh)
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

11.70 Reimbursement of 10% One-Time Rebate on sale of Handloom Cloth by Handloom Agency is a benefit oriented scheme to the Handloom agency in respect of disposal of accumulated Handloom fabrics and direct boost to the sale of handloom product and it give support in marketing of handloom cloth to generate working capital for increase in production and conversion charges of the weavers thereof. An amount of ₹1,500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds to TSP and SCSP are ₹80.00 lakh and ₹451.42 lakh respectively.

Up gradation of Tassar Seed Infrastructure for production of Tassar Diseases Free Layings (DFLs) (₹436.00 lakh)
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

11.71 Tassar culture is an age old economic activity of the tribals and therefore traditional to the State. Its sustainability has been established and need to be nourished further due to its importance of being the benefactor for tribals in the backward districts of Odisha. An amount of ₹436.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds to TSP and SCSP are ₹348.80 lakh and ₹43.60 lakh respectively.

State Resource Centre and Research Development Cell (₹100.00 lakh)
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

11.72 This is an ongoing scheme to promote the best practices through Research & Development at the state level and propagate the same by extension to the handloom clusters. The Centre shall be well equipped with professionals and officials with modern communication system etc., to have access to the international market. Besides the Centre will also act as a High Tech. Handloom Training and Resource Cell for imparting for modern technology to attend to cluster level programmes. A Research development cell will be set up covering Technical aspects, dyeing practices and

improved looms/product/technique etc. An amount of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

National Institute of Fashion Technology (₹647.00 lakh)
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

11.73 For infrastructure development like building for the institution, students and staff quarters, an amount of ₹647.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which ₹547.01 lakh has been kept under share capital outlay.

Interest Subvention of Fresh Loan to Handloom Weavers (₹200.00 lakh)
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

11.74 Government of India have introduced 3% interest subsidy for fresh loans as a component under package for “Revival, Reform and Restructuring package of Handloom sector” and aimed at facilitating the Weavers to get loan from Financing Bank at a net interest rate @7.5% for their weaving activities. The committee further recommended that the State Government may provide the weavers at an interest rate of 5% for effective and meaningful functioning of the weavers community in the State, to facilitate this 2.5% to 3% interest subvention may be provided by the State Government. Accordingly the Director of Textiles, Odisha submitted the proposal to provide interest subvention on fresh loan to Handloom weavers under State Plan. An amount of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Token Provision (₹0.10 lakh)
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

11.75 Apart from the above schemes, a token provision of ₹0.10 lakh is suggested for the following schemes @ ₹0.01 lakh each.

- (i) Capacity Building in Handloom Sector through Training and Technological Intervention.
- (ii) Formation of Community owned Company through Fab India Ltd. for Promotion of Rural Crafts (PPP).
- (iii) Re-structuring of OCT and SF Ltd. (SERIFED)
- (iv) Design Intervention for Business Development in Handloom Sector (PPP)
- (v) Restructuring Plan for Sambalpuri Bastralaya Cooperative Society Ltd.
- (vi) Micro Project for Development of Tassar Culture in Odisha
- (vii) One-Time Revolving Fund for procurement of raw materials
- (viii) Share Capital investment in Odisha State Handloom Weaver’s Cooperative Society Ltd.
- (ix) Reimbursement cost on purchase of Hank Yarn (New)
- (x) Micro Project for Integrated Development of Bivoltine Silk in Odisha

Restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)

Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) (₹610.00 lakh)
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

11.76 This is a scheme under Central Silk Board, Govt. of India, Ministry of Textiles to provide financial assistance for development of sericulture with the involvement of the State Government and Stakeholders. The objective of the scheme is to ensure coordinated effort to support sericulture at all stages of value addition. It focuses on complete and holistic development of sericulture industry in the state for sustainability, and improvising the output in terms of quality and quantity. From the financial year 2014-15 the programme will be implemented in convergence mode with MGNREGS, RKVY & BRGF.

Odisha is predominantly a Vanya silk producing state. The major silk production is from Tassar Sericulture. Therefore adequate allocation of fund in the Vanya silk sector will help in achieving sustainable development of Tassar Sericulture in the state and will in turn benefit large section of tribal farmers involved in Tassar Sericulture.

An amount of ₹610.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which ₹200.00 lakh is proposed towards Central Assistance to State Plan and flow to TASP & SCSP components are ₹372.00 lakh and ₹73.00 lakh respectively.

National Handloom Development Programme
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department) (SS: ₹880.02 lakh)

11.77 This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme introduced as a component under National Development Programmer during 12th Five Year Plan by merging the following schemes.

- i) Integrated Handloom Development scheme
- ii) Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme
- iii) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme

(A) Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme

The Components of Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme (CHDS) are as follows:-

- a) Consolidation of Clusters
- b) New clusters
- c) Group Approach
- d) Marketing Inventive
- e) Handloom Marketing Assistance
- f) Development & Strengthening of Handloom Institutions
- g) Handloom Census

- h) Others (Innovative ideas) committed liabilities of schemes under which the above components were implemented during 11th plan.

An amount of ₹880.02 lakh is proposed during 2014-15 including ₹150.00 lakh towards Central Assistance to State Plan and flow of funds towards TSP & SCSP are ₹53.00 lakh & ₹132.50 lakh respectively.

(B) Revival, Reform & Restructuring package for Handloom Sector under National Handloom Development Programme (₹0.01 lakh)

11.78 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed towards the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) (₹75.00 lakh)
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

11.79 The State Government has been allotted 15000 persons to be trained in the field of textiles during the period 2013-14 to 2016-17. This year the physical target is to the tune of 3,000 with a financial outlay of ₹3 crore. The aim of the scheme is to create a sizeable skilled workforce looking to the demand on textile sector and large employment generation in the State. In the present context, Govt. in Handloom, Textiles & Handicraft Deptt. is giving emphasis for the growth of textile sectors. Out of 6 defunct spinning mills existing in the state it has been decided to operationalise two spinning mills i.e. KOANRKSPIN, Kesinga, Kalahandi on PPP mode and KALICOSPIN, Govindpur, Dhenkanal on privatization mode. Basic formalities to this effect are in the pipeline and it is expected to take shape in the coming financial year. In this scheme, the central share will be received through outside budget. An amount of ₹75.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which funds towards TSP & SCSP are ₹7.50 lakh & ₹18.75 lakh respectively.

HANDICRAFT SECTOR

11.80 Odisha is considered the land of handicrafts, which are an integral part of its cultural heritage. As many as 50 different crafts are practiced by about 1.50 lakh artisans throughout the State. The 12th Five Year Plan 2012-17 has been prepared with a two-fold mission of achieving a balanced industrial growth and sustained livelihoods to artisans. It also aims at creating infrastructural facilities so as to attract more and more capital investment. The features of the Handicraft Sector are as follows:

1. Low Capital Investment.
2. Utilisation of Local Resources.
3. Labour intensive.
4. Less or no electric power requirement.

5. Easy transfer of Skill.
6. Simple Technology.
7. Creativity

PLAN SCHEME

11.81 Under Handicraft and Cottage Industries the details of Plan Scheme: 2014-15 is given below.

STATE PLAN SCHEMES

Promotion of Handicraft Industries (₹1,995.00 lakh)
Assistance for Development of Handicrafts industries

11.82 Under this scheme following activities are undertaken:-

(A) Institutional Training

11.83 Skill training is provided in different crafts schools located at district level. The training courses are managed by district industry centres of respective districts. As per Guru Sishya Parampara, the National Awardee/ State Awardee/ National Merit Certificate Holders may be assisted to conduct training courses for transfer of skill and preservation of traditional Art & Culture. An amount of Rs.135.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds to TSP and SCSP are ₹12.00 lakh and ₹16.00 lakh respectively.

(B) Marketing assistance and publicity

11.84 Marketing Assistance is provided to Co-operatives/ SHGs/ Individual Artisans through exhibitions organized inside and outside the State. Assistance is provided for participation in GIFT fair/ organization of BSM and to participate in International Fair Abroad to promote export. It is also proposed to establish a Handicraft Mall at Bhubaneswar. An amount of ₹270.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds to TSP and SCSP are ₹51.00 lakh and ₹37.00 lakh respectively.

(C) Housing cum work-shed for artisans

11.85 It is proposed to provide Financial Assistance to Handicraft Artisans for construction of dwelling house with work-shed. The cost of each unit measuring 180 Square Feet would be ₹70,000/-. In case of hilly/ difficult areas, additional cost of ₹5,000/- may be considered. An amount of ₹50.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds to TSP and SCSP are ₹4.00 lakh and ₹5.00 lakh respectively and ₹50.00 lakh towards the capital outlay.

(D) MDA for Handicraft Co-operative (New)

11.86 The Handicraft cooperative societies organized by the artisans are getting weaker due to various factors and competition from private sector is one of the main reasons. It is proposed to provide market development assistance to promote sale of handicrafts. Financial Assistance to the Apex Co-op. Societies, Primary Co-op.

Societies and registered NGOs/ SHGs shall be granted at the rate of 10% of their average annual sales turnover of handicraft products during the preceding three financial years. The amount shall be utilized for the following purposes.

- (i) Renovation of existing sales out-let.
- (ii) Market study
- (iii) Innovative marketing strategies including payment of discounts/ product development and designing/ advertisement/ development of product catalogue/ brochure etc.

An amount of ₹60.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds to TSP and SCSP are ₹4.00 lakh and ₹5.00 lakh respectively.

(E) Strengthening of industrial cooperative societies

11.87 The Industrial Co-op. Societies engaged in production / sale of handicrafts need to be strengthened with necessary infrastructure like CFC/ show-room/ working capital etc. Assistance would be provided accordingly. An amount of ₹15.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds to TSP and SCSP are ₹1.00 lakh and ₹1.00 lakh respectively.

(F) Establishment of craft village

11.88 Adequate financial assistance need to be provided under the scheme for development of craft clusters spread through-out the state with need based interventions after base line survey & diagnostic study as per the guideline. The clusters would be developed on SHG mode and interventions will cover – skill up-gradation training, supply of improved tools & equipment, design development, margin money for bank linkage, marketing support etc. An amount of ₹70.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds to TSP and SCSP are ₹7.00 lakh and ₹7.00 lakh respectively.

(G) Special package

11.89 The following welfare measures will be taken up under the scheme

- (i) Artisans above 60 years, not covered under any other pension scheme, shall be covered under “Madhu Babu Pension Scheme” to provide social security at their old age.
- (ii) Each artisan family shall be provided with one “Solar Lantern”.
- (iii) Deserving poor artisan families not included in BPL list shall be provided with Work shed-cum-Housing under “Mo Kudia Yojana”.
- (iv) Cluster Development Programme to be taken up in mega cluster approach for making need based interventions for sustained development of craft clusters.

An amount of ₹400.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 and ₹194.18lakh towards the capital outlay.

(H) Artisan welfare fund

11.90 Under the “Artisan Welfare Fund” created as Revolving Fund for providing Artisan’s share of insurance premium for enrollment under Health Insurance Scheme / Life Insurance Scheme, Payment of ex-gratia benefit to the family of the deceased artisan belonging to BPL category, one Life Time Achievement Award (₹1.00 lakh) and three State Awards (₹50,000/- each) to artisans for their outstanding contribution in the field of handicrafts. An amount of ₹150.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds to TSP and SCSP are ₹30.00 lakh and ₹20.00 lakh respectively.

(I) Design Development under Handicrafts

11.91 A Design Cell is established at Handicrafts Complex, Bhubaneswar with support from NID, Ahmedabad in order to ensure product & designing development in handicraft sector. The cell is professionally managed by SIDAC with engagement of designers within the existing infrastructure. Design-led training is also provided in the Regional Design-cum-Training Centre at Sambalpur and Balasore. Steps are being taken to establish Regional Handicraft Design & Training Centres at Rayagada, where design led training courses can be conducted for the artisans. An amount of ₹25.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds to TSP and SCSP are ₹2.00 lakh and ₹3.00 lakh respectively.

(J) Promotion of Handicraft Enterprises

11.92 Rehabilitation of Handicraft Artisans is taken up under the scheme with margin money assistance of maximum ₹10,000/- for availing bank loan in order to set up handicraft artisan units/ enterprises with maximum project cost of ₹50,000/-. An amount of Rs.50.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds to TSP and SCSP are ₹7.00 lakh and ₹7.00 lakh respectively.

(K) Modernisation and Technological up-gradation of Handicraft Industries

11.93 The scheme has been introduced during 2012-13 to enhance productivity and also to facilitate mass production. There is a provision of margin money assistance up to 30% with a ceiling of ₹12.00 lakhs for availing bank loan for modernization of handicraft enterprises. An amount of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds to TSP and SCSP are ₹5.00 lakh and ₹8.00 lakh respectively.

(L) Grant in Aid to SIDAC

11.94 SIDAC has been created as an autonomous organization under the Department to implement programmes/projects including cluster development, R&D, management of SIDC, Museum, Training centers etc. It would be developed as a professional body. An amount of ₹50.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds to TSP and SCSP are ₹12.00 lakh and ₹7.00 lakh respectively.

Establishment of Handicraft and Handloom Museum (₹620.00 lakh)
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

11.95 SIDAC has been selected as implementing agency for establishment of Handicraft and Handloom museum at Gandamunda, Bhubaneswar. An amount of ₹620.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds to TSP & SCSP are ₹135.00 lakh and ₹245.00 lakh and ₹484.82 lakh towards capital outlay.

Financial Assistance for Restructuring of Odisha State Cooperative Handicraft Corporation Ltd. (OSCHC) Revival of Utkalika (₹200.00 lakh)
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

11.96 Restructuring OSCHC Ltd. has been taken up with a package of assistance from Govt. Besides, the Utkalika branches are renovated. XIMB has prepared a package of second phase restructuring of OSCHC Ltd. so that Corporation can be strengthened to provide marketing support, establish raw-material banks, take up export of handicraft etc. An amount of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which flow of funds to SCSP is ₹35.00 lakh.

Marketing Support and Services Scheme (₹25.00 lakh)
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

11.97 To promote domestic and International Marketing and Publicity of Handicraft, the following components of the above scheme are being proposed to be implemented in the State through the organization such as Odisha State Cooperative Handicraft Corporation Ltd. (OSCHC) / State Institute for Development of Art and Craft (SIDAC) / Handicraft Co-operative Societies (HCS).

- i) Organisation of Craft Bazar / Exhibition by HCS / Corporation / SIDAC
- ii) Opening / renovation of Utkalika branch.
- iii) Establishment of marketing Hub by OSCHC Ltd.
- iv) International Marketing Event (Reverse buyers Seller Meet)

An amount of ₹25.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 towards State share out of which flow of funds to SCSP is ₹5.00 lakh.

Setting of CFC in Handicraft Sector Khandagiri, Bhubaneswar (₹5.00 lakh)
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

11.98 CFC on appliqué, Stone carving, Terracotta, Pattachitra and Brass and Bell Metal are being established by SIDAC with financial support from Development Commissioner, Handicraft, Govt. of India and Govt. of Odisha. The State Govt. is pursuing with the Central Govt. to extend the project. An amount of ₹5.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

CENTRAL PLAN

Establishment of Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, Bargarh (₹0.01 lakh)
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

11.99 As per the decision of Government of India, it has been proposed to establish one Indian Institute Handloom Technology in Western Odisha i.e. at Bargarh to provide technical education on handloom & Textile to the students of Odisha as well as other States. An amount of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed towards Token Provision in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Grant-in-Aid from NCDC for Restructuring of Sambalpuri Bastralaya HL.C.S. Ltd. (₹0.01 lakh)
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

11.100 An amount of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed towards Token Provision in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for restructuring of Sambalpuri Bastralaya HL.C.S. Ltd.

MINERALS

11.101 Odisha occupies an important position both in terms of deposits and production of minerals. The State is endowed with several mineral resources. With a view to utilising mineral resources and to creating avenues for employment, State Government has initiated efforts for development of identified areas to set up steel plants and to promote establishment of mineral based industries in the State. The main functions and activities of the Department of Steel and Mines are systematic survey and assessment of the mineral deposits of the State, their exploration, administration of mines and mineral concession, enforcement measures for prevention of illegal mining and smuggling of minerals concession, enforcement measures for prevention of illegal mining and smuggling of minerals, assessment and collection of mining revenue, studying the impact of mining operation on environment and undertaking and promoting research and development in relevant areas to meet the needs of mineral based industries in the State.

11.102 With a view to establish steel plants in the State, to curb clandestine operations, smuggling and pilferage of valuable and precious minerals, enforcement mechanism and administration need to be strengthened.

PLAN SCHEMES

11.103 A sum of ₹3,553.16 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for implementation of the following schemes.

STATE PLAN

Establishment of Steel Plant at Gopalpur (₹18.16 lakh)
(Steel & Mines Department)

11.104 Under this scheme most of the provision is spent for payment of the staff and office expenses. An outlay of ₹18.16 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 to meet the salary and non-salary requirement under the scheme.

Intensive Mineral Exploration and Assessment of mineral resources (₹799.00 lakh)
(Steel & Mines Department)

11.105 The growth of steel industry has necessitated immediate and detailed exploration and assessment of minerals like, iron ore, chromite, manganese, bauxite and coal. During 2014-15, Director of Geology is planning to undertake 15 minerals investigation projects in different districts of the State. The major minerals are Bauxite, iron ore, manganese ore, chromite, Cu-Pb-Zn ores, coal. An amount of ₹799.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. Besides, other minerals like Gemstone, Graphite, fire clay and refractory minerals will be taken up under this scheme. The important mineral investigations will be supplemented by Geo-physical survey. An amount of ₹799.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Research (₹35.00 lakh)
(Steel & Mines Department)

11.106 Directorate of Mines undertakes chemical analysis of ores/minerals sample in 7 different laboratories have been made for renovation. Attempts have been made for renovation of the Government Chemical Analysis laboratories with modern and sophisticated equipment, which aims at adopting an institutional method of analysis to ensure accuracy and speedy disposal of mineral samples. An amount of ₹35.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Integrated Mines and Minerals Management System (₹2,700.00 lakh)
(Steel & Mines Department)

11.107 This is a continuing scheme under State Plan from the year 2013-14. Integrated Mines and Mineral Management System, an IT enabled service, is aimed at bringing transparency in mineral administration and to prevent illegal mining. Directorate of Mines and 14 circle mining offices have been included in this project online e-transit permit, e-filing return, e-payment and e-pass system has hastened the process of issue of permits for transportation of minerals, facilitation of collection of revenue and also ruled out the possibility of use of fake permit for such transportation. Further 6 ports, Commercial Tax Department, Commerce and Transport Department and Railways have integrated in this system for foolproof. Management of mineral dispatch. An outlay of ₹2,700.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

**Strengthening of Enforcement Measures
to stop Pilferage / Theft of minerals**
(Steel & Mines Department)

(₹1.00 lakh)

11.108 State Level Enforcement Squad (SLES) comprising of officials of different departments is functioning under the Mining Directorate to check the illegal mining and theft of minerals around the State. The Squad visits the interior hilly area in a hired vehicle supplied by the M/s OMC Ltd., Bhubaneswar for which payment have to be made under the scheme. In view of effective operation a sum of ₹1.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Annexure 11.1

A scheme wise abstract of outlay for Annual Plan: 2014-15 are given in the Annexure 11.1.
Industries & Minerals

Sl No	Name of the Scheme	(₹ lakh) Proposed Outlay 2014-15
1	2	4
	INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT	
1	Capital Investment Subsidy (CIS) to large and medium Industry	0.01
2	Grant to Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation Odisha Ltd. (IPICOL)	300.00
3	Refund of Sales Tax to Mega projects under Special Industrial Promotion Assistance (SIPA)	100.00
4	Setting of Mega Food Park in the State	10.00
5	Subsidy in Shape of Financial Assistance against VAT Reimbursement in Large Sector	533.72
6	Grants to Odisha Films Division Corporation	249.99
7	Financial Assistance for Project Development Expenditure of PCPIR (Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemical Investment) at Paradeep	50.00
8	Financial Assistance for Setting up of Aluminium Park at Angul	50.00
9	Financial Assistance for Organisation of Film Festivals Including Children Festivals	0.01
10	Financial Assistance for Setting up Integrated Textile (Apparel Park) at Bhubaneswar	0.01
11	Financial Assistance for External Infrastructure Linkage to SEZ	0.01
12	Subsidy to Odisha Film Development Corporation	0.01
13	Grants to OIDC	0.01
14	Loans to OFDC	0.00
15	Grants to OFDC (New Cinema Houses & Multiplexes and renovation of existing Cinema Houses)	0.01
16	Term Loan to Producer for production of Oriya Feature Films	0.01
17	Soft -cum- Bridge Loan to the Producer of Oriya Feature Films	0.01
18	Soft Loan to Documentary / Short Oriya Films	0.01
19	Loans to Industrial Development Corporation (IDCO)	0.01
20	Financial Assistance for Setting up of New Industrial Estate for Ancillary and Downstream industries.	0.01
21	Disaster Mitigation Scheme (New)	0.01
22	Implementation of Youth Policy (New)	0.01
	Sub-Total of SP	1,293.85
	CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN	
23	Up gradation of Industrial Infrastructure of Plastic, Polymer and Allied Cluster at Balasore	100.00

SI No	Name of the Scheme	Proposed Outlay 2014-15
1	2	4
24	Up-gradation of Infrastructure facility at Steel & Metallurgical Cluster at Duburi, Jajpur under IIUS.	100.00
Sub-Total of SS of CSP		200.00
TOTAL INDUSTRY		1,493.85
MSME DEPARTMENT		
1.	Industrial Exhibitions, Fair and Publicity & Promotion Development Programme	30.00
2.	Financial Assistance for Road shows for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	25.00
3.	District Level Entrepreneurship Development Programme and Celebration of Entrepreneurship Development Week	65.00
4.	Venture Capital Investment in Startups (New)	150.00
5.	Implementation and Monitoring of Single Window	200.00
6.	MSE Cluster Development Programme	150.00
7.	Formation of Regional Industries Centre	5.00
8.	Incentive for Food Processing, Industries & Capacity Building of the Entrepreneurs (New)	500.00
9.	Financial Assistance to conduct Shilpa Adalat under IPR	5.00
10.	Financial Assistance for State Initiative for Micro & Small Enterprise Cluster Development Programme(General)	20.00
11.	Restructuring of District Industries Center (DICs)	100.00
12.	Youth innovation fund facility / Encourage Innovation in Production Process / Technology by Young Entrepreneurs	80.00
13.	Subsidy in Shape of Financial Assistance against interest payment to SSI Units –Subsidy for Self Employment (SEP-2003)	9.93
14.	Subsidy in shape of Financial Assistance against VAT Reimbursement in MSME Sector Units(IPR-2007)	120.00
15.	Capital Investment Subsidy to M&SE under MSMED Policy 2009 (New)	120.00
16.	Coir Enterprise Development	12.00
17.	Restructuring and Strengthening of Odisha Coir Cooperative Corporation Ltd	58.00
18.	Promotion of Coir Industry	40.00
19.	Coir Cluster Development Programme	15.00
20.	Self-Employment Programme in KV&I Sector	96.00
21.	Rebate on Sale of Khadi Cloth	40.00
22.	Grant to Odisha Khadi & Village Industry Board	104.00
23.	Implementation of Cement (Quality Control) Order 2003 of Government of India	70.00
24.	Export Promotion and Publicity	148.00

SI No	Name of the Scheme	Proposed Outlay 2014-15
1	2	4
25.	Up-gradation of Testing Laboratories	22.00
26.	Improvement of Salt Industry	20.01
27.	Subsidy in shape of FA against capital investment in SSI Units	0.01
28.	Subsidy in shape of Financial Assistance against Sales Tax Reimbursement to SSI Units	0.01
29.	Financial Assistance for Quality Certification Charges under IPR	0.01
30.	Grants to PSUs	0.01
31.	Loans to OSIC	0.01
32.	Loans to OSFC	0.01
33.	Financial Assistance to Entrepreneurship for Reimbursement of Cost of Technical know-how	0.01
34.	Financial Assistance for Biju Pattanaik centre of Excellency for Entrepreneurship Development Programme	0.01
35.	Financial Assistance to Entrepreneur for Patent and Property Right	0.01
36.	Subsidy in Shape of Financial Assistance against Capital Investment in Units under SEP-2003	0.01
41.	Financial Assistance for Setting up of a Science & Technology Park (general)	0.01
42.	Biju Atma Nijukti Yojana (BANY)	0.01
43.	Subsidy in shape of FA against Interest payment to SSI unit (Self Employment)	0.01
	Sub-Total of SS	2,205.07
	RESTRUCTURED CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME (CSS)	
1	Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development for Exports (ASIDE) (New)	1,533.00
2	National Mission of Food Processing	1,050.00
	Sub-Total CSS	2,583.00
	CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN (SS)	
1	Market Development Assistance (MDA) for Coir Industries	5.00
2	Luburisingh Palm Jaggery Cluster under Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFRUTI) (New)	0.01
3	Estt. of Plastic park	0.01
4	Development of Coir Cluster under SFRUTI	0.01
5	Joint Programme of Work for Development of Salt Industries	0.01
	Sub-Total including CSS &SS of CSP	5.04
	TOTAL- MSME	4,793.11
	TEXTILE & HANDLOOM	
1.	Promotion of Handloom Industries	1,593.50
2.	Promotion of Textile Industries	935.91

Sl No	Name of the Scheme	Proposed Outlay 2014-15
1	2	4
3.	Utkal Weavers Co-operative Spinning Mill, Khurda (New)	26.83
4.	Jagannath Weavers Co-operative Spinning Mill, Nuapatna (New)	37.26
5.	Share Capital Investment in OCT&SF Ltd.	5.00
6.	Micro Project for Integrated Development of Bivoltine Silk in Odisha	0.01
7.	Grants in Aid to State Agency for Development of Handloom Cluster (SADHAC)	10.00
8.	Subsidy to Odisha Co-operative Tassar and Seed Federation for Sericulture Development (SERIFED)	60.00
9.	Odisha State Sericulture Research & Training Institute	31.59
10.	Reimbursement Cost on Procurement of Reelable Tassar Cocoons	80.00
11.	Reimbursement of 10% One-Time Rebate on sale of Handloom Cloth by Handloom Agency	1,500.00
12.	Up gradation of Tassar Seed Infrastructure for production of Tassar Diseases Free Layings (DFLs)	436.00
13.	State Resource Centre & Research Development Cell	100.00
14.	National Institute of Fashion Technology	647.00
15.	Interest subvention on fresh loan to Handloom weavers	200.00
16.	Capacity Building in Handloom Sector through Training and Technological Intervention.	0.01
17.	Formation of Community owned Company through Fab India Ltd. For Promotion of Rural Crafts (PPP)	0.01
18.	Re-structuring of OCT and SF Ltd. (SERIFED)	0.01
19.	Designers Intervention for Business Development in Handloom Sector (PPP)	0.01
20.	Restructuring Plan for Sambalpuri Bastralaya Co-Operative Society Ltd.	0.01
21.	Micro Project for Development of Tassar Culture in Odisha	0.01
22.	One-Time Revolving Fund for Procurement of raw materials	0.01
23.	Share Capital investment in Odisha State Handloom Weaver' Co-Operative Society Ltd	0.01
24.	Reimbursement cost on purchase of Hank Yarn	0.01
25.	Promotion of Sericulture Industries	510.00
	Sub-Total	6,173.19
	RESTRUCTURED CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME (CSS)	
1	National Handloom Development Programme (a) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme Marketing Incentive (b) Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for Handloom Sector	880.02 0.01

Sl No	Name of the Scheme	Proposed Outlay 2014-15
1	2	4
2	Catalytic Development Programme	610.00
	Sub-Total of CSS	1,490.03
	CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN (SS)	
1	Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS)	75.00
	Sub-Total SS of CSP	75.00
	Total Textile & Handloom	7,738.22
	HANDICRAFT (STATE PLAN)	
1.	Promotion of Handicraft Industries	1,995.00
2.	Financial Assistance for Restructuring of Odisha State Cooperative Handicraft Corporation Ltd. (OSCHC) Revival of Utkalika	200.00
4.	Establishment of Handicraft Park at Bhubaneswar	0.00
6.	Development of Natural Fibre Cluster in Odisha	0.00
7.	Establishment of Urban Hat	0.00
8.	Integrated Handloom Development Scheme –Cluster Approach	0.00
9	Establishment of Silver Filigree Centre at Cuttack	0.00
	Sub-Total of SS	2,195.00
	CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN (SS)	
1	Marketing Support and Services Scheme	25.00
2	Setting up CFC in Handicraft Sector, Khandagiri, Bhubaneswar	5.00
	Sub-Total of CSP	30.00
	Total Handicraft	2,225.00
	MINERALS (STATE PLAN)	
1.	Establishment of Steel Plant at Gopalpur	18.16
2.	Intensive Mineral Exploration and Assessment of mineral resources	3,500.00
3.	Research	35.00
4.	Integrated Mines & Minerals Management System	0.00
5.	Strengthening of Enforcement Measures to check pilferage/ theft of minerals	0.00
	Sub-Total including SS of CSP	3,553.16
	Total -Industries & Minerals	19,803.34

Annexure- 11.2

Industries & Minerals

Flow of funds to TSP/SCSP

(₹ lakh)

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 2014-15 Proposed Outlay	Flow of Funds to TSP	Flow of Funds to SCSP
1	2	3	4	5
INDUSTRY (Large & Medium Industry)				
1	Subsidy in Shape of Financial Assistance against VAT Reimbursement in Large Sector	533.72	20.03	0.00
Sub-Total		533.72	20.03	0.00
TEXTILE & HANDLOOM (Village & Small Enterprises)				
1	Promotion of Handloom Industries	1,593.50	130.00	325.00
2	Promotion of Textile Industries	935.91	0.00	400.00
3	Share Capital Investment in OCT&CF Ltd.	5.00	4.00	0.50
4	Promotion of Sericulture Industry	510.00	408.00	51.00
5	Subsidy to Odisha Co-operative Tassar and Silk Federation for Sericulture Industries	60.00	48.00	6.00
6	Catalytic Development Programme (CDP)	610.00	372.00	73.00
7	Reimbursement Cost on Procurement of Reelable Tassar Cocoons	80.00	64.00	8.00
8	Reimbursement of 10% One-Time Rebate on sale of Handloom Cloth by Handloom Agency	1,500.00	80.00	451.42
9	Up gradation of Tassar Seed Infrastructure for production of Tassar Diseases Free Layings (DFLs)	436.00	348.80	43.60
10	Integrated Skill Development Scheme	75.00	7.50	18.75
11	Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme	880.02	53.00	132.50
Sub-Total		6,685.43	1,515.30	1,509.77
HANDICRAFT & COTTAGE INDUSTRIES				
1	Promotion of Handicraft Industries	1,995.00	270.00	356.00
2	Financial Assistance for Restructuring of and Odisha State Cooperative Handicraft Corporation Ltd. (OSCHC) Revival of Utkalika	200.00	0.00	35.00
3	Marketing Support and Services Scheme	25.00	0.00	5.00
Sub-Total		2,179.96	270.00	396.00
MSME (Village & Small Enterprises)				
1.	Industrial Exhibitions, Fairs and Publicity & Promotion Development Programme	30.00	3.00	0.00
2.	Implementation and Monitoring of Single Window	200.00	52.00	26.00
3.	Subsidy in shape of Financial Assistance against VAT Reimbursement in MSME Sector Units(IPR-2007)	120.00	5.75	4.00
4.	Restructuring of District Industries Center (DICs)	100.00	28.80	12.10

Chapter 11

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 2014-15 Proposed Outlay	Flow of Funds to TSP	Flow of Funds to SCSP
1	2	3	4	5
5.	Financial Assistance to conduct Shilpa Adalat under IPR	5.00	1.00	1.00
6.	Micro & Small Enterprise Cluster Development Programme	150.00	24.00	34.50
7.	District Entrepreneurship Development Programme and Celebration of Entrepreneurship Development Week	65.00	24.60	15.16
8.	Promotion of Coir Industry	40.00	0.00	8.72
9.	Improvement of Salt Industry	20.01	0.00	3.20
10.	Rebate on Sale of Khadi Cloth	40.00	0.00	6.40
11.	Coir Enterprise Development	12.00	0.00	2.00
12.	Capital Investment Subsidy to M&SE under MSMED Policy 2009 (New)	120.00	5.75	4.00
13.	Up-gradation of Testing Laboratory (EPM)	22.00	3.23	2.77
	Sub-Total	924.01	148.13	119.85
	Steel & Mines			
1	Intensive Mineral exploration and assessment of mineral resources	3,553.16	146.00	112.00
	Sub-Total	3,553.16	146.00	112.00
	Total	13,876.28	2,099.46	2,137.62

CHAPTER 12

TRANSPORT

12.1 An efficient transport network and communication system is a basic pre-requisite for rapid and sustainable economic growth. A well-developed transport network, while improving the quality of life of people, plays a vital role in promoting trade and social integration and enhancing productivity and efficiency of the economy. High priority is, therefore, accorded for developing this important infrastructure sector in any kind of development strategy.

12.2 The road transport is by far the most important communication means, both for rural and urban areas. So far 62 percent of the villages have been provided with all weather connectivity in the State. The category-wise road length in the State is given in Table 12.1.

Table 12.1
Category-wise Road Length in Odisha

Category of Roads	Length (km)
National Highways	3,593.282
Express Highways	38.400
State Highways	3,568.728
Urban Roads	18,590.689
Rural Roads	28,158.737
Major District Roads	4,292.736
Other District Roads	7,612.134
Panchayat Samiti Roads	25,702.51
Gram Panchayat Roads	1,45,367.77
Forest Roads	7,545.799
Irrigation Roads	6,277.00
GRIDCO Roads	88.00
Total	2,50,835.79

12.3 Road safety has emerged as an area of concern with increase in road network and number of vehicles. High growth of vehicles and human mobility, a heterogeneous mix of vehicles, technology development in transport, poor driving skills and deficient road infrastructure, have led to an increasing number of road accidents in the State. During 2012, as many as 9,285 road accidents were recorded, claiming 3,701

lives as against 9398 road accidents & 3802 death recorded in 2011. The accident fatality rate in the State is high with 39.85 deaths per 100 accidents as per 2012 statistics. This calls for urgent attention to road safety measures.

12.4 The other modes of transport, relevant in the context of Odisha are, rail and water transport. Railway routes pass through 23 districts of the State excluding Boudh, Deogarh, Kandhamal, Kendrapara, Malkangiri, Nawrangpur and Nayagarh. By the end of 2010-11, the State had 2,417 km of railway lines including 54 km of narrow gauge lines. The railway route length in the State per thousand sq. km. is about 16 km compared to 20 km at the national level. Therefore there is a need for taking steps to cover the left out seven districts in the railway network and improving the rail density in the State to catch up with the national average

12.5 With 480 km of coast line, the State has great potential for transportation through sea route. But this potential has not been exploited significantly. At present Paradeep is the only major port in the State. However, steps are underway to develop minor ports in 13 identified potential sites which are in different stages of development. The Paradeep Port has 102.00 million tones of cargo handling capacity. During 2012-13, 56.55 million tones of cargo (39.11 million tones of import and 17.44 million tones of export), were handled through this port with an average of 1.16 hours of free berthing detention, 2.47 days turn-around time and 16,625 MT ship-berth-day output. Reducing pressure on Paradeep Port and improving the share of transport through sea route in the State, requires developing identified minor ports during the twelfth plan period.

12.6 Inland water transport has a very small presence in the State compared to available potential. Presently, passenger launch services are used in remote areas where other modes of transport are generally lacking. Passenger motor launch services are present in eight different water routes in three sectors namely, Chandbali, Balugaon and Astaranga. Overall passenger traffic through inland water transport services in the State has increased only marginally from 1.04 lakh during 2008-09 to 1.25 lakh during 2012-13.

12.7 In the civil aviation side, Bhubaneswar is the only regular airport in the State. During the period January, 2012 to January, 2013 the aircraft arrivals in this airport was 11,695, while the passenger movements was 1,158,201.

12.8 Due to limited rail density, public transport by road is very important for the State, particularly because of its easy accessibility to remote areas. For catering to the emerging requirements, the number of private buses in the State has increased over the years. The growth in new non-government buses registered in the State has exhibited a growth of around 50 percent per annum during the period 2000-01 to 2005-06. OSRTC under the State Government, functions to provide safe and dependable transport facilities to the public. During 2012-13, the corporation had 294 buses on road with an average fleet strength of 376. The passenger service by public sector buses during 2012-13 has marginally declined by 0.19% over 2011-12.

Table 12.2
Monitorable Targets

Monitorable Items	Unit	Target for 2014-15
1. Construction of rural roads	Km	90
2. Construction of CC roads	Km	3,500
3. Construction of Bridges	Nos.	250
4. Improvement of roads	Km	833.80
5. Municipal roads (surfaced)	Km	200

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL PLAN 2014-15

12.9 The scheme-wise details for each sub-sector are presented below. The overall summary of the revised outlay for 2013-14 and the proposed outlay for 2014-15 are presented in Table 12.3.

Table 12.3
Revised outlays of Annual Plan: 2013-14 and proposed outlay for Annual Plan: 2014-15

Sector/ Sub-Sector	Revised Outlay of 2013-14	Proposed outlay for 2014-15
(₹ lakh)		
I. Transport		
1. OSRTC (PSU)	0.00	1,600.00
2. Other Schemes of Transport Sector	12,100.00	21,600.00
Sub-Total (I)	12,100	23,200.00
II. Minor Ports and Inland Water Transport		
1. Minor Ports		
2. Inland Water Transport	636.00	1,216.00
	206.90	149.00
Sub-Total (II)	842.90	1,365.00
III. Civil Aviation		
1. Civil Aviation	600.00	2,000.01
IV. Roads & Bridges		
1. Rural Roads & Bridges (RD Department)	73,067.00	2,83,090.01
2. Other Roads (Works Department)	1,29,700.00	2,17,352.28
3. Cement Concrete Roads (PR Deptt.)	49,888.00	49,856.00
4. Urban Roads	12,500.00	2,000.00
Sub-total (IV)	2,65,155.00	5,52,298.29
Grand Total	2,78,697.90	5,78,863.30

Flow of Funds to TSP & SCSP

12.10 In case of Annual Plan: 2014-15 earmarked outlays for TSP and SCSP components are ₹1,008.28 crore and ₹809.305 crore respectively of the total proposed outlay of ₹5788.633 crore. In percentage terms, allocations of funds for TSP and SCSP come to 17.42 percent and 13.98 percent respectively. The details of the proposed flow of funds to TSP and SCSP in 2013-14 and the Annual Plan: 2014-15 are presented in Table 12.4.

Table 12.4
Flow of Funds to TSP and SCSP

(₹lakh)

Sector	Annual Plan: 2013-14			Annual Plan: 2014-15		
	Revised Outlay	TSP	SCSP	Proposed Outlay	TSP	SCSP
I. Transport	12,100.00	630.00	448.00	23,200.00	967.23	687.80
II. Minor Ports	636.00	0.00	0.00	1,216.00	0.00	0.00
III. Inland Water Transport	206.90	0.00	0.00	149.00	0.00	0.00
IV. Civil Aviation	600.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.01	0.00	0.00
V. Roads & Bridges						
a) RD Deptt.	73,067.00	14,947.63	11,060.48	2,83,090.01	23,423.20	17,312.80
b) Works Deptt.	1,29,700.00	27,723.47	22,687.92	2,17,352.28	51,067.09	47,642.50
c) PR Deptt.	49,888.00	24,944.00	14,966.40	49,856.00	24,928.00	14,956.80
d) H&UD Deptt.	12,500.00	2,766.25	2,066.46	2,000.00	442.60	330.60
Sub-Total (V)	2,65,155.00	70,381.35	50,781.26	5,52,298.29	99,860.89	80,242.70
Grand Total	2,78,697.90	71,011.35 (25.48)	51,229.26 (18.38)	5,78,863.30	1,00,828.10 (17.42)	80,930.50 (13.98)

N.B.: Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total proposed outlay.

PLAN PROPOSALS FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN: 2014-15

12.11 The Transport Sector consists of four Sub-sectors, namely, i) Transport, ii) Minor Ports & Inland Water Transport, iii) Civil Aviation and iv) Roads & Bridges. The scheme-wise details of the plan proposals for each sub-sector, for the Annual Plan: 2014-15 are outlined below.

TRANSPORT

12.12 Road transport has emerged as a predominant means of transportation of people and goods in the Country as well as in the State. Easy

accessibility, flexibility of operations, door-to-door service and reliability, have earned road transport an increasingly higher share of both passenger and freight traffic vis-à-vis other transport modes. It, therefore, plays a vital role in trade, social integration and economic development.

12.13 Road Transport sector in the State consists of two segments: (a) Transport services that serve the public or commercial interests directly for the customers and; (b) Transport infrastructure that is used by the transport service providers. The basic transport infrastructure, the road network is the subject matter of road owning departments of the Central Government such as Ministry of Road Transport and National Highways and the state government such as Works. Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Housing & Urban Development and potentially bus rapid transport systems are within the competence of the Transport Department. Road transport services for goods and passengers are mainly privately owned and operated. The Transport Department, however, has a major role in promotion as well as regulation of these services. By regulating use of vehicles and behavior of road users under various provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, it promotes public transport, road safety and protection of environment. The Department significantly contributes to the state revenue.

PLAN SCHEMES

STATE PLAN

12.14 In the Annual Plan: 2014-15 the plan ceiling for Transport Department is ₹23,200.00 lakh, out of which flow to TSP and SCSP will be ₹967.23 lakh and ₹687.80 lakh respectively. Out of the total plan ceiling, ₹1,600.00 lakh is meant for OSRTC (PSU), which will be met out of own resources of OSRTC and ₹21,600.00 lakh is meant for Transport. The details of the schemes amounting ₹21,600.00 lakh are given below.

Road Safety and Enforcement (Transport Department)

(₹180.00 lakh)

12.15 Road safety has become a major public health concern in the State. Road safety involves many stakeholders from general public, vehicle manufacturers, road users, road engineers, licensing officials, traffic enforcement personnel, healthcare professionals and hospitals, non-governmental organization, insurance companies and media. The Transport Department, being the nodal department for road safety, plans to make interventions spanning four areas called the 4 Es- Education, Engineering, Enforcement and Emergency response. It will forge effective partnerships with different stakeholders on all these areas. A sum of ₹180.00 lakh is proposed in the annual plan 2014-15 to provide (1) LMV/HMV driving training for drivers fresh trainers & refresher training of HMV drivers, (2) Purchase & operational maintenance of interceptors & other road safety equipment.

Infrastructure and Modernization of STA, RTO offices including RFID. (₹1,450.00 lakh)
(Transport Department)

12.16 The quality and quantum of regulatory and promotional needs in the road transport sector have increased rapidly. The infrastructure available with the Transport Commissioner, State Transport Authority (STA) and Regional Transport Offices requires an urgent modernization to fulfill these needs. A sum of ₹1,450.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for undertaking the following works.

- a) Infrastructure & modernization of STA & RTO Offices including Driving testing Tracks.
- b) Modernization of RTO Offices.
- c) Setting up of a modern computerized vehicle fitness & certification center at Bhubaneswar/Cuttack.

Bus Terminal & related infrastructure (₹7 620.00 lakh)
(Transport Department)

12.17 In the Annual Plan: 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 7,620.00 is proposed for Bus Terminal & related infrastructure under the following components.

- a) ₹ 7,070.00 lakh for construction of Malatipatpur (Puri) bust stand in view of Nabkalebar, 2015.
- b) ₹ 300.00 lakh for renovation of bus stand of OSRTC.
- c) ₹ 250.00 lakh for consultancy fees.

Construction of Driving Training Schools (₹200.00 lakh)
(Transport Department)

12.18 In the Annual Plan 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh is proposed to set up of four nos. of new Driving Training Schools at Bhubaneswar, Berhampur, Koraput and Keonjhar to provide quality & formal Driving training.

Rural Transport Connectivity in the scheduled areas of the State (Renamed as Biju Gaon Gadi Yojana) (₹800.00 lakh)
(Transport Department)

12.19 In the Annual Plan: 2014-15, an outlay of ₹800.00 lakh is proposed for Rural Transport Connectivity in the scheduled areas of the State which are economically backward having inadequate public Transport infrastructure under the following components.

- 1) ₹ 600.00 lakh for purchase of buses by OSRTC.
- 2) ₹ 200.00 for interest subvention.

Creation and function of RTO Offices (₹250.00 lakh)
(Transport Department)

12.20 In the Annual Plan: 2014-15, an outlay of ₹250.00 lakh is proposed for (1) creation and function of existing RTO offices. (2) Security and Service (wages) etc.

Education, Research & Training (₹100.00 lakh)
(Transport Department)

12.21 In the Annual Plan: 2014-15, an outlay of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed for PMU Cell in Transport Department.

Construction/Renovation of Non-Residential Building (₹200.00 lakh)
(Transport Department)

12.22 In the Annual Plan: 2014-15, an outlay of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed for Construction of 10 nos of Old & new R.T.O. office building at Nayagarh, Deogarh, Jagatsinghpur, Barbil, Kendrapara, Nuapada, Nawarangpur, Boudh, Gajapati & Bhubaneswar-II.

Equity Contribution for Development of Commercially Viable Railway Projects in the State to be executed through SPVs (₹ 10,000.00 lakh)
(Transport Department)

12.23 In the Annual Plan: 2014-15, an outlay of ₹10,000.00 lakh is proposed for Equity contribution for development of commercially viable Railway projects in the State to be executed through SPVs.

Share Capital Investment in Odisha State Road Transport Corporation (OSRTC) for purchases of buses. (₹ 500.00 lakh)
(Transport Department)

12.24 The basic objective of the OSRTC is to provide safe and dependable transport facility to the public. The Corporation safeguards public interest during market strikes and bandh calls given by private operators. It is the sole operator for providing services to the people of inaccessible and naxal-prone hilly areas. It acts as a regulator during demand for excess fare hikes by private bus owners. It provides travel concessions to physically handicapped persons, students and freedom fighters. A sum of ₹500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 towards Share Capital investment in OSRTC for purchase of buses to strengthen the public Transport system.

Preparation of Master Plan for Railway projects/Survey/Consultancy etc. (₹300.00 lakh)
(Transport Department)

12.25 In the Annual Plan: 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 300.00 lakh is proposed for preparation of master plan for Railway projects / Survey / Consultancy etc.

MINOR PORTS & INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

12.26 Odisha is a major maritime state having coast line of 480 km from Bahuda estuary in Ganjam district to Subernarekha estuary in Balasore district. Therefore, the State has great potential for a number of ports to facilitate transportation of cargo through the sea route. Presently Paradeep Port is the only major port of the country in the State. Development of minor ports in 13 identified sites are in different stages of operationalisation. Inland Water Transport is the only mode of communication and transport for people living in inaccessible areas not connected by road or rail. Several such places have been identified in Chilika Lake and other inaccessible villages located in the coastal areas which can be negotiated only through water transport. In the Annual Plan: 2014-15, an outlay of ₹1,365.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of following schemes.

Minor Ports (₹316.00 lakh)
(Commerce Department)

12.27 During the year 2004, a Port Policy was formulated to develop all the minor ports through private participation. It has been decided to convert Gopalpur Port to an all weather port. Accordingly it was handed over to the Gopalpur Port Private Limited on 30th October, 2006 for expansion, development and operation of the port in BOOST model. The Gopalpur Ports Limited has commissioned its operation in January, 2007. The Gopalpur Ports Limited has achieved the financial closure of ₹1,212.55 crore for the project. The Gopalpur port has become operational with effect from 29.03.2013 as an all weather port.

12.28 For establishment of a mega port of international standard at Dhamra, the Dhamra Port Company Limited has completed the rail link from Bhadrak to Dhamra. The Dhamra Port Company Limited has achieved financial closure of Rs. 2464 crore during the year 2007. This has been enhanced to ₹32,39 crore in the year 2010. The Company has spent an amount of ₹ 36,39 crore so far towards construction of the port. The Company has already started its commercial operation with effect from 06.05.2011. In principle approval has been given to the POSCO India Limited for development of a Captive Port at Jatadhar Muhan in Jagatsinghpur district. The State Government has also signed a Concession Agreement with Creative Port Development Private Limited, Chennai for development of a port at Subarnarekha Mouth in Balasore district. MoU has been signed with Essel Mining and Industries Limited on 22nd October, 2009 for development of a captive port at Chudamani in Bhadrak district. Government has signed a Concession Agreement with Navayuga Engineering Company Limited, Hyderabad on 22nd November, 2010 for development of a port at Astarang in

Puri district. The alienation of Government land for Gopalpur Port & Subarnarekha Port is under progress. Government is also making effort to develop a riverine port on river Mahanadi near Paradip to boost coastal shipping. In the process, WAPCOS has been selected through open bidding as Technical Consultant for feasibility study for setting up of a riverine port on Mahanadi river at Paradip. Planning Commission has been associated in implementing this project. A sum of ₹316.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

RIDF Assisted Project (₹900.00 lakh)
(Commerce Department)

12.29 For construction of approach roads, new jetties and waiting hall at different location under RIDF in the State, a sum of ₹900.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 to start the work under RIDF-XVIII.

Inland Water Transport (₹149.00 lakh)
(Commerce Department)

12.30 Inland Water Transport is the only mode of communication and transport for people living in inaccessible areas not connected by road and rail. Several such places have been identified in Chilika, Astarang and Chandabali sector which can be negotiated/navigated only through water transport. Accordingly passenger launch services have been introduced for providing better transport facilities to weaker sections of people. The Inland Water Transport Directorate which started functioning in the year 1973 undertakes passenger launch services and training of personnel in the Crew Training Institute. A new directorate i.e. Directorate of Ports & Inland Transport has been formed and started functioning with effect from 1st December, 2006. The Inland Water Transport organization is now functioning under the new Directorate. For strengthening navigation facilities in the Inland Water Transport sector, 2 numbers of 50-seater, 3 numbers of 30 seater and 3 numbers of 20-seater new FRP boat has been procured so far. Besides survey work has been undertaken in different water routes for operating launch services. An amount of ₹149.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

CIVIL AVIATION

12.31 Civil Aviation is gradually emerging as a preferred mode of communication for increasing number of people. With the entry of private airlines, air fares have come down substantially over the years, making it affordable for a large section of people. Because of change in people's preference for air travel, growth in tourism sector to a large extent has become dependent on expansion of air connectivity. This apart the sector is crucial for industrialization process. Keeping this in view State has been striving to improve air connectivity to the State and also within the State. At present, Bhubaneswar is the only regular airport of the State. The proposals for the sector for the Annual Plan: 2014-15 are given below.

Civil Aviation

(₹2000.01 lakh)

(General Administration Department)

12.32 Under the Administrative Control of GA Department the Directorate of Aviation administers the Civil Aviation facilities of the State Government i.e. maintains State Aircrafts, Airstrips and runs an Aviation Training Institute at Bhubaneswar on PPP model for Pilot Students. The State has 19 Airstrips across 15 districts excluding Biju Pattnaik Airport, Bhubaneswar, out of which 12 are owned by the State Government. Efforts are being made for development of Kuccha Airstrips by blacktopping for all weather aircraft operation. The plan proposal for the year 2014-15 in respect of Civil Aviation Wing is as follows:

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|
| i) Purchase of new Aircraft | : | ₹ 0.01 lakh |
| ii) Construction and development of existing airstrips and their infrastructure along with construction of new airstrips at Malkangiri | | ₹ 2,000.00 lakh |

ROADS AND BRIDGES

12.33 Development and maintenance of road network is a major pre-requisite to accelerate pace and pattern of socio-economic development. So far, only 62 percent in the State have all-weather connectivity which is slightly better than the national average of 60 percent.

12.34 The plan schemes of Roads & Bridges sector are implemented by four different departments viz. Housing & Urban Development, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Works. The total proposed outlay for the sector in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, is ₹5,51,998.29 lakh. The Department-wise details of the schemes are given below.

PLAN SCHEMES (RD Department)**STATE PLAN**

12.35 The roads and bridges programme of the Rural Development Department aim at following three major components of rural connectivity.

- ❖ Providing connectivity to all unconnected habitations
- ❖ Improving the important rural roads as per IRC specification.
- ❖ Maintenance of the existing road network.

12.36 In the Annual Plan: 2014-15, an outlay of ₹2,83,090.01 lakh is proposed for different schemes of the sector to be implemented by the Rural Development Department. The scheme-wise details are given below.

NABARD Assisted RIDF Scheme (₹ 41,000.00 lakh)
(Rural Development Department)

12.37 Rural Development Department has been executing roads and bridges in rural areas through NABARD funding under RIDF since 1995-96 with more focus on construction of new bridges. Under RIDF, there is a provision of ₹ 41,000.00 lakh in State Budget for 2014-15. There is a target to complete 25 nos. of bridges and 13 nos. of road projects during 2014-15.

Mukhya Mantri Sadak Yojana (₹15,000.00 lakh)
(Rural Development Department)

12.38 There is a provision of ₹15,000.00 lakh under the above scheme for the year 2014-15. This is a new scheme introduced for construction/ improvement of rural roads.

One Time ACA (₹ 7,000.00 lakh)
(Rural Development Department)

12.39 The State Government intended to connect all tourist places of Odisha with all-weather connectivity in order to attract tourists from all over the country including foreign tourists. Accordingly, 4 year Action Plan has been prepared comprising of total 151 nos of road project for a total amount of ₹ 348.42 crore to be executed in 4 years. During 2013-14 there was a target to complete 41 nos of road projects but 10 nos of road projects were completed. There is a budget provision of ₹7,000.00 lakh in the year 2014-15 with a target to complete 40 nos road projects.

Completion of Incomplete Roads & Bridges under different trenches of RIDF & other schemes. (₹7,000.00 lakh)
(Rural Development Department)

12.40 The State Government has made provision under State Plan during 2014-15 for completion of incomplete roads & bridges. There is a budget provision of ₹7,000.00 lakh for 2014-15 for this purpose. During 2014-15, 181 nos of new RD road projects & 2 nos of new bridges will be taken up.

Constituency-Wise Allotment (CWA) (₹ 2,840.00 lakh)
(Rural Development Department)

12.41 There was a budget provision of ₹2,840.00 lakh under CWA during 2013-14, out of which expenditure to the tune of ₹2,812.60 lakh has been made till March, 2014. There is a budget provision of ₹2,840.00 lakh under CWA for 142 nos of Assembly Constituencies for the year 2014-15. It is proposed to take the critical road projects in rural areas in consultation with the people's representative (MLAs) to address the urgent needs of the locality.

Land Acquisition Charges (₹ 50.00 lakh)
(Rural Development Department)

12.42 There is a provision of ₹50.00 lakh for the year 2014-15 for payment of land acquisition charges.

Decretal Dues (₹50.00 lakh)
(Rural Development Department)

12.43 There is a provision of ₹50.00 lakh under the above scheme for the year 2014-15 for payment of decree amount as per court order.

Capacity Building (resource & infrastructure development) (₹800.00 lakh)
(Rural Development Department)

12.44 There is a provision of ₹800.00 lakh under the above scheme for the year 2014-15 for Survey Expenses, Survey Equipment, Technical Training, Consultancy charges-PMU & Quality Monitoring important roads, bridges & building projects, DPR preparation, Computerisation of offices, WAMIS, GIS exposure visit inside/outside country etc.

Construction of RD Deptt. Buildings (Residential) (₹ 1,350.00 lakh)
(Rural Development Department)

12.45 During the financial year 2013-14, there was a provision of ₹10 crore for construction of 54 nos. of new residential buildings and completion of 201 nos. of ongoing buildings, out of which 135 nos. have been completed and rest are in progress. In the financial year 2014-15, there is a provision of ₹13.50 crore for construction of 228 nos. of new residential buildings and completion of 195 nos. of ongoing buildings.

Construction RD Deptt. Buildings (Non-Residential) (₹ 1,450.00 lakh)
(Rural Development Department)

12.46 During the financial year 2013-14, there was a provision of ₹12.50 crore for construction of 47 nos. of new office buildings and completion of 144 nos. of ongoing office buildings, out of which 129 nos. of buildings have been completed and rest are in progress. In the financial year 2014-15, there is a provision of ₹14.50 crore for construction of 114 nos. of new office buildings and completion of 182 nos. of ongoing office buildings of R.W. Organisation.

Road Works (PMGSY) (₹1,80,000.01 lakh)
(Rural Development Department)

12.47 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which aims at providing all-weather connectivity to all unconnected habitations in rural areas of the State having population of 250 and above in 18 nos. IAP districts & 500 and above for 12 nos. of Non-IAP districts as per present norms.

Accordingly, GoI has so far sanctioned projects worth ₹17,81,425.40 lakh for construction of 11,649 nos of roads with a length of 45,190.14 Km. in different phases along with construction of 275 nos. of missing link bridges on PMGSY roads for providing connectivity to 16,395 nos. of habitations. Till end of March'2014 expenditure amounting ₹11,35,138.61 lakh has been incurred for construction of 28,545.14 Km. of roads including 95 no. of missing link bridges for providing connectivity to 9,777 no of habitations. In the year 2013-14 ₹ 1,61,557.00 lakh has been incurred by constructing 3,063.22 Km. of roads for providing connectivity to 1004 no. of habitations. In the year 2014-15 it has been programmed to utilize ₹1,80,000.01 lakh, for construction of roads of 4,500 km and bridges under the scheme. Out of such utilization ₹1,70,000.00 lakh will be received from MoRD, GoI and balance of ₹10,000.01 lakh will be provided by the State towards construction of bridges, tender premium and labour escalation.

Incentive to the Contractors. (₹ 50.00 lakh)
(Rural Development Department)

12.48 There is a provision of ₹50.00 lakh under the above scheme in the year 2014-15 for incentive to the contractors for early completion of the major projects.

Biju Setu Yojana (BSY) (₹16,300.00 lakh)
(Rural Development Department)

12.49 Biju Setu Yojana (BSY) aims at construction of new bridges on rural roads for providing all weather connectivity in the rural areas of the state. There was a target to complete 125 bridges under Biju Setu Yojana during 2013-14. There was a provision of ₹17,500.00 lakh under BSY during 2013-14. An amount of ₹17,200.00 lakh has been utilized during 2013-14. There is a proposal of ₹16,300.00 lakh for the above scheme in the year 2014-15. There is a target to complete 149 nos. of bridges during 2014-15.

Improvement of Existing R. D. Roads (₹5,700.00 lakh)
(Rural Development Department)

12.50 The State Government has made provision of ₹57 crore under State Plan during 2014-15 for improvement of important R.D. roads. Under this scheme 75 nos. of R.D. roads have already been taken up during 2013-14 & are in progress. In the year 2014-15, another 14 nos. of new RD road projects will be taken up. There is target to complete 42 nos. of roads during 2014-15.

Construction of Bailey Bridges (₹4,400.00 lakh)
(Rural Development Department)

12.51 Bailey bridges are constructed in inaccessible districts / areas where construction of conventional RCC bridges are not suitable. 54 nos of bailey bridges were taken up during 2013-14 with a provision of ₹2,751.00 lakh. An amount of ₹2,680.00 lakh has been spent during 2013-14. There is a provision of ₹4,400.00 lakh in the State Budget in the year 2014-15 with a target to complete 54 nos. bailey bridges.

Development of Rural Road Connectivity (₹100.00 lakh)
(Rural Development Department)

12.52 There is a provision of ₹100.00 lakh under the above scheme in the year 2014-15. This is a new scheme introduced during the current year. The guidelines/norms is being finalized.

PLAN SCHEMES (Works Department)**STATE PLAN**

12.53 The Works Department is in charge of improvement of 16519.754 km of Roads (SH-5124.576 km, MDR-2805.341 km, ODR-8589.837 km). In the Annual Plan: 2014-15, an outlay of ₹2,17,352.28 lakh has been proposed for different plan schemes relating to Roads and bridges sector, to be implemented by the Works Department.

Externally Aided Project (OSRP) (₹ 18,900.00 lakh)
(Works Department)

12.54 Tripartite Loan Agreement has been signed with World Bank for the Odisha State Roads Project (OSRP) in July, 2008 for an amount of US\$250 million. The loan was restructured in January, 2013 to US\$196 million. It has been agreed to take up 310 km too busy corridors of the State identified under OSRP in the 1st Phase at an estimated cost of ₹1,411.45 crore. The loan has funding ratio of 80:20 by the World Bank and the State Government i.e. ₹984.42 crore and ₹427.03 crore respectively. The period of implementation of these projects is extended upto 30.06.2016. The loan agreement was signed in January, 2009 and the loan has been effective since 15th April, 2009. All contracts were drawn for implementation of 310 km length of road as below.

i.	Berhampur – Taptapani road	- 41.00 km
ii.	Bhawanipatna-Khariar road	- 68.00 km
iii.	Chandabali-Bhadrak-Anandapur road	- 95.00 km
iv.	Jagatpur-Chandbali road	- 106.00 km

Total 81.00 Km length of road has been improved by the end of March, 2014 under World Bank Assistance Projects. There is budget proposal of ₹18900.00 lakh with a target to improve 80.00 km length of road during 2014-15.

RIDF (NABARD Loan Assistance) (₹80,000.00 lakh)
(Works Department)

12.55 Loan assistance has been availed from NABARD for construction of more and more Bridge and Road Projects in the State. Under this Scheme, in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, emphasis has been given (a) to clear liabilities of completed works (b) to provide funds for all spill over projects (c) to take-up new projects sanctioned. (d) token budget provision for projects awaiting NABARD

sanction. Funds to the extent of ₹80,000.00 lakh has been proposed under this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which ₹52,000.00 lakh is in State Sector and ₹28,000.00 lakh is in District sector. The position of bridge and road works executed with NABARD Loan Assistance are shown below:

Sl. No.	RIDF Work	Bridge in nos.	Road Projects in nos.	Total
i.	No of projects taken up so far from RIDF-I to RIDF-XVIII (by end of 2012-13)	166	301	467
ii.	No of projects completed by 2012-13	125	202	327
iii.	No of projects taken up under RIDF-XIX during 2013-14	09	20	29
iv.	Achievement made during 2013-14 by end of March, 2014	03	29	32
v.	No. of works targeted for completion during, 2014-15	03	26	29

Central Road Fund
(Works Department)

(₹10,300.00 lakh)

12.56 Under this resource head, roads and bridges are improved with funds available from Government of India. Funds under this scheme are generated from the State's Share of CESS collected from Oil Pool. Government of India has sanctioned 21 nos. bridges and 162 nos. of road projects with a sanctioned cost of ₹923.90 crore under this scheme since 2001-02 to 2013-14. Out of these sanctioned projects, 147 nos. of road projects and 21 nos. of bridge projects have been completed with an expenditure of ₹667.54 crore by the end of March, 2014. Funds to the extent of ₹10,300.00 lakh is proposed under this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for completion of 8 nos. ongoing projects sanctioned up to 2012-13 and to take up 7 nos. new projects sanctioned during 2013-14.

Other State Plan Projects
(Works Department)

(₹96,152.28 lakh)

12.57 a) **Bridge Work:** Under this scheme, a sum of ₹14,571.33 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for ongoing Bridges projects & to take up new bridge projects.

b) **ROBs:** ROBs are taken up 50:50 cost sharing basis by the State Government with Railways. A sum of ₹8,715.04 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under this scheme for 10 nos of ongoing ROB projects and 9 Nos. of new ROB projects.

c) **Fly Overs:** There is provision of ₹1,800.14 lakh for 1 nos. ongoing Fly Over on Khurda-Jatani-Pipili-Nimapara road & to take up 8 nos. of Fly Over Bridges (7 nos. in Bhubaneswar & 1 nos. at Sambalpur) in the State in the year 2014-15. The proposed Fly Overs in Bhubaneswar are 1) Master Canteen Square, 2) Damana Square, 3) Kalinga Hospital Square, 4) Housing Board Square, 5) Rabi Takies

Square, 6) Kalpana & Mausima Square and 7) Fly Over/Grade Separator on NH-5 for providing approach to Info Valley-II. The Fly Over Bridge in Sambalpur is at Laxmi Talkies Square, Sambalpur

- d) **Ring Road cum Bye Passes:** There is provision of ₹0.05 lakh for taking up of 5 nos. of Ring Road cum Bye Passes such as 1) Capital Region Ring Road, Bhubaneswar, 2) Sambalpur Ring Road, 3) Berhampur Ring Road, 4) Bolangir Ring Road & 5) By Pass at Manmunda in the District of Boudh in the year 2014-15.
- e) **Roads to be taken up under PPP Projects:-** Under this head there is a provision of ₹ 3,000.00 lakh for projects under PPP mode.
- f) **Road Works:** (i) During the year 2013-14, Government has introduced another new scheme “**Improvement of PWD roads in Urban Areas**” for development of urban roads taken over from H & UD Department in coming 2 years. The scheme has been approved for a project outlay of ₹250.00 crore for improvement of 400.00 km ULB roads within the period spanning over 3 years (2013-14 to 2015-16). There was Budget provision of ₹75.00 crore during the year 2013-14 for the purpose. During 2013-14 by the end of March, 2014, 149 roads under 3 Municipal Corporation, 19 Municipalities & 18 NACs comprising of 231.13 km of road length with a cost of ₹153.21 crore have been taken up. By the end of March, 2014, 65 nos. of roads have been completed with improvement of 98.00 km of road length with an expenditure of ₹83.50 crore. There is outlay of ₹52 crore in the year 2014-15 for completion of ongoing roads and to take up new roads in urban areas.
- (ii) During the year 2013-14, Government introduced a new scheme “**State Highways Development Project (SHDP)**” for development of State Highways in the State to Double Lane Standard. Under this new Scheme, all the State Highways of the State will be widened & improved to Double Lane Standard within 12th Five Year Plan. The projects costing more than ₹20 crore under the scheme are to be executed in EPC contract & projects costing less than ₹20 crore in P1 Contract. Accordingly, State Cabinet have approved for development of 2158.26 Km of State Highways to 2-Lane Standard with a cost of ₹3,000 crore. During the year 2013-14, there was Budget provision of ₹ 100 crore for the purpose. By the end of March, 2014, action has been initiated for 2-Laning work for **1,033.82 Km** of State Highways with project cost of ₹1791.87 crore. A sum of ₹220 crore is proposed for Annual Plan: 2014-15 for ongoing works & to take up balance length of State Highways for double laning.
- (iii) **Other Road Development:-** There is provision for ₹23,608.15 lakh in the year 2014-15 for completion of ongoing road projects & to take up new road projects for improvement of road network.
- g) **Lump Provisions:** Following lump provisions are proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.
- | | |
|---|----------------|
| i. Construction of ROB, and construction/reconstruction of CD works and incomplete and incomplete road and bridge works | ₹ 700.00 lakh |
| ii. Incentive to Contractor | ₹ 100.00 lakh |
| iii. Preparation of DPR & Capacity Building | ₹1,000.00 lakh |

- iv. Special repair to NH under Chief Engineer, NH ₹6,617.55 lakh
- h) **Survey, Investigation, Quality Control, Planning & Research:** Survey, Investigation, Quality Control, Planning & Research are essential pre-requisites for any Road Development Programme. A sum of ₹90.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.
- i) **Decretal Dues:** Decretal dues are required to be paid for works executed by the Contractors in the event of Court Judgments going in their favour. To meet such expenses, ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.
- j) **Land Acquisition:** A sum of ₹3,350.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for payment of land acquisition charges for the land to be acquired mainly for widening of roads, construction of bridges and roads and construction of approach road to Bridge projects.
- k) **Development Infrastructure:** For construction of Office building and staff quarters under Works Department it is proposed to provide ₹1,500.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.
- l) **Capital Road Development Programme:** There is proposal of ₹2,100.03 lakh during 2014-15 for Capital road Development Programme for improvement of 13 nos. of roads in Capital City along with construction of Capital Region Ring Road.
- m) **75th Annual Session of IRC to be held at Bhubaneswar:** Provision of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed for 75th Annual session of IRC to be held at Bhubaneswar in the year 2014-15.
- n) **Core Road Network:** It has been notified by Government in Works Department to put in place Core Road Network (CRN) system pertaining to the roads having high traffic density, economic and tourism importance and such other roads catering to the Mining & Industrial areas of the state in order to provide better focus on management of road sector. The objective for having CRN system is to deploy adequate resources for development and better management of all roads included under it through separate budgetary support. It is intended to ensure improve service to the road users by effective utilization of available resource as soon as this system is operationalized 31 roads totaling to 1610.250 km has been included under CRN. An amount of ₹1,500.00 lakh is proposed under State Plan for improvement of road and construction of Bridge & CD works on these roads.
- o) **State Plan (PPP):** The Government of Odisha in Works Department have initiated activities to take up development of State Roads through Public-Private-Partnership mode. In this endeavor, bidding process for two highway projects namely “Four-laning of Sambalpur – Rourkela Road” and “Two-lane with Paved Shoulder of Joda – Bamberi Section of Expressway – II” has been initiated by the Department since mid-2012. The Four Laning of Sambalpur-Rourkella with a total cost of ₹1,293 crore has been awarded to L&T, IDPL in October, 2013 with a viability gap funding of ₹465.30 crore out of which the Government of India has agreed in principle to support the viability gap funding to the extent of ₹258 crore. Besides that, project preparation activity with feasibility study for newly identified 5 (Five) more roads with an estimate cost of about ₹885 crore is going on. The pre-

construction activities such as land acquisition, forest clearance and rehabilitation & resettlement issue are being taken up by the Works Department in close liaison with the concerned line departments. There is budget proposal of ₹30 crore for the year 2014-15 to take up the projects under PPP mode.

One-Time ACA (₹ 8,000.00 lakh)
(Works Department)

12.58 Planning Commission, Government of India provides One Time Additional Central Assistance to the State Government for taking up different projects of Tourist importance since 2003-04. Under the Scheme, 179 nos. of projects have been sanctioned by Planning Commission at an estimated cost of ₹660.83 crore. Out of this, 130 nos. of projects with an expenditure of ₹569.58 crore have been completed by end of March, 2014. There is an outlay of ₹8,000.00 lakh for funding under this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for ongoing projects and to take up 7 nos. of new projects with a target to improve 50.00 km road length in different stretches.

Economic Importance (E & I) Scheme (CSP) (₹4,000.00 lakh)
E & I Scheme
(Works Department)

12.59 Government of India have sanctioned and released fund for 10 nos. of road projects on 50:50 cost sharing basis under this scheme. Out of this, 8 nos. of projects have already been completed and improvement of 2 no. road projects in progress. Funds to the extent of ₹4,000.00 lakh is proposed under this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for completion of 2 nos. of ongoing projects.

CENTRAL PLAN (₹100.00 lakh)

12.60 A sum of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under Central Plan for the project sanctioned by Government of India towards Inter-State Connectivity under E & I Scheme.

PLAN SCHEMES (Panchayati Raj Department)

STATE PLAN

Cement Concrete (CC) Roads (₹49,856.00 lakh)
(Panchayati Raj Department)

12.61 In order to improve hygienic and sanitation facilities in rural areas as well as to strengthen rural connectivity, the State Government has launched a scheme for construction of C:C Roads from the year 2010-11 in interior pockets with special focus Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and Adivasi Bastis. However more funds will be mobilized by dovetailing funds from other schemes like BRGF, GGY, KBK grant. During 2013-14 there was a Budget Provision of ₹498.88

crore for this purpose. Total fund has been utilized for completion of 1,930.33 Kms taking up 21,809 nos of projects. The proposed Budget Provision in the year 2014-15 is ₹498.56 crore for construction of 3500 Km CC Roads.

PLAN SCHEMES (H&UD Department)

STATE PLAN

Urban Roads (₹2,000.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

12.62 For the development of urban communication, both surfaced and un-surfaced roads by ULBs, a provision of ₹2,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for construction of roads in different ULBs of the State, out of which amounts of ₹442.60 lakh and ₹330.60 lakh have been earmarked under TASP and SCSP respectively.

CHAPTER 13

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

13.1 Science & Technology play a crucial role in socio-economic progress and sustainable development of the State. Application of Science & Technology in different fields helps in amelioration of social problem of masses and it provides better service in the field of education, health and other social sectors. Sustainable economic growth rests largely on the degree of harnessing of scientific temper and technology for innovative solutions. While Science & Technology facilitate the socio-economic development process, forest plays an important role in environmental and economic sustainability. It provides sustenance and livelihood to the rural poor and creates opportunities for substantial wage employment in adjoining areas. The environment is not to be seen as a stand-alone concern. It cuts across all sectors of development. Forests play a key role in maintaining ecological stability; reducing impact of natural calamities such as droughts, floods and cyclones; re-charging ground-water levels; and checking soil erosion. Thus, the importance of forestry, as a life support system and as a sector having tremendous socio-economic value, is well established.

This Chapter includes (i) Scientific Research (including Bio-technology), (ii) Information Technology and (iii) Forestry, Ecology and Environment.

13.2 An outlay of ₹49,481.57 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, which includes ₹2,914.33 lakh under Scientific Research, ₹15,749.01 lakh under Information Technology and ₹30,818.23 lakh under Forestry & Wildlife, Ecology & Environment. Out of the Plan provision, the flow of funds to TSP and SCSP are earmarked at ₹ 8,603.76 lakh and ₹ 5,707.43 lakh respectively.

13.3 A brief account of various development schemes under the sector is indicated in Table 13.1.

Table 13.1

Development Schemes under Science & Technology Sector

(₹ lakh)

Sl No.	Name of the Major Schemes	Approved outlay for 2013-14	Expenditure 2013-14	Proposed Outlay for 2013-14
1	2	3	4	5
1	Scientific Research	1,589.80	2,326.56	2,914.33
2	Information Technology	11,135.82	9,940.12	15,749.01
3	Forest	25,621.85	18,471.51	23,318.81
4	Sanctuary and Nature Reserve	3,355.00	2,462.93	4,597.40
5	Ecology and Environment	2,323.85	2,836.41	2,902.02
	Total	4,4026.32	36,037.53	49,481.57

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH**PLAN SCHEME**

13.4 A sum of ₹ 2,914.33 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for implementation of various schemes under scientific research. This includes ₹87.70 lakh and ₹56.00 lakh under TSP and SCSP respectively.

STATE PLAN

13.5 The following schemes will be taken up during the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

State Council on Science and Technology (₹150.00 lakh)
(Science and Technology Department)

13.6 In order to promote the development of Science & Technology in the State under the guidance of an expert body, a State Council on Science & Technology has been constituted as the highest policy making body in the State pertaining to Science & Technology Sector. Under the scheme, financial support to carry out application oriented research projects, development / popularization of Science & Technology / publicity and advertisement of various scientific activities and their development / expenditure related to advertisements / holding of seminars, workshops, conferences / sanction of travel grant / scholarship to Post Graduate basic science students of the State / other related expenditure of the State Council on Science & Technology. An outlay of ₹150.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

Odisha Remote Sensing Applications Centre (ORSAC) (₹1,046.12 lakh)
(Science and Technology Department)

13.7 As the State level apex body for remote sensing applications and research studies, the Odisha Remote Sensing Applications Centre is using the technology for natural resources surveys and management. Remote sensing data are used in various fields for forecast of agricultural crop acreage and production for the entire State, and for watershed management in the State. The Centre also conducts surveys and mapping of natural resources, and helps in wasteland and ground water management, identification of flood-prone zones, spotting of forest fires, determination of urban land use patterns and wetland earmarking. The Centre also undertakes schemes such as research in Atmospheric Science and Disaster Mitigation. These activities will be of immense use to the State in forecasting natural calamities so that the Government can initiate appropriate remedial steps in advance.

13.8 During 2000-2001, GRAMSAT Pilot Project-Odisha scheme was introduced with the assistance of Department of Space, Government of India with the objectives: (i) interactive training for field functionaries; (ii) broadcasting of development information to rural audiences; (iii) providing access to GIS database for development planning; (iv) e-Governance; and (v) disaster warning and providing information for facilitation of post-disaster reconstruction.

13.9 Developmental programmes of various Government Departments are telecast in this system on all weekdays except Sunday and transmitted through Doordarshan in Channel DD1 and DD6, OTV and ETV. The Interactive Training Programmes (ITP) of various Departments of Government are also viewed through DRS.

13.10 Geo-referencing will be of immense utility for multi-level developmental planning and beneficiary oriented developmental schemes. Geospatial Technology Application for Rural and Urban Development is to make use of Geo Spatial Data Base developed by ORSAC for Rural /Urban Planning Management and micro level planning. Indian Space Research Organisation has pursued the utilization of the space technology for education and development and come up with a dedicated satellite named as EDUSAT. Under this programme, ISRO has supported installation of Control Centre and a few Remote Terminals in Odisha following the decision to utilize the channel for benefit of the High School students.

13.11 In order to carry out these programmes, an outlay of ₹1,046.12 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Research & Development Programme under ORSAC (₹100.00 lakh)
(Science and Technology Department)

13.12 Under Research & Development activities programme of ORSAC, the Scheme on “Study of Interoperability of different GIS (Geographic Information System) software & its interface with DIP (Digital Image Processing) software and their Web Applications” will continue and following two new programmes will be taken up during Annual Plan: 2014-15.

- (i) Assessment of Erosion Prone area
- (ii) Study of Micro & Meso level effects of Coastal Erosion

13.13 In order to carry out these programmes, an outlay of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Development of Bio-Technology (₹286.36 lakh)
(Science and Technology Department)

13.14 Biotechnology, the cutting edge technology with the potential to revolutionize many facets of industrial, agricultural and medicinal practices, is perceived as a major vehicle for socio-economic development through application and use of biological agents and materials in the production of appropriate goods and services. The priority areas identified under Biotechnology are: (i) Agriculture Biotechnology (ii) Medical Biotechnology (iii) Industrial Biotechnology (iv) Animal biotechnology (v) Aquaculture & Marine Biotechnology (vi) Environmental biotechnology (vii) Bio-resources and (viii) Alternative sources of energy.

13.15 Various activities / programmes proposed to be taken up under the scheme are as follows:

- (i) Infrastructure development for Biotech Park (Promotional activities of BT Park and Incubation Centre)/Marine Biotechnology Park in the State/Financial support to

Research Projects in Biotechnology (contingent and travel expenditures of experts for R&D project meetings). (ii) Financial support for holding and participating in workshops / seminars / symposia / conferences etc. on Biotechnology / Travel expenses including TA, DA for experts and officers / Advertisement / Road shows / brochure / preparation and printing of Booklets, charts, reports etc. for showcasing the development of Biotechnology (iii) Development of Germplasm and DNA / Gene Bank in the State (iv) Strengthening Biotechnology Laboratories, Scholarship for Government Biotechnology Institutions and BT Finishing School Course (iv) Skill Entrepreneurship Development Programme (SEDP), including preparation of technical materials. An outlay of ₹286.36 lakh is proposed for various activities under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Odisha Bigyan Academy (₹0.01 lakh)
(Science and Technology Department)

13.16 The Odisha Bigyan Academy has been set up for promotion and popularization of Science and Technology in the State. A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

Pathani Samanta Planetarium (PSP) (₹0.01 lakh)
(Science and Technology Department)

13.17 The main objective and function of Pathani Samanta Planetarium is popularisation of Astronomy, Astro-physics and Space Science among the public in general and student community in particular through Planetarium shows, Night sky watch programmes, training programmes on astronomy, astrophysics and space science, demonstration of models, holding of seminars, workshops and Bigyan Lekhaka Samukhya (Science Writers Forum) and Light, Water and Sound programmes, etc. A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Establishment of Planetarium at Sambalpur (₹450.00 lakh)
(Science and Technology Department)

13.18 It is proposed to establish a Planetarium at Sambalpur for popularization of astronomy, astrophysics and space science and create awareness among the people of Western Odisha. People from nooks and corners of the districts of Sundargarh, Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Bargarh, Bolangir, Boudh, Phulbani etc. are not able to come to Bhubaneswar for witnessing a Planetarium show. The students and teachers of Western Odisha are deprived of witnessing the planetarium show due to long distance. Construction of Planetarium at Sambalpur will benefit the students and teachers of the above mentioned districts. An outlay of ₹450.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Establishment of Museum at Khandapara (₹0.01 lakh)
(Science and Technology Department)

13.19 It is proposed to establish a Museum at Khandapada to bring the work and contribution of well known Astronomer Pathani Samanta into lime light in his birth place. It will be a place of visit for popularization of Science in general, Astronomy, Astrophysics and Space Science in particular and create awareness among people. The

Museum will act as a nodal centre for the extended activities of Pathani Samanta Planetarium. With the help of this nodal centre, planetarium will take up activities around Khandapara for popularization of Science in general and Astronomy, Astro-physics in particular. A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Documentation Centre-cum-Library (₹0.01 lakh)
(Science and Technology Department)

13.20 The Science & Technology Department has a Documentation Centre-cum-Library which establishes a close link with various research institutions in the State and provides up-to-date information to researchers/ scientists in various fields of specialization. A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 to establish a close link with the research activities and to provide up-to- date information to research scientists in various fields of specialization.

Popularisation of Science & Technology (₹83.50 lakh)
(Science and Technology Department)

13.21 The Odisha Bigyan Academy undertakes the following activities for popularization of science and technology: (i) Organizing exhibitions, discussions workshops and seminars in all parts of the State for observation of National Science Day every year, (ii) Publishing magazines and periodicals to sensitize the public about the role of science and technology, (iii) Publication of monthly Odia Science magazine “Bigyan Diganta” and its distribution to Panchayati Raj Institutions free of cost. Bigyan Diganta is to be published in both Odia and English language & distributed to all High schools of State & Odiya High Schools outside State free of cost. (iv) Presenting awards to eminent scientists /researchers and writers of scientific literature in Odia. (v) District level interactive sessions of science teachers and students. An outlay of ₹83.50 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15

Support to Scientific Institutions (₹642.50 lakh)
(Science and Technology Department)

13.22 Under this scheme, financial support is proposed to be provided to the Scientific Institutions, namely (i) The Institute of Material Sciences, and (ii) The Institute of Mathematics and its Applications. An outlay of ₹642.50 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for these institutions.

i) **Institute of Materials Science (IMS)** (₹467.50 lakh)

13.23 The Institute takes up research programme in the field of materials science as this has a significant impact on future industrial development. The primary objective is to create basic experimental research facilities for the researchers of the State so that the untapped natural resources of our State can be exploited .An outlay of ₹467.50 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

(ii) Institute of Mathematics and its Applications (IMA) (₹175.00 lakh)

13.24 Mathematics is one of the fundamental branches of human knowledge. The Institute undertakes reorientation and refresher courses for teachers/research scholars, fundamental research in mathematics and its applications, programmes for search of mathematical talents among children and for popularization and development of mathematics with special emphasis on research in modern areas and on introduction of new techniques. An outlay of ₹175.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Establishment of Sub-Regional Science Centres (₹50.00 lakh)
(Science and Technology Department)

13.25 It is proposed to establish Sub-Regional Science Centres at Jeypore, Nrushingnath and at Keonjhar in the State to develop scientific temper, to promote creative activities, to highlight important and relevant topical issues in Science & Technology and to popularize these for the benefit of the local community. An outlay of ₹50.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Establishment of District Science Centres (₹0.01 lakh)
(Science and Technology Department)

13.26 It is proposed to establish District Science Centres to create scientific temper / spirit among students and help them to learn the basics of science through fun and enjoyment. The proposed Science Centres will consist of the items like (i) One popular science gallery (ii) exhibit development laboratory (iii) one science park with 40 exhibits of educative in nature (iv) one conference room for teacher training programme, science quiz, science seminar etc. (v) other facilities such as science library, office, store etc. A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for implementation of the scheme.

Computer Based Information System (CBIS) (₹30.00 lakh)
in Government Departments
(Information Technology Department)

13.27 The scheme has the primary objective of empowering Government Departments to utilize Information Technology tools, applications and related software. A training centre named Information Technology Centre is currently functioning under the Administrative control of IT Department. All other Departments can access all the facilities available of IT Centre at Secretariat. A team of IT professionals deployed through Odisha Computer Application Centre (OCAC) are working hard to provide faster Internet connectivity and access to the State Government Portal. An outlay of ₹30.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for implementation of the scheme.

District e-Governance Society (DeGS)
(Information Technology Department)

(₹75.80 lakh)

13.28 In order to facilitate e-governance applications at the district level and to co-ordinate various e-governance activities taken up / proposed to be taken up by the Government at district level, a District e-Governance Society (DeGS) has been set up at each District Head quarters. The DeGS have basic IT infrastructure and District e-Governance Manager is engaged to provide advisory services to the district offices for successful implementation of e-Governance initiatives. A sum of ₹75.80 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for implementation of the scheme.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT)

13.29 Information Technology is a fast growing sector of the Indian socio-economic scenario. Keeping in view the national level initiatives for the sector, the State Government have recognised Information Technology as a thrust area and priority sector because of its great potential for employment and foreign exchange generation. With this aim in view, the State Government have framed a “Government, Education and Industry-friendly” Information Technology Policy of Odisha, 1998. The Information Technology Department also plays an enabling role in promotion, development and implementation of IT related e-Governance projects for different sectors of Government.

The development of a policy framework, provision of quality infrastructure, creation of a large pool of technically qualified professionals, spread of I.T. activities throughout the State and progressive use of Information Technology in Government are integral parts of the IT Policy of Odisha, 1998.

13.30 The Industrial Policy Resolution, 2001 has identified Electronics, Telecommunication, Information Technology and IT enabled services as "Priority Sectors". Establishments and industries related to the aforesaid priority sectors have been declared as public utility services.

13.31 The State Government have created a separate Department of Information Technology. It is entrusted with all matters relating to computer communication and electronics both software and hardware. The Odisha Computer Application Centre (OCAC) functions as nodal agency for promotion and development of Information Technology in the State. Apart from playing an enabling role in promotion, development and implementation of e-Governance projects for different sectors of Government, the Department of IT acts as the nodal department for National Informatics Centre (NIC) and Software Technology Park of India (STPI), established at Bhubaneswar.

13.32 The Odisha Computer Application Centre (OCAC), designated to function as Technical Directorate and two Corporate Bodies viz. Odisha State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd. (OSED) and Konark Television Ltd. (KTV) are under the administrative control of this Department. Besides, an educational institution viz. International Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) in Bhubaneswar has been promoted by the Information Technology Department.

13.33 The Information Technology Department have formulated an Industry-friendly Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Policy, 2014 replacing the ICT Policy 2004. This Policy would help IT reach the common man so as to narrow down the Digital Divide. The ICT Policy has the broad objectives as follows:

- Sustainable employment generation,
- Increase of investments in IT/ITES/ESDM sectors,
- Enhancing transparency in governance practice,
- Door-step delivery of host services and
- High export turnover and economic growth.

PLAN SCHEMES

13.34 A sum of ₹12,629.80 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for promotion and development of IT related activities. This includes ₹105.80 lakh under Scientific Research, ₹2,192.00 lakh under NeGP, ₹3,570.00 under 13th Finance Commission Grant for Incentivizing Issue of UID by the Information Technology Department

STATE PLAN

13.35 The following schemes will be taken up during Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Secretariat Automation System (₹200.00 lakh)
(Information Technology Department)

13.36 Odisha Secretariat Workflow Automation System (OSWAS) Project is being implemented in different Government Departments to automate all the functions and working procedures of Secretariat. The system provides an effective method of storing, maintaining and retrieving the huge volumes of data that is generated by integrating workflow, knowledge and security management. The OSWAS application consists of 10 crore Applications, 20 Common Applications besides 100 other Department Specific Applications. It is focused on implementing the Common Applications and Department Specific Applications. A Project Management Unit is placed at Secretariat to monitor and supervise the work. .

An amount of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Horizontal Connectivity for OSWAN and IT Infrastructure (₹3,000.00 lakh)
(Information Technology Department)

13.37 Odisha State Wide Area Network (OSWAN) Project is successfully operational in the SHQ, 30 DHQs, 284 BHQs and 60 Horizontal Offices. The horizontal connectivity has not been provided from BHQs to line offices. Both leased line & wireless connectivity are provisioned to be used in the said Project. In the meantime a number of applications of various Departments have been migrated to SDC and also Departments are

requesting for OSWAN connectivity for their field offices. For connecting 1266 critical offices, BSNL has been awarded with the work. Similarly, as per the rough estimate prepared by the Consultant, M/s TCIL, an amount of ₹120 crore will be required for horizontal connectivity in 3500 offices. An amount of ₹3,000.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Unique Identification Cell (UID Cell) (₹15.00 lakh)
(Information Technology Department)

13.38 UIDAI has been established by Government of India to provide all residents with a Unique Identification to authenticate oneself anytime anywhere in the country. Now as per decision at Govt. of India level the RGI has been given the responsibility to enroll and capture biometric data of citizens of Odisha. Once the biometric data are captured and Aadhaar numbers are issued to all, the databases for various schemes being undertaken at Govt. level are to be integrated with UID database. An UID Cell has been created at OCAC by IT Department to supervise the UID Project in Odisha. DPR will be prepared on ICT Infrastructure for integrating Aadhaar with various schemes and Adoption of State Resident Data Hub (SRDH) and application of framework in the State. An amount of ₹15.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Innovative Projects (₹.100.00 lakh)
(Information Technology Department)

13.39 It has been decided to establish a Characterisation Laboratory in the State jointly with STPI in the IIIT campus, Bhubaneswar as Government is being heavily dependent on 'e' mode of service delivery and the security threat on Software application and network is also increasing day by day. Hence it is highly essential to establish an R & D infrastructure with competent resource persons to monitor the Software Application and Network & report the vulnerability in real time with solutions to safeguard the crucial data and ICT infrastructure. It has been planned to set up the Security Infrastructure with required competent technical resources. An amount of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed for the implementation of the Scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Capacity Building and Training (₹ 1.00 lakh)
(Information Technology Department).

13.40 The State Government is implementing various e-Governance projects on a fast pace with an objective to bring transparency in the system, improve efficiency and deliver services to the citizen on their door step. e-Governance projects are now implemented by most of the departments at State, District and Block/Tahasil level. Capacity Building of Government officials is a major issue for the success of e-Governance projects. Hence, a structured approach is necessary to build the IT (Information Technology) knowledge and skills of officials and prepare them to embrace IT positively. An amount of ₹1.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in Annual Plan: 2014-15.

**Support for Common Infrastructure
For All Departments**
(Information Technology Department)

(₹300.00 lakh)

Bandwidth Charges

The Departments are using aggregated 50 mbps Internet bandwidth, which has been facilitated by OCAC through BSNL. Over the years it has been felt that during leased line failure the Departments are unable to access Internet affecting the important work at times. A budgetary provision of ₹65.00 lakh is proposed for annual charges towards 100 mbps bandwidth.

Maintenance of Infrastructure.

The existing common infrastructure is being used by all the departments. The critical applications are hosted on this infrastructure. Hence the infrastructure needs regular maintenance on 24 X 7 basis. Technical resources who address the issues of the infrastructure will be deployed for maintenance of this infrastructure. A budgetary provision of ₹ 30.00 lakh is proposed for maintenance of infrastructure.

Consumables for operation and maintenance of the infrastructure

The common infrastructure is operational round the clock. In case of power failure or low voltage the infrastructure is running on a 200 KVA DG Set. Besides, back up devices, cartridges etc. are also required for day to day operation of the infrastructure. A budgetary provision of ₹5.00 lakh is proposed for consumables for operation and maintenance of the infrastructure.

Security Infrastructure for OSWAN and Secretariat LAN

The OSWAN infrastructure is being used from Block Level up to State Headquarters. In order to safeguard the infrastructure from Virus attack and optimal usage of Bandwidth, it is essential to have Enterprise Antivirus and Content Filtering on OSWAN infrastructure. A budgetary provision of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed for the security infrastructure.

13.41 An amount of ₹300.00 lakh is proposed for the implementation of this schemes in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Operation of Sanjog Helpline and e-Despatch
(Information Technology Department)

(₹ 50.00 lakh)

13.42 Sanjog Helpline, an Integrated Grievance Redressal System for addressing the grievances relating to different schemes of Government of Odisha has been implemented and being managed by OCAC through its technology partner M/s CSM Pvt. Ltd. It has been decided to support e-Despatch System installed in all the departments. It has also been decided that the Call Centre shall be improved in line of the Government Call Centre at Bhopal in terms of infrastructure and functionality. An amount of ₹50.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

e-Districts (New) (₹5.00 lakh)
(Information Technology Department)

13.43 Government of India has approved “Implementation of e-District Pilot Project in 28 Districts in the State of Odisha” under National Rollout Plan of the e-District Pilot project. This pilot project is implemented in Ganjam and Mayurbhanj districts. An amount of ₹5.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Incentive under IT Policy (New) (₹200.00 lakh)
(Information Technology Department)

13.44 IT Department has brought out a new ICT Policy in 2014 to develop IT/ITES/ESDM industries for inclusive growth and employment in the State and leverage IT & ITES in governance to transform the State to a knowledge driven welfare society for improving the quality of life of citizens. This policy will remain in force until 31st March 2020. The object is to attract top leading IT/ITES & ESDM companies to the State and to achieve a gross ICT Turnover (including exports of software and IT Services, ESDM, Domestic consumption and Training) of USD 4 Billion (₹ 24,000 crores) and achieve direct employment of 60,000 professionals in 800 IT/ITES/ESDM units. The major incentives in the policy are on land, power, interest subsidy, capital investment subsidy, Sales Tax, VAT, and Stamp Duty etc. An amount of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Promotion & Facilitation of IT Industries (₹60.00 lakh)
(Information Technology Department)

13.45 The Industry Facilitation and IT Promotion Cell (IF&ITP Cell) was constituted by the Information Technology Department at Odisha Computer Application Centre (OCAC) during January 2005. This Cell was primarily set up for promoting Bhubaneswar as an ideal IT/ITES destination to prospective investors and providing single window services to IT /ITES units for obtaining clearances from various Government Departments and ensuring hassle-free delivery of incentives under the provisions of the ICT Policy and other Government Policies like IPR 2007 etc.

The primary objective of the IF & ITP Cell are IT/ITES Industry Promotion, IT/ITES Industry Facilitation, Creation of employable manpower for IT/ITES sectors, Participation in IT / Industry events and road shows, Preparation of promotional materials like promotional brochures and CDs, Comparative study of ICT Policies of leading States, Evaluation of IT project proposals for recommendation of allotment of land by IDCO, coordinating with IT Industry for industry-academic interface.

The budgetary provision for the scheme includes participation in National / International / Local IT Events, other workshops / events, Seminars inside and outside the state (₹25.00 lakh); organizing of IT Events / Workshops / Seminars / Meets (₹5.00 lakh); sponsorships (₹4.50 lakh); advertisements (₹6.00 lakh); printing of brochures and promotional materials (₹3.50 lakh); establishment expenditure (₹6.00 lakh). An

amount of ₹60.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) (₹1.00 lakh)
(Information Technology Department)

13.46 This is an ongoing scheme and provides a broad range of Information Technology Enabled Services to the citizens of the State. It ensures service operations by radically reducing cost and improving service standards. To strengthen the ICT infrastructure at Secretariat, the usage of applications like OSWAS, e-Pass etc. by the departments, it is essential to extend the connectivity to the ASO and Diarist level. At present nearly 3000 nodes have been connected and more nodes need to be connected to Secretariat LAN. A sum of ₹1.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPV6) (₹100.00 lakh)
Implementation (New Scheme)
(Information Technology Department)

13.47 Any website or web application is being accessed through an address called IP. At present the version 4 of IP (IPV4) is mostly used for accessing Internet and applications on Internet. However the IPV4 address pool is going to be exhausted soon. This will lead to non availability of address to host application on the web. Keeping in view the threat of non availability of IPV4 address, DoT, GoI has emphasized with the objective to expand the available address space of the internet to meet out the future requirement, to enable communication between billions of IP enabled user devices in NGN environment, for conservation of routing space through the avoidance of excessive address space fragmentation, IP address allocation shall address requirements of all licensed service providers in addition to the addressing needs of internet space.

The main features of IPV6 are: enormously large address space, enhanced support for quos & mobility, efficient addressing, faster routing capabilities, built in security features, support for auto configuration and plug and play, elimination of need for Network Address Translation (NAT).

Since the two versions of IP are quite different, changes in network level, hardware level and application are required for migration from IPV4 to IPV6. Migration of all websites and networks to IPv6 will help the content and application provisioning smooth.

I.T Department has identified 3 critical IT Infrastructures of the State to implement IPv6 in a phased manner. The IT Infrastructures are Odisha State Data Center (OSDC), Odisha State Wide Area Network (OSWAN), Odisha Secretariat Network (SEC-LAN).

The migration activity would be planned as per the following phases.

Phase-1: - Migration of OSDC Infrastructure and Network to IPv6 and Phase-2: - Migration of OSWAN & SEC-LAN Infrastructure and Network to IPv6.

An amount of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Implementation of e-Governance Projects (₹2,192.00 lakh)
as per the National e-Governance Programme (NeGP)
 (Information Technology Department)

13.48 The National e-Governance Programme (NeGP) envisions a five pillar model for delivery of “web-enabled Anytime, Anywhere access” to information and services in rural India. These are:

- (i) e-district
- (ii) State Wide Area Network (SWAN)
- (iii) Common Services Centres (CSC)
- (iv) State Data Centre (SDC)
- (v) Capacity Building

Out of these 5 schemes indicated above, a sum of ₹2,192.00 is provisioned for the 4 schemes namely e-district, State Wide Area Network (SWAN), State Data Centre (SDC) and Capacity Building.

(i) e-district

As per the integrated framework for delivery of services under e-District Mission Mode Project issued by Department of Electronics & Information Technology (DeitY), Government of India on August 2012, “The national roll out of e-district MMP Scheme cost is to be shared by DeitY (through Grants in Aid- GIA) and the States (Additional Central Assistance- ACA) in the ratio of 75:25 respectively. The state share will be met from the Additional Central Assistance- ACA provided by the Planning Commission. The States will bear the cost of site preparation and data digitization from the ACA. A budgetary amount of ₹ 409.00 lakh is provisioned for site preparation work in the Districts in the Year 2014-15.

(ii) State Wide Area Network (SWAN)

The State Wide Area Network is a comprehensive programme initiated by the Govt. of India for all States. The programme envisages creating a core computerization infrastructure for the entire State covering the State Head Quarters, District Head Quarters, Sub-Divisional Head Quarters, Blocks and Tahsils.

This network is connected from the State Headquarters (SHQ) to District Headquarters (DHQ) down to Block Headquarters (BHQ). GoI is also planning to connect the BHQ with GP through wireless connectivity.

Currently most of the Video Conferencing activities of Government are being done in OCAC. A budgetary amount of ₹ 986.00 lakh is provisioned in the year 2014-15.

(iii) State Data Centre (SDC)

State Data Centre has been set up at State Head Quarters which will be connected through OSWAN for public delivery system through CSCs. State MMPs like e-District, CCTNS, Treasury Computerized applications etc. have been hosted in OSDC. Apart from these 19 numbers of G2G & G2C application of various departments like e-District, e-Municipality, e-Registration, CCTNS, IOTMS, Mamata, etc. have been hosted in SDC. A budgetary amount of ₹556.00 lakh is provisioned in the year 2014-15 for the above purpose.

(iv) Capacity Building

The Capacity Building (CB) Scheme as a central sector scheme addresses the critical “Human Resource Development” and “Training” components of NeGP to provide technical & professional support to State level policy & decision-making bodies and to develop specialized skills for e-Governance initiatives. The scheme includes Establishment of Institutional Framework for State Level Strategic decision-making for State e-Governance program, Setting-up of State e-Governance Mission Team (SeMT) in States & UTs, Imparting of specialized training and orientation program for SeMTs and decision makers (Public functionaries, State Legislature and Senior Bureaucrats), Knowledge sharing through e-Governance related trainings and bringing in international best practices to the implementation of initiatives, strengthening of Training Institutions in State.

A sum of ₹2,192.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

**13th Finance Commission Grant for
Incentivising-Issue of UID**

(₹3,570.00 lakh)

(Information Technology Department)

13.49 The UID Authority of India has been set up by the Government of India with the mandate to issue Unique Identification Numbers to all residents in the country. The basic objective is to improve benefits service delivery, especially to the poor and marginalized sections of society. The UID Authority will create a platform to establish identity and perform authentication that can be used by several Government and private service providers. A key requirement of the UID system is to capture necessary demographic data in a standardized manner so that this identity information works across various systems. The number that the UIDAI issues will be a) easily verifiable in an online, cost-effective way, and b) unique, and robust enough to eliminate the large numbers of duplicate and fake identities in Government and private databases. Department of Information Technology has been declared as Nodal Department of the UID Project and it will be implemented through OCAC. An amount of ₹3,570.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Infocity-II – IT SEZ

(₹2,000.00 lakh)

(Information Technology Department)

13.50 Odisha is one of the three IT Investment Regions being developed in India (Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka are the other two States). Infovalley is a key economic driver of the IT Investment Region. It was decided at the Government level to develop the Infovalley IT SEZ through IDCO. At present approximately 500 Acres of land is under possession of IDCO in Infovalley. Out of that 262.52 Acres have been notified as IT/ITES SEZ by Government of India. 35 Acres proposed for Business Park. 160 Acres proposed for Electronic System Designing & Manufacturing Park and 113 Acres of additional land (land under category of forest) proposed for greenery. A sum of ₹2,000.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

International Institute of Information Technology (IIIT-Bhubaneswar)

(₹1, 000.00 lakh)

(Information Technology Department)

13.51 With a view to providing a world class Information Technology Institution, the State Government of Orissa have established International Institute of Information Technology (IIIT-Bhubaneswar). It has been converted to University. The institution aims at primarily to meet quality faculty requirement in the IT disciplines of Engineering Colleges, to cater to the need of the Industries including IT & ITES Sectors. IIIT-Bhubaneswar is also mandated to nurture academic research in cutting edge technologies and industry sponsored research programme. In order to accommodate the students, necessary infrastructures are required to be ready in time. Besides, construction of faculty housing, guest house, an executive training centre and one high end laboratory has been proposed during 1014-2015. A sum of ₹1,000.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the Scheme in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

Infrastructure for State Data Centre

(₹.500.00 lakh)

(Information Technology Department)

13.52 Odisha State Data Centre (OSDC) is a central facility created under National e-Governance Programme of Government of India to facilitate ICT infrastructural needs of the State Government to provide services uninterruptedly and securely through electronic mode. The facility has been created under BOOT model and managed by competent technical resource personnel on 24 X 7 X 365 basis. OSDC is Operational since last two years. Presently 11 User Department Applications are running in the OSDC. Nine applications are in pipe line. An amount of ₹500.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Establishment of STPI Facilities

(₹100.00 lakh)

(Information Technology Department)

13.53 The State Government has given emphasis in their ICT Policy 2014 for creating more IT Parks at suitable locations in the State, preferably in tier-II townships to disperse the IT development uniformly. Synchronizing the vision for an uniform development of IT and ITeS and spreading of IT industries to other potential locations of the State, Government have planned for setting up of STPI Centre at Balasore. In the STPI centre following services i.e all regulatory and statutory services under STP scheme of Government of India, high speed data communication facility, incubation facility, project management and consultancy services, promotional activity ,manpower development programme, built of space for SMIT Industries 100% occupied are being offered. An amount of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15

Financial Support for Closure of Sick Public Sector

(₹8.00 lakh)

Electronic Units viz., OSEDC Ltd. / Konark TV Ltd.

(Information Technology Department)

13.54 The Odisha State Electronics Development Corporation (OSEDC) Ltd., along with its three subsidiary companies viz., IPTRON Times Ltd., ECOMOS Electronics Ltd., and ELCO Communication Systems Ltd., and Konark TV Ltd. have been closed. For meeting the post closure activities and legal expenses of the OSEDC Ltd. and its subsidiaries and Konark TV Ltd. pending in various Courts ,funds are required. An amount of ₹8.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG) (New)

(₹12.00 lakh)

(Information Technology Department)

13.55 BSSDG is a mission mode project funded by Government of India. M/s Ernst & Young has been engaged as Consultant for this project.

An amount of ₹12.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) under PPP Mode.

(₹10.00 lakh)

(Information Technology Department)

13.56 It has been decided to establish second Institute of Information Technology namely Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) under PPP Mode during 2014-15. The same will be established with budgetary support from Human Resource Development Department, Government of India, State Government and Private Partner. An amount of ₹10.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-2015.

FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

13.57 Forests play a vital role in maintaining ecological stability and contribute significantly to the State's economy, especially to livelihoods of forest-dependent communities. Odisha is rich in forest cover. As per India State of Forest Report, 2011 (based on satellite data), the actual forest cover in the State was 48,903 sq. kms in 2009 which is 31.41 percent of the State's geographical area. The State has 7,060 sq. kms of Very Dense Forest (VDF) with crown density above 70 percent, 21,366 sq. kms of Moderately Dense Forest (MDF) with crown density ranging from 40-70 percent and 20,477 sq. kms of Open Forests (OF) with crown density ranging from 10-40 percent assessed separately. Tree cover outside forests (TOF) assessed separately is 4,301 sq. kms. The VDF, MDF, OF, TOF, Scrub area constitute respectively 4.53%, 13.72%, 13.15%, 2.76%, 3.04% and 65.51 % of the total geographical area of the state.

PLAN SCHEMES

13.58 Sources of funding in the Forestry Sector during the Annual Plan: 2014-15 would be: (i) External development assistance from Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA), (ii) State Plan Funds, (iii) Thirteenth Finance Commission Grant, and (iv) One-Time ACA

An outlay of ₹ 30,818.23 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. This includes ₹10,500.01 lakh for the EAPs and ₹200.00 lakh under One-Time ACA and ₹ 1,250.00 lakh under TFC.

FOREST

STATE PLAN

Increasing the Green Cover in the State

(₹9,445.01 lakh)

(Forest and Environment Department)

13.59 During 2013-14, a new scheme namely “**Increasing the Green Cover in the State**” has been proposed to implement it in mission mode by subsuming eleven continuing plan schemes and new components such as Economic Plantation, Odisha Bamboo Development Programme, Bald Hill Plantation, Urban Plantation, Plantation of Medicinal Plants at Patrapada, Avenue Plantation, Maintenance of permanent nurseries, Conservation of Sacred Groves, Popularization of Fuel Efficient Chullahs, Ama Jangal Yojana and Agro Forestry. A sum of ₹9,445.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Economic Plantations

(₹950.00 lakh)

(Forest and Environment Department)

13.60 The condition of growing stock in the forests of the State is being consistently improved through this scheme. However, in comparison with the other states of the country, the value of the growing stock of our forests is substantially lower. This situation can be improved by raising plantations of economically important species like

Teak, Bija, Red Sanders and Rosewood on suitable sites on a sustained basis. Casuarina will be raised also on coastal sands. This will ensure substantially higher production of valuable timber in future. Along with maintenance of plantations created during last 2 years, plantations of economic species will be raised at 2.5m x 2.5m spacing with superior quality of planting stock. An amount ₹950.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for this scheme.

Odisha Bamboo Development Programme (₹185.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.61 Bamboo has been rediscovered as material of future and emphasis has been given for all round development of bamboo by accelerating its growth in the State. To address all aspects of bamboo, the Odisha Bamboo Development Agency (OBDA) has been constituted by the State Government at the State level for development of bamboo resources. So far under this component 4564 ha. Bamboo plantation has been taken up. An amount of ₹185.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Bald Hill Plantation (₹1,100.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.62 The districts of Cuttack, Jajpur, Ganjam, Koraput, Kalahandi, Khordha and Sundargarh are dotted with many bald hills, devoid of any vegetation cover. This Scheme was introduced in 2009-10 for restoring green cover of these barren hills. So far an area of 2168 hectares is covered under bald hill plantation in Cuttack, Khordha, Berhampur, Rourkela, Kalahandi North and Jeypore divisions. Besides, Balangir, Khariar, Kalahandi South, Parlakhemundi, Baripada, Athgarh divisions where the landscape is dotted with many bald hills, devoid of any vegetation cover are to be covered under this scheme. An amount of ₹1,100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Urban Plantation (₹3,950.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.63 This scheme aims at creating green pool in crowded urban areas. Initially the tall sampling plantation was taken up in and around Bhubaneswar city areas through OFDC Ltd. & the City Forest and Chandaka Wild Life Division. From the year 2011-12 few other important cities and towns of the State, which includes Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Baripada, Balasore, Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Rourkela, Berhampur and Bhawanipatna are covered under this plan scheme. An amount of ₹3,950.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15

Plantation of Medicinal Plant at Patrapada (₹50.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.64 To enhance/ popularise knowledge concerning medicinal plants, a medicinal plant knowledge centre has been established at Patrapada near Bhubaneswar. Under this scheme, 314 medicinal plant species in 314 plots (a separate plot for each species) have been planted. Each plot is bounded by contour bunds to create zero run-off area. A demonstration area is developed where all 314 plant species are displayed at a landscape site. Development and maintenance of rare medicinal species will be done

during 2014-15 at Patrapada. An amount of ₹50.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for this scheme.

Avenue Plantation (₹750.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.65 The objective of the scheme is to create a green belt along both sides of the State's National Highways, State Highways, District & Panchayat roads as well as urban roads to provide environmental services as well as to act as shelters during summer and rainy days and minimise air pollution. It is proposed to plant 17 month old saplings and its maintenance upto 3rd year with provisional wire mesh gabion for initial protection of the planted saplings. It is proposed to take up 1000 RKM avenue plantation during 2014-15. An amount of ₹750.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under this scheme.

Maintenance of Permanent Nurseries (₹579.48 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.66 The objective is to create easy and abundant availability of Quality Planting Material (QPM). This scheme aims to fulfil three vital purposes to promote & increase tree cover outside forests, to supplement the QPM requirement of the department, to create year-round employment opportunity for local people. During the plan period, it is proposed to establish permanent nurseries in 281 Ranges of the State. 264 such permanent nurseries have already been established in the State. It is proposed to raise 1.50 crore seedlings and to maintain 1.50 crore saplings which are already raised in the existing 264 permanent nurseries during 2014-15. An amount of ₹579.48 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Agro Forestry (₹1801.53 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.67 The objective of this scheme is to increase the tree cover outside forests in agricultural land. The farmers will get their requirement of fuel and fodder from trees planted in their agricultural land and at the same time the agricultural land will be enriched with humus. The tree saplings will be supplied free of cost to the farmers to plant them in the farm bund and as alley/intercropping. Farmers having at least 0.5acre of land for planting will be supplied saplings with proper verification of land records. The farmers will be sensitised for adopting different agro-forestry models. 2.50 crore seedlings is proposed to be distributed to the farmers. An amount of ₹1,801.53 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Conservation of Sacred Groves (₹35.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.68 The sacred groves are surviving pieces of natural climax vegetation in the State comprising of many important flora and preserved traditionally by local people. 200 sacred groves are covered in Ghumsur (S), Karanjia, Rairangpur, Baripada, Nabarangpur, Malkangiri, Sundargarh, Kalahandi North & South and Bamara WL Division. An amount of ₹35.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Popularisation of Fuel Efficient Chullahs (₹4.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.69 To reduce the pressure on forest and high dependency of the local people on forest produce, a low cost locally made indigenous fuel efficient, smokeless chullahs will be popularised in the forest fringe villages. One thousand fuel efficient chullahs will be supplied to beneficiaries inhabiting in the forest fringe villages covered under thirty six Territorial and Wild Life Divisions to reduce the consumption of fire wood. An amount of ₹ 4.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Ama Jangal Yojana (₹10.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.70 The forest areas being protected by the communities are in the various stages of degradation. Efforts will be made to improve the growing stock in these natural forests. The interventions will include- soil and moisture conservation measures, silvicultural operation, wherever required. An amount of ₹ 10.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Monitoring and Evaluation (₹25.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.71 To carry out monitoring and evaluation of plantations to be raised during 2014-15 and other related activities, an amount of ₹25.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Contingency (₹5.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.72 To meet the contingent expenditure under the schemes, an outlay of ₹5.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

Eco Tourism Development (₹100.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.73 There are excellent spots outside the Sanctuaries and National Parks which are potentially good eco-tourism destinations. Creation of minimal camping, trekking and nature exploration facilities is necessary at these sites to attract nature lovers. It is proposed to undertake infrastructure facilities such as nature trails, watch towers, interpretation centres in such potentially good ecotourism destinations. In addition to this, non-forest dependent occupation/livelihoods amongst the villages living in the forest fringe would be promoted. An amount of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Intensive Protection of Critically Endangered Areas (₹300.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.74 This scheme has been proposed to strengthen efforts for protection of forests against organized mafia and timber smugglers and against illicit removal of firewood and poles. Critically vulnerable belts of forests have been identified @ one belt in each of 37 Territorial Forest Divisions where forest protection measures have been beefed

up. A vulnerable forest belt normally comprises of 3 contiguous Beats where there is operation of organized gangs of forest offenders/timbers mafia/poachers. The scheme input comprises of deployment of a squad in vulnerable forest belt. This will comprise of a squad of 10 local youth engaged on daily wages at each selected location where the squad is stationed on continuous basis. The squad will carry out regular patrolling and monitoring of the identified forest belt with surveillance of potential offenders operating on the area. It also acts as strike force when required to aid in search, seizure & raid operations. An amount of ₹300.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project (JBIC Assisted) (₹10,500.01 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.75 The Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project (OFSDP) was launched with the support from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) . The project envisages regeneration and reforestation of degraded forests and improvement of income level of villagers by promoting sustainable forest management including JFM plantation and community/tribal development, thereby improving environment and alleviating poverty. The project has been implemented in 14 Forest Divisions of the State, namely, Rourkela, Bonai, Deogarh, Keonjhar, Phulbani, Baliguda, Paralakhemundi, Rayagada, Angul, Koraput and Jeypore Divisions, Wild Life Division, Satkosia for bio-diversity conservation and 2 Wild Life Divisions, i.e., Balasore and Bhadrak for coastal belt plantations. The project was initially for seven years duration from 2006-07 to 2013-14 and later it has been extended upto 2015-16. An amount of ₹10,500.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Forest Research (₹30.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.76 The programme of Silvicultural research on tree improvement and nursery and plantation techniques and plant ecological studies will be stepped up and research facilities will be upgraded. The State Silviculturist, Bhubaneswar and Silviculturist Rayagada Silviculture Divisions will undertake research activities as per the approved Quinquennial Research Programmes on:

- i) Tree breeding / improvement activities of commercially important trees and important indigenous species including NTFPs.
- ii) Standardization of nursery and establishment techniques of medicinal plants and NTFP species.
- iii) Sustainable harvest techniques for NTFPs and medicinal plants.
- iv) Propagation of improved varieties of Bamboo and Canes.
- v) Application of bio-fertilizer.
- vi) Development of agro-forestry models in different agro-climatic zones of the State.
- vii) Development of seed production areas for major species.

An amount of ₹30.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Human Resource Development Programme (₹25.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.77 The Forest staff need to be trained on technical aspects of forestry and extension methods. The training of initial recruits and orientation courses for in-service personnel is extremely important. The forest training institutions need to be strengthened by providing updated knowledge on emerging & new topics on all aspects of forestry & forest management, modern training facilities and equipments, amenities like boarding & lodging facility for trainees, facilities for sports and other curricular activities. Presently, there are only two institutes, Social Forest Training Institute, Bhubaneswar and Forest Rangers College, Angul where most of the training programmes are conducted. The condition of these institutes are required to be improved to make them permanent training institutes. An outlay of ₹25.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Construction of Buildings (₹250.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.78 The objective of the scheme is to provide accommodation facility in the remote/inaccessible forest area of the State for the front line field staff. It is proposed to take up construction of buildings along with their maintenance /renovation in Division/Circle level under this scheme and construction of new quarters for the frontline staff in Range/Section/Beat Headquarters under CAMPA as the fund is available for infrastructural development. An amount of ₹250.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15

Policy Analysis & Strategic Planning Unit (PASPU) (₹20.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.79 Policy Analysis and Strategic Planning Unit is established for publicity works like airing of the radio programme BANANI, introduction of MIS in forestry working and computerization of office procedures/office automation/digitisation of office records, etc. An amount of ₹20.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

State Medicinal Plant Board (₹120.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.80 State Medicinal Plant Board has been constituted in the year 2002 for promotion and cultivation of medicinal plants in the State. Under this scheme proliferation of medicinal plantation and awareness generation, publicity and allied activities like study, market research, etc. will be taken up. An amount of ₹120.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for this scheme.

Ekamravan at Bindusagar (₹22.45 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.81 Ekamra Vana at Bindusagar, Bhubaneswar has been developed under Ekamra Garden Society in which a garden of medicinal plants is established. The objective of establishing this garden is to create awareness among the urban population on the traditional practices of herbal medicine.

An amount of ₹22.45 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for environmental development, pollution control and other developmental activities of Ekamravan.

Intensification of Forest Management (₹ 406.24 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.82 The scheme intends to address both the general problems of forest protection and the area specific requirements for management interventions. The scheme primarily addresses forest protection issues, but due importance is also attached to strengthening of infrastructure, survey & demarcation of forest blocks, protection & conservation of sacred groves, eradication of invasive weeds as well improving the management of bamboo forests. Needless to add that the scheme aims at modernizing the forestry sector and improving the working conditions at the cutting edge level. An amount of ₹ 406.24 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

National Afforestation Programme (NAP) (₹1,800.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.83 The National Afforestation Programme scheme is operated by the National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB), Ministry of Environment and Forests as a centrally sponsored scheme with 100% central funding. The objectives of the scheme are (i) sustainable development and management of forest resources with peoples participation with focus on improvement in livelihoods of forest-fringe communities especially the poor (ii) increase/improve forest and tree cover for rehabilitation of degraded forest and other areas in participatory forest management processes. An amount of ₹1,800.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Green India Mission (₹300.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.84 Green India Mission was initiated by the Government of India during 2011-12. It is one of the 8 missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). The mission aims to enhance carbon sinks in sustainably managed forest and other ecosystems, adaptation of vulnerable species/ecosystems to the changing climate, adaptation of forest dependent communities. An amount of ₹300.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Token Provision

(₹0.10 lakh)

(Forest and Environment Department)

13.85 A sum of ₹0.10 lakh is proposed towards following schemes @ ₹0.01 lakh for each scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

- (i) Odisha Bamboo Development Programme
- (ii) Odisha Community Forest Protection & Participatory Management in JFM mode
- (iii) Conservation of Sacred Grooves
- (iv) Agro Forestry
- (v) Plantation of Medicinal Plants at Patrapada
- (vi) Economic Plantation
- (vii) Bald Hill Plantation
- (viii) Avenue Plantation
- (ix) Maintenance of Permanent Nursery
- (x) Urban Plantation

SANCTUARIES AND NATURE RESERVES**STATE PLAN****Wildlife Protection and Conservation Measures**

(₹1,200.00 lakh)

(Forest and Environment Department)

13.86 Wildlife and biodiversity resources within and out-side the protected areas network need special attention for maintaining the quality of the habitats and restoring the corridors. Degradation and fragmentation of habitats and loss of traditional migration paths has led to serious man - wild animal conflict resulting in large scale damage to life and property.

It is proposed to provide ₹1,200.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for strengthening anti-poaching measures, mapping, fencing of sanctuaries, relocation of families from sanctuary areas, management of wildlife depredation, setting of protection camps, and payment of ex-gratia relief, development and upkeep of deer parks and other infrastructures, etc.

Eco-tourism in Wildlife Sanctuary and Forest Resorts (One-Time ACA)

(₹200.00lakh)

(Forest and Environment Department)

13.87 In development of eco-tourism the emphasis is on the provision of quality service .Although, from the point of view of eco-tourism, luxury and comfort are not important, the desirable services for facilitation of eco-tourism would comprise the following:

- (i) Clean and hygienic accommodation
- (ii) Standard arrangement of food and water

- (iii) Services of Naturalist and Eco guides; Interpretation Centre including appropriate signages.
- (iv) Efficient management of booking, reception, watch towers, camp sites, boating and trekking expeditions, etc.
- (v) Infrastructure development including installation of solar lighting system, provision of ramp for physically handicapped/disable persons.

An amount of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for this scheme which includes ₹ 46.00 lakh for Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and ₹35.00 lakh for Scheduled Cast Sub-Plan (SCSP).

Implementation of Odisha Elephant Management Plan (₹400.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.88 The aim of the scheme is to protect elephants and their habitats, keeping away elephants from habitations and crop lands, payment of compassionate grants, development of fodder and water regime. The following important activities are to be undertaken under the scheme: i) Anti-poaching strategy/Anti depredation strategy ii) Habitat improvement and securing the corridors iii) Administrative measures needed to implement the strategy. All these activities are proposed to be continued during 2014-15 to strengthen measures for elephant conservation and mitigation of problems rising due to elephant depredation. An amount of ₹400.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Management and Development of Elephant Corridor (₹500.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.89 The scheme namely Management and Development of Elephant Corridor has been introduced during 2012-13 . The broad objectives and work plan proposed in the scheme are: (i) Corridor consolidation / improvement, (ii) Capacity building of staff / people, (iii) Development of infrastructure like creation of water body, watch tower ,anti- depredation camp shed, vehicle, telephone line, internet and (iv) Monitoring of corridor biodiversity. An amount of ₹500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Protection and conservation of Olive Ridley turtle. (₹70.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.90 Various measures of Protection and conservation of turtles at their nesting sites- Gahirmatha, Devi / Rushikulya river mouth, Dhamara / Talsari / Chilika are being taken up to reduce turtle mortality.

For protection and conservation of Olive Ridley sea turtles, an amount of ₹70.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Similipal Tiger Reserve (₹1,147.37 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.91 For the scheme Similipal Tiger Reserve, an amount of ₹1,147.37 is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 which includes ₹440.00 lakh towards recurring expenditure and ₹707.37 lakh towards non- recurring activities.

Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitat (₹270.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.92 The scheme for development of National Parks, Sanctuaries and Nature Reserves has been replaced with a new scheme “Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats” from 2009-10. An amount of ₹270.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 2014-15.

Satkosia Tiger Reserve (₹750.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.93 The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) Government of India declared Satkosia Gorge Sanctuary as the second Tiger reserve of our State in March, 2008.

An outlay of ₹750.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 which includes ₹300.00 lakh towards recurring expenditure and ₹ 450.00 lakh towards non-recurring activities.

Nature Conservation Management of Wildlife (₹60.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.94 Nandan Kanan is one of the premier Zoological Parks of the country. The Park lacks modern infrastructure and amenities. For construction/renovation/redesign of enclosures of the zoo, improvement of roads, lawns, toilets and visitor amenities in the zoo, an amount of ₹60.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 .

Strengthening of transmission line in elephant corridor (₹0.01 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.95 This scheme aims to reduce the death of elephants due to electrocution. A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 2014-15 for this scheme.

Development and Beautification of Nandankanan Zoo and Botanical Garden (₹0.01 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.96 Development of Nandankanan, Development and beautification of Nandankanan Zoological Park, Development and beautification of Botanical Garden have been clubbed together and the new scheme “Development and beautification of

Nandankanan Zoo and Botanical Garden” has been introduced. Funds available with the society will be utilized for management and development of Nandankanan Zoological Park.

A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for this scheme.

Construction of Prakruti Bhawan (₹0.01 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.97 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for construction of Prakruti Bhawan at Bhubaneswar. .

ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

13.98 Industrial development has an adverse impact on environment if proper measures are not taken. In this context, the Government plays an important role in striking a healthy balance between industrial development and protection of environment. The thrust areas of the Ecology and Environment are as follows:

- (i) Strengthening of institutional capabilities for environmental management for sustainable use of resources, protection and conservation of ecosystems, prevention and control of pollution through regulatory and promotional measures, and
- (ii) Encouraging people’s initiatives and community participation in environment protection and prevention of pollution.

PLAN SCHEMES

13.99 A sum of ₹2,902.02 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for implementation of the following schemes under Ecology and Environment sector .

STATE PLAN

State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) & State Expert Appraisal Commission (SEAC) (₹20.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.100 An amount of ₹20.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority and State Expert Appraisal Commission.

Climate Change Cell (CCC) (₹71.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.101 State Govt. has constituted a Climate Change Cell under the Forest and Environment Department for consultation with different stake holders and

International Funding Organisation. Two Junior Scientists have been appointed to carry out the scheme. An amount of ₹71.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Eco-restoration work of Chilka Lagoon (TFC) (₹1,250.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.102 As part of the 13th Finance Commission Grant, an amount of ₹1,250.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for consolidation and strengthening of Eco-restoration work in Chilika lake.

Odisha Bio-diversity Board(OBB) (₹50.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.103 Odisha Bio-diversity Board provides various measures for conservation and protection of bio-diversity in the State. The scheme includes i)Preparation of Odia version of Odisha Bio-diversity rule, ii) Organizing training programmes for the resource persons of PBR, iii) Research, Inventory, Survey and Documentation of Bio-resources , iv) Organizing nature camp by Wild Life Wing and v) Development of websites for OBB. An amount of ₹50.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 .

Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (ICZMP) (₹711.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.104 In order to ensure optimum sustainable use of coastal resources, conservation of bio-diversity and critical habitats as well as to provide alternative livelihood options to local communities, an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project has been started in July 2010 with the final assistance from World Bank for a period of five years. State Govt. has constituted “Integrated Coastal Zone Management Society of Odisha” for smooth implementation of the project. An amount of ₹711.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Odisha Wetland Development Authority (₹100.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.105 Odisha Wetland Development Authority is constituted to facilitate conservation & management of wetlands of the State. The objectives of the Authority are i) to conserve and protect the ecosystem of the important wetlands within the State of Odisha with all its genetic diversity; ii) to regulate and control all types of activities, which are detrimental to the conservation of the lakes and water bodies; iii) to survey plan and prepare comprehensive project proposal for integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) of the wetlands for their holistic management and wise use of its resources ; iv) to cooperate and collaborate with other institutions of the State, National or International for all round development of wetlands ,etc. An amount of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for this scheme.

National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystem (₹300.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.106 The scheme “National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystem” is introduced by the merger of two schemes: (i) National lake conservation plan, (ii) National wetland conservation programme for development of wetlands. An amount of ₹300.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for this scheme.

National Wetland and Coastal Ecosystem Research & Training Centre (₹0.01 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.107 Govt. of India in Ministry of Environment and Forest has agreed for setting up of a National Wetland and Coastal Ecosystem Research and Training Centre at Bhubaneswar. For establishment of the centre 2 acres of land has been identified in Bhubaneswar. A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Common Biomedical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facility (₹200.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.108 State Govt. has signed a MoU with the Govt. of India to co-finance the GEF/UNIDO project namely, “Environmentally sound management of Medical wastes in India.” The State Govt. is committed to contribute a total of ₹ 10.00 crore over a period of five years from 2013-14. An amount of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Grants for treatable waste land and arable land in the Catchment Area Plan (₹0.01 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.109 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Grants to Regional Plant Resource Centre (RPRC) (₹200.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

13.110 Regional Plant Resources Centre is conducting R & D activities with a focus on plant biodiversity assessment and conservation, plant propagation, mangroves and wetland plants, utilization of wild plant resources and diversity of lower group of plants occurring in the State. Projects on conservation and propagation of orchids, fragrant flowers and wild edible fruit plants have also been initiated. To undertake and implement the research projects related to the aforesaid subjects and for purchase of chemical, glass wares etc., an amount of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014- 15.

CHAPTER 14

GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

14.1 General Economic Services are essential to fasten the development processes and effectiveness in different sectors. Some of the economic activities, included under this chapter, are secretariat economic services, survey and statistics, excise administration, public distribution system, consumer welfare and protection, weights and measures, decentralization of planning and capacity building, advance training to staff, State renewal fund for public enterprises and tourism development. These have been discussed in this chapter.

14.2 The development plans of the sector will be implemented by the Excise Department, Finance Department, Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare Department, General Administration Department, Planning & Coordination Department, Public Enterprises Department and Tourism Department. The amount involved for the schemes and programmes for implementation by the aforesaid Departments for the Annual Plan: 2014-15 is given in Table 14.1.

OBJECTIVES FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN: 2014-15

- 14.3 The important objectives of the sector are indicated below:
- (i) More emphasis on decentralisation of Planning processes at the district and sub-district levels through strengthening and capacity building of District Planning & Monitoring Units (DPMU).
 - (ii) Greater focus on monitoring of plans and programmes implemented in KBK districts in particular and other districts in general through evaluation and impact assessment studies.
 - (iii) Implementing infrastructure projects through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.
 - (iv) Increasing allocation of Untied Funds to districts under various schemes for bridging locally felt critical needs and giving immediate benefits to the stakeholders with perceptible improvement in public infrastructure and services.
 - (v) Imparting high-end skill trainings to officers of various technical services in institutions of Management of international repute to enhance their decision making capacity, stimulate critical and innovative thinking leading to human resources development.

- (vi) Pursuing new and innovative projects / programmes / schemes keeping in view the need of the State.
- (vii) Enhancing the capacity of the State Government to maintain sustainable growth for poverty reduction, increase in capacity to attract private investment, generate revenue and ensure improvement in service delivery
- (viii) Bringing about qualitative improvement in the statistical systems to create scientific and reliable data base for formulation of better plans and to evaluate alternative development strategies.
- (ix) Facilitating more employment opportunities and increased foreign earnings through accelerated development in tourism industry by projecting Odisha in the domestic as well as Overseas Markets as a favoured tourist destination through appropriate publicity in electronic media and marketing strategies including launching of special campaigns.
- (x) Streamlining the processes of procurement, distribution and supply of essential commodities to consumers at fair prices and to improve the Consumer Welfare and consumer Awareness.
- (xi) Pursuing and implementing the mandated public and cooperative enterprises reforms as per the reform policy spelt out in the “White Paper on Public Enterprises Reform” presented in the OLA in April, 2002 by the State Government.
- (xii) Strengthening and streamlining of excise administration with provision of adequate and appropriate infrastructure.
- (xiii) Pursuing investment strategies at the district level which aims at increasing the efficiency of capital assets already created and better utilization of an existing capital which is not being fully utilized for want of a relatively small investment by bridging in vital gaps in public infrastructure already available in the districts.

PLAN SCHEMES

14.4 To facilitate operation and implementation of Plan schemes under this sector, an outlay of ₹72,564.68 lakh is proposed under State Plan including State Share for Central Sponsored Schemes in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. Table 14.1 depicts major scheme-wise plan performance during the last two years including approved outlays for the year 2013-14 as well as proposed outlay in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Table 14.1
Plan Performance during the last two years and
Proposed Outlay for the Annual Plan: 2014-15

(₹ lakh)

SL. No.	Major Schemes	Annual Plan			
		2012-13 Expenditure	2013-14 Approved Outlay	2013-14 Expenditure	2014-15 (Proposed Outlay)
1	Secretariat Economic Services	117.50	249.99	172.55	453.06
2	Tourism	6,343.07	7,500.00	8,335.83	15,070.95
3	Survey & Statistics	28.77	61.51	18.00	3057.00
4	Public Distribution System	3,087.97	1,007.70	1,556.31	2,313.86
5	Weights & Measures	19.34	30.20	19.29	19.30
6	District Planning & Other Development Programmes	18,786.57	19,210.00	22,491.70	21,850.00
7	Odisha State Renewal Funds Society-Corpus Fund	0.00	927.54	927.54	200.00
8	Strengthening of Excise Administration	306.46	600.00	594.74	500.00
9	Advanced Training to Officers	0.00	10.00	0.00	50.00
10	Management Development Programmes for Officers	0.00	25.00	5.54	50.00
11	Special Development Programmes	7,350.00	7,350.00	8,350.00	7,350.51
12	Odisha Modernizing Economy Governance and Administration	760.00	1,250.00	349.37	2,650.00
13	GIA to PHDMA /SARCA	100.00	100.00	100.00	10,100.00
14	State Viability Gap Fund (VGF)	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00
15	Project Preparation Funds to Departments	83.71	1,000.00	441.33	1,000.00
16	Evaluation & Impact Assessment	0.00	0.00	100.00	200.00
17	Odisha Fund for Devt. Initiatives	0.00	1,500.00	0.00	1,500.00
18	Odisha P E Reform Programme-II	100.00	0.00	0.00	0
19	PMU and Capacity Building	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00
20	State Innovation Cell	0.00	0.00	0.00	700.00
Total		37,083.39	40,821.94	43,462.20	72,564.68

FLOW OF FUNDS TO TSP/SCSP

14.5 Out of the total outlay of ₹72,564.68 lakh proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, a sum of ₹3,876.50 lakh and ₹3,034.73 lakh are earmarked for TSP and SCSP respectively. Table 14.2 below depicts the details of flow of funds under

major schemes towards TSP and SCSP in the General Economic Services Sector in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Table 14.2
Flow of funds towards TSP and SCSP

(₹ lakh)

Sl No	Major Schemes	Annual Plan: 2014-15		
		Outlay	Earmarked Towards	
			TSP	SCSP
1	Civil Supplies	2,333.16	10.50	6.30
2	GIA to SARCA/PHDMA	10,100.00	3,866.00	1,705.00
3	Tourism Services	15,070.95		1,323.43
Total		27,504.11	3,876.50	3,034.73

SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES

STATE PLAN

Strengthening of State Planning Machinery (Planning & Coordination Department)

(₹200.86 lakh)

14.6 Development planning is an elaborate exercise and involves data collection and analysis, coordination, conceptualization, programme formulation, monitoring and evaluation. The State Planning Machinery under the control of Planning & Coordination Department, among other things, looks into formulation of Five Year Plans, Annual Plans, District Plans, Regional Plans and Manpower Projection and Planning. It undertakes evaluation and monitoring of various development programmes and issues general guidelines for formulation and implementation of development programmes at the District level by District Planning Committees (DPC) and other agencies. It is also responsible for collection and analysis of appropriate data and interpretation of statistics.

14.7 With a view to strengthen planning capabilities, the State Government reorganized the State Planning Machinery in 1979 and created six functional cells, viz., Plan Formulation and Co-ordination Cell, Plan Information Cell, Perspective Planning Cell, Regional and District Planning Cell, Manpower Cell and Evaluation & Monitoring Cell. A Poverty Task Force (PTF) Cell has also been added to provide necessary support to activities undertaken by the PTF constituted for the purpose. Further, one Externally Aided Project (EAP) Cell to monitor and co-ordinate externally aided projects, one Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Cell to co-ordinate the PPP activities, and one Integrated Action Plan (IAP) Cell have been recently constituted to look into special development interventions for 18 (eighteen) selected Tribal and Backward districts (Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Affected Districts) of the State. Besides, one Statistical Cell has been constituted

to analyse technical proposals received from Government of India and other quarters. One Section is also responsible for formulation and monitoring of the Long Term Action Plan for expeditious development of KBK districts.

14.8 This Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme, “Strengthening of State Planning Machinery”, was introduced in the year 1989-90. The main objective of the scheme was to provide technical support and to further strengthen sectoral planning capabilities. The scheme has been transferred to “State Plan” since 1992-93. The proposed outlay under this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 is ₹200.86 lakh.

Monitoring of Special Plan for KBK Districts. (₹52.20 lakh)
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

14.9 The State Government have been implementing the Special Plan for accelerated development of undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi Districts. With a view to ensure effective implementation of the programme, the State Government have created an Office of the Chief Administrator (KBK) with headquarters at Koraput and have appointed a very senior I.A.S. Officer of the rank of Chief Secretary as Chief Administrator (KBK). His main functions are to monitor and supervise the implementation of entire gamut of development schemes in the KBK districts and to send his assessment reports on the Special Plan alongwith his suggestions to the Government from time to time. In order to provide secretarial assistance to the Chief Administrator (KBK), this scheme has been conceptualized and operated. A sum of ₹52.20 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 is proposed.

State Public Private Partnership (PPP) Cell (₹200.00 lakh)
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

14.10 Public-Private Partnership (PPP) is increasingly becoming the preferred mode for conceptualization and implementation of infrastructure projects. It offers significant advantages in terms of attracting private capital for creating public infrastructure as well as improving efficiencies in the provision of services to users. Since private sector is, now-a-days, better equipped in terms of finance, human resources and managerial capabilities, ‘Public Infrastructure with Private Participation’ is a welcome step for development of infrastructure and services sector. The Government of Odisha have formulated a PPP policy: “Policy for Facilitating Public-Private Partnership for Infrastructure Development in the State of Odisha”.

14.11 In order to coordinate the PPP activities in the State, a PPP Cell has been set up under the Planning & Co-ordination Department, and is headed by a Special Secretary as per the recommendations that emerged in the National Level Conference of the Chief Secretaries organized by the Planning Commission on 20th May, 2006. To facilitate different activities in the State PPP Cell, a sum of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

MLA Local Area Development Fund (₹14,700.00 lakh)
(Planning & Coordination Department)

14.12 The State Government is implemented a scheme, “Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development (MLALAD) Fund” effective from 1997-98 on the lines of “Member of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) Fund”. Under this scheme, an amount of ₹100.00 lakh will be provided to each constituency. A sum of ₹14,700.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 is proposed for operation of the scheme.

Special Problem Fund (₹4,000.00 lakh)
(Planning & Coordination Department)

14.13 A “Special Problem Fund” scheme has been in operation to undertake developmental works of urgent and immediate nature. An outlay of ₹4,000.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 is proposed for this scheme.

Strengthening of District Planning & Monitoring Units (₹1,000.00 lakh)
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

14.14 District Planning Committees (DPCs) have been constituted and reconstituted as per the provisions of the Odisha District Planning Committees (ODPC) Act, 1998 and Odisha District Planning Committees (ODPC) Rules, 2000 at the district level for formulation of District Plans. For strengthening capacities at district level for decentralized planning, formulation of District Plans and other allied activities, a sum of ₹1,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Capacity Building of District Planning & Monitoring Units (₹1,300.00 lakh)
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

14.15 The State Government are committed for decentralization of planning process as enshrined in the 73rd and 74th Amendments of the Constitution. With a view to encouraging decentralized planning and strengthening the district planning apparatus, the State Government has constituted the District Planning and Monitoring Unit (DPMU) in all districts vide Planning & Coordination Department Resolution No. 8429/DPC dated 29.06.2010. The DPMU is mandated to serve three objectives: (i) collecting, analyzing, updating and maintaining desired district and sub-district level database, and generating useful knowledge for local level planning, (ii) providing secretarial and technical support to DPC, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) and Urban Local Bodies (ULB) for preparing and consolidating local level plans, and (iii) assisting DPC in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of developmental programmes. For capacity building of DPMU and other related activities, a sum of ₹1,300.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Construction of Office Buildings and Staff Quarters. (₹850.00 lakh)
(Planning & Coordination Department)

14.16 A sum of ₹850.00 lakh is proposed for the construction of different offices and residential buildings of Planning & Coordination Department in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. Out of the proposed amount, a sum of ₹350.00 lakh and ₹ 500.00

lakh has been set aside for construction of residential and non-residential buildings respectively.

Grant-in-Aid to SARCA (₹10,000.00 lakh)
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

14.17 The Government of Odisha as well as the Government of India have accorded very high priority to the development of infrastructure in general and rural connectivity in particular, in KBK districts and other backward districts. In consultation with Government of India, the State Government have conceptualized a Special Connectivity Programme for KBK districts. The Programme is proposed to be implemented in two phases. In the first phase, all habitations with populations of 1000 + and all unconnected Gram Panchayat Headquarters are required to be connected through all-weather connectivity. The programme envisages convergence of funds from various sources including PMGSY, RLTA and Special assistance from Government of India from time to time. With a view to ensuring formulation, expeditious and effective implementation, supervision and monitoring of the programme, a High Power Authority called “Special Area Rural Connectivity Authority (SARCA)” has been constituted under the administrative control of the Government of Odisha in Planning & Co-ordination Department. To support and facilitate various activities of the SARCA, a sum of ₹10,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Grant-in-Aid to PHDMA (₹100.00 lakh)
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

14.18 The Government of Odisha have attached greater focus on faster reduction of poverty and perceptible improvement in Human Development Indicators (HDI) to bring about quick visible impact in the quality of life of people. The State Government have constituted an Agency, called “Poverty and Human Development Monitoring Agency (PHDMA)”, an autonomous registered organization under the administrative control of Planning & Co-ordination Department. To support and facilitate various activities of PHDMA, an outlay of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Advanced Training of Officers from Technical Services in Institutes of International Repute (₹50.00 lakh)
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

14.19 The public sector functions have become increasingly specialized. Therefore, the need for highly specialized training for officers of various technical services in institutions of international repute/foreign universities has been considered desirable. The objectives of such technical training are to: (i) impart necessary high-end skills, (ii) develop right type of attitudes, (iii) increase in decision making abilities, and (iv) stimulate critical and innovative thinking leading to human resources development. Therefore, it has been proposed to impart advance training to officers of technical services in institutions of international repute / foreign universities

during the 12th Five Year Plan: 2012-17. For the purpose, a sum of ₹50.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Management Development Programmes (₹50.00 lakh)
for Officers of General /Technical Services
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

14.20 In order to formulate and manage development programmes, there is a need to expose officers of general and technical services to Management Development Programmes (MDP) in Management Institutions of repute. For this purpose, a sum of ₹50.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Project Management Unit (PMU) (₹500.00 lakh)
& Capacity Building
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

14.21 The scheme has been launched in the year 2014-15 with the following main objectives.

- (i) Formulation of Perspective and Manpower Plan for the State with predetermined strategies.
- (ii) Integration of District Plans that with the State Plan and monitoring of the same.
- (iii) Coordination with national and international institutions of repute, such as National Level Management Institutes, IITs, Research and Development Organizations in enhancing the technical capacities of different Cells and Sections of the Planning & Coordination Department.
- (iv) Building up planning expertise in different sectors by keeping close liaison and coordination with the Planning Commission, Institute of Applied Manpower Research, National Institute of Public Finance, Institute of Economic Growth, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, etc.
- (v) Identification of critical gaps in the State's economy for timely and effective intervention, and
- (vi) Recommending Framework for Performance Management System (FPMS) in Government Departments.

14.22 To accommodate the aforesaid initiatives, an outlay of ₹ 500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Innovation Cell (₹700.00 lakh)
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

14.23 The scheme "Innovation" has been launched in the year 2014-15 with the following main objectives to;

- (i) Promote technological intervention in various sectors, particularly in Agriculture and Allied Sectors, Health, Education, Energy, Industry and Science & Technology etc.

- (ii) Develop policy on innovation in Government, establish Technology Innovation Centres and develop innovation in eco-system in the State.
- (iii) Encourage young talent and local Universities, colleges, medium and small scale industries, Research & Development (R & D) Institutes and map opportunities for innovation in the State through sensitization programmes and promote incubators for promising technologies, and
- (iv) Provide incentive for scientific and technological talent for undertaking R & D activities on innovative projects.

14.24 To accommodate the aforesaid initiatives, an outlay of ₹700.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Special Development Programmes (₹7,350.51 lakh)
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

14.25 The State Planning & Co-ordination Department pursues new and innovative projects / programmes / schemes keeping in view the need of the State from time to time. To accommodate such initiatives, an outlay of ₹7,350.51 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Project Preparation Fund for Different Departments (₹1,000.00 lakh)
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

14.26 A new Scheme namely, "Project Preparation Fund for Different Departments" has been in operation from the year 2012-13. This investment will support formulation of new and innovative projects to be implemented by different development Departments of the State Government. The object will be to renew or better utilize an existing capital asset or a new one to provide immediate benefit. To meet investment of aforesaid nature at the State level, a sum of ₹1,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

State Viability Gap Fund (VGF) (₹5,000.00 lakh)
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

14.27 With the objective of bridging up critical gaps in investment and timely completion of projects taken up in PPP mode in the State, the State Government has introduced a new intervention namely, **Viability Gap Fund (VGF)** from the year 2011-12. To accommodate such initiatives in the current year, an outlay of ₹5,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Evaluation and Impact Assessment (₹200.00 lakh)
Study in different Districts
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

14.28 Various old and new programmes / schemes / projects are being implemented at the district level. To assess the impact of some selected important ongoing programmes and to make the programmes more goal oriented, it is most

appropriate to get the particular programme evaluated to know its efficacy and take further follow up action by the concerned Department. Therefore, a sum of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the aforesaid purposes.

SURVEY AND STATISTICS

STATE PLAN

STATISTICAL SERVICES

14.29 In order to bring about qualitative improvement in the formulation of plans and to evaluate alternative development strategies, Surveys and Studies need to be conducted. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics under the Planning & Coordination Department is mandated to cater to data needs of various Government organisations and academic institutions. It is currently engaged in conducting various studies and surveys including State income estimation, capital formation, employment, national sample survey, annual survey of industries, census of State Government employees, manpower studies, socio-economic studies, economic survey and preparation of analytical reports. These activities are funded under State Plan and Central Plan Schemes. The scheme details are given below.

**Up-gradation of Regional Institute of Planning,
Applied Economics and Statistics (RIPAE&S)** (₹11.50 lakh)
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

14.30 The Regional Institute of Planning, Applied Economics & Statistics (RIPAE&S) functions under the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. It imparts in-service training to statistical personnel working in different Departments of Government of Odisha as well as Public Sector Undertakings. A sum of ₹11.50 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for this scheme, to take up upgradation activities of the institute.

**Capacity Building of Regional Institute of Planning,
Applied Economics and Statistics (RIPAE&S)** (₹88.50 lakh)
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

14.31 The Regional Institute of Planning, Applied Economics & Statistics (RIPAE&S) is the only training institute of its kind in the eastern region of India. It is proposed to impart training to elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions and conduct training programmes sponsored by the Government of India from time to time. RIPAE&S has been selected as the Centre of Excellence. Trainees from outside the country also take part in the training programmes conducted in the institution. To increase the capacity of the institution in different fields, a sum of ₹88.50 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD) (₹88.42 lakh)
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

14.32 The Central Plan Scheme “BSLLD” has been transferred to the State Plan during 2014-15. The Pilot Scheme is essentially meant for providing financial assistance to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in the State Government with respect to expenditure incurred for payment of honorarium to the Data Recorder, Supervisor, Data Entry Operator and Scrutinizer. The base year for the survey is 2009-10. For this scheme, a provision of ₹88.42 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Indian Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) (₹2,868.58 lakh)
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

14.33 This scheme has been implemented from 2009-10 fully financed by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India to prepare a State Strategic Statistical Plan (SSSP) which would seek to address not only the current operational requirement, difficulties and professional bottlenecks but in fact also those which can be anticipated in the years to come by Statistical Organisations in the States. The SSP would strive / endeavour to set out a medium strategy to produce comprehensive and relevant socio-economic data for the country. The draft SSSP for Odisha has been prepared covering a time period 2012-17 which includes five major components such as: (i) Improving the coordination and management of statistical activities in the State, (ii) Human Resource Development (HRD), (iii) Developing the Statistical Infrastructure, (iv) Investing in physical infrastructure including IT, and (v) Improving statistical operations, especially those supporting the cause of improvement in the quality and dissemination of statistical data. The draft plan has been approved in the National Level Steering Committee of ISSP at New Delhi on 16.03.2012 and MoU has been signed on 28.03.2012. This Central Plan Scheme has been transferred to State Plan during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹2,868.58 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 to carry out different activities under ISSP.

CENTRAL PLAN**Rationalization of Minor Irrigation Statistics** (₹28.23 lakh)
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

14.34 This scheme has been in operation in the State from the year 1988-89 to collect quarterly and annual progress reports on different minor irrigation schemes from concerned executing agencies and Regional Rural Banks. A consolidated report for the State on different Minor Irrigation Projects describing projects completed, irrigation potential created and potential utilised is then prepared. An outlay of ₹ 28.23 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 to conduct and complete the 4th Minor Irrigation Census with reference year, 2006-07 covering all villages of the State for collection and compilation of quarterly progress report for submission of the same to Government of India.

Fifth Census of Minor Irrigation

(₹83.00 lakh)

(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

14.35 At the instance of Government of India, Ministry of Water Resources, the 5th Census of Minor Irrigation will be conducted with reference to the year 2011-12 in the State covering the period from July 2011 to June 2014. An outlay of ₹83.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Sixth Economic Census

(₹2,122.99 lakh)

(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

14.36 To ascertain the basic economic standards of the people of the State, another census is being undertaken namely the Sixth Economic Census after successful completion of the Fifth Economic Census. A provision of ₹ 2,122.99 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

**Crop Estimation Survey on Fruits,
Vegetables and Minor Crops**

(₹64.75 lakh)

(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

14.37 The scheme is in operation in Odisha since 1984-85 and is fully financed by the Ministry of Agriculture. The scheme aims at conducting sample surveys for estimation of the area under cultivation, yield rates and production of selected fruits and vegetables in different districts in a phased manner. The fruits covered under the survey are coconut, cashewnut, banana, mango and orange. The vegetables covered under the survey are cauliflower, cabbage, onion, tomato, turmeric, chilli, okra and brinjal. Estimates of area, yield rate and production of selected fruits and vegetables are regularly being sent to Government of India. It is proposed to continue this scheme in 2014-15 with an outlay of ₹ 64.75 lakh.

Agricultural Census

(₹209.49 lakh)

(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

14.38 The scheme is being implemented in the State since 1970-71. Seven such censuses have been conducted in the State. The Census aims at collection and compilation of data on operational holdings in various size and classes are being carried out in three phases. To carry out the activities under the scheme, an outlay of ₹ 209.49 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

**Establishment of an Agency for
Reporting Agricultural Statistics**

(₹3,439.41 lakh)

(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

14.39 This Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been implemented in the State by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics since 1976-77. The main objectives of the scheme are to estimate the area yield rate and production of selected major crops in the State. The Scheme has been converted in to Central Sector Scheme from the year

2007-08 with 100% assistance from Government of India. To carry out the activities under the scheme, an outlay of ₹ 3,439.41 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION**STATE PLAN**

District Innovation Fund (DIF) (₹1,500.00 lakh)
(General Administration Department)

14.40 The Scheme namely, “District Innovative Fund” has been introduced from the year 2011-12 with the financial assistance from the 13th Finance Commission which aims at increasing the efficiency of capital assets already created and bringing about immediate welfare returns for comparatively low investment at the district level. This investment will be used to fill in vital gaps in public infrastructure already available in the districts, which is not being fully utilized for want of a relatively small investment. The objective will be to renew or better utilize an existing capital asset and provide immediate benefit. Under the scheme, an amount of Rs.50.00 lakh will be made available to each district of the State. At the district level, only 90% of the cost of a project to be taken up under this scheme will be met from DIF and the balance 10% from non-governmental contributions either from the public or NGO. This 10% contribution must be collected and remitted to the PL account of the DRDA of the concerned district before the project is sanctioned. To meet investment of aforesaid nature at the district levels, a provision of ₹1,500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

EXCISE**STATE PLAN**

Strengthening of Excise Administration (₹500.00 lakh)
(Excise Department)

14.41 At present, 60 Excise Range Offices and 185 Charge Offices are functioning in the State. For proper functioning of these offices and strengthening of excise administration, suitable buildings and model excise stations, mobility to excise personnel, adequate infrastructure and other related activities are imperative. To streamline these activities relating to excise administration and to strengthen the infrastructure base, a sum of ₹500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for construction / completion of 66 Range / Charge Offices with attached Malkhana and Hazat non-residential buildings in the State.

PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

STATE PLAN

Odisha State Renewal Fund (Public Enterprises Department)

(₹200.00 lakh)

14.42 Public Enterprises Department has been mandated by the State Government for implementation of public and cooperative enterprises reforms as per the reform policy spelt out in the “White Paper on Public Enterprises Reform” presented in the Odisha Legislative Assembly in April, 2002. After completion of two phases of reform programmes through the DFID assisted Odisha Public Sector Reforms Programme and to carry forward the said Public Enterprises Reform Programme in the State PSUs, the Odisha State Renewal Fund Society (OSRFS) has been set up *vide* Government Resolution No. 8459, dated the 26th December, 2008 having its tenure till 31.03.2014. It has been decided to extend the project period up to 31.03.2019 to carry forward the reforms activities. So far, out of the total Corpus Fund of ₹50 crore for implementation of OSRFS during the period from 2009-10 to 2013-14, an amount of ₹40.72 crore has been allocated during the 11th Five Year Plan (from 2009-10 to 2010-11) and during the year, 2012-13 including an one time assistance of Rs.10 crore from DFID as support to various activities relating to PSUs / Cooperative Bodies. The Public Enterprise Department would release corpus funds to OSRFS for implementation of the reform programmes as per the model VRS Scheme, implementation of Social Safety Net Programme (SSNP) for alternative livelihood for VRS retirees of the State PSUs, technical assistance in shape of consultancy support to the PSUs through OSRFS consultants. Out of the above funds released to OSFRS, an amount of ₹47.70 crore has been spent so far. To support these initiatives, a sum of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed as corpus fund for Odisha State Renewal Funds Society in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for continuance of Public Enterprise Reform Programmes.

TOURISM

14.43 The State of Odisha offers a variety of tourist attraction ranging from sculpture and cultural heritage to varied natural attractions including wildlife and it is comparable to any top tourist destination of the country. Tourism holds the promise of prosperity for a fast developing economy. This sector has great potential to stimulate growth of economy and employment. Accordingly high priority has been accorded for development of tourism which is one of the critical sectors of the State Economy in terms of foreign exchange earnings as well as creation of employment opportunities. It induces generation of employment in a wide spectrum of activities like hotels, transport, shopping, food, entertainment and other activities. It can have strong backward and forward linkages. Though Odisha has vast potential for development of tourism, much of this potential has remained untapped so far. For tourism prospects in Odisha, thrust is also given to implement projects under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode and development of Human Resource by appropriate training.

14.44 Tourism related activities not only create direct jobs, but also create opportunities for indirect jobs. The ratio of indirect jobs to direct jobs in the Tourism Sector is approximately 3:1 in Odisha. Proper focus and investment on tourism will have multiplier effects on private and small enterprises and employment.

14.45 Development of tourism is generally measured in terms of tourist arrivals to the State. The recorded figures during the Eleventh Plan and the 1st part of the Twelfth Plan are given below in Table 14.3. It is observed that there is growing trend of tourist arrivals to the State due to massive publicity campaigns. The tourist arrivals in 2012-13 have been of the order of 93.57 lakh (0.65 lakh foreign tourists, and 92.92 lakh domestic tourists).

Table 14.3
TOURIST VISITS TO ODISHA DURING LAST 7 YEARS

Year	Domestic	Foreign	Total
2007-08	62,10,586	43,311	62,53,897
2008-09	64,82,213	42,303	65,24,516
2009-10	71,04,079	47,105	71,51,184
2010-11	77,70,441	53,212	78,23,953
2011-12	84,72,208	62,816	85,35,024
2012-13	92,91,734	65,522	93,57,256
2013-14	1,00,64,072	67,400	1,01,31,472

14.46 The growth rate at the National level is around 18%, whereas the growth rate in Odisha has been of the order of 15%. Therefore, the target for tourist arrival for the year 2014-15 in Odisha is estimated to be 165.69 lakh.

14.47 Odisha Tourism despite the strong cultural and religious heritage, varied natural attractions and immense growth potential, currently presents a comparatively small role in world tourism scene. It has to compete with other States and destinations within India by focusing on its varied tourism products and by offering globally competitive improved facilities, services and experiences to the discerning tourists. This would make Odisha as the most preferred destination for a large segment of tourists to achieve the desired growth potential.

14.48 By the end of the Eleventh Plan, there is a paradigm shift in the policy and planning for development of tourism at the Central vis-à-vis State levels. While Central Assistance was earlier given for individual projects, it is now given for Integrated Development of Destinations and Travel Circuits under different schemes so that the benefit of investment can be reaped to the maximum. Similarly, the Central Financial Assistance is considered more for improvement of infrastructure like approach roads, landscaping, parking space, public convenience, and interpretation centre.

OBJECTIVES & STRATEGY

14.49 The main objective of the development of tourism is to increase the tourist traffic, extend their duration of stay and repeated subsequent visits to the State. Instead of leaving the projects to the private sector investment, thrust is given to projects under PPP mode and Human Resource Development by appropriate training. Emphasis is given for appropriate promotion and marketing campaign both inside and outside the country for promoting the State as a favoured tourist destination and encouraging more private sector investments. In the sector, both Public and Private Investments are encouraged along with convergence of activities for development of tourism infrastructure like roads, wayside amenities and renovation of available infrastructure.

14.50 Following strategies have been adopted for development and promotion of tourism during the 12th Five Year Plan: 2012-17 as well as Annual Plan: 2013-14.

- (i) Completion of the ongoing projects.
- (ii) Projecting Odisha in the domestic as well as Overseas Markets as a favoured tourist destination through appropriate publicity and marketing including launching of special campaigns through electronic media.
- (iii) Creation and upgradation of tourism infrastructure.
- (iv) Grant to State Institute of Hotel Management.
- (v) Incentive under New Tourism Policy.

PLAN SCHEMES

14.51 An outlay of ₹15,070.95 lakh is proposed for implementation of various schemes including ₹3,145.92 lakh towards State's share for Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. Scheme-wise details for the year 2014-15 are as follows.

STATE PLAN

14.52 State Government has earmarked the following schemes to be implemented during the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Development of Tourism Infrastructure (₹8,800.00 lakh)
(Tourism Department)

14.53 A lot of identified tourist spots have potential to attract domestic as well as foreign tourists, but are languishing due to non availability of adequate basic amenities and other infrastructure. Hence, an outlay of ₹8,800.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 is proposed to provide aforesaid facilities through development of

tourism infrastructure. Out of this, an amount of ₹1,323.43 lakh is provided under the SCSP.

Furnishing of Tourism Units (₹25.00 lakh)
(Tourism Department)

14.54 Development and improvement of Tourism Units is a regular process so as to maintain their presentability. Furnishing of new units and refurbishing the existing ones is necessary for running the same successfully. For meeting the required expenditure in this sector, an outlay of ₹25.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Modernization of Tourist Offices and Tourist Counters (₹25.00 lakh)
(Tourism Department)

14.55 Tourist Offices and Tourist Counters are set up for disseminating information to tourists. These offices and counters serve as mirror images of Odisha Tourism. For refurbishment of these units and their regular upkeep and maintenance, an outlay of ₹25.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 is proposed.

Promotion of Wayside Amenities (₹0.01 lakh)
(Tourism Department)

14.56 Keeping in view the needs of tourists, basic wayside amenities centers are to be provided. These centers will provide facilities like restaurant, toilet block, drinking water facilities, cloak room, parking place and landscaping in uniform pattern. It has been proposed to establish WAC at different places. Hence a token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Acquisition of Land / Land Bank (₹50.00 lakh)
(Tourism Department)

14.57 The Department of Tourism shall take steps for identification of land for development of tourism project across the State. These land parcels shall be reserved in the form of a Land Bank for development of appropriate categories of tourism projects as identified by the Tourism Department. The Tourism Department will be the facilitator for grounding the tourism project and would be the first point for receiving applications from private entrepreneurs for development of tourism projects on the land identified in the Land Bank. In order to create such Land Bank by way of acquisition, funds are required to be made available with the Department. For the purpose, an outlay of ₹50.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 is proposed.

**Project Monitoring Unit,
Consultancy & Architectural Fees** (₹0.01 lakh)
(Tourism Department)

14.58 It is felt that a Project Monitoring Unit shall be formed in the Department of Tourism comprising of one highly professional consultant / Architect,

one Executive Engineer, Two Assistant Engineers, Two Junior Engineers and Two Data Entry Operators for better formulation, timely monitoring and expeditious implementation of tourism projects in the State. A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the purpose.

Incentive under New Tourism Policy and Critical Gaps (₹250.00 lakh)
(Tourism Department)

14.59 The Draft Tourism Policy envisages an aggressive and proactive approach to achieve the growth potential by initiating identified policy measures. The policy aims to streamline and strengthen the Human Resource Development activities which include Capacity Building Programme, Sensitisation of Stake Holders in Tourism Industry and making available trained manpower in hospitality and tourism. Ministry of Tourism, Government of India are funding many projects under the Destination, Circuit and Rural Tourism Scheme in which some components like road, external electrification and water supply are not admissible for which the State Government has to bear the cost to make the projects full-fledged. Similarly the Software components of Interpretation Centres like light and sound show, Laser show with 3D and 4D provisions are required to give better knowledge of heritage sites of Dhauli, Konark, Gandhi Smruti Pitha, Netaji Subash Bose Memorial Hall and others. A provision of ₹250.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Clearance of Liabilities (₹0.01 lakh)
(Tourism Department)

14.60 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 is proposed in order to meet the liabilities, if any.

Information Technology Initiatives (₹25.00 lakh)
(Tourism Department)

14.61 For upgradation of Information Technology (IT) initiatives and implementation of Odisha Secretariat Workflow Automation System (OSWAS), a provision of ₹25.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Innovation (₹25.00 lakh)
(Tourism Department)

14.62 In order to render necessary consultancy and architectural support to the Project Monitoring Cell (PMC) of the Tourism Department, a provision of ₹25.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Promotion and Publicity

14.63 Besides, the State Government have proposed to continue the ongoing promotion and publicity schemes with an outlay of ₹2,725.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. The details are indicated below:

Grants to State Institute of Hotel Management (SIHM) (₹100.00 lakh)
(Tourism Department)

14.64 The Food Craft Institute (FCI), Balangir has been set up with joint assistance from the State Government and Central Government with a view to developing and creating skilled manpower for the dynamic Hotel & Tourism Industry. Started in the year 2004, the Institute has been elevated to the status of State Institute of Hotel Management (SIHM) w.e.f. 18.10.2010. The institute is currently offering education at degree level in Hospitality and Hotel Administration, Diploma in Food Production, Diploma in Food & Beverage Services, Diploma in Front Office operations and Diploma in House Keeping operations. Keeping in view the advancements in the ever evolving hospitality industry, the Institute has been equipped with modern labs to effectively train prospective students on various aspects of Hotel operation. The Institute also provides Hostel facilities for both boys and girls. A team of qualified faculty members have been engaged for the purpose. Therefore, an outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 is proposed towards grant-in-aid for operation of the State Institute of Hotel Management (SIHM), Balangir.

Deployment of Tourist Police Personnel, Beach Cleaning, Life Guard and Safety Equipment. (₹75.00 lakh)
(Tourism Department)

14.65 It is felt necessary for deployment of Tourist Police at different tourist spots for safety and security of tourists. The tourist police can also provide necessary help and guidance to tourists to make their stay pleasurable. Most tourists are fascinated to the beaches of Odisha especially at Puri, Gopalpur, Chandipur and Chandrabhaga. Due to large crowds, the beaches get dirty. Therefore, it is necessary that the beach cleaning equipments should be procured and placed at the disposal of local authorities. Besides, Odisha Human Rights Commission has indicated to augment the strength of Home Guards for Puri to the extent of 60 by recruiting from among Nolia Community to function as Life Guards at the beach at least in two (2) shifts. This will help in spotting and rescuing the drowning cases. An outlay of ₹75.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the purpose.

Organisation of International Events, Fairs, Festivals and Advertisement through Electronic Media (₹2,400.00 lakh)
(Tourism Department)

14.66 In order to attract more foreign tourists to the State, vigorous publicity campaigns including organisation of road shows is required to be made on a

regular basis in overseas countries to promote Odisha as a tourist destination. Participation of Odisha Tourism in different Travel Marts and Exhibitions outside the Country such as WTM, London, ITB, Berlin, Asia, PATA, Arabian Travel Mart, Dubai, Eco Tourism Festival, USA will provide good opportunities to sell Odisha as a Tourist Destination abroad. Konark Festival, Shreekshetra Utsav, Toshali National Crafts Mela, International Odishi Festival, International Sand Art Festival, Mukteswar Dance Festival, Raja Rani Music Festival, Satkosia Eco Festival, Quiz programme, World Tourism Day and Ekamra Festival have been identified as State Level Festivals by Government of India. Participation in different tourism events like SATTE, IATO Convention, IITF- New Delhi, TTF-Mumbai, Hyderabad, Kolkota, other events and road shows in various major cities also provide good opportunities to sell Odisha as a tourist destination.

14.67 To attract more tourists both international and domestic, emphasis has also been given for placing advertisements in electronic media which is a more effective method of selling tourism products. Electronic Media plays an important role in marketing as a destination for its visual impact as well as wider global reach. For telecasting Odisha's Destinations in India, South East Asia, Asia Pacific, Europe, USA, Australia and New Zealand, important global TV channels like Discovery, National Geographic and BBC (World) have been identified to promote Odisha as a special campaign on a regular basis. It has been decided to place tourism advertisements in Print Media and also through display of pictorial hoardings and signages during the Annual Plan: 2014-15. Besides, tourism maps, folders, brochures, posters and stickers which are important tools of publicity are to be produced for distribution among tourists, travel agents and tour operators to highlight tourism potential of Odisha. The Department of Tourism is planning to develop indigenous design souvenirs of National / International standard. The products to be comprised of Dokra, filigree, Brass work, Wood work, Terracotta, Stone carving etc. Colourful T-shirts, Caps, Mugs, Wall hangings with the Odisha Tourism logo and depicting pictures of monuments and wildlife's are to be displayed and sold in all accommodation units of Department of Tourism and Odisha Tourism Development Corporatio (OTDC). An outlay of ₹2,400.00 lakh is proposed for the purposes of organization of international events, road shows, State and National level fairs and festivals, support to district level festivals, advertisement through electronic media (overseas and domestic), print media, hoarding, signage, design and development of souvenir, in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Organisation of Training Programmes
(Tourism Department)

(₹150.00 lakh)

14.68 Capacity building of human resources in hospitality industries, organization of Eco-guide Training Programme and training programme of officers of the Tourism Department and other stake holders are essential to match with the increasing modernity in tourism sector. To accommodate all these facilities in 2014-15, an amount of ₹ 150.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits (₹3,145.92 lakh)
(Tourism Department)

14.69 A good number of projects have been sanctioned by Government of India under Circuit Development, Destination Development and Mega Tourism Development Schemes. For completion of continuing projects and implementation of new projects under such schemes, a sum of ₹3,145.92 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which, ₹1,505.92 lakh as the State Share of CSS and ₹ 1,640.00 lakh as Central Assistance to State Plan.

CIVIL SUPPLIES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES**STATE PLAN**

14.70 The State Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare Department is responsible for procurement, distribution and supply of essential commodities to consumers at fair prices. This Department executes the following State Plan Schemes under this sector: (i) Public Distribution System (PDS), (ii) Consumer Awareness and Consumer Welfare, (iii) Weights and Measures, and (iv) Strengthening Legal Metrology.

STATE PLAN SCHEMES

14.71 An outlay of ₹10,530.50 lakh is proposed under different State Plan Schemes to be funded in the Twelfth Five Year Plan: 2012-17 and ₹2,333.16 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. Details of the schemes under this sector are highlighted below.

Grants for Replacement of Ration Cards (₹ 1,000.00 lakh)
(Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare Department)

14.72 It has been proposed to strengthen the Public Distribution Systems (PDS) to ensure that the benefits of PDS reach the genuine consumers. For this purpose, digitization of new Ration Cards is essential. For better implementation of the Public Distribution Systems through digitization of Ration Cards in the State, an outlay of ₹1,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

State Consumer Protection Programme (₹130.00 lakh)
(Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare Department)

14.73 The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 aims at providing simple, speedy and inexpensive redressal of grievances of consumers. It also seeks to promote a broad-based consumer movement in the State. For implementation of the provisions of

the Consumer Protection Act, the State Government have constituted thirty-one Consumer District Redressal Fora (District Fora) and a State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission at Cuttack.

14.74 In order to provide pre and post purchase service counseling to consumers, Consumer Counseling Centres are proposed to be set up in all 31 District Fora. To make Counseling Centres functional and viable, there is a proposal to provide financial assistant to Consumer Counseling Centres. Besides, various activities for improving the consumer awareness like production, publication and dissemination of publicity materials, mass media campaigns, organizing seminars and workshops at district and block levels have to be undertaken. Further, essential commodities are being distributed to Below Poverty Line (BPL) consumers at subsidized prices under the Public Distribution System (PDS). Generation of public awareness about the PDS schemes and rights of consumers under PDS is essential for protecting the rights of consumers. It is proposed to take up campaign for promoting consumer awareness for PDS consumers through mass meeting, publication of posters, production and telecast of programmes in electronic media, outdoor advertisements, seminars and workshops. For this purpose, an outlay of ₹130.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which Rs.10.50 lakh and Rs.6.30 lakh are earmarked towards TSP and SCSP respectively.

One Time Revolving Fund (₹10.00 lakh)
(Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare Department)

14.75 For successful implementation of Departmental Storage System, the role of more than of 3,700 Gram Panchayats (GP), who shall deal with the Fair Price Shops and to operate the Fair Price Shops (FPS), is very important. It is imperative that they have enough funds to pay for the PDS items. In order to enable these GPs for successful implementation of the aforesaid scheme, an amount of ₹10.00 lakh is proposed for the scheme “Revolving Fund for Institutional FPS Dealers” in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Creation of Capital Assets for Running PDS (₹620.00 lakh)
(Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare Department)

14.76 Creation of capital assets like construction of godowns is essential for running PDS in the State for which an amount of ₹ 620.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for smooth implementation of PDS.

Legal Metrology Laboratories (₹19.30 lakh)
(Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare Department)

14.77 The Legal Metrology Laboratories need to be upgraded and modernised with facilities for inspection of electronics / digital equipments for weights and measures. With introduction of new technology, wide range of electronics / digital equipments for weights and measures has been introduced in the market. Strengthening of infrastructure of the Legal Metrology Wing and capacity building of Enforcement Officers of Legal Metrology Organisation is essential to protect the interest of

consumers. There is necessity to modernise legal metrology by conducting training through introduction of latest testing equipments and programmes to upgrade skills of the officers of Legal Metrology Organisation. A provision of ₹19.30 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the purpose.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN**End-to-End Computerization of Targeted PDS** (SS: ₹553.86)
(Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare Department)

14.78 For implementation of the scheme on “End-to-end Computerization of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) operations in the State an amount of ₹553.86 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 which is 30% of the total funds of the scheme as the State Share of the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme. The balance 60% of the State share and the Central share amounting to ₹1,107.72 lakh has already been provided in the supplementary stage during the year 2013-14.

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECT (EAP)**Odisha Modernizing Economy Governance** (₹2,650.00 lakh)
& Administration (OMEGA)
(Finance Department)

14.79 This is an Externally Aided Project (EAP) under DFID programme with project period from 2011-12 to 2015-16. The project objective is to enhance the capacity of the State Government to maintain sustainable growth for poverty reduction, increase in capacity to attract private investment, generate revenue and ensure improvement in service delivery. Some of the major outputs of the programme would be growth in industries and infrastructure with environmental safeguards, increased revenue mobilization, employment generation in non-farm sector, promotion of MSMEs, development of clusters, improvement in inter agency coordination, strengthening of PPP policy, skill development, transition from VAT to GST, increase in Tax / GSDP ratio, modernizing internal audit, revision of financial rules and codes, improving public expenditure review, improving capacity for planning, better delivery in PDS, support women’s access to participation, empowerment and strengthening accountability. For implementation of such initiatives in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, an outlay of ₹2, 650.00 lakh is proposed.

CHAPTER 15

SOCIAL SERVICES-I (Education)

GENERAL EDUCATION

15.1 Education is an important input for empowering people with skills and knowledge and giving them access to productive employment in future. Education emancipates, empowers and opens up avenues for earning and helps upholding human dignity and hence is an important indicator of human development. Improvements in education are not only expected to enhance efficiency but also augment the overall quality of life. It opens up opportunities leading to both individual and group entitlements. Knowledge base, levels of skills and evolution of art and culture in a society depend to a large extent on education. Investment in education is, therefore, a long term social investment.

15.2 The State Government has been steadily moving towards achieving the national goal of universal education. The literacy rate of Odisha during 1951 was 15.8% against the all India average of 18.3%. Further, the literacy rate of Odisha has increased to 63.08% in 2001 against the all India average of 64.80%. The corresponding figures in 2011 are 73.05% and 74.04% respectively. The literacy rate of Odisha has increased about 10 percentage points between 2001-2011 while at the national level it increased about 9 percentage points. While the male literacy rate of 82.40% in the State in 2011 is marginally higher than the national average of 82.14%, the female literacy stands at 64.36% which is lower than the national average of 65.46%. The gender gap of 18.04% in literacy rate is a matter of concern. The State Government has attached high priority to reduce this gap. The literacy rate among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population is lower than the overall literacy rate of the State. The literacy rate among Scheduled Caste was 55.5% and among Scheduled Tribe is 37.41% in 2001. The corresponding figures in 2011 are 69.02% and 52.24% respectively. Apart from reducing the gender gap, the State Government has accorded high priority to bridge the literacy gap among major social classes.

15.3 Skill formation and upgradation can be possible through technical education. Besides, sports, art and culture are key areas of human development. The State Government has, therefore, accorded very high priority to these areas in the Annual Plan period: 2014-15.

SCHOOL AND MASS EDUCATION

15.4 There are 36,642 primary, 20,597 upper primary and 8,280 high schools in the State to provide education at Elementary and Secondary levels. There has been significant spatial and numerical expansion of elementary and secondary schools in the State over the years. Access and enrollment at the primary stage of education have reached near universal levels. The number of out-of-school children has reduced

significantly. The gender gap in elementary education has been narrowed and the percentage of children belonging to scheduled castes and tribes enrolled is almost proportionate to their population.

PLAN SCHMES

15.5 Elementary Education, Teachers Education, Mass Education and Secondary Education comprise the broad categories of schemes under the School and Mass Education Programmes. The revised outlay for the Annual Plan: 2013-14 was ₹1,63,901.70 lakh, which includes ₹1,11,500.77 lakh under SSA and other CSP Schemes. The proposed outlay in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 is ₹ 3,98,292.80 lakh. The break-up of the State Plan outlay for different sub-sectors of the School and Mass Education Department in the Annual Plan: 2013-14 and proposed outlay in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 is given in Table 15.1.

Table 15.1

Sub-sector wise provision of outlay in the Annual Plan: 2014-15

Sl. No.	Sub-Sectors	Revised outlay for Annual Plan:2013-14	Annual Plan: 2014-15		
			(4)	(5)	(6)
(i)	Elementary Education	98,454.00	2,65,680.21	59,132.62	48,214.41
(ii)	Teachers' Education	1,587.38	8,505.64	2,913.44	971.74
(iii)	Adult & Mass Education	1,180.00	2,276.04	460.00	380.00
(iv)	Secondary Education	62,680.32	21,830.91	12,968.66	10,287.29
	Total	1,63,901.70	98,292.80	75,474.72	59,853.44

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

15.6 “Universalisation of Elementary Education” has been adopted as one of the major components of “Basic Minimum Services”. During the year: 2010-11, nearly 65.78 lakh children were enrolled in the age group of 6–14 years. The Gross Enrolment Ratio has increased from 98.04 in 2009-10 to 99.60 in 2010-11 at Primary School level. The drop-out rate registered a substantial decline both at primary and upper primary stages. The State Government has been making concerted efforts with its available resources to reduce the drop-out rate, which has come down from 2.83% during 2009-10 to 2.60% during 2010-11 at the Primary stage. The number of out of school children has also been reduced from 1.87 lakh in 2009-10 to 0.72 lakh in 2010-11. The Central Government has also extended support for building infrastructure and removing other constraints.

STATE PLAN

Grant-in-Aid to Non Govt. U.P. Schools (₹1,540.40 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

15.7 For payment of the Grant-in-Aid to 916 no. of eligible U. P. Schools in the new revised GIA, funds to the tune of ₹1,540.40 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Taken Over Municipal Primary & Upper Primary Schools (₹1,192.85 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

15.8 It has been decided to take the teachers engaged in Urban Municipal Primary and Upper Primary Schools to Government fold. For the scheme, funds to the tune of ₹1,192.85 lakh are proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 as detailed below:

- a) Municipality Primary Schools, ₹ 746.84 lakh.
 - b) Municipality U.P. Schools, ₹ 446.01 lakh
- ₹1,192.85 lakh**

Engagement of Contract URDU Teachers in Government and Non-Government UP Schools (₹22.47 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

15.9 In order to provide Urdu teaching at primary level, 33 post of contract Urdu teachers have been created in Government and non-Government U.P. Schools in the State. For continuation of the scheme, funds to the tune of Rs.22.47 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Reimbursement of per Child Expenditure in favour of Unaided Schools under Right to Education (RTE) Act (₹200.00 lakh)

15.10 The total annual recurring expenditure incurred by the State Government (either from its own funds / funds provided by the Central Government or by any other authority) on Elementary Education with respect to all Schools (established, owned or controlled by it or by the local authority) divided by the total number of children enrolled in all such schools, shall be the per-child expenditure incurred by the State Government. As per provision under section 12(1) (c) of RTE Act, unaided private schools and specified category schools shall admit at least twenty-five percent of the strength of Class-I children belonging to weaker sections and children belonging to disadvantaged groups from the neighbourhood and provide them free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education. Further, where the school admits children at pre-primary level, such admissions shall be made at that level. Such expenditure per child is to be reimbursed by the State Government to un-aided schools. For implementation of the scheme, a provision of Rs.200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Construction of New Office Building of different DEO (CI of Schools) & BEO (DI of Schools) (₹1,800.00 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

15.11 In order to make the Department more decentralized for delivering services, a massive restructuring programme has been undertaken as per which 11 new DEOs and 314 BEOs offices have been opened. For construction of new office buildings of DEOs and BEOs, an amount of ₹1,800.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Repair, Renovation and Restoration (New) (₹1,000.00 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

15.12 For repair, renovation and restoration of Govt. Primary and U.P. Schools in the State, an outlay of ₹1,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Innovation, e-Governance and Capacity Building (New) (₹934.72 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

15.13 To enhance the quality of education in Schools, it is necessary to bring Innovation, e-Governance and to develop Capacity Building in the Department for which, an outlay of ₹934.72 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Mid Day Meal additional funds towards cooking cost (₹6,516.88 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

15.14 An outlay of ₹6,516.88 lakh is proposed over and above the State Share as additional fund from the State Government towards cooking cost in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for implementation of the Centrally Sponsored 'Mid day Meal Scheme' in the State to improve nutritional content of the food provided to the children.

13th Finance Commission Award (For SSA) (₹23,200.00 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

15.15 The 13th Finance Commission recommended grant for Elementary Education in the States which is to be utilized towards implementation of SSA-RTE under Plan Sector. For the Annual Plan: 2014-15, 13th Finance Commission has recommended grants amounting to ₹23,200.00 lakh to be utilized towards implementing SSA-RTE Scheme.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan (SSA) (SS: ₹45,000.00 lakh,
(School & Mass Education Department) CA: ₹1,05,000.00 lakh)

15.16 This is a flagship programme of Government of India which aims to universalize Education up to Class-VIII and provide quality education. The amount spent under SSA is for infrastructure development both Human and Physical.

The funds under this Scheme is mainly used for constructing new school buildings and additional class rooms, engagement of SSA Teachers to popularise Primary Education and to provide training to teachers, supply the much needed teaching & learning materials, free Books and uniforms. Teachers training and pedagogical improvements are also important components of this expenditure. The scheme is implemented with 65% assistance from Government of India. This is a continuing scheme since 2001-02. An outlay of ₹1,05,000.00 lakh is proposed as Central Assistance and ₹45,000.00 lakh as State Share in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of SSA-RTE and KGBV Scheme in the State.

National Programme Nutritional Support to Primary Education (MDM Scheme) (SS: ₹17,053.57 lakh,
(School & Mass Education Department) CA: ₹62,219.32 lakh)

15.17 With a view to enhancing enrollment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among children, the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) has been launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Mid day Meal Scheme is meant for the Primary and Upper Primary School children in the entire country. The programme covers all children studying in Government, Local Body and Government-aided Primary and Upper Primary Schools and the EGS/AIE Centres including Madrasa and Maktabas supported under SSA of all areas across the country. An outlay of ₹62,219.32 lakh is proposed as Central Assistance and ₹17,053.57 lakh as State Share in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

TEACHERS EDUCATION AND SCERT

STATE PLAN

Construction of B.Ed College at Kandhamal , (₹300.02 lakh)
CT Schools at Kandhamal & Baliguda and additional class
rooms in Government ST Schools
(School and Mass Education Department)

15.18 In order to strengthen the teachers' training facilities in backward regions, two Secondary Training Schools at Baliguda and Kandhamal and one B.Ed College at Kandhamal are being established. For completion of the buildings, ₹300.02 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Grant to SIET (₹65.28 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

15.19 SIET was the only Educational Media based organization of the State fully funded by Government of India. Since last three years GoI has stopped financial support towards salary of the staff for the organization closed by State Government. In order to meet the arrear salary cost of the ex-staff of the organization, an amount of ₹65.28 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

Support for Educational Development including Teachers Training & Adult Education

(School and Mass Education Department)

Strengthening of Teachers' Training Institutions

(School and Mass Education Department)

(SS: ₹1,600.93 lakh,

CA: ₹4,802.83 lakh)

15.20 The SCERTs are visualized as lead academic institutions at State level providing support to DIETs, CTEs, IASEs and to be engaged in educational research and training. They should function along the lines of NCERT at the State level, providing advice to State Governments on policy issues, support the implementation and appraisal of programmes and to undertake activities for quality improvement in school education and teachers' education. The scheme is being implemented in the State with the funding pattern of 75% from GoI and 25% from State Government. An outlay of ₹4,802.83 lakh is proposed as Central Assistance and ₹1,600.93 lakh as State Share in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under the above Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme

(CA: ₹198.00 lakh)

(School and Mass Education Department)

15.21 The Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS)" was launched in May, 2008. The objective of the scheme is to award scholarship to meritorious students of economically weaker sections to arrest their drop out at Class-VIII and encourage them to continue the study in classes from IX to XII in Government, Government aided and local body schools. The Scheme has been implemented in the State with 100% GoI funds. An outlay of ₹198.00 lakh is proposed as Central Assistance in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under the above Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

National Scheme for Incentive to the Girl Child for Secondary Education

(CA: ₹1,508.10 lakh)

(School and Mass Education Department)

15.22 To promote enrolment of girl child in the age group of 14-18 at secondary stage, especially those who passed Class-VIII and to encourage the secondary education of such girls, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. National Scheme of Incentives to girls for Secondary Education was launched in May, 2008. The scheme covers all SC/ST girls who pass Class-VIII and girls, who pass Class-VIII examination from Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (irrespective of whether they belong to Scheduled Castes or Tribes) and enroll for Class-IX in State/UT Government, Government-aided or local body schools in the academic year 2008-09 onwards. The Scheme has been implemented in the State with the funding pattern of 100% from GoI. An outlay of ₹1508.10 lakh is proposed as Central Assistance in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under the above Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Appointment of Language Teachers (CA: ₹30.48 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

15.23 Under the three language formula, to encourage usage of Hindi, Urdu and one Modern Indian Language, other than English among school-going children, the Government of India has introduced the scheme of Financial Assistance for appointment of Language Teachers in various Government Schools of the country. The scheme is being implemented in the State with the funding pattern of 100% from Government of India. An outlay of ₹30.48 lakh is proposed as Central Assistance in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under the above Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

ADULT AND MASS EDUCATION

15.24 The Mass Education Programme, as a part of National Literacy Mission, was introduced in the State in the year 1991-92 with the objective of making literate to all illiterate adults up to the age of 45 years and subsequently upto 55 years. The programme comprises two phases: (i) Total Literacy Campaign (TLC), and (ii) Post Literacy Campaign (PLC). An outlay of ₹2,276.04 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for implementation of different schemes of Adult and Mass Education as under.

STATE PLAN**Special Cell in the Department** (₹127.73 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

15.25 An outlay of ₹127.73 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for continuance of a Special Cell to deal with huge numbers of court cases in the Department.

Administrative Structure at Directorate and District level (₹148.31 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

15.26 An outlay of ₹148.31 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 strengthening of administrative structure at Directorate level and district level

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME**Support for Educational Development including
Teachers Training & Adult Education****Saakshar Bharat** (SS: ₹500.00 lakh,
(School & Mass Education Department) CA: ₹1,500.00 lakh)

15.27 The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Saakshar Bharat" is to promote and strengthen adult education, specially of women by extending educational

options to those adults who have lost the opportunity of access to formal education and crossed the standard age for receiving such education. Outlay of ₹1,500.00 lakh as Central Assistance and ₹500.00 lakh as State share is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. This scheme has been implemented covering 19 districts of Odisha with 75% assistance from Government of India and 25% from State Share.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

15.28 An outlay of ₹1,21,830.91 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 which includes ₹13,955.39 lakh towards SS of CSP Schemes under Secondary Education. The following schemes will be taken up under the State Plan.

Grant-in-Aid to Non-Government High Schools (₹19,250.00 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

15.29 To extend Grant-in-Aid to the teaching and non-teaching posts of approved eligible Non-Government High Schools under Grant-in-Aid Act, an amount of ₹19,250.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Taken over of Urban Municipal High Schools (₹3,928.20 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

15.30 For payment of salary to teaching and non-teaching staff of the Urban Local Body High Schools taken over by the Government, an amount of ₹3,928.20 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Engagement of Contract Teachers in Government High Schools (₹10,000.00 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

15.31 For payment of remuneration to contract teachers engaged in Government High Schools, an amount of ₹10,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Benefit to State Awardee Teachers (₹18.00 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

15.32 A sum of ₹18.00 lakh is proposed under this Scheme, in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Grant-in-Aid to Non-Government Madrasa (₹269.49 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

15.33 To extend Grant-in-Aid to the approved teaching posts of eligible Non-Government Madrasa in the State, an amount of ₹269.49 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2013-14.

Distribution of free cycles to Class-X Students (₹14,000.00 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

15.34 The State Government has decided to distribute free cycles to all Class-X girl students of Government and Government-Aided High Schools. An amount of ₹14,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for provision of cycles.

Mathematics Talent Search - Pathani Samanta Scholarship (₹450.00 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

15.35 It has been decided to organize talent search and give incentives in the form of scholarships named after Pathani Samanta in order to create competitiveness among children in Mathematics at secondary level. An amount of Rs.450.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the purpose.

Construction of Second Sainik School (₹4,000.00 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

15.36 The Second Sainik School has been proposed to be opened in Sambalpur district. For construction of the building an outlay of ₹.4,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Repair, Renovation and Restoration (New) (₹1,000.00 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

15.37 For repair, renovation and restoration of Government High Schools, an outlay of ₹1,000.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

State Institute of Open Schooling (New) (₹200.00 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

15.38 For opening of State Institute of Open Schooling in the State, an outlay of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Girls Hostel for Secondary Students under KGBV Scheme (New) (₹300.00 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

15.39 For opening of Girls Hostels out of State fund for Secondary Students under KGBV scheme, an outlay of ₹300.00 is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME**Rashtriya Madhyamik Sikshya Abhiyan (RMSA)** (SS: ₹7,024.44 lakh,
(School & Mass Education Department) CA: ₹27,073.32 lakh)

15.40 The RMSA is a national flagship programme initiated in 2009-10 to universalise Secondary Education by making good quality education available,

accessible and affordable to all young persons of age 14-18 years with strong focus on gender, equity and justice aspects. Odisha Madhyamika Sikshya Mission has been implementing RMSA Programme in Odisha. The major focus of the scheme is: i) Universal access of Secondary level education to all students in the age group 15-16 years by 2015 by providing a secondary school within 5 kilometers of any habitation and a higher secondary school within 7 kilometer of habitation and ii) Universal retention by 2020. For the said scheme it is proposed to provide ₹7,024.44 lakh as State Matching Share in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. The scheme has been implemented with 75% assistance from Government of India and 25% funding by the State.

Implementation of Information and Communication Technology Programme in Secondary Schools (SS: ₹2,000.00 lakh, CA: ₹6,000.00 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

15.41 This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented for information and communication technology programme in Secondary schools. The scheme is implemented with 75% assistance from the Government of India and 25% assistance from the State Government. For this, an outlay of ₹2,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under State Share and ₹6,000.00 lakh under Central Assistance.

Construction and running of Girls' Hostels for Students of Secondary Schools (New) (SS: ₹502.11 lakh, CA: ₹3,000.00 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

15.42 An outlay of ₹3,000.00 lakh is proposed towards Central Assistance and ₹502.11 lakh towards State Share for the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of Construction of Girls' Hostel for students of Secondary Schools in the State. The scheme is implemented with 90% assistance from the Government of India and 10% share from the State. The scheme will cover girl students studying in Class-IX to XII belonging to SC, ST, OBC, Minority Community and BPL families.

Vocationalisation of Education (SS: ₹133.84 lakh, CA: ₹401.51 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

15.43 An outlay of ₹401.51 lakh as Central Assistance and ₹133.84 lakh as State Share proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Vocationalisation of Secondary Education in the State for introduction of vocational education in 30 new Adarsha Vidyalayas from Class-IX onwards as per NVEQF in IT/ITeS, Automobile, Retail and Security. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Vocationalisation of Secondary Education will be implemented in the State with a sharing pattern of Centre and the States successively in the ratio of 75:25, 90:10 and 100%.

Establishment of Model Schools in the Backward Blocks of the State(SS: ₹4,295.00 lakh,
CA: ₹12,885.00 lakh)

(School & Mass Education Department)

15.44 An outlay of ₹4,295.00 lakh as State Share has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 and ₹12,885.00 lakh as Central Assistance under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Establishment of Model Schools in the Backward Blocks of the State. The scheme has been implemented with 75% assistance from Government of India and 25% funded by the State. Model Schools in the Backward Blocks of the State will be established on the model of Kendriya Vidyalayas. The 1st instalment of grant will be at the rate of ₹302.00 lakh per school. It is proposed to establish 56 Model Schools in the Backward blocks of the State.

CENTRAL PLAN**(Scheme for Providing Education to Madrasa, Minorities and Disabled)****Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary Education (IEDSS)**

(CA: ₹5,000.00 lakh)

(School & Mass Education Department)

15.45 The purpose of the scheme is to enable students with disabilities completing eight years of elementary schooling and giving them an opportunity to complete four years of secondary schooling (classes IX to XII) in an inclusive and enabling environment. The Scheme also intends to provide educational opportunities and facilities to students with special need in the general education system at the secondary level (classes IX to XII). This scheme also supports training of general school teachers to meet the needs of children with disabilities at the secondary level. To implement the scheme, an outlay of ₹5,000.00 lakh is proposed as Central Assistance in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasa (New)

(CA: ₹50.00 lakh)

(School and Mass Education Department)

15.46 This scheme is to encourage traditional institutions like Madrasas and Maktabas by giving financial assistance to introduce Science, Mathematics, Social studies, Hindi and English in their curriculum so that academic proficiency for classes I-XII is attainable for children studying in these institutions. To implement the scheme, an outlay of ₹50.00 lakh is proposed as Central Assistance in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Scheme for Infrastructure Development of Private Aided/ Unaided Minority Institutions (Elementary, Secondary/ Senior Secondary Schools) (New) (CA: ₹50.00 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

15.47 This scheme is to facilitate education of minorities by augmenting and strengthening school infrastructure of minority institutions (elementary/ secondary/ senior secondary schools) in order to expand facilities for formal education to children of minority communities. The scheme will, inter alia, encourage educational facilities for girls, children with special needs and those who are educationally most deprived amongst minorities. To implement the scheme, an outlay of ₹50.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

HIGHER EDUCATION

15.48 Higher Education in the State comprises University Education, Post-Graduate and Under-graduate Education and Education at Higher Secondary level including Vocational Education. The Higher Education Department also deals with a number of research and specialised institutions like Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies and Institute of Physics.

PLAN SCHEMES

15.49 Higher Education plays a vital role in creating a value-based society. Emphasis has been laid on consolidation and expansion of facilities in educational institutions. There has been an encouraging response to professional and specialised courses like Honours in Computer Science, MBA, MCA, Information Technology and Company Secretary-ship in different Government Colleges. A systematic effort has been made to develop human resources to meet the challenges of the new millennium, emerging out of the impact of liberalization, globalization and privatization. The revised outlay in the Annual Plan: 2013-14 was ₹45,732.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹1,00,637.66 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

STATE PLAN

15.50 An outlay of ₹1,00,637.66 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for implementation of the following schemes.

Scholarships for Professional Education (₹4,000.00 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

15.51 It has been proposed to provide scholarships to students pursuing professional education such as Engineering, Medical, MBA and MCA. Under the scheme, scholarships @ ₹10,000/- per person per annum will be provided. An outlay of ₹4,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under the scheme.

Grants for Infrastructure Development of Universities (₹12,100.00 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

15.52 There is an urgent need to upgrade the standard of the universities to have quality output of students with required competency. A provision of ₹12,100.00 lakh for infrastructure development is proposed in favour of Universities in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Upgradation of Premier Autonomous Colleges to Unitary University (₹0.01 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

15.53 Considering the infrastructure, students enrolment, academic ambiance, quality and growth of the leading colleges, it is proposed to upgrade Autonomous Colleges viz; Khallikote College, G.M. College, Sambalpur and Rama Devi College, Bhubaneswar to the status of Unitary University. A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for this new scheme.

Establishment of New Universities and Dispersal of Existing Universities (₹0.01 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

15.54 To achieve the proposed target of 15% Gross Enrolment Ratio by the end of 12th Plan, it has been proposed to establish 550 new colleges in a phased manner. For better academic supervision and management of those colleges, it is proposed to establish 10 new Universities. A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Center of Excellence & Multi Skill Education including Language Laboratory in Government College & Non-Government College (₹0.02 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

15.55 For establishing a Center of Excellence and multi-skill education including language laboratory for Government and Non-Government Colleges, a token amount of ₹0.02 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Information in Computer Education (AAKASH) (₹0.01 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

15.56 AAKASH, a low cost computing cum-access device has been launched by the MoHRD, Government of India. The students may access the educational e-content i.e. getting created in a massive programme under National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NME-ICT) for under graduate and post graduate courses in Humanities, Commerce, Science, Social Science and Engineering. 75% of the cost of establishment of a LAN in the College / Universities will be borne by Government of India. For procurement of computing devices under NME-ICT Programme, 50% subsidy to every University / Institution / College. The present delivery cost of AAKASH is ₹2,276/- per device. The

institution can procure AAKASH by contributing 50% of this cost and the balance 50% would be borne by the Government of India. Thus the University / Colleges / Institutions can avail the AAKASH device @ ₹1,138/- which can be given to each students in a pattern similar to the book bank scheme. For the said purpose, a token amount of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Improvement of Science Laboratory in Govt. Degree Colleges (₹200.00 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

15.57 Though hardly 15% students are enrolling in Science Education, the output is still poor with regard to quality of education as most of the government colleges lack well equipped / quality science laboratory. A sum of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under the scheme.

Engagement of Guest Faculty (₹500.00 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

15.58 Large vacancies of faculty positions is one of the major concerns for quality education. To overcome the issue, Govt. have decided to engage retired OES Officers as Guest Faculty with consolidated remuneration. For the said purpose, a provision of ₹500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

e-Evaluation of Papers of +2 Examination (₹500.00 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

15.59 A continuous effort for reforms in +2 examination system Government has initiated in utilizing modern technologies for evaluation of answer papers for e-evaluating the answer papers for which an outlay of ₹500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Exemption of Examination Fees and Tuition Fees (₹0.01 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

15.60 State Government has announced special package of assistance to the students in drought and flood affected areas. Government has decided to exempt examination fees for flood affected areas and tuition and examination fees for Government aided colleges in draught affected areas. An amount of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Establishment of Odisha State Higher Education Council (₹20.00 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

15.61 For better Governance the Task Force of Higher Education has recommended for establishment of Odisha Higher Education Council in the line of National Council of Higher Education Reforms (NCHER). An outlay of ₹20.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the purpose.

Opening of 40 Model Government Vocational Jr. Colleges (GVJCs) (₹0.02 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

15.62 The State Government has decided to open 40 model Government Vocational Jr. Colleges with at least one College per district. This proposal aims to produce semi skilled manpower to meet the growing demand of industry in the State. A token provision ₹0.02 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Modernisation of Quality Education for Government & Non Government Colleges. (₹ 2,000.00 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

15.63 Infrastructure development activities will be taken up in Laboratories and libraries of Government and non-Government colleges. Equipments and books will be provided in order to ensure quality education. In the Annual Plan: 2014-15, an amount of ₹ 2,000.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme.

Interest Subvention on Study loan to Students pursuing Higher Technical Studies. (₹400.00 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

15.64 To encourage students of the State to pursue higher technical education Interest Subvention on Study loan will be given for which a sum of ₹400.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under the scheme.

Grant-in-Aid to Non-Government Colleges (₹37,600.00 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

15.65 The State Government, with its limited number of Government colleges, is not able to provide higher education to all desirous students. As an alternative, the Government has decided to encourage establishment of Colleges through private initiative, particularly in rural areas and provide grant in their favour. This scheme will continue during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹37,600.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. This includes ₹25,000.00 lakh towards payment of Block Grant to newly eligible Non-Government Colleges and ₹12,600.00 lakh towards payment of GIA salary to employees under GIAO 2004.

N.C.C. (Opening of new NCC Units) (₹138.56 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

15.66 For enhancement of N.C.C. Cadets in the State, new N.C.C. Units will be opened. In the Annual Plan: 2014-15, an outlay of ₹138.56 lakh is proposed for the scheme.

Odisha State Open University (₹ 0.01 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

15.67 For establishment of the Odisha State Open University, a provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Rovers and Rangers (₹20.00 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

15.68 The purpose of the scheme is to make students courageous and daring and help them to build their character inculcating the spirit of patriotism in them. An amount of ₹20.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for implementation of the scheme.

New Initiatives in e-Governance (Rs.218.00 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

15.69 There are nearly 2,100 colleges and 8 universities under the administrative control of the Higher Education Department. There is an urgent need for preparation of a database on information of all employees of the Government, Non-Government colleges and Universities. A sum of ₹218.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for implementation of the scheme.

Infrastructure Development Grant to Non-Government Colleges (₹2,000.00 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

15.70 For completion of on-going projects, renovation of colleges, hostels and residential buildings of Non-Government colleges, an amount of ₹2,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Infrastructure Assistance to Sambalpur University– Institute of Information Technology (SU-IIT) (₹0.02 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

15.71 A token provision of ₹0.02 lakh is proposed for Infrastructure Assistance to SU-IIT in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Evaluation & Monitoring Cell (₹50.00 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

15.72 An amount of ₹50.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 to establish and strengthen Evaluation & Monitoring Cell of Higher Education Department.

Grants to Youth Red Cross Society (₹20.00 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

15.73 An amount of ₹20.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 in favour of Red Cross Society for creation of awareness among the college students for blood donation.

Construction of Government College Building of the State (₹7,000.00 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

15.74 Higher Education should encompass excellence and quality as essential elements. But quality envisages better infrastructure equipments and better facility. Most of the Government Colleges are above 50 years of their existence. They have grown up in size with regard to enrollment and opening up of new subjects but are having poor infrastructure. To overcome the difficulties, adequate financial support for infrastructure, hostel, library, laboratory, equipments etc. are required. For this purpose a sum of ₹7,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

National Service Scheme (NSS) (₹270.95 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

15.75 N.S.S. is a Centrally Sponsored scheme that provides avenues for youth activities with rural bias. It provides an opportunity to N.S.S. volunteers to take leadership in social activities. The pattern of funding by the Central Government and the State Government is in the ratio of 75:25. An outlay of ₹270.95 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Distribution of Laptops to +2 pass out meritorious Students (₹3,000.00 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

15.76 The objective of the scheme is to provide Laptops to +2 pass out meritorious students of the State to encourage them in their hi-tech learning and teaching process for which there is a provision of ₹3,000.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Self-Defence Training for Girl Students (₹600.00 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

15.77 As a part of Odisha State Youth Policy-2013, self-defence training to 04 lakh girl students under High Education Department is proposed to be provided to make them self reliant against the rising adversities and atrocities they face in day to day life. For the purpose, an outlay of ₹600.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Odisha Knowledge Corporation (₹0.01 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

15.78 For the Annual Plan: 2014-15, a token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed towards payment of one time share capital to Odisha Knowledge Corporation.

Payment of Grants to Non-Govt. Aided Colleges to avail UGC Catch up Grant (New Scheme) (₹0.01 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

15.79 For up-gradation of the status of colleges and to avail UGC catch up grant, a token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 towards payment to 34 colleges.

Implementation of ICT Programme (₹0.02 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

15.80 For implementation of ICT Programme, ₹0.02 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

Rashtriya Uchcharat Sikshya Abhiyan (RUSA) (SS: ₹10,500.00 lakh, CA: ₹19,500.00 lakh)

15.81 Rashtriya Uchchattara Sikshya Abhiyan (RUSA) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Ministry of Human Resource Development of the Government of India, spreading over two plan periods of XII and XIII plans. The main objective of the RUSA is to achieve Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) 30% by 2020. Odisha is a participatory State to this scheme, with matching share of 65:35 between Central and State Government. Funding will also be provided for private aided institutions, for permitted activities in a ratio of 50:50. The objectives of RUSA are to be achieved through need based and customized equity intervention, quality improvement programme and mandatory accreditation. Faculty issues would be addressed through creation of new posts, filling of existing posts by full time faculty and faculty improvement programme. RUSA is envisaged as a prime vehicle for strategic funding of State institution so as to ensure that issues of access, equity and quality are addressed in an equitable manner with the State as a composite unit of planning. The establishment of 08 new Model Degree Colleges in the low GER district of Odisha has been approved under RUSA Scheme. Moreover, the State is planning to submit the annual and 5 years Perspective Plan to Government of India to implement academic and non-academic reforms that focus on quality and relevance, excellence, resource mobilization, greater institutional autonomy with accountability, resource and equity for which ₹30,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which Central Share will be ₹19,500.00 lakh and State Share will be ₹10,500.00 lakh in 65:35 proportion.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

PLAN SCHEMES

15.82 An outlay of ₹22,893.93 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under State Plan, including ₹324.93 lakh as State share of CSS.

STATE PLAN

Improving Employable Skills & Creation of Self Employment Opportunities for Un-employed Youths (₹ 130.00 lakh)
(Employment, Technical Education & Training Department)

15.83 The activities proposed to be undertaken are: i) Training of Faculties of Polytechnics and participation of Directorate in the State / National level skill exhibitions / fairs ii) Payment of remuneration under PPSs to PTGF at the revised rate approved by Government for 10 Polytechnics. An amount of ₹130.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

Establishment of Advanced Plastic Processing Technology Centre (APPTC) at Balasore (₹100.00 lakh)
(Employment, Technical Education & Training Department)

15.84 An outlay of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 towards this scheme.

Monitoring Cell Establishment (₹20.00 lakh)
(Employment, Technical Education & Training Department)

15.85 It is proposed to introduce the new scheme for operationalising the State and 8 Zonal level Monitoring Cells for monitoring and supervision of Diploma level education in the State as approved by Government through engagement of retired persons. An outlay of ₹20.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Operationalising EDUSAT Net work for the Technical Institutes (₹50.00 lakh)
(Employment, Technical Education & Training Department)

15.86 It is proposed to introduce the new scheme for operationalising EDUSAT Network in technical institutes towards recurring expenses. A sum of ₹ 50.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under the scheme.

Infrastructure Development of Technological Universities / Engineering Colleges (₹ 5,075.00 lakh)
(Employment, Technical Education & Training Department)

15.87 Universities, Engineering Colleges and Professional Institutes in the State are required to be provided with financial support towards (i) Ongoing civil works, procurement of goods for laboratory development etc. activities for up-gradation of existing UG/PG/Research level courses/capacity expansion of UG/PG/Research level courses (ii) Establishment of Advanced level laboratories (L 1, L2 & L 3) for improving skill and knowledge of UG, PG and Research level students. A sum of ₹5,075.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 as per the following.

(a)	Government Engineering College, Kalahandi	-	₹ 500.00 lakh
(b)	PMEC, Berhampur	-	₹ 500.00 lakh
(c)	VSSUT, Burla	-	₹1,000.00 lakh
(d)	IGIT, Sarang	-	₹ 500.00 lakh
(e)	CITE, Bhubaneswar	-	₹ 50.00 lakh
(f)	IMIT, Cuttack	-	₹ 50.00 lakh
(g)	CET, Bhubaneswar	-	₹1,025.00 lakh
(h)	Government Engineering College, Keonjhar	-	₹ 200.00 lakh
(i)	BPUT, Chhend, Rourkela	-	₹ 950.00 lakh
(j)	Technological Lab	-	₹ 300.00 lakh
	Total:	-	₹ 5,075.00 lakh

Infrastructure Development of Government Engineering Schools / Polytechnics (₹ 5,000.00 lakh)
(Employment, Technical Education & Training Department)

15.88 For infrastructure development of Government Polytechnics both existing and new in the State towards ongoing/new civil works, procurement of goods for lab development etc. for upgradation of diploma level courses / capacity expansion of Diploma level courses, an amount of ₹5,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 as per the following.

(i)	Existing Engineering Schools and Polytechnics	-	₹ 2,200.00 lakh
(ii)	New Government Polytechnics	-	₹ 2,800.00 lakh
	Total -	-	₹ 5,000.00 lakh

CENTRALLY SPONSERED SCHEME

Shifting of Mining Discipline from M.P., Talcher to OSME, Keonjhar (SS: ₹19.93 lakh)
(Employment, Technical Education & Training Department)

15.89 For running Diploma in Mining courses at Odisha School of Mining Engineering (OSME), Keonjhar, an outlay of ₹19.93 lakh is proposed as State Share of Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (Phase-II) (SS: ₹ 305.00 lakh, CA: ₹915.00 lakh)
(Employment, Technical Education & Training Department)

15.90 This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and has been approved for implementation in the ratio of 25% State share and 75% Central Share. For upgradation of CET, Bhubaneswar, VSSUT, Burla, through World Bank assisted TEQIP-II, an outlay of ₹1,220.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Establishment of New Polytechnics (CA: ₹8,913.00 lakh)
(Employment, Technical Education & Training Department)

15.91 Infrastructure development of 22 (twenty two) new Polytechnics under the scheme of Sub-mission on Polytechnics has been proposed under Coordinated Action for Skill Development of GoI / MHRD at three phases viz:

Phase-I: 1) Gajapati, 2) Boudh, 3) Sambalpur, 4) Malkangiri,

Phase-II: 5) Deogarh, 6) Nabarangpur, 7) Jajpur, 8) Nayagarh, 9) Kalahandi, 10) Nuapada, 11) Sonepur, 12) Kendrapara, 13) Jagatsinghpur, 14) Puri,

Phase-III: 15) Angul, 16) Bolangir, 17) Mayurbhanj, 18) Bargarh, 19) Koraput, 20) Bhadrak, 21) Balasore and 22) Kandhamal @₹1,230.00 lakh per Poly-technique as Central Financial Assistance (CFA) from the Ministry, will be taken up. An outlay of ₹18,147.00 lakh has already been released by the Ministry during 2013-14. A sum of ₹8,913.00.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 as Central Assistance.

Construction of Women Hostels at Polytechnics (CA: ₹200.00 lakh)
(Employment, Technical Education & Training Department)

15.92 In order to improve enrolment of students belonging to SC and ST community as well as women in Diploma education, it is proposed to avail Central assistance from GoI / MoHRD for establishment of hostels at the existing and new polytechnics. A sum of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 as Central Assistance.

Up-gradation of Existing Polytechnics (CA: ₹2,070.00 lakh)
(Employment, Technical Education & Training Department)

15.93 For infrastructure development for up-gradation of existing 13 Polytechnics, a sum of ₹2,070.00 lakh is proposed as Central Assistance in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Community Development through Polytechnics (CA: ₹96.00 lakh)
(Employment, Technical Education & Training Department)

15.94 A sum of ₹96.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme as Central Assistance in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES

15.95 Youth are an important segment of the society. The focus of Sports and Youth Services sector is to develop this human resource. It is aimed to provide sports infrastructure, spotting and nurturing of budding talents, arranging competitions, providing stipend to students and pensioners, and above all to promote various youth related activities to engage youths in a constructive manner.

15.96 An outlay of ₹6,878.81 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 which includes ₹1,812.50 lakh for CSS.

STATE PLAN

Development of Kalinga Stadium (₹2,812.50 lakh) (Sports and Youth Services Department)

15.97 Kalinga Stadium Sports Complex at Bhubaneswar has been constructed to provide world class sporting infrastructural facilities for different types of Outdoor and Indoor games. For annual maintenance of this huge complex and for extending further new facilities i.e. Multipurpose Indoor Hall, fixing of chairs in the galleries, installation of floodlight system, development of Tennis court and Basket ball court, construction of 2nd Synthetic Surface Hockey Field and Volleyball Court etc. in the Complex, an amount of ₹1,807.46 lakh is required in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. In the meantime, Govt. of India have sanctioned financial support to an extent of ₹600.00 lakh for construction of multipurpose Indoor Hall against the estimated cost of ₹1,700.00 lakh and ₹450.00 lakh towards laying of Synthetic Surface on football ground. An outlay of ₹2,812.50 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for this scheme.

Purchase of Sports Goods (₹200.00 lakh) (Sports & Youth Services Department)

15.98 An amount of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for providing of qualitative Sports goods, Conditioning equipments, International standard training equipments, Gymnastic equipments, Sports wears and Uniform etc. of Sports Hostel inmates of 15 nos. of Sports Hostels, three nos. of Centres of Excellence & District Coaching Centers.

Organisation of State Level Talent Scouting Programmes (₹30.00 lakh) (Sports & Youth Services Department)

15.99 For selection of sporting talents in different parts of the State & their admission into the Sports Hostels/ Centres of Excellence through regular skill and battery test every year, talent scouting programme is organized by the Department, for which an amount of ₹30.00 lakh is proposed in Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Development of State Level Sports Infrastructure (₹240.00 lakh) **(Other than Kalinga Stadium)** (Sports & Youth Services Department)

15.100 Keeping a view on abundance of local talents having repute of National / International standard, for creation and development of State Level Sports infrastructure throughout the State apart from the Kalinga Stadium Complex, relating to different Sports and Games, a sum of ₹240.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the purpose.

Biju Yuba Sashatikaran Yojana

(₹300.00 lakh)

(Sports & Youth Services Department)

15.101 'Biju Yuva Sashatikaran Yojna' has been implemented as a part of 'Odisha State Youth Policy-2013' an innovative policy of the Sports and Youth Services Department for recognizing the role of youth, who constitute 42% of the State population, in the progress and development of the State. 'Internship Programme' is being implemented which aims at giving intensive opportunity to youth with preference to NSS students to work as interns for 2-6 months in Government set up at block level who would be given an opportunity to get apprised of the multifarious welfare schemes being undertaken by the Government. 5,000 Interns are engaged under the scheme with a monthly stipend of ₹1,500/- per month. An amount of ₹300.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for implementation of the scheme.

Financial Assistance to Sports Persons to pursue

(₹10.00 lakh)

SAI Academic Courses to improve their Employability(New Scheme)

(Sports & Youth Services Department)

15.102 This is a new scheme to be introduced by the Sports and Youth Services Department during 2014-15 with an objective to offer a one-time financial assistance to the talented indigent sports persons earning laurel for the State by bagging national and international medals and intending to pursue Academic Courses through SAI in order to improve their scope of employability in the process of selection as Coach in Sports disciplines through open competitions in the State or elsewhere. However, availing of such assistance may not be construed to be a claim for employment in the State Government. An amount of ₹10.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

Construction of Mini Stadium

(₹250.00 lakh)

(Sports & Youth Services Department)

15.103 Government of Odisha has launched a new scheme namely "Construction of Mini Stadium" at Block level at an estimated cost of ₹25.00 lakh for each Mini Stadium in which Sports & Y. S. Department will extend financial support maximum up to ₹10.00 lakh and the balance amount shall be dovetailed from MP/MLALAD and NREGA etc. Construction of Mini Stadium in 25 Blocks preferably in IAP Districts shall be taken up on priority basis for which an amount of ₹250.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Development of Sports Infrastructure in the State

(₹797.26 lakh)

(Sports and Youth Services Department)

15.104 The Sports and Youth Services Department has created Sports Infrastructure at various places in the State for promotion of sporting activities. It has been approved for establishment of Centre of Excellence in Hockey and Football at Bhubaneswar, State Weightlifting Hostel at Berhampur, Archery District Sports Complex at Sambalpur and Gopalpur in order to provide intensive coaching by the Coach having National / International repute. Allied infrastructural facilities will also be developed at the District level keeping in view for achieving medals in the ensuing

Asian & Olympic Games. Sports infrastructure at the district level will be strengthened. It has been contemplated for construction of own building over existing land for the Government College of Physical Education in Bhubaneswar. Similarly, funds are necessary for special repair and renovation of G.C.P.E. at Kulundi. A sum of ₹797.26 lakh is proposed for the purpose in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Integrated Youth Development Programme (New Scheme) (₹207.70 lakh)
(Sports and Youth Services Department)

15.105 'Integrated Youth Development' programme comprising of 'Active Citizenship Programme', 'National Integration Camp' and 'Inter-State Youth Exchange Programme' is to be implemented in association with NSS, NYKS, Bharat Scout and Guides, Youth Red Cross. This scheme is required to be implemented in consonance to the policy decision observed in the 'Odisha State Youth Policy – 2013'. An amount of ₹207.70 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 as per approval of Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC).

Construction of Sports Stadia, Gymnasia etc. (₹213.85 lakh)
(Sports and Youth Services Department)

15.106 Availability of Sports infrastructure is the basic need for promotion of Sports and Games. In order to complete constructions of ongoing Sports infrastructure, Repair / Renovation / Maintenance of the existing (both residential & non-residential) sports infrastructure as well as for construction of staff quarters at Kalinga Stadium Complex, Bhubaneswar, a sum of ₹213.85 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the purpose.

Maintenance of Public Health for Residential Building (₹5.00 lakh)
(Sports & Youth Services Department)

15.107 Repair, renovation and maintenance of PH, Sewerage and Sanitation Systems of Residential Buildings, infrastructure of Sports and Youth Services Department at Bhubaneswar, Cuttack and Rourkela are being undertaken. An outlay of ₹5.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for maintenance of public health of residential and non residential buildings.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

Panchayat Yuba Krida Aur (SS: ₹194.50 lakh,
Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) CA: ₹1,618.00 lakh)
(Sports & Youth Services Department)

15.108 This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme that aims to create competitive spirit among rural students and non-students under 16 years of age in the field of sports. Competitions are organized from panchayat level to national level. The seed money for infrastructural development is provided by Government of India in agreed ratio. i.e., 75:25 basis. An outlay of ₹194.50 lakh is proposed towards the State

Share and ₹1,618.00 lakh as Central Assistance for this Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

ART AND CULTURE

15.109 The rich cultural heritage of the State with its historical monuments, archaeological sites, tribal and traditional arts, sculpture, dance and music attracts a large number of scholars, tourists and artists to the State. The Department of Culture looks after systematic and comprehensive promotion of Art and Culture in the State and preservation of ancient cultural traditions and antiquities with the help of its subordinate offices and autonomous organisations working under it. In the Annual Plan: 2014-15, an amount of ₹6,149.06 lakh is proposed for development of Art and Culture which includes 13th Finance Commission Grant of ₹1,625.00 lakh, TSP ₹30.00 lakh with District Sector Outlays of ₹2,351.05 lakh and State Sector Outlays of ₹2,173.01 lakh.

STATE PLAN

Organisation of Cultural Functions (₹300.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

15.110 Organisation of periodic cultural functions is one of the major activities of the Culture Department. A sum of ₹300.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 to organise different national and state festivals, birth anniversaries of eminent personalities, Utkal Divas celebrations and Folk Dance festivals in the State.

Art and Crafts College, Khalikote (₹15.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

15.111 An outlay of ₹15.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for improvement of the standard of teaching, payment of stipends to students as well as smooth running of the Art and Crafts College, Khalikote.

Vikram Dev Art School, Jeypore (₹5.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

15.112 The Vikram Dev Art School, Jeypore is the oldest school which imparts education in different disciplines of arts and crafts. For development of standard of teaching units, opening of photography unit, library facility, payment of stipends to students and smooth functioning of the school, a sum of ₹5.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

B.K.College of Art and Crafts, Bhubaneswar (₹15.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

15.113 An amount of ₹15.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for different works and activities of the college including purchase of library books and different art equipments, machines, payment of stipends to students, establishment

and operation of computer unit and also up-gradation and maintenance of ceramic unit in art.

Utkal Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Bhubaneswar (₹100.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

15.114 The Mahavidyalaya has 10 independent Departments of performing Arts with teaching facilities from +2 level. The Mahavidyalaya organises “Sangeetayana” (a musical programme) each month under the initiative of the Department of Culture for practical proficiency and creating new artistic talents for future. For proper execution of all above programmes including development of infrastructure and hostel building, an amount of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Grants Towards Film Awards (₹30.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

15.115 With a view to encouraging development of Odia films, there is an existing scheme for giving awards in different disciplines of Odia films and Serials. An outlay of ₹30.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under this scheme. This year Tele-film award is being initiated also.

Odisha Sangeet Natak Academy (₹85.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

15.116 The Odisha Sangeet Natak Academy is the State Academy of music, dance and drama. It promotes dance, drama, music and other performing arts in the State. A sum of ₹85.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for this institution.

Odisha Sahitya Academy (₹125.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

15.117 The Odisha Sahitya Academy is an autonomous body that functions under the Department of Culture for promotion of literature and literary activities. An amount of ₹125.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for translation and retranslation of award winning Odia Books and financial assistance to authors for publications as well as for functioning of this organisation.

Odisha Urdu Academy (₹70.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

15.118 The Odisha Urdu Academy has been constituted for promotion and development of Urdu language and literature. An outlay of ₹70.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for this organization.

Odisha Lalitakala Academy (₹100.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

15.119 The State Academy of Visual Arts, Odisha Lalitakala Academy, works for promotion and development of Visual Arts in the State. The activities of this Academy, inter alia include sanction of awards to eminent artists, organization of State Level Fine Art Exhibitions, Artist Camps, Tribal Art Exhibitions, National Art Exhibitions, Children Art Competitions and Chitra Competition. As a registered autonomous body, it is fully financed by the Government in Culture Department to carry on its regular activities. An amount of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for this organization.

Directorate of Culture (₹40.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

15.120 The Directorate of Culture has been functioning under the administrative control of the Culture Department. An amount of ₹18.06 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 to meet the expenses of the Directorate which includes ₹8.00 lakh for State level function for Governor's Trophy and ₹4.00 lakh for Grants to Odia Cultural Organisations and in border areas. This year the Department is going to award Chief Minister's Trophy and spend ₹10.00 lakh for Advertisement cost. Purchase of a new vehicle is also proposed under this scheme.

Rabindra Mandap and Kala Mandap (₹150.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

15.121 For improvement and modernization of Rabindra Mandap, Kala Mandap, Mini Auditorium and Utkal Mandap, an amount of ₹150.00 lakh is proposed under State Plan in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 including maintenance and upgradation of light and sound system in four auditorium like Rabindra Mandap, Bhanjakala Mandap, Mini Auditorium etc. and make necessary sitting arrangement.

Tribal Area Sub-Plan (₹30.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

15.122 For promotion of Tribal Art and Culture, it has been decided to organize different art exhibition on Tribal Art and Paintings and also to organize Cultural programmes on various Tribal Dance and Music. A sum of ₹30.00 lakh is proposed in the Directorate of Culture in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for this purpose.

District Cultural Centres (₹0.01 lakh)
(Culture Department)

15.123 Thirty (30) District Culture Centres are functioning in the State under the administrative control of the Culture Department. A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Grants to Memorial Hall (₹150.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

15.124 The scheme is undertaken by the Department of Culture to construct memorial halls, installation and maintenance of statues at different places in the State to commemorate the memories of the eminent personalities. An amount of ₹150.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

GKCM Odissi Research Centre (₹100.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

15.125 GKCM, Odissi Research Centre has been functioning since 1983 to promote documentation and research on Odissi Dance and Music. An outlay of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for GKCM, Odissi Research Centre.

State Library (₹22.50 lakh)
(Culture Department)

15.126 The Hare Krishna Mahatab (HKM) State Library is the apex library of the State. This caters to the needs of scholars and other readers. It functions in three shifts in a day. An outlay of ₹22.50 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the library.

Miscellaneous Grants (₹787.50 lakh)
(Culture Department)

15.127 For development of Art & Culture of Odisha, grants are given to different institutions under various schemes for which an amount of ₹787.50 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. The details are as follows:

a. Grants for development of theatre and drama	₹ 50.00
b. Grants to South East Asian Project	₹ 50.00
c. Grants for other development programme	₹ 637.48
d. Grants to State Council of Culture	₹ 50.00
e. Establishment of Kala Mandal (State Share)	₹ 0.01
f. Development of NBM (State Share)	₹ <u>0.01</u>
Total -	₹ 787.50

Odisha State Museum (₹100.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

15.128 The Odisha State Museum epitomizes the glorious cultural heritage of the State. Amongst its valuable rare collections, palmleaf manuscripts in particular, have earned national acclaim. An outlay of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for maintenance and different developmental works like installation of CCTV, Electronic Security Systems in the State Museum.

Grants to Utkal University of Culture (₹165.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

15.129 To promote education, research and training in various spheres of culture including language, literature, visual arts, architecture and folkdance, the Utkal University of Culture was established in 1999. An amount of ₹165.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the Culture University.

State Archaeology (₹60.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

15.130 The Odisha State Archaeology looks after conservation, preservation and excavation of old monuments in the State. An outlay of ₹60.00 lakh is proposed for maintenance of this office and preservation of Protected Monuments in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

State Archives (₹60.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

15.131 The Odisha State Archives which functions under the Department of Culture as the storehouse of old valuable records. An outlay of ₹60.00 lakh including Digitisation of Archival Rare Books and Records is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Capital Sector (₹1,381.04 lakh)
(Culture Department)

15.132 For development of Art & Culture different projects have been taken up by the Culture Department through the IDCO / Chief Engineer Buildings for which an outlay of ₹1381.04 lakh, which includes renovation of Kabisurya Rangamancha of Ganjam Kala Mandap, as earmarked by the Planning & Co-ordination Department, to the tune of ₹1.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Thirteenth Finance Commission Grant (TFC) (₹1,625.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

15.133 The 13th Finance Commission has provided a grant of ₹6,500.00 lakh for preservation of Monuments and Buddhist Heritage sites in the State during the span of four years beginning from the year 2011-12. An outlay of Rs.1,625.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

District Sector (₹628.01 lakh)
(Culture Department)

15.134 Development of Art and Culture in district sector is a vital issue. The District Councils of Culture have been formed in all 30 districts with respective Collectors as Chairpersons since 1994. These are registered cultural organizations formed for promotion of culture and act as coordinating agency at the district level. An amount of ₹3.00 lakh is provided to each District Council Culture for promotion of culture and to establish / operate Odishi Dance and Music School in each district

headquarters for imparting Odishi Dance and Music at the base level. The overall schemes under district sectors include an amount of ₹628.01 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 as follows:

a.	Grants to Chhow Institutions	₹ 10.00 lakh
b.	Grants to District Council of Culture	₹ 100.00 lakh
c.	Grants for District Cultural Festivals	₹ 100.00 lakh
d.	Artist Welfare Fund	₹ 100.00 lakh
e.	Grants to Dance and Music School of the State	₹ 25.00 lakh
f.	Grants to Cultural Association	₹ 70.00 lakh
g.	Creation of Revolving Fund for financial assistance to Indigent Artist Federation at District and Block level.	₹ 0.01 lakh
h.	Grants to Netajee Birth Place Museum Trust	₹ 20.00 lakh
i.	Financial Assistance to Dasarathi Patnaik Memorial Library and Museum	₹ 10.00 lakh
j.	Financial Assistance for Development of Utkal Gourab Madhusudan Smarki at Cuttack.	₹ 10.00 lakh
k.	District Libraries	₹ 100.00 lakh
l.	Grants to Rural Libraries (RRRLF)	₹ 75.00 lakh
m.	Grants to indigent artists	₹ 8.00 lakh
	Total	₹ 628.01 lakh

Support to Culture Department
(Culture Department)

(₹5.00 lakh)

15.135 An outlay of ₹5.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for office maintenance, capacity building and training

CHAPTER 16

SOCIAL SERVICES-II (Health, Water Supply and Sanitation)

HEALTH

16.1 Health is a critical component of human development. Provision of health care facilities for the people is a vital constituent of the development process. Health sector has therefore remained one of the priority areas of the State Government. There is a continuous endeavour to provide adequate health care services and improve health status of the people with due focus on tribals and backward regions of the State. Besides, for addressing the health needs of the under-privileged and under-served people, steps have been taken to improve the existing healthcare system in the State through various reforms and innovative measures.

PLAN OBJECTIVES

16.2 It has been the constant endeavor of the State Government to transform public health care into an accountable, accessible and affordable system of health services. Accordingly the following objectives have been set for the health sector under the 12th Five Year Plan: 2012-17:

- (i) To provide adequate, qualitative, preventive, promotive and curative healthcare services to the people of the State.
- (ii) To ensure equitable healthcare services to disadvantaged groups like Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes.
- (iii) To provide affordable quality healthcare to the people not only through the allopathic system of medicine, but also through reliable alternative systems like Ayurveda and Homeopathy.
- (iv) To ensure greater access to primary healthcare facilities by bringing medical institutions as close to the people as possible or through Mobile Health Units, particularly in under-served and backward districts.
- (v) To improve maternal and child health conditions and reduce maternal and infant mortality and morbidity rates.
- (vi) To improve hospital services at secondary and tertiary levels both in terms of infrastructure, personnel and quality of care, and
- (vii) To impart training to doctors, nurses and other paramedical staff and upgrade their skills and knowledge to meet needs of healthcare.

PLAN STRATEGY

16.3 The strategies adopted and to be adopted to achieve the envisaged objectives for the health sector are outlined below.

Reduction of Absenteeism of Medical Personnel

16.4 In order to stop the practice of absenteeism of doctors, the Government has made provision for additional financial incentives for doctors posted in the KBK and KBK plus districts. For accommodation of staff, cluster of quarters are being constructed out of RLTA funds in the KBK Districts.

Devolution of Responsibilities to PRIs

16.5 The Chief Medical Officers have been empowered to fill up all the District Level vacancies like pharmacists, junior laboratory technicians (pathology), M.P.H.W. (Male), staff nurse, radiographer, sweeper and attendants through contractual appointments observing specific guidelines provided for different kinds of paramedical force. The Government has also provided funds to block level authorities for the development of Rural Health Infrastructure.

IMR & MMR

16.6 Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in India during 2012 was 42 per thousand live births and the 12th plan goal is to reduce it to 28. The corresponding IMR for Odisha is 53 and the 12th plan goal is to reduce it to 37. Similarly, Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in India during 2011, was 178 per 1,00,000 live births and the 12th plan goal is to reduce it to 100. In Odisha, MMR during 2011 was 237 and the 12th plan goal is to reduce it to 119. To achieve the goal, following new strategies have been implemented in addition to augmentation of the on-going Family Welfare and Immunization Programme.

i) After implementation of Janani Suraksha Yojana, funds placed under IMR Mission for mobility support are utilized for transportation of sick neonates and sick puerperal mothers for their treatment in Government Medical Institutions. The terms and conditions for payment include mobility support of ₹150/- (within 10 km) and Rs. 200/- (more than 10 km). Funds for mobility support under IMR are spent through Block Medical Officer by engaging their subordinate staff and involving the PRI Members.

ii) It is observed that huge number of pregnant mothers usually suffer from malaria. As a result, they are affected by anemia and sometime die. This is also causing delivery of dead babies and low birth weight babies. The mission introduced Chemoprophylaxis treatment by giving cloroquine tablets weekly to pregnant mothers after 12 weeks of pregnancy till four weeks after the delivery to prevent them from malaria.

iii) Awareness is created among the people for breast feeding, safe delivery and skilled delivery on rural areas through newspapers and electronic media.

iv) Inter-sectoral coordination is ensured among W & C.D. personnel, PRIs and Health providers at base level.

District Plans and Block Plans

16.7 Steps are being taken for formulation of District Health Plans for identified schemes.

Availability of Doctors

16.8 In order to check the problem of shortage of doctors, the age of superannuation of doctors has been enhanced. Besides, seats in the Medical Colleges have been increased to 150. The Government has already taken active steps to involve the ISM practitioners for providing Primary Health Care.

National Health Mission (NHM)

16.9 The main objective of NHM is to provide comprehensive integrated health care to the rural and vulnerable sections of the society. In order to have better management of primary health care, the practitioners of Ayurveda, Unani, Yoga, Sidhha and Homoeopathy are converged with the mainstream.

16.10 There are also several new initiatives which are incorporated in NHM. One among them is making provision of Accelerated Social Health Activist for every 1000 population in rural areas. At present, 43,068 ASHAs are in position. With provision of uniform Drug kits, Bicycles 45,660 GKS (Gaon Kalyan Samitis) have been formed.

SPECIFIC INTERVENTIONS PROPOSED

- i) The district window programme which includes the schemes like medicines for panchabyadhi, eradication of malaria, homoeopathic, ayurvedic and unani treatment, emergency feeding programme, construction of residential buildings in cluster, will be implemented.
- ii) Programmes for the development of infrastructure will be adequately funded.
- iii) The present norm of one tribal area sub-centre for 3,000 population will be revised to one sub-centre for 1,500 population. For this, 4,001 additional sub-centres will be required.
- iv) The present norm of one primary health centre for 20,000 population in tribal areas will be further revised to one primary health centre for 15,000 population.
- v) For safe institutional delivery, O.T., labour room etc. would be upgraded.

- vi) The training programmes and refresher course for doctors, medical and para-medical staff, from all medical streams will be continued.
- vii) Adequate homoeopathic dispensaries are to be opened.
- viii) Hepatology, Ophthalmology and Immunology departments, C.T.Surgery, Open Heart Surgery and SVPGP in the SCB Medical College, Cuttack are to be improved.
- ix) Extension of tele-medicine network in the Medical Colleges and its extension to all Districts of the State.
- x) P.G. courses to be started at Capital Hospital, Bhubaneswar on its up gradation to Postgraduate Institute.
- xi) DM Course in Gastroentrolgy and M.Ch. courses in Plastic Surgery, Pediatric Surgery, Urology and Cardio Thoracic Surgery to be started in SCB Medical College, Cuttack.
- xii) MDS Course in the disciplines of Maxillo facial and Pedodontics to be started and BDS seats to be increased from 20 to 50 in Dental Wing of SCB Medical College, Cuttack.
- xiii) Telemedicine resource centres started in 22 DHS would be continued.
- xiv) Infrastructure improvement to be undertaken in the existing institutions of eye, cardiology, cardiothoracic and cancer.

MONITORBLE TARGETS

16.11 The 12th plan monitorable targets for Health Sector are given in Table 16.1.

Table 16.1

Monitorable Targets for Health Sector in 12th Plan period

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Item	Unit	Monitorable Targets 12 th Plan: 2012-17
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
VIII	Health & Family Welfare		
(i)	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Per '000 Live Birth	37
(ii)	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	Per lakh Live Birth	119
(iii)	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Per Productive Couple	2.1
(iv)	Malnutrition of Children (0 to 3 years)	Percent	30
(v)	Anemia among women (15-49 years)	Percentage	45
(vi)	Sex Ratio (0-6 years)	Per thousand	950
(vii)	Immunisation		
(a)	Polio	000'Nos.	5,000
(b)	BCG	000'Nos.	5,000

PLAN SCHEMES

16.12 An outlay of ₹2,08,487.57 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the Health sector. Out of this, ₹ 2,08,362.44 lakh for the plan programmes of Health & FW Department and ₹125.13 lakh for the plan programmes of Labour and ESI Department. The resource headwise break up of the allocations is as given below which is followed by scheme-wise details of the proposals.

<u>Health & Family Welfare Department</u>		(₹ lakh)
i)	Externally Aided Projects	: ₹ 4,000.00
ii)	TFC Grant	: ₹ 8,750.00
iii)	State Share of CSS	: ₹ 26,456.90
iv)	Central assistance for CSS	: ₹ 88,417.08
v)	Others	: ₹ 80,738.46
	<i>Sub-Total (A)</i>	: ₹ 2,08,362.44
 <u>Labour & ESI Department</u>		
i)	Others (B)	: ₹ 125.13
	Grand Total (A +B)	: ₹ 2,08,487.57

STATE PLAN

Odisha Health Sector Development Plan (₹4,000.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

16.13 An outlay of ₹4,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 towards Odisha Health Sector Project(OHSP) with DFID Assistance to achieve following objectives.

- (i) Improved access to services for the people in un-reserved areas.
- (ii) Strengthen public health management system.
- (iii) Positive health seeking behaviors and practices
- (iv) Increased use of evidence in planning and delivery of services.

Various activities planned for execution in alignment with National Health Mission include Sickle Cell Institute at Burla, setting up of ICVs, providing LLINs in Malaria endemic districts, procurement of equipments, strengthening of infrastructure like construction of sub-centres in non KBK and non tribal districts, biomedical waste management, setting up of telemedicine resource centres etc.

Odisha Emergency Medical Ambulance Service (₹4,635.32 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

16.14 In order to provide free Emergency Ambulance Service to the people, Odisha Emergency Medical Ambulance Service has been launched from 2012-13 as a joint venture with Government of India. A provision of ₹4,635.32 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme. Flow of funds to TSP and SCSP are ₹ 2006.35 lakh and ₹953.04 lakh respectively.

Functioning of Drug Testing Laboratory for Indian System of Medicines (ISM) (₹ 5.35 lakh)

16.15 A sum of ₹ 5.35 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for functioning of Drug Testing Laboratory (DTL) for Indian System of Medicines (ISM) at Bhubaneswar which includes provision for required infrastructure, instruments, equipments and manpower.

Purchase of Equipments / Instruments for Institutions under Directorate of AYUSH (₹5.01 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

16.16 A sum of ₹5.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 towards purchase of equipments, instruments and furniture for the institutions under Directorate of Ayush.

Purchase of High Modernised Equipments for Government Medical Colleges and Hospitals (₹ 4,500.01 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

16.17 A sum of ₹ 4,500.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for purchase of High Modernised equipments required to provide super specialty health care facility in Government Medical Colleges and Hospitals.

Liver Transplant Unit (₹ 25.01 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

16.18 In order to provide facilities to patients suffering from liver diseases it is required to establish Liver Transplant Units in Medical Colleges. In the Annual Plan: 2014-15 ₹ 25.01 lakh is proposed for the purpose.

Running of Mobile Health Units (MHUs) in PPP mode (₹ 340.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

16.19 For running of 22 Mobile Health Units in PPP mode in remote areas of the state a sum of ₹ 340.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Training of Young Persons in First Aid (₹ 17.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

16.20 With a view to train the young persons of the State to acquire the knowledge of first aid a sum of ₹ 17.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Stipend to AYUSH Medical Education Learners (₹ 13.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

16.21 After the discontinuance of the central assistance for the purpose a sum of ₹ 13.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for giving stipend to AYUSH medical education learners.

Sanitary Kits to Adolscnt Girls (₹ 1,400.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

16.22 With a view to provide Sanitary Kits to adolscnt girls of fifteen districts in the State a sum of ₹1,400.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Purchase of Modern Ophthalmic Equipments for three Government Medical Colleges and Hospitals (₹ 1,100.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

16.23 A sum of ₹ 1,100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 towards purchase of modern ophthalmic equipments for three Government Medical Colleges and Hospitals in the State.

Strengthening of Public Health Laboratories (₹ 923.20 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

16.24 It is required to establish a network of laboratories at all levels starting from Public Health Centres (PHCs) to Medical Colleges and Hospitals to address the rising public health charges of emerging communicable and non-communicable diseases. To strengthen different public health laboratories, a provision of ₹ 923.20 is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Swasthaya Sanjog (₹ 1,004.66 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

16.25 A sum of ₹ 1,004.66 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the Scheme “Swasthaya Sanjog”. As part of the scheme, Mobile Health Units will be provided in tribal blocks.

Biju Gramina Swasthaya Sibir (₹ 294.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

16.26 This scheme “Biju Gramina Swasthaya Sibir” aims at organising health camps in inaccessible areas to provide health care services to the people living in remote areas. ₹ 294.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Grant-in-aid to Acupuncture and Acupressure Institutions (₹ 0.05 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

16.27 A token provision of ₹ 0.05 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for continuance of this scheme.

Payment of Decretal and Legal Dues (₹ 7.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

16.28 An outlay of ₹ 7.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for payment of decretal dues arising out of legal complications.

Tertiary Care Centres (₹100.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

16.29 An outlay of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for Tertiary Care Centres in different districts of the State.

Equipments for Emergency and Causality in DHHs (₹1053.71 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

16.30 For purchase of equipments for different District Headquarter Hospitals (DHHs), a sum of ₹ 1,053.71 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Equipments for Nabakalebar (₹ 438.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

16.31 For ensuing Nabakalebar 2015, a sum of ₹ 438.00 lakh is proposed in Annual Plan: 2014-15 for purchase of equipments for different hospitals in Puri district.

Equipments for Drugs Controller (₹ 115.60 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

16.32 For purchase of equipments for Drugs Controller organization a sum of ₹115.60 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Renal Transplantation Unit
(Health and Family Welfare Department)

16.33 With a view to providing facility to patients suffering from renal diseases and requiring renal transplantation, Government have decided to open a Renal Transplant Unit in the Department of Urology of SCB Medical College and Hospital. A sum of ₹150.00 lakh is proposed for this purpose in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Continuance of a Post in the Department (₹20.00 lakh)
(Health and Family Welfare Department)

16.34 A sum of ₹20.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for continuance of one post of Deputy Secretary in the Department of Health & Family Welfare created under OHSDP.

Training (₹ 50.00 lakh)
(Health and Family Welfare Department)

16.35 In order to provide skill up-gradation and multipurpose training of doctors and technicians to operate modern machineries, a provision of ₹50.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Mo Mashari (₹ 7,000.00 lakh)
(Health and Family Welfare Department)

16.36 As a measure of prevention and control of malaria in the high incidence districts of the State, Government has launched “Mo Mashari” scheme under State Plan. Under the scheme Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLIN) / Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNS) are being provided to pregnant women and Boarders of Tribal Hostels. For the purpose, an outlay of ₹ 7,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Opening of New Inspectorate of Ayurveda and Homeopathy (₹ 63.37 lakh)
(Health and Family Welfare Department)

16.37 Presently 11 Ayurved & 9 Homeopathy Inspectorates are supervising 1,188 AYUSH dispensaries in the State. After collocation of 1,476 AYUSH OPD clinics in CHCs & PHCs of the State under NHM, it is not possible to supervise these clinics by the existing Inspectors. Government is contemplating to establish 19 new Inspectorates of Ayurved & 21 new Inspectorates of Homeopathy to cover 30 districts of the State. Two Ayurvedic & four homoeopathic Inspectorates have been established in 2013-14. Rest of the required Ayurvedic & Homeopathic Inspectorates will be established during 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 63.37 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the purpose.

Health Management Information System (₹ 1,000.00 lakh)
(Health and Family Welfare Department)

16.38 For development of a Health Information System, Government have decided to introduce Health Management Information System from the year 2014-15 onwards. The SCBMCH, Cuttack and DHH, Puri have been initially taken as a pilot projects under the scheme. Later, the scheme will be extended to all the 3 Medical Colleges in the State including Sishu Bhawan and all DHHs, SDHs during 2014-15. ₹1,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the purpose under State Plan.

Share capital in Medical Corporation (₹ 500.00 lakh)
(Health and Family Welfare Department)

16.39 For smooth functioning of health system and distribution of medicine Government have decided to setup a medical corporation the way some other States in the Country have done. A provision of ₹500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan:2014-15.

Bone Marrow Transplant (BMT) Unit (₹ 110.00 lakh)
(Health and Family Welfare Department)

16.40 Constant efforts will be made to provide super speciality health care to the patients requiring bone marrow transplantation. Accordingly, ₹110.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 to set up a Bone Marrow Transplant unit in SCB Medical College & Hospital.

IT Portal of the Government (₹ 36.25 lakh)
(Health and Family Welfare Department)

16.41 A sum of ₹36.25 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for improving the IT portal of Health & Family welfare Department.

Installation of Linear Accelerator (LINAC) (₹ 2,700.00 lakh)
(Health and Family Welfare Department)

16.42 A sum of ₹ 2,700.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for Installation of LINAC in Govt. Medical College and Hospitals.

Gamma Knife (₹ 3,300.00 lakh)
(Health and Family Welfare Department)

16.43 A sum of ₹3,300.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for procurement and installation of Gamma Knife in Government Medical Colleges and Hospitals.

Infrastructure Development (₹ 49,831.78 lakh)
(Health and Family Welfare Department)

16.44 An outlay of ₹ 49,831.78 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for Infrastructure Development in three Medical Colleges and Hospitals and other institutions under H & FW Department as outlined below.

Infrastructure Development in three Medical Colleges and Hospitals

- i) Increasing Under-Graduate (UG) seats in 3 Government Medical College as per Medical Council of India norms- ₹19,400.00 lakh
- ii) Infrastructure development of Auxiliary Nurse Midwife Training Centre (ANM TC) and General Nursing and Midwifery Training Centre (GNM TC)– ₹1,500.00 lakh

- iii) Ongoing works of three Medical Colleges – ₹400.00 lakh
- iv) Construction of residential buildings for Doctors in Medical Colleges and Hospitals- ₹ 500.00 lakh
- v) Sanitation programme in Medical Colleges and Hospitals - ₹1,831.00 lakh

Infrastructure Development in other institutions of H&FW Department

- i) Basanta Manjari District Headquarters & Hospital, Rayagada and others- ₹1,450.00 lakh
- ii) Renovation of staff quarters- ₹2,000.00 lakh
- iii) Renovation of Gopabandhu Ayurvedic Hospital for Nabakalebar – ₹9,945.75 lakh.
- iv) Renovation and upgradation of Office / Hostel / District Headquarter Training and IEC Bureau unit of SIH and FW Medical corporation Building – ₹3,504.00 lakh
- v) Intensive Care Units (ICUs) of District Headquarter Hospitals- ₹1,900.01 lakh
- vi) Upgradation of Infrastructure in Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer Centre (AHRCC) – ₹2,000.00 lakh
- vii) Strengthening and upgradation of Drugs Control Administration – ₹401.00 lakh
- viii) Development of District Headquarte Hospital, Jharsuguda and other periphery Hospitals- ₹5,000.00 lakh
- ix) Sanitation programme in health institutions- ₹0.01 lakh
- x) Dedicated poser supply- ₹0.01 lakh

Infrastructure Development with TFC Grant (₹ 8,750.00 lakh)
(Health and Family Welfare Department)

16.45 TFC grant of ₹8,750.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for following infrastructure development works.

- (i) Construction of Buildings of three Medical Colleges ₹1,875.00 lakh
- (ii) Construction of 25 staff quarters in Ayurvedic and Homeopathic and Unani Dispensaries ₹ 375.00 lakh
- (iii) Construction of 294 sub-Centres Building ₹ 3,825.00 lakh
- (iv) Construction 16 PHC(N) Building and Staff Quarters in PHC(N) ₹ 2,675.00 lakh

Waste Management System at ESI Hospitals (₹ 2.50 lakh)
Choudwar & Bhubaneswar
(Labour & ESI Department)

16.46 Bio-medical Wastes from ESI Hospitals Choudwar and Bhubaneswar segregated at the Hospital points, are carried in separate Boxes / Poly Packets and transported by the cleaning agency to its plant site where the waste degradable and non-degradable are treated, shredded and burnt as per the prescribed technical procedure. A sum of ₹2.50 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the Scheme. Out of the said provision ₹ 0.31 lakh is borne by State Govt. and rest amount will be borne by the ESIC in the ratio of 1:7.

Continuance of Dispensaries at Duburi, Kuarmunda, (₹ 120.68 lakh)
Meramundali, Lapanga & Damanjodi.
(Labour & ESI Department)

16.47 In order to provide medical benefits to the I.Ps, 5 ESI Dispensaries are continued, one each at Kuaramunda, Duburi, Meramundali, Lapanga and Damanzodi. A sum of ₹120.68 lakh is proposed in the Budget for the year 2014-15 for continuance of the Scheme.

Continuance of IMP system at ESI Dispensary, Barang (₹ 0.10 lakh)
(Labour & ESI Department)

16.48 The IMP system has been introduced for the first time at Barang to cater to the medical needs of 65 IPs and their family members with effect from 01.01.2007. A sum of ₹ 0.10 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for continuance of IMP system at Barang out of which the State Government liability (share) is ₹0.02 lakh.

Opening of ESI Dispensaries one each at Kaniha, (₹ 1.85 lakh)
Khuntuni and Chhendipada
(Labour & ESI Department)

16.49 In order to provide medical benefits to the I.Ps, 3 ESI Dispensaries to be opened one each at Kanhia, Khuntuni and Chhendipada. A sum of ₹1.85 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the Scheme.

Other Plan Schemes (₹ 0.14 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

16.50 Token provision of ₹ 0.01 lakh is proposed for each of the following Plan Schemes, in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

- i) Gandhi Ashram (Leprosy Home)
- ii) Effluent Treatment Plant
- iii) Proposal for Opening of New Unani Dispensaries
- iv) Strengthening of two Homeopathic Hospital and Colleges

- v) Opening of new Government Ayurvedic Hospital
- vi) Opening of new Government Homeopathy Hospital
- vii) Establishment of Pharmacy College
- viii) Establishment of AIIMS at Sijua, Bhubaneswar
- ix) Provision for Acquiring Oil Odisha Building
- x) PG Course in Medical Colleges & Hospitals (AYUSH)
- xi) Robotic Surgery in Medical College & Hospital (MCH)
- xii) Swasthya Bhawan
- xiii) Installation of NAT PCR
- xiv) Strengthening of AYUS Directorate

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN SCHEMES

16.51 An outlay of ₹1,14,873.98 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for various centrally sponsored schemes. This includes ₹26,456.90 lakh as State Share towards such schemes and ₹88,417.08 lakh of Central Assistance as per the restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

National Health Mission (NHM) (SS: ₹25,349.23 lakh,
(Health and Family Welfare Department) CA: ₹84,000.00 lakh)

16.52 The NHM is providing comprehensive integrated health care to the vulnerable sections of the society. An outlay of ₹25,349.23 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 towards State's Matching share to NHM. This apart Government of India will provide central assistance of ₹84,000.00 lakh as per the restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The NHM will implement schemes and programmes such as IMR, MMR and NMR parameters, Bio-Medical Waste Management, Mobile Health Units both under KBK districts as well as Non-KBK districts during 2014-15.

National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP) (SS: ₹29.00 lakh,
(Health and Family Welfare Department) CS: ₹29.00 lakh)

16.53 National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme funded on a sharing pattern of 50:50 basis between the Centre and the State. The main objectives of NMEP are for elimination of Malaria and rehabilitation of Malaria affected people. An outlay of ₹29.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2013-14 towards State share.

National Filariasis Control Programme (NFCP) (SS: ₹62.00 lakh,
(Health and Family Welfare Department) CS: ₹62.00 lakh)

16.54 National Filariasis Control Programme (NFCP) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme funded on a sharing pattern of 50:50 basis between the Centre and the State. An outlay of ₹62.00 lakh is proposed towards State share in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Orientation Training of Medical and Paramedical Workers (SS: ₹11.13 lakh,
(Health and Family Welfare Department) CS: ₹ 11.13 lakh)

16.55 Orientation Training of medical and para-medical staff is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme funded on a sharing pattern of 50:50 between the Centre and the State. An outlay of ₹11.13 lakh is proposed towards State share in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

National AIDS & STD Control Programme (CA: ₹4,217.08 lakh)
(Health and Family Welfare Department)

16.56 National AIDS control programme (NACO) is operating in Odisha since 1992. Since July 2004 Odisha State AIDS Control Programme (OSACS) is functioning on four strategy:

- i) Prevention of new in saturation converge of high risk groups with TIs and scaled up interventions in general population.
- ii) Providing greater care, support and treatment to a larger number of people living with HIV/ AIDS.
- iii) Strengthening of infrastructure systems & human resources in preventive care, support & treatment programme at District, State and National level.
- iv) Strengthening the nationwide strategic information management system.

From 2014-2015, the Government has decided to float the central fund of HIV/AIDS through State Budget. A provision of ₹ 4,217.08 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 2014-2015 towards AIDS and STD control programme. It is the central assistance for the programme as per the restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Human Resource in Health & medical Education (HRHME) (SS: ₹993.05 lakh,
(Health and Family Welfare Department) CA: ₹100.00lakh)

16.57 Central Government have introduced the Centrally Sponsored Scheme(CSS) of Human Resource in Health & Medical Education (HRHME) from 2014-2015. An outlay of ₹1,093.05 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for HRHME out of which ₹ 993.05 lakh is State share for the scheme and the balance ₹100.00 lakh is the Central Assistance as per the restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

National Mission of AYUSH including Medicinal Plants (SS: ₹12.49 lakh,
(Health and Family Welfare Department) CA: ₹100.00 lakh)

16.58 Government of India have launched the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of National Mission of AYUSH including Medicinal Plant from 2014-15. An outlay of ₹ 112.49 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under the scheme, out of which ₹ 100.00 lakh is the Central Assistance as per the restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

16.59 Availability of safe drinking water plays a pivotal role in improving health and wellbeing of the people. It is a social responsibility of the State to provide potable water facilities to all households in rural and urban areas. Likewise maintaining health sanitation is also a State responsibility. Poor sanitation facilities result in several health and hygienic problems for the people. For discharging this obligation both the State Government and the Central Government have launched several water supply and sanitation programmes.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

16.60 The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Organization of the Rural Development Department, aims at providing safe drinking water and sanitation facilities to rural people of the State. This organization is mandated to fully cover all identified habitations of the State by providing safe drinking water sources.

Strategy for 12th Plan: 2012-17

16.61 The sectoral objective for the 12th Five Year Plan is to augment and maintain water supply system and the quality of services in the State. Following specific plan strategies have been envisaged to realize this objective.

- Intensive behaviour change to be achieved through Community Led Approach for improved sanitation.
- Mobilisation of Sanjog partners to trigger implementation of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) with intensive IEC and social mobilization.
- Grassroot level functionaries like SEMs, ASHA, ANMs, AWC helpers, Shikshya Sahayaks, School Teachers, Sarpanches, Ward Members, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad members to have Individual Household Latrine (IHLs) and to use it.
- Mobilisation of SHGs for construction of their own Individual Household Latrine (IHL) through Block level SHG federations.
- Better circulation of information on utility of IHL, health and economic benefits along with incentives available.
- Regular monitoring and review of TSC at GP/Block/District level by Sarpanch/BDO and Collector respectively.
- Adoption of multipronged strategy for restoration of toilets destroyed and rendered defunct due to natural calamities or otherwise.

- Providing manpower support at District/Block/GP level to trigger implementation through District level Consultants/Project Coordinators, Block level Resource Group consisting of Block and Cluster Coordinators and Swachhata Doot volunteers at GP level.
- Emphasis on usage of toilets in schools by formation of School Water and Sanitation Committee of teachers and students and monitoring of usage.
- Convergence with School & Mass Education, Women & Child Development, Health & Family Welfare and Panchayati Raj Departments for early completion and use of IHLs, Sanitary Complexes, School and AWC toilets by general public, students and children.
- Strengthening of parent-teacher and mother-teacher associations for triggering usage of School and AWC toilets.

MONITORABLE TARGETS

16.62 Monitorable targets for the 12th Five Year Plan set for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation sector are given in the Table 16.2.

Table 16.2

Monitorable Target for the 12th Five Year Plan in RWSS sector

SI No.	Name of the Scheme/Item	Unit	Monitorable Targets
			12 th Plan: 2012-17
1	2	3	4
(i)	Piped Water supply	Nos.	7,000
(ii)	Spot Sources	Nos.	88,000
(iii)	Rural Sanitation		
(a)	Household latrines	Nos.	32,24,709
(b)	School Toilets	Nos.	1,479

PLAN SCHEMES

16.63 An outlay of ₹61,878.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the rural water supply and sanitation sector. This includes ₹1,000.00 lakh under RIDF, ₹28,078.00 lakh of central assistance under restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme and ₹2,60,000.00 lakh as State Share for CSP.

STATE PLAN

Piped Water Supply (PWS) Scheme (RIDF) (₹1,000.00 lakh)
(Rural Development Department)

16.64 As a long term sustainable measure to mitigate the presence of Floride and Chloride in drinking water in the district of Nuapada and Puri, seven number of PWS projects taking reservoirs/ rivers as drinking water sources in Nuapda district and one mega pipe water supply scheme in Puri district, have been proposed to be taken up with the RIDF funding. Similarly, two augmented schemes in Bolangir district are also proposed under RIDF. An amount of ₹1,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

Capacity Building (₹ 700.00 lakh)
(Rural Development Department)

16.65 The scope of the work under the Scheme includes survey and investigation, source finding and preparation of detailed project reports for new rural piped water schemes, procurement of survey equipments, training, exposure visits inside and outside India, consultancy charges, PMU establishment charges, quality monitoring, computerization, WAMIS and GIS etc. An amount of ₹ 700.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme

Construction of Office buildings-RWSS (₹ 500.00 lakh)
(Rural Development Department)

16.66 An amount of ₹ 500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for construction of 3 nos. of new office buildings and completion of 7 nos. of ongoing office buildings of RWSS Organisation.

Construction of Residential buildings-RWSS (₹ 600.00 lakh)
(Rural Development Department)

16.67 An amount of ₹ 600.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for construction of 4 nos. of residential buildings and completion of 7 nos. of ongoing residential buildings of RWSS Organisation.

Rural Water Supply (₹ 5,000.00 lakh)
(Rural Development Department)

16.68 In order to take up Pipe Water Supply projects as well as spot sources in village and habitations not covered under NRDWP, a sum of ₹ 5,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) (SS: ₹ 22,000.00 lakh,
(Rural Development Department) CA: ₹ 22,078.00 lakh)

16.69 From the year 2009-10, rural water supply scheme is under implementation as per the new guidelines of Government of India under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). The goal of the programme is to provide every rural households with adequate water for drinking, cooking and other domestic needs on a sustainable basis. There has been paradigm shift in coverage from habitations to households. The components under the programme are designed to meet the emerging challenges in the rural drinking water sector relating to availability of sustainable and qualitative drinking, water. The components covered under this programme are: “coverage”, “Sustainability”, “Water Quality”, “Operation and Maintenance” and “Support Activity”. To meet the above needs, an amount of ₹44,078.00 lakh is proposed in the a Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which ₹22,000 lakh is State Share and rest ₹22,078.00 lakh is the Central Assistance as per restructured Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) (SS: ₹ 4,000.00 lakh,
(Rural Development Department) CA: ₹ 6,000.00 lakh)

16.70 Total Sanitation Campaign was launched by Government of India as a national flagship programme with an eye to make rural India Open Defecation Free (ODF). Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) has been renamed by Government of India as “Nirmal Bharat Aviyon” w.e.f. 1st April, 2012. This initiative is unique for its vision on comprehensive sanitation coverage of the entire rural community, all rural schools, Anganwadi Centers and public institutions in the country through renewed vigour, strategy and saturation approach by 2022. Apart from these the incentive for Toilet construction has been extended from BPL to identified APL households. In order to address rural sanitation needs through community empowerment, the scheme “Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)” has been implemented in all 30 districts of the State. The entire operation under this campaign is implemented in a decentralised mode by District Water and Sanitation Mission with participation of Govt. of India, Govt. of Odisha, the beneficiary as well as the community. ₹10,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which ₹ 4,000.00 lakh as State share and ₹ 6,000 lakh as Central Assistance.

URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

16.71 Extending basic facilities of drinking water and sanitation to urban population has become an important component of urban planning. In order to meet the requirements, the Public Health Engineering Organisation under the Department of Housing & Urban Development functions in 3 Municipal Corporations, 37 Municipalities, 66 NACs and 2 Census towns. Public Health Engineering (Urban)

Organisation takes care of provisioning of drinking water and sewerage disposal. A separate Water Supply and Sewerage Board looks after the execution of bigger projects.

16.72 The objective envisaged for the sector has been to ensure safe drinking water supply with sewerage and sanitation facilities to uncovered areas of the Urban Local Bodies. This will be achieved through strengthening various water supply infrastructural facilities like water sources, storage, reservoir, laying of pipe lines, augmentation of pumping systems, replacement of small dia pipes by large dia pipes as well as old and dilapidated pipes by new ones and extension of distribution systems to newly developed areas. The details of the plan schemes to be implemented to realize these objectives, are given below.

PLAN SCHEMES

16.73 In the Annual Plan: 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 67,070.13 lakh is proposed for Urban Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation Programmes including ₹ 53,000.00 lakh under EAP. Scheme-wise details are as follows:

Urban Water Supply Programme (₹ 18,655.00 lakh) (Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

16.74 Improvement / augmentation / extension of water supply projects in different Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 with a provision of ₹ 18,655.00 lakh which includes cost of hand pump and tube wells to be installed in different scarcity pockets of urban areas to supplement the urban pipe water supply system. Service Level bench marking, water audit & zonal bulk metering, automation of Water Treatment Plant System, Computerization & e-Governance of Water Supply Scheme, Development of Water Testing Laboratories, efficiency measures for Urban Water Supply scheme, land acquisition and payment of decretal dues are to be implemented with the proposed plan outlay. Out of the proposed outlay TSP & SCSP components are ₹3,319.50 lakh and ₹3,083.67 lakh respectively.

Sewerage & Sanitation Project (₹ 53,000.00 lakh) (Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

16.75 For implementation of different sewerage and sanitation projects in Bhubaneswar and Cuttack towns, an outlay of Rs.53,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for implementation of this Externally Aided Project. Out of this ₹ 11,739.50 lakh and ₹ 9868.60 lakh has been earmarked under TSP and SCSP respectively.

Construction of Public Toilets (₹ 1,000.00 lakh) (Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

16.76 In the 2014-15, an amount of ₹1,000.00 lakh is proposed for construction of public toilets in different urban areas.

Urban Sewerage and Sanitation (₹ 6,050.00 lakh)
(Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

16.77 An amount of ₹ 6,050.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for Sewerage and Sanitation projects in different urban areas.

O & M and Energy Charges for Bidyadharpur and Khannagar Pump Houses (₹ 30.00 lakh)
(Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

16.78 An outlay of ₹30.00 lakh is proposed for O & M and Energy Charges for Bidyadharpur and Khannagar Pump Houses during the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Land Acquisition in Bhubaneswar for Execution of Sewerage Schemes under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) (₹ 300.00 lakh)
(Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

16.79 An outlay of ₹300.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for acquisition of land in Bhubaneswar for execution of sewerage schemes under JNNURM. Out of the amount ₹ 66.39 lakh and ₹ 49.59 lakh have been earmarked under TSP and SCSP respectively.

Administration and Supervision (A&S) Charges for execution of Sewerage Schemes of NRCD and JNNURM (₹ 600.00 lakh)
(Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

16.80 An outlay of ₹600.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 towards A&S charges for execution of different sewerage schemes of National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD) and JNNURM by Odisha Water Supply & Swerage Board (OWS&SB).

A & S Charges for execution of Sewerage Schemes under JICA (₹ 200.00 lakh)
(Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

16.81 An outlay of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 towards A&S Charges for execution of Sewerage Schemes by OWSSB.

Execution of Different Sewerage Works (₹1,000.02 lakh)
(Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

16.82 An outlay of ₹1,000.02 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under the scheme for execution of different sewerage projects.

Preparation of DPR & Capacity Building (₹ 350.00 lakh)
(Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

16.83 An outlay of ₹350.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for preparation of DPRs and Capacity Building for different sewerage schemes in different urban areas of the State.

Construction of Office Building (₹1,000.00 lakh)
(Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

16.84 A sum of ₹1,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for construction of office buildings.

Improvement of Urban Roads (₹ 3,000.00 lakh)
(Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

16.85 An outlay of ₹3,000.00 lakh is proposed for depositing of funds with Works / Panchayati Raj Department towards repair of roads for the excess amount beyond the estimated provision in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. Out of this provision ₹ 518.47 lakh and ₹456.76 lakh have been earmarked for TSP and SCSP respectively.

Improvement/ renovation of STP 1 & 2 and payment of energy charges of STP Mattagajpur (₹ 40.00 lakh)
(Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

16.86 An outlay of ₹ 40.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 towards improvement/ renovation of STP 1 & 2 and payment of energy charges of STP Mattagajpur.

Preparation of DPRs (OSSWB)- others (₹500.07 lakh)
(Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

16.87 An outlay of ₹ 500.07 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 towards preparation of DPRs (OSSWB)- others.

Other Plan Schemes (₹0.02 lakh)
(Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

16.88 Token amounts of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed for each of the following schemes in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for continuance of the schemes.

- i) Construction of Boundary Wall under JNNURM/ JICA
- ii) Implementation of Odisha Urban Sanitation Strategy

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Sewerage Treatment Plant at Puri (SS: ₹ 0.01 lakh)
(Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

16.89 An amount of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 towards state matching contribution for execution of Sewerage Treatment Plant at Puri.

CHAPTER 17

SOCIAL SERVICES-III (Urban Development & Housing)

17.1 Improvement in quality of life of the people through provision of basic minimum services has been given emphasis by both the Central and the State Government. However, with the declaration of Millennium Development Goal (MDG), attention has been focused to achieve this pronounced goal by way of allocation of higher resources to these social services sector which encompasses the sub-sectors like urban development and housing which have been briefly discussed in this chapter.

17.2 The development plans of the sub-sectors will be implemented by the General Administration Department, Housing & Urban Development Department, Panchayati Raj Department. The amount involved for the schemes and programmes for implementation by the aforesaid Departments for the Annual Plan: 2014-15 is given in Table 17.1.

Table 17.1

SL No	Name of the Development Departments	(₹ lakh)
		Year: 2014-15
1	General Administration	8,640.68
2	Housing & Urban Development	90,627.81
3	Panchayati Raj	1,49,934.62
Total		2,49,203.11

PLAN SCHEMES

17.3 An amount of Rs. 2,49,203.11 lakh under the State Plan including State Share (SS) of Centrally Sponsored Plans (CSP) is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2013-14 for implementation of various development programmes and new initiatives in the aforesaid sub-sectors. Table 17.2 depicts major scheme-wise plan performance during the last two years including the approved outlays for the year 2013-14 as well as the proposed outlays for the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Table 17.2

**Plan Performance during the last two years and
Proposed Outlay for the Annual Plan: 2014-15**

(₹ lakh)

SL No	Major Scheme	Annual Plan			
		2012-13 Expenditure	2013-14 Approved Outlay	2013-14 Expenditure	2014-15 Proposed Outlay
1	Other Urban Devt. Programmes	7,337.72	9,200.00	12,800.03	33,627.81
2	State Capital Project	5,322.82	4,010.34	4,959.31	8,640.68
3	JNNURM	15,708.68	32,000.00	45,310.61	55,500.00
Sub-Total (Urban Devt.)		28,369.22	45,210.34	63,069.95	97,768.49
1	Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	32,567.94	25,000.00	22,393.30	1,16,924.10
2	Mo Kudia	10,000.00	12,000.00	21,826.55	33,010.52
3	Infrastructure Devt. of LIG & EWS	100.00	500.00	500.00	1,500.00
Sub-Total (Housing)		42,667.94	37,500.00	44,719.85	51,435.62
Grand Total		71,037.16	82,710.34	107,789.80	2,49,203.11

FLOW OF FUNDS TO TSP/SCSP

17.4 Out of the total outlay of ₹2,49,203.11 lakh proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, a sum of ₹80,924.58 lakh and ₹44,253.36 lakh is earmarked under TSP and SCSP respectively. The Table.17.3 below depicts the details of flow of funds towards TSP and SCSP in the Social Service Sub-Sectors for the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Table 17.3

Flow of Funds towards TSP & SCSP

(₹ lakh)

SL No	Major Schemes	Annual Plan: 2014-15		
		Outlays	Flow Towards	
			TSP	SCSP
1	Other Urban Devt. Programme	33,627.81	6,354.63	5,086.42
2	State Capital Project	8,640.68	0.00	0.01
3	JNNURM	55,500.00	12,282.15	9,174.16
4	IAY	1,16,924.10	52,615.85	23,384.82
5	Mo Kudia	33,010.52	9,340.00	6,360.00
6	Infra. LIG & EWG	1,500.00	331.95	247.95
Total		2,49,203.11	80,924.58	44,253.36

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

17.5 Urban areas are engines of economic growth and urbanization is one of the key indicators of economic development. As per 2011 Census, there are 7,935 cities and towns in the country and they contribute about 63% of the country's GDP. In Odisha, as per 2011 census, 69.96 lakh people live in urban areas as against 55.17 lakh in 2001. Further, the projected figure shows that 83 lakh people will be concentrated in urban Odisha by 2021. Odisha is the 5th least urbanised State in India (31 percent) with 16.67 % rate of urbanization (up from 14.97% in 2001). However, the urban decadal growth in Odisha during the last decade (2001-2011) has been encouraging, with a growth rate of about 26.80 percent, almost matching that of the country, which had an urban decadal growth rate of 31.80 percent. A few big cities in Odisha are growing faster than the smaller towns because of better opportunities. This exponential growth in urbanization in the last decade has put a severe strain on the existing urban infrastructure necessitating creation of further urban infrastructure on a massive scale to cater to the needs of ever increasing urban population. Thus creation of additional urban infrastructure is an imperative.

17.6 There is a need for faster and better participatory planning to cope with the increased urbanization in the State; focusing on the small and medium towns as well as semi-urban and peri-urban areas to make the process balanced and equitable. Sustained effort should be made to look at urban development and governance in the State as a priority sector, not only by the Government but also by the Private Sector. Strategies should be framed to make cities and towns more inclusive with adequate amenities, livelihoods opportunities and appropriate incentives for absorbing the pressure of migration to the urban areas for facilitating formation of adequate urban growth centres in a planned manner.

17.7 To achieve these objectives, there is a twin requirement of expediting the urban sector reforms and increasing investment in the urban sector. The State Government has been vigorously pursuing the implementation of various reforms as part of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and mandates of the 13th Finance Commission. As part of its commitment, the State Government has already taken several steps to accelerate the reform process both at the State and the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) level. While a number of mandatory and optional reforms have already been undertaken, others are under progress. Besides, the State Government on its own has taken initiatives for enactment of various citizen-centric and pro-poor policies to make the process of urban development more inclusive.

17.8 There is a massive requirement for expanding the urban infrastructure, especially in the area of water supply, sanitation, solid waste management, sustainable livelihood and enterprises, affordable housing for the EWS, LIG & MIG households, quality and affordable transport and clean and healthy environment. Financing the required urban infrastructure continues to pose challenges for the Urban

Local Bodies (ULBs). So far, financial resources for the required infrastructure remain restricted mainly to budgetary support. Finances of the ULBs in Odisha continue to be stressed, having little surplus for strategic investments that can accelerate growth. The investment needs are many times higher than the available public fund. A portfolio of funding sources, funds available through missions and programmes like JNNURM (UIG & BSUP), IHSDP, UIDSSMT, ILCS and RAY; funds committed through externally aided projects, PPP options with private or corporate sector and possibilities of partnerships with NGOs, private sector and other participants need to be explored and clear guidelines are to be issued to the ULBs on the nature and modalities to access these funds. The focus of this sub sector is to ensure an efficient and effective service delivery system by improving and developing urban infrastructure. All citizens should have access to basic services like communication, sanitation, drinking water and lighting including avenues for gainful employment. Simultaneously, it is also imperative to have perspective plans to develop existing as well as the upcoming towns to meet the challenges of future growth. It is envisaged to provide better infrastructure, the basic minimum facilities and urban amenities in the uncovered areas of ULBs and to ensure decent and hygienic living conditions for the urban poor. Therefore, Urban Planning would be made futuristic to cope with the rapid pace of urbanization for expansion of the existing urban centers in the State.

17.9 Odisha is one of the pioneering States in implementing various urban initiatives. In order to meet the needs of rapid urbanization, the Government through its various organisations and agencies, including three (3) Municipal Corporations, forty seven (47) Municipalities, fifty eight (58) Notified Area Councils (NAC), nine (9) Development Authorities, thirty six (36) Special Planning Authorities and seven (7) Regional Improvement Trusts along with Directorate of Town Planning, pursue development imperatives of the urban areas in a planned manner. The State Urban Development Agencies (SUDA) shoulders the prime responsibility of Poverty Alleviation Programmes.

STRATEGIES

17.10 To ensure better planning, faster and more inclusive development of cities and towns into livable, economically vibrant, productive, sustainable and efficient entities with provision of adequate and durable public infrastructure and amenities, including affordable housing, sustainable livelihood opportunities and enterprises, universal access to water and sanitation, quality and affordable transportation and clean and healthy environment for all sections of society; bringing out efficiency in the service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies and parastatal agencies towards citizens in convergent manner, the important strategies required to be adopted to attain the set goals under this sub-sector are:

- i. Embarking on implementing urban reforms and e-governance through strengthening urban planning with citizens' participation by integrating planning units, organizations and processes,

- ii. Building capacity of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) all across the State in delivering services and enforcing municipal rules and regulations,
- iii. Creating and maintaining urban infrastructure, operationalising effective water supply and sanitary systems including solid waste management,
- iv. Developing public spaces and amenities and provisioning of affordable housing for urban poor and upgrading their skills in increasing employability and improving their economic condition.
- v. Empowering Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) financially, and promoting innovation in urban management.

OBJECTIVES

17.11 The following objectives have been chalked out to carry out the set strategies;

- i. Improving urban planning and governance for effective enforcement of plans, rules, efficient urban management and service delivery.
- ii. Facilitating reforms and policy interventions to improve financial base of ULBs and better citizen interface in service delivery.
- iii. Enhancing service standards, transparency, accountability and simplifying process for grievance redressal.
- iv. Encouraging Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects for infrastructure development, urban transport and solid waste management, slum redevelopment and rehabilitation and effective implementation of housing schemes for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Lower Income Groups (LIG) and Middle Income Groups (MIG).
- v. Effectively implementing programmes for skill development and urban poverty reduction.
- vi. Creation and maintenance of urban infrastructure in the areas of water supply, sewerage, solid waste management, storm water drainage, urban transport and other amenities.
- vii. Encouraging innovations in urban development.

PLAN SCHEMES

17.12 An amount of ₹97,768.49 lakh under State Plan including State Share of Central Sponsored Schemes is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for implementation of various Urban Development Programmes. The details of the schemes for the Annual Plan: 2014-15 are indicated below.

STATE PLAN

**Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban
Renewal Mission (JNNURM)** (₹28,179.39 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

17.13 Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is a reform-linked flagship programme launched by Government of India with funding pattern of 80:10:10 between Government of India, Government of Odisha and Implementing Agencies. The objective of the scheme includes empowerment of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) for planned and holistic development of cities and making them inclusive. The scheme also mandated preparation of City Development Plans (CDP) and a set of urban reform at State and Municipal levels. Under this scheme Bhubaneswar and Puri towns have been included by Government of India. The Comprehensive Development Plans (CDP) for both the cities have been approved. This scheme has the following two components.

(i) Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG)

17.14 Under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component, seven projects including one heritage, two public transport, two storm water drainage, one water supply, and one sewerage project for the mission cities have been sanctioned at a cost of ₹83,148.00 lakh. Subsequently, the Govt. of India have approved another six projects including four public transport and two e-governance projects to the identified cities with a project cost of ₹54,344.00 lakh. Further, initiative has been taken to prepare CDP for other fifteen towns in the State. A sum of ₹28,129.39 lakh is proposed for UIG Scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which ₹6,225.03 lakh and ₹4,649.76 lakh have been ear marked for TASP and SCSP respectively.

(ii) Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)

17.15 The objective of this component is to rehabilitate the slum dwellers having own land in their name or wife or joint. Government of India have sanctioned six (6) projects in two (2) ULBs (i.e., four projects in Bhubaneswar and two projects in Puri to provide pucca houses alongwith basic infrastructure facilities to the urban poor with an estimated cost of ₹7,462.13 lakh with a ceiling limit of ₹1.70 lakh per dwelling unit. Out of 2,508 sanctioned Dwelling Units, 1,537 have been completed, 304 under progress and 667 units have not been started. An amount of ₹50.00 lakh is proposed for completion of the project under the BSUP in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which ₹11.07 lakh and ₹08.27 lakh have been earmarked for TASP and SCSP respectively.

**Urban Infrastructure Development Schemes
for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)** (₹13,000.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

17.16 Urban Infrastructure Development Schemes for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) is a reform-linked flagship programme launched by Government of India with funding pattern of 80:10:10 between Government of India, Government of

Odisha and Implementing Agencies. Under this scheme, all Municipalities, all NACs and three Corporations have been included. Government of India approved Twenty three (23) projects are continuing including five new water supply projects worth ₹24,819.00 lakh. An amount of ₹1,300.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 2,876.90 lakh and ₹ 2,148.90 lakh have been earmarked towards TASP and SCSP component respectively.

Integrated Housing & Urban Development Programme (IHSDP) (₹1,320.61 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

17.17 Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India have launched the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the IHSDP to rehabilitate the slum dwellers of all ULBs having own land in their name or wife or joint. The scheme has been extended up to the year 2015. The Government of India has sanctioned 38 projects in 35 ULBs for construction of 13,097 houses (12,821 new and 276 up-gradation) alongwith infrastructure facilities with an estimated cost of ₹28,950.00 lakh. The ceiling of each dwelling unit is ₹1.00 lakh. Out of the sanctioned new units, 7, 208 have been completed and 3, 280 are under progress. An amount of ₹1,320.61 lakh is proposed for completion of the Dwelling Units in the year 2014-15. Out of this, an amount of ₹292.25 lakh and ₹ 218.30 lakh have been earmarked for TASP and SCSP component respectively.

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) (₹13,000.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

17.18 Government of India has introduced the Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for integrated development of Urban Poor for making the city slum free. This is a reform linked Scheme and the main objective is to keep the city free of slums during the mission period up to 2022. The Scheme is complementary to the existing IHSDP and BSUP Scheme under JNNURM. The State Government have already constituted a State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister to examine and approve the Project Reports submitted by the implementing agencies and also review the implementation of the Scheme. Bhubaneswar Development Authority is declared as the State Level Nodal Agency for the Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). In the 1st phase, seven (7) cities of the state like Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Berhampur, Puri, Rourkela, Sambalpur, and Jajpur have been included under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). The State Government have already recommended to include 35 more cities. For implementation of RAY, the State Government have also released a sum of ₹10,739.00 lakh towards the 1st instalment. An amount of ₹13,000.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. Out of this, an amount of ₹2,876.90 lakh and ₹2,148.90 lakh have been earmarked for TASP and SCSP component respectively.

Protection & Conservation of Water Bodies (₹980.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

17.19 An outlay of ₹980.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 towards Protection and Conservation of water bodies in different urban areas. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 216.87 lakh and ₹ 161.99 lakh have been earmarked for TASP and SCSP component respectively.

Capacity Development & Preparation of D.P.R. (₹850.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

17.20 The ULBs are the focal points for service delivery in implementing plans and strategies to overcome challenges of urbanization. There is a pressing need to empower the ULBs with cutting edge skill, domain knowledge and expertise to make continuous efforts in the areas of urban development and governance reforms in terms of study, research, creation of data base, designing, piloting replicable models, conducting capacity building and handholding activities. There is ever increasing pressure for improved capacity of the ULBs including the personnel. For the purpose, the State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) has been identified as the Resource Training Institution for the entire capacity building programme. An amount of ₹850.00 lakh is proposed towards Capacity Development and Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Housing & Urban Development Department in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Preparation of CDP/ Master Plan (₹300.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

17.21 The State Government has decided to prepare Comprehensive Development Plans (CDP) / Master Plans on GIS platform using latest satellite imagery for all ULBs in Odisha by the year, 2016. CDPs of five towns, namely Bhubaneswar, Khurda, Jatni, Cuttack and Choudwar have been approved and are in force. The GIS based Master Plan for eight Development Authorities has been prepared and need to be finalized. Besides, preparation of GIS / RS based Master Plan for eleven towns has been initiated during 2009-10. Out of eleven towns, tender processes for five towns (Bhadrak, Baripada, Balasore, Keonjhar and Barbil) have been completed and deed agreements have been signed for preparation of Master Plan. For the rest six towns, selection of consultant has been proposed to be taken up during 2014-15. Further, preparation of CDPs for fifteen towns, namely, Rourkela, Balasore, Bhadrak, Baripada, Balangir, Jharsuguda, Paradeep, Jaypore, Baragarh, Brajaraj Nagar, Rayagada, Bhawanipatna, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar and Korput has been initiated and all the CDPs are expected by December, 2014. An amount of ₹300.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 towards the activities for preparation of Comprehensive Development Plan / Master Plan of important towns in Odisha, out of which an amount of ₹ 66.39 lakh and ₹ 49.59 lakh have been earmarked towards TASP and SCSP component respectively.

Solid Waste Management (₹800.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

17.22 Scientific management of municipal solid waste is a necessary condition for keeping a city / town clean and healthy. Full cycle solid waste management becomes more important for busy cities, pilgrimage towns and places of tourists attraction. Scientific management and utilization of solid waste becomes imperative for protection and promotion of natural environment of the cities and towns as well. This scheme has been launched with the objective of introducing low cost flush sanitary latrines in slum areas and to provide better access to availability of sanitation to the urban poor. In the Annual Plan: 2014-15, an amount of ₹800.00 lakh is proposed under Solid Waste Management, out of which an amount of ₹ 177.04 lakh and ₹ 132.24 lakh have been earmarked for TASP and SCSP component respectively.

Development of Parks Greenery and Afforestation in ULBs / Development Authorities (₹630.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

17.23 Parks and greeneries play a vital role in city beautification process. In order to improve the city aesthetics, the Department is allocating funds in its annual budget for development and maintenance of parks. In the Annual Plan: 2014-15, an amount of ₹330.00 lakh is proposed for development of Parks and Greenery in different urban areas and ₹300.00 lakh by Development Authorities of the State. Out of this, an amount of ₹73.03 lakh and ₹ 54.55 lakh have been earmarked for TASP and SCSP component respectively.

Grants to ULBs towards Implementation of Double Entry Accounting System (₹50.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

17.24 Double Entry Accounting helps in providing timely and accurate financial information for planning and decision making. The overall goal of the system is to induce prudent financial practices and bring about transparency in the accounting system of the ULBs. All the ULBs of Odisha have fully migrated into the new accrual based Double Entry Accounting System from the year 2013-14 with effect from 01.10.2013. An amount of ₹50.00 lakh is proposed towards implementation of Double Entry Accounting System and engagement of Chartered Accountants in ULBs in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Construction of Boundary Walls for Protection of Government Land in Major Urban Areas (₹640.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

17.25 In the Annual Plan: 2014-15, an amount of ₹140.00 lakh is proposed towards construction of boundary walls for protection of Government land in major urban areas. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 22.00 lakh and ₹ 16.59 lakh have been earmarked towards TASP and SCSP component respectively. Besides, an amount of

₹ 500.00 lakh is proposed for the aforesaid purpose in areas of different Development Authorities.

Urban Transport Fund (₹ 0.01 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

17.26 The Urban Transport has been included in the Rules of Business of the H & UD Department. Accessing destinations for jobs, education, recreation, livelihood and similar activities in cities is becoming increasingly time-consuming. The mobility of the people without environmental pollution is a positive indicator of city urban transportation. To provide better communication facilities, Government have adopted several measures like City Bus Services (CBS), Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS), Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) and Integrated Comprehensive Mobility Plan ICMP). A sum of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed for Urban Transport Fund in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Implementation of Animal Birth Control Programme (₹500.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

17.27 An amount of ₹500.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of Animal Birth Control Programme in major Urban Areas of the State in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Renovation of Dying Water Bodies in Bhubaneswar & Cuttack (₹449.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

17.28 For renovation of dying water bodies in Bhubaneswar and Cuttack, an amount of ₹449.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Service Level Bench Marking of H & U.D.Deptt. (₹01.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

17.29 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed for Service Level Bench Marking of H & U.D. Department in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Development of Urban Infrastructure for Construction Depos & Terminals (₹2,500.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

17.30 For Development of urban infrastructure for construction of Depos and Terminals, a sum of ₹2,500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Development of Night Shelters / Community Amenities in Urban Areas (₹200.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

17.31 With an aim to provide safe shelter to the wandering urban homeless who are without a roof over their head including the street children and

destitute women, the State Government have taken initiative to construct Night Shelters at prominent locations of major cities of Odisha with access to basic infrastructure facilities. It is proposed to construct, operate, use and maintain Night Shelters in nine (9) cities and towns with more than 1 lakh population. So far, fifteen (15) such shelters have been sanctioned in seven (7) major towns out of which four (4) have completed and seven (7) are under progress. An amount of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed towards development and completion of Night Shelters / Community amenities in urban areas in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Implementation of E-Governance in ULBs (₹501.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

17.32 This is one of the reforms programme committed by State Government. Government have also initiated significant steps for undertaking reforms in all Municipalities, Municipal Corporations and District Head Quarters NACs to improve citizen service delivery, transparency, accountability and responsiveness of the ULBs using ICT frameworks such as e-Municipality, e-Seva, e-Procurement and e-Despatch. The Department is committed to leverage the ICT opportunities for sustained improvement in efficiency and effectiveness of delivery of municipal services to the citizens. In the Annual Plan: 2014-15, an amount of ₹501.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of this scheme.

Acquisition of Land and Works for Storm Water Drainage (₹4,776.80 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

17.33 Constructing and developing main natural storm water drains to drain out rain water and reduce incidents of water logging during rainy season is the main purpose. Emphasis has also been accorded for on the construction of CC roads with drains in all the ULBs of the State. An amount of ₹4, 776.80 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for acquisition of land and other works relating to storm water drainage. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 943.86 lakh and ₹ 781.61 lakh has been earmarked for TASP and SCSP component respectively.

Devolution of Funds (₹1,000.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

17.34 An amount of ₹1,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 towards construction of Kalyan Mandap in different ULBs. Out of this, an amount of ₹221.30 lakh and ₹ 165.30 lakh has been earmarked towards TASP and SCSP component respectively

Construction & Renovation Office Building (₹1,000.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

17.35 An amount of ₹1,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for construction and renovation of office buildings.

City Bus Services under Non-JNNURM (₹1,100.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

17.36 An amount of ₹1,100.00 lakh is proposed towards purchase of City Buses in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. Out of this, ₹243.43 lakh and ₹ 181.83 lakh have been earmarked towards TASP and SCSP component respectively.

Administration and Service Charges (₹50.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

17.37 An amount of ₹50.00 lakh is proposed towards the administration and service charges in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Odisha Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (EAP) (₹7,500.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

17.38 Odisha Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (OUIDF) is a German aided project with grant of 50 million EURO for six years i.e., 2012-13 to 2017-18. Housing and Urban Development Department, Government of Odisha is the nodal agency for implementing this project. Creation of a nodal financial institutional framework in urban Odisha is the main objective of this project. To facilitate financial assistance for different urban infrastructure projects through this institution with a positive environmental impact from a line-of-credit by KFW, German is also another objective of this project. The institutional framework of the OUIDF will consist of Urban Loan Fund, Grant Fund and Project Development Fund. The German Government have agreed to make available an interest subsidized loan of EURO 50 million and a grant of EURO 2.5 million at a fixed rate of interest for Technical Assistance (TA) to support this project under German Financial Cooperation (GFC) with India. An additional grant of EURO 2 million towards TA might be available pursuant to the Government to Government negotiation. The ultimate goal of the UAIDF is to link ULBs to the capital markets by functioning as a sustainable intermediary. An amount of ₹7,500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme. Out of this, an amount of ₹1,659.75 lakh and ₹ 1,395.00 lakh have been earmarked for TASP and SCSP component respectively.

Assistance towards Relief & Rehabilitation
Assisted by World Bank (EAP) (₹7,000.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

17.39 Successful management of disasters requires promoting a culture of prevention and preparedness at all levels. Fierce cyclone “Phailin” left a trail of destruction in Odisha on 12th October 2013. The loss arising out of the devastation unleashed by the cyclone had been pegged at more than ₹3,000 crore in Ganjam district alone. Power services in Ganjam had been completely wrecked, while five lakh homes had been partially or completely destroyed. Heavy rain in the aftermath of “Phailin” triggered massive floods in several districts in the State. The situation due to floods caused by cyclone induced rainfall was critical for the Government to manage. Berhampur was severely hit by the cyclone “Phailin”. It caused extreme devastation by

damaging roads, public buildings, private houses / dwellings and other infrastructure of the city including informal settlements. To improve and restore housing and public services in the communities especially in the slums of Berhampur city, the Odisha Disaster Recovery Project (ODRP) was launched by the State Government. The project is funded by the World Bank. The Berhampur Municipal Corporation (BeMC) is the implementing agency. The scope of the project includes public infrastructure development to reduce vulnerability through improved drainage and sewerage infrastructure etc. The proposed project cost amounts to a total of US-28763.8 million dollars. The project shall be implemented over a period of 5 years. The Housing & Urban Development Department is the nodal agency. A Nodal Officer from the Department is coordinating the activities and is responsible for monitoring of the project. The Empowered Committee headed by the Chief Secretary, Government of Odisha is the apex decision making body for the project. The BeMC shall be supported by a PIU and the SLNA by a PMU for smooth implementation, coordination, monitoring, supervision under the project and also liaison with the World Bank, State and Central Government. The project is also proposed to be integrated with Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for up-gradation of different informal settlements of Berhampur city. An amount of ₹7,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme. Out of this an amount of ₹ 1,549.08 lakh and ₹1,257.08 lakh have been earmarked for TASP and SCSP component respectively.

State Capital Project

(₹8,640.68 lakh)

(General Administration Department)

17.40 The State Capital Project includes government housing project, maintenance of parks as city beautification, improvement of road network, protection of government land, construction of residential buildings, water supply and sanitary installations for non-residential office buildings at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack and clearance of storm water from Bhubaneswar. An amount of ₹ 8,640.68 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for taking up 32 different works under the State Capital Project. The details are depicted in Table: 17.4.

Table:17.4

Sl No.	Name of the Scheme / Programme	(₹ lakh)
1	Grants to BDA for Maintenance of Indira Gandhi Park	30.00
2	Improvement of open space and provision of barbed wire fencing as land guard grants to BDA	500.00
3	Grants to BDA / GRIDCO / BMC for development of land at Satyanagar for public meetings	0.01
4	Grants to BDA for infrastructure development at Kalinga Nagar plotted scheme	400.00
5	Land protection squad	20.60
6	Improvement for W/S and S/I to Govt. non-residential buildings at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack	200.00

SI No.	Name of the Scheme / Programme	(₹ lakh)
7	Improvement of W/S and S/I to Toshali Plaza	20.00
8	Improvement of Govt. non-residential buildings at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack – Civil works (lump)	350.00
9	Improvement of Toshali Plaza – Civil Works	50.00
10	Improvement of Govt. non-residential buildings at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack - EI works (lump)	400.00
11	Improvement of Toshali Plaza-EI works	10.00
12	Construction of 130 Kv D.C. line on HELS tower for proper power supply to Secretariat	0.01
13	For commissioning of fire fighting system for Secretariat Building	50.00
14	Improvement for W/S and S/I to govt. non-residential (other buildings) Bhubaneswar (lump)	10.00
15	Provision / improvement of Water supply facilities at new capital	200.00
16	Provision / improvement of Sewerage service and sanitation at new capital (lump) & provision of sewerage service to Army Recruitment office, NCC office and OPSC office at Cuttack	200.00
17	Construction of Residential Building at New Capital (SP)	1,700.00
18	Improvement of W/S and S/I to Govt. residential building at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack (lump)	300.00
19	Renovation of toilets and bathrooms to lower type qtrs at new capital	150.00
20	Improvement of Govt. residential buildings at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack - Civil works (lump)	400.00
21	Improvement of Govt. residential buildings at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack-EI works (lump)	100.00
22	Extension of stair cases to lower type flat qtrs. at Bhubaneswar	50.00
23	Provision / construction of garages to MT flat qtrs.	50.00
24	Provision / construction of garages to HT flat qtrs	0.01
25	Provision of common boundary wall / barbed wire fencing to residential quaters / block in different locations / areas / units in Bhubaneswar	800.00
26	Construction of an earmarked Govt. Residential Qtr. for Chief Secretary, Odisha	0.01
27	Construction of high rise non-residential building in Unit-V	2,350.00
28	Payment of compensation to land owner for acquisition of land for development of new Capital.	0.01
29	Payment to decretal dues towards acquisition of land for development of new Capital.	0.01
30	Improvement / construction / widening of roads and drains at New Capital (lump)	300.00
31	Construction of road from Capital Hospital Square to Airport,	0.01

SI No.	Name of the Scheme / Programme	(₹ lakh)
	Via-Vimpur	
32	Clearance of storm water from Bhubaneswar	0.01
	Total State Capital Project	8,640.68

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

(SS: ₹2,800.00 lakh,
CS: ₹8,400.00 lakh)

17.41 This is a CSP scheme launched in September, 2013 and the ratio of sharing is 75:25. The scheme has been implemented in all the ULBs with an objective to uplift the Urban Poor, especially the women headed families, SC, ST and physically challenged persons and reducing the vulnerability of the urban poor by adopting a more integrated approach. In its implementation, a programme based approach is followed instead of scheme based one. An amount of ₹2,800.00 lakh is proposed towards SS of CSP for implementation of this programme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. Out of this, an amount of ₹619.65 lakh and ₹ 462.65 lakh have been earmarked towards TASP and SCSP respectively.

HOUSING

17.42 Housing being a basic need, the State Government has made conscious efforts to address this requirement of the people belonging to different income groups in urban and rural areas. Priority has been given to families living Below Poverty Line (BPL). Besides, the Odisha State Housing Board (OSHB) and Odisha Rural Housing Development Corporation (ORHDC) are pursuing housing activities and allied programmes on the lines of National Housing Policy.

PLAN SCHEMES

17.43 It is proposed to provide an outlay of ₹1,51,434.62 lakh for the Housing schemes in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. The Plan Schemes under housing for the year 2014-15 are briefly discussed hereunder.

Infrastructure Development of LIG & EWS Houses
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

(₹1,500.00 lakh)

17.44 An amount of ₹1,500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for Infrastructure Development Fund of LIG & EWS houses. Out of this, an amount of ₹331.95 lakh and ₹ 247.95 lakh have been earmarked for TASP and SCSP component respectively.

Mo Kudia (₹33,010.52 lakh)
(Panchayati Raj Department)

17.45 The scheme "Mo Kudia" has been implemented in the State from 2008-09. The main objective of the scheme is to provide dwelling houses to the needy rural poor Below Poverty Line, who is deprived of getting the IAY houses due to non inclusion of their names in BPL list by the Government of India. Priority is given to the destitute poor women, distressed, physically / mentally challenged persons, women headed house holds, victims of domestic / ethnic violence, naxal violence and elephant menace.

17.46 The Unit cost of "Mo Kudia" has been enhanced to ₹75,000/- for 18 IAP districts and ₹70,000/- for the non-IAP districts from 01.04.2013. Besides, the State Government have been pleased to waive out royalty charges on the building materials used under Mo Kudia houses. Initiative has also been taken for coverage of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) with Mo Kudia. The Annual Plan outlay for the scheme in 2014-15 is ₹33,010.52 lakh. Out of this, an amount of ₹9,340.00 lakh and ₹6,360.00 lakh have been earmarked for TASP and SCSP component respectively.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

17.47 For implementation of Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes relating to Housing, an outlay of ₹116,924.10 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) (SS: ₹ 29,231.025 lakh,
(Panchayati Raj Department) CA: ₹87,693.075 lakh)

17.48 It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with a sharing pattern of 75:25 between the Center and the State. The objective of the scheme is to provide dwelling units to members of SC / ST / Freed bonded labourers and non-SC / ST rural poor Below the Poverty Line. This scheme is executed all over the State. The unit cost of IAY (Normal) for new construction has been enhanced from ₹45,000 to ₹70,000. Similarly, this limit has been raised from ₹ 48,500 to ₹75,000 for 18 IAP districts as per Government of India guideline. The Government has been pleased to waive out the royalty charges on the construction materials used for IAY. It is proposed to have an outlay of ₹1,16,924.10 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. Out of this an amount of ₹ 52,615.85 lakh and ₹23,384.82 lakh have been earmarked for TASP and SCSP component respectively.

CHAPTER 18

SOCIAL SERVICES-IV

(Information & Publicity, Labour & Employment)

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

18.1 With the growth of technology, rapid spread of electronic media like T.V., radio network and print media, information and public relation functions have become highly specialized. Since, urban people are comparatively better informed than their rural counterparts, focused attention is required in rural areas where more than 80 percent of the people of the State are residing. The main thrust under information and publicity is directed to make it more broad-based. The Information & Public Relation Department serves as a link between people and the Government. This Department not only informs the public on the plans, policies and programmes of the Government but also works to ensure people's participation in the successful implementation of various developmental programmes and schemes.

PLAN SCHEMES

18.2 For the ongoing and new plan programmes, an outlay of ₹1,243.52 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 is proposed. The schematic programmes are briefly discussed below.

Films and Documentation

(₹139.50 lakh)

(Information and Public Relation Department)

18.3 Films are the shortest ways and a strongest medium to have impact upon the viewers. It shows the present status of society. The thrust area to be focused during the Annual Plan: 2014-15 is the production of documentary films on the achievement of Government in various socio-economic fields. It has been proposed to establish own studio for production of documentaries. The outlay proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 is ₹139.50 lakh.

Direction and Administration

(₹20.01 lakh)

(Information and Public Relation Department)

18.4 It is proposed to provide ₹20.01 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for publication of special issues of Utkal Prasanga and Odisha Review on eminent personalities and improvement of lawn, sanitation and security of Jayadev Bhawan.

Advertising and Visual Publicity (₹148.00 lakh)
(Information and Public Relation Department)

18.5 Information & Public Relation Department is the nodal agency in publicity and advertisement of various activities as well as developmental programmes of the Government. The advertisement service is linked to developmental activities of Government. Advertisement for Tenders, Quotations, Admission Notice, Display etc. are issued to the Local and National Dailies. With a view of democratizing information and reaching the masses through information, it has been proposed to install Digital Display Board in all District Head Quarters. It is proposed to provide ₹148.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Information Center-cum-Reading Room (₹20.00 lakh)
(Information and Public Relation Department)

18.6 To Strengthen the Information Centres, a new plan proposal has been introduced during the 12th Five Year Plan to provide more books and other facilities to Information Centre-cum-Reading Rooms. It is proposed to extend these facilities to each Block during the 12th Plan: 2012-17. For this purpose, an outlay of ₹20.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Press Information Services (₹106.00 lakh)
(Information and Public Relation Department)

18.7 The Press Information Service is vital to the Government. The main objective of this scheme is to improve the interest and welfare of journalists and media persons. An outlay of ₹106.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under this scheme.

Field Publicity (₹65.00 lakh)
(Information and Public Relation Department)

18.8 The Field Publicity Scheme aims to increase the radio listenership in the area covered by four FM Radio Stations at Bolangir, Berhampur, Rourkela and Cuttack and organize audio visual programmes for the public for the purpose of creation of awareness on different socio-economic issues. It has been proposed to provide computers, cordless mikes, television sets and other audio visual equipments to all District Information and Public Relation Officers (DIPRO) for improvement of information and publicity activities. For this, an outlay of ₹65.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Other Plan Schemes for Field Publicity (₹200.00 lakh)
(Information and Public Relation Department)

18.9 Information and Public Relations Department Organizes Exhibitions at National level, State level, Districts level and Sub-Divisional level to exhibit progress and achievements of Government. Besides, this Department takes active participation in India International Trade Fair (IITF) at New Delhi every year. More emphasis is given to the IITF exhibition as it represents the State in International sphere.

For organization of exhibitions at different levels, the proposed outlay in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 is ₹200.00 lakh.

Songs and Drama Services (₹30.00 lakh)
(Information and Public Relation Department)

18.10 Odisha has the rich tradition of Arts & Culture. The traditional forms of entertainment like Pala, Daskathia, Ghhodanacha, Yatra and Gotipua dance have not only enriched the culture of Odisha but have also promoted tourism in the State. An outlay of ₹30.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for this scheme.

Special Celebration (₹140.01 lakh)
(Information and Public Relation Department)

18.11 The State Government celebrates the Odisha Day, the Independence Day and the Republic Day under Special Celebration scheme. Every year tableau is made on behalf of the State Government for Republic Day Parade at New Delhi. Besides, the Department is to celebrate the Birth Centenary of Late Binod Kanungo. Under this scheme, an outlay of ₹140.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Building Programme (₹375.00 lakh)
(Information and Public Relation Department)

18.12 During the Annual Plan: 2014-15, an amount of ₹375.00 lakh is proposed under this scheme for construction and renovation of buildings of Information and Public Relation Department in different districts as well as in the State Headquarters.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

18.13 Labour and ESI Department is the Nodal Department for formulating plans, policies and programmes for development of the labourers and child labourers (engaged under both organized and unorganized sectors). The Department is also looking into the security measures in Factories and Boilers along with social security of Industrial Workers. The activities of Labour & ESI Department are being implemented through five Heads of Departments including two Presiding Officers of Industrial Tribunals. In addition, there are three Labor Courts at Bhubaneswar, Sambalpur and Jeypore. They are responsible for adjudication of Industrial Disputes. A new Employment & Technical Education & Training (E & TE & T) Department is looking after the subject of Employment.

PLAN SCHEMES

18.14 An outlay of ₹24,371.10 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the activities to be taken up for implementation of different schemes in the sub-sector. Out of the aforesaid provision for the year 2014-15, an amount of ₹9,478.04 lakh and ₹14,893.06 lakh has been set apart for Labour Welfare and Employment Services including Self-Employment Mission and Craftsman Training respectively. The schemes in brief for the Annual Plan: 2014-15 are indicated below.

I. LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE**STATE PLAN**

Labour and Labour Welfare (₹941.73 lakh)
(Labour & ESI Department)

18.15 A sum of ₹941.73 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for implementation of labour welfare measures and smooth functioning of the office of Labour Commissioner, Odisha. The details of schemes are indicated in Table 18.1.

Table 18.1
Details of Schemes for Labour and Labour Welfare

SL No	Description of Plan Schemes	(₹lakh) Outlay
1	Construction of residential building of the District Labour Officer (DLO), Keonjhar	9.11
2	Construction of Office Building of Asst. Labour Officer (ALO), Karanjia (TASP)	33.13
3	Construction of Office Building of the Asst. Director, Factories & Boilers, Dhenkanal	44.87
4	Establishment Charges of office of Labour Commissioner	70.00
5	Refresher Course for Labour Officers	56.00
6	State Labour Institute (SLI)	574.98
7	Implementation of Child Labour (P & R) Act, 1986	0.03
8	Implementation of Building and other Construction Workers Welfare and Cess Act.1996	111.11
9	Rescue of exploited Migrated workers	10.00
10	Head Quarters Establishment Charges of Director of Factories and Boilers	32.50
Total:		941.73

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) (₹8,500.00 lakh)
(Labour & ESI Department)

18.16 A number of studies observed that risk owing to low level of health security is quite endemic for workers engaged in the informal sector. The vulnerability of the poor informal workers increases when they have to pay fully for their medical care with no subsidy or financial support. On the one hand, such workers do not have the financial resources to bear the cost of medical treatment, on the other; the health infrastructure leaves a lot to be desired. Large number of people, especially those living below poverty line, borrow money or sell their assets to pay for the treatment in private hospitals. Thus, Health Insurance could be a way of overcoming financial handicaps, improving access to quality medical care and providing financial protection against high medical expenses. The “Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana” sponsored by the Central Government attempts to address such issues. The State Government has accordingly decided to launch this scheme in the State and Labour Commissioner,

Odisha, Bhubaneswar is the “State Level Nodal Officer” for implementation of the Scheme. The contribution of Central Government and State Government is in ratio 3:1 for this scheme. During 2014-15, a sum of ₹8,500.00 lakh is proposed for the RSBY scheme.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour
(Panchayati Raj Department)

(SS: ₹36.31 lakh,
CS: ₹36.31 lakh)

18.17 This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented in the ratio of 50:50 basis between the Centre and the State. The aim of the scheme is to rehabilitate freed Bonded Labourers through socio-economic reforms. A sum of ₹36.31 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the implementation of the scheme.

II. EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

18.18 The overall growth in the State economy does not always result in proportionate increase in employment generation and reduction in levels of poverty and inequality. It has, therefore, been necessary to introduce special schemes to eradicate poverty and unemployment. Presently, NRLM and NREGP (MGNREGS) Schemes are in operation. Achievements under the schemes are highlighted in Table.18.2.

Table 18.2
Achievement under SGSY / NREGP / NRLM / MGNREGP

Sl No	Scheme	Unit (in Lakh)	Achievements							
			2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	SGSY/ NRLM	Beneficiaries / SHG	0.69	0.87	1.06	1.31	1.39	1.29	2.93	0.67 (SHG)
2.	JRY/ JGSY/ SGRY (Stream II)	Person days	183.61	74.17	8.99*	Discontinued				
3	NREGP/ MGNREGP	Person days	430.90	430.04	513.65	665.10	975.59	453.74	545.16	633.13

* The figure relating to the year 2008-09 is up to end of December, 2008. The scheme has been dropped.

18.19 Manpower planning is indispensable for economic growth and equitable development. Special attention needs to be given for the growth of employment with emphasis on labour intensive manufacturing sectors such as food processing industry, textile, small and medium enterprises, tourism and construction. The Government’s strategy for promotion of self employment ventures currently relies on formation of Self Help Groups (SHG) to empower rural communities and enable them to take up economic activities.

Manpower Utilisation Scenario

18.20 Although the total number of workers in the State has gone up from 118.83 lakh in 1991 to 142.76 lakh in 2001, the number of main workers in the corresponding period has decreased from 103.78 lakh to 95.89 lakh. In other words, during the period 1991-2001, the proportion of main workers to total workers in the State

has declined from 87 percent to 67 percent (i.e., a drop of 20 percentage points), while the corresponding decrease in All India is from 91 percent to 77.8 percent (i.e., a drop of only 13 percentage points). This implies that with increase in population, there has been an increase in the work force. But the drop in proportion of main workers to total workers indicates that the extent of under-employment in the State has considerably increased during the above period. Manpower utilization scenario in Odisha from 1981 to 2001 is summarized in Table 18.3.

Table 18.3
Manpower Utilisation Scenario in Odisha

(Figures in lakh)

Sl. No.	Manpower	1981	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Population	263.70	316.60	368.05
2.	Total workers	100.22	118.83	142.76
3.	Total main workers	86.35	103.78	95.89
4.	Total marginal workers	13.87	15.05	46.87
5.	Ratio of marginal workers to total workers	13.84	12.67	32.83

18.21 The Employment Market Information Area Report, compiled by the Directorate of Employment, reveals that the overall employment position in the organized sector shows a decreasing trend from 2012. The trend of employment from 2007-2013 (Annual progress) in the organized sector is indicated in Table 18.4. Out of the total employed persons of about 6.78 lakh, the share of State Government was 49% in 2013. Private sector contributed only about 17.26% of employment during this year.

Table 18.4
Trend of Employment in organized sector in the State

(Figures lakh)

Sl. No	Sector	Employment Position During						
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Public Sector								
1	Central Government	0.65 (9.45)	0.64 (9.13)	0.63 (8.56)	0.63 (8.62)	0.63 (7.48)	0.57 (8.20)	0.59 (8.7)
2	State Government	3.50 (50.87)	3.53 (50.36)	3.68 (50.00)	3.67 (50.21)	4.62 (54.87)	3.46 (49.78)	3.33 (49.1)
3	Quasi Government	1.65 (23.98)	1.64 (23.40)	1.70 (23.10)	1.63 (22.16)	1.70 (20.19)	1.61 (23.16)	1.55 (22.86)
4.	Local Bodies	0.18 (2.62)	0.18 (2.56)	0.18 (2.44)	0.16 (2.18)	0.18 (2.14)	0.15 (2.15)	0.13 (1.92)
Total -I		5.98 (86.92)	5.99 (85.45)	6.19 (84.10)	6.08 (83.18)	7.13 (84.68)	5.79 (83.3)	5.61 (82.74)
II	Private Sector	0.90 (13.08)	1.02 (14.55)	1.17 (15.90)	1.23 (16.82)	1.29 (15.32)	1.16 (16.7)	1.17 (17.26)
Grand Total		6.88 (100)	7.01 (100)	7.36 (100)	7.31 (100)	8.42 (100)	6.95 (100)	6.78 (100.00)

N.B.:—Figure in the bracket indicates percentage to total employment.

Registered Unemployment

18.22 Employment Exchanges normally undertake registration of eligible candidates for possible placement at lower and middle level positions in the

Government and Public Sector. This includes semi-educated persons, who are not willing to take up manual jobs or traditional family occupations. This takes into account those who have general education or lower level professional education and seek white collar jobs in the organised sector. Highly skilled manpower and those offering manual labour normally do not get their names registered in Employment Exchanges. Apart from this, other limitations like duplication of registration and non-reporting of employment of registrants in Employment Exchange data result in an inflated live register position. Nevertheless, Employment Exchange data do give a fair idea of the extent of unemployment among those who aspire for lower or lower-middle level positions in the organised sector.

18.23 The live register position, as indicated in Table 18.5, at the end of 2007, was around 7.97 lakh including 1.78 lakh female registrants. In 2013 the live register position was 10.86 lakh including 3.21 lakh female registrants.

Table 18.5
Trend in Live Register Position in Odisha: 2007-2013
(Figures lakh)

Sl. No.	Item	Live Registration Number By the End of						
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	I. Total Applicants							
1	Male	6.19	6.33	6.39	6.77	7.53	7.61	7.65
2	Female	1.78	1.99	2.24	2.65	3.12	3.15	3.21
	Total – I	7.97	8.32	8.63	9.42	10.65	10.76	10.86
	II. Educated Applicants							
1	General	4.48	4.63	5.07	5.48	6.30	6.42	6.54
2	Scheduled Castes	1.28	1.31	1.42	1.53	1.77	1.75	1.83
3	Scheduled Tribes	0.97	1.02	1.00	1.19	1.41	1.38	1.56
	Total – II	6.73	6.96	7.49	8.20	9.48	9.55	9.93
	III. Uneducated Applicants							
1	General	0.83	0.88	0.72	0.80	0.79	0.81	0.63
2	Scheduled Castes	0.22	0.26	0.15	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.18
3	Scheduled Tribes	0.19	0.22	0.27	0.24	0.18	0.21	0.13
	Total – III	1.24	1.36	1.14	1.23	1.16	1.22	0.94
IV	Total S.C. Applicants	1.50	1.57	1.58	1.72	1.96	1.95	2.01
V	Total S.T. Applicants	1.24	1.27	1.41	1.43	1.59	1.59	1.68

18.24 The number of registrants each year is far in excess of the number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges. For example, while 2,78,480 persons were registered in Employment Exchanges in the State during 2013, only 1240 vacancies were notified and 2,646 placements were made during the same year. It implies that notifications of vacancies and placements were 0.45% and 0.95% respectively of the registrations made during the reference year. Table 18.6 indicates the trends in Notification of vacancies and placements during 2006 to 2013.

Table 18.6
Trend in Notification of Vacancies and Placement (In Numbers)

Sl.No.	Item	Year							
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Live Register at the end of the year	9,07,298	7,79,047	8,32,553	8,63,705	9,42,194	10,64,536	1075,776	10,85,712
2	Registrations made during the year	2,40,963	1,46,503	1,89,830	2,30,746	2,76,249	3,05,032	2,04,686	2,78,480
3	Notification of vacancies during the year								
	(i) Number	2,103	3,526	1,730	1924	3,688	1,664	1422	1240
	(ii) % to live Register position	0.23	0.44	0.21	0.22	0.39	0.16	0.13	0.11
	(iii) % to Registrations made during the year	0.87	2.41	0.91	0.83	1.33	0.56	0.69	0.45
4	Placement								
	(i) Number	586	4,189	3,638	6,034	4,481	3775	3850	2646
	(ii) % to live Register position	0.06	0.53	0.44	0.69	0.47	0.35	0.36	0.24
	(iii) % to registrations made during the year	0.24	2.86	1.92	2.61	1.62	1.24	1.88	0.95

Educated Unemployed

18.25 The rate of unemployment among the educated category is increasing at a rapid pace. During 1990-2013, the live register position of the educated unemployed increased from 5.20 lakh to 9.93 lakh registering a growth of around 90.96% while live register position of the uneducated unemployed category during the same period declined from 3.50 lakh to 0.93 lakh. Trend in the live register position of different categories of educated unemployed persons in the State from 1990 to 2013 is given in Table 18.7.

Table 18.7
Live Register Position in Respect of Educated and Uneducated Applicants
(Figures in thousand)

Sl. No.	Year	Total Applicants	Below Matric	Matriculate and Under graduate	Graduate and Post – graduate (general)	Graduate and post graduate (tech.)	Other diploma holder	Total Educated Unemployed
1	1990	870	350	387	120	6	7	520
2	1995	920	246	507	149	6	12	674
3	2000	968	187	587	175	5	14	781
4	2002	762	146	462	133	6	15	616
5	2003	737	145	454	107	34	15	610
6	2004	860	114	552	138	39	16	745
7	2005	834	117	523	163	6	25	717
8	2006	907	151	559	171	5	21	756
9	2007	797	124	498	142	5	28	673
10	2008	832	136	509	154	3	30	696
11	2009	863	114	533	143	33	40	749
12	2010	942	123	549	207	13	50	819
13	2011	1,065	116	637	238	7	67	949
14	2012	1,076	122	632	247	7	68	954
15	2013	1086	93	652	252	9	80	993

Employment of Women

18.26 The position of employment of women in organized sector has been reflected in Table 18.8.

Drive for Self Employment

18.27 In view of the limited scope for creation of employment opportunities in the organized sector, the Government has accorded very high priority to the generation of employment opportunities through self employment ventures. Unemployed youths are being motivated to be engaged in self employment activities. For this purpose, they are being extended financial and marketing support, appropriate training for required skills and proper guidance. Development Departments have been advised to explore the scope for adoption of innovative Self Employment Programmes under various sectors and to play more proactive role for creation of large scale employment opportunities for ensuring productive and efficient use of the available human resources.

Table 18.8
Employment of Women in the Organised Sector
 (Figures in thousand)

Sl. No.	Year	Total Employees in the organised sector	Women Employees in the Organised sector			Percentage of Women Employees to Total Employees
			Public	Private	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1990	770	54	13	67	8.70
2	1995	806	74	12	86	10.70
3	2000	798	89	10	99	12.41
4	2002	772	93	10	103	13.34
5	2003	750	92	10	102	13.60
6	2004	746	96	11	107	14.34
7	2005	745	100	11	111	14.90
8	2006	716	99	9	108	15.08
9	2007	688	92	10	102	14.83
10	2008	701	103	9	112	15.98
11	2009	736	103	11	114	15.48
12	2010	730	106	12	118	16.14
13	2011	714	109	12	121	16.94
14	2012	810	102	12	114	14.07
15	2013	790	100.1	11.5	111.6	14.13

III. Employment Mission

18.28 Keeping in view the growing problem of unemployment among the educated masses of the State, Government has framed a State Employment Policy (SEP) during the year, 2005. As a part of the policy, Government has constituted a High Power Employment Mission under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister and an Executive Body of the Employment Mission under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary. The objectives of the Employment Mission are as follows:

- i. To facilitate generation of adequate employment opportunities through a policy frame work.
- ii. To recommend and initiate bold steps for infrastructure development which will open up avenues for self employment and create an enabling atmosphere for sustainable wage employment.
- iii. To act as a catalyst in opening of marketing opportunities for commodities and goods produced in the State.
- iv. To mount special drive for creation of self employment opportunities particularly in agriculture and allied sectors and small scale industries, handicraft and cottage industries and in the I.T. sector.
- v. To encourage and facilitate training of young entrepreneurs on development of small scale and cottage industries.
- vi. To monitor generation of employment in different sectors and programmes.
- vii. To facilitate launching of training programmes for both uneducated and educated unemployed persons for upgradation of their skill.
- viii. To formulate area and trade specific strategies for maximizing employment opportunities on a sustainable basis in the State supported and private sectors.
- ix. To facilitate proactively substantial wage employment for various development activities with special emphasis on creation of community and individual assets. Sectors like forestry, watershed development, rural communication, and horticulture and land development among others will receive priority.
- x. To facilitate a coordinated approach in achieving the above objectives through convergence of various ongoing schemes for maximizing the benefits over time and space and in reaching out the most needy sections of the population.

18.29 Apart from these, the Odisha State Employment Mission Society has been created under the Chairmanship of Development Commissioner-cum-Additional Chief Secretary to act proactively to achieve the above objectives in a mission on mode.

Activities of Odisha State Employment Mission Society

18.30 State Employment Mission Society was established during the year 2005-06 to augment Skill Development Training and Self as well as Associated Wage Employment in the State. Allotment of funds to Odisha State Employment Mission Society for augmenting employment opportunities since its inception to 2013-14 is indicated in Table 18.9.

18.31 OSEMS is imparting Skill Upgradation Training to unemployed youths through various Departments / Organisations to improve their employability. Year-wise achievement of the society is given in the Table 18.10.

Table 18.9
Allotment of funds to Odisha State Employment Mission Society
(₹ crore)

Sl.No.	Year	Allotment of funds
1.	2005-06	1.50
2.	2006-07	7.95
3.	2007-08	17.00
4.	2008-09	36.00
5.	2009-10	10.10
6.	2010-11	19.90
7.	2011-12	19.90
8.	2012-13	24.95
9.	2013-14	50.00
	Total	187.30

Table 18.10
Physical Achievements of OSEMS

Sl. No.	Year	No. of persons trained
1.	2005-06	4516
2.	2006-07	12,214
3.	2007-08	16,733
4.	2008-09	88,198
5.	2009-10	18,290
6.	2010-11	1108
7.	2011-12	8,559
8.	2012-13	19,506
9.	2013-14	23,441
	Total	192,565

PLAN SCHEMES

18.32 The plan schemes in brief for different Employment Services, Self Employment Mission and Craftsman Training for building infrastructure for creation of various types of employment under the Employment, Technical Education & Training Department are indicated below.

STATE PLAN

Self Employment Mission (₹5,000.00 lakh)
(E & TE & T Department)

18.33 An outlay of ₹5,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 to carry out different activities such as (i) Skill Development Training to Unemployed Youths, (ii) Setting up of Training Centers, and (iii) Payment to Contractual Employees under the Self-Employment Mission.

Employment Services (₹603.10 lakh)
(E&TE & T Department)

18.34 A sum of ₹603.10 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 to carry out different activities under Employment Services. The details employment services proposed during the year 2014-15 are given in Table.18.11.

Table 18.11

Schemes under Employment Services

		(₹lakh)
SL	Schemes Under State Plan	Outlay
1	Renovation of Niyojan Bhawan, Bhubaneswar	10.00
2	Vocational guidance	13.10
3	Construction and modernization of office buildings at the State and district levels.	580.00
Total:		603.10

Craftsman Training (₹9,289.96 lakh)
(E&TE & T Department)

18.35 A sum of ₹9,289.96 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 to carry out different activities under craftsman training directed towards the augmentation of employment opportunities through strengthening of the related infrastructure. The schemes proposed to be taken up in 2014-15 for craftsman training are given in brief in the Table.18.12.

Table 18.12
Schemes under Craftsman Training (₹lakh)

Sl No.	Schemes Under State Plan	Outlay
1.	National Apprenticeship Training (NAT)	220.00
2.	Establishment of ITI at Purushottampur, Hinjilcut, SIPT-Pattamundai: Salary expenditure of newly established aforesaid ITIs.	80.00
3.	Establishment of New ITI Malkangiri, Rayagada and Sonepur: Salaried expenditure of newly established ITIs at Malakangir, Rayagada, Sonepur, Guma and Mohana.	90.00
4.	Establishment of Project Management Unit (PMU) at DTE & T: Operationalisation of PMU through engagement of consultants for effective implementation of various schemes and programmes	29.96
5.	Establishment of MES Cell at DTE & T, Odisha: Operationalisation through engagement of consultants and District Level Mobilisers for implementation of MES scheme	40.00
6.	Establishment of Central Placement Cell (CPC) at Bhubaneswar: To streamline placement of Govt. ITIs and polytechniques	20.00
7.	Establishment of Zonal Directorates at 3 RDC Zones: For effective administration of Directorate activities in 30 districts	00.01
8.	Handhold Support to GIZ IS for 14 ITIs covered under PPP Scheme: Handhold support to 14 ITIs through industry participation	00.01
9.	Infrastructure Development of ITIs: Provision of latest equipment and machinery and workshop development for existing Govt. ITIs	4220.00
10.	Establishment of Multi Skill Development Centres (MSDC)-Service Charges: Operationalisation of 4 MCDC at Balasore, Berhampur, Bhubaneswar and Rourkela.	0.01
11.	Establishment of Institute for Training of Trainers (IToT): Capital expenditure for establishment of a World Class IToT at Sailashree Vihar, Bhubaneswar by the CT&TC, Bhubaneswar.	400.00
12.	Establishment Skill Development Centre (SDC): Capital expenditure for establishment of SDC at Balasore by the CIPET, Bhubaneswar to promote skilled manpower in plastic and allied sector	200.00
13.	Assistant to the private entrepreneur for supporting establishment of IToT	0.01
14.	Establishment of Mini Tool Room and Training Centre (MTR & T): establishment of MTR&T at industrial growth centres	0.01
15.	Odisha Skill Development project assisted by ADB under Multi Tranche Financial facility (EAP)	1.00
	Sub-Total	5301.01
	Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes	
1.	Up-gradation of Existing ITIs into CoE: up-gradation of existing ITIs into Centre of Excellence	573.94
2.	Skill Development of Youths in 34 Districts Affected by LWE: Infrastructure development of 5 ITIs and 10 SDCs at Sambalpur, Deogarh, Malakangiri, Rayagada and Gajapati districts affected by LWE	1200.00
3.	Establishment of Multi Skill Development Centres (MSDC)-Service Charges: 50% share towards Capital Expenditure for establishment of MCDC at Balasore, Berhampur, Bhubaneswar and Rourkela	0.01
4.	Upgradation of 1396 Govt. ITI through PPP	15.00
5.	Implementation of Modular Employable Skill Training	2200.00
	Sub-Total:	3988.95
	Grand Total:	9289.96

CENTRAL PLAN

18.36 Table. 18.13 depicts the details of Central Plan Schemes and their outlay in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Table 18.13
Central Plan Schemes

		(₹lakh)
SL No	Schemes Under Central Plan	Outlay
1	2	3
1	Introduction of Hospitality Sector Courses at ITI, Puri: Infrastructure development and training grants for promoting hospitality sector courses at ITI, Puri with CFA from Government of India	50.00
Total:		50.00

CHAPTER 19

Social Services-V (SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE)

19.1 Social security and welfare services are undertaken by the Government for the benefit of its citizens. These programmes are for improvement in living conditions of Economically Weaker Sections, educational & economic upliftment of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities, empowerment of women, welfare and educational upliftment of the children, financial and other supports like health care, insurance, night shelter, food etc. to various categories of the persons i.e. senior citizens, women in distress, shelter-less persons, street children, persons with disabilities, who need care and special attention. These services and programmes aim at improving the quality of life and cater to special needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged sections like children, women and handicapped. The problem of under-nutrition and malnutrition widely afflicts certain sections of the population. The nutritional deficiencies/ disorders are closely associated with poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, lack of environmental sanitation and hygiene, birth order, non-observance of spacing between children and lack of safe drinking water. Empowerment of women and improved quality of life for children, are the two main planks of strategies for improving their welfare. Welfare schemes have also been implemented for the aged and the disabled. The "Mission-Shakti", a Self Help Mission for empowerment of women, has been launched for furthering the cause of women empowerment.

19.2 As a first step for eradication of hunger and improvement of nutritional status among children, a campaign has been launched to tackle severe malnutrition. The State Government has been providing specific contingency to every Anganwadi Worker and Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) Supervisor from its own resources. To address the problems of street children and juvenile delinquents, special attention has been given for Child Welfare and the Juvenile Justice Cell of the State. Programmes like Emergency Feeding Programme for the old, indigent and infirm population in KBK districts and mobility support to Anganwadi workers have been implemented. To achieve the objective of the inclusive growth in a democratic set up, Government has adopted a strategy with formulation and implementation of a number of welfare programmes so that the benefits and outcome of the economic growth and development reach the needy ones in right earnest.

19.3 An amount of ₹4,29,710.43 lakh is proposed under State Plan and Central Assistance of CSS for the Sector, Social Security and Welfare in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 as indicated in Table 19.1. Scheme-wise abstract of outlay under Social Security & Welfare Sector is given in **Annexure 19.1**.

Table 19.1
Outlay under the Social Security and Welfare Sector: 2014-15
 (₹ lakh)

SI No	Sector National Social Assistance Programme	Annual Plan: 2014-15 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3
1	Handicapped Welfare	1,567.22
2	Child Development and Welfare	23,554.43
3	Women Welfare & Empowerment	27,474.09
4	Other Programmes	35,115.26
5	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	85,024.09
6	Nutrition	2,55,975.34
7	Aam Admi Bima Yojana	1,000.00
	Grand Total	4,29,710.43

STATE PLAN

SOCIAL SECURITY & SOCIAL WELFARE:

19.4 The Women and Child Development Department was created as a separate Department during 1994-95. Since then the Department has been working for the overall development of children and women through a host of specially designed schemes and programmes. A large number of welfare schemes are also being implemented for the Aged and the Differently Able. Besides, it also focuses on economic empowerment of women and persons with disabilities.

A. HANDICAPPED WELFARE

Rehabilitation of Cured Leprosy Patients (₹47.07 lakh)
 (Women and Child Development Department)

19.5 In order to provide social security and financial assistance to Persons Cured of Leprosy, State Government has adopted a Rehabilitation Programme since 1985-86 and grant-in-aid is being sanctioned in favour of the Hind Kustha Nivaran Sangha (HKNS), Odisha State Branch, Bhubaneswar and Dayashrama, Cuttack for imparting vocational training to cured leprosy patients in different trades. Besides, financial assistance is also provided for maintenance of trainees with food, clothing etc. and payment of salaries to the employees of the H.K.N.S., Odisha State Branch, Bhubaneswar. Funds are being provided for maintenance of 242 beneficiaries rehabilitated in these Centres at Paralakhemundi, Balasore, Sambalpur and Cuttack. The State Government supports the diet charges @ ₹20/- per person per day and clothing charges @ 100/- per beneficiary per year. An amount of ₹47.07 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Maintenance of Physically Handicapped & Mentally Retarded Children (₹0.01 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.6 It has been decided for revival of the scheme “Maintenance of Physically Handicapped & Mentally Retarded Children” for differently abled children in order to provide Grant-in-Aid for at least four Special Schools. A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the annual Plan: 2014-15.

Rehabilitation of Physically & Mentally Challenged, Socially Disadvantaged Persons (₹212.96 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.7 The scheme was introduced during 2008-09 which aims to rehabilitate the Physically & Mentally Challenged, Socially disadvantaged persons. For continuance of the scheme, ₹ 212.96 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Training and Rehabilitation of the Handicapped (₹45.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.8 The aim of this scheme is to train adult disabled persons in some profitable trades/ crafts so as to make them capable of earning their livelihood. At present 4 (four) Vocational Training Centres run by the Voluntary Organizations are being provided with financial assistance by the Women & Child Development Department for maintenance of 141 disabled persons each year. An outlay of ₹45.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

Special Industrial Training Institute (ITI) for the Disabled (₹0.01 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.9 A special I.T.I. for disabled persons in the State is necessary so that they can go for open employment as well as self-employment. For 2014-15, a token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed.

Care and Protection of Spastic Children (₹6.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.10 The State Government introduced the scheme “Care and Protection of Spastic Children” during the year, 1990-91 with an objective of creating awareness among the public as well as the parents of spastic children and to provide training and education to the children with cerebral palsy in order to make them self-sufficient. Financial assistance is being provided to a Voluntary Organization, Open Learning System, Bhubaneswar. For this purpose, a sum of ₹6.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Scholarship & Stipend to Disabled Students (₹493.00 lakh)

19.11 The State Govt. introduced the scheme during the year 1978-79 to award scholarships to the day scholars among disabled students studying in schools and colleges. The State Govt. is granting scholarships to the students from the primary school

level to the University level at prescribed rates through the DSWOs. This is a continuing scheme.

Besides the above, the in-plant trainees of the Vocational Rehabilitation Centre (VRC) Bhubaneswar are also getting stipend from this Department out of the Budget provision made under the head “scholarship/ stipend to disabled students”. The rate of scholarship to the students with disabilities reading in the normal schools has been increased with effect from September-2009 as mentioned in Table 19.2.

Table 19.2
Rate of Scholarship/ Stipend to Disabled students

Class	Previous Rate / per month	Revised Rate/Per month
1	2	3
a. Primary School (Class-I-V)	₹100/-	₹200/-
b. Middle & High School (Class-VI-VII & Class-VIII to X.)	₹140/-	₹250/-
c. College (+2 & +3 level)	₹120/-	₹300/-
d. College (P.G. level)	₹190/-	₹350/-
e. Technical & Vocational Training	₹190/-	₹350/-
f. Course outside state(Technical & Vocational)	₹190/-	₹350/-
g. Readers allowances , blind students		
(i) Primary School (Class-I-V)	₹15/-	₹30/-
(ii) Middle School (Class-VI-VII)	₹20/-	₹60/-
(iii) High School (Class- VIII to X)	₹30/-	₹60/-
(iv) Other Students	₹30/-	₹60/-

A sum of ₹493.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

Setting up of Commission for the Disabled (₹40.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.12 Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation Act, 1995 is a Central Act and is being implemented in the State. Section 60 of the Act provides for appointment of a Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities in the State. An independent Commissioner has been appointed as the Commissioner of Disabilities to safeguard the rights and facilities made available under the Act. At present, the office of the Disabilities Commissioner is functioning temporarily in Government accommodation at Bhubaneswar. An amount of ₹40.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Setting up Directorate for Welfare of Person With Disability (PWD) (₹50.50 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.13 A separate Directorate for Welfare of PWDs headed by Director for Welfare of PWDs has already been set-up for the year 2014-15, a sum of ₹50.50 lakh is proposed.

School Uniform for Special School Children (₹37.93 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.14 Free education includes supply of free uniform to the school going children with disabilities. Hence, Government has introduced a new scheme “uniform to the students of the Special School”. The aim of the scheme is to provide free two pair uniform annually to the students of 51 special schools under grant in fold of W&CD Department. A sum of ₹37.93 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under this scheme.

Early Detection and Cure of Disability (₹25.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.15 The Scheme ‘Early Detection and Cure of Disability’ was introduced during 1998-99 in the State. The aim of the scheme is to take care of prevention and detection of early childhood disability in the State. It has been decided to provide the tapering amount to District Disability Rehabilitation Centre (DDRCs) by way of reduction of 10% Central grant for these DDRC under the scheme. For the Annual Plan: 2014-15, an outlay of ₹25.00 lakh is proposed.

Campaign, Seminar & Sports (₹15.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.16 This scheme is for organizing State level workshops, seminars etc. on the occasion of Women’s Day, International Universal Children’s Day and World Disability Day. An amount of ₹15.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Women Hostel for PWD at Ramadevi & Sailabala Women’s College (New) (₹300.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.17 The Scheme aims to provide Hostel facilities to the disabled students studying in Ramadevi Women’s College and Sailabala Women’s College. An amount of ₹300.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Marriage Incentive (New Scheme) (₹200.00 lakh)

19.18 Government has introduced a new scheme “Award of Incentive for marriage between persons with Disabilities and other persons” during 2013-14. The aim of the scheme is to provide incentive to disabled persons for marriage irrespective of category of the disabilities and to enable them to lead a normal and dignified life in the society. This also aims to encourage the other persons to marry the persons with disability. An amount of ₹ 200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

District Disability Rehabilitation Centre. (₹94.74 lakh)

19.19 An amount of ₹94.74 lakh is proposed for the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

B. CHILD DEVELOPMENT & WELFARE**Maintenance of Orphan and Destitute Children** (₹651.36 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.20 At present the ongoing orphanages are receiving grant-in-aid out of non-plan provision for maintenance of orphan children. In addition to the ongoing orphanages, some new orphanages have come up who are also maintaining inmates. In order to provide financial assistance for maintenance of inmates in the new orphanages the provision has been made under State Plan. Under this scheme, a sum of ₹651.36 lakh is proposed in order to give financial assistance for maintenance of inmates in new orphanages in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Care and Protection of Street Children (₹0.01 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.21 The scheme for the welfare of street children has been implemented in the State to provide integrated community-based non-institutional basic service for the care, protection and development of street children. The Odisha State Council for Child Welfare is implementing the scheme at Bhubaneswar, Cuttack and Sambalpur. In the year 2014-15, a token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed.

**Secretarial Support to District J.J.Board/
Child Welfare Committee** (₹0.01 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.22 This scheme was implemented during the year 2005-06, for which an amount of Rs.30.00 lakh, @ Rs.1.00 lakh each per district was provided. A token provision of ₹ 0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Adoption of Orphans and Destitute (₹1.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.23 The scheme of adoption is being implemented in the State of Odisha for rehabilitation of destitute and abandoned children through adoption in families within and outside the country. To popularize the concept of adoption, an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Reduction of Child Malnutrition & Child Mortality (₹0.01 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.24 This Scheme has been introduced during 2003-04 under which ₹1,500/- per annum is provided to each Anganwadi Centre of the KBK districts for strengthening of the referral system at the Anganwadi Centre level. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under the scheme.

Construction of AWC Building (State Resources) (₹4,425.00.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.25 This scheme has been introduced during the Annual Plan of 2003-04 for construction of 250 Anganwadi Centre buildings. In the year 2014-15, an amount of ₹4,425.00 lakh is proposed.

Construction of AWC Building (₹10,000.00 lakh)
(13th Finance Commission Award)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.26 Under 13th Finance Commission Grant, for 4 years (2011-12 to 2014-15), a sum of ₹400.00 crore would be available for construction of AWC buildings in the State. As such, Rs.10,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the purpose.

Mobility Support to AWWs & ANMs for (₹0.01 lakh)
Reduction of Infant Mortality Rate
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.27 Under the scheme financial support is provided to Anganwadi Workers / ANMs @ ₹100/- per report each on the death of children within 72 hours of death in order to reduce Infant Mortality Rate. A token provision ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Construction of BAL Bhawan (₹0.01 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.28 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the year 2014-15. Steps shall be taken to tie up funds from outside sources to construct this building.

State Council for Child Welfare (₹15.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.29 The scheme aims at providing additional infrastructure for activities relating to child welfare programmes. An amount of ₹15.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Provision for Supply of Sarees to (₹520.00 lakh)
AWWs / Mini-AWWS and AWHs
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.30 Government of India has introduced a scheme for providing two sarees @ ₹ 200/- per saree to ICDS functionaries. During 2009-10 it has been decided to provide sarees accordingly with a cost of ₹300/- per saree and the extra cost of ₹100/- per saree shall be borne by the State Government. A sum of ₹520.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for supply of sarees to the concerned functionaries.

State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (₹25.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.31 It was decided to constitute “State Commission for Protection of Child Rights” as per the provisions laid U/S 17 of Child Rights Act, 2005. In exercising powers conferred U/S 36 of the Act, State Government vide Notification No. 20527 dated 25-11-2009 has notified the State Rules to carry out the provisions of this Act. As prescribed U/S 17 and U/S 21 the SCPCR, Orissa has been composed of with Chairperson (One), Secretary (One) and members (six). In the meantime, an independent Commissioner has been appointed as State Commissioner for protection of Child Rights, to make the above composition of personnel of SCPCR, Orissa. The office accommodation has been provided by the State Govt. The salaries and allowances payable to the chairperson and members and the administrative expenses including salary allowance and pension payable to the Secretary, other officers and the staff are to be paid by the State Government by way of grants. An amount of ₹25.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

Provision for Pre-School Education (₹1,793.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.32 An amount of ₹1,793.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

Construction of Anganwadi Centres (AWC) Building (₹3075.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.33 There was a provision of Rs. 6,250.51 lakh under State share and ₹18,751.50 lakh under Central share of CSP scheme for the year 2013-14 and a sum of ₹15,675.00 lakh under State Plan has been proposed during 2014-15 as per restructured scheme. An amount of ₹3075.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 towards construction of AWC to meet the additional requirement due to enhancement of the estimated cost.

Construction of CDPO Office Building (₹200.01 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.34 The scheme aims at providing office building for the CDPOs of different ICDS projects of the State. An amount of ₹200.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

Infrastructure support for Renovation of Utkal Balashram (₹0.01 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.35 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for this scheme.

Grants to Children Rehabilitated through Sponsorship (₹0.01 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.36 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for this scheme.

Provision for outreach service through Child Line (₹0.01 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.37 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for this scheme.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

Integrated Child Protection Scheme (SS: ₹658.32 lakh,
(Women and Child Development Department) CA: ₹2,190.66 lakh)

19.38 This scheme has been implemented since 2009-10. The aims and objectives of the scheme are as follows:

- (i) **Child protection a sharing responsibility:** The responsibility for child protections is a shared responsibility of government, family, community, professionals, and civil society. It is important that each role is articulated clearly and understood by all engaged in the effort to protect children. Government has an obligation to ensure a range of services at all levels.
- (ii) **Reducing Child Vulnerability:** There is a need for a focus on systematic preventive measures, not programmes and schemes, to address protection failures at various levels. A strong element of prevention will be integrated into programmes, like livelihood support (MGNREGS), SHGs, PDS, health, child day care, education, to strengthen families and reduce the likelihood of child neglect, abuse and vulnerability.
- (iii) **Strengthening family:** Children are best for their own families and have a right to family care and parenting by both parents. Therefore, a major thrust will be to strengthen the family capabilities to care for and protect the child by capacity building, family counseling and support services linking to development and community support services.
- (iv) **Promoting Non-Institutional Care:** There is a need to shift the focus of interventions from an over reliance institutionalization of children and move more towards family and community-based alternatives for care. Institutionalization should be used as a measure of last resort after all other options have been explored.
- (v) **Inter Sectoral linkages and Responsibilities:** Child protection needs dedicated sectoral focus as well as strengthening protection awareness and protection response from other sectors outside the traditional protection sector including emergencies, HIV and AIDS programming.

- (vi) **Create a Network of Services at Community level:** An appropriate network of essential protection service is required at all levels for supporting children and communities.
- (vii) **Establishing standards for care and protection:** All protection services should prescribe the standards, protocols for key action and it should be monitored regularly. Institutionalization reviewed periodically.
- (viii) **Building capacities:** Protection services required skilled, sensitive staff, equipped with knowledge of child rights and standards of care and protection. Capacities of all those in contact with children required strengthening on a continuing basis including families and communities
- (ix) Providing child protection professional services at all levels:
- (x) Strengthening crisis management system at all levels:
- (xi) Reintegration with family and community:
- (xii) Addressing protection of child in urban poverty:
- (xiii) Child Impact Monitoring:

An amount of ₹2,848.98 lakh (SS: ₹658.32 lakh & CA to CSS: ₹2190.66 lakh) is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

C. WOMEN WELFARE & EMPOWERMENT

Another priority programme of inclusive growth is empowerment of women through better health care, educational upliftment, self-employment and job opportunities for economic upliftment, Financial Assistance to Women in distress, legal support and guidance for their security etc

Mamata

(₹22,263.00 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

19.39 Mamata is a conditional cash transfer scheme. It aims at providing partial wage compensation for pregnant and nursing mothers so that they are able to rest adequately during their pregnancy and after delivery. Furthermore, to increase utilization of maternal and child health services, especially ante-natal care, postnatal care and immunization with improved mother and child care practices, especially exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding of infants. The beneficiaries will be pregnant women of 19 years of age and above for the first 2 live births, all Government / Public Sector Undertakings (Central and State) employees are excluded from the Scheme as they are entitled to paid for maternity leave. The wives of such employees are also excluded from the Scheme. To avail the benefits under this scheme, a pregnant woman has to register herself at the Anganwadi Centre (AWC) / mini AWC to which she belongs. She has to submit her bank account details (single account), with a bank of her choice with core banking facility, to the Anganwadi Worker who shall record it correctly. The beneficiary will receive a total incentive of ₹5,000.00 in four installments, subject to the fulfillment of specific conditions. Payment will be made by e-transfer from the Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) to the beneficiary account. The scheme has been

implemented in all 318 Rural Projects under ICDS across 30 districts of the State. In the year 2014-15, an amount of ₹22,263.00 lakh is proposed for “Mamata Scheme”.

Construction of Working Women’s Hostel (₹1,120.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.40 The Scheme aims at providing accommodation for the working women, un-married girls, widows, divorcees, separated women and to women receiving training for employment, particularly for working women with disabilities. A working Women’s hostel is under construction at Bhubaneswar at a cost of ₹2.00 crore. An amount of ₹1,120.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Managerial Subsidy to Mahila Vikash Samabaya Nigam (MVSN) (₹60.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.41 The Mahila Vikas Samabaya Nigam is functioning with 21 sanctioned posts. The funds for meeting the salaries of the staff and contingencies for meeting the miscellaneous expenditure of the Nigam are being provided by the State Government in the shape of managerial subsidy. In the Annual Plan: 2014-15, a sum of ₹60.00 lakh is proposed.

Training Programmes of MVSN (₹105.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.42 MVSN undertakes various training programmes for upgrading the skills and for capacity building for women, as well as for persons with disabilities in order to enable them to take up different sustainable income-generating activities. The expenditure on account of such training is met from the training grant received by the Nigam from the State Government. The types of training programmes conducted are Entrepreneurship Development Programme; Managerial Development Programme; training on marketing and sales promotion; Business Orientation Programme for persons with disabilities and other special training programmes for women. The Entrepreneurship Development Programme and Managerial Development Programmes are conducted for members of affiliated Societies of the Nigam and the numbers of Women’s Societies at present are 196. In the year 2014-15, an amount of ₹105.00 lakh is proposed for the scheme.

Financial Support to Weak WSHGs under ‘Mission Shakti’ (₹0.01 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.43 ‘Mission Shakti’ is a Self-Help Mission for empowering women through promotion of Women’s Self Help Groups (WSHGs) and was launched in the State on 8th March 2001. The aim of Mission Shakti was empowering women through formation and promotion of one lakh Women’s Self-Help Groups over a period of four years, i.e., 2001 to 2005, and strengthening the existing ones by providing them financial and technical support for capacity building and credit linkages of the WSHGs to enable them to be engaged in economic activities for income-generation. A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Support to MVSN for Support to Mission Shakti and Mission Kshyamata and for Activities on Prevention of Violence against Women (₹30.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.44 The scheme was introduced during 2005-06. In the Annual Plan: 2014-15, an amount of ₹30.00 lakh is proposed.

Seed Money for Self-Help Groups (₹0.01 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.45 Seed Money is provided to Women Self Help Groups (WSHG) formed under the Mission Shakti. “The Mission Shakti” believes in empowerment of women through SHGs mode with thrift and credit as its back bone. Women at large have displayed great strength in the success of the Mission due to their positive contribution to the group dynamics and their natural inclination for savings. In addition to seed money provided to individual WSHG, revolving fund amounting to ₹25.00 lakh has been provided to Block Level Federations in order to strengthen the internal lending system within the federation. In the year 2014-15, an amount of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed under the State Plan.

Training Support for Mahila and Shishu Desks: (₹1.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.46 The Scheme aims at providing training support to the protection officer, service provider and different NGOs working in the field of rehabilitation of women in distress. The amount has been released in favour of Biju Pattanaik State Police Academy for training of police personnel and other concerned officers. A sum of ₹1.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

Support for DNA Testing (₹0.01 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.47 The Scheme was introduced during 2005-06. A token provision ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Grants to State Commission for Women (₹200.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.48 The State Commission for Women functions at Bhubaneswar to sort out family disputes and problems concerning women and to monitor the condition of women in jails. The Commission has six non-official members including the Chairperson and 36 other personnel, including one officer of DSP rank and one Sub-Inspector of Police to assist the Commission in their functioning. The non-official members are provided honorarium, TA, DA etc., and the official members, salaries and wages. The Commission holds regular camp courts, conducts workshops and seminars to generate awareness among the community about women’s problems and also makes visits to jails to suggest improvements in the jails to ensure better conditions for women prisoners. The Commission also intervenes in instances of complaints of sexual harassment and

trafficking of women. In the year 2014-15, an amount of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed under the State plan.

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence (₹25.00 lakh) (Women and Child Development Department)

19.49 The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 came into force w.e.f. 26.10.2006 in the State. The Act is basically meant to provide protection to the wife or a female live-in partner from violence at the hands of the husband or male live-in partner or his relatives. It is a civil law aimed at providing relief to millions of women affected by physical, sexual, verbal, economic and emotional forms of abuse.

19.50 Any woman affected by the above abuses has the right to seek:

- (i) Protection Order, i.e., the offender can be stopped from aiding or committing violence within and outside the home, communicating with the woman, taking away her assets or intimidating her family.
- (ii) Residence Order, i.e., the woman cannot be evicted from the shared household,
- (iii) Monetary relief and maintenance i.e., it includes medical expenses damage to property or loss of earning
- (iv) Custody Order, i.e., the Court can grant her temporary custody of children
- (v) Interim or Ex-parte order, i.e., prevents violence before the final order. In absence of the other party to the dispute in court, this order is passed.
- (vi) Compensation order, i.e., she can claim damages for mental and physical injuries.

19.51 For implementation of above Act, the State Government is required to appoint independent Protection officers U/S. 8 of the Act and provide them with necessary infrastructure to enable them to work effectively. Wide publicity of the provisions of the Act throughout the state is required so that the women can avail its benefits. In the year 2014-15, an amount of ₹25.00 lakh is proposed under the State Plan for effective implementation of the aforesaid Act.

Support to Social Welfare Board (₹6.00 lakh) (Women and Child Development Department)

19.52 The Scheme aims at providing financial support to different NGOs for publicity and creating awareness against female feticide through State Social Welfare Board. In the year 2014-15, an amount of ₹6.00 lakh is proposed under the State Plan.

Functioning of Gender Cell

(₹10.00 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

19.53 An outlay of ₹10.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for functioning of Gender Cell. The main objectives of Gender Cell are;

- a) To facilitate awareness generation on gender issues and promotes gender sensitive programmes, policies, laws and schemes.
- b) To create new databases and update the existing gender database.
- c) To set up an information network and to co-operate through it with interested organization at the local, national and international level.
- d) To undertake social research and policy analysis on problems and processes of gender development especially in the State of Odisha.
- e) To involve and enhance participation of key stakeholders in programmes related to gender and development on a common platform.
- f) To link and facilitate the activities of Voluntary Organizations and other groups.
- g) To contribute to national policies and programmes on gender and development
- h) To conduct gender audit in related departments and programs.
- i) To design programs and monitor the relevant schemes / projects / programmes.
- j) To channelise and coordinate the existing resources.
- k) To provide any other such services those are in furtherance of the above objectives of Gender Cell.

Staff Support for Mission Shakti

(₹0.01 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

19.54 The scheme aims at giving staff support for better implementation of the Mission Shakti and support to WSHG. In the year 2014-15, a token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed under the State Plan.

Setting up of Training-cum-Production Centre

(₹1,200.00 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

19.55 The scheme “Setting up of Training-cum-Production Centre” has been introduced during 2010-11. It has been decided to construct Mission Shakti Bhawan at Bhubaneswar for which administrative approval has already been accorded. In the year 2014-15, an amount of ₹1,200.00 lakh is proposed for the scheme under State Plan.

Anti Human Trafficking Measures

(₹20.00 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

19.56 The problem of trafficking of women and children for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation has assumed serious proportion in recent years. Commercial exploitation of women and children takes place in various forms including brothel based prostitution, sex tourism, entertainment industry and pornography in print and electronic media. In some cases the victims are taken to other States, while in some other cases, the trafficking takes place within the State. After careful consideration, the Government has decided this policy for combating trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation, including labour exploitation.

19.57 Taking the above into consideration, the objective of the comprehensive policy should cover various aspects such as-

- prevention of trafficking,
- intelligence sharing,
- rescue,
- rehabilitation,
- economic empowerment,
- health care,
- education, housing,
- legal reforms and
- creation of corpus fund for addressing the problem of trafficking.

19.58 At the outset it was decided to set up an Integrated Anti Human Trafficking Unit (IAHTU) in the office of the I.G. (Crime Branch), Commissionerate of Bhubaneswar-Cuttack, in the offices of I.G. (Rourkela), DIG (Sambalpur), DIG (Berhampur). From the year 2011-12 another Anti-human trafficking Unit has been established at Balasore. In the year 2014-15, an amount of ₹20.00 lakh is proposed for the State plan.

Campaign and Seminar

(₹20.00 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

19.59 This is a new scheme. For observance of International Day for Women and Other specific observance, an amount of ₹20.00 lakh is proposed for the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Financial Assistance to Self-Help Group (SHG)

(₹0.01 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

19.60 In the year 2014-15, a token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed for the scheme.

Relief and Reconstruction help for SHG Group. (NEW)

(₹0.01 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

19.61 In the year 2014-15, a token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed for the scheme.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

Setting up of State Resource Centre for Women under National Mission for Empowerment of Women. (SS: ₹0.01 lakh, CA: ₹33.00 lakh)

19.62 The Scheme aims at setting up of State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW) for operationalising the National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW). As per advice of GoI, Ministry of W&CD, the State Government have already constituted the State Mission Authority for Empowerment of Women under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Odisha vide Notification No.13537 dated 31.07.2010. GoI had provided ₹33.45 lakh for setting up of SRCW in the Annual Budget 2013-14. Out of the aforesaid fund ₹17.07 lakh was the State Share and ₹16.38 lakh was Central Share. An amount of ₹0.01 lakh as State Share under State Plan and ₹33.00 lakh as Central Share (SS-₹0.01 lakh + CA-₹33.00 lakh) is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for SRCW.

Financial and Support Services to Victim of Rape (₹0.01 lakh)

19.63 The scheme has been floated by GoI. The objectives of the scheme are as follows:

- Financial Assistance to victims of rape and support services such as shelter, counseling, medical aid, legal assistant, education and vocational training.
- The scheme will cover women/minor girls who are victim of rape. For 2014-15 a token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed under State Plan for the scheme.

SWADHAR GRIHA (₹0.01 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.64 In order to ensure rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances, a token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahoyog Yojana (IGMSY) (₹ 2,381.00 lakh)

19.65 This is a Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme implemented with effect from 2010-11. The objectives of the scheme are as follows:

- a) To improve the health and nutrition status of pregnant lactating women and infants by promoting appropriate practices, their service utilization during pregnancy safe delivery and lactation.
- b) Encouraging the women to follow (optimal) IYCF practices improving early and exclusively breast feeding for 6 months.
- c) Contributing to better enabling environment by providing Cash Incentive for improving health and nutrition to pregnant and nursing mothers.

19.66 As per the scheme GoI, Ministry of W&CD will provide 100% funding for implementation of the scheme in 2 districts i.e Bargarh and Sundargarh and administrative matters will be the responsibility of the State Government. The beneficiary will receive a total cash incentive of ₹4,000.00 lakh in 3 installments subject to fulfillment of specific conditions. A sum of ₹2,381.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

D. OTHER PROGRAMMES

Madhu Babu Pension Yojana (₹35,091.24 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.67 The Madhu Babu Pension Yojana (MBPY) has been introduced in Odisha with effect from 01.01.2008 by merging the two pension schemes, i.e., Old Age Pension and Odisha Disability Pension schemes. All the beneficiaries being covered under the State Old Age Pension scheme and the Odisha Disability Pension scheme in the State are treated as beneficiaries under the Madhu Babu Pension Yojana from the date it came in to force i.e, 01.01.2008. The rate of pension has been revised to ₹300/- per beneficiary per month upto the age of 79 years and ₹500/- for 80 years and above. A sum of ₹35,091.24 lakh is proposed under the State plan in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Computerization of DSWOs Office (₹0.01 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.68 This scheme was introduced during 2005-06 under the State Plan for computerization of DSWO Offices of the State. A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

Home for the Aged (₹18.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.69 In order to provide care and protection to aged persons of 60 years and above, the State Government in the Women and Child Development Department has been extending financial assistance in the shape of grant-in-aid through four voluntary organizations and this is a continuing scheme. 75 older persons (25 in each of the three Homes for Aged) irrespective of sex, caste, creed, colour and religion are provided free food and clothing, medical treatment and recreation facilities in these institutions. In the year 2014-15, an amount of ₹18.00 lakh is proposed for the scheme.

Winter Allowance to Pensioners (₹0.01 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.70 The State Government after careful consideration have decided to overcome the difficulties faced by the pensioners due to severe Hot/Rain by providing Summer Allowance @ Rs 100/- to all pensioners in 2013. It has been decided to provide the Summer Allowance and Winter Allowance in alternate years. A sum of ₹11,779.07 lakh was provided for the purpose during 2013-14. A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

E. NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (NSAP)

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension (IGNOAP) (₹56,451.97 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.71 This is one of the components of the 'National Social Assistance Programme' (NSAP) introduced by the Government of India, Rural Development Ministry with effect from 15.8.1995. Under this scheme, old age pension is provided to aged, destitute persons (male / female) of 65 years and above. Subsequently Government of India have decided to lower the age limit from 65 to 60 years with effect from 1.04.2011. The rate of old age pension has been revised to ₹300/- per beneficiary per month up to the age of 79 years and ₹ 500/- for 80 years and above, the total of which is borne by Government of India. Till the year 2001-02, this was a Central Plan scheme but this scheme has been transferred to the State Plan from the year 2002-03. In the year 2014-15, an amount of ₹56,451.97 lakh is proposed under the State Plan.

National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) (₹5,160.46 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.72 The scheme is one of the components of the "National Social Assistance Programme" Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to a BPL family on the death of the primary breadwinner of the family within the age group of 18-64 years. A one-time grant of ₹10,000/- is provided to the bereaved families in each eligible case, the total of which is borne by the Government of India. Now the one time grant has been revised to ₹20,000.00 with effect from 18.10.2012 by Government of India. Up to 2002-2003, this scheme was operating as a Central Plan scheme and the Central Assistance under the scheme were being released by the Government of India to the districts directly. From the year 2002-03, Government of India has transferred the National Social Assistance Programme to the State plan which includes NFBS. In the year 2014-15, an amount of ₹5160.46 lakh is proposed under the State Plan.

Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) (₹3,365.16 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.73 Government of India has launched the scheme during February, 2009. Persons with severe or multiple disabilities between the age group of 18-64 years and belonging to a house hold Below the Poverty Line will be eligible to get pension @ ₹300/- per month under the scheme. Subsequently, Government of India has revised the age limit to 18-59 years with effect from 01.04.2011. A sum of ₹3,365.16 lakh is proposed under the State Plan for the year 2014-15.

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) (₹19,526.50 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.74 Government of India has launched the scheme during February, 2009. Widows who are between 40-64 years and belong to household Below the Poverty Line will be eligible to get pension @ ₹300/- per month under this scheme. Subsequently, Government of India has revised the age limit to 40-59 years with effect from 1.04.2011.

In the year 2014-15, an amount of ₹19,526.50 lakh is proposed under the State Plan for the scheme.

Annapurna (NSAP) (₹520.00 lakh)
(Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare Department)

19.75 Destitute old age persons who are eligible for old age pension but are not receiving such pension are being provided 10 Kg. rice per person per month free of cost under the “Annapurna Yojana”. The cost of Food Grains and expenditure incurred for distribution thereof is provided to the Odisha State Civil Supplies Corporation (O.S.C.S.C.) Ltd under this scheme. An amount of ₹520.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

F. NUTRITION

ONGOING STATE PLAN SCHEMES

Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) (₹76,007.01 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.76 With a view to improving the health and nutritional status of children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers, the Supplementary Nutrition Programme has been included as one of the most important components of the ICDS Programme. Malnutrition, endemic poverty and low household incomes over the years have resulted in poor nutritional status of the population in these households resulting in food distress and food insecurity. Food insecurity impacts some people more adversely. Growing infants and children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and nursing mothers face far greater risk from the nutritional depletion than others. This nutritional insecurity pre-eminently of pregnant and nursing women and children in the formative years is addressed through the Supplementary Nutrition Programme. Malnutrition impairs physical and mental development and hence providing nutritional support to children in the vulnerable age group is essential to prevent the onset of malnutrition and growth faltering in the formative years. With a view to reducing morbidity and mortality among the vulnerable sections of the population, the Supplementary Nutrition Programme through the ICDS Scheme has proved to be one of the most important food-based interventions in the State. Under the scheme, supplementary nutrition is provided to needy children and to expectant / nursing mothers from low income families for a period of 300 days a year. The aim is to supplement the daily nutritional intake by 300 calories and 8-10 grams of protein for children and 500 calories and 20-25 grams of protein for expectant and nursing women. Severely malnourished children, in grade III and IV as per ICDS classification are provided with an additional dose of SNP. This intervention aims only at supplementing and not substituting the family food. Through this, an important contact point is established with the pregnant women and nursing mothers to educate them about the nutritional needs and care of pregnant women, care of the newborn and young children. Key messages are given to them relating to exclusive breast feeding up to six months of age, continued breast feeding up to two years of age, introducing timely complementary feeding at home for infants between 6-9 months of age with a full diet for young children by one year.

Further, pregnant women and nursing mothers are provided counseling with regard to certain key services such as ante-natal care, post-natal care, iron supplementation and improved care during pregnancy, timely immunization and special care for children in the age group of 0-3 years for improved childcare and feeding practices. In the year 2014-15, an amount of ₹76,007.01 lakh is proposed for the scheme under the State Share of CSP.

ICDS SCHEME

(₹85,819.93 lakh)

19.77 The ICDS Programme aims at providing the following six packages of services to the children between 0 to 6 years of age, pregnant women and lactating mothers (i) Immunization; (ii) Health checkup; (iii) Supplementary Nutrition; (iv) Referral Services; (v) Pre-School Education; and (vi) Health & Nutrition Education. This includes the following sub-schemes :-

- i- ICDS Headquarter –
- ii. ICDS Projects
- iii. Construction of AWC building
- iv. ICDS District Cell
- v. ICDS Training Programme
- vi. Upgradation / Renovation of AWC building
- vii. Supplementary Nutrition Programme

19.78 The ICDS Scheme is now in operation in all 338 Projects including 20 Projects in Urban Areas of the State. The Scheme has been funded out of Central Plan funds up to 2008-09. In the mean time Government of India has intimated to make 10% provision of the total requirement towards State Share.

19.79 During the year 2013-14 an amount of ₹1,82,069.68 lakh was provided under ICDS Scheme consisting of ₹62,545.09 lakh as State Share and ₹1,19,524.59 lakh as Central Share. An outlay of ₹85,819.93 lakh is proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

Construction of AWC Building.

(₹68,562.80 lakh)

19.80 An outlay of ₹68,562.80 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 towards Construction of AWC Building.

Renovation & Upgradation of AWC Building.

(₹3460.00 lakh)

19.81 An amount of ₹3,460.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for this scheme.

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls- SABLA (RGSEAG)

(SS: ₹10,625.60 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

19.82 The scheme “Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls- SABLA” has been introduced by GoI, Ministry of W&CD, merging the existing schemes “Nutrition for Adolescent Girls (NPAG)” and “Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY). The scheme would be implemented using the platform of AWCs and would be a CSP Scheme. 100% financial assistance from the Central Govt. for all inputs

except nutrition for which CA to the State Govt. will be extent of 50% of the actual expenditure incurred by the State or 50% of the cost norm which ever is less, so the 50% of SNP cost will be provided by the State. 11 to 14 years out of the school going girls and all girls in the age group of 15 to 18 years are the beneficiaries under the scheme. An amount of ₹10,625.60 lakh is proposed as State Share of CSS for the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

DFID Assisted Nutrition Operation Plan (EAP) (₹7,500.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.83 The State Government is committed to bring about improvement in the nutritional outcomes of women and children through effective and sustainable service delivery to citizens and creating a demand for services, especially amongst the poorest and the most difficult to reach populations. To achieve this goal, the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD), Government of Odisha (GoO) has been implementing a number of innovative approaches in collaboration with other Government Departments and development partners including local NGOs and other Civil Society Institutions. The Nutrition Plan is a Programme among others for bringing out improvement in the Nutritional Outcome in Odisha. The Programme is funded 100% by DFID.

19.84 The Nutrition Plan is based on five principles.

1. **Targeting the most vulnerable:** While there are some strategies which is applied across the State, this plan focuses interventions on 15 High Burdened Districts of Odisha. These are: Angul, Bhadrak, Bolangir, Gajapati, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Keonjhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur, Nuapada, Raygada, Sambalpur and Sundargarh.
2. **Flexibility:** Implementation of innovative strategies so that districts are able to take greater responsibility and ownership of their ICDS schemes. In high burden districts, provision of extra funds to be made to carry out innovative strategies to ensure maximum outreach coverage.
3. **Evidence and Outcome Based Participatory Planning:** The results are expected to be achieved, based on expanding partnerships with Community, PRIs, NGOs, Private and Corporate participation encouraging Public Private Partnership mode.
4. **Stronger Convergence:** Convergence with other services especially between Health and ICDS is integral to achieve results. Collaboration with Rural Development to mainstream 'nutrition concerns into their programmes like access to safe drinking water sources, elimination of open defecation and adoption of positive hygiene practices are critical aspects. Considering that livelihoods are major factor under nutrition in the 15 High Burdened Districts, there is a need to coordinate with employment guarantee schemes of the Rural Development Department.
5. **Strong Monitoring and Results Based Framework:** Result based implementation mechanism aims at a life-cycle approach to management that integrates strategy, people resources, processes and measurements to improve

decision-making, transparency and accountability. The approach focuses on achieving outcome, implementing performance measurement and learning.

6. The Nutrition Plan is expected to produce results in the entire State with measurable change in 15 High Burdened Districts for:

- Reduction of moderate and severe malnutrition among in children under two years.
- Reduction in the proportion of births with birth weight less than 2.5 Kg
- Reduction in anemia level in women and children

19.85 The Plan sets out some key objectives to be achieved by 2014-15. For the year 2014-15, an amount of ₹7,500.00 lakh is proposed under the State Plan.

Emergency Feeding Programme (₹4,000.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

19.86 The intensity of poverty in the KBK region caused by low productivity of agriculture and the devastation of forest-based livelihoods has, over the years, resulted in poor nutritional status of the population and low life expectancy. The old lack the capability of earning and contributing to the family income. The endemic poverty and low household incomes tend to result in the neglect of the old and the infirm in the matter of food allocation within the family. The objective of this food-based intervention is to provide one square meal a day to old, infirm and indigent persons on a sustained basis which will help the poorest and most vulnerable section of the rural population to cope with food insecurity and food distress periods to break the food insecurity cycle. The Programme is also expected to have an impact on the life expectancy of the people in the area.

19.87 The Emergency Feeding Programme has been implemented in the KBK districts under the Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP). Under the Programme, old, infirm and indigent persons belonging to BPL households are provided food on each day throughout the year. The funds have been provided from the Special Central Assistance (SCA) till 2013-14. This programme will be implemented out of State's own resources from 2014-15.

19.88 The Programme started operating in 1995-96 with coverage of 5 KBK districts with total population coverage of 45,141. During 2001-2002, the coverage was raised to 2,00,000 and the uncovered districts of Subarnapur and Nabarangpur were brought into the Programme fold. Since 2003-2004, the programme is being implemented in all the 8 KBK districts and the coverage stands at 2,00,000. The district-wise coverage is given in Table 19.3.

Table 19.3
Coverage of Beneficiaries under Emergency
Feeding Programme

Sl.No.	District	Existing Beneficiaries
1	Koraput	37,315
2	Malkangiri	14,990
3	Nawarangpur	19,270
4	Rayagada	22,840
5	Bolangir	33,860
6	Sonepur	13,525
7	Kalahandi	37,200
8	Nuapada	21,000
	Total	2,00,000

An amount of ₹4,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for this programme.

Aam Admi Bima Yojana
(Panchayati Raj Department)

(₹1,000.00 lakh)

19.89 This is a CSP scheme implemented by Panchayati Raj Department in which funding pattern between Centre and State comes 50:50 basis. The aim of the scheme is to provide insurance for the landless agricultural labour house holds of the State through Life Insurance Corporation of India. It is a group insurance scheme for the age group of 18-59 years with the yearly premium ₹200/- per person. Under this scheme a person would get ₹75,000/- on death or permanent disability due to accident and ₹30,000/- on natural death. In addition, a free Aid on Scholarship is given @ ₹100/- P.M. for the children (maximum two nos.) of the members of AABY during their study from 9th to 12th standard. The Odisha Livelihood Mission (OLM) under the aegis of PR Department would act as Nodal Agency for implementation of the scheme. Initially, it is proposed to cover 5 lakh households of MGNREGS workers who have completed minimum of 100 days manual work during 2012-13. The target has been proposed to enhance from ₹5.00 lakh to ₹10.00 lakh during 2014-15. The proposed outlay towards State share in the year 2014-15 is ₹1,000.00 lakh of which flow of funds to TASP and SCSP is ₹180.00 lakh and ₹220.00 lakh respectively.

Probation Services
(Home Department)

(₹6.00 lakh)

19.90 The scheme aims at the reform and rehabilitation of offenders so as to enable them to stand on their own in the society. It necessitates training of Jail Officers and staff and financial assistance to released prisoners and BPL family members in prison. An amount of ₹ 6.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme.

Annexure 19.1

Scheme-wise abstract of outlay under Social Security & Welfare Sector
for the Year 2014-15

(₹ lakh)

Name of Scheme	Proposed outlay
1	2
A. HANDICAPPED WELFARE (W & CD Department)	
Rehabilitation of Cured Leprosy Patients	47.07
Maintenance of Physically Handicapped & Mentally Retarded Children	0.010
Rehabilitation of Physically & Mentally Challenged, Socially Disadvantaged Persons	212.96
Training and Rehabilitation of the Handicapped	45.000
Special Industrial Training Institute (ITI) for the Disabled	0.010
Care and Protection of Spastic Children	6.00
Scholarship & Stipend to Disabled Students	493.00
Setting up of Commission for the Disabled	40.00
Setting up Directorate for Welfare of Person With Disability (PWD)	50.50
School Uniform for Special School Children	37.93
Early Detection and Cure of Disability	25.00
Campaign, Seminar & Sports	15.00
Women Hostel for PWD at Ramadevi & Sailabala (New Scheme)	300.00
Marriage Incentive (New Scheme)	200.00
District Disability Rehabilitation Centre.	94.74
Total	1,567.22
B. CHILD DEVELOPMENT & WELFARE (W & CD Department)	
Maintenance of Orphan and Destitute Children	651.36
Care and Protection of Street Children	0.01
Secretarial Support to District J.J.Board/ Child Welfare Committee	0.01
Adoption of Orphans and Destitute	1.00
Reduction of Child Malnutrition & Child Mortality	0.01
Construction of AWC Building (State Resources)	4,425.00
Construction of AWC Building (13th Finance Commission Award)	10,000.00
Mobility Support to AWWs & ANMs for Reduction of Infant Mortality Rate	0.01
Construction of BAL Bhawan	0.01

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State Council for Child Welfare	15.00
Provision for Supply of Sarees to AWWs / Mini-AWWS and AWHs	520.00
State Commission for Protection of Child Rights	25.00
Integrated Child Protection Scheme (SS-658.32 + CA-2190.66)	2,848.98
Provision for Pre-School Education	1,793.00
Construction of Anganwadi Centres (AWC) Building (New Scheme)	3,075.00
Construction of CDPO Office Building	200.01
Infrastructure support for Renovation of Utkal Balashram	0.01
Grants to Children Rehabilitated through Sponsoreship	0.01
Provision for outreach service through Child Line	0.01
Total	23,554.43
C. WOMEN WELFARE & EMPOWERMENT (W & CD Department)	
Mamata	22,263.00
Construction of Working Women's Hostel	1,120.00
Managerial Subsidy to Mahila Vikash Samabaya Nigam (MVSN)	60.00
Training Programmes of MVSN	105.00
Financial support to Weak WSHGs under 'Mission Shakti'	0.01
Support to MVSN for Support to Mission Shakti and Mission Kshyamata and for Activities on Prevention of Violence against Women	30.00
Seed Money for Self-Help Groups	0.01
Training support for Mahila and Shishu Desks	1.00
Support for DNA Testing	0.01
Grants to State Commission for Women	200.00
Protection of Women from Domestic Violence	25.00
Support to Social Welfare Board	6.00
Functioning of Gender Cell	10.00
Staff Support for Mission Shakti	0.01
Setting up of Training-cum-Production Centre	1,200.00
Anti Human Trafficking Measures	20.00
Campaign and Seminar	20.00
Financial Assistance to Self-Help Group (SHG)	0.01
Relief and Reconstruction help for SHG Group. (NEW)	0.01
Setting up of State Resource Centre for Women under National Mission for Empowerment of Women. (SS-₹0.01 lakhs + CA-₹ 33.01 lakh)	33.01

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Financial and Support Services to Victim of Rape	0.01
SWADHAR GRIHA	0.01
Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahoyog Yojana (IGMSY)	2,381.00
Total	27,474.09
D. OTHER PROGRAMMES (W & CD Department)	
Madhu Babu Pension Yojana	35,091.24
Computerization of DSWOs Office	0.01
Home for the Aged	18.00
Winter Allowance to Pensioners	0.01
Total	35,109.26
E. NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (NSAP) - (W & CD Department)	
Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension (IGNOAP)	56,451.97
National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)	5,160.46
Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)	3,365.16
Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)	19,526.50
Total	84,504.09
F. NUTRITION (W & CD Department)	
Supplimentary Nutrition Programme	76,007.01
ICDS Scheme	85,819.93
Construction of AWC Building	68,562.80
Renovation & Upgradation of AWC Building	3,460.00
Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls- SABLA (RGSEAG)	10,625.60
DFID Assisted Nutrition Operation Plan (EAP)	7,500.00
Emergency Feeding Programme	4,000.00
Total	2,55,975.34
Annapurna (NSAP) (FS & C W Department)	520.00
Aam Admi Bima Yojana (Panchayati Raj Department)	1,000.00
Probation Services (Home Department)	6.00
Grand Total	4,29,710.43

CHAPTER 20

GENERAL SERVICES

20.1 General services are the core areas of governance that a Government has to provide as part of its sovereign functions. Government and other public authorities are required to ensure provision of these services on regular basis. The public services supported in the Plan side and included in this chapter, are public works such as construction of staff quarters and office buildings and their maintenance, fire services, stationery and printing support for Government, cyclone reconstruction and disaster management programmes, public enterprises reform programme, improvement of jails and court buildings.

OBJECTIVES FOR THE 12TH PLAN AND THE ANNUAL PLAN: 2014-15

20.2 The sector envisages following important objectives:

- i. To make the Government machinery and functionaries more efficient and effective in handling development as well as security related issues and requirements while delivering public services.
- ii. To provide increased resources and infrastructure for;
 - a) Smooth functioning of various courts, tribunals, commissions, police, training institutions, fire services for delivery of public services in time,
 - b) Strengthening of Vigilance administration in controlling and checking corruption and crimes,
 - c) Up keeping and developing famous religious institutions of international repute,
 - d) Strengthening measures to tackle natural calamities including cyclone, floods, and
 - e) Timely implementation of various mandatory Acts and Rules of the Central Government and the State Government for better delivery of public services.

PLAN SCHEMES

20.3 To facilitate implementation of Plan schemes under the “General Services” sector, an outlay of ₹1,33,673.03 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15. The development programmes under this sector shall be implemented by the Commerce & Transport, General Administration, Home, Law, and Revenue & Disaster Management Departments. Table 20.1 shows scheme-wise plan outlays and expenditure for 2013-14 and proposed outlays for 2014-15. Out of the total outlay of ₹1,33,673.03 lakh proposed for the sector in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, ₹29,580.55 lakh and ₹25,164.28 lakh have

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been earmarked for TSP and SCSP respectively. The scheme-wise details are given in the Table 20.1.

Table 20.1
Outlays and Expenditure for 2013-14 and Proposed Outlays for 2014-15.

(₹ lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Schemes	Annual Plan: 2013-14		Annual Plan: 2014-15		
		Outlays	Expenditure	Proposed Outlay	TSP Component	SCSP Component
1	Stationary and Printing	300.00	298.37	650.00	0.00	0.00
2	Infrastructure Development of GA Deptt. Sub-ordinate offices.	1,623.84	304.22	2,420.51	0.00	0.00
3	Infrastructure Development of statutory commissions and Tribunals – Computerization of OSSSC	0.00	0.00	14.00	0.00	0.00
4	Governance and Public Service Delivery	0.00	0.00	150.00	0.00	0.00
5	Public Works in Jails	4,184.70	234.13	5,642.39	1,076.05	905.88
6	Public Works for Fire Services	6,071.30	5,980.43	6,447.19	1,678.23	2,117.90
7	Public Works for Courts	2,200.00	9,755.14	9,595.12	1,953.65	1,501.09
8	Police Welfare and Buildings	11,366.70	13,680.08	23,593.80	6,214.10	4,059.57
9	Public Works in Law Deptt.	1190.00	827.67	3303.97	0.00	0.00
10	Cyclone Reconstruction and Disaster Management	2,725.00	13,000.00	81,856.05	18,658.52	16,579.84
	Total	29,661.54	44,080.04	1,33,673.03	29,580.55	25,164.28

STATE PLAN

Stationery and Printing

(₹650.00 lakh)

(Commerce & Transport Department)

20.4 The Odisha Government Press, having four different units, is located at Cuttack. Seven of its branches function at Bhubaneswar, Khandapada, Chhatrapur, Bolangir, Bhawanipatna, Keonjhar and Deogarh. The main functions of the

Government Press are: (a) to meet the printing needs of Government of Odisha, (b) to supply all standard forms to Government offices, (c) to distribute stationery articles, repair and maintenance of office machineries like type writers and duplicating machines, and (d) to store, publish and sale Government publications. The existing printing and allied machineries of the Government Press have become very old and obsolete leading to frequent breakdown. This has necessitated replacement of old machines and modernization of the Odisha Government Press and its Branch Presses. It has been proposed for further strengthening and modernization of Government Press by installation of latest machinery, development of its infrastructure, creation of some technical posts, construction of residential and non-residential buildings and procurement of vehicles for mobility. A sum of ₹650.00 lakh is proposed for the purpose in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Buildings of Training Institute (GAA) (₹1,466.92 lakh)
(General Administration Department)

20.5 The Gopabandhu Academy of Administration (GAA) is the apex training institute of the State. Trainings are imparted to officers of the All India Service cadres as well as State cadres. An outlay of ₹1,466.92 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for infrastructure development of the building of the training institute i.e. improvement & renovation of residential and non-residential buildings.

Buildings of State Vigilance Organisation (₹748.00 lakh)
(General Administration Department)

20.6 The Vigilance Wing of the General Administration Department plays a vital role in controlling and checking corruption and economic crimes through enquiries and investigations. For construction of building of Vigilance Organization, outlay of ₹748.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

OAT Building at Cuttack (₹205.59 lakh)
(General Administration Department)

20.7 For construction and completion of OAT building at Cuttack, an outlay of ₹205.59 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Computerization of OSSSC (₹14.00 lakh)
(General Administration Department)

20.8 Computerization of Odisha Subordinate Staff Selection Commission is a new programme. An outlay of ₹14.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for this purpose.

Chief Minister's Award for excellence and Innovation in Governance and Public Service Delivery System (₹50.00 lakh)
(General Administration Department)

20.9 Chief Minister's Award for excellence and innovation in Governance and Public Service delivery is a new programme and it has been decided to implement the scheme from the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹50.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the purpose.

Awareness campaign for Government schemes (₹100.00 lakh)
(General Administration Department)

20.10 Awareness campaign for Government schemes is a new programme and it has been decided to implement the scheme from the year 2014-15. An outlay of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the purpose.

Public Works in Jails (₹5,642.39 lakh)
(Home Department)

20.11 A sum of ₹5,642.39 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for different activities of Jail Administration. Out of this outlay, a sum of ₹2,661.81 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under TFC Grant for procurement of different need based equipments like, cell phone, jammer, CCTV, VC system, Baggage Scanner, Fire Extinguisher in different Jails. ₹2,980.58 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for Infrastructure Development of Residential Staff Quarters of Prison Organisation and construction of Jail Buildings, payment of committed liability in respect of completed, ongoing and new projects.

Public Works for Fire Services (₹6,447.19lakh)
(Home Department)

20.12 The Fire service organisation of the State has played a useful role in preventing and combating fire and other disasters and in the process have contributed in saving lives and properties of the State. Fire Personnel play a vital role during all types of disasters as the first responders in multi-hazard response units at the District level. It is proposed that the Fire Service may be developed and well-equipped to carry out search and rescue operation in all types of disasters. A sum of ₹6447.19 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under the scheme which include a sum of ₹2,606.32 lakh under the State Plan and ₹3,840.87 lakh under the Thirteenth Finance Commission Grant for under taking different activities like construction of staff quarters, construction of fire station buildings, procurement of advanced fire fighting equipments for the newly established and existing fire stations.

Public Work for Courts (₹9,595.12 lakh)
(Home Department)

20.13 A sum of ₹9,595.12 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for Infrastructure Development of Sub-Ordinate Courts, District Court Buildings and their Residential Buildings. Out of this provision of ₹6,363.12 lakh and ₹1,985.00 lakh have been made for Non- Residential and Residential Buildings respectively under State Plan. Besides ₹1,247.00 lakh is proposed under State Plan for public works for courts under rationalized CSS scheme at a ratio of 75: 25. Construction of 17 District Court Buildings have already been identified for execution and are under progress.

Police Welfare and Buildings (₹11,634.17 lakh)
(Home Department)

20.14 An amount of ₹11,634.17 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for different activities of Police Organization. This comprises ₹1,798.01 lakh under the TFC Grant and ₹9,836.16 lakh under State Plan. Out of the proposed outlay for 2014-15, an amount of ₹600.00 lakh has been provided for Integrated CCTV Surveillance System for Nabakalebar 2015 and Security Gadgets of Shree Jagannath Temple, Puri and ₹288.74 lakh shall be utilized towards procurement of different need based equipments of Police Organisation and Police Training Schools. An amount of ₹400.00 lakh has been earmarked additionally towards Infrastructure Development for Nabakalebar at Puri alongwith provision for Infrastructure Development of Residential Staff Quarters of Police Organisations and Non-Residential Police Establishments. Besides, construction and equipments of Basic Training School, Bayree, Jajpur, Anti Extremist Training School, Koraput and Armed Training College, Burla will also be taken up during 2014-15.

National Scheme for Modernisation of Police & Other Forces (₹11,959.63 lakh)
(Home Department)

20.15 National Scheme for Modernisation of Police & Other Forces is a new CSS scheme has been introduced comprising scheme under State Plan. A sum of ₹11,959.63 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Development of infrastructure facilities for Judiciary including Gram Nyayalayas (₹1,393.97 lakh)
(Law Department)

20.16 Establishment of Gram Nyayalaya under the CS Scheme has been renamed as Development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary, including Gram Nyayalayas. A sum of ₹988.77 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 towards the State share of CS scheme. This apart as per the restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Central Assistance of ₹405.20 lakh is provided for the Scheme in the State Plan. Thus, a total provision of ₹1,393.97 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for establishment of 14 new Gram Nyayalayas in the State in addition to the existing 12 Gram Nyayalayas.

Development Works of Lord Jagannath Temple (₹.500.00 lakh)
(Law Department)

20.17 A sum of ₹500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for Lord Jagannath Temple towards various development works for the Nabakalebar, 2015.

Corpus Fund for Lord Jagannath Temple (₹1,000.00 lakh)
(Law Department)

20.18 A sum of ₹1,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 towards maintenance of Corpus Fund for Lord Jagannath Temple.

Odisha Human Rights Commission (OHRC) (₹120.00 lakh)
(Law Department)

20.19 A sum of ₹120.00 lakh is proposed for OHRC in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for implementation of schemes like, procurement of different items, infrastructure development, recurring expenditure to undertake studies and to prepare special reports, organize workshops to create awareness on Human Rights, up-gradation of the library and to undertake renovation and improvement of the office building of the Commission.

Construction of Staff Quarters (₹30.00 lakh)
(Law Department)

20.20 For construction and completion of staff quarters of the Sub-ordinate Judiciary at Jeypore, an amount of ₹30.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Purchase of Land (State Legal Cell) (₹200.00 lakh)
(Law Department)

20.21 A sum of ₹.200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for purchase of land from CDA for construction of own building of State Legal Services Authority.

Implementation of Central Acts (₹60.00 lakh)
(Law Department)

20.22 Important Central Acts like Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 need special attention to serve particular social objects. There is a genuine need for imparting special teaching and training to all functionaries associated with the implementation of these Central Acts alongwith provision for minimum infrastructure for effective implementation of these social legislations. The modus operandi for successful implementation of the scheme will be formulated in consultation with the Women and Child Development Department, Home Department and Legal Services Authority. For the purpose, an amount ₹60.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

NCRMP Grant to OSDMA (₹32,000.00 lakh)
(Revenue & Disaster Management Department)

20.23 National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme renamed as NCRMP Grant to OSDMA, has been implemented in Odisha with assistance from Government of India since 2010-11 with an approved outlay of ₹653.79 crore covering four components, each having specific activities and earmarked funding component. While three components are fully funded by the Central Government, one component is funded jointly by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25. An outlay of ₹32,000.00 lakh is proposed as State matching in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Construction of Flood Shelters (₹500.00 lakh)
(Revenue & Disaster Management Department)

20.24 Odisha is prone to recurrent and destructive floods. Flat topography of coastal plains causes prolonged flooding and hilly areas experience flash floods. At the time of floods, people are evacuated and need shelters for their short stay during and after floods. For providing shelters to the flood victims, 100 flood shelters have been proposed for construction for which an outlay of ₹500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Crop Cutting for Crop Insurance (₹100.00 lakh)
(Revenue & Disaster Management Department)

20.25 A sum of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for payment of honorarium to the Revenue Field Staff engaged for crop cutting experiment for crop insurance.

Doppler Weather Radar (DWR) Stations (₹125.00 lakh)
(Revenue & Disaster Management Department)

20.26 DWR is a digital radar capable of providing information on velocity, turbulence intensity, rain rate and drop size distribution. It has been decided to have three DWR stations, one each at Balasore, Gopalpur and Sambalpur. For this purpose, a sum of ₹125.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (₹9,131.05 lakh)
(NCRMP) Additional Financing Grant to OSDMA
(Revenue & Disaster Management Department)

20.27 NCRMP Additional Financing Grant to OSDMA is a new scheme. In the aftermath of Very Severe Cyclone Phailin, on the proposal of Government of Odisha, Government of India and the World Bank have agreed to support ₹440.00 crore as additional financing under NCRMP to further strengthen the capabilities of the vulnerable people of the State. This has been sanctioned as a separate project. Creation of Additional infrastructures envisaged under the project are (i) construction of 162 multipurpose cyclone shelters and (ii) 100 packages of approach roads for shelter

connectivity. An amount ₹9,131.05 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the propose.

Odisha Disaster Response Programme(ODRP) (₹40,000.00 lakh)
(Revenue & Disaster Management Department)

20.28 ODRP is a new scheme. Government of Odisha intends to take up various reconstruction activities in the cyclone affected areas of the State with a view to reducing the vulnerability of the area and the people to natural disaster. Total allocation will be from the State Budget and the World Bank will reimburse the amount as per the agreed upon shares between State Government and World Bank. An amount of ₹40,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the purpose.

CENTRAL PLAN

Establishment of CBI Special Courts (₹381.70 lakh)
(Law Department)

20.29 In order to open one new Special Court of CBI at Bhubaneswar in addition to the existing four, a sum of ₹ 381.70 is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under Central Plan. The entire expenditure to be initially incurred by the State Government will be subsequently reimbursed by the Government of India on production of Audit Certificate issued by the A.G. (G&SSA), Odisha.

Census-2011 (₹2,938.61 lakh)
(Revenue & Disaster Management Department)

20.30 Census operation in the country is conducted in every 10 years. Accordingly, the process of census-2011 started during 2010 and the process of National Population Register (NPR) i.e. collection of biometrics etc. may continue as per the Action Plan submitted by the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd (ECIL). Making advertisement and publicity for creating public awareness, contingencies for District and Charge Offices, expenditure on POL etc and payment of honorarium to different functionaries engaged for the said work are required to be supported for successful completion of the above mentioned work. Accordingly, a sum of ₹2,938.61 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for this purpose. The expenditure on account of the Census operation is met out of the Central Plan and will be fully reimbursed to the account of State Government by Government of India. Government of India has so far sanctioned ₹12,406.87 lakh as advance to meet the expenditure relating to Census 2011 and NPR, which has been kept under civil Deposit by the A.G., Odisha.

CHAPTER 21

WOMEN COMPONENT PLAN

21.1 The attention given to the social, economic and cultural development of women and the family is a priority embodied in the basic law of government and the strategic goals of the development plans. Significant progress has been made through implementation of relevant programmes and projects under these plans. In particular, the status of women in education, health and economic development was focused to be enhanced, and the standard of living of families improved steadily. The Development and Empowerment of Women are closely intertwined with the goals of Human Development. The Women Component Plan (WCP) is an initiation of a mechanism for identifying and monitoring schemes that extend benefits directly to women.

21.2 Despite progress in their health and education, participation of women in economic activity is still limited, compared with the total number of women of working age or the total labour force. The “Women Component Plan” as one of the major strategies of planning and budgeting was adopted during the 9th Five Year Plan (1997-2002). Both the Central and State Governments were directed to ensure that not less than 30 percent of the funds/benefits are earmarked in the entire Women’s related sectors. It envisages that a special vigil be kept on the flow of the earmarked funds/benefits through an effective mechanism to ensure that the proposed strategy brings for the holistic approach towards empowering women.

21.3 The Twelfth Plan strategy envisages the engendering of development planning and making it more child centric. High priority will be given to women and children from the poorest communities. The inter generational cycle of multiple deprivation and violence faced by girls and women is epitomized by the adverse child sex-ratio in children under six years of age. The ending of gender based inequities, discrimination and violence is an overriding priority in Twelfth Plan and improvement in the adverse and steeply declining child sex-ratio is therefore recognized as an overarching monitorable target of Twelfth Plan.

21.4 Gender disparity results mainly from deeply ingrained social biases against women and girls. Removal of gender disparities has been one of the important development strategies adopted by the State Government during successive Five Year Plans. Over the years, several policy initiatives and developmental programmes have been directed at overall development of women, who constitute 49.46% (i.e., 207.46 lakh) of the total State population as per 2011 Census.

21.5 The female literacy rate has increased from 50.51% in 2001 to 64.36% in 2011. The State’s female literacy rate of 64.36% in 2011 is, however, lower than the national average of 65.46%. It is far lower than the male literacy of 82.40% in Odisha. Similarly, the share of women, employed in the organised sector, which was about 14.34% in 2004 has gone up to 16.20% in 2011. As per 2011 Census, the sex ratio in the State is 978 i.e., females per thousand males which is higher than the National sex ratio of 940.

Approach and Strategy

21.6 Government has taken several initiatives to reduce gender inequality and to discourage discriminatory practices towards women. Over the years there has been a shift in the approach for development of women from welfare orientation to their empowerment. This includes social and economic emancipation. Key elements of the strategy for development of women in the State are as follows:

- (i) Adoption of political and administrative measures to minimize gender bias in recruitment and to improve working conditions.
- (ii) High priority to increase female literacy and to impart quality education to girls.
- (iii) A life cycle approach to women's health with a focus on reproductive health.
- (iv) Concrete efforts to improve their skills by way of providing vocational training in various fields and to enhance their capabilities to earn more.
- (v) Creation of additional productive opportunities through Women Self Help Groups and associations.
- (vi) Renewed efforts to project a positive image of the girl child and women.

Empowerment of Women

21.7 Despite progress in their health and education, participation of women in economic activity is still limited, compared with the total number of women of working age or the total labour force. Hence, the State Government has taken following measures for empowerment of women:

- (i) Legislative measures have been taken to provide at least 30% reservation for women in all elected local self-government bodies such as Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipalities.
- (ii) A "State Commission for Women" has been set up at the State level for protecting rights of Women.
- (iii) A Mahila Vikash Samabaya Nigam (MVSAN) has been set up for economic empowerment of women. Steps have also been taken for expanding employment opportunities in the public sector for women.
- (iv) One third of the total number of vacancies in a year in Group-B, Group-C and Group-D State Civil Services/posts which are required to be filled up by direct recruitment, have been reserved for women since 1992. Accordingly, a set of statutory rules called "The Odisha Civil Services (Reservation of Vacancies for Women in Public Services) Rules.1993"

have been framed and are now in force. It has been decided by the State Government that all posts of Anganwadi workers, Supervisors and CDPOs will be filled up by women only. This has opened job opportunities for women in the State even at village level.

- (v) With a view to enhancing the participation of women in the co-operative sector, the Odisha Cooperative Societies Act, 1992 has been amended. Amendments include, amongst other things: (i) a Cooperative Society should have at least 1/3rd women members, for it to be eligible, for registration, (ii) 1/3rd of the members of executive bodies of Cooperative Societies, should be women, and (iii) the office of the Vice-Chairman of a society should be held by a woman if the office of the Chairman is held by a man. The State Government have also opened 22 exclusive women's banks, which are managed by women and provide service to women clients only.
- (vi) The State Government have framed the Dowry Prohibition Rules, 2000. The Sub-Divisional Magistrates have been appointed as the Dowry Prohibition Officers.
- (vii) Complaint Committees at the district and state level have been constituted to look into sexual harassment of women at the work place.
- (viii) Incorporation of a chapter on "Gender Sub-Plan" in Comprehensive District Plans prepared in all districts of the State.
- (ix) The State Government implemented the "Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act., 2005" for protecting women from domestic violence. Thirty Protection Officers have been appointed at the district level.
- (x) To provide partial wage compensation for pregnant and nursing mother, a scheme called "MAMATA" (conditional cash transfer for pregnant women) is implemented by the State Government.

Engendering State Plan and Establishment of Gender Cell

21.8 With a view to mainstreaming gender related issues, the State Government has taken an initiative for "Engendering State Plan". This initiative is supported under GoI – UNDP project implemented by the State Government. Under this initiative, the State Government intends to take a number of activities which include the following:

- (i) Workshops and consultations
- (ii) Gender as a cross cutting issue for all plans.
- (iii) Establishment and strengthening of a gender cell in W&CD Department
- (iv) Context specific action research

- (v) Development of training materials, modules and manual.
- (vi) Capacity building of stakeholders.
- (vii) Documentation of best practices on human development
- (viii) Knowledge management through resource centre and library of reference materials
- (ix) Sensitization and awareness programmes
- (x) Process documentation of activities through audio - visual methods. .
- (xi) Monitoring and evaluation

21.9 A dedicated unit, called “Gender Cell” has been established in Women & Child Development Department with support from Planning & Co-ordination Department. The Gender Cell supports, amongst other things, the following activities:

- (a) Preparation of Gender Sensitive Plan Documents and District Human Development Report (DHDR) for Ganjam, Kalahandi, Kandhamal and Mayurbhanj Districts.
- (b) Support to Gopabandhu Academy of Administration and other institutions for training on gender and other related HD Issues. These institutes will organise training of trainers (ToT) for staff of concerned line Departments, develop training manuals on HD related topics for the districts / sub districts level officials and also develop a training curriculum on HD and gender related issues that will fit into their normal training programmes so as to cover a wide range of personnel.
- (c) Development of toolkits and manuals, formats for collection of sex-disaggregated data and data on gender related issues.
- (d) Thematic studies, surveys and training of planning personnel.
- (e) Training on Women Component Plans at State, District and Block Levels in 4 selected districts.
- (f) To setup a monitoring system for monitoring important schemes / programmes to track their impact on women and men. Analytical studies on sex segregated data will also be taken up (e.g., age group wise sex ratio, social group wise analysis etc.)

21.10 The Women Component Plan which records funds earmarked for schemes that target women and girls and those with a significant Women’s Component is an effective mechanism in the planning process for targeting public expenditure in favour of women. The Women Component Plan and Gender Budgetting initiatives have brought out the need to further strengthen women oriented initiatives in certain sectors.

21.11 Different Departments are implementing a host of schemes under State plan and Centrally Sponsored Plan. It has become a usual practice on the part of different Departments to earmark funds from out of the above sources meant for development of women. There are also programmes, which are not directly identifiable as having women component due to aggregation of the schemes / programmes / sectors where the benefits do not flow exclusively to the women segment of the society, like road development, water supply programmes, industry, electricity and housing etc. In case of such schemes quantification of flow of funds to women component is very difficult. Thus, the expected flow of funds to women component in real terms is much more than that identified under women component plan.

21.12 The flow of funds under different sectors having schemes identified under women component are indicated in Table 21.1.

Table 21.1
Sector-wise Divisible Outlay and Flow of Funds under the
Women Component Plan: 2014-15

(₹lakh)			
Sl No.	Sector	Total Outlay	Anticipated Flow to Women Component Plan
1	2	3	4
1	Agricultural & Allied Activities	2,00,522.05	43,810.39 (21.85%)
2	Rural Development	2,16,238.45	2,05,426.53 (95.00%)
3	Industry and Minerals	2,060.02	176.10 (8.55%)
4	Social Services	8,01,666.55	2,85,287.88 (35.59%)
	Grand Total	1,22,0487.07	5,34,700.90 (43.81%)

NB: Figures given in brackets indicate percentage of flow to WCP

21.13 Several women welfare schemes are being implemented in the State. An outlay of ₹5347.00 crore will flow to Women Component Plan under different schemes in 2014-15 as given in Table 21.2. The schemes having component for the benefit of women are highlighted in the following paragraphs.

Agriculture and Allied Activities:

Agriculture:

Input Subsidy in Seeds, Fertilizer, Bio Fertilizer etc. (₹1,500.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.14 A sum of ₹6,091.00 lakh is proposed in the year 2014-15 under the scheme, out of which ₹1,500.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Subsidy under Agriculture Policy (₹600.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.15 An outlay of ₹2,000.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which, ₹600.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Promotion of System of Rice Intensification (SRI Scheme) (₹165.60 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.16 A sum of ₹1,052.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for promotion of SRI method, out of which ₹165.60 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Promotion of Improved Agronomic Package of Practices (₹678.28 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.17 An outlay of ₹2,260.92 lakh is proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which ₹678.28 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Technology Mission on Sugarcane Development (₹60.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.18 An outlay of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for implementation of the scheme, out of which ₹60.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan in the year 2014-15.

Technology Mission on Jute & Mesta (₹12.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.19 An outlay of ₹40.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under the scheme, out of which ₹12.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Management of Acid Soils (₹60.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.20 An outlay of ₹200.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme, out of which ₹60.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Organic Farming (₹114.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.21 An outlay of ₹380.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under the scheme, out of which, ₹114.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Operationalisation of Soil Testing and Quality Control Laboratories: (₹84.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.22 An outlay of ₹280.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which ₹84.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Promotion of need based Plant Protection (New Scheme) (₹30.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.23 A sum of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under the scheme, out of which ₹30.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Establishment of Agro-Industrial Estate (₹198.55 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.24 An outlay of ₹661.82 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under the scheme, out of which ₹198.55 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Development of Infrastructure for Post-harvest Management (₹30.98 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.25 An outlay of ₹103.25 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under the scheme, out of which ₹30.98 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Popularisation of Agricultural Implements (₹4,500.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.26 There is a provision of ₹15,000.00 lakh under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which ₹4,500.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Refreshers Training for Extension Functionaries (₹55.35 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.27 It is envisaged to continue this scheme in 2014-15 to train extension personnel on various pertinent subjects and ₹184.50 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which ₹55.35 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Intensive Extension Campaign on Agriculture (₹121.50 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.28 An outlay of ₹405.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under the scheme during 2014-15, out of which ₹121.50 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Jalanidhi (₹ 4,800.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.29 An outlay of ₹16,000.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which ₹4,800.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Sustainable Harnessing of Ground Water in Water deficit areas: (₹5,100.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.30 In 2014-15, it is envisaged to establish Cluster Bore wells with an outlay of ₹52,000.00 lakh which is proposed to be placed under Water Resources Department out of which ₹5,100.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana (BKKY) (₹2,700.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.31 An outlay of ₹9,000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under the scheme, out of which ₹2,700.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Development of Agricultural Farms (₹120.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.32 An outlay of ₹400.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which ₹120.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Strengthening of Infrastructure Development for Training/ Research Centre/ Laboratories/ Implement Factory (₹90.30 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.33 An outlay of ₹301.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which ₹90.30 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Infrastructure Development of Input Sale Centers (₹30.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.34 An outlay of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which ₹30.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Construction of New Buildings (₹311.70 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.35 An outlay of ₹1,039.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which ₹311.70 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) (₹16,500.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.36 It is envisaged to continue developmental activities under RKVY in 2014-15 with a proposed outlay of ₹55,000.00 lakh, out of which ₹16,500.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Mini Mission-I of National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palm (NMOOP) (₹807.62 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.37 An outlay of ₹2,692.07 lakh is proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which ₹807.62 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (Soil Health management- SHM)
(Agriculture Department)

21.38 An outlay of ₹350.00 lakh (SS-₹150.00 lakh + CS- ₹200.00 lakh) is proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which ₹105.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SAME) (₹390.00 Lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.39 An outlay of ₹1,300.00 lakh (SS- ₹1,000.00 lakh + CS- ₹300.00 lakh) is proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which ₹390.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology (₹1411.79 lakh)
Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation of NMAE&T.
(Agriculture Department)

21.40 An outlay of ₹4,705.95 lakh (SS-₹1,600.00 lakh + CS- ₹3,105.95 lakh) is proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which ₹1,411.79 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Sub-Mission on Agriculture Seeds & Planting Materials (SMSP) (₹40.50 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.41 An outlay of ₹135.00 lakh (SS- ₹50.00 lakh + CS- ₹85.00 lakh) is proposed under the scheme in 2014-15, out of which ₹40.50 lakh is kept under Women Component.

Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Quarantine (SMPP) (₹4.50 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.42 An outlay of ₹15.00 lakh is proposed as Central Share under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which ₹4.50 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

National Food Security Mission (NFSM) (₹600.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.43 A sum of ₹2,000.01 lakh (SS-₹0.01 lakh + CS- ₹2,000.00 lakh) is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under NFSM, out of which ₹600.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Horticulture:**Strengthening of School of Horticulture** (₹23.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.44 A sum of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which ₹23.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Input Subsidy (₹32.57 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.45 A sum of ₹150.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which ₹32.57 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Development of Potato, Spices & Vegetables (₹76.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.46 A sum of ₹1,000.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme during 2014-15, out of which ₹76.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Horticulture Programme in Non-Mission Districts (₹17.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.47 In 2014-15, a sum of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme, out of which ₹17.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Establishment & Revival of Block level Nursery (₹43.05 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.48 A sum of ₹198.28 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in 2014-15, out of which ₹43.05 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Inter cropping in fruit orchards

(₹30.40 lakh)

(Agriculture Department)

21.49 A sum of ₹140.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme during 2014-15, out of which ₹30.40 lakh has is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Special Crop Specific Scheme- Floriculture

(₹21.71 lakh)

(Agriculture Department)

21.50 A sum of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in 2014-15, out of which ₹21.71 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Special Crop Specific Scheme- Coconut

(₹78.00 lakh)

(Agriculture Department)

21.51 A sum of ₹400.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in 2014-15, out of which ₹78.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Special Crop Specific Scheme- Banana

(₹45.62 lakh)

(Agriculture Department)

21.52 An amount of ₹250.00 lakh is proposed in the year 2014-15 for implementation of the scheme, out of which ₹45.62 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Special Crop Specific Scheme- Betel Vine

(₹8.68 lakh)

(Agriculture Department)

21.53 In 2014-15, a sum of ₹40.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme, out of which ₹8.68 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Organic Farming

(₹21.00 lakh)

(Agriculture Department)

21.54 In 2014-15 an amount of ₹260.00 lakh is proposed for the scheme, out of which ₹21.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Horticulture Mission Plus:

(₹156.00 Lakh)

(Agriculture Department)

21.55 In 2014-15, a sum of ₹2,346.72 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme, out of which ₹156.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

National Mission on Oil Seed and Oil Palm (NMOOP) (₹143.05 lakh)
Mini Mission-II on Oil Palm
(Agriculture Department)

21.56 An outlay of ₹2,192.07 lakh (Central Assistance- ₹1,500.00 lakh + State Share- ₹692.07 lakh) is proposed in 2014-15, out of which ₹143.05 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) (₹235.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.57 An outlay of ₹3,263.16 lakh (Central Assistance- ₹800.00 lakh + State Share- ₹2,463.16 lakh) is proposed in 2014-15, out of which ₹235.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Mission on Integrated Development in Horticulture (MIDH) (₹856.00 lakh)
a) National Horticulture Mission (NHM)
(Agriculture Department)

21.58 An outlay of ₹11,783.50 lakh (Central Assistance- ₹9,974.50 lakh + State Share- ₹1,809.00 lakh) is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which ₹856.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

b) Coconut Development Board

Establishment of Regional Coconut Nursery (₹4.80 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

21.59 This scheme envisages production of coconut seedlings in farms & nurseries. An outlay of ₹30.00 lakh (Central Assistance- ₹25.50 lakh + State Share- ₹4.50 lakh) is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the purpose, out of which ₹4.80 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department

Upgradation of skill in Self-Employment under ARD Sector (₹18.84 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

21.60 It is proposed to keep a provision of ₹62.80 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the scheme to organise training programmes for 6,280 farmers, out of which ₹18.84 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Matsyajibi Unnayan Yojana (₹40.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

21.61 It is proposed to provide scholarship to 3,000 children of active fishermen and revolving fund to 400 fisherwomen SHGs during 2014-15. For this

purpose, a sum of ₹200.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which ₹40.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Organisation of Skill Upgradation and Awareness (₹13.00 lakh)

21.62 For this scheme, a provision of ₹65.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which ₹13.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Group Accident Insurance (₹45.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

21.63 For the implementation of the scheme in 2014-15, an amount of ₹45.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan out of ₹319.00 lakh.

Development of Inland Pisciculture through FFDA (₹10.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

21.64 For this scheme, a sum of ₹175.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which ₹10.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Interest Subvention on Credit Support to Fish Farmers (New) (₹420.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

21.65 An amount of ₹1,200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 2014-15 under the scheme for short term credit support to fish farmers out of which ₹240.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

21.66 An amount of ₹900.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under the scheme for long term credit support to fish farmers, out of which ₹180.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan. Thus, a sum of ₹420.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under short term and long term credit support to fish farmers.

Promotion of Intensive Aquaculture (New) (₹250.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

21.67 An outlay of ₹1,250.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the new scheme, out of which ₹250.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Rural Development:

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) (₹31,143.38 lakh)
(Panchayati Raj Department)

21.68 The proposed outlay under the scheme in the year 2014-15 is ₹32,782.50 lakh, out of which ₹31,143.38 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme (MGNREGS) (₹1,74,283.15 lakh)
(Panchayati Raj Department)

21.69 A sum of ₹1,83,455.95 lakh is proposed under MGNREGS, out of which ₹1,74,283.15 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Industry and Minerals

Promotion of Sericulture Industries (₹15.30 lakh)
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

21.70 An amount of ₹1,120.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which ₹15.30 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme (₹159.00 lakh)
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

21.71 An amount of ₹880.02 lakh is proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which ₹159.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Subsidy to Odisha Co-operative Tassar and Seed Federation for Sericulture Development (SERIFED) (₹1.80 lakh)
(Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department)

21.72 An amount of ₹60.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which ₹1.80 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Social Services

Education

Elementary Education (₹87,674.47 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

21.73 For Elementary Education, an amount of ₹2,65,680.21 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which ₹87,674.47 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Adult & Mass Education (₹751.09 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

21.74 An amount of ₹2,276.04 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for Adult & Mass Education, out of which ₹751.09 lakh is kept under Women Component.

Teacher Education & SCERT (₹2,806.86 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

21.75 An amount of ₹8,505.64 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for Teacher Education and SCERT, out of which ₹2,806.86 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Secondary Education: (₹40,204.21 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

21.76 An amount of ₹1,21,830.91 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for Secondary Education, out of which ₹40,204.20 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Technical Education (₹3,268.48 lakh)
(ETE&T Department)

21.77 An amount of ₹10,894.93 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for Technical Education, out of which ₹3,268.48 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan

Medical & Public Health (₹8,333.00 lakh)
(Health & FW Department)

21.78 An amount of ₹1,09,349.23 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for Medical and Public Health, out of which ₹8,333.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Urban Development

Implementation of SJSRY (₹1,120.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

21.79 An amount of ₹2,800.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which ₹1,120.00 lakh is earmarked Women Component Plan.

Development of SCs, STs, OBCs & Minorities

Welfare of SCs

Computerization of Pre & Post Matric Scholarship for SC Students (₹6,149.11 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

21.80 An outlay of ₹3,606.90 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for Pre-matric Scholarship out of which ₹1,226.35 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan and ₹14,768.29 lakh for Post-matric scholarship is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 out of which ₹4,922.76 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan. Thus, a total sum of ₹6,149.11 lakh is proposed for Women Component Plan in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under Pre & Post Matric Scholarship for SC students.

DFID Assisted Odisha Girls Incentive Programme (₹1,028.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

21.81 An amount of ₹1,028.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under the scheme for Women Component Plan.

Welfare of STs

Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST Students in Class-IX and X (₹2,206.21 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

21.82 For Pre-matric Scholarship for ST students, sum of ₹6,618.64 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which ₹2,206.21 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Post Matric Scholarship for ST Students (₹3,145.66 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

21.83 A central assistance of ₹9,437.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for Post-matric Scholarship for ST students, out of which ₹3,145.66 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

DFID Assisted Odisha Girls Incentive Programme (₹1,072.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

21.84 An amount of ₹1,072.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for this scheme under Women Component Plan.

Welfare of OBCs & Minorities

Pre-matric scholarship to OBCs (₹293.64 lakh)

21.85 An amount of ₹880.94 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for Pre-matric Scholarship for OBCs, out of which ₹293.64 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Post-matric scholarship to OBCs (₹986.00 lakh)

21.86 An amount of ₹2,958.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for Post-matric scholarship to OBCs, out of which ₹986.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Pre-matric scholarship to Minorities (₹192.26 lakh)

21.87 An amount of ₹597.80 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for Pre-matric scholarship to Minorities, out of which ₹192.26 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Post-matric scholarship to Minorities (₹120.00 lakh)

21.88 An amount of ₹360.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for Post-matric scholarship to Minorities, out of which ₹120.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Social Security & Welfare**Handicapped Welfare****Training and Rehabilitation of the Handicapped** (₹13.50 lakh)
(Women & Child Development Department)

21.89 A sum of ₹45.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under the scheme, out of which ₹13.50 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Scholarship & Stipend to Disabled Students (₹147.90 lakh)
(Women & Child Development Department)

21.90 A sum of ₹493.00 lakh is proposed under this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which ₹147.90 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Home for the Aged (₹5.40 lakh)
(Women & Child Development Department)

21.91 In the year 2014-15, an amount of ₹18.00 lakh is proposed, out of which ₹5.40 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Rehabilitation of Cured Leprosy Patients (₹14.12 lakh)
(Women & Child Development Department)

21.92 In the year 2014-15, an amount of ₹47.07 lakh is proposed under this scheme out of which ₹14.12 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Women Welfare

21.93 Under this component, there is 100% Flow to the Women Component Plan in respect of the following schemes implemented by W&CD Department in 2014-15.

- (i) Construction of Working Women's Hostel (₹1,120.00 lakh)
- (ii) Managerial Subsidy to Mahila Vikash Samabaya Nigam (MVSN) (₹60.00 lakh)
- (iii) Training Programmes of MVSN (₹105.00 lakh)
- (iv) Financial Support to Weak WSHGs under 'Mission Shakti' (₹0.01 lakh)
- (v) Support to MVSN for Support to Mission Shakti (₹30.00 lakh)

	and Mission Kshyamata and for Activities on Prevention of Violence against Women	
(vi)	Seed Money for Self-Help Groups	(₹.0.01 lakh)
(vii)	Training Support for Mahila and Shishu Desks:	(₹.1.00 lakh)
(viii)	Grants to State Commission for Women:	(₹200.00 lakh)
(ix)	Support to Social Welfare Board	(₹6.00 lakh)
(x)	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence:	(₹25.00 lakh)
(xi)	Functioning of Gender Cell:	(₹10.00 lakh)
(xii)	Anti Human Trafficking Measures	(₹20.00 lakh)
(xiii)	Provision for Supply of Sarees to AWWs / Mini-AWWS and AWHs	(₹520.00 lakh)
(xiv)	Financial Assistance to Self-Help Group (SHG)	(₹0.01 lakh)
(xv)	Staff Support for mission Shakti:	(₹0.01 lakh)
(xvi)	Mamata	(₹22,263.00 lakh)
(xvii)	Financial and Support Services to Victim of Rape	(SS: ₹0.01 lakh)
(xviii)	Setting up of State Resource Centre for Women under National Mission for Empowerment of Women	(₹33.01 lakh)
(xix)	Campaign, Seminar & Sports	(₹20.00 lakh)
(xx)	Support for Deoxyribo Nucleus Acid (DNA) Testing	(₹0.01 lakh)
(xxi)	Setting up of Training-cum-Production Centre	(₹1,200.00 lakh)
(xxii)	Swadhar Griha	(₹0.01 lakh)

Child Welfare

Maintenance of Orphan and Destitute Children (₹195.41 lakh)
(Women & Child Development Department)

21.94 Under this scheme, a sum of ₹651.36 lakh is proposed in order to give financial assistance for maintenance of inmates in new orphanages in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which ₹195.41 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Adoption of Orphans and Destitute (₹0.30 lakh)
(Women & Child Development Department)

21.95 To popularize the concept of adoption of orphans, an amount of ₹1.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which ₹0.30 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Social Welfare

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension (IGNOAP) (₹16,935.59 lakh)
(Women & Child Development Department)

21.96 In the year 2014-15, an amount of ₹56,451.97 lakh is proposed under the scheme, out of which ₹16,935.59 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) (₹1,009.55 lakh)
(Women & Child Development Department)

21.97 A sum of ₹3,365.16 lakh is proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which ₹1,009.55 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) (₹19,526.50 lakh)
(Women & Child Development Department)

21.98 In the year 2014-15, an amount of ₹19,526.50 lakh is proposed under the scheme out of which ₹19,526.50 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Nutrition

Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) (₹38,003.51 lakh)
(Women & Child Development Department)

21.99 The funds for this purpose are released to the joint account of AWW and Ward member / Councilor / Corporator. The decentralized procurement aims at smooth implementation of the Feeding Programme and ensures effective delivery of services. A sum of ₹76,007.01 lakh is proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which ₹38,003.51 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Emergency Feeding Programme (EFP) (₹1,200.00 lakh)
(Women & Child Development Department)

21.100 In 2014-15, an amount of ₹4,000.00 lakh is proposed under the programme out of which ₹1,200.00 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls- SABLA (RGSEAG) (₹10,625.60 lakh)
(Women & Child Development Department)

21.101 In the year 2014-15, an amount of ₹10,625.60 lakh is proposed as State Share of CSP for continuation of the programme, out of which ₹10,625.60 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Other Programmes

Madhu Babu Pension Yojana (₹10,527.37 lakh)
(Women & Child Development Department)

21.102 A sum of ₹35,091.24 lakh is proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which ₹10,527.37 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Winter Allowance to Pensioners (₹0.01 lakh)
(Women & Child Development Department)

21.103 A token provision of ₹0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under the scheme which is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Labour & Employment

Technical Education: (₹2,119.06 lakh)
(ETE&T Department)

21.104 For this scheme, a sum of ₹7,066.02 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15, out of which ₹2,119.06 lakh is earmarked for Women Component Plan.

Table 21.2
Scheme-wise Flow to Women Component Plan in the Annual Plan: 2014-15
(₹ lakh)

Name of the Sector	Schemes / Programmes	Total Plan Outlay	Flow to Women Component Plan
1	2	3	4
Agriculture & Allied Activities			
Agriculture	Input Subsidy in Seeds, Fertilizer, Bio Fertilizer etc	6091.00	1500.00
	Subsidy under Agriculture Policy	2000.00	600.00
	Promotion of System of Rice Intensification (SRI Scheme)	1052.00	165.60
	Promotion of Improved Agronomic Package of Practices	2260.92	678.28

Chapter 21

Name of the Sector	Schemes / Programmes	Total Plan Outlay	Flow to Women Component Plan
1	2	3	4
	Technology Mission on Sugarcane Development	200.00	60.00
	Technology Mission on Jute & Mesta	40.00	12.00
	Management of Acid Soils	200.00	60.00
	Organic Farming	380.00	114.00
	Operationalisation of Soil Testing and Quality Control Laboratories	280.00	84.00
	Promotion of need based Plant Protection (New Scheme)	100.00	30.00
	Establishment of Agro-Industrial Estate	661.82	198.55
	Development of Infrastructure for Post-harvest Management	103.25	30.98
	Popularisation of Agricultural Implements	15000.00	4500.00
	Refreshers Training for Extension Functionaries	184.50	55.35
	Intensive Extension Campaign on Agriculture	405.00	121.50
	Jalanidhi	16000.00	4800.00
	Sustainable Harnessing of Ground Water in Water deficit areas	52000.00	5100.00
	Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana (BKKY)	9000.00	2700.00
	Development of Agricultural Farms	400.00	120.00
	Strengthening of Infrastructure Development for Training/ Research Centre/ Laboratories/ Implement Factory	301.00	90.30
	Infrastructure Development of Input Sale Centers	100.00	30.00
	Construction of New Buildings	1039.00	311.70
	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	55000.00	16500.00
	Mini Mission-I of National Mission on Oilseeds & Oilpalm (NMOOP)	2692.07	807.62
	National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture	350.00	105.00
	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SAME)	1300.00	390.00
	National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation of NMAE&T	4705.95	1411.79
	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Seeds & Planting Materials (SMSP)	135.00	40.50
	Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Quarantine(SMPP):	15.00	4.50
	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	2000.01	600.00
	Sub-Total: Agriculture	173996.52	41221.67
Horticulture	Strengthening of School of Horticulture	100.00	23.00

Chapter 21

Name of the Sector	Schemes / Programmes	Total Plan Outlay	Flow to Women Component Plan
1	2	3	4
	Input Subsidy	150.00	32.57
	Development of Potato, Spices & Vegetables	1000.00	76.00
	Horticulture Programme in Non-Mission Districts	100.00	17.00
	Establishment & Revival of Block level Nursery	198.28	43.05
	Inter cropping in fruit orchards	140.00	30.40
	Special Crop Specific Scheme- Floriculture	100.00	21.71
	Special Crop Specific Scheme- Coconut	400.00	78.00
	Special Crop Specific Scheme- Banana	250.00	45.62
	Special Crop Specific Scheme- Betel Vine	40.00	8.68
	Organic Farming	260.00	21.00
	Horticulture Mission Plus	2346.72	156.00
	National Mission on Oil Seed and Oil Palm (NMOOP) Mini Mission-II on Oil Palm	2192.07	143.05
	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)	3263.16	235.00
	Mission on Integrated Development in Horticulture (MIDH) (a) National Horticulture Mission (NHM)	11783.50	856.00
	b) Coconut Development Board	30.00	4.80
	Sub-Total: Horticulture	22353.73	1791.88
Animal Husbandry	Upgradation of skill in Self-Employment under ARD Sector	62.80	18.84
	Sub-Total: Animal Husbandry	62.80	18.84
Fisheries	Matsyajibi Unnayan Yojana	200.00	40.00
	Organisation of Skill Upgradation and Awareness	65.00	13.00
	Group Accident Insurance	319.00	45.00
	Development of Inland Pisciculture through FFDA	175.00	10.00
	Interest Subvention on Credit Support to Fish Farmers (New)- Short Term	1200.00	240.00
	Interest Subvention on Credit Support to Fish Farmers (New)- Long Term	900.00	180.00
	Promotion of Intensive Aquaculture (New)	1250.00	250.00
	Sub-Total: Fisheries	4109.00	778.00
	Total (Agril. & Allied Activities)		
Rural Development	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM):	32782.50	31143.38

Chapter 21

Name of the Sector	Schemes / Programmes	Total Plan Outlay	Flow to Women Component Plan
1	2	3	4
	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme (MGNREGS	183455.95	174283.15
	Total (Rural Development)	216238.45	205426.53
Industry and Minerals			
	Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme	880.02	159.00
	Subsidy to Odisha Co-operative Tassar and Seed Federation for Sericulture Development (SERIFED	60.00	1.80
	Promotion of Sericulture Industries	1120.00	15.30
	Total (Industry & Minerals)	2060.02	176.10

Social Service			
(i) Education	Elementary Education	265680.21	87674.47
	Adult and Mass Education	2276.04	751.09
	Teacher Education & SCERT	8505.64	2806.86
	Secondary Education	121830.91	40204.2
	Technical Education	10894.93	3268.48
(ii) Medical & Public Health	Medical & Public Health	109349.23	8333.00
(iii) Urban Development	Implementation of SJSRY	2800.00	1120.00
(iv) Dev. of SCs, STs, OBCs & Minorities			
a. Welfare of SCs	Computerization of Pre- Matric Scholarship for SC Students	3606.90	1226.35
	Computerization of Post-Matric Scholarship for SC Students	14768.29	4922.76
	DFID Assisted Odisha Girls Incentive Programme	1028.00	1028.00
b. Welfare of STs	Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST	6618.64	2206.21
	Post Matric Scholarship for ST	9437	3145.66
	DFID Assisted Odisha Girls Incentive Programme	1072.00	1072.00

c. Welfare of OBCs & Minorities			
	Pre-matric scholarship to OBCs	880.94	293.64
	Post-matric scholarship to OBCs	2958.00	986.00
	Pre-matric scholarship to Minorities	597.80	192.26
	Post-matric scholarship to Minorities	360.00	120.00
(v) Social Security & Welfare:			
a. Handicapped Welfare	Training and Rehabilitation of the Handicapped	45.00	13.50
	Scholarship & Stipend to Disabled Students	493.00	147.90
	Home for the Aged	18.00	5.40
	Rehabilitation of Cured Leprosy Patients	47.07	14.12
b. Women Welfare	Construction of Working Women's Hostel	1120.00	1120.00
	Managerial Subsidy to Mahila Vikash Samabaya Nigam (MVSN)	60.00	60.00
	Training Programmes of MVSN	105.00	105.00
	Financial Support to Weak WSHGs under 'Mission Shakti'	0.01	0.01
	Support to MVSN for Support to Mission Shakti and Mission Kshyamata and for Activities on Prevention of Violence against Women	30.00	30.00
	Seed Money for Self-Help Groups	0.01	0.01
	Training Support for Mahila and Shishu Desks	1.00	1.00
	Grants to State Commission for Women	200.00	200.00
	Support to Social Welfare Board	6.00	6.00
	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence	25.00	25.00
	Functioning of Gender Cell	10.00	10.00
	Anti Human Trafficking Measures	20.00	20.00
	Provision for Supply of Sarees to AWWs / Mini-AWWS and AWHs	520.00	520.00
	Financial Assistance to Self-Help Group (SHG)	0.01	0.01
	Staff Support for mission Shakti	0.01	0.01
	Mamata	22,263.00	22,263.00
	Financial and Support Services to Victim of Rape	0.01	0.01

Chapter 21

	Setting up of State Resource Centre for Women under National Mission for Empowerment of Women	33.01	33.01
	Campaign, Seminar & Sports	20.00	20.00
	Support for Deoxyribo Nucleus Acid (DNA) Testing	0.01	0.01
	Setting up Training-cum - Production Centre	1200.00	1200.00
	Swadhar Griha	0.01	0.01
c. Child Welfare	Maintenance of Orphan and Destitute Children	651.36	195.41
	Adoption of Orphans and Destitute	1.00	0.30
d. Social Welfare	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension (IGNOAP)	56,451.97	16935.59
	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)	3,365.16	1009.55
	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)	19526.50	19526.50
(vi) Nutrition	Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP)	76007.01	38003.51
	Emergency Feeding Programme (EFP)	4000.00	1200.00
	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls- SABLA (RGSEAG)	10625.60	10625.60
(vii) Other Programmes	Madhu Babu Pension Yojana	35,091.24	10527.37
	Winter Allowance to Pensioners	0.01	0.01
(viii) Labour & Employment	Technical Education	7066.02	2119.06
	Total (Social Services)	801666.55	285287.88
	Grant Total	1220487.07	534700.90 (43.81%)

CHAPTER 22

RURAL COMPONENT PLAN

22.1 The rural population of 349.70 lakh constitutes 83.32 percent of total population of the State as per 2011 census. The State has registered a sex ratio of 989 females per 1,000 males in rural areas against the State average of 979 as per 2011 census. The literacy rate among the rural population of the State is 70.22 percent during 2011 against the State average of 72.87 percent. The male literacy rate is 79.65 percent and female literacy rate is 60.74 percent in the rural areas. According to the estimates released by Planning Commission, based on the Tendulkar Committee Methodology and following the Mixed Recall Period (MRP)-consumption distribution data of NSS 68th round, 35.69 percent of the rural population in the State live below poverty line against 32.59 percent for the State as a whole in 2011-12. This reveals that more poverty persists in the rural areas of the State. The people of rural areas have also a much lower level of income and per capita consumption.

22.2 Access to various infrastructural facilities and essential services in rural areas is deficient compared to those in urban areas. Keeping this in view, rural based programmes continue to receive high priority in the development plans of the State. The Plan objective has been to allocate more funds on schemes benefiting the rural population with a view to bridge the rural-urban gap in development.

22.3 The rural masses also suffer from higher degree of socio-economic deprivation in terms of human development indicators. Therefore, greater emphasis is being laid on improving social services and schemes for improving the quality of life as well as empowering rural poor for getting benefits of various schemes and programmes both in the economic as well as social sectors. Steps have been taken to ensure greater flow of funds to rural areas in social sectors like housing, road development, water supply, electrification of villages / habitations, social security, welfare of SC/STs and nutrition.

22.4 For the purpose of assessing the flow of funds to the rural sector, the Plan/programmes of the State benefiting rural areas have been broadly divided into following two categories:

- (I) Programmes which are directly identifiable as rural development programmes on the basis of incidence of benefits or location criterion have been classified as category-I programmes. Plan/programmes of Agriculture and Allied Sectors, Rural Development, Special Area Programmes (excluding WODC), Irrigation and Flood Control, Rural Electrification, Handicraft & Cottage Industries, Textile & Handloom, Rural Roads, CC Roads, Inland Water Transport, Rural Water Supply & Sanitation, Rural Housing, Rural

Health, Forests and Sanctuary and Nature Reserve come under this category. The entire outlay for such programmes is treated as "Rural Component".

- (II) There are also programmes which, though benefit rural areas to a great extent, but are not clearly identifiable as such and have the same focus on both rural and urban areas. It is assumed that at least 75% of fund provision for such programmes would flow to rural areas. These programmes are treated as Category-II programmes of the rural component. The major sectors involving such programmes are Non-conventional sources of energy, Small Scale Industries, Transport (other Roads), General Economic Services like Civil Supplies, District Planning, Tourism, Labour & Employment and Special Development Programmes, Ecology & Environment, Cyclone Reconstruction Programmes and Social Services such as Education, Sports & Youth Services, Health, Women Welfare, Child Welfare, Welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs, Social Securities & Welfare, Nutrition.

22.5 The expenditure under Rural Component Plan during 2012-13 in respect of Category-I programmes under State Plan works out to ₹8,006.63 crore. Likewise out of the approved outlay of Annual Plan 2013-14, the estimated flow of funds to the Rural Component is ₹9,649.76 crore. In the Annual Plan 2014-15, out of proposed plan outlay of ₹40,810.00 crore, estimated flow to Rural Components is ₹17,793.48 crore. Table 22.1 indicates the detail of the expenditure/outlays under Category-I Programmes of Rural Component Plan in the Annual Plan: 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15.

Table 22.1
Funds flow under programmes directly identifiable as
Rural Component by location or benefit
(Category- I)

(₹crore)

Sl. No.	Development head/ Sub-head	Annual Plan 2012-13 Expenditure	Annual Plan 2013- 14 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 2013-14 Expenditure	Annual Plan 2014-15 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture and allied activities	1,661.42	1,888.10	2,211.75	3,450.60
2	Rural Development	381.42	579.56	742.25	2,612.81
3	Special Area Programmes (excluding WODC)	1,602.89	1,848.50	1,761.77	1,915.33
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	2,201.25	2,761.36	2,411.04	3,904.88

Sl. No.	Development head/ Sub-head	Annual Plan 2012-13 Expenditure	Annual Plan 2013-14 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 2013-14 Expenditure	Annual Plan 2014-15 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Energy:				
	(i) Rural Electrification				
	a. RGGVY	37.15	2.00	-	10.00
	b. Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana	142.94	100.00	99.04	75.00
6	Industry and Minerals:				
	Village & Small Enterprises :				
	(i) Handicraft & Cottage Industries	7.02	12.86	12.14	22.25
	(ii) Textile & Handloom	62.01	57.00	66.55	77.38
7	Transport				
	(i) Rural Roads	583.96	730.67	727.35	2,827.90
	(ii) CC Roads (PR Deptt.)	150.00	498.88	498.88	498.56
	(iii) Inland Water Transport	1.74	2.07	1.57	1.49
8	Science, Technology & Environment				
	Forest & Wildlife:				
	(i) Forests	213.49	256.22	184.71	233.19
	(ii) Sanctuary & Nature Reserve	32.98	33.55	24.63	45.97
9	Social Services				
	(i) Indira Awas Yojana	325.68	250.00	223.93	1,169.24
	(ii) Mo Kudia	100.00	120.00	218.27	330.10
	(iii) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	283.00	200.00	200.00	-
	(iii) Rural Water Supply	202.47	308.99	258.73	518.78
	(iv) Rural Sanitation	17.21	0.00	-	100.00
	TOTAL	8,006.63	9,649.76	9,642.61	17,793.48

22.6 Under Category-II programmes, substantial funds flow to rural areas, though there are programme to programme variations. In the absence of definite information about actual flow of funds to rural areas under these programmes, it is assumed that about 75 percent of the allocation / expenditure in respect of such programmes are towards the Rural Component of the State Plan. The expenditure under the Category-II programmes in the Annual Plan: 2012-13 was ₹6, 016.09 crore, of which flow of funds to Rural Component Plan worked out at ₹4, 512.07 crore. The approved outlay for these programmes in the Annual Plan: 2013-14 was ₹7,872.23 crore, out of which flow of funds to Rural Component Plan is estimated at ₹5,904.17 crore. The total proposed outlay of 2014-15 in respect of Category-II programmes is ₹17,623.16 crore, out of which flow to Rural Component Plan is estimated at ₹13,217.37 crore .

22.7 Table 22.2 indicates the details of the tentative outlay/expenditure in the Annual Plan: 2012-13 and approved outlay in the Annual Plan: 2013-14 and proposed outlay in the Annual Plan 2014-15 under Category-II programmes and corresponding total flow of funds to Rural Component Plan.

Table 22.2
Funds flow subject to apportionment to rural areas
by location and / or benefit
(Category II)

(₹crore)

Sl. No	Development head/ Sub-head	Annual Plan 2012-13 Expenditure	Annual Plan: 2013-14 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 2013-14 Expenditure	Annual Plan 2014-15 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Special Area Programme :				
	Grants to WODC	100.00	100.00	100.00	80.00
2	Energy :				
	(i) Energy (other than RGGVY, BGJY,BSVY & PSUs)	203.17	460.00	618.16	1,151.75
	(ii) Non-conventional sources of Energy	2.99	5.00	6.71	24.83
3	Industry and Minerals:				
	(i) Small Scale Industries	12.65	13.00	15.65	49.93
4	Transport:				
	(i) Other Roads (Works Department)	949.62	1,297.00	1,360.30	2,173.52
5	Science, Technology and Environment:				
	(i) UID incentive for BPL Population	-	10.00	-	35.70
	(ii) Ecology and Environment	20.36	23.24	28.36	29.02
6	General Economic Services:				
	(i) Civil Supplies	30.89	10.08	15.56	23.14
	(ii) District Planning & other Development Programme	187.40	192.10	223.07	218.50
	(iii) Tourism	63.43	75.00	83.36	150.71
	(iv) Special Development Programme	73.50	73.50	-	73.50

Sl. No	Development head/ Sub-head	Annual Plan 2012-13 Expenditure	Annual Plan 2013-14 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 2013-14 Expenditure	Annual Plan 2014-15 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(v) Odisha Fund for Development Initiatives / District Innovative Fund	-	15.00	-	15.00
7	Social Services:				
	(i) General Education	1,550.25	2,096.34	2,081.44	4,989.30
	(ii) Sports & Youth Services	18.20	45.00	45.60	68.79
	(iii) Medical and Public Health	224.39 (Excluding NRHM)	341.50 (Excluding NRHM)	323.93 (Excluding NRHM)	2,084.87 (Including NHM)
	(iv) Labour and Employment	62.58	114.63	68.95	243.71
	(v) Social Security & Welfare	1,070.52	1,296.07	1,289.89	1,227.07
	(vi) Nutrition	381.81	558.65	561.06	2,559.75
	(vii) Women Welfare	294.17	326.80	357.51	274.74
	(viii) Child Welfare	307.10	375.00	394.73	235.54
	(ix) Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	441.06	417.07	439.77	1,095.23
8	General Services:				
	(i) Cyclone Reconstruction & Disaster Management	22.00	27.25	130.00	818.56
	TOTAL (Category -II)	6,016.09	7,872.23	8,144.05	17,623.16
	Estimated Rural Component (@75%)	4,512.07	5,904.17	6,108.04	13,217.37

22.8 The total expenditure under Annual Plan 2012-13 was of the order of ₹15,509.09 crore. Taken together the Category-I and Category-II programmes, the expenditure under Rural Component Plan was ₹12,518.70 crore, which accounted for 80.71 percent flow to Rural Component Plan. Out of the total approved outlay of ₹20,000.00 crore for the State's Annual Plan 2013-14, the Rural Component comes to ₹15,553.93 crore, which is 77.76 percent of the total approved outlay. The Rural Component out of the proposed outlay of ₹40,810.00 crore in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 is estimated at ₹31,010.85 crore, which is 75.99 percent. If the expenditure/allocations for PSUs are excluded from the total State Plan expenditure/outlay, the flow of funds to Rural Component Plan work out to 82.18 percent, 80.17 percent/78.46 percent and 79.90 percent of the 2012-13 expenditure, Annual Plan 2013-14 approved

outlay/expenditure and Annual Plan: 2014-15 proposed outlay respectively. Table 22.3 gives an overall picture of the flow of funds to Rural Component in the Annual Plan: 2012-13, 2013-14 and proposed outlay in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Table 22.3
Abstract
Tentative Flow of funds to Rural Component
(₹crore)

Sl. No.	Development head / Sub-head	Annual Plan 2012-13 Expenditure	Annual Plan 2013-14 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan 2013-14 Expenditure	Annual Plan 2014-15 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
(i)	Total State Plan Outlay / Expenditure	15,509.09	20,000.00	21,031.92	40,810.00
	Total State Plan Outlay / Expenditure (excluding PSUs)	15,233.53	19,400.00	20,073.71	38,810.00
(ii)	Tentative flow of funds to Rural Component from :				
	(a) Category - I Programmes (@ 100% of Total Expenditure / Outlay)	8,006.63	9,649.76	9,642.61	17,793.48
	(b) Category - II Programmes (@ 75% of Total Expenditure / Outlay)	4,512.07	5,904.17	6,108.04	13,217.37
	Total of Rural Component (a + b)	1,2518.70	15,553.93	15,750.65	31,010.85
(iii)	(a) Rural Component as percentage to Total Outlay/ Expenditure	80.71	77.76	74.80	75.99
	(b) Rural Component as percentage to Total Outlay/ Expenditure (excluding allocation for PSUs)	82.18	80.17	78.46	79.90

CHAPTER 23

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

Introduction

23.1 The Scheduled Tribes (STs) are historically disadvantaged groups in the society. They have distinct social, cultural and occupational practices. Unlike the SCs, who are dispersed throughout the State, STs are traditionally concentrated in about 69,614 sq. km (44.71 percent of the State's geographical area), known as scheduled area, which is covered mainly by forests, hills and undulating inaccessible areas in 118 blocks out of 314 blocks in 12 districts of Odisha. The fact that most of them live in isolated groups in relatively remote areas has made it more difficult to deliver essential services to them and has also made it much more difficult for them to benefit from the overall growth process of the State.

23.2 The Scheduled Tribes constitute 22.85 percent of the State's total population as per 2011 census. Out of 635 tribal communities in India, 62 are found in Odisha and from among them 13 are Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) spread over 12 districts in the State.

23.3 Proper provision of social justice to the Scheduled Tribe people by way of ameliorating their socio-economic conditions is a serious challenge for Government. Over the years several steps have been taken to bridge the gap between these marginalized groups and the rest of the population. But gaps still persist and further efforts are needed. The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) is a strategic policy initiative to ensure flow of proportional funds, promote overall development of STs and reduce socio-economic and educational disparities between them and the rest of the population.

Status of Scheduled Tribes (STs)

23.4 The ethos, ideology, world view and cultural heritage of tribal communities are rich and varied. They range from nomadic food gatherers and hunters to skilled and settled agriculturists and horticulturists. Tribal areas of Odisha present in extremely diverse socioeconomic panorama. Tribals speak as many as 74 dialects. The PVTG in Odisha include Bonda, Chuktia, Bhunjia, Didayi, Dongaria Kandha, Juang, Kharia, Kutia Kandha, Lanjia Soura, Lodha, Mankadia, Paudi Bhuyan and Souras. These communities are considered a special category in view of their distinct social, cultural and occupational practices and traits. The PVTG are distinguished from other tribal communities for their pre-agricultural economy, low levels of literacy, isolated habitations and other characteristics. It is encouraging to note that their population, has increased to 82,808 from 78611 in 2007. They reside in parts of twenty blocks of twelve districts.

Tribal Population

23.5 Odisha has the third largest concentration of tribal population in the country. Odisha's tribal population comprises 9.20 percent of the total tribal

population of our country followed by Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra (17.7 percent). The Scheduled Tribes (STs) population of Odisha is 95.91 lakh as per 2011 census and constitutes 22.85 percent of the State's population. Mayurbhanj district has the maximum ST population (14.80 lakh) as well as highest concentration of ST population (58.7 percent) in the State. Out of the total Scheduled Tribe (ST) population in the State, about 89.95 lakh (86.27%) reside in rural areas. As per 2011 census, Scheduled Tribe households in the State is 2.33 crore, out of which 2.01 crore (86.3%) live in rural areas. 53.1 percent of households are in livable condition and 32.7 percent of households are having house roof of handmade tiles. Further, 82.4 percent of households do not have any latrine and 78.4 percent of households use fire-wood for their cooking. About 34.8 percent households possess telephone/ mobile.

Socio-Economic Background of Tribal Population

23.6 As per 2011 census, the total number of workers among ST communities was about 47.70 lakh, out of which about 48.87 percent are main workers and the remaining are marginal workers. Cultivators account for 40.4% of total main workers, whereas agricultural labourers constitute 32.5%. Thus, majority of the workers in tribal communities are agricultural labourers. Many cultivators among Scheduled Tribes are marginal farmers, share croppers and small farmers.

23.7 The incidence of poverty has been most pronounced among STs. Even though the incidence of poverty among these groups has declined over the years, the Head Count Ratio (HCR) for STs remains higher than the overall HCR for the State. However, it is encouraging to note that as per the recent poverty estimates based on Tendulkar Committee methodology, poverty has declined substantially between 2004-05 and 2011-12 for STs. During the period between 2004-05 and 2011-12, the annual rate of decline of HCR for STs in rural areas was about 3 percentage points per annum, which was lower than the pace of overall poverty reduction. Table 23.1 indicates the comparative picture of decline in HCR among the STs and all categories during the period from 2004-05 to 2011-12.

Table 23.1

Incidence of Poverty among Tribals in Rural Odisha

Category	Head Count Ratio (HCR) (in %)			
	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12	Average Annual Rate of Decline (2004-05 to 2011-12)
All Categories	60.8	39.2	35.7	3.6
Scheduled Tribes	84.4	66.0	63.5	3.0
Gap	23.6	26.8	27.8	

Literacy

23.8 The rate of literacy among STs is 52.24 % against the overall State literacy rate of 73.05% as per 2011 census. The tribal male and female literacy rates are 63.70% and 41.20% respectively. During the 10 years period from 2001 to

2011, there has been a significant improvement in literacy level among STs, and recorded an increase of 14.87 percentage points, which was comparatively higher than that in respect of overall literacy in the State. However, the rate of increase in tribal female literacy during said period was less than that in respect of overall female literacy in the State.

23.9 The gap in tribal literacy levels and the total literacy has declined significantly during the period from 2001 to 2011. The gap between literacy levels of STs and total literacy is shown in Table 23.2 and the gap between the tribal female literacy and total female literacy is shown in Table 23.3.

Table 23.2

Literacy Rates of STs and Total Population (in %)

Category	2001	2011	Increase
Total Literacy	63.08	73.05	9.97
Tribal Literacy	37.37	52.24	14.87
Gap	25.71	20.81	

Table 23.3

Female Literacy Rates of STs and Total Population (in %)

Category	2001	2011	Increase
Total Female Literacy	50.51	64.00	13.49
Tribal Female Literacy	23.37	41.20	17.83
Gap	27.14	22.80	

23.10 The dropout rate is a critical indicator, which reflects lack of educational development and inability of a given social group to complete a specific level of education. In case of tribals, dropout rates are still very high compared to students of all categories as indicated in Table 23.4.

Table 23.4

Dropout Rate in Primary Schools (Class-I to V) (in %)

Category	2005-06	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12	2012-13
All Categories	18.49	7.79	2.83	0.43	0.37
Scheduled Tribes	23.32	16.89	6.46	3.10	2.97
Gap	4.83	9.10	3.63	2.67	2.60

Nature and Scope of Tribal Development

23.11 Tribals in Odisha, geographically and culturally, are at widely different stages of social as well as economic development and their problems differ from area to area. A majority of Scheduled Tribes in the State live in hilly and forested regions, which are generally inaccessible and isolated. Their economy is generally subsistence oriented and non-specialized. Their social, educational and economic

status, in general, is considered backward compared to others. Due to historical reasons, they have their own distinctiveness, social and cultural milieu. In all, 62 Scheduled Tribes in Odisha speak as many as 74 dialects. Their cultural heritage acts as a unifying force. Their skills and aptitude in different regions of the State are different. At one end, there are nomadic food gatherers and hunters like Juangs, Khadias and Mankadias, while at the other end there are highly skilled agriculturists and horticulturists like Sauras. The tribal areas of Odisha, thus, present a diverse socio-economic panorama. For faster development of the tribal community, the strategy for development would, therefore, require an intensive approach to the tribal problems keeping their geographical and demographic features in view.

Tribal Development Policies

23.12 Because of the remoteness of location of most of the ST population, the extent to which they can benefit from general development programmes is more limited and the need for special efforts to ensure an adequate flow of benefits to the Scheduled Tribes has been recognized in all Plans beginning with the First Plan. A number of Commissions and Committees were appointed in the past by Government of India to look into the problems of development of tribal areas and they have recommended a number of measures to remove the socio-economic imbalances and to facilitate their overall development.

23.13 The TSP strategy has been adopted since the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-75). Its approach envisages integrated development of tribal areas, wherein all programmes irrespective of their sources of funding operate in unison to achieve the common goal of bringing the area at par with the rest of the State and to improve the quality of life of tribals. The original approach was oriented towards taking-up family oriented income generating schemes in the field of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, elimination of exploitation, human resource development through education and training programmes and infrastructure development programmes. This tribal development approach has now been re-oriented to cover employment-cum-income generation activities and development of infrastructure incidental thereto. Over time this strategy has evolved to a multi-pronged strategy culminating in the objective enunciated in the Eleventh Plan that the benefits of inclusive growth must extend fully to the STs.

23.14 The objectives of the TSP are basically two folds, i.e., (i) socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes, and (ii) protection of tribals against exploitation. Some of the broad objectives under TSP are as follows:

- Increasing access of the poor and assetless tribals to resources to enhance employment / livelihood opportunities for raising their socio-economic conditions at par with the general population.
- Enhancing their capabilities for self-employment / wage-employment in order to increase their income levels and reduce poverty.

- Survival, protection and development of the Primitive Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and bringing them at par with the rest of the ST population.
- Securing their rights over forests and lands, especially of traditional forest dwellers and shifting cultivators.
- To bridge the critical gaps in communication and such other economic infrastructure in Scheduled Areas to support developmental activities for tribals.
- Provision of basic health services and improvement in health and nutritional standards of the STs for improvement in health indicators, particularly reduction of IMR/MMR and control of Malaria.
- Thrust on tribal literacy and more specifically, primary education of STs for bridging the literacy gaps between STs and the general population.

Strategies and Thrust Areas

23.15 The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) strategy has been adopted in the State to ensure adequate flow of funds and benefits from various development sectors to target groups. The Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) approach envisages earmarking of plan provisions in proportion to tribal population and integrated development of the tribal areas through implementation of different programmes irrespective of their sources of funding.

23.16 A multi-pronged tribal development strategy has been followed by the State Government. Important strategies are as under.

- Education, being the most effective instrument of empowering tribal groups, has been given high priority.
- Efforts have been made to achieve universalisation of elementary education for members of Scheduled Tribes keeping in view their low literacy rates, particularly among girls, and high drop-out rates.
- Steps are being taken to substantially increase number of hostels, scholarships and other facilities to increase enrolment and retention of tribal children in schools.
- Special attention is being given to the implementation of employment oriented income generating programmes / self-employment schemes and infrastructure development incidental thereto.
- For income-generating activities, community / cluster approach is adopted to cover beneficiaries in groups rather than single beneficiary because of strong community orientation inherent in tribal society.

- Prevention of exploitation of tribals in respect of alienation of land, money lending, debt bondage, trade, collection and sale of forest produce has also received due attention of Government.
- Regulation 2 of 1956 has been thoroughly amended to prohibit transfer of lands by Scheduled Tribes to non-tribals and even from tribals having marginal and small land holdings to other tribals having large land holdings.
- A watchdog role has been given to Gram Panchayats under the amended money lending regulation to enable tribal communities to protect individual tribals from exploitation by money lenders.
- Adequate training to beneficiaries in all individual benefit oriented programmes is imparted and closely monitored.
- Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) have been considered as a primary vehicle for implementing development programmes for tribals and giving them social justice.
- Women Self Help Groups are being vigorously promoted.
- Wherever necessary, missing infrastructure support for sustainable economic activities undertaken by tribal beneficiaries are provided through National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, BRGF and ITDA programmes.
- Rural connectivity will be ensured for all interior tribal areas by development of rural roads and construction of minor bridges/ culverts across hill streams to open up inaccessible pockets and to ensure accessibility of tribals to service centres and markets.
- Up-gradation of skills of tribal youth in traditional and modern vocations is also a thrust area. For this purpose, Vocational Training Centres, Industrial Training Centres and vocational training through NGOs will be encouraged.
- Particular attention is being given for the development of PVTGs, so that they join the mainstream.
- An appropriate delivery system is attempted to be put in place for providing medical services within easy reach of tribals.
- Information, Education and Communication (IEC) techniques have to be designed to raise general awareness level of STs about various development programmes undertaken for them as well as to make them conscious of their rights and entitlements.

STATE PLAN

23.17 The State Government in its pursuit to bring socio-economic development of ST communities, has launched special programmes, which include legal aid, rehabilitation of victims of atrocities, housing facilities, construction of ST girls/ boys hostels, establishment of special employment exchanges, reservation in employment, establishment of residential schools and other appropriate interventions.

23.18 In order to promote tribal education, 1,683 educational institutions have been established in the State exclusively for tribals, which includes 13 Ekalabya Model Residential Schools, 22 Higher Secondary Schools, 164 High Schools, 173 Girls High Schools, 766 Ashram Schools, 05 Residential Sevashrams, 505 Sevashrams, one B.Ed. Training College, 2 Secondary Teachers' Training Schools, 19 Educational Complexes for PTGs and 33 nos. of +2 colleges Also, 1,548 Primary School Hostels in TSP areas, 400 Primary School Hostels in the KBK districts, 52 Residential Ashram Schools in TSP areas and 7 special Adivasi hostels have been established in the State. Besides, 2,674 Girls Hostels including 288 in 5 LWE districts have been established exclusively for STs with a capacity of 100 boarders per hostel against 4,397 nos. sanctioned till end of 2013-14. Also, 30 new Ashram Schools are under construction. 70 new Hostels for ST girls and boys has been proposed for the year 2014-15.

23.19 In view of the limited scope for creation of employment opportunities in the organized sector in the State, the State Government has accorded very high priority to generation of employment opportunities through self-employment ventures. Unemployed youths and especially the tribals are being trained in emerging trades to take up self-employment activities keeping in view the local needs.

23.20 In order to promote sports and games among tribal youths, establishment of sports hostels with coaching facilities are being encouraged by the State Government.

23.21 The State Government has declared the ST &SC Development Department as Nodal Department for formulation and monitoring of the TSP. In order to effectively monitor and review the implementation of TSP, a State Level Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Development Commissioner-cum-Additional Chief Secretary. Also, District Level and Block Level Monitoring Committees on TSP have been constituted. Funds earmarked for TSP under various development sectors are provided in the State Budget under a separate Minor Head "796-Tribal Area Sub-Plan (TASP)" in Demands of different Administrative Departments.

23.22 There is a directive that the proportion of budgetary allocations earmarked for Tribal Development out of the State Plan must not fall short of the population proportion of STs.

23.23 During the year 2013-14, tentative flow of funds to TSP under State Plan is ₹5,099.02 crore out of the total expenditure of ₹21,031.92 crore constituting 24.24%. The projected flow of funds to TSP under State Annual Plan: 2014-15 is ₹9,654.10 crore, which accounts for 23.66% of the total proposed outlay of

Rs.40,810.00 crore. The above projected flow of funds to TSP includes Special Central Assistance for TSP and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India.

23.24 The Special Central Assistance (SCA) to TSP is provided by the Government of India as 100% grant to cover employment-cum-income generation activities and development of infrastructure incidental thereto for tribals. The ultimate objective of extending SCA to TSP is to boost need based income generation programmes to raise incomes and social status of tribals. Besides, elimination of exploitation, human resources development through education, upgradation of skills are other important schemes. Special Central Assistance is provided to different executing agencies like I.T.D.A., MADA, Cluster, Micro Projects and DTDP areas in conformity with the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India. A sum of ₹200.00 crore is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 towards Special Central Assistance for TSP.

23.25 Additional Central Assistance is received under the first proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for upgradation of economic and social infrastructure in tribal areas to bring them at par with other areas of the State. The grants are tied to specific project proposals of the State Government after approval of the same by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs within the overall entitlement of each State depending on its tribal population. Normally, projects for creation of infrastructure like improving road communication, creation of irrigation facilities and setting up of Model Schools are executed with this fund. This is an additionality to the Tribal Sub-Plan outlay. A sum of ₹155.00 crore is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under first proviso of Article-275(1) of the Constitution of India.

23.26 Besides, for long-term development intervention in the southern tribal belt of Odisha, where poverty and deprivation are pervasive, Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) is being implemented. It covers 30 backward tribal blocks of 7 districts namely, Kandhamal, Kalahandi, Gajapati, Rayagada, Koraput, Malkangiri and Nawarangpur. This programme is an Externally Aided Project, jointly funded by IFAD-DFID-WFP in partnership with Government of Odisha. The programme supports land and water management, forestry management and agricultural and horticultural development on watershed basis with involvement of NGOs and participation of Self Help Groups, User Groups and other stakeholders. An outlay of ₹50.00 crore is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under this scheme.

23.27 Similar to the OTELP, OTELP Plus has been introduced by the State Government during 2011-12 in the extended area covering 244 Micro Watersheds in Koraput and Malkangiri district under State Plan and by way of convergence of resources from ongoing schemes. Later, this programme has been extended to other blocks in the district of Gajapati, Nawarangpur, Kandhamal, Kalahandi, Rayagada and Keonjhar. In all 513 Micro Watersheds will be established covering nearly 1200 villages under this scheme. An outlay of ₹25.00 crore is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under this scheme.

23.28 Other schemes, which are exclusively intended for the welfare of STs have been discussed under Chapter-19. The sectoral details of flow of funds to TSP have been indicated in different chapters.

23.29 Apart from the State Plan outlay, Central Assistance under CP and CSP also flows to the TSP areas for socio-economic development of ST communities. Institutional finance also supplements implementation of various schemes meant for STs in the TSP areas.

23.30 The flow of funds to TSP during the Annual Plan: 2013-14 and likely flow in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under various development sectors are indicated in Table 23.5.

Table 23.5
Flow of Funds to TSP

(₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	Annual Plan 2013-14		Annual Plan 2014-15	
		Total Expenditure	Of which flow to TSP	Total Proposed Outlay	Of which flow to TSP
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	2,211.75	473.11	3,450.60	817.37
2	Rural Development	742.25	213.68	2,612.81	808.31
3	Special Area Programme	1,861.77	754.92	1,995.33	891.44
4	Irrigation & Food Control	2,411.04	711.95	3,904.88	1,115.23
5	Energy	1,691.53	83.63	3,255.58	300.86
6	Industry & Minerals	117.70	15.19	198.03	20.99
7	Transport	2,845.33	716.08	5,788.63	1,008.28
8	Science, Technology & Environment	361.68	73.18	494.82	86.04
9	General Economic Services	434.62	0.11	725.65	38.77
10	Social Services	7,901.42	1,971.67	17,046.94	4,271.00
11	General Services	452.83	85.50	1,336.73	295.81
Total		21,031.92	5,099.02	40,810.00	9,654.10
Percentage to Total			24.24		23.66

Physical Targets

23.31 The programme-wise achievements during Annual Plan: 2013-14 and proposed targets for the Annual Plan: 2014-15 in respect of some important schemes under TSP are indicated in Table 23.6.

Table 23.6
Physical Targets and Achievements under TSP

Sl. No.	Programme / Scheme	Unit	Annual Plan 2013-14	Annual Plan 2014-15
			Achvt. (Tentative)	Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5
1	Coverage of ST families under:			
	(a) ITDAs	000' Nos.	90.00	90.00
	(b) MADAs	000' Nos.	6.50	6.00
	(c) Cluster Pockets	000' Nos.	0.65	0.58
	(d) Micro Projects (Primitive Tribes)	000' Nos.	1.80	1.98
	(e) DTDPs	000' Nos.	6.40	7.00
	Total	000' Nos.	105.35	105.56
2	SCA to TSP	No. of works	741	1,347
3	Article 275(1)	No. of Projects	1,437	1,650
4	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	000' No. of beneficiaries	23.09	25.40
5	MGNREGS	Lakh Persondays	175.06	221.57
6	SJSRY	No. of Persons	2,600	3,400
7	IAY	No. of Houses	62,331	68,564
8	Biju Pucca Ghar (Mo Kudia)	No. of Houses	38,180	41,998
9	Spot Sources of Drinking Water in rural areas	000' Nos.	6.78	5.86
10	Dev. of Water Areas for Fisheries through FFDA	Ha.	500	500
11	Employment under Handloom Sector	000' Nos.	3.00	2.50
12	Employment under Sericulture Sector	000' Nos.	23.00	28.30
13	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension	000' Nos. of beneficiaries	274.43	274.43
14	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension	000' Nos. of beneficiaries	70.59	70.59
15	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension	000' Nos. of beneficiaries	28.90	28.90
16	National Family Benefit Scheme	No. of Families	4,000	4,000
17	Madhu Babu Pension Yojana	000' Nos. of beneficiaries	130.00	130.00
18	Emergency Feeding Programme in KBK Districts	000' Nos. of beneficiaries	46.00	46.00

Special Projects for Tribal Development

23.32 The TSP areas in Odisha comprise of 21 ITDAs having 68.09% of the total tribal population of the State. Beyond the Sub-Plan areas, there are 46 MADA pockets and 14 Clusters. The remaining tribal population of the State live outside the major project areas in a dispersed manner. They are covered under the DTDP programme. In addition, 17 Micro Projects function for all-round development of 13 PVTGs, out of which 13 Micro Projects are within the Sub-Plan areas and 4 are outside Sub-Plan areas. Special Central Assistance (SCA) is provided to these agencies for socio-economic development of tribals. SCA of ₹200.00 crore (including ₹0.15 crore for monitoring and evaluation) for Annual Plan: 2014-15 for various Special Projects namely, (a) Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDA), (b) Micro-Projects for Development of Primitive Tribes, (c) Modified Area Development Approach (MADA), (d) Cluster Approach, (e) Dispersed Tribal Development Programme (DTDP) and (f) Co-operation. The details of these schemes have been discussed under Chapter-8 on Special Area Programmes.

CHAPTER 24

SCHEDULED CASTE SUB-PLAN

Introduction

24.1 The Special Component Plan (SCP) for Scheduled Castes, now known as Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) envisages special and focussed attention on the Scheduled Caste community to enable them to share the benefits of overall economic growth in a more equitable manner because of persistence of their socio-economic backwardness despite constitutional directives and a number of legislative and executive measures taken both by the Government of India and the State Government since independence.

24.2 In addition to general development programmes, Special Component Plan was introduced during the Sixth Five year Plan to encourage development programmes meant for Scheduled Caste population. The Special Component Plan approach for development of Scheduled Castes is a strategic policy initiative to ensure adequate flow of funds to promote development of SCs and remove socio-economic disparities between the people of these communities and others in the society.

Demographic Profile of SCs

24.3 There are 93 Scheduled Caste (SC) communities in the State with a total population of 71.88 lakh as per 2011 census. This accounts for 17.13% of the total population of the State. Odisha stood 11th among all States and UTs sharing 3.6% of the total SC population of the country. Majority of the SCs still live in rural areas, the rural SC population being 86.5 percent in 2011. The SC communities are spread all over the State, although they are in greater concentration in the coastal districts. The districts with high concentration of SC population are Ganjam (6.88 lakh), Cuttack (4.99 lakh), Balasore (4.70 lakh) and Jajpur (4.33 lakh), while Gajapati district (0.39 lakh) has the minimum concentration. The proportion of SC population to the total district population in Sonepur district is highest (25.6%) and that in Gajapati district (6.87%) is the lowest in the State. The decadal growth rate of SC population in the State during 2001-2011 stood at 18.2% against all India average of 20.8%. The sex ratio of SCs in Odisha, as per 2011 census is 987 as against 979 for all communities in the State.

Socio-Economic Background

24.4 As per the 2011 census, the total number of workers among the SC communities is 29.90 lakh, of which 59.22 percent are main workers and the rest are marginal workers. Cultivators account for 21.1% of total workers, whereas agricultural labourers account for 33.3%. Thus, majority of workers in Scheduled Caste communities are agricultural labourers. Most of the cultivators among Scheduled Castes

are marginal farmers, share croppers and small farmers. Other important occupational groups are weavers, fishermen and cobblers. There are 15 communities in the category of sweepers and scavengers. Apart from nomadic, semi-nomadic groups among SCs, there are de-notified communities identified as Special Vulnerable Groups (SVG) among Scheduled Castes.

24.5 Across social groups, the incidence of poverty has been most pronounced among SCs. Even though the incidence of poverty among these groups has declined over the years, the Head Count Ratio (HCR) for SCs remains higher than the overall HCR for the State. However, it is encouraging to note that as per the recent poverty estimates based on Tendulkar Committee methodology, the poverty has declined substantially between 2004-05 and 2011-12 for SCs. During the period between 2004-05 and 2011-12, the annual rate of decline of HCR for SCs in rural areas was 3.8 percentage points per annum, which was slightly more than the pace of overall poverty reduction. Table 24.1 indicates the comparative picture of decline in HCR among the SCs and all categories during the period from 2004-05 to 2011-12.

Table 24.1

Incidence of Poverty among Scheduled Castes in Rural Odisha

Category	Head Count Ratio (HCR) (in %)			
	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12	Average Annual Rate of Decline
All Categories	60.8	39.2	35.7	3.6
Scheduled Castes	67.9	47.1	41.4	3.8
Gap	7.1	7.9	5.7	

Literacy

24.6 The literacy rate among SCs is 69.02% against the overall literacy rate of 73.05% in the State as per 2011 Census. The literacy rates among the SC male and female are 79.21% and 58.76% respectively. Thus, literacy among SCs is lower than the overall literacy of the State and it is further lower among SC females. Over the last 10 years, there has been a significant improvement in literacy among SCs in the State, which recorded an increase in literacy from 55.53% in 2001 to 69.02% in 2011. The literacy of SCs is comparatively higher in coastal districts, such as Bhadrak, Cuttack, Ganjam, Jajpur, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur and Puri than other districts.

24.7 It is encouraging that the gap in literacy levels of the SCs and the total population has declined significantly during the period from 2001 to 2011. The gap between literacy levels of SCs and total literacy is shown in Table 24.2 and the gap between the SC female literacy and total female literacy is shown in Table 24.3.

Table 24.2

Literacy Rates of SCs and Total Population (in %)

Category	2001	2011	Increase
Total Literacy	63.08	73.05	9.97
SC Literacy	55.53	69.02	13.49
Gap	7.55	4.03	

Table 24.3

Female Literacy Rates of SCs and Total Population (in %)

Category	2001	2011	Increase
Total Female Literacy	50.51	64.00	13.49
SC Female Literacy	40.33	58.76	18.43
Gap	10.18	5.24	

24.8 The dropout rate is a critical indicator, which reflects lack of educational development and inability of a given social group to complete a specific level of education. In case of SCs, dropout rates in Primary Schools are still higher than that for all categories of students as indicated in Table 24.4.

Table 24.4

Dropout Rate in Primary Schools (Class-I to V) (in %)

Category	2005-06	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12	2012-13
All Categories	18.49	7.79	2.83	0.43	0.37
Scheduled Castes	19.46	12.54	4.21	2.41	2.39
Gap	0.97	4.75	1.38	1.98	2.02

Social Disabilities

24.9 Lack of awareness among Scheduled Castes about their civil rights and various development programmes make these communities vulnerable to social discrimination. A Central Act namely, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 has been enacted for prevention of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The State Government has specified courts of the District and Session Judges as Special Courts to try offences under this Act.

Policy Initiatives for Development of SCs

24.10 SC people generally have lesser assets than others. Only some of them are in possession of appreciable tangible assets. The people of these communities

suffer from several economic disadvantages. They are counted as socially, educationally and economically disadvantaged group of the society. The State Government has put in place mechanisms for their socio-economic development by empowering them through legislative and other regulatory measures. Through provisions of the Government Land Settlement Act, priority has been given to the SCs in settlement of Government lands and ceiling surplus lands in their favour. Transfer of land of the SCs to non-SCs without sanction of the competent authority is prohibited under the provisions of the Odisha Land Reform (OLR) Act, 1960. This Act also provides for restoration of property to original holders of property or their legally recognised heir in case of illegal transfer or unauthorised possession. The Odisha Money Lenders Act, 1939 and the Odisha (Sch. Area) Money Lenders Regulation, 1967 provide regulatory framework for regulating money lending and the Odisha Debt Relief Act, 1980 is a measure for liquidation of rural indebtedness. Minimum wages to labours are enforced under the provision of the Minimum Wages Act. The Bonded System (Abolition) Act, 1976 provides for identification and release of bonded labourers of Scheduled Caste communities and others.

24.11 Reservation in Government and Semi-Government jobs through the Odisha Reservation of Vacancies Act has been provided to ensure adequate representation of SCs in public services. The Odisha Reservation of Vacancies in posts and services (for SCs and STs) Act, 1975, as amended from time to time, has been enforced to ensure adequate representation of SCs in the posts and services under the State Government, State Public Sector Undertakings, autonomous and local bodies. Eight percent of total seats are reserved for SC candidates in all educational institutions including technical and professional institutions. Reservation of seats for SCs in the Lok Sabha Constituencies, State Legislative Assembly and the Panchayati Raj Institutions have also led to socio economic empowerment of these socially disadvantaged groups. Spread of literacy and education among the Scheduled Caste persons is another positive indication of development. Besides the regulatory measures, various development programmes have been taken up for necessary flow of benefits to this weaker section of the State.

24.12 Need-based composite programmes have been taken up for the main occupational groups among the Scheduled Castes like weavers, cobblers, fishermen, sericulturists and others with emphasis on the supply of raw materials, developing market linkages for products, skill upgradation and introduction of modern technology. Special attention has been given for economic development of vulnerable groups among them. Basic amenities like provision of safe drinking water, link roads, electrification, house-sites and housing facilities in the SC bastis receive priority with a view to improve the quality of life of the SC people.

Objectives of SCSP

24.13 The 12th Plan aims at achieving the overall improvement in socio-economic conditions of the weaker sections by extending a well balanced prioritisation of efforts made for social development and economic empowerment based on the actual needs and problems of these communities. The principal objectives of the SCSP for 12th Plan are as follows:

- Raising Socio-economic condition of the SCs and reducing their poverty.
- Building capabilities of the SCs for self-employment / wage-employment in order to increase their income levels.
- Upgradation of skills of traditional occupational groups for greater employment.
- Encouraging members of SC communities to integrate them in the mainstream of the society and thereby enabling them to have equitable share in the development process.
- Developing critical infrastructure including communication.
- Providing them free access to education, health and housing.
- Providing basic minimum services to improve the quality of their lives.
- Eliminating scavenging

Strategies & Thrust Areas

24.14 The people of the Scheduled Caste community are generally poor. One of the main thrust under SCSP is to provide these poor and assetless people access to resources to enhance their employment opportunities and bring their incomes at par with the general population. The broad strategies under SCSP are as follows:

- Implementation of self employment schemes for SCs with arrangements for loan and subsidy to enable them to cross the poverty line.
- The aptitude of local communities and their traditional skills should be an important consideration in implementation of income generating schemes.
- Emphasis on skill upgradation and capacity building. The schemes should be market linked.
- Implementation of need based composite programmes for main occupational groups like weavers, leather workers, fishermen and sericulturists with emphasis on supply of raw materials, developing market linkages for products, skill upgradation and introduction of modern technology.
- Priority on basic amenities like provision of safe drinking water, link roads, electrification, house-sites and housing facilities in SC Bastis with a view to improving the quality of life of SC families.
- Taking up information, Education and Communication activities on a massive scale to raise general awareness level of SC population about various developmental programmes undertaken for them as well as to make them conscious of their rights and entitlements, health, hygiene importance of child care and other development measures.

STATE PLAN

24.15 The State Government has been committed to bring about socio-economic development of the Scheduled Caste communities in the State within the ambit of the Five Year and Annual Plans.

24.16 The guidelines on Scheduled Caste Sub-plan stipulate that the proportion of budgetary allocation earmarked for development of SCs out of the State Plan must not fall short of the population equivalent of SCs.

24.17 During the Annual Plan: 2013-14, the tentative flow of funds to SCSP was ₹3,774.61 crore out of the total expenditure of ₹21,031.92 crore constituting 17.95%. The projected flow of funds to SCSP in the State Annual Plan: 2014-15 is ₹6,751.29 crore, which accounts for 16.54% of the total proposed outlay of ₹40,810.00 crore.

24.18 Apart from the State Plan outlay, a substantial amount of Central Assistance under CP and CSP flows to the State for all round development of SCs. Institutional finance supplements implementation of various schemes meant for SCs in the State.

24.19 The flow of funds to SCSP in the Annual Plan: 2013-14 and likely flow during the Annual Plan: 2014-15 under various development sectors are indicated in Table 24.5.

24.20 High cost schemes with term loan assistance from National SC & ST Development Finance Co-operative Corporation (NSFDC) have been implemented in the State through Odisha SC & ST Development Finance Co-operative Corporation (OSFDC) for economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Schemes with unit cost exceeding ₹35,000/- up to ₹30.00 lakh such as truck, mini-truck, diesel taxi, auto rickshaw, pick-up van, electronic service centre, photocopying unit, rice mill unit, rice huller-cum-seller unit, dry-cleaning-cum-laundry unit, brick kiln unit, mushroom production unit, stone crushing unit, spices grinding unit and other schemes like purchase of cultivable land and development of wasteland for the benefit of landless agricultural labourers among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, horticulture plantation, tractor, mini bus and rickshaw, trekker, commercial poultry units, shop rooms and iodised salt units are proposed to be implemented both in rural and urban areas for the economic benefit of the Scheduled Castes, whose annual family income does not exceed ₹40,000/-per annum in rural areas and ₹55,000/- per annum in urban areas.

Table 24.5
Flow of Funds to SCSP

(₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	Annual Plan 2013-14		Annual Plan 2014-15	
		Total Expenditure	Of which flow to SCSP	Total Proposed Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	2,211.75	366.53	3,450.60	635.75
2	Rural Development	742.25	181.83	2,612.81	636.79
3	Special Area Programme	1,861.77	278.14	1,995.33	264.41
4	Irrigation & Flood control	2,411.04	689.96	3,904.88	751.33
5	Energy	1,691.53	321.45	3,255.58	584.75
6	Industry & Minerals	117.70	12.12	198.03	21.38
7	Transport	2,845.33	557.92	5,788.63	809.31
8	Science, Technology & Environment	361.68	51.11	494.82	57.07
9	General Economic Services	434.62	0.06	725.65	30.35
10	Social Services	7,901.42	1,260.22	17,046.94	2,708.51
11	General Services	452.83	55.27	1,336.73	251.64
Total		21,031.92	3,774.61	40,810.00	6,751.29
Percentage of Total			17.95		16.54

Physical Targets

24.21 The achievements during Annual Plan: 2013-14 and the proposed targets for the Annual Plan: 2014-15 in respect of selected schemes that are intended to benefit Scheduled Castes are indicated in Table 24.6.

Table 24.6

Physical Targets and Achievements under SCSP

Sl. No.	Programme/ Scheme	Unit	Annual Plan: 2013-14	Annual Plan: 2014-15
			Achievement (Tentative)	Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5
1	Training to farmers and farm labourers	000' No. of families	8.78	10.00
2	Seed Subsidy	000' No. of families	215.40	250.00
3	Power tiller	No. of families	2,011	2,850
4	Coverage of beneficiaries under FFDA	No. of Beneficiaries	400	400
5	National Rural Livelihood Mission	000' No. of Beneficiaries	318.81	350.69
6	MGNREGS	Lakh Persondays	177.96	158.27
7	IAY	000' No. of houses	360.87	396.95
8	Mo Kudia	-do-	20.00	22.00
9	Employment under Handloom Sector	000' No. of persons	23.00	24.00
10	Employment under Sericulture	-do-	4.45	4.80
11	SJSRY	No. of Persons	1,200	1,800
12	Spot Sources of Drinking Water in rural areas	Nos.	5,010	4,237
13	Individual Household Latrine in rural areas	000' Nos	40.00	115.50
14	Pre-Matric Scholarship to SC students	000' Students	621.83	628.00
15	Post-Matric Scholarship to SC students	000' Students	142.17	149.28
16	SCA to SCSP	000' No. of Beneficiaries	25.00	25.00
17	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension	000' No. of Beneficiaries	202.84	202.84
18	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension	000' No. of Beneficiaries	52.18	52.18
19	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension	000' No. of Beneficiaries	21.36	21.36
20	Madhu Babu Pension Yojana	000' No. of Beneficiaries	85.00	85.00

CHAPTER 25

VOLUNTARY SECTOR

25.1 Voluntary action helps deepen democracy, social justice and equity in the society. Voluntary organisations are perceived as people's organisations which are flexible and better adapted to ground realities. As a result, voluntary organisations are being increasingly recognised to play an important role in furthering socio-economic development process. The voluntary sector has contributed significantly for finding innovative solutions to poverty, deprivation, discrimination and exclusion through various means, such as, awareness creation, social mobilization, training, research, and advocacy. Such organisations are found in various forms and are variously known as Voluntary Organisations (VOs), Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), Self Help Groups (SHGs), Community Based Organisations (CBOs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Registered Societies and Trusts.

25.2 In recent years, VOs / CSOs have increasingly taken roles in multisectoral governance processes. The concept and approaches of voluntary efforts have undergone considerable change over the time due to their expanding roles in the sphere of social development, mobilisation and empowerment of local communities. There is growing need for collaboration between Government, the voluntary sector, as well as the private sector at different levels. It is accepted that voluntary sector enjoys following distinct advantages *vis-a-vis* Government machinery.

- (i) Voluntary organizations are self-governing and voluntary actions are independent of Government support.
- (ii) Direct appreciation of local needs, aspirations and problems, which enable them to draw more realistic plans of action.
- (iii) Wider knowledge of the community wisdom as well as local resources and constraints which help to solve local problems in a better manner.
- (iv) Closer rapport with local communities brings better acceptance of NGOs by local people.
- (v) Flexible and informal approach and cost-effective delivery of desired services.
- (vi) Better motivation and greater trust of local people, particularly the needy.
- (vii) Ability to work towards empowerment of the poor at grass-root level.
- (viii) Wider reach, even to remote areas, and
- (ix) Quick helping hand in case of disasters.

25.3 Recognising the increasing role of voluntary sector to further socio-economic development, the State Government have been encouraging participation of VOs, NGOs, SHGs and other people's organisations in the process of socio-economic development.

Recognition of Voluntary Sector in the earlier Five Year Plans

25.4 Voluntary participation has been encouraged in the planning process right from the First Five Year Plan. In the First and Second Five Year Plans, emphasis was given on public co-operation in national development with the help of VOs. The Third Five Year Plan stressed that the concept of public co-operation was related to the much larger sphere of voluntary action in which the initiatives and organisational responsibilities rested with the people and their leaders, and did not rely on legal sanctions or the powers of the State for achieving their aims. During the Fourth and Fifth Plans, the thrust on public co-operation and involvement of people's organisations was somewhat lost due to wars and economic recession that followed. In the Sixth Plan, the idea of participation of people's organisations was again stressed. The 1980s saw emergence of NGOs as major actors in the international development scenario and India was no exception to this. The Seventh Plan recognised the importance of NGOs in the difficult task of rural development and they have been provided financial assistance to do this.

25.5 In the Eighth Plan, due emphasis was given to build-up people's institutions. It was expected that developmental activities undertaken with people's active participation had a greater chance of success and could also be more cost-effective compared to the development activities undertaken by the Government. In the Ninth Five Year Plan, efforts were made to promote people's participatory bodies like Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), SHGs and NGOs for development. During the Nineties, VOs / NGOs emerged as important players in the development process. In fact, private initiatives form the essence of the development strategy. Efforts have been made to remove constraints which hamper some segments of our society in participating effectively in the development process. Keeping up with this line of thinking, the State Government have been vigorously promoting people's participatory bodies including PRIs, Co-operatives and SHGs to seek their active involvement in the development process. In the Tenth Five Year Plan, the main focus was to create enabling environment for the growth of VOs and constitute State Joint Machinery for State Government and Voluntary Sector Collaboration. In the Eleventh Five year Plan due emphasis was given to further partnership between CSOs and PRIs.

Voluntary Sector in Odisha

25.6 Recognising the growing importance of voluntary sector, Government of Odisha have evolved a policy to involve VOs / NGOs in the development process. In the Resolution No.15595 dated 6th August, 1992, the State Government clearly spelt out the broad principles: (i) to encourage execution of development works through VOs / NGOs, (ii) to identify the areas and sectors in which they are to be involved, (iii) to adopt modalities in selecting VOs / NGOs for

specific works, and (iv) to evolve procedure for assigning works and placing of funds with them for the purpose.

25.7 Initially, involvement of voluntary sector was limited mainly to the implementation of the 20-Point Programme. But in the Policy Resolution dated 6th August, 1992, the involvement of VOs / NGOs was extended to other developmental activities. In order to further strengthen the Government-Voluntary sector partnership, a State level Convention was held on 28.7.1994 in collaboration with CAPART. The State Government also constituted a State Level Cell which is mandated: to monitor the implementation of NGO-related policies and programmes; to recommend specific policy improvements to involve VOs in specific activities, and above all to advise Government on resolving conflicts between VOs and Government Agencies.

25.8 An effective mechanism for a constructive and collaborative partnership between the Government and Voluntary Sector has been evolved over the years in the State through a system of 3-tier Consultative Committees, consisting of Block-Level Consultative Committee (BLCC), District-Level Consultative Committee (DLCC) and the State-Level Consultative Committee (SLCC)-with representatives from both Government and voluntary organisations. These committees are constituted with the responsibilities to: (i) ensure co-ordination and complementarity between the two sectors, (ii) provide representative forum for VOs of the State, (iii) provide feed-back system for the Government to know reactions of the Voluntary Sector on various Government policies and programmes, and (iv) monitor the implementation of developmental works assigned to the VOs.

25.9 The Voluntary Sector in the State has steadily grown over the years both in terms of their numbers and activities. Many of them have been receiving funds from the State Government, Central Government and external sources. NGOs / VOs in the State are at present working in many areas including rural development, environmental protection, adult education, rural sanitation, tribal welfare, literacy programme, social forestry, health and family welfare, women and child development, awareness generation, vocational training, old age homes and orphanage, human rights and water-shed development. The Government have brought out a State Level Directory of NGOs to serve as a guide book on NGO Sector.

25.10 In the Twelfth Five Year Plan document of the Planning Commission, Government of India, following suggestions have been incorporated regarding Voluntary Sector.

- i. To strengthen governance at the Panchayat, Block, District, State and Central levels with special focus at the critical level of the District Planning Board, it is essential to build mechanisms that institutionalise consultative planning to enable greater representation of the stakeholders. One way of achieving the same is through institutionalised consultations with the Voluntary Sector.

- ii. The Twelfth Plan should institutionalise the Joint Consultative Groups / Forums / Joint Machineries recommended by the National Policy on the Voluntary Sector in all forms of planning, right from the grass-roots levels up to the level of Central Government Ministries. Within the Joint Consultative Groups/Forums/Joint Machineries structure, members of civil society, including the voluntary sector would be made partners in the debates that precede designing and development of policies/schemes/programmes, and also be involved in mid-course corrective measures to create a window for improvements as well as incorporation of regional / cultural specificities. Further, mechanisms would be set up to identify and scale up innovations that have made visible changes in the lives of beneficiary communities. Experiments in health, women's empowerment and watershed management have yielded particularly impressive returns. This approach should now be extended to other domains of governance.
- iii. States would be encouraged to formulate State Voluntary Sector policies on the lines of the National Policy on the Voluntary Sector to enable and empower an independent, creative and effective Voluntary Sector in each State, which can contribute to the social, cultural and economic advancement of its people.
- iv. In keeping with the letter and spirit of the National Policy on the Voluntary Sector, there is a need to facilitate funding to voluntary organisations in order to enable them to mobilise people as agents of social transformation.
- v. With increase of voluntary organisations in India, there is an urgent need to identify and list organisations based on their registration, expertise, size, activities and so on. A National Data Bank that lists VOs on the basis of the registration (trust/society/non-profit company), thematic area of expertise (women's empowerment / health / environment and so on) and nature of work (research / implementation / evaluation / designing and so on) would be developed to make the present system of engagement more rewarding and efficient.
- vi. Accreditation and certification of voluntary agencies to enhance their credibility, transparency and accountability, and also ensure their capability in performing certain activities will help improve standards. A system that is acceptable to all VOs and other stakeholders would be set up to bring in certain minimum standards for the VOs. A National Accreditation Authority and its mechanisms would be designed.

- vii. While expected roles of the Voluntary, Public and Private Sectors are well understood, each has contributed to the domain of the other. Many evolved, multinational Indian companies are increasingly participating in allocating both financial and human resource support to VOs over and above self-managed initiatives of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). CSR initiatives and Corporate–VO Partnerships should also include affirmative action to ensure equity, reduce ethnic and social conflicts and make public/private spaces more sensitive to diversity and social justice. There is also a need to create a cadre of professionals who can deal with governance issues within the Voluntary Sector. Capacity building of people involved in voluntary action is necessary to improve governance at all levels.

25.11 The State Government have been periodically evaluating the experience gathered from working in partnership with the Voluntary Sector and evolving appropriate policies and programmes to create an enabling environment for the Voluntary Sector and to further strengthen their partnership with the Government. The experience has shown that while a large number of VOs are dedicated to their cause and committed to planned social change, there are some VOs which are driven by narrow selfish interests. Such negatively driven NGOs have been perceived as a serious threat to the credibility and trustworthiness of the Voluntary Sector. Government of Odisha have taken serious note of this disturbing trend. With a view to let the Voluntary Sector achieve credibility and win the confidence of the people, Odisha Legislative Assembly unanimously passed a resolution calling upon Government to take appropriate legislative and executive measures to work out a suitable policy framework for Government-Voluntary Sector partnership that would promote nation building process, ensure accountability of the Voluntary Sector to the people, and increase transparency in their activities

25.12 The State Government is in the process of formulating appropriate policy measures in pursuance of this Resolution and a Task Force was constituted to make recommendations regarding “Strengthening Civic Engagement for Government-NGO partnership”. The main mandate of the Task force was as follows:

- (i) To develop a regulatory framework for strengthening partnership between Government and Voluntary Sector for common good of the society;
- (ii) To suggest how accountability, transparency and good governance could be enhanced in the Voluntary Sector and how credibility of Voluntary Sector be enhanced in the eyes of public;
- (iii) To create mechanism for information sharing between Government and Voluntary Sector with a view to increasing development effectiveness and transparency;
- (iv) To suggest credible mechanism for grievance redressal and conflict resolution between Government and Civil Society Organisation;

- (v) To prepare actionable strategies for improving development communication with Civil Society.

25.13 The Civil Society Task Force met five times and discussed various key issues pertaining to Voluntary Sector within the ambit of its Terms of Reference (ToR) and with special reference to National Policy on Voluntary Sector as well as recommendations of the Steering Committee on Voluntary Sector. The Task Force has submitted a report containing various recommendations to the Government. After due consideration by the Government, appropriate follow-up actions will be taken in this regard to strengthen the partnership between Government and Voluntary Sector for common good of the society.

25.14 The State Government has encouraged the participation of Civil Society Organisations in formulation of the 12th Five Year Plan: 2012-17 of Odisha. In order to seek the inputs from Civil Society for the 12th Plan, the Centre for Youth and Social Development (CYSD), Bhubaneswar organized a consultative workshop on 21st - 22nd December, 2011. Further, the State Government organized another consultative Workshop on 09.02.2012 to discuss the approach for the 12th Plan: 2012-17. The Workshop was attended by different stakeholders including eminent economists, social scientists, agriculture scientists, representatives of UN organizations (UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA and WFP) and various Civil Society organizations.

25.15 The participation of the Voluntary Sector shall be encouraged during the year 2014-15 in different areas like Disaster management, Welfare of SC/ ST/ OBC/ handicapped persons, Women welfare and empowerment, Child welfare and rights of the child, Human rights, Literacy, Poverty alleviation, Employment generation, Food security, Environment protection, Integrated wasteland development projects, Tourism and cultural affairs, Resettlement and rehabilitation of ousters by big projects, Environment protection, Entrepreneurial development training, Rural Water Supply and Capacity building of PRIs.

CHAPTER 26

DECENTRALISED PLANNING AND PREPARATION OF DISTRICT PLANS

Introduction

26.1 Post-independence period in India is noted as the inception period of planning activities with the vision of the then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. Planning at that time was more economic in nature and dealt with resource allocations. As the vicious cycle of poverty and malnutrition was paralysing the Indian economy, the accent was to rebuild the economic base of the country through strengthening agriculture and controlled industrial development. Planning at that time was more of axial development with focus on special regions.

26.2 The Indian economy acquired a different silhouette after the Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization era in the 1990s. The twentieth century was very important in terms of planning aspects. After 1991, the economy began to change with emphasis on foreign investments, globalisation and free trade. The neoliberal economic policies had a direct impact upon the planning process. With the top-down approach, it was observed that regional disparities were increasing, as were rural-urban differences. With the influx of population, the urban services were degrading. Local authorities were unable to provide services to a majority of the population because they were not capable in terms of technical knowledge as well as financial resources. Self-reliance of the local Government was necessary.

26.3 Given this background of efforts at decentralised planning in India, the **73rd and 74th Amendments** were milestones since they provided the much needed constitutional legitimacy to local governance institutions, defined their functional domains and provided for financial devolution to these institutions. This has ushered in a new era of decentralised and democratic process where district is a key unit in the multi-level planning. This has also bestowed a Constitutional status on rural (Panchayat) and urban (Municipality) local bodies in order to enable them to function as effective and democratic self-government institutions.

Formation of District Planning Committee

26.4 Pursuant to the provisions contained in **Article-243-ZD** of the Constitution of India, the State Government of Odisha has enacted the **Odisha District Planning Committees (ODPC) Act, 1998** and framed the **Odisha District Planning Committees (ODPC) Rules, 2000**. The Act and Rules elaborate composition, responsibilities and functions of a DPC.

26.5 As per the mandate of the ODPC Rules, 2000, 80% of the membership of a DPC in a district is filled up by way of an election process, where representatives from Zilla Parishads and Urban Local Bodies are elected in proportion to the ratio between rural and urban population.

26.6 The remaining **20%** of the members include the Collector of the district as ex-officio-Member Secretary and a Hon'ble Minister nominated as Chairperson and other nominated as experts having knowledge in area of planning, agriculture, economics, irrigation, industry, education, rural development, and social services.

26.7 Further, the Hon'ble **MPs and MLAs** representing constituencies, which comprise wholly or partly any area of the district, are **permanent invitees** to the Committees.

26.8 The Chairperson of the Committee can also invite any person including an expert to attend any meeting of the Committee.

26.9 As per the provisions of the Act, the term of an elected member of the DPC is 5 years commencing on the date of his election to the District Planning Committee, unless removed earlier and is coterminous with his membership in the Zilla Parishad or the Municipality.

26.10 After elections to the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the State, constitution of ULBs has been made in the State during the year 2013. Collectors-cum-Member Secretaries of the DPCs have been advised to conduct elections for filling the existing vacancies of the ULB quota members and other casual vacancies.

26.11 Chairpersons to District Planning Committees (DPCs) have also been nominated by the Government after General Election 2014. Notifications in this regard have also been issued by the Government. The details of composition and constitution of DPCs is given in **Appendix: 26.1** at the end of the Chapter.

Functions of DPC

26.12 As per Section 5 of the ODPC Act, 1998, District Planning Committee has the following powers and functions:

- Formulation and consolidation of District Plans.
- Review the implementation of development programmes implemented by Panchayats and Municipalities.
- Call for any information from any Panchayat or Municipality in the district and can inspect their functioning.

Status of Devolution of Powers & Responsibilities

26.13 The status of devolution of power and responsibilities includes transfer of functions, transfer of functionaries and transfer of funds.

26.14 As a first step towards devolution, the State Acts namely: the Odisha Zilla Parishad Act, the Odisha Panchayat Samity Act and the Odisha Grama

Panchayat Act have been amended in consistent with the provision of 73rd Amendment and provision of Panchayats Extension to Schedule Area (PESA) Act, 1996. The State Government have taken the following decisions in connection with devolution of power, functions, functionaries and funds in accordance with the matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule (Article 243.G) of the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution of India.

- i) 21 Subjects of 11 Departments (namely: Agriculture, Cooperation, School and Mass Education, Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare, SC & ST Development, Health & Family Welfare, Women & Child Development, Fisheries & Animal Resources Development, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, and Water Resources) have been transferred to Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- ii) Activity Mapping has been completed for 18 Subjects of 9 Departments namely, Cooperation, School and Mass Education, Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare, SC& ST Development, Fisheries and Animal Resources Development, Women & Child Development, Panchyati Raj, Health & FW and Water Resources.
- iii) District Level Officers, BDOs, and Village Level Functionaries of the said 11 Departments will remain accountable to Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samitees, and Gram Panchayats respectively for implementation of subjects/schemes transferred to Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- iv) The District, Block and GP level functionaries of different Departments will attend the meetings of Panchayati Raj Institutions at respective levels.
- v) They shall place plan and schemes for discussion and approval in the meeting of respective levels of Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- vi) The President Zilla Parishad, Chairman Panchayat Samity, and Sarpanch of GPs can supervise the work and function of Government functionaries at respective levels.

26.15 Meanwhile, some of the reform driven programmes of Government of India are in operation which envisage delegation of powers and functions to the Municipal Corporations, Municipalities and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to access Central Funds with an objective to improve urban governance, enhance quality of service delivery to citizens. There are two sets of Reform Programmes, namely (i) Mandatory Reforms, and (ii) Optional Reforms, to be adopted by Government and ULBs. The Mandatory Reform Programme at the State level which includes the implementation of mandated decentralization measures as enshrined in the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 are to be undertaken under JNNURM, UIDSSMT and IHSDP Schemes. The subjects listed in the **Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution (Article-243.W)** have also been transferred to the Municipalities and Urban Local Bodies. The detailed status of these State Level Reforms undertaken and Functions transferred to the Municipalities and Urban Local Bodies (ULB) under the aforesaid Reforms and Schedule are given below:

(a) State Level Mandatory Reforms

- ✓ **Integration of City Planning and Delivery Functions:** All Development Authorities in Odisha are directed to transfer the urban planning including town planning functions and regulation of land use and construction of buildings to the ULBs.
- ✓ **Rent Control Reforms:** Odisha House Rent Control Act, 1967 is ceased to have effect since 04.05.1988 vide Odisha Act 15 of 1989. Hence, no Rent Control Act exists in Odisha.
- ✓ **Rationalization of Stamp Duty:** The Stamp Duty has been reduced to 5% with effect from 05.08.2008.
- ✓ **Repeal of Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act (ULCRA):** The ULCRA has been repealed in the State before implementation of JNNURM.
- ✓ **Enactment of Community Participation Law:** Tabled in the State Legislature and awaiting legislative approval.
- ✓ **Enactment of Public Disclosure Law (PDL):** Notified by the Government in Law Department and published in the official Gazette on 13th February, 2009. Capacity building programmes of ULBs are being organized under various schemes.

(b) State Level Optional Reforms

- ✓ **Introduction of Property Title Certification System in ULBs:** In principle approved by the State in 2009. A note on the experience in different States has been prepared.
- ✓ **Revision of building bye-laws to streamline approvals:** As per the Odisha Right to Public Service Act, 2012, the authorities are bound to approve building plans within sixty days of receipt of application. Government instructions have been issued to Development Authorities, Town Planning and Regional Improvement Trusts to follow it at the time of approval of new buildings.
- ✓ **Revision of bye-laws to make rain water harvesting mandatory:** All concerned have been instructed to follow the mandatory provisions made under Section 44(1) of BDA Regulation, 2008.
- ✓ **Earmarking at least 20-25% of developed land in all housing projects:** The “Scheme for Affordable Urban Housing in Odisha, 2012” mandates for earmarking of 30% of total built up area for EWS and LIG in all housing projects undertaken by Odisha State Housing Board/ respective ULB; and at least 15% of built up area shall be reserved for the above categories in all apartments/ group housing projects developed by the private developers, Development Authorities and ULBs.

Besides, there is also a provision of earmarking 10% of developed land for EWS/ LIG category households in CrDPs/ Master Plans.

- ✓ **Simplification of legal and procedural frameworks for conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes:** The legal procedure for simplification of legal and procedural framework for conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purpose is available under 8-A of Odisha Land Reforms Act.
- ✓ **Introduction of computerised process of registration of land and property:** Computerization of the process of registration of land and property has been implemented in the State under e-Registration.
- ✓ **Bye-laws for re-use of recycled water:** Government decision for reuse of recycled water is in progress. Provision is available under Section 44 (1-A) of BDA (Planning and Building standard) Regulation, 2008.
- ✓ **Administrative Reforms-VRS, non-filling up of vacant posts due to retirement:** 75% base level posts abolished by the State Government and other Government Undertakings as part of the reform process.
- ✓ **Structural Reforms: Urban Cadre:** Service Rules for the new Urban Cadre and reconstitution of the Directorate of Municipal Administration is being finalized under structural reforms.
- ✓ **Encouraging Public Private Partnership (PPP):** Odisha Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (OUIDF) has been set up to assist the ULBs and Development Authorities for implementation of infrastructure projects on PPP mode. Various PPP initiatives, including housing projects are undertaken with financial support from international financial institutions like Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Finance Corporation (IFC) etc. IFC has been engaged as the Transaction Advisor for Energy saving Street Lighting in Bhubaneswar and Solid Waste Management in Berhampur.

Devolutions as per Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution (Article-243.W)

- ✓ Functional Devolutions, as per the **Twelfth Schedule** of the Constitution, have been made to Municipalities and Urban Local Bodies in respect **17 out of 18 functions** except item no. (4) Roads and Bridges, as specified below. However, ULBs are constructing and maintaining municipal roads, which constitute major portion of road length in the ULB. The major functional devolutions are:
 - i. Urban Planning including town planning,
 - ii. Regulation of land use and construction of buildings,
 - iii. Planning for economic and social development,
 - iv. Roads and Bridges,
 - v. Water Supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purpose,
 - vi. Public, health, sanitation, conservancy and solid waste management,
 - vii. Fire services,

- viii. Urban forestry, protection of the environment, and promotion of ecological aspects,
- ix. Safeguarding the interest of the weaker sections of the society, including the handicapped and the mentally retarded,
- x. Slump improvement and up gradation,
- xi. Urban poverty alleviation,
- xii. Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, playgrounds,
- xiii. Promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects,
- xiv. Burials, and burial grounds, cremations, cremation grounds and electric cremations,
- xv. cattle ponds, prevention of cruelty to animals,
- xvi. Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths,
- xvii. Public amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops, and public conveniences, and
- xviii. Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries.

**Peoples' Participation in Planning
Process Particularly Women, SCs & STs
through Strengthening of Gram Sabhas**

Special initiatives have been taken to ascertain the participation of women, SCs and STs in the participatory planning process. These include:

- i) Reservation of seats for SC/ST candidates in election of PRI representatives,
- ii) Reservation of **not less than 1/3rd of the total seats** for women,
- iii) After 73rd Amendment of the Constitution, reservation has been extended to SC/ST, OBC and other women in respect of all seats and offices of Panchayati Raj Institutions,
- iv) In cases where the office of Chairperson is not reserved for women, the office of the **Vice-Chairperson has been reserved for women.**

Devolution of Finances

26.16 At present, **District Sector Schemes** are included under a **separate Budget Head**. It is contemplated to transfer those schemes along with the resources to the purview of District Plan.

26.17 The State Government is also in process of **locating more untied funds for allocation to districts**. Funds under **five** major State Plan Schemes namely, **Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY), Biju KBK Yojana, Biju Kandhmal 'O' Gajapati Yojana, Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), and Integrated Action Plan (IAP)** are provided to the targeted districts as untied resources.

26.18 For implementation of these programmes and Other Special Areas Programmes, an outlay of **₹1,94,533.00 lakh** is earmarked towards district sector in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 for the districts in which these schemes are under implementation.

26.19 Besides, the State Government have identified several **district sector schemes**, for which an outlay of about **₹24,39,049.65 lakh** is earmarked to be included in District Annual Plan: 2014-15.

26.20 In total, resources to the tune of **₹26,33,582.65 lakh**, about **64.53% of the total State Plan outlay** of ₹40,81,000.00 lakh is earmarked for District (Plan schemes) Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Strengthening of District Planning Apparatus:

26.21 With a view to augment the planning competencies at the district level and strengthening the District Planning apparatus, the State Government have constituted a **District Planning and Monitoring Unit (DPMU)** in each district under the direct supervision and control of the **District Collector and Member-Secretary of the District Planning Committee (DPC)** vide Planning & Coordination Department Resolution No. 8429/DPC dated 29.06.2010. The DPMU is mandated to serve three objectives:

- Collecting, analysing, updating and maintaining desired district and sub-district level database, and generating useful knowledge for local level planning,
- Providing secretarial and technical support to DPC, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) and Urban Local Bodies (ULB) for preparing and consolidating local level plans, and
- Assisting the District Planning Committee in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of developmental programmes.

26.22 The process of operationalizing the District Planning & Monitoring Units (DPMUs) in 30 districts is under progress. For strengthening and capacity building of District Planning & Monitoring Units (DPMUs) and other related activities, a sum of **₹2,300.00 lakh** is provided in the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Preparation of District Plan Documents

26.23 In consultation with Government of India in Ministry of Panchayati Raj and the Planning Commission, Government of Odisha mandated preparation of Annual District Plans prepared for all 30 districts from the year 2008-09. With a view to assisting the districts and the District Planning Committees (DPCs) for preparation of the District Plans in a **consultative** and **participatory** manner and facilitating the participatory process, Government selected and assigned reputed Technical Support Institutions (TSIs) for preparation of District Plans in consultation with Gram Sabhas, Panchayat Samitees, Zilla Parishads, Urban Local Bodies, Civil Society Organisations, People's Representatives, concerned Administrative Departments, District Administration, District Level Officers, concerned Citizens and other Stakeholders.

26.24 Odisha takes pride for successful preparation of the documents like District Vision: 2020, Five Year Perspective Plan: 2007-12 and 2012-17, Comprehensive District Plan: 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 incorporating RKVY, NREGS, BRGF, wherever applicable including other Flagship and District Sector programmes for all 30 districts.

26.25 In order to ensure better quality in the planning process the State Government issued guidelines to all districts for preparation of draft District Annual Plan: 2014-15 in-house, taking the assistance of the Project Directors, DRDA of the districts in a consultative and participatory manner as per the Manual for Integrated District Planning (MIDP) and instructions and guidelines of State Government as well as Government of India issued from time to time. The detailed Terms of Reference (ToR), Structure, Design & Contents and Annexures for preparation of Annual Plan: 2014-15 have been issued to all Collectors and Member-Secretaries to DPC. **Table 26.1** on the other hand reflects resource allocation as per the State Plan Budget for the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

Resource Envelope for Annual Plan: 2014-15

26.26 Resources to the extent of ₹26,33,582.65 lakh out of the total projected State's Annual Plan outlay of ₹40,81,000.00 lakh is earmarked for District Plan schemes for the Annual Plan: 2014-15. The District Sector outlays constitute 64.53% of the State's total plan outlay for the Annual Plan: 2014-15.

26.27 District Sector Schemes are covered under 10 different Sectors namely:

- (i) Agriculture & Allied Activities,
- (ii) Energy,
- (iii) General Economic Services,
- (iv) Industries & Minerals,
- (v) Irrigation & Flood Control,
- (vi) Rural Development,
- (vii) Science Technology & Environment,
- (viii) Social Services,
- (ix) Special Areas Programmes,
- (x) Transport.

26.28 **Table 26.1** depicts the details of Sectoral Outlays under District Sector Schemes for the Annual Plan: 2014-15. Social Services Sector with a plan outlay of ₹14,70,701.67 lakh is accorded the top priority which accounts for 55.84% of the total District Plan outlay followed by Transport and Agriculture and Allied Services sectors with plan share 12.37% and 10.28% respectively. The details have been summarized and given at **Table. 26.1**.

Table 26.1
Allocation under District Sector Schemes

DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES AND OUTLAYS FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN: 2014-15			
Sector	Major & Minor Heads of Deptt./ Resource Head	Plan Outlay for 2014-15 (₹ lakh)	Sectoral Share: 2014-15 (%)
Agriculture & Allied	1. Crop Husbandry	92512.05	
	2. Horticulture	22223.74	
	3. Soil & Water Conservation	13140.75	
	4. RKVY	55000.00	
	5. Cooperation	74137.89	
	6. Agriculture Marketing	1750.00	
	7. Fisheries	5820.64	
	8. ARD	6135.89	
Total of Agriculture & Allied		270720.96	10.28
Energy	1. REC & Others	9500.00	
	Total of Energy		9500.00
General Economic Services	1. District Planning	14700.00	
	Total of General Economic Services		14700.00
Industries & Minerals	1. Village & Small Enterprises & Industries	8814.92	
	Total of Industries & Minerals		8814.92
Irrigation & Flood Control	1. Minor Irrigation (Flow)	38900.00	
	2. Minor Irrigation (Lift)	51000.00	
	Total of Irrigation & Flood Control		89900.00
Rural Development	1. Rural Employment	228419.25	
	2. DPAP (SS of CSP)	0.03	
	3. Other Rural	7104.29	
	4. Development programme		
	5. DRDA Administration	1088.70	
	6. Land Reforms	508.77	

DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES AND OUTLAYS FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN: 2014-15			
Sector	Major & Minor Heads of Deptt./ Resource Head	Plan Outlay for 2014-15 (₹ lakh)	Sectoral Share: 2014-15 (%)
Total of Rural Development		237121.04	9.00
Science Technology & Environment	1. Forestry & Wild Life	11895.05	
Total of Science Technology & Environment		11895.05	0.45
Social Services	1. Development ST, SC & OBC	204849.18	
	2. General Education	365266.66	
	3. Rural Housing	149934.62	
	4. Medical & Public Health	131617.29	
	5. Social Security & Social Welfare	121919.90	
	6. Sports & Youth Services	3286.31	
	7. Urban Development	78575.80	
	8. Water Supply & Sanitation	104411.11	
	9. Labour & Labour Welfare	8744.56	
	10. Art & Culture	2351.05	
	11. Development of Women & Child	299745.19	
Total of Social Services		1470701.67	55.84
Special Area Programmes	1. Other Special Area Programme	194533.00	
Total of Special Area Programmes		194533.00	7.39
Transport	1. Roads & Bridges	325696.01	
Total of Transport		325696.01	12.37
Grand Total		2633582.65	100%
District Sector Outlay		2633582.65	
State Sector Outlay		1447417.35	
Plan Size of the State		4081000.00	
% of District Sector Outlay to State Plan Outlay		64.53%	

APPENDIX 26.1

DISTRICT PLANNING COMMITTEES (DPCs) IN THE STATE

Sl. No	Districts	Composition of District Planning Committees				Constitution of District Planning Committees		
		Elected from*		Nominated by Govt.**	Total Members	% of Col. 3 & 4 to Col. 6	Notification No.	Date
		Z P	ULBs					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Angul	14	2	4	20	80	2096	01.02.03
2	Balasore	15	1	4	20	80	2482	02.02.02
3	Bargarh	15	1	4	20	80	8268	09.05.03
4	Bhadrak	14	2	4	20	80	2421	02.02.02
5	Bolangir	14	2	4	20	80	2494	02.02.02
6	Boudh	7	1	2	10	80	5804	21.03.03
7	Cuttack	12	4	4	20	80	2463	02.02.02
8	Deogarh	7	1	2	10	80	2488	02.02.02
9	Dhenkanal	15	1	4	20	80	3905	06.03.03
10	Gajapati	11	1	3	15	80	8295	09.05.03
11	Ganjam	13	3	4	20	80	9391	29.05.03
12	Jagatsinghpur	15	1	4	20	80	6049	26.03.03
13	Jajpur	15	1	4	20	80	14063	06.08.01
14	Jharsuguda	8	4	3	15	80	2476	02.02.02
15	Kalahandi	15	1	4	20	80	17446	10.10.01
16	Kandhamal	15	1	4	20	80	2445	02.02.02
17	Kendrapada	15	1	4	20	80	11150	25.06.03
18	Keonjhar	14	2	4	20	80	2439	02.02.02
19	Khurda	11	5	4	20	80	2415	02.02.02
20	Koraput	13	3	4	20	80	19107	16.11.01
21	Malkanagiri	11	1	3	15	80	17326	08.10.01
22	Mayurbhanj	15	1	4	20	80	17332	08.10.01
23	Nawarangpur	15	1	4	20	80	19177	16.11.01
24	Nayagarh	15	1	4	20	80	2457	02.02.02
25	Nuapada	11	1	3	15	80	2470	02.02.02
26	Puri	14	2	4	20	80	2433	02.02.02
27	Rayagada	14	2	4	20	80	2409	02.02.02
28	Sambalpur	11	5	4	20	80	2451	02.02.02
29	Sonepur	11	1	3	15	80	2500	02.02.02
30	Sundargarh	11	5	4	20	80	2427	02.02.02

* In the manner as prescribed in the ODPC Rules, 2000

** These include the District Collector, who is the Ex-officio Member Secretary of DPC vide section 3(3)(ii) of the ODPC Act, 1998, Chairperson (i.e., Minister from the Council of Ministers of the State) and, Expert Members, if any. They are nominated by the Government as per section 3(3)(i) and 3(3)(iii) respectively of the ODPC Act, 1998.

CHAPTER 27

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

27.1 With a real average annual growth rate of 5.60 per cent (at 2004-05 prices) during 2013-14 as compared to the all India growth rate of 4.7 per cent, economic growth of Odisha has stayed ahead of the national average and is nearly double the growth rate of 1990s. In recent years, the State has attracted large investments in the steel, aluminium and power generation sectors. The capital city of Bhubaneswar has emerged as a leading knowledge hub in Eastern India through a confluence of Infotech, Biotech and Technical Education. This calls for increased emphasis on upgradation and improvement of infrastructure base in the State and efficient delivery of public services. The Public Private Partnership (PPP) approach acquires significance in this context.

27.2 While recognising that harnessing private sector efficiencies is critical for development of quality economic and social infrastructure in the State, the State Government has taken a number of steps to provide an investor friendly environment by streamlining its decision making process as well as its industries related policies. It formulated the new Industrial Policy and Public Private Partnership (PPP) Policy in 2007, which lay stress on the role of private sector as a driving force for growth and development in the State.

27.3 In order to catalyse greater private participation in infrastructure creation and management, PPPs are encouraged actively under the framework of PPP Policy, 2007. PPPs have opened up an alternate route for private sector investment, while helping in utilizing the managerial & technical competencies of the private sector, to achieve the goals of sustainable, inclusive economic growth and accelerated human development.

ODISHA PPP POLICY, 2007

Objectives

27.4 The Odisha PPP Policy, 2007 envisages following objectives to guide the State Government initiatives on PPP:

- To leverage State and Central Government funds, support private investment and to create a conducive environment to utilize the efficiencies, innovativeness & flexibility of the private sector to provide better infrastructure & service at an optimal cost.
- To set up a transparent, consistent, efficient administrative mechanism to create a level playing field for all participants and protect interest of all stakeholders.

- To prepare a shelf of projects to be offered for PPP and take them forward with assistance of the owner departments through a transparent selection process.
- To put in place an effective and efficient institutional mechanism for speedy clearance of the projects.
- To provide necessary risk sharing framework in the project structure so as to assign risks to the entity most suited to manage them.
- To create a robust dispute redressal mechanism / regulatory framework for PPP projects.
- To provide the required Viability Gap Funding (VGF) where the essential projects are intrinsically unviable.
- To create Odisha Infrastructure Development Fund (OIDF) to facilitate implementation of the objectives of the Policy.

Institutional Arrangement & Operationalisation of PPP Policy

27.5 To achieve the delineated objectives in the PPP Policy, an institutional structure has been functionalised. As part of the institutional arrangement to facilitate PPPs in the State, a dedicated State PPP & Project Monitoring (P.M.) Cell has been set up in the Planning & Coordination Department. The State PPP & P.M. Cell provides turnkey support to line Departments in project identification & prioritisation, feasibility analysis, project structuring, identification of financing options including Central VGF and bid process management for selection of developers. Additionally, various Departments have either designated Nodal Officers or constituted Project Management Units to oversee and fast-track infrastructure projects in their sectoral domains. There is also an “Odisha PPP Technical Society” (OPPPTS) to assist the State PPP & P.M. Cell.

27.6 Infrastructure projects entailing an investment upto ₹ 500 crore are approved by Empowered Committee on Infrastructure (ECI) under the chairpersonship of Chief Secretary. Projects entailing an investment in excess of ₹ 500 crore are considered by a High Level Clearance Authority (HLCA) chaired by Hon’ble Chief Minister.

Infrastructure Sectors covered under PPP Policy

27.7 The Odisha PPP Policy, 2007 broadly covers the following infrastructure sectors:

- Roads, Bridges and Bypasses
- Ports and Harbours
- Airports, Airstrips and Heliports
- Inland container depots and logistics hubs

- Industrial parks, Theme Parks like Information Technology/Bio-Technology Parks, Knowledge Parks, SEZs and Townships.
- Water supply, Treatment and Distribution
- Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution Systems
- Solid waste Management / Sewerage & Drainage
- Inland water Transport
- Tourism and related infrastructure
- Healthcare Facilities
- Education
- Trade fair, convention, exhibition, cultural centers
- Urban infrastructure including entertainment and recreational facilities
- Urban Transportation Systems / Improvement of Public Transport Facilities including construction of state of art bus-stands
- Railway & related projects
- Agricultural Production and Marketing
- Any other sector/facility as may be included by Government from time to time

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

27.8 There has been an increased awareness in the last few years on the need to create internal capacities of officials and strengthen institutional arrangements for handling PPP projects through their entire lifecycle. Capacity building in institutions and functionaries has been taken up through a multi-pronged approach including cooperation with organisations like ADB, DFID, The World Bank, IFC, IDFC, etc. The collaboration with development agencies in the form of financial and technical assistance has enabled Government to bring about development impact.

27.9 More than thirty training programmes on PPP have been organised since May 2008. Under the National PPP Capacity Building Programme (NPCBP), the State PPP & P.M. Cell has assisted and provided budgetary support to Gopabandhu Academy of Administration (GAA), Bhubaneswar in conducting trainings of different modules on PPP since 2012.

27.10 The State Government has participated in the DEA – Asian Development Bank (ADB) technical assistance programme for mainstreaming and catalysing PPPs. The programme has been meaningfully leveraged to strengthen the State PPP & P.M. Cell and enhance the quality of design and rollout of PPP initiatives across different sectors. The State Government entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with International Finance Corporation (IFC) in June 2013 which has enabled access to best global practices in the PPP domain and ensure transfer of knowledge & technology for improved design, structuring and configuration of projects, especially complex PPP mandates.

PPP PROJECTS AT A GLANCE

27.11 About 84 PPP projects cutting across varied sectors such as healthcare, education, water supply, warehousing, urban management, tourism, power transmission, roads, ports, etc are in different stages of planning and rollout in the State. The detailed list of PPP projects in the State annexed at Annexure-27.1, while its sector wise summary is given in Table 27.1.

Table 27.1

PPP Projects in Odisha as on 31st March, 2014

(Cost figures are in ₹ crore)

Sector	Particulars	Operational	Under Implementation	In Pipeline	Total
Urban Development	Number	4	6	10	20
	Cost	156	500	1,313	1,969
Health	Number	11		1	12
	Cost	200		188	388
Finance & Revenue Related	Number	1			1
	Cost	72			72
Transport	Number	3	6		9
	Cost	4,861	12,550		17,411
Industrial Infrastructure	Number	2	3		5
	Cost	165	720		885
Roads	Number	1	1		2
	Cost	48	1,293		1,341
Tourism	Number	5	10		15
	Cost	52	25		77
Education	Number	14		3	17
	Cost	35		47	82
Power Transmission	Number		1	2	3
	Cost		108	1,526	1,634
Total Number		41	27	16	84
Total Cost		5,589	15,196	3,074	23,859

27.12 Many of the PPP projects of the State are in socio-economically desirable sectors and successful rollout of the same will enable replication and upscaling of the same. Some of the unique projects currently being supported are:

(i) Name: *Bhubaneswar Public Street Lighting – Energy Conservation & Efficiency Project*

Parent Organisation: *Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation*

Location: *Bhubaneswar city*

Model: *Shared savings BOOT with a concession period of 10 years*

Estimated project cost: *Rs. 20 crore*

Bidding parameter: *Guaranteed energy savings (%)*

Current Status: *Concession agreement executed in October, 2013*

(ii) Name: *Regional Solid Waste Management Facility - separate agreement by each ULB for utilizing common landfill and processing facility under the project*
Parent Organisation(s): *Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation and Cuttack Municipal Corporation*
Location: *Cuttack and Khurda districts*
Model: *DBFOT with a concession period of 22 years – concessional loan available to the private developer through Odisha Urban Infrastructure Development Fund*
Estimated project cost: *Rs. 200 crore*
Bidding parameter: *Tipping Fee*
Current Status: *Concession agreement executed in May, 2014*

(iii) Name: *Model Residential Public Schools in Backward Districts (three in 01st phase) – each with 700 students from Class VI to Class XII*
Parent Department: *ST&SC Development Department*
Location: *Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Rayagada District Headquarters*
Model: *DBFOT with a concession period of 20 years*
Estimated project cost: *Rs. 16 crore for each school project*
Bidding parameter: *Lowest VGF sought*
Current Status: *In-principle approval for VGF accorded by Central Government*

(iv) Name: *Medical College (with minimum 100 seats per batch) and associated hospital*
Parent Department: *Health & Family Welfare Department*
Location: *Gajapati and Rayagada Districts*
Model: *DBFOT with a concession period of 30 years*
Estimated project cost: *Rs. 330 crore at each location*
Bidding parameter: *Lowest VGF sought*
Current Status: *In-principle approval for VGF accorded by Central Government*

PROGRESS IN PPP PROCESSES / ACTIVITIES DURING 2013-14

27.13 With the focus of State Government to mainstream PPPs during the current Plan period, PPPs have gradually emerged as a well-accepted route of project development in many of the infrastructure oriented Departments to ensure efficient delivery of services for the public at large. State PPP & P.M. Cell has been supporting in creating an enabling environment by assisting the Departments to adopt PPPs.

27.14 The State now has a number of successful pilots in the areas of education, healthcare, industrial infrastructure, transport, urban development, roads, tourism, etc that have boosted the overall outlook on PPPs. In 2013-14, several

Departments have initiated plans for implementing projects through PPP in remote districts and not confining infrastructure development to only urban areas.

27.15 Budgetary provisions have been made for supporting project development and granting VGF support. There is improved technical capacity in Departments to appropriately design, appraise, approve and manage transaction process of projects under the overall guidance of ECI. There is now a clear stress on improving service level standards and delivery mechanism while drafting concession agreements.

27.16 Successful implementation of pilot projects has encouraged Departments to design a pragmatic approach in certain sectors. The energy efficient public street lighting project in Bhubaneswar has prompted the Housing & Urban Development Department to replicate the project in other large municipalities of the State. Similarly, a programmatic replication has been planned for municipal solid waste management projects, city bus service and O&M of bus terminals. Such initiatives will go a long way in improving the geographic spread and impact of PPPs during the 12th Plan period. A mechanism for periodic review of vital PPP projects has been institutionalised to track project status, transaction process, future development milestones, time-lines and to address bottlenecks in the rollout.

27.17 During the year 2013-14, the coverage of Odisha Emergency Medical Ambulance Service (OEMAS) was expanded across the State. The city bus service was launched in Sambalpur – Burla – Hirkud while the service was expanded in Bhubaneswar. The State Government for the first time decided to take 26% equity in railway corridor projects (Paradeep – Haridaspur and Angul – Sukinda). An amount of ₹100 crore was released towards equity participation in the railways projects during 2013-14. The strategic participation by the State Government has been highly appreciated by Ministry of Railways and other stakeholders and has become a showcase for other States to replicate.

27.18 During the year 2013-14, in-principle approval was received from Union Government for Central VGF support to four projects – (i) Bulk Water Supply to Satellite Towns of Bhubaneswar and Institutional Areas (ii) Model Residential Public Schools in Tribal Districts (iii) Medical College & Associated Hospital in KBK Region (iv) 4-laning of Sambalpur – Rourkela road corridor. The road corridor and bulk water supply projects were successfully bid out during 2013-14 and the award made to the selected private partners.

PPP PLAN FOR THE 12TH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD

27.19 The State Government has targeted to attract investment of at least ₹5,000 crore in public infrastructure through PPPs during the 12th Five Year Plan period. There shall be an effort to encourage PPPs and undertake projects in socio-economic sectors such as agriculture, water supply, health care, education, municipal services, warehousing, roads, power transmission, etc.

27.20 Apart from other initiatives, the following funds shall be used to enable the State Government to realize this target:

(i) Odisha Infrastructure Project Development Fund: For undertaking different technical studies and engaging transaction advisors.

(ii) Odisha Viability Gap Fund: For providing matching support to Central Viability Grant Funding (VGF).

(iii) Project Development & Facility Fund for Roads Sector: For project development activities of State Highways and Major District Roads through PPP.

(iv) Odisha Urban Infrastructure Development Fund: Created as a trust fund with a corpus of ₹ 50 million.

27.21 Strengthening and capacity building of State PPP & P.M. Cell and the line Departments implementing PPP projects will be undertaken on a continual basis.

ANNUAL PPP PLAN FOR THE YEAR 2014-15

27.22 There shall be an effort to further enlarge the ambit of PPPs in the State and close marquee transactions in a variety of sectors to ensure an adequate spin-off effect in sectors in which PPPs have not been attempted hitherto. All ongoing initiatives and programmes will be continued during 2014-15 with a view to realizing the investment target of ₹5,000 crore through PPP route during 12th Plan period and carry forward commitments made in the State PPP Policy. In order to encourage and facilitate Departments to take up more and more projects in PPP route, necessary budgetary support has been made. The budget provisions made in the Annual Plan: 2014-15 to support PPP initiatives are indicated in Table 27.2.

Table 27.2

Budget Provisions for PPP Projects

(₹ crore)

Programme	Budget Provision for 2014-15
1. Odisha Infrastructure Project Development Fund	10
2. Odisha Viability Gap Fund	50
3. Support to State PPP & Project Monitoring Cell	2

Annexure 27.1

COMPLETED PPP PROJECTS (as on 31st March, 2014)
(Figures in ₹ crore)

Sector: Urban Development						
Sl. No.	Name of Project	PPP Type	Location & Project Grantor	Cost	Status	Remarks
1.	Market-cum-Residential Complex at Bhubaneswar	DBT	Khurda district / Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation (BMC)	95	Operational	
2.	Commercial Shopping Complex at Bhubaneswar	DBOO	Khurda district / BMC	15	Operational	
3.	A.C. Market Complex at Bhubaneswar	DBOT	Khurda district / BMC	40	Operational	
4.	City Bus Service for larger Sambalpur region	O&M	Sambalpur District	6	Operational	
Sub-Total				156		
Sector: Health						
5.	Magnetic radio imaging centre at SCB Medical College	BOT	Cuttack district / SCB Medical College	N.A.	Operational	M/s. Kolkatta Imaging Institute is the concessionaire.
6-14.	Management of nine (09) primary health care centres in Keonjhar (1), Cuttack (3), Kendrapara (2) and Balasore (3)	O&M	Across 4 districts / Health & Family Welfare (H&FW) Department	N.A.	Operational	Service level standards are defined. Costs were borne out of CSR funds by corporate.
15.	Odisha Emergency Medical Ambulance Service (a) 108 Service (b) 102 Service (for pregnant women and sick infants under JSSK)	O&M	Across 30 districts / H&FW Department	90 110	Operational	M/s Zigitsa is the concessionaire.
Sub-Total				200		
Sector: Finance & Revenue Related						
16.	e-registration System (e-dharani)	O&M	State wide across 177 Sub-Registrar offices / Revenue Dept	72	Operational	
Sub-Total				72		
Sector: Transport						
17.	Minor port at Dhamara	BOOST	Bhadrak district / Commerce & Transport (C&T) Department	3,639	Operational	M/s DPCL is the concessionaire.
18.	Minor brown field port at Gopalpur	BOOST	Ganjam district / C&T Department	1,213	Operational	M/s GPL is the concessionaire. Phase-I is operational. Land acquisition for Phase-II is underway.

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19.	Driving Training Institute at Chhatia	O&M	Cuttack district / State Transport Authority	9	Construction	Under Central Government scheme. M/s Ashok Leyland is the concessionaire.
Sub-Total				4,861		
Sector: Industrial Infrastructure						
20.	Upgradation of common infrastructure in Kalinganagar Industrial Complex	Beneficiary participation	Jajpur district / Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO)	83	Operational	Under the IIUS scheme.
21.	Upgradation of common infrastructure in plastics and polymers park in Balasore	Beneficiary participation	Balasore district / IDCO	82	Operational	Under the IIUS scheme.
Sub-Total				165		
Sector: Roads						
22.	29 km Palaspanga-Bameberi Expressway	Beneficiary participation	Keonjhar district / Works Department	48	Operational	M/s KIDCO is the concessionaire.
Sub-Total				48		
Sector: Tourism						
23.	Heritage hotel at Mahodadhinivas	DBOT	Puri district / Tourism Department	48	Operational	
24.	Eco camp at Ramachandi	DBOT	Puri district / Tourism Dept	3	Operational	
25-27.	Three (03) South Indian restaurants at Konark, Cuttack & Satapada	Lease & Transfer	Puri & Cuttack districts / Odisha Tourism Development Corporation(OTDC)	1	Operational	
Sub-Total				52		
Sector: Education						
28-41.	Upgradation of 14 numbers of Industrial Training Institutes at Puri, Cuttack, Umakote, Chhatrapur, Barbil, Baripada, Takatpur, Dhenkanal, Malkangiri, Boudh, Baragarh, Anandapur, Khariar and Bolangir	BOO	Across multiple districts / Employment, Technical Education & Training Department	35 (Each project at a cost of Rs. 2.50 crore)	Operational	Under Central Government scheme.
Sub-Total				35		
Grand Total – Odisha (41 projects)				5,589		

PPP PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION (as on 31st March, 2014)
(Figures in ₹ crore)

Sector: Urban Development						
Sl. No.	Name of Project	PPP Type	Location & Project Grantor	Cost	Status	Remarks
1.	Integrated Residential complex at Ranasinghpur	DBOT	Khurda district / Odisha State Housing Board (OSHB)	130	Construction	
2.	Integrated Residential complex at Patrapada	DBOT	Khurda district / OSHB	215	Construction	
3.	Integrated Commercial Complex at Gadakan	BOT	Khurda district / Bhubaneswar Development Authority (BDA)	70	Construction	
4.	Development of Foot Over Bridges at Master Canteen, RamaDevi College and Jaydev Vihar	DBOT	Khurda district / BMC	5	Construction	
5.	Municipal solid waste management facility for Berhampur	DBOT	Ganjam district / Berhampur Municipal Corprn.	60	Construction	M/s UPL is the concessionaire.
6.	Energy efficient public street lighting project in Bhubaneswar	DBFOT	Khurda district / BMC	20	Construction	Consortium of M/s Saha Investments is concessionaire.
Sub-Total				500		
Sector: Transport						
7.	Minor port at Subarnarekha mouth (Kirtania)	BOOST	Balasure district / C&T Department	2,345	Construction	M/s CPDCL is the concessionaire.
8.	Minor port at Astaranga	BOOST	Puri district / C&T Department	7,417	Construction	M/s Navayuga is the concessionaire.
9-10.	Two (02) bus terminals at Dhenkanal & Angul	DBFOT	Dhenkanal and Angul districts / Dhenkanal RIT and TAMDA	22	Construction	
11.	Haridaspur-Paradeep railway corridor	Beneficiary participation	Jagatsinghpur & Kendrapada district/ C&T Department	1,559	Construction	M/s HPRDCL is the concessionaire.
12.	Angul Sukinda Railway Corridor	Beneficiary participation	Angul and Dhenkanal district	1,207	Construction	M/s ASRL is the concessionaire.
Sub-Total				12,550		
Sector: Industrial Infrastructure						
13.	Infopark in Bhubaneswar	BOT	Khurda district / IDCO	500	Construction	01 st phase likely to be completed in Sep 2013.
14.	Biotech park in Bhubaneswar	BOT	Khurda district / IDCO	100	Construction	M/s Bharat Biotech is the concessionaire.
15.	Mega Food Park in Rayagada sistrict	Joint venture	Rayagada district / IDCO	120	Construction	Under scheme of MoFPI, GoI.
Sub-Total				720		

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Sector: Roads						
16.	4-laning of 165 km Sambalpur-Rourkela	BOT (Toll)	Sambalpur, Jharsuguda & Sundergarh districts / Works Department	1,293	Conditions precedent period.	M/s L&T is the concessionaire.
Sub-Total				1,293		
Sector: Tourism						
17-24.	Development of eight (08) tourism department properties	Renovate, augment, operate & transfer	Across multiple districts / OTDC	20	Construction	
25.	Development of water sports facilities in selected water bodies at 15 locations.	BOT	Across multiple districts / Tourism Dept	2	Construction	
26.	Development of houseboating facilities in selected water bodies at 15 locations	BOT	Across multiple districts / Tourism Dept	3	Construction	
Sub-Total				25		
Sector: Power Transmission						
27.	Ib – Meramundali 400 KV D.C. line	BOT (Annuity)	Jharsuguda & Sambalpur districts / Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Limited	108	Construction	M/s Sterlite is the concessionaire.
Sub-Total				108		
Grand Total – Odisha (27 projects)				15,196		

PPP PROJECTS IN PIPELINE (as on 31st March, 2014)
(Figures in ₹ crore)

Sector: Urban Development						
Sl. No.	Name of Project	PPP Type	Location & Project Grantor	Cost	Status	Remarks
1.	Bulk Water Supply project for IIT, NISER, Infocity-II and adjoining areas	BOOT	Khurda district / Public Health Engineering Organisation	188	Pipeline	Bidding concluded
2.	Municipal solid waste management facility for Paradeep	DBOT	Jagatsinghpur district / Paradeep Municipality	29	Pipeline	Bidding concluded
3.	Development of Regional Landfill and Municipal Solid Waste Processing Facility for Bhubaneswar and Cuttack + Waste to Energy	DBOT	Khurda and Cuttack districts / Housing & Urban Development Dept	200	Pipeline	Bidding concluded
4.	Municipal solid waste management facility for Sambalpur	DBOT	Sambalpur district / Sambalpur Municipality	40	Pipeline	
5.	Integrated Residential and commercial complex at Suango	DBOT	Khurda district / OSHB	230	Pipeline	Selection of developer has been completed.
6.	Integrated Residential and commercial complex at Ranasinghpur	DBOT	Khurda district / OSHB	180	Pipeline	Selection of developer has been completed.
7.	Integrated Residential and Commercial Complex at Paikarapur	BOT	Khurda district / BDA	200	Pipeline	Selection of developer has been completed.
8.	Integrated Residential and Commercial Complex at Shankarpur	BOT	Khurda district / BDA	240	Pipeline	Selection of developer has been completed.
09-10.	City bus service for larger Berhampur & Sambalpur regions	O&M	Ganjam district	6	Pipeline	Under bidding.
Sub-Total				1,313		
Sector: Health						
11.	Hospital & healthcare network project in Bhubaneswar	DBFOT	Khurda district / Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation	188	Pipeline.	RfP issued.
Sub-Total				188		
Sector: Education						
12-14.	Development of three (03) Model Residential Public Schools	DBFOT	Across 3 districts / ST&SC Development Department	47	Pipeline	Application for Central VGF is under consideration.
Sub-Total				47		

Sector: Power Transmission						
15-	<u>Package 1</u>	DBFOT	Across multiple districts /	1526	Pipeline	Transaction Advisor engaged.
16.	a) 400/220 kV GIS sub-station at Khuntuni 400 kV LILO of Meramundali– Mendhasal line at Khuntuni (Siaria) - 1.022 km 400 kV LILO of Meramundali – Duburi line at Khuntuni (Siaria)- 41.223 km b) 400/220 kV AIS sub-station at Kuanarmunda 400 kV line from Lapanga to Kuanarmunda (Laing) - 110.4 km 400 kV line from Kuanarmunda to Bisra – 22.5 km Total Transmission Line – 175.15 km <u>Package 2</u> a) 400/220 kV GIS sub-station at Paradeep b) 400 kV line from Duburi (new) to Paradeep(Siju)- 128.01 km 400 kV line from Paradeep (Siju) to Uttara (Jatani) – 109.07 km Total Transmission Line – 237.08 km		Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Limited			Preliminary feasibility & survey work completed. Approval of unitary charge is pending with OERC
Sub-Total				1,526		
Grand Total – Odisha (16 projects)				3,074		
