



**ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
2007-12
&
ANNUAL PLAN 2007-08
ORISSA**

VOLUME-I

GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

DRAFT

ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
2007-12
&
ANNUAL PLAN 2007-08
ORISSA

VOLUME-I

GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

PLANNING & COORDINATION DEPARTMENT
BHUBANESWAR
FEBRUARY, 2007

CONTENTS

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page</i>
1.	Development Scenario	... 1/1 - 40
2.	Objectives, Growth Projections and Plan Strategies	... 2/1 - 24
3.	Poverty & Human Development	... 3/1 - 13
4.	Bharat Nirman Yojana	... 4/1 - 5
5.	Externally Aided Projects	... 5/1 - 13
6.	Role of Institutional Credit	... 6/1 - 11
7.	Manpower & Employment	... 7/1 - 15
8.	Twenty Point Programme	... 8/1 - 7
9.	Agriculture	... 9/1 - 17
10.	Soil and Water Conservation	... 10/1 - 2
11.	Cooperation	... 11/1 - 3
12.	Animal Resources & Dairy Development	... 12/1 - 6
13.	Fisheries	... 13/1-12
14.	Forestry and Wild Life	... 14/1-10
15.	Special Programme for Rural Development	... 15/1 - 9
16.	Special Area Development Programmes	... 16/1-13
17.	Irrigation and Flood Control	... 17/1-21
18.	Energy	... 18/1-10
19.	Industries and Minerals	... 19/1-30
20.	Transport	... 20/1 - 9
21.	Science, Technology & Environment	... 21/1-13
22.	State Planning Machinery and Decentralised Planning	... 22/1 - 8
23.	Tourism	... 23/1 - 7
24.	Civil Supplies, Weights & Measures	... 24/1 - 3
25.	Education, Sports, Art & Culture	... 25/1-31
26.	Health	... 26/1-13
27.	Water Supply & Sanitation	... 27/1 - 7
28.	Urban Development & Housing	... 28/1 - 8
29.	Information & Publicity	... 29/1 - 5
30.	Welfare of SC, ST, OBCs & Minorities	... 30/1- 21
31.	Labour & Labour Welfare	... 31/1 - 4
32.	Social Welfare & Nutrition	... 32/ -16
33.	Public Works	... 33/1 - 5
34.	Women Component Plan	... 34/1-10
35.	Rural Component Plan	... 35/1 - 6
36.	Tribal Sub-Plan	... 36/1-10
37.	Scheduled Castes Component Plan	37/1 - 7
38.	Voluntary Sector	38/1- 7
39.	Decentralized Planning & Formulation of District Plan	39/1-11
40.	Public Private Partnership	40/ -14

CHAPTER 1

DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Orissa is located on the eastern coast, surrounded by Andhra Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand and West Bengal. It has more than 480 km long coastline. It is the **8th largest** State with an area of 1,55,707 km², stands **11th largest** in terms of population (36.80 million as per 2001 census), and is **14th** with regard to population density (236 persons per km² in 2001). Despite its rich natural resource endowment, Orissa continues to be very poor. It is regarded as the poorest major State. As per 55th NSS Survey: 1999-2000, about 47.20% population lives below the poverty line, this being the **highest headcount ratio** among 15 major Indian States. It is predominantly rural and the process of urbanization is very slow. 85.01% people still live in villages, this being the **4th highest** only after Bihar, Assam and Himachal Pradesh. Orissa's per capita annual income was only Rs.7,445 (at 1993-94 prices) in 2005-06, it being the **3rd lowest** only above UP and Bihar.

Geographical & Demographic Features

1.2 Orissa comprises 4.7% of India's landmass, 3.58% of the population and over 5% of the country's poor. It contributes about 2% of the national income. Its decadal population growth rate (16.25% in 1991-01) is lower than the national average, though there are wide inter-district variations. The 2001 census returned 16.53% population as Scheduled Castes and 22.13% as Scheduled Tribes. Its sex ratio has marginally improved from 971 in 1991 to 972 in 2001 and is better than the national average. It is, however, disturbing that sex ratio in 0-6 year age group has sharply declined to 953 during 2001.

1.3 Orissa possesses a 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, it can be divided into four zones: (i) Northern Plateau comprising Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh districts and covering about 18.3% area of the State, (ii) Central Table Land comprising undivided Bolangir, Dhenkanal and Sambalpur districts and covering about 23.9% area, (iii) Eastern Ghats mainly comprising undivided Kalahandi, Kandhamal and Koraput districts and covering 32.0% area, and (iv) Coastal Plain consisting of undivided Balasore, Cuttack, Ganjam and Puri districts with 25.8% area of the State. Administratively, Orissa has been divided into 30 Districts, 58 Sub-divisions, 171 Tahsils, 314 Blocks, 6,234 Gram Panchayats and 51,349 villages. The State can be broadly divided into ten agro-climatic zones basing on various factors like land, climate, elevation, water availability and other variables.

Ten agro-climatic zones of the State with their distinguishing characteristics are listed in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1
Agro-climatic Zones of Orissa

Sl No	Agro-climatic Zone	Climate	Mean annual rainfall (in mm)	Soil group
1	North western plateau	Hot and moist	1648	Red and yellow
2	North central plateau	Hot and moist	1535	Red loamy
3	North eastern coastal plateau	Hot and moist Sub-humid	1568	Alluvial
4	East and south eastern plateau	Hot and moist	1449	Coastal alluvial saline (near the coast line)
5	North eastern ghat	Hot and moist Sub-humid	1597	Laterite and brown forest
6.	Eastern ghat high land	Warm and humid	1522	Red, brown
7	South eastern ghat	Warm and humid	1522	Red, mixed red and yellow
8	Western undulating	Warm and humid	1527	Black, mixed red and black
9	West central table land	Hot and moist	1527	Red, heavy textured colourous
10	Mid central table land	Hot and dry sub-humid	1421	Red loamy, laterite, mixed red and black

Natural Resources

1.4 The State is rich in both renewable and non-renewable natural resources. The long coast line (480 km), the largest brackish water lagoon, i.e., Chilika Lagoon and a large number of water bodies in interior Orissa provide substantial potential for marine and brackish water fish production. A brief outline of natural resource endowment of the State and their extent of utilization is as follows.

Land

1.5 As per land utilization statistics: 2004-05, 36.86% of land is under cultivation and 37.33% under forest cover, while about 6.41% of land has been

put to non-agricultural uses. The details of land-use pattern during 2004-05 are summarized in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2
Land Utilisation Pattern of Orissa: 2004-05

Sl. No.	Land Use Pattern	Area in '000 hectare	Percentage to Total Area
1	Forest Area	5,813	37.33
2	Misc. Tree & Grooves	482	3.10
3	Permanent Pasture	443	2.84
4	Culturable Waste	392	2.52
5	Land put to no agriculture use	999	6.41
6	Barren & Unculturable land	843	5.41
7	Current Fallow	426	2.74
8	Other Fallow	434	2.79
9	Net Area Sown	5,739	36.86
Total Geographical Area		15,571	100

1.6 As many as eight soil types are found in the State. These are: i) Red loam and red sandy soil (45.54%), ii) Mixed red and yellow soil (35.14%), iii) Black soil (6.20%), iv) Laterite and lateritic soil (4.52%), v) Deltaic alluvial soil (4.33%), vi) Coastal saline and sandy soil (2.52%), vii) Brown forest soil (1.10%), and viii) Mixed red and black soil (0.65%). In terms of relative soil quality index, Orissa's position with an index value of 0.54 is forth lowest among 17 major States (highest being 1.22 for Kerala and least being 0.37 for both Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra). This apart, the water retention capacity of the two prominent soils (i.e., red loam and red sandy and mixed red and yellow) is rather low. The erodability of these two soil types is also high because of their light textured nature and weak granular structure.

Minerals

1.7 According to all India Minerals Resources Estimates, Orissa's deposits in respect of chromite, nickel, bauxite, and iron ore are 97.37%, 95.10%, 49.74% and 33.91% 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 rate of exploitation of the minerals (which is below 1% excepting chromite and iron ore) is rather low. The details of total known reserves of different important minerals of the State and their rate of exploitation are given in the Table 1.3.

Table 1.3

Mineral Reserves and their Rate of Exploitation in Orissa
(In million tonne)

Sl No	Ore/Mineral	Total reserve in 2004-05	Exploitation during 2004-05	Rate of exploitation to total reserves (%) 2004-05
1	Iron ore	4,177	46.06	1.10
2	Chromite	111	3.42	3.08
3	Coal	60,983	66.82	0.11
4	Bauxite	1,530	4.91	0.32
5	Lime stone	2,224	2.26	0.10
6	Dolomite	882	1.36	0.15
7	Fire clay	177	0.16	0.09
8	Nickel ore	175	-	-
9	Quartz, quartzite and Silica	93	0.16	0.17
10	Mineral sands	86	0.27	0.31
11	Graphite	4.6	0.04	0.87
12	Manganese ores	116	1.08	0.93

Forest Resources

1.8 The State has a recorded forest area of 58,136.23 sq. km. which is 37.34% of the State's total geographical area. This includes 26,329.12 sq. km. of reserve forests, 11,686.44 sq. km. of demarcated and protected forests, 3,838.78 sq. km. of un-demarcated protected forests, 20.55 sq. km. of un-classed forests and 16,261.34 sq. km. of other forests. As per the "State of Forest Report, 2003" published by the Forest Survey of India, Orissa has only 48,366 sq. km of forest cover which includes 28,170 sq. km dense forest (with crown density greater than 40%) and 20,196 sq. km of open forest (with crown density between 10% to 40%). In addition, there is additional 6,381 sq. km. of area under tree cover. Thus, while the recorded forest area constitutes about 37.34% of the total geographical area of the State, actual forest cover exists over only 31.06% of the geographical area, open forests being 12.97%.

Water Resources

1.9 The State has around 11% of the total water resource of the country with eleven river basins. The total amount of replenish-able ground water of the State has been assessed to be 21.01 lakh ha. metre out of which 18.31% has been harnessed till the end of 2003-04. The annual draft for irrigation is 3.00 lakh ha. metre. The gross annual utilization of ground water is estimated to be 3.84 lakh ha. metre. The maximum realizable irrigation potential has been assessed to be 59.00

lakh ha. The net irrigation potential created by the end of June, 2006 from all sources is only 27.51 lakh ha.

Fisheries Resources

1.10 With a coastline of 480 kms and a continental shelf area of 24,000 sq. km., there is excellent scope for marine fish production in the State. The inland fisheries resources of the State include fresh water area of 6.66 lakh ha. and brackish water area of 4.18 lakh ha. With total fish production of 3.26 lakh tonne (during 2005-06), per capita fish production in Orissa is of the order of 8.39 kg per annum which is higher than the national average of 5.78 kg. in 2004-05. There is, however, considerable potential that has remained unutilized as regards fish production.

Animal Resources

1.11 Animal resources sector plays an important role in providing and supplementing rural household income. As per livestock census conducted in 2003, the total livestock population in the State was 240.22 lakh of which cattle population alone accounted for 142.81 lakh, buffaloes 14.39 lakh, goat 59.74 lakh, sheep 17.59 lakh and pigs 5.69 lakh. The total milk production in the State in 2005-06 was 13.03 lakh tonne, with per capita availability of 95 gm. of milk per day. Egg production in 2005-06 was 1,277.58 million with a per capita availability of 34 numbers per annum. Meat production in 2005-06 was 55.00 thousand tonne. The agro-climatic conditions in Orissa are considered favourable for breeding of almost all kinds of livestock. There is, therefore, great scope for increasing livestock production in the State.

Human Resources

1.12 The population of the State, according to the 2001 Census is 368.05 lakh which is about 3.58% of the population of the Country. The decennial growth rate of population of 16.25% in the State during the decade 1991-01 was much lower than the growth rate of 20.06% during the previous decade (1981-91). The sex ratio of 971 females per 1000 males in 1991 marginally increased to 972 in 2001 which is much higher than the corresponding all India figures of 927 and 933 respectively. The total literacy rate in the State which was 49.09% during 1991 has increased to 63.08% in 2001 Census. The female literacy rate has also increased remarkably from 34.68% to 50.51% during the same period.

1.13 The Census data reveal that, while the percentage of total workers to total population in the State has increased from 37.53% in 1991 to 38.79% in 2001, the percentage of main workers to total workers has declined from 87.33% to 67.17%. This indicates that the extent of under-employment in the State has considerably increased. The proportion of male workers to male population and female workers to female population in the State, as per 2001 Census stood at 52.5%

and 24.7% respectively while corresponding proportions at all India level were 51.7% and 25.6% respectively.

1.14 The number of main workers in 1991 was 103.78 lakh which declined to 95.89 lakh in 2001 and comprised 34.35 lakh (35.8%) cultivators, 20.98 lakh (21.9%) agricultural labourers, 4.04 lakh (4.2%) workers in house-hold industries, and 36.52 lakh (38.1%) other workers. The percentage (and also the number) of cultivators and agricultural labourers to total workers has declined in 2001 in comparison to 1991. As per 2001 Census, there were 46.87 lakh marginal workers (i.e., about 32.8% of the total workers) that included 8.12 lakh (17.3%) cultivators, 29.01 lakh (61.9%) agricultural labourers, 2.97 lakh (6.3%) workers engaged in household industries and 6.76 lakh (14.4%) other workers.

DEVELOPMENT STATUS

1.15 At the end of the 9th Plan and beginning of the 10th Plan, Orissa faced severe fiscal crisis and had very adverse social and economic indicators. The State sustained severe loss of human lives, livestock and infrastructure damage caused by the Super Cyclone in 1999. In addition, Orissa has been frequently witnessing natural calamities, i.e., droughts and floods. This has had adverse impact on the economy of the State. Orissa's debt burden rose to 57.10% of GSDP in 2001-02 and total debt servicing liability per annum was 8.92% of GSDP and 53.29% of total revenue receipts.

1.16 With this difficult situation, State embarked upon the Tenth Plan with a targeted growth rate of 6.2% per annum. Given the difficult fiscal situation of the State, the size of the 10th Plan was limited to Rs. 19,000.00 crore. The State also pursued strong fiscal and administrative reform measures. The dominant development strategy of the State included big push to private investment with a view to bridging the investment gap to realize the targeted growth rate while placing due emphasis on agriculture, infrastructure, and social sector. The State also mounted an Employment Mission to create more job opportunities for educated and uneducated unemployed youth. Creation of self-employment opportunities was given due priority. A revised Industrial Policy was put in place with a view to reducing bureaucratic and procedural bottlenecks and creating an investment friendly environment to attract entrepreneurs. These policy shifts have already started showing positive results. The State has signed MoUs with 65 Industrial houses with an expected private investment of Rs. 2,98,229 crore.

Macro Economy

1.17 During the first four years of the 10th Plan, the State has achieved an annual average growth rate of 7.26% against the target of 6.2% and expects to maintain the same annual average growth rate during the 10th Plan period. Per capita income at current prices has gone up from Rs. 9,245 in 2000-01 to Rs.14,421 (Advance Estimate) during 2005-06 registering a growth of about 56%.

The overall comparative picture of State's macro economic status vis-à-vis that for India in terms of some important macro indicators is given in the Table 1.4.

Table 1.4

Status of Orissa Economy in Terms of Some Macro Indicators

SI No	Macro Indicator	Reference Year	Orissa	India / Average for States & U.Ts.
1	Average annual growth rate in GDP at constant price during first three years of Tenth Plan (In percent)	2002-03 to 2005-06	7.26	6.70*
2	Per capita NSDP in 1993-94 price (in Rs.) (i) At the beginning of Tenth Plan (ii) At the end of 4 th year of Tenth Plan	2002-03 2005-06	5,747 7,445	11,013 12,416*
3	Average annual growth rate in per capita NSDP (at 1993-94 price) during the first four years of Tenth Plan (in percent)	2002-03 to 2005-06	7.07	4.25*
4	Annual State Plan expenditure as a percentage of GSDP	2005-06	4.45	4.0*
5	Per capita annual State Plan expenditure (in Rs.)	2005-06	732	1,144*
6	Per capita debt burden in current price (in Rs.) (i) At the beginning of Tenth Plan (ii) At the end of 4 th year of Tenth Plan	2001-02 2005-06	5,600 9,191	4,865 10,417
7	Per capita bank deposit (in scheduled Commercial Banks) at current price (in Rs.)	2005-06	7,205	15,357*
8	Per capita bank credit (in scheduled Commercial Banks) at current price (in Rs.)	2005-06	5,281	9,940*
9	Percentage of urban population	2001	14.99	27.81
10	Total debt as a percentage of GSDP (in current price)	2001-02 2005-06	57.10 57.52	28.49 -
11	Total revenue receipt of State Govt. as a percent of GSDP	2005-06	22.22	14.19*
12	Percentage of population below poverty line	1999-2000	47.15	26.10
13	Unemployment rate as per 61 st NSS round in rural areas (per thousand) (i) Usual Status	2004-05	64	25

Sl No	Macro Indicator	Reference Year	Orissa	India / Average for States & U.Ts.
	(ii) Current Daily status	2004-05	102	82
13	Unemployment rate as per 61 st NSS round in urban areas (per thousand)			
	(iii) Usual Status	2004-05	142	53
	(iv) Current Daily status	2004-05	150	83

1.18 There are, however, three concerns which deserve close attention while drawing up the plan strategy for eleventh Plan. **First**, the share of State's GSDP in the GNP has been declining over the years. As the Table 1.5 shows GSDP of Orissa as a percentage of GNP has declined from about 3.74 percent during the First Plan to 2.08 percent during Ninth Plan. During the first two years of the Tenth Plan it has further declined to 2.0 percent. This implies that the rest of country is growing at a much faster rate than Orissa. If immediate attention is not paid, Orissa may lag considerably behind the rest of the country.

Table 1.5

Trend in Share of Orissa's GSDP in India's GNP

(At 1993-94 price)

Sl. No.	Plan Period (Reference years)	Average Annual GSDP/GNP during the Plan Period (Rs. in crore)		Orissa GSDP as a percentage of India's GNP
		Orissa	India	
1	Ist Plan (1951-52 to 1955-56)	5,820.19	155,638.8	3.74
2	2 nd Plan (1956 to 1961)	6,210.03	187,320.0	3.32
3	3 rd Plan (1961 to 1966)	8,256.71	226,266.2	3.65
4	Three Annual Plans (1966-69)	9,223.94	251,792.0	3.66
5	4 th Plan (1969-74)	9,863.37	295,222.8	3.34
6	5 th Plan (1974-79)	11,030.99	354,602.2	3.11
7	Annual Plan (1979-80)	11,120.99	374,640.0	2.97
8	6 th Plan (1980-85)	12,361.13	5,699,609.0	2.78
9	7 th Plan (1985-90)	79,374.27	2,849,803.0	2.17
10	Two Annual Plan (1990-92)	16,620.16	687,406.5	2.42
11	8 th Plan (1992-97)	19,109.36	833,355.4	2.29
12	9 th Plan (1997-02)	23,536.61	1,131,926.8	2.08
13	First two Years of Tenth Plan (2002-03 and 2003-04)	27,189.46	1,359,904.0	2.00

1.19 **Second**, the gap between per capita income of Orissa and that of India is widening over the years. An analysis, given in Table 1.6, suggests that the per capita income of Orissa that was 92.2% of national average in 1950-51 has fallen to 52.2% in 2002-03. This implies that Orissa is growing at rates slower than national average and witnessing increasing inter-state disparities in recent years. This widening gap in the per capita income, therefore, needs to be arrested.

Table 1.6
Distance between Per Capita NSDP of Orissa and All India

(at 1993-94 prices): 1950 – 2002)

Year	Per Capita NSDP (Rupees)	Per Capita NNP (Rupees)	Ratio (%)
	Orissa	India	
1950-51	3,400	3,687	92.2
1960-61	3,694	4,429	83.4
1970-71	4,262	5,002	85.2
1980-81	4,149	5,352	77.5
1990-91	4,369	7,321	59.7
1995-96	5,204	8,489	61.3
2000-01	5,562	10,306	53.9
2001-02	5,803	10,754	54.0
2002-03	5,747	11,013	52.2

1.20 **Third**, Orissa's economy is small and depends to a great extent on primary sector. It may be observed from Table 1.7 that the share of primary sector in the State's GSDP has remained high as compared to all India average and not been declining fast enough. The Primary sector's share of around 35% in GSDP during Tenth Plan for the State is much higher than the corresponding figure of around 23% at the national level. As a result, Orissa periodically witnesses macro-economic instability mainly on account of natural and other shocks. Orissa's economy in general, and agricultural and allied sector in particular, have not yet insulated themselves from the adverse impacts of natural and other shocks. Therefore, there is a need to diversify the State's economy at a fast pace with a view to reducing its vulnerabilities to natural and other shocks.

Table 1.7

**Shares of different Sectors in Total GDP :
A Comparative Picture of Orissa and India**

(Figures are in percent)

Plan	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary		Services and Finance Sector	
	Orissa	India	Orissa	India	Orissa	India	Orissa	India
At the end of 8 th Plan(1996-97)	42.61	29.03	18.24	25.19	18.27	21.52	20.88	24.26
At the end of 9 th Plan (2001-02)	38.80	26.56	17.25	22.96	20.20	22.81	23.74	27.67
By the end of 4 th Year of the 10 th Plan (2005-06)	34.77	22.97*	19.49	23.81*	22.82	25.49*	22.92	27.73*

* This is till the end of 2004-05

Human & Social Development

1.21 The Human Development Index (HDI) of the State has increased from 0.267 in 1981 to 0.404 in 2001, i.e., a rise of around 51%. However, Orissa's relative position is only 11th among major States only above Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Assam. Life expectancy at birth has increased from 51.93 years during 1971-81 to 60.05 years during 2001-06 in case of male and from 49.59 years in 1971-81 to 59.71 years in 2001-02 for female. While the corresponding increase at the all India level during the same period was from 50.90 years to 63.87 years for male and 50.00 years to 66.91 years for female.

Poverty & Consumer Expenditure

1.22 Family income and the consumption patterns are important determinants of material life quality. Average household income is dependant on the level of economic development of an economy and income distribution patterns in a society. Consumption patterns, i.e., how much people spend on food and non-food items like health care, education and other needs depend on family income. Poverty measures are generally based on consumption patterns as per periodical NSS surveys. While the poverty ratio for Orissa has come down from 66.18% in 1973-74 to 47.15% in 1999-2000, it is much higher than the all India average of 26.10% in 1999-2000. In the meanwhile 61st round of NSS survey has been completed in the 2004-05 for estimation of fresh poverty estimates for India and States. A preliminary analysis of the State sample of NSS data of 61st round has indicated that the State has achieved its targets for poverty reduction during the 10th Plan. Planning Commission has, however, not yet announced official estimates of poverty for 61st round of NSS: 2004-05. Table 1.8 provides a status of poverty ratio in different years, income distribution, consumer expenditures, malnutrition status and other relevant indicators in Orissa. .

Table 1.8

Poverty, Income Distribution & Consumer Expenditure Status of Orissa

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference Year	Orissa	India
1	Population below poverty line	1987-88 1993-94 1999-00	55.58 48.56 47.15	36.86 35.97 26.10
2	Average monthly per capita consumer expenditure (58 th round of NSS)			
	(i) Rural	2002-03	397.89	554.15
	(ii) Urban	2002-03	831.64	1,021.89
3	Engel's ratio (proportion of consumption expenditure under food items to total expenditure – 58 th round of NSS)			
	(i) Rural	2002-03	58.04	53.88
	(ii) Urban	2002-03	47.16	41.96
4	Gini ratio for per capita consumption expenditure			
	(i) Rural	1999-00	0.242	0.258
	(ii) Urban	1999-00	0.292	0.341
5	Malnutrition of children (0-3 years) (In percent)	Current level of Wt-for-age below -2 SD	54.4	47.0

Housing and Amenities

1.23 The quality of housing and household amenities are also important determinants of overall standard of living. In Orissa, 80.6% people in rural areas are still without pucca houses as compared to 56.1% at all India level. In urban areas, 63.9% households have pucca houses compared to national average of 81.7%. A comparative picture of the status of housing and household amenities in the State vis-à-vis India is given in Table 1.9.

Table 1.9

Status of Housing and Household Amenities in Orissa

Sl. No.	Type of house / facility	Percentage of households with the facility (Rural)		Percentage of households with the facility (Urban)	
		Orissa	India	Orissa	India
1	Pucca house (59 th NSS, 2003)	19.4	43.9	63.9	81.7
2	Toilet facility(58 th NSS, 2002)	11.60	23.70	67.10	82.90
3	Safe drinking water facility(2001)	62.9	73.2	72.3	90.0
4	Electric connections (59 th NSS, 2003)	24.4	51.6	84.8	90.8

Health and Nutrition

1.24 Improved health is desirable not only in itself, but also because it leads to enhanced capacity to work and participate in the economic activities. Infant Mortality Rate, an important health indicator, has come down from 125 per one thousand live births in 1981 to 77 by 2004. The latest NFHS-III has returned IMR of 65 for Orissa in 2005. The State has, therefore, recently made significant breakthrough in reducing its IMR which, however, is still higher than all India IMR of 58. The Maternity Mortality Rate of 358 per lakh child birth against 301 for the country is also a matter of concern. A comparative picture of health status of Orissa vis-à-vis India in respect of key health indicators and health infrastructure is summarized in Table 1.10.

Table 1.10

Health Status of Orissa Vis-à-vis India

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference year	Orissa	India
1	Life expectancy at birth (in years)	1981-85 1992-96	53.0 56.9	55.5 60.7
2	Life expectancy at birth (in years)	2001-06	60.05	63.87
	(i) Male	2001-06	59.71	66.91
	(ii) Female			
3	Crude birth rate per 1000 population	2003	23.0	24.8
4	Crude death rate per 1000 population	2003	9.7	8.0

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference year	Orissa	India
5	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	1981	125	77
		1991	124	80
		2001	91	66
		2003	83	60
		2004	77	58
		2005	65	-
6	Maternity Mortality Rate (per lakh births)	2001-03	358	301
7	Total fertility rate (number of children per couple)	2004	2.6	3.0
8	Couple Protection Rate (in per cent)	1999	41.9	48.6
9	No. of Govt. Medical Institution per lakh population	2004-05	4.48	4.00
10	Hospital beds per lakh population	1997	-	93
		2004	38	-
11	Doctor population ratio	1999	1:7,440	1:1,923
		2002	1:7560	-
12	Fully vaccinated children aged 12-13 months (in per cent)	1992-93	36.8	35.4
		1998-99	43.7	42.0

Education

1.25 Education is both an indicator and an instrument of development and its attainment is a major factor in human capital formation. Education increases labour productivity and has been accepted as an important determinant of increasing socio-economic welfare of people. Economic returns from investment in education are high both for individuals and also for society as a whole. Orissa has done reasonable well in terms of literacy. The literacy rate for Orissa has increased by 14 percentage points from 49.09% in 1991 to 63.08% in 2001. However, there are substantial social and regional disparities in literacy rate. The female tribal literacy in Orissa is very low.

1.26 Orissa is making determined efforts to enhance its overall literacy rate and that for lagging communities and regions. By the end of 2005-06, there were 45,890 primary schools with enrolment of 46.02 lakh students in the State, while the number of upper primary schools was 15,737 with enrolment of 12.25 lakh students. Like-wise the number of High Schools has gone up to 7,361 with total enrolment of 13.46 lakh students. The gross enrolment of students in relevant age groups has gone up to 104.26% at primary school level and 81.29% at upper primary level in 2004-05.

1.27 There are 9 Universities and 1,680 Colleges for general education in Orissa. By the end of 2004-05, there were 40 Engineering Colleges with intake capacity of 12,089 students and 30 Engineering Schools / Polytechnics with intake capacity of 6,945 students. This apart, there were 176 ITIs with intake capacity of 21,912 students. There were 48 Colleges offering Master Degrees Courses in Computer Applications with an intake capacity of 2,802 students. The State has 3 Medical Colleges, one Dental College, one Pharmacy College, 3 Ayurvedic Colleges, 4 Homeopathic Colleges and one Nursing College in Government sector. Besides, there are 2 Ayurvedic Colleges, 2 Homeopathic Colleges and 13 Pharmacy colleges in the private sector. The overall status of educational development in the State vis-à-vis the all India level in terms of some key indicators is given in Table 1.11.

Table 1.11

Status of Development of Education in Orissa

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference year	Orissa	India	
1	Literacy rate (In per cent)	1991	49.09	52.21	
		2001	63.08	64.8	
2	Percentage of Gross enrolment of students at Primary School level (within age group of 6-11 years)	2003-04	110.91	98.31	
		2004-05	104.26	-	
3	Percentage of Gross enrolment of students at Upper Primary School level (within age group of 11-14 years)	2003-04	54.01	62.49	
		2004-05	81.29	-	
4	No. of Primary Schools per lakh population	2003-04	117	62*	
5	No. of Upper Primary Schools per lakh population	2003-04	38	20*	
6	Teacher-Pupil ratio (Pupils per teacher)	(i) Primary	1997-98	35	42
			2004-05	53	-
		(ii) Upper Primary	1997-98	33	37
			2004-05	44	-
		(iii) Secondary	1997-98	17	29
			2004-05	22	-
7	Dropout rates (In per cent)	(i) In Classes I to V	1998-99	49.61	39.58
			2004-05	24.60	-
		(ii) In Classes I to VIII	1998-99	68.02	56.82
			2004-05	36.87	-
		(iii) In Classes I to X	1998-99	52.27	67.44
			2004-05	63.50	-

* This relates to the year 2000-01

Women Development

1.28 The majority of women in Orissa lag behind their male counterparts in all aspects of socio-economic development. The State has been making sustained efforts to improve the conditions of women. Some improvements have already become manifest as result of initiatives taken by the State Government. The female literacy rate in the State has increased from 4.5 percent in 1951 to 50.51 percent in 2001. The proportion of women to the total employees in the organized sector has increased from 8.7% in 1990 to 14.3% in 2004. One of the reasons for such increase is the reservation of 1/3rd vacancies in all categories of posts under the Govt. for women since 1992. 50.09% of the State Old Age Pension beneficiaries are women, their number being 3.43 lakh in 2004-05. Similarly, under the National Old Age Pension Scheme 2.51 lakh women (51.0%) were benefited during the same period.

1.29 The State Govt. have launched “Mission Shakti” with effect from 8th March, 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 August, 2005 as many as 1,66,126 Women SHGs have been formed with 21,54,073 members. Around 1,59,684 SHGs have been provided credit support to the tune of Rs. 370.04 crore. These groups have generated savings amounting to about Rs.132.19 crore. The status of women development in the State in terms of some key indicators is summarized in the Table 1.12.

Table 1.12**Status of Women Development in Orissa**

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference year	Orissa	India
1	Sex ratio (Number of female per 1000 males)	1991 2001	971 972	927 933
2	Female literacy rate (In percent)	1951 1981 1991 2001	4.52 25.14 34.68 50.51	- 29.76 39.29 54.05
3	Percentage of Gross enrolment of girls at Primary School level (In the age group of 6-11 years)	2003-04	107.44	95.67
4	Percentage of Gross enrolment of girls at Upper Primary School level (In the age group of 11-14 years)	2003-04	49.69	57.69
5	Life expectancy of girls at birth (In year)	2001-06	59.71	66.91
6	Percentage of women in organized sector employment	2004	14.31	18.4 *
7	Death rate	2002	9.8	8.1

* This relates to 2003.

Development of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes

1.30 One of the major concerns of the State has been the grossly lagging socio-economic indicators for ST and SC, who together constitute 38.65% (STs 22.13% and SCs 16.52%) of the total state population. Due to several historical and sociological factors, this segment of the society has remained educationally and economically backward and concerted efforts have been made during different plan periods to bring them into the mainstream of development. 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 was adopted from the Fifth Plan and the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan for SCs from the Sixth Plan. Allocations commensurate with the proportion of ST and SC population to total population are being earmarked for the Tribal Sub-plan and Scheduled Caste Special Plan respectively in respect of all development programmes with a view to accelerating socio-economic up-liftment of these communities.

Infrastructure

1.31 Infrastructure has been recognized as a critical variable in promoting socio-economic development. Good transport and communication networks, adequate irrigation facilities for agriculture, uninterrupted and adequate power supply to industries, banking and insurance back-up for trade and commerce, marketing and storage support for agriculture and allied activities are considered essential for accelerated economic growth. As per CMIE Report, Orissa stood 12th in 15 major states in 1991 in terms of composite infrastructure development index. The status of infrastructure development in Orissa is discussed below.

Connectivity

1.32 In the absence of adequate internal rail links, surface roads have remained the major means of transportation in the State. The total road length in the State was 2,42,736 km by the end of 2004-05. A large number of villages are still not connected to growth and service centres by all-weather roads. Orissa is also deficient in rail networks. The State had 2,287 km of railway route including 91 km narrow gauge railways by the end of 2005-06. The railway route length in the State per thousand sq. km of area comes to 14.7 km. A comparative picture of the rail and road connectivity status of Orissa vis-à-vis India is given in Table 1.13.

Table 1.13

Rail and Road Connectivity Status of Orissa

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference year	Orissa	India
1	Length of road per 1000 Sq. Km. (In Km)	1998-99	1,447	768
2	Railway rout length per 1000 Sq.Km. (In Km.)	2001-02	14.90	19.21
3	% of villages connected by road	1996-97	49.00	57.00

Ports

1.33 Paradeep is among the 11 major ports of the country. Mainly minerals and metallurgical products are exported through this port. 216.85 lakh MT of goods were exported during 2005-06 through this port and 114.24 lakh MT of goods imported. Besides this, thirteen potential port sites have already been identified for development of minor ports in the State. During the year 2004, a Port Policy was formulated to develop all these minor ports mainly through private participation. There are also other small jetties mainly for fishing and other purposes. A number of initiatives have been taken to development Gopalpur, Dhamra and Kirtania ports through private participation.

Irrigation

1.34 Although the State has excellent irrigation potential with around 11.00 percent of the Country's total surface water resources, the same has not been harnessed fully. The net irrigation potential created by the end of 2005-06 from all sources was 27.51 lakh hectares, which is 46.63% of the estimated irrigable area of the State. Out of this, 45.4% was covered through major and medium irrigation, 18.8% through minor (flow) irrigation, 4.3% by minor (lift) irrigation and balance 21.5% through other sources. The total cultivated area covered under irrigation till the end of 2004-05 was 47.33%.

1.35 Participatory Irrigation Management in the form of Pani Panchayats has been adopted as a policy for development of water resource sector. 13,284 Pani Panchayats have been formed till the end of the year 2006 covering an area of 10.51 lakh ha of which, 8.06 lakh ha has been handed over to 11,498 Pani Panchayats.

Power

1.36 During 2005-06, the State's share in the total installed capacity of power in the State sector was 3,520 MW out of which 1,935 MW was in the Hydro power sector, 880.00 MW in the Thermal sector and rest drawn from Central sector and other Captive Power Plants. Against an estimated average demand of 1,900 MW during 2006-07, about 2200 MW of power was available from all sources. Out of 46,989 inhabited villages in the State, 38,044 villages have been electrified by the end of 2005-06 accounting for 81% of all inhabited villages.

1.37 Orissa pioneered power sector reforms, the main thrust being promoting efficiency in the system and encouraging private sector participation for financial viability of the sector. The erstwhile Orissa State Electricity Board has been dissolved and generation and transmission have been entrusted to the Orissa Hydro Power Corporation (for hydel power generation), the Orissa Power Generation Corporation (for thermal power generation) and the Grid Corporation of Orissa (for transmission and distribution). Further, in consonance with the Electricity Act, 2003

enacted by Government of India, State Government have entrusted the trading work to the existing GRIDCO and have set up the Orissa Power Transmission Corporation Ltd. (OPTCL) in 2005 to undertake transmission of power. The distribution system has been privatised 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.

Banking

1.38 State has a fairly good banking network. There were 34 Commercial Banks with 1447 branches, and 8 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) with 835 branches in the State as on March, 2006. Besides these, there were 316 branches of Orissa State co-operative Bank and 5 branches of OSCARD Bank in the State. One branch of Commercial Bank was there for around 17 thousand persons on an average. During 2005-06, the total deposits with these Commercial Banks were of the order of Rs. 28,315.78 crore as against Rs. 24,130.69 crore during 2004-05 and the total advances made by these Commercial Banks were Rs. 20,758.13 crore as against Rs. 15,498.70 crore during 2004-05. The credit deposit ratio has increased from 41.46 in 2000-01 to 64.25 in 2004-05, which is however, less than the all India average of 66.04. The per capita deposit and per capita credit for Orissa during 2004-05 were respectively Rs. 7,037.00 and Rs. 4,521.00 against all India average of Rs. 15,357.00 and Rs. 9,940.00 respectively.

Production Sectors

Agricultural Production

1.39 Agriculture sector continues to be the backbone of State's economy contributing about a quarter of total NSDP. While the contribution of Agriculture sector to NSDP has come down to about 26% now from a level of 67% in 1951 there has not been much change in the workforce engaged in the sector. Even now around 64% of the total workforce is dependent on Agriculture which indicates that labour productivity is low in the sector.

1.40 The production of food grain in the State has increased from 51.04 lakh tonne in 1970-71 to 73.59 lakh tonne in 2005-06, but the increase in yield rate of food grain from 847 kg/ha in 1970-71 to 1,154 kg/ha in 2004-05 is not very significant as compared to the national average yield rate of 1,562 kg/ha in 2002-03. A comparative picture of agricultural development in the State vis-à-vis India is given in Table 1.14.

Table 1.14
Status of Agricultural Production

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference year	Orissa	India
1	Average operational holding size (ha)	1990-91	1.34	1.57
2	Per capita net area shown (ha)	2004-05	0.15	0.14
3	Per capita food grain production (kg.)	2004-05	181	204
4	Yield rate of food grain (kg/ha)	2004-05	1,154	1,562*
5	Fertiliser consumption per unit gross-cropped area (kg/ha?)	2002-03	39	84.82

* This relates to the year 2002-03.

1.41 Over dependence on paddy cultivation in rainfed condition is a limiting factor to agricultural growth because of State's proneness to natural calamities and drought condition. In terms of area, the share of paddy out of the net area sown, has reduced from 64.36% in 1950-51 to 57.18% in 2002-03, which is still quite high. Another major constraints to adoption of modern agricultural practices in the State are the low level of capital formation and the small size of operational holdings. The Orissa Agriculture Policy, 1996 of the State Government has addressed these issues and the over all agriculture production in the State has improved during the Tenth Plan.

Livestock Production

1.42 As already mentioned State is quite rich in animal resources and agro-climatic condition of the State is favourable to breeding of all kinds of livestocks. But the present level of livestock production is not commensurate with the available potential. During 2004-05, the total milk production in the State was 12.83 lakh tonne. Egg production was 1216 million and Meat Production was 50.53 thousand tonne. There were 540 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries and 2,939 livestock aid centres in the State by the end of 2004-05. By the end of 2004-05 1885 number of Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies have been formed in the State with procurement of 1.89 lakh kg. milk per day on an average.

Fish Production

1.43 The total fish production in the State was 3.16 lakh tonne in 2004-05 of which the marine fish accounted for 1.22 lakh tonne, brackish water fish 0.24 lakh tonne and fresh water fish 1.70 lakh tonne. However, this production level is not commensurate with the available potential and still there is scope for stepping up fish production substantial. Export of fish to other States and countries during 2003-04 was estimated at 0.86 lakh tonne. The per capita consumption of fish in the State has increased from 7.71 kg in 2000-01 to 8.35 kg in 2004-05.

Minerals Production

1.44 Though Orissa is rich in minerals, their exploitation level is low. The rate of exploitation of minerals / ores in the State was less than 1% in all cases in 2004-05 except Chromite and Iron ore. Iron ore and Chromite production increased tremendously during 2004-05 over the previous year i.e. by 32.1% and 18.75% respectively. Production of Manganese ore also increased by 54.29%. Table 1.15 below represents the picture of mineral-wise production in the State from 2001-02 to 2004-05.

Table 1.15
Production of Minerals

(In lakh tonne)					
SI No	Mineral / Ore	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05(P)
1	Fuel (Coal)	478.0 (6.67)	520.3 (8.85)	602.0 (15.70)	668.2 (11.00)
2	Metallic	227.2 (14.69)	311.1 (36.93)	434.1 (39.54)	554.7 (27.78)
3	Non-Metallic	44.6 (3.72)	42.2 (-5.38)	44.01 (4.27)	47.6 (8.18)
Total :		749.8 ((8.79))	873.6 (16.51)	1080.01 (23.95)	1270.5 (17.64)

N.B : Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage growth over previous year.

Industries

1.45 With vast mineral resources and abundant raw materials, the State has immense potential for industrialisation. But the industrialisation process till the Tenth Plan was quite slow. As per a survey conducted in 1990-91, Orissa had a share of only 3.19% of the total investment, 1.33% of the total number of factories, 1.85% of factory workers and 2.24% of value addition in the manufacturing sector of the country. The per capita investment in industry stood at Rs.1,961/- compared with the country average of Rs.2,303/-. The industrialisation process has however, picked up in the State after the launching of the Industrial Policy Resolution, 2001. By the end of 2004-05, about 362 large and medium industries with an investment of Rs.3600.21 crore and employment potential for 85,926 persons have gone into production. The Government of Orissa have already signed 65 Memoranda of Understanding / agreement with private parties desirous of setting up of their units in the State with a proposed investment of about Rs. 2,98,229 crore.

1.46 In the SSI sector by the end of 2004-05, 83,075 units with an investment of Rs.2285.29 crore were operating in the State providing employment to 5.10 lakh persons. Besides, 17,808 cottage industries have been set up with an investment of Rs.47.11 crore providing employment to 29,587 persons during 2004-05. The status of industries sector in Orissa is indicated in Table 1.16.

Table 1.16

Status of Industries Sector in Orissa

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference year	Orissa	India
1	Per capita value added by manufacturing sector (in Rs.)	2001-02	526.46	1,390.26
2	Per capita gross output in industry (in Rs.)	2001-02	3,631.69	9,272.65
3	Percentage distribution of factory workers to total workers	2001-02	1.50	100.00
4	Registered SSI Units			
	(i) Total Units	2001-02	22,324	2,305,725
	(ii) Percentage of Working Units	2001-02	30.24	62.35
5	Labour productivity in Indian Industries			
	(i) Per worker value of output (in Rs.)	2002-03	1,025,638	1,378,773
	(ii) Per worker Net value added (in Rs.)	2003-03	168,884	216,419

State Finances

1.47 From Ninth Plan: 1997-2002 onwards, the financial condition of the State became very critical. The State finances were characterized by high revenue and fiscal deficits with limited scope for developmental activities. The State revenue deficit increased from Rs. 73.74 crore in 1984-85 to Rs.2,574.19 crore in 1999-2000 which was as high as 6.7% of GSDP. During 1999-2000, the Fiscal Deficit became 3,836.44 crore, i.e., 9.9% of GSDP and the Debt stock was 18,101.00 crore which was nearly 47% of GSDP and 308% of Revenue Receipts. The State had to resort to frequent overdrafts and ways and means advances to meet its current financial requirements. As result, development activities acutely suffered during this period.

1.48 In order to tackle persistent fiscal crisis, State Government undertook a number of harsh fiscal reform measures that encompassed expenditure compression, revenue growth and other fiscal reforms processes to correct the structural imbalance. The State Government signed an MoU with Govt of India on 15.4.1999 and 11.10.2001 as per recommendation of the 11th Finance Commission and implemented the stipulated reform measures. The MoU, ineter alia, envisaged revenue generation and expenditure rationalization measures, restructuring of public enterprises and reducing revenue deficits with a view to releasing additional resources for developmental activities. The details of these initiatives are given at the end of this Chapter in connection with achievements made during Tenth Plan.

1.49 Because of the stringent structural readjustment measures undertaken by the State Government, there has been a turn around in the State finances since 2004-05. The revenue deficit which was 6.7% of GSDP in 1999-2000 has now been converted to revenue surplus of about 0.76% of GSDP in 2005-06, making Orissa a revenue surplus State for the first time after 22 years even ahead of

2008-09 targeted for this under FRBM Act. Similarly fiscal deficit has been reduced to 0.44% of GSDP in 2005-06 from a level of 9.9% in 1999-2000.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

Natural Calamities

1.50 Orissa is highly vulnerable to different types of natural calamities like drought, flood, cyclone and even earthquake. Recurrent natural calamities have been a major stumbling block in the path of socio-economic development of the State. As per available records, the State has experienced about 952 small and big cyclones and 451 tornadoes from 1891 to 1970. Further, between 1963 to 1999, Orissa has experienced 13 major disasters which have taken a heavy toll of 22,228 human lives, affected 7,02,97 thousand of people and made 3,421,000 homeless. During 1971 cyclone, 9,658 people were killed and 49 lakh people were otherwise affected. The 1999 Super cyclone ravaged the coastal districts, heavily damaged infrastructure and 10,000 people and large number of cattle lost their lives.

1.51 The western and southern districts including Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir, Sonepur, Koraput, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Nawarangpur and Gajapati are more prone to droughts. These districts suffered from recurrent droughts in 1999, 2000 and 2002. The year-wise details of loss and damage due to natural calamities in the State during 1998-99 to 2006-07 are given in the table 1.17.

Table 1.17

**Loss / Damage due to Natural Calamities in Orissa
(During 1998-99 to 2005-06)**

Sl. No.	Year	Nature of calamity	Areas affected	Loss (In money value terms) (Rs. in crore)
1	1998-99	Drought	9 Districts worst affected and others partly (10.66 lakh ha.)	414.13
2	1999-2000	Super Cyclone including Ganjam Cyclone	14 Districts	8702.78
3	2000-01	Drought	19 Districts (10.03 lakh hectare)	663.56
4	2001-02	Flood	24 Districts	2000.00
5	2002-03	Drought	30 Districts(20.79 lakh hectares)	1450.00
6	2003-04	Flood	-	2141.83
7	2006-07	Flood	27 Districts	2382.43

Regional & Social Disparities

1.52 1.37 Orissa is afflicted by acute regional, social and gender disparities which are the outcome of long-term neglect of depressed regions and 'entitlement failures' for marginalized sections. It is, therefore, desirable that institutional framework that protects 'entitlements' of the most disadvantaged sections of society should be strengthened. Many development programmes (e.g., education, health, food security and livelihood schemes) that have been implemented in the past have not worked well for the poor and in the depressed regions. It is, therefore, necessary that region and issue-based developmental schemes for depressed areas and disadvantaged sections need be developed on the basis of careful research and understanding of local level problems. One reason why various developmental programmes have not worked in the depressed regions is the failure of governance in these areas. Wide variations have been observed in human development and infrastructure development across the districts.

1.53 The State Government has recently taken several steps to address regional, social and gender disparities. Eight key initiatives have been taken to address the problem of under-development and regional disparities include the Long-Term Action Plan (LTAP) / Revised Long-Term Action Plan (RLTAP) for KBK districts. The second initiative is inclusion of 19 additional districts: Bolangir, Boudh, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kandhmal, Keonjhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nawarangpur, Nuapara, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonapur and Sundergarh under "Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)". Third, the State Government have also launched Gopbandhu Gramin Yojana in 11 additional districts including Bargarh and coastal districts. Fourth, the Biju KBK Plan has been launched in the KBK districts to supplement development efforts under RLTAP. Fifth, Western Orissa Development Council (WODC) has been constituted for backward districts of the western part of Orissa to quicken the pace of development in these districts. The sixth initiative is to bridge the critical infrastructure gaps in identified sectors in the TSP areas out of the grant-in-aid received under Article 275(1) of the constitution. The seventh initiative is the implementation of development programmes in TSP areas funded out of Special Central Assistance. The eighth initiative is the establishment of the Regional Imbalance Enquiry Commission, headed by Justice S. K. Mohanty (Retd.), with a view to: (i) conducting free and fair investigation into the existing regional imbalances in the development process of the State and its trend in terms of different socio-economic parameters like agriculture, infrastructure development, poverty, health care, literacy, population, employment etc., and (ii) suggesting suitable measures to address the existing regional disparities as well as to halt this trend.

Debt Burden of the State Government

1.54 The most difficult problem affecting the state's finances is the debt overhang. Orissa had the highest Debt-GSDP ratio of 62.93% as on 31.3.2003 compared to all State's average of 34.21% worked out by the 12th Finance

Commission. As on 31.3.2005 this Debt-GSDP ratio for Orissa was 57.4% and about 58% as on 31.3.2006. The 12th Finance Commission have recommended that Debt-GSDP ratio should be brought down to 28% of GSDP. Similarly as per the Fiscal correction path projected to the GoI and World Bank, this ratio is targeted to be reduced to around 55% of GSDP by 2009-10.

1.55 The ratio of Interest payment to Revenue Receipt need to be brought down to 15% as per the recommendation of 12th Finance Commission. In case of Orissa, this ratio was 26.2% in 2005-06. As per the Fiscal correction path, projected to GoI and World Bank, this should be reduced to around 20%, if not 15%, stipulated by 12th Finance Commission. Orissa have been consistently trying to bring down the Debt-GSDP ratio and by the end of 2005-06 it stands at around 58%. The net addition to the debt stock has steadily been reduced from Rs. 3350 crore in 1999-2000 to 2406.00 crore in 2005-06. as a result of debt swap and fiscal restructuring measures, there has been improvement in debt management which would be evident from the following Table 1.18.

Table 1.18

Improvement of Debt Position of Government of Orissa

(Rs in crore)

Year	GSDP at current prices	Revenue Receipt	Net Debt incurred during the year	Total Debt stock at the year end	Payment of interest	Debt stock as % of GSDP	Debt stock as % of Revenue Receipt	Interest payment as % of Revenue Receipt	Revenue Deficit as % of Net loan incurred
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1999-2000	38629	5884.63	3349.66	18100.80	1237.70	46.90	308	21.00	36.85
2000-01	38728	6902.02	2901.10	21001.90	2286.81	54.20	304	33.10	66.50
2001-02	42095	7047.98	3031.72	24033.60	2834.96	57.10	341	40.20	93.47
2002-03	44372	8438.77	3807.59	27801.19	2885.58	62.70	329	34.20	41.39
2003-04	53830	9440.24	3832.77	31633.96	2860.28	58.80	335	30.30	37.07
2004-05	57638	11850.19	2417.22	34051.18	3332.02	59.08	287.3	28.10	21.61
2005-06	63382	14084.72	2405.53	36459.07	3697.10	57.52	256.6	26.20	Rev surplus

1.56 12th Finance Commission have recommended that States will be entitled to the benefit of debt-write off linked to their Fiscal performance measured in terms of reduction in revenue deficit relative to the average of revenue deficit estimated by the Commission based on the actuals of revenue deficit for 2001-02 and 2002-03 and the revised estimate for 2003-04. For Orissa, the Commission have estimated the revenue deficit for 2003-04 at Rs.2457.00 Cr. basing on which performance of Orissa would be judged. Orissa has been able to reduce the revenue deficit of Rs.522.30 Cr. for 2004-05 and there has been revenue surplus of Rs.481.19 Cr. for 2005-06. Accordingly, Orissa has got the benefit of debt write off of Rs.381.90 Cr. in 2005-06 for the fiscal performance of 2004-05. Orissa is also likely

to get the same benefit of Rs.381.90 Cr. in 2006-07 for the fiscal performance in 2005-06.

Loss in Mining Royalty

1.57 Despite the fact that Orissa is rich in minerals, it does not get non-tax revenue in shape of royalty from such major minerals. This is primarily due to the reason that the rates of royalty are not being revised in time. Due to non-revision of royalty in time the Eleventh Finance Commission had recommended for payment of Rs.150.00 crore Per annum to compensate the loss which amounts to Rs750.00 crore. The State has however not received any amount on this account. On the other hand the 12th Finance Commission have recommended that the rate of royalty should be revised on ad valorem basis but GoI have not so far done it. The State Government have suggested for revision of royalty on ad valorem basis.

Unfair Revenue Sharing in Thermal Power Generation Sector

1.58 Orissa has vast coal deposits. Orissa is a power surplus state and it exports power to other states. Since electricity duty is charged on consumption only, the importing state gets benefit while the exporting state has to bear the negative externalities such as environmental degradation due to mining etc. This tantamounts to transfer of resources from the producer state without any compensation for the huge negative externalities as well as depletion of its natural resources. This situation has to be altered by either allowing the state to levy on generation or else mandate that a percentage of power generated should be given free of cost to the state by the Central Public Sector Generating Companies as is the case in Hydropower generation.

Release of State Share out of Un-disbursed Amount of Fiscal Incentive Grants

1.59 An incentive fund of Rs.10,608 cr. was constituted as per the recommendation of 11th Finance Commission by transferring 15% of Revenue Deficit Grant meant for 15 States and a matching contribution by Govt. of India. Release of incentives grant was linked to performance in terms of reduction in Revenue Deficit. 11th Finance Commission had recommended that undisbursed amount, if any, should be disbursed among the performing States. Similarly, 11th Finance Commission had also recommended that if a State has not taken effective steps to utilize Upgradation / Special Problem Grants during 1st four years 2000-2004, the same may be added to the Incentive Fund in the 5th year and distributed among better performing States.

1.60 It may be noted that the 11th Finance Commission had recommended that if a State achieves improvement in the ratio of revenue deficit to revenue receipt by 5% per annum, it will be entitled to Fiscal Incentives Grant. In Orissa, the ratio of revenue deficit to revenue receipt for the year 1999-2000 43.47% and this has been reduced to 4.4% in 2004-05, the annual average reduction being 7.86% against the target of 5% as recommended by 11th Finance Commission. Accordingly, Orissa got the Fiscal Incentives Grant of Rs.315.35 Cr. for all the years

from 2000-01 to 2004-05. Thus, Orissa is entitled to receive its share out of undisbursed amount lying in the Incentives Fund since it is one of the performing States.

Subvention and Interest Subsidy to the Cooperative Banks

1.61 It may be noted that 70% of the farm credit in Orissa comes from the Co-operative sector. While the short-term co-operative credit structure (STCCS) finance 13 lakh farm families, the Commercial Banks and the RRBs put together finance only 5 lakh farm families. So sub-vention/interest subsidy allowed by the GoI for the Commercial Banks should also be extended to the co-operative sector, otherwise the vast majority of farmers in the state will be deprived of availing of farm credit at the cheaper rate of 7%, because the State Govt is not in a position to accommodate the huge financial burden of providing the required subsidy to the co-operative credit institutions.

Impact of Pay Revision

1.62 The financial resources for the 11th Five Year Plan has been projected by the State Government keeping in view the borrowing limits prescribed under the Debt Consolidation & Relief Facility recommended by the 12th Finance Commission and the mandate of the Fiscal Responsibility legislation. The plan size is to be linked to sustainable level of debt as has been rightly stipulated by the 12th Finance Commission. Government of India should design the policy framework, to help the state achieve these objectives. The implementation of the recommendation of the Sixth Pay Commission for revision of pay and allowances of the employees of the Central Government will definitely cast a heavy burden on the revenue account of the State Governments. Therefore, the additional burden of the state that may arise on account of the recommendation of the sixth Pay Commission need to be borne by the Central Government in full, otherwise, State finances may slip into financial crisis of greater magnitude and all developmental efforts of the state will be seriously affected.

Extremists Problem

1.63 Fourteen districts: i) Nawarangpur, ii) Malkangiri, iii) Rayagada, iv) Koraput, v) Ganjam, vi) Gajapati, vii) Kandhamal, viii) Sundargarh, ix) Sambalpur, x) Deogarh, xi) Keonjhar, xii) Mayurbhanj, xiii) Dhenkanal, and xiv) Jajpur are facing extremist problem. The 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 are being beefed up in the affected areas. Second, the development process is being accelerated in the areas affected by, or prone to, extremist problem. Third, steps are also being taken to improve accessibility to the affected areas to bring them into the mainstream of development process. It has been proposed to construct Vijayawada-Ranchi Highway covering a length of 1,219 km with an estimated cost of Rs.1,419 crore, which will pass through the hinterland that is most affected by this

problem. The State is effectively coordinating with Central Government on extremists problem and actively participating in the meetings of Coordination Centre and Standing Committee of the Chief Ministers of Naxal affected States. On the development front also, the following specific strategies have been envisaged to provide good governance and improved delivery of public services in the extremists affected areas.

- i) Measures against exploitation of the poor and the vulnerable.
- ii) Resolution of forest related issues with focus on development of Agriculture and Allied sector.
- iii) Expanding employment and livelihood opportunities.
- iv) Universalisation of Elementary Education and strengthening of Secondary and vocational education.
- v) Universalisation of Public Primary Health Care and Nutrition.
- vi) Reinforcing good governance and planning.
- vii) Implementation of Bharat Nirman and Urban Renewal Mission.

ACHEVEMENTS OF TENTH PLAN TARGETS

Progress in Realisation of Financial Targets

1.64 The approved outlay for the Tenth Plan in respect of Orissa was Rs.14,264.51 crore, against which the anticipated expenditure till end of the Plan works out to Rs.13,848.50 crore which is about 97.08% of the total outlay. The expenditure in terms of percentage under Industry & Minerals sector was the highest (167.07%) followed by Agriculture & Allied Services (128.67%), General Economic Services (118.02%), Rural Development (110.52%) and Irrigation & Flood Control (106.55%). The Energy, Transport, Science, Technology & Environment and Social Services sectors recorded an expenditure of 65.65%, 93.51%, 101.68% and 105.84% respectively. Table 1.19 indicates sector-wise outlays and expenditure (including anticipated expenditure during 2006-07) for Tenth Plan.

Table 1.19

Outlay and Expenditure during Tenth Plan Period

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	Sector	Tenth Plan 2002-07 Approved Outlay	Expenditure during Tenth Plan Period (From 2002-03 to 2006-07 – Provisional)					Percent- age of Expr. to Tenth Plan Outlay	
			2002-03 Actual	2003-04 Actual	2004-05 Actual	2005-06 Provisional	2006-07 Anticipated		Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture & Allied Services	211.97	71.69	43.97	46.95	51.84	58.30	272.75	128.67
2	Rural Development	736.55	183.54	159.22	148.46	153.86	168.97	814.05	110.52
3	Special Area Programme	2117.59	213.89	374.32	446.96	496.12	475.96	2007.25	94.79
4	Irrigation & flood control	2364.23	563.95	456.39	445.03	503.67	550.00	2519.04	106.55
5	Energy	2451.99	323.32	429.62	192.09	151.42	513.40	1609.85	65.65
6	Industry & minerals	56.91	18.76	20.83	14.03	19.79	21.67	95.08	167.07
7	Transport	1441.72	195.54	166.11	328.08	289.44	369.02	1348.19	93.51
8	Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Science, Technology & Environment	142.63	25.10	10.55	11.30	32.04	66.04	145.03	101.68
10	General Economic Services	505.14	105.43	85.23	108.17	116.27	181.05	596.15	118.02
11	Social Services	3579.53	674.52	544.74	753.51	895.45	920.32	3788.54	105.84
12	General Services	656.25	98.38	145.91	124.10	108.91	175.27	652.57	99.44
	Total	14264.51	2474.12	2436.89	2618.68	2818.81	3500.00	13848.50	97.08

Physical Achievements

1.65 One innovative feature of Tenth Five Year Plan was the introduction of the concept of “Monitorable Targets”. Key sectoral indicators were identified and specific quantifiable targets were set in respect of each of them. Achievements in respect of monitorable targets for Orissa are summarized below.

(i) Reduction of poverty ratio by 5 percentage points by 2007.

1.66 As per the estimates made, at the beginning of the Tenth Plan in rural areas, 3.20 lakh households needed to be moved above the poverty line for achieving reduction of 5 percentage points in poverty ratio. Against this, by the end of fourth year of the Plan 2.38 lakh BPL families have been covered under the main anti-poverty programme, i.e., SGSY. Like-wise under SGRY, 22.5% of the allocation is meant for individual income generating schemes for SC and ST beneficiaries. Taking into account the progress under various development programmes including RLTA and other income generating programmes and also on

the basis of preliminary analysis of the State sample of 61st round of NSS data, it is expected that the State shall meet more than its target for poverty reduction. Moreover, the State expects to generate 30 crore mandays worth employment for BPL families. By the end of the 10th Plan, one member each of 6 lakh BPL families shall be provided 100 days of wage employment each year.

(i) Providing gainful high quality employment to the addition to the labour force over the Tenth Plan period.

1.67 On the basis of Current Daily status (CDS) approach of NSS, the backlog unemployment in the State was estimated at 10.11 lakh person years at the beginning of Tenth Plan out of the estimated labour force of 131.48 lakh person years. On the basis of estimates made using elasticity of employment to growth in GDP for the State, it was assessed that by the end of Tenth Plan the backlog of unemployment would still remain but it would come down to a level of 9.74 lakh person years.

1.68 Realising the limited scope for generation of employment in organized sector, the State Government has mounted a special drive to create Self-employment opportunities for 14.34 lakh persons during Tenth Plan period. Up to the end of December, 2006, 10.06 lakh persons have been covered under various self-employment programmes.

(ii) Achieving the target of all children in schools by 2003 and all children to complete 5 years of schooling by 2007.

1.69 In order to secure 100% enrolment by the year 2006-07, the State Govt. was required to take steps to cover 32.63 lakh child population in 6-11 age group at primary level and 15.88 lakh child population in 11-13 age group at U. P. level through District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) and Sarbasikhya Abhiyan (SSA). Programmes like, Go to School Campaign -door to door appeal, Gyana Ratha, Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) / Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) Centres have contributed to increase the enrolment by over 6.07 lakh children at Primary level and 4.3 lakh children at Upper Primary level by the end of 2004-05. However, much still remains to be done in this regard.

(iii) Increasing literacy to 75% within the Plan period.

1.70 DPEP/SSA, "Go to School Campaign" -Door to door appeal, Gyana Rath, EGS / AIE Centres are some of the programmes under implementation in the State that aim at increasing enrolment of children at the base level. For increasing the literacy rate to 75%, vigorous implementation of all the existing literacy programmes, like Total Literacy Campaign (TLC), Post Literacy Programme (PLP), and Continuing Education Programme (CEP) have been taken up. Special Projects like Accelerated Female Literacy Project (AFLP) are meant to strengthen the ongoing programmes in realising the literacy rate of 75% in the State by the end of the Plan period.

(iv) Reducing gender gap in wage and literacy by at least 50% by 2007.

1.71 As per 2001 Census, Orissa's literacy rate for males is 75.35% and for females 50.51%. For reducing gender gap in literacy by 50% by the year 2007, Accelerated Female Literacy Project has been taken up. This apart, Total Literacy Campaign, Post Literacy Programme are also being implemented and Continuing Education Programme are being taken up more vigorously to increase female literacy. Special efforts are being made in KBK districts and other tribal districts to substantially improve literacy among tribal girls. Female Literacy Programme in general and tribal female literacy programmes in particular are being pursued more vigorously by roping in Women Self Help Groups and NGO in different districts.

1.72 Under Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, due priority is being given on enforcement of minimum wages. There is no difference in wage rate under the Minimum Wages Act for male and female workers. The State labour machinery has been constantly watching to prevent/eliminate discrimination. A Sub-Committee under the State Equal Remuneration Advisory Committee meets at regular interval to review the position and suggest strict enforcement and frequent and timely inspection in ensuring equal payment of remuneration to both male and female workers.

(v) Reduction in decadal rate of population growth between 2001 and 2011 to 16.2%.

1.73 In Orissa, the decadal growth rate of population during 1991-2001 was 15.94% as against the all India average of 21.34% as per 2001 census. Thus the decadal growth rate target fixed for the decade 2001-2011 at the national level has already been realised in the State during the decade 1991-2001. This has been made possible through following initiatives which will be continued to maintain the trend in coming decade.

1. High Use of Contraception.
 - (a) Advocacy on high use of contraception and reduction of birth rate to 33.2 as per 2002 SRS.
 - (b) Effective contraceptive coverage by 75% of couples.
 - (c) Increased use of contraception among couple with less than 2 children.
 - (d) Drop in illegal abortions.
2. Use of Family Welfare methods, like sterilisation.

(vi) Reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 45 per 1000 live births by 2007 and 28 by 2012.

1.74 The State Government have remained very concerned over high IMR and taken a number of remedial steps. An IMR Reduction Mission has been mounted since 2001. Other steps include Reproductive and Child Health Programmes. The efforts in this regard have already started showing results. The

IMR for Orissa has come down from 97 in 1999 to 77 in 2004. In fact, NFHS-III returns an IMR of 65 for Orissa. Verbal autopsy has been made mandatory for each child death in all districts of Orissa with a view to creating an authentic database on IMR and child mortality and to ascertain causes for the same.

(vii) Reduction of Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) to 2 per 1000 live births by 2007 and to 1 by 2012.

1.75 The MMR in Orissa was 3.58 during 2001-03 against the all India MMR of 3.01. The State is striving hard to realise the Millennium Development Goals. The RCH phase-II programme has been designed accordingly to give new orientation to Family Welfare activity in the State with emphasis on Anti-Natal Check up (ANC), promotion of institutional delivery and other maternity health measures. The strategies adopted in the State for realisation of this objective include the following :

- i. To increase ANC coverage ensuring at least 3 ANC check-up for 100% of pregnant Women.
- ii. To universalise registration of pregnancy or 100% antenatal registration.
- iii. To increase institutional delivery up to 80%
- iv. To increase delivery by trained personnel up to 100%.
- v. To strengthen the system to identify high risk pregnancies.
- vi. To make health awareness on RTI/STI.
- vii. To improve awareness against AIDS among men and women.
- viii. "VANDE MATARAM" scheme has been launched on 9th Feb-2004 and observed on this day every month thereafter. On this day free OPD services including antenatal check-up given to all pregnant women and Family Planning counseling to new mothers provided by (Private) O & G specialist at there clinics.

(viii) Increase in forest cover to 25% by 2007 and 33% by 2012.

1.76 As per the 2003 Forest status report, the recorded forest area of the State was 58,135.99 sq. km which is 37.3% of the geographical area. Out of this, a sizeable portion of forest area is in various stages of degradation. However, steps taken in recent past for natural regeneration as well as rehabilitation / afforestation, have already brought about an increase in effective forest and tree cover in Orissa to 34.2% against the target of 33% forest cover.

(ix) All villages to have sustained access to portable drinking water within the plan period.

1.77 At the beginning of the year 2006-07, there were 9,035 NC / slipped NC habitations (4,377 NC + 4,658 SNC), 11,535 PC habitations and 4,937 Rural Schools without drinking water facility. The State Government have fixed target for coverage of 8,939 NC / slipped NC habitations (4,281 NC + 4,658 SNC),

4,955 PC habitations and 4,937 rural Schools with drinking water facility during 2006-07. Against this target, 2,300 NC / slipped NC habitations, 28 PC habitations, 897 Rural Schools have been so far covered during 2006-07. All out efforts are being made to achieve the target within the current financial year.

(x) Cleaning of major polluted rivers by 2007 and other notified stretches by 2012.

1.78 5 towns in Orissa, namely Cuttack, Talcher, Chandbali, Dharamsala and Puri have been included under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for abatement of pollution in the rivers of Mahanandi and Kathajori, Brahmani and Baitarani. These projects are now in different stages of implementation.

Progress made in realization of other important Physical Targets:

1.79 The details of the physical targets set for the Tenth Plan and progress made in their realization is given in Annexure-II of Volume –II of the Plan document. However, physical progress in respect of some important items, other than the ones covered under monitorable targets is given below.

- Food grains production till the end of 2005-06 was 27,590 thousand tones against Tenth Plan target of 47,277 thousand tones.
- Oil seeds production during the first three years was 1413 thousand tones against the Tenth Plan target of 3073 thousand tones.
- Production of improved seeds was 89.47 thousand tones till the end of 2005-06 against the Plan target of 192.14 thousand tones.
- Milk production was 4561.63 thousand MT till the end of 2005-06 against the target of 5514 thousand MT.
- Egg production was 4335.20 million nos. till the end of 2005-06 against target of 7506 million nos.
- Inland fish production was 617.93 thousand MT till the end of third year of Plan against a target of 974 thousand MT.
- Marine fish production was 475.76 thousand MT till the end of 2005-06 against the target of 628 thousand MT.

Progress in Reforms Process

Fiscal Reforms

1.80 In order to tackle the persistent fiscal crises State Government have initiated fiscal reforms process from the Ninth Five Year Plan. On the recommendation of Eleventh Finance Commission State Government signed an MoU with the Government of India and as part of the agreement implementing reform measures likerevenue generation and expenditure rationalization measures,

restructuring of public enterprises and reducing revenue deficits with a view to making available additional resources for development activities, progress in these measures is indicated below.

(i) Revenue Generation Measures (Tax Revenue)

- Rationalisation of Sales Tax rates w.e.f. 1.4.2001 and implementation of VAT w.e.f. 1.4.2005
- Introduction of Entry Tax w.e.f. 1.12.1999; further amendment has been made w.e.f. 1.6.2004.
- Professional Tax has been introduced w.e.f. 1.1.2000
- State monopoly and wholesale trade in liquor through Orissa State Beverage Corporation w.e.f. 1.1.2001.
- Introduction of adhesive labels of IMFL w.e.f. 31.12.2001.
- Country liquor through licensed channel has been made available for sale w.e.f. 30.3.2001.
- Excise Policy 205-06 has been formulated to augment revenue. The licence fees of distillers and bottling plants have been increased during the current year. Similarly, the bottling fee has been enhanced. The duty slab has been modified to augment duty from the fast moving slabs of IMFL. The label registration has been modified and the franchise fees have been enhanced from Rs.2.00 to Rs4.00. Similarly license fees for hotels and on shops have also been increased.
- The out-still system has been introduced in three major districts like Ganjam, Gajapati and Dhenkanal in place of country spirit system.
- Forest Development tax has been introduced w.e.f. 18.7.2003.
- Motor Vehicle Tax has been revised on ad-valorem basis from 13.2.2002 and further modified w.e.f. 25.2.2005.

(ii) Revenue Generation Measures (Non-Tax Revenue)

- Rates of royalty in respect of different minor minerals have been revised w.e.f.31.8.2004
- Water rate has been revised w.e.f. 5.4.2002 by 2.5 times.
- User charges have been introduced in major hospitals, fishery sector, veterinary sector and forest sanctuary
- The Water Tariff in respect of private apartment/industrial buildings/institutional buildings has been revised.
- Fees for inspection and licence for factories have been revised.
- Fee structure in medical colleges has been revised w.e.f 27.6.2002.

- The Orissa High-speed Diesel Dealers Licensing Fees have been enhanced w.,e.f. 1.4.2005.
- Introduction of user's fee for dissemination of information under the Right to Information Act-2005 @ Rs. 10/- from persons seeking information w.e.f.29.5.2006.
- Introduction of users' fee for issue of computerized certified copies of land records by Tahasildars w.e.f. 28.9.2005.

(iii) Expenditure Rationalisation Measures

1.81 The expenditure on salary, pension and interest payment alone constituted 74.30% of Non Plan Revenue Expenditure and 68.72% of total Revenue Expenditure in 1999-2000. Keeping this in view following reform measures have been taken.

- Freeze on fresh recruitments excepting in Primary Health, Primary Education and Striking Police Force w.e.f. 14.3.2001.
- New Primary School Teachers are being engaged as "Para Teachers" at consolidated salary of Rs.1500.00 per month on contractual basis by the Village Education Committee.
- Self-financing courses have been introduced in educational and technical institutions
- Introduction of Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) for State Government employees' effective from 27.1.2003.
- Surrender Leave encashment have been withdrawn effective from 1.4.2002.
- Non-practicing allowance for doctors has been abolished effective from 1.11.2003.
- Government have so far abolished 43991 numbers of base level vacant posts in all categories i.e. Group-A, B, C and D which includes abolition of 3698 numbers of base level vacant posts in aided educational Institutions, Universities, and other grant-in-aid institutions by the end of 2006
- To carry on essential functions of Government, wherever there is necessity, engagements are being made on short term contract and consolidated remuneration basis in order to reduce salary expenditure.
- Defined Contributory Pension Scheme has been introduced effective from 1.1.2005 for the new recruits.

(iv) Debt Restructuring

1.82 The State Government have undertaken following steps to reduce the burden of debt and interest payment.

- Swapping of high cost loan – Swapping of high cost loan of Rs. 2543.62 crore during 2002-03 and 2004-05 has yielded interest saving of around Rs. 145.00 crore.
- Repayment / Buy back of high cost market borrowing – The total high cost market borrowing as on 31.3.2006 was Rs. 9700.00 crore. Out of which the portion carrying rate of interest 10.25% to 13% is Rs. 3904.00 crore. Proposals have been submitted to RBI for buy back of Rs. 2093.79 crore.
- Restructuring of high cost National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) – In view of the recommendations of the NDC sub-committee regarding downward revision of State's share of net small savings collection from 100% to 80% w.e.f. 1.4.2007, it will partially reduce passive borrowing by the State and decrease net addition to the State's debt stock. Accordingly state Government have submitted proposals to Government of India for i) Pre-payment of high cost NSSF loan, ii) Resetting of interest rate on balance high cost NSSF loan and iii) Pre-payment of high cost non-NSSF loan.

(v) Creation of Consolidated Sinking Fund

1.83 In pursuance of the recommendation of the 11th Financed Commission and guidelines framed by RBI, Govt. of Orissa constituted a Consolidated Sinking Fund in 2003-04 to be utilized as an Amortisation Fund for redemption of liability arising out of Open Market Borrowing. The scope of this Fund is being expanded to cover all future repayment liabilities including market borrowing.

(vi) Creation of Guarantee Redemption Fund

1.84 Government have constituted a guarantee redemption fund during the year 2002-03 with the objective of meeting the payment obligations arising out of the default in discharging the debt servicing for the loans guaranteed by Government. In the mean time State Government have also discharged guaranteed liabilities for Rs.332.44crore through One Time Settlement. This has enhanced the credibility of the State Government in the financial institutions.

(vii) Restriction on Government Guarantee

1.85 The State Government are often required to provide guarantees for borrowings from institutional finances by public sector undertakings/ Co-operative Institutions/Urban Local Bodies and State-owned Companies etc to carry out approved developmental works and to meet the working capital requirement etc. It may be noted that the guarantees do not form a part of the debt burden as

conventionally measured, but in the event of default by borrowing organizations, the State Government have to repay the debt as guarantor. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Technical Committee of Finance Secretaries, the State Government have fixed ceiling on such guarantees. The outstanding guarantee as percentage of revenue receipt net of grant-in-aid has been reduced from 127.3% in 2001-02 to around 39% as on 31.12.2006.

(viii) Introduction of Escrow Account for new guarantee

1.86 In order to ensure fiscal discipline in public sector undertakings/Urban Local bodies / Co-operative Institutions and State-owned Companies etc, and to ensure minimizing the default on payment of government guaranteed loans State Government have issued instructions that all Public Sector Undertakings / Urban Local bodies / Co-operative Institutions and State-owned Companies etc, who have borrowed or intend to borrow against government guarantee will open an escrow account in a nationalized bank for timely repayment of guaranteed loans. The proceeds of this account shall first be utilized for payment of dues of the financial Institutions and it is only after meeting such payments that the surplus amount shall be diverted for other payments including salaries. In the meantime, new guidelines have been issued to the effect that the future Government guarantees will cover the principal amount only.

(ix) Creation of Special Reserve Fund to meet the foreign exchange risk

1.87 Government of India have decided that external assistance in case of new projects signed on or after 1st April, 2005 will be passed on back-to-back basis. Thus, exchange risks will now be borne by the State Governments. Accordingly Government of Orissa have decided to set up a Special Reserve Fund to bear the foreign exchange risks and have made budget provision of Rs 100.00 crore at the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 2006-07.

(x) Zero based investment review.

1.88 The State Government is undertaking zero-based investment review on regular basis for timely completion of prioritized projects.

(xi) Timely Submission of Utilisation Certificates.

1.89 State Government are giving priority for utilisation of central assistance and submission of their utilisation certificates in time. There has been perceptible improvement in submission of utilisation certificate in respect of Central Assistance during the period 2000-01 to 2006-07.

(xii) Enactment of Orissa Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005.

1.90 As per the recommendation of the Twelfth Finance Commission Orissa have also enacted the Orissa Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005 which came into force w.e.f. 14.6.2005. As per the target fixed under FRBM Act, 2005 Orissa required to eliminate Revenue Deficit by 2008-09 and reduce the Fiscal Deficit to 3% of GSDP by that period. Orissa have already

achieved these targets in 2005-06. As per the Finance Account for 2005-06 there has been a revenue surplus of Rs.481.19 crore and Fiscal Deficit has been reduced to Rs.276.46 crore.

(xiii) Computerisation of Treasuries.

1.91 The State Government have put in place computerized Orissa Treasury Management System (OTMS) with following features.

- The System is based on a three tier architecture with the treasuries and sub-treasuries and special treasuries connected to a central location, thereby providing a facility for analysis of various financial information and MIS at one place.
- It completely automates the working of the treasury by providing facilities for entire work to be done electronically thereby replacing the entire manual transactions at the Treasuries, starting from the front office management to the back office account preparation and MIS.
- The system provides real-time information in all the treasuries on a day to day basis. It also provides the status on the liquidity position of the state.
- The system empowers the Government to control the expenditure as and when required and as per the requirement.
- It provides a platform for preventing excess expenditure compared to the budget provisions by using the innovative “Budget Interface” system which captures the detailed budget allotments at the central location.

Outcome of Fiscal Reform Measures

1.92 As a result various expenditure compression and revenue generation measures together with our deep commitment State have been able to contain the rate of growth of the revenue expenditure since 2002-03. It may be noted from the Table 1.21 that while the average growth of total revenue receipts during 2002-03 to 2005-06 is of the order of 20%, the average growth of revenue expenditure during the same period is about 8%.

Table 1.21
Trend in Revenue Receipts, Revenue Expenditure,
Revenue Deficit / Surplus and Fiscal Deficit

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Total Revenue Receipt	% of Growth	Total Revenue Expenditure	% of Growth	Revenue Deficit/ Surplus	Fiscal Deficit
1999-2000	5884.64	29.21	8458.83	24.09	-2574.19	-3836.44
2000-01	6902.02	17.29	8833.99	4.44	-1931.97	-3325.27
2001-02	7047.98	2.11	9877.54	11.81	-2833.74	-3968.10
2002-03	8438.77	19.73	10014.68	1.39	-1575.91	-2816.04
2003-04	9440.24	11.87	10861.16	8.45	-1420.92	-3572.81
2004-05	11850.19	25.53	12372.48	13.91	-522.30	-1365.99
2005-06	14084.72	18.86	13603.52	9.95	481.19	-276.46

1.93 The revenue deficit, which was of the order of Rs. 2574.19 crore (6.7% of GSDP) in 1999-2000 has now been converted to revenue surplus of 481.19 crore (+0.76% of GSDP) in 2005-06. It may be noted that for the first time after 22 years the state has become a revenue surplus state. This is much ahead of the target of eliminating revenue deficit by 2008-09 as stipulated by the 12th Finance Commission and mandated under the Orissa Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005. Similarly Fiscal Deficit which was of the order of 3836.44 crore (9.90% of GSDP) in 1999-2000 has been reduced to Rs276.47 crore (0.44 % of GSDP) in 2005-06 as against the target of 3% stipulated to be achieved by 2008-09 under the recommendation of 12th Finance Commission.

Power Sector Reforms

1.94 Orissa was the first state to take up the power sector reform in 1996. The reforms initiatives have been already detailed elsewhere in this chapter. The benefits of Power Sector Reform measures are as follows.

- The State Government have stopped giving subsidy to the power sector since 1.4.1996. The average annual subsidy was of the order of Rs.300.00 crore.
- Disinvestments of 49% of government share in OPGC resulted in an income of Rs.603.00 crore for the State Government which could be utilized for other purposes.
- Orissa happens to be one of the few states where 24 hour power supply has been maintained including rural areas.
- While the average demand of the state 2006-07 is around 1900 MW, around 2200MW power is available from all sources. The marginal

surplus situation in the State is likely to be wiped out in one to two years as the State is moving towards high industrialization with power demand going to peak up substantially.

- Power generation is also likely to go up in the coming years through various mega projects both in the Government sector and private sector (IPPs), for which several MOUs have been signed. (MOU signed for approx-16,000MW)

Investment under APDRP

1.95 Even though the State has taken up power sector reforms long back, the loss in the power transmission loss has not been substantially reduced. The transmission loss has remained as high as 40-41% on an average across the State. The investment under APDRP could not be made substantially during the 10th plan period because the private Distribution Companies could not arrange counter part funding for APDRP programme. Against a sanction of about Rs.596 crore under APDRP, the Discoms could utilize less than Rs.80 crore by December. 2006. Further, incentive due to the State under the APDRP programme could not be made available because of the poor implementation of the programme on account of privatization of Distribution in the State. The State was deprived of incentives because of power sector reforms in the State.

1.96 In view of the contingency stated above, Orissa requires adequate funds under APDRP during 11th plan period to reduce loss, up-gradation of sub-transmission and Distribution system. Accordingly, incentive should also be made available to the state because of loss reduction from time to time. These benefits which have already been made available to other states like West Bengal etc. who have not initiated power sector reform during the 10th plan period. The Government of India may help the state not only providing adequate APDRP funds during the 11th plan period for loss reduction, but also plan funds should be made available for upgradation of transmission system within the state to cater to the inter state/intra state transmission of power, keeping in mind the future load growth within the state and evacuation of power from the state to other states because of high potential of generation capacity within the state during the 11th plan period.

Public Enterprises Reform

1.97 In pursuance of the MoU signed on 11.10.2001 with Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India, the State Government is undertaking Public Enterprises Reform Programme with the objectives of reducing fiscal burden and increasing allocation of public resources for priority sector development. In order to implement the programme, the State Government is receiving grant from DFID, UK Government. DFID committed £5.287 million for the Orissa Public Enterprises Reform Programme (Phase-I & II). The State Government has already received Rs.191.00 crore from DFID either as Financial Aid or Technical assistance till 31st December 2006. Progress made / targets fixed for various components of Public Enterprises Reform Programme are indicated below.

- Privatization through share transfer has been achieved in respect of 4 PSUs during 2003-04 to 2006-07.
- Privatization through asset sale has been achieved in respect of 6 PSUs during 2004-05 to 2006-07.
- The filing of liquidation petitions in respect of 8 (eight) closed / defunct public enterprises are scheduled to be completed during 2006-07.
- Privatisation / asset sale in respect of 12 (twelve) public & co-operative enterprises is scheduled to be completed on or before 31st December 2008.
- Process of Restructuring in respect of 8 (eight) Core Enterprises is scheduled to be completed on or before 31st December, 2008.
- DFID support during Orissa Public Enterprises Reform Programme enabled the State Government to separate 23,329 number of employees of State PSUs under VRS/VSS/ Closure compensation schemes. In addition, the State Government and Public Sector Enterprises, from their own sources, have also separated 11,217 numbers of employees of State PSEs. The fiscal savings in this regard is estimated about Rs. 15000 crore at present value.
- Under the Social Safety Net Programme (SSNP) around 15,000 voluntarily separated employees have been counseled and out of them around 4500 employees have been retained to be absorbed in wage-employment / self-employment.

CHAPTER 2

OBJECTIVES, GROWTH PROJECTIONS AND PLAN STRATEGIES

I. GAINS OF TENTH PLAN AND CHALLENGES AHEAD

2.1 Orissa has been striving to quicken the pace of development, reduce poverty and deal effectively with regional, social and gender disparities. The State has made impressive gains during the Tenth Plan, some of which are summarized in the following paragraphs.

Gains and Positive Trends of Tenth Plan

Macro-economy

2.2 Orissa has achieved an average annual growth rate of 7.26% during the first four years of the Tenth Plan against the targeted growth rate of 6.2%. This is substantially higher than the annual average growth rate of 2.3% in 8th Plan and 5.2% of the 9th Plan. Table 2.1 summarizes total and broad sectoral annual growth rates. It may be observed from Table 2.1 that Orissa has made impressive gains in the growth rate of industrial sector during the first four years of the 10th Plan, this being 11.34%. Despite fluctuations in the Agriculture sector, the State has managed an average annual growth rate of 3%. The service sector has been steadily growing from 5.14% per annum during the 8th Plan to 7.09% in the 9th Plan and 8.20% during the first four years of the 10th Plans. The State expects to maintain an average annual growth of 7.26% during the last year of the 10th Plan. There is also a steady increase in the real per capita NSDP (i.e., at 1993-94 prices), which has grown from Rs.4,773 at the end of the Eighth Plan to Rs.5,803 at the end of Ninth Plan and Rs.7,445 at the end of the fourth year of the Tenth Plan.

Table 2.1

Sectoral Growth Rates during 8th, 9th and 10th Plan

(At 1993-94 Prices; In percentage)

Sl No	Sector	8th Plan (1992-93 to 1996-97)	9 th Plan (1997-98 to 2001-02)	10 th Plan (2002-03 to 2005-06)
1	Agriculture	-1.02	4.46	3.00
2	Industries	3.54	3.89	11.34
3	Services	5.14	7.09	8.20
Total GSDP		2.30	5.20	7.26

Industrial Upswing

2.3 The turn around in the State's macro-economy can be attributed to the sustained efforts of the State Government to accelerate the pace of industrialization process in the State. The first major initiative in this regard was taken in 2001 when a new Industrial Policy Resolution was put in place in conformity with

the changing industrial scenario under the reforms process. The main focus of this policy was to improve the investment climate, ease procedures and create “single window” mechanism to expedite mandated clearances for investment proposals. The State has also made determined efforts to improve infrastructure with a view to making Orissa an attractive destination for the private investors. These and other initiatives have already yielded positive dividends. Orissa is emerging as an industrial hub in east India, particularly in sectors such as steel, iron, aluminum, petro-chemicals and power and has already signed 65 MoUs with keen investors. Private investment to the tune of Rs.2,98,229 crore during 10th and 11th Plan periods.

Human and Social Development

2.4 The State has also made significant progress in the area of human and social development, even though there still remains a lot of ground to be covered. Orissa brought out its first Human Development Report in the year 2005. Its Human Development Index (HDI) has steadily improved from 0.267 in 1981 to 0.404 in 2001. Life expectancy at birth for male has improved from a level of 58.40 years in 1998-2001 to 60.05 years in 2001-06, while the corresponding improvement for female is from 58.50 years to 59.71 years. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has come down from 125 per one thousand child births in 1981 to 65 in 2005 as per NHFS-III.

2.5 Though substantial gains are expected in poverty reduction as per 61st round of NSS survey in 2004-05, Orissa, however, still continues to be the poorest major state. Per capita consumer expenditure increased from Rs.373.17 in 1999-00 to Rs.397.89 in 2004-05 in rural areas and from Rs.618.48 to Rs.831.64 in urban areas during the same period.

2.6 Orissa has done reasonably well in terms of literacy. The gross enrolment at primary and upper primary levels has gone up from 38.0% to 110.91% and 30.71% to 54.01% respectively between the years 1997-98 to 2003-04. This has happened as a result of implementation of programmes like District Primary Education Programmes (DPEP), Sarba Sikshya Abhiyan (SSA), Go to School campaign, launching of Gyana Ratha, Education Guarantee Schemes (EGS) and opening of Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) Centre. Implementation of Mid-day meal scheme has also helped in increasing enrolment while supplementing nutritional requirement of students.

Orissa Public Sector Reforms Programme & Fiscal Turnaround

2.7 Orissa has resolutely pursued ambitious public sector reform programmes that covered several sectors and public sector undertakings. The State was the first to introduce the power sector reforms in 1996, when the State electricity Board was unbundled into generation, transmission and distribution companies and later distribution companies were privatized. Though State faced a number of transitional problems, the power sector reforms have finally started showing results. The State has stopped subsidizing the power sector. This has resulted in savings of about Rs.300 crore per annum. The State has also become a surplus States and has one of the lowest tariffs. This is one of the factors that have encouraged entrepreneurs to investment in Orissa. Several loss making PSU have been privatized or restructured. A number of State Departments have also been restructured with a view to improving their performance and effectiveness.

2.8 The State has also made impressive gains in terms of fiscal reforms. The State introduced stringent financial reform measures like expenditure rationalization, augmentation in revenue generation, restructuring of public enterprises and reduction in revenue deficit. The revenue deficit, which was 6.7% of GSDP in 1999-2000 has been wiped out much before the targeted year of 2008-09. The State has become revenue surplus in 2005-06, it being 0.76% of GSDP. Similarly fiscal deficit has been reduced to 0.44% of GSDP in 2005-06 from a level of 9.9% in 1999-2000.

Challenges of the Eleventh Plan

2.9 As discussed in Chapter 1, Orissa still faces several challenges. Orissa still has a small and less diversified economy. There is a large population of ST and SC communities that have very adverse socio-economic development indicators. There are acute regional, social and gender disparities that need to be expeditiously and effectively addressed. The pace of urbanization is also very low. The key challenges that Orissa faces have been briefly discussed below.

Erratic and Slow Agricultural Growth

2.10 Agriculture and allied sectors contribute about 26% to the GSDP and employ about 69% of the workforce. Orissa's agriculture is still subsistence oriented and is also susceptible to natural shocks such as droughts and floods. The growth in this sector has historically remained very low and has widely fluctuated from time to time. The rural poverty in Orissa is, therefore, very high. Therefore, a fast growing and diversifying agricultural and allied sectors holds the key for bringing prosperity to Orissa. Higher growth in this sector shall raise agriculture wage rates and positively impact other sectors of the economy. This apart, because of dependence of a large section of State's work force on this sector, most of whom are rural poor, this sector has the maximum income distributional effects. The sector also has great relevance for the food security in the context of Orissa. It is, therefore, desirable that agricultural diversification and productivity are substantially increased. It is also necessary that agriculture is insulated from natural shocks.

Changing Patterns in Employment

2.11 Though higher growth in agricultural and allied sectors is necessary to increase employment opportunities in this sector and also to raise agricultural wage rates. These steps alone, however, are not being enough to absorb unemployed or underemployed labour force and to reduce income inequalities. As rightly observed in the Eleventh Plan Approach Paper, substantial employment opportunities need also to be created in non-farm sectors with a view to divert labour force from agricultural sectors to other sectors and to reduce poverty at a fast pace.

Upgradation of Infrastructure

2.12 A major constraint to achieving faster economic growth is the inadequacy of physical infrastructure. This has become all the more important in the context of competition among the states to attract big private investment. Though Orissa enjoys comparative advantage in terms of availability of raw materials, water and

economic power supply, it is deficient in infrastructure including good quality roads, rail links and ports. Interior parts of Orissa are very poorly connected.

2.13 Infrastructure development is highly capital intensive in nature. The State, even with the help of Central Government, cannot meet the full requirement of infrastructure development. Planning Commission has observed that investments in infrastructure need to go up from 4.6% of GDP to around 8% of GDP at the National level during the Eleventh Plan. At the current level of infrastructure, Orissa needs substantial investments in this sector. Since public sector resources are scarce, infrastructure development in the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode need to be pursued aggressively.

Human and Social Development

2.14 Though Orissa has made notable progress in improving several variables that impact human and social development, several such variables including literacy rates, IMR, life expectancy and other health conditions and income levels are still below national average. Orissa, therefore, need to improve its performance in human and social development much above the national average so that it can expeditiously catch up with the rest of the country. ST and SC communities need special attention if they are to be fully integrated into the mainstream at equitable terms.

Consequences of Rapid Industrialization

2.15 Though the efforts of the State in promoting industrial development have brought several gains to the society, this has also created significant negative externalities including environmental degradation and pollution. Setting up large industrial units involves displacement of local people in large numbers. This causes loss of their livelihoods and imposes significant psychological costs on local people. Rehabilitation and resettlement issues, therefore, pose serious challenges that need to be satisfactorily addressed. Experience, however, shows that rehabilitation measures are usually slow and long drawn out process. It is heartening to note that the State has already come up with a clear-cut Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy to address these challenges. During the Eleventh Plan, utmost care has to be taken to ensure that the displaced people get greater attentions and their concerns are expeditiously and effectively addressed.

2.16 A negative fallout of rapid industrialization is the environmental degradation. Large scale deforestation, increasing effluents released by industrial units, pollution of air and rivers and increasing law and order problems are other negative side effects of rapid industrialization and need to be properly addressed during the Eleventh Plan. As rightly observed in the Approach Paper, there may seem to be trade off between environmental sustainability and economic growth in the short run, but in the long run environmental sustainability and human well-being should be simultaneously considered.

Disparities and Divides

2.17 The Eleventh Plan Approach Paper has highlighted the gravity of different kinds of divides that afflicts our country. The divide between the rich and the poor, rural-urban, between people having access to essential services and

those not having this access, have been creating social tensions. Focused attention is, therefore, needed to address these problems and narrow gap during the Eleventh Plan.

OBJECTIVES OF THE ELEVENTH PLAN

2.18 The Approach Paper to the Eleventh Plan, approved by the NDC, aims at fostering faster and broad based inclusive growth in the economy during the Plan period. Keeping in view imperatives outlined in the Approach Paper for the 11th Plan and taking into account the gains and positive trends of Tenth Plan and the challenges ahead, the following broad objectives have been drawn up for the Eleventh Plan for the State.

- (i) A sustainable high growth rate of 9% per annum is aimed.
- (ii) Agricultural production will be doubled from its present level to realize a growth rate of about 5%.
- (iii) Significant improvement will be made in people's access to basic facilities like health care, education, clean drinking water and sanitation.
- (iv) Special attention will be given to the welfare of marginalized sections of the society, particularly ST, SC and Minority communities, adolescent girls, the elderly and the physically challenged persons, children below three years of age.
- (v) Suitable policy measures to be taken to create a conducive environment that fosters the growth of entrepreneurship and encourages private sector investment.
- (vi) Public sector investment will be stepped up particularly in the Agriculture, Infrastructure and Human Development sectors. Resources required will be mobilized, by the State Government, PSUs, PRIs / ULBs through prudent management of finances and exploring new avenues for resource mobilization.
- (vii) Focus will be on outcomes rather than on expenditure. Monitoring and evaluation of Plan Programmes will be substantially improved and made more effective to ensure that outlays and outputs are converted into outcomes.
- (viii) The State's efforts will continue to maintain the pace of industrialization process coupled with measures to achieve environmental sustainability and reducing human suffering due to displacement.
- (ix) Efforts will also continue to bring significant improvements in all components of human development not only to reach the desirable standard but also to match the standard already achieved in the advanced States.
- (x) Large-scale employment will be generated to absorb the backlog of unemployed as well as new entrants to the labour force. Because of limited scope in generation of regular organized sector employment, emphasis will be on creation of self-employment avenues. The State's

efforts to improve training facilities for improving desired skills of the unemployed persons and ensure the availability of right kind of manpower to meet the emerging requirements of industries, service sector and agricultural sectors.

- (xi) Efforts will be made to bring about significant improvement in all components of economic infrastructure, particularly the road connectivity. Apart from providing all weather connectivity to villages, efforts will be made to significantly improve the quality of existing road network to effectively support the upcoming industries. The State aims to connect all villages with 1000+ population in general and villages with 500+ population in tribal, hilly and interior pockets. District level Connectivity Master Plans shall be developed and implemented.
- (xii) For achieving high growth rate in agriculture, efforts will be made to step up irrigation potential substantially, ensuring maximum possible utilization of created irrigation potential. The State aims to assure that each block has at least 35% of the sown area to be irrigated during the 11th Plan.
- (xiii) The sustained efforts of the State in the area of governance reforms will continue to improve the quality of public service making public machinery more efficient, transparent and accountable. In this context, emphasis will be given on adoption of e-governance.
- (xiv) The fiscal reforms process will be continued to consolidate the gains and improve the resource base of the State government for greater investment in the development programmes.
- (xv) The sustained efforts of the State Government towards effective devolution of powers and responsibilities to the Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies and decentralization of planning process will be further strengthened.

MONITORABLE TARGETS FOR THE ELEVENTH PLAN

2.19 In conformity with the continuing emphasis on physical outcomes rather than on financial outlays in the context of implementation of Plan programmes, the concept of monitorable targets in Social Service Sector was innovated during the 10th Plan. Monitorable targets ensure that the key objectives of the Plan may be quantified and specific targets may be fixed for their realization during the Plan period. This helps better monitoring of the implementation, and evaluation, of development programmes. Key monitorable targets for the 11th Plan, as approved by the National Development Council, for the following sectors: (i) Income and Poverty, (ii) Education, (iii) Health, (iv) Women and Child Welfare, (v) Infrastructure, and (vi) Environment have been adopted for both India and States. An overall comparative picture of the monitorable targets fixed at the National level and corresponding targets for Orissa is given at Annexure-I. The Planning Commission has already communicated the State specific monitorable targets in respect of 9 items for Orissa as indicated in the Table 2.2. State will also strive to realize the targets agreed to at the National level in respect of rest of the relevant items.

Table 2.2

Monitorable Targets for Orissa communicated by the Planning Commission

Sl No	Monitorable Item	Unit	Target for 11 th Plan	
			For India	For Orissa
1	Infant Mortality Rate	Per 1000 live births	28	37
2	Maternity Mortality Ratio	Per 1000 live births	1	1.19
3	Total Fertility Rate	No. of children per couple	2.1	2.1
4	Malnutrition of Children (0-3 years)	Percentage of wt. for age below 2 SD	23.5	27.2
5	Anemia among women (15-59 years)	In percent	28.3	31.5
6	Sex Ratio (0-6 years)	No. of female per 1000 male	977	961
7	Drop-out Rate in Elementary Education	In percent	20	31.99
8	Literacy Rate	In percent	85.00	83.96
9.	Gender gap in Literacy	In percentage points	10.00	15.10

INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR 11TH PLAN

2.20 Taking note of the increasing trends in the average annual growth rates of GSDP during 8th, 9th and the 10th Plan from 2.3% to 5.2% to 7.26% respectively, it has been targeted to achieve 9% growth rate in economy during the Eleventh Plan. The investment requirements to realize this growth rate have been estimated by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics and are given at Annexure-2.1. According to these estimates, the average annual growth rate in the State GSDP during the last four years of the 10th Plan has been 7.26%. Assuming that the economy maintains this growth rate during 2006-07, the estimated GSDP for the year 2006-07 (at 1993-94 prices) will be Rs. 35,441 crore. In order to realize an average annual growth rate of 9%, the GSDP in the last year of Eleventh Plan, i.e., 2011-12 has to be Rs. 54,530 crore including an additional GSDP requirement of Rs.19,089 crore. Accepting the ICOR value of 4.30, it is seen that investment requirement to support 9% growth rate is Rs. 82,083 crore at 1993-94 price, which comes to Rs. 1,66,136 crore at the 2007-08 prices and Rs. 1,77,463 crore at the mid-plan year 2009-10 prices.

2.21 As per the all India estimates for the year 2003-04, the share of public sector investment out of the total investment made in the economy, is about 37%. Accepting this ratio, the public sector investment requirements for the Eleventh Plan comes to around Rs. 61,470 crore and private sector investment of Rs. 1,04,666 crore at 2007-08 price level. Again assuming that the share of the State Public Sector investment out of the total public sector investment as 44%, as derived from the actual expenditure of Tenth Plan, the share of the required State Public Sector investment for Eleventh Plan comes to Rs. 27,047 crore at 2007-08 prices or Rs. 28,891 crore at 2009-10 (mid year of Eleventh Plan) prices. The source-wise break up of investment

requirements for the Eleventh Plan has thus been arrived at is given at Table 2.3. Therefore, the State aims to size the State 11th Plan at Rs.27,000 crore.

Table 2.3

Source-wise Break-up of Proposed Investment Requirement for 11th Plan

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Source	Proposed Investment	
		At 2007-08 price	At 2009-10 price
1.	Private Sector	104,666	111,802
2.	Public Sector (Central)	34,423	36,770
3.	Public Sector (State)	27,047	28,891
Total		166,136	177,463

FINANCING THE ELEVENTH PLAN

2.22 As regards the estimated Private Sector investment of Rs. 1,04,666 crore at 2007-08 price level, it may be stated that the State has become a favoured destination for the Private Sector Investors, particularly in the power and mineral based industries. The State Government has signed 65 MoUs with as many private investors with project investments of the order of Rs.2,98,229 crore. It is, therefore, expected that the targeted private sector investment including investments in agriculture and industrial sectors shall be easily met.

2.23 As regards the estimated investment of Rs.34,423 crore for the Central Public Sector, it expected that Centre will consider the requirements favourably and all the pending projects for the State will be cleared along with some new projects to meet this proposed level of investment.

2.24 As regards the State share of Public Sector investments, it is mentioned that Orissa's fiscal condition has improved. 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 Rs.27,000 crore will be available for investment. Out of this, resource availability for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been estimated at Rs. 4,850.00 crore. Any shortfall in the public sector investments is expected to make good by way of increased private investment in agricultural, industrial and service sectors..

SECTORAL GROWTH PROJECTIONS

2.25 For achieving an average annual growth rate of 9% during the 11th Plan, the GSDP at 1993-94 price has to reach the levels of Rs. 54,530 crore during the last year of Eleventh Plan, i.e., 2011-12 from its present level of Rs. 35,441 crore. Assuming that the sharing of GSDP among the three broad sectors viz. i) Agriculture and allied activities, ii) Industries, and iii) Services during the Eleventh Plan Period will be 20.15%, 29.36%, and 50.49% respectively, the sectoral growth patterns during

the 11th Plan are indicated in the Table-2.4. As per these estimates i) Agriculture and allied activities, ii) Industries, and iii) Services sectors will grow at the rates of 4.72%, 8.93%, and 11.08% respectively during the 11th Plan.

Table 2.4
Sectoral Growth Pattern During Eleventh Plan

(Rs. in Crore)						
Sl No	Item of Calculation	Agriculture and Allied Activities	Industries	Services	Total	Remarks
1.	Estimated GSDP at 1993-94 prices for the year 2005-06 (A). (Rs. in crore)	8,510	9,419	15,113	33,042	
2.	The observed sectoral sharing pattern of GSDP (in 1993-94 prices) in 2005-06. (In %)	25.75	28.51	45.74	100	
3.	Expected sectoral sharing of GSDP in 2006-07 (In %)	24.62	29.45	45.93	100	
4	Assumed sectoral sharing of GSDP during the 11 th Plan. (In %)	20.15	29.36	50.49	100	
5	GSDP at 1993-94 prices for the year 2011-12 (Rs. in crore)	10987	16010	27533	54530	Estimated at aggregated level by target growth rate of 9% and allocated to sectors by using % share at Item-“4”
6	The average annual growth rate in GSDP (In %)	4.72	8.93	11.08	9.00	Derived sectoral growth rate against the targeted aggregated growth rate of 9%.

2.26 Agriculture and Allied sectors have exhibited more than 3% average annual growth rate during the 9th and 10th Plan. Therefore, assuming that there will not be any serious natural calamities or large scale drought condition, it is a feasible proposition to target a growth rate of about 5% with appropriate policy intervention. In case of Industries sector, the average growth rate during the 8th and 9th Plan was little more than 3%, but has gone up to an average of more than 11% during 10th Plan. Therefore, the target of 8.93 % or around 9% growth rate is quite reachable, keeping in

view the fact that the industrialization process is already in a take off stage. The Services sector is consistently exhibiting an average growth rate of more than 5% with a steadily increasing trend from 5.14% in 8th Plan to 7.09%, in 9th Plan to 8.20% during the first four years of the 10th Plan. Therefore, the target of 11.08% growth rate for the sector is also not beyond reach.

SECTORAL ALLOCATIONS

2.27 According to simple logic, more funds need to be invested in those sectors which have low Incremental Capital Output Ratio (ICOR) so that more GSDP can be generated with least investment. But this is not always acceptable as growth is not the only goal of the Plan and the State has to take care of investments in Social sectors for all round human development. This apart, the resources located for the Plan generally consist of funds from specific sources and for specific purposes like RIDF fund for rural infrastructure and AIBP for irrigation. Taking into account all these constraints and considering the requirements of different sectors in the light of Plan objectives, the following sectoral allocations have been proposed for the Eleventh Five year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for the State. The State Government has attached a high priority to Social Service Sector and has allocated a share of 26% of total plan resources during the Eleventh Plan. Irrigation and Flood Control Sector has been given a plan share of about 20%.

Table 2.5

Sectoral Distribution of Eleventh Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08 Outlay

Sl No	Sector	Tenth Plan Outlay	% for Tenth Plan	Eleventh Plan 2007-12		Annual Plan 2007-08	
				Proposed Outlay (Rs. in crore)	% to total	Proposed Outlay (Rs. in crore)	% to total
1.	Agriculture and Allied Activities	238.98	1.3	593.37	2.20	68.43	1.41
2.	Rural Development	896.68	4.7	1562.37	5.79	251.48	5.20
3.	Special Area Programme	2046.71	10.8	4095.65	15.17	792.00	16.33
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	3991.52	21.0	5461.32	20.23	703.32	14.50
5	Energy	2866.11	15.1	2875.47	10.65	935.02	19.28
6	Industries & Minerals	95.75	0.5	111.15	0.41	25.59	0.53
7	Transport	1729.85	9.1	2541.51	9.41	372.52	7.68
8	Science, Technology & Environment	625.23	3.3	986.11	3.65	164.52	3.39

9	General Economic Services	1942.74	10.2	1399.62	5.18	308.69	6.36
10	Social Services	4066.90	21.4	7100.00	26.30	1194.24	24.62
11	General Services	499.53	2.6	273.43	1.01	34.19	0.7
Grand total		19,000.00	100	27,000.00	100	4,850.00	100

SECTORAL PLAN STRATEGIES

2.28 For realizing the overall Plan objectives, it is necessary to workout specific objectives and Plan strategies for individual sectors taking into account their complementarities. Accordingly the sectoral plan objectives and strategies have been drawn up as detailed below.

Agriculture

2.29 The Plan envisages doubling agricultural production and aims to achieve a growth rate of about 5%. This calls for improving agricultural productivity through adoption of modern practices and at the same time insulating agricultural production from the uncertainty of monsoon and natural calamities. Transforming the traditional agricultural practices, particularly in respect of crop diversification and adoption of modern techniques, requires making available all the appropriate inputs, changing of farmers' mindset and bridging the knowledge gap. The extension machinery of the State will be geared up to meet these requirements. For reducing dependence on monsoon, irrigation facilities have to be substantially improved. Keeping all this in view, following sectoral strategies are envisaged in the Eleventh Plan for the Agriculture and allied activities sector..

- Substantially improve irrigation potential and its utilization;
- Improve water management, rain water harvesting and watershed development;
- Reclaim degraded land and focus on soil quality;
- Bridge the knowledge gap through effective extension;
- Diversify into high value outputs, fruits, vegetables, flowers, herbs and spices, medicinal plants, bamboo, bio-diesel etc., but with adequate measures to ensure food security;
- Mixed farming to be encouraged and animal husbandry and fishery activities to be promoted;
- Provide easy access to credit at affordable rates;
- Improve the incentive structure and functioning of markets;
- Refocus on land reforms issues;

Fisheries

- To promote sustainable development in Inland Fisheries sector for doubling fish production;
- To triple the export and export earnings in the State;
- To enhance contribution of fishery sector to Food and Livelihood security of the people engaged in Fisheries;
- To promote Public Private Partnership in developing, managing, conserving and sharing the Fishery resources for the benefit of the State;
- To create trained human resources for capacity building in the sector.

Animal Resources & Dairy Development

- Production of Livestock Vaccines under GMP compatible conditions to be taken up to meet the requirements of the State and to stop the dependence on other sources.
- Monitoring of Livestock Disease Control Programme through Internet services in the Sub-Division and District level for flow of quick remedial measures for Livestock Health care and removal of epidemics.
- Encouraging association of farmers with the Livestock Disease Diagnostic Services rendered at the DDLs through the information and communication technology.
- Strengthening Livestock Service Infrastructure and automation of Government offices with computer facility.
- Exchange of knowledge and technology on improved animal husbandry & dairying practices through organization of exhibition and Buyer-seller meet at the Block, Sub-division, District and State level.
- Establishment of LACs in each newly formed Gram Panchayats to provide primary Vety. Aid and service for the livestock.
- Upgradation of skill of farmers/un-employed educated youth in Animal Husbandry practices and rearing of improved variety of animals for getting higher yields.
- Provision of input supply to the FSAI centres for uninterrupted production of cross-bred females.
- Professional Efficiency Development through organization of trainings and interaction in the symposiums and conferences on Livestock Health Care. and Disease control.
- Enhancement of fodder resources through organization of fodder demonstration plots, training and development of grass-land and grass reserve areas.

- Stepping up of milk production through integrated approach for the potential areas of the State.
- Creation of Self-employment opportunities amongst rural un-employed educated youth through up-gradation of their basic skill on rearing of animals and birds.

Education

2.30 Education is an important component of human development. In the Elementary and Secondary education side the ongoing efforts will be continued to achieve hundred percent enrolment at the Primary and Upper Primary level, reducing the drop out rate to zero within shortest possible time span. In the technical and vocational education side focus will be on skill upgradation and ensuring skilled manpower in all the trades to meet the emerging requirement of the new industries that are coming up in the State. The State is committed to strive for realization of the following monitorable targets.

- Reduce drop out rates of children at the elementary school level to 32% by 2011-12.
- Develop minimum standards of educational attainment in elementary school and by regular testing monitor effectiveness of education to ensure quality.
- Increase literacy rate for persons of age 7 years or more to 84%.
- Lower gender gap in literacy to 15.1 percentage points.
- Strive to increase the percentage of each cohort going to higher education from the present 10% to 15% by the end of the 11th Plan.

Forestry and Environment

2.31 For the Eleventh Plan it is very important to have a clear-cut forestry and environment policy for the State to ensure that neither the forest cover nor the over all ecological balance is adversely affected due to the rapid mining and industrialization process that is going on in the State. This apart State will strive to realize monitorable target of increasing the forest and tree cover by 5 percentage points during the Plan period. The following Plan strategies are envisaged for the forestry and environment sector in the Eleventh Plan.

- Conserving, protecting and developing 27,882 sq. km. of dense forests (crown density greater than 40%).
- Regenerating and developing 20,196 sq. km. of open forests; (crown density 10-40%).
- Afforesting and reforesting 5,782 sq. km. of scrub forests; (crown density less than 10%).
- Building capacity of the Forest Department and Village level institutions to take up protection and management of the assigned forests;

- Promote Eco-tourism and Eco-development in the protected areas.

Irrigation and Water Management

2.32 The State aims to cover at least 35% of sown area in each block by assured irrigation during the 11th Plan. In order to achieve this objective, each district has been directed to prepare District Irrigation Master Plan. In the context of creation of new irrigation potential it will be more effective to provide more funds for the projects for completion of projects rather than spreading funds thinly for new ones. This way additional potential generation will be quicker. For the flood prone low land of coastal areas effective drainage projects are required to save the crop loss on account of water logging. In this over all scenario the following irrigation and water management measures have been envisaged for the State in the Eleventh Plan.

- Irrigation potential will be increased substantially, with more emphasis on the drought prone areas and watershed development programmes.
- Utilization of irrigation potential created will be stepped up and constantly monitored.
- All the ongoing irrigation projects will be completed on a priority basis.
- Drainage problem to be improved in the water-logged areas.
- Handing over of irrigation projects, to the Pani Panchayat of the water users is being implemented in the State in a massive scale. This participatory irrigation management process will be continued with greater thrust.
- The innovative participatory Biju Krusak Vikash Yojana (BKVY) of the State will be continued with greater emphasis.
- The policy decision of the State Govt. for providing irrigation facilities to the extent of 35% of cultivable area in each block on a priority basis will be continued. The 198 identified blocks having less than 35% irrigated area will be covered and brought above this mark during Eleventh Plan.
- Two mega river basin projects namely “Mahanadi Basin Development Plan” and “Orissa Integrated Irrigation, Agriculture and Water Management Project” are proposed to be taken up during eleventh Plan.

Industries and Minerals

2.33 Unlike earlier Plan, the mainstay of Eleventh Plan for the State will be the Industries Sector. The investment friendly Industrial Policy of the State has converted Orissa into the industrial hub in the eastern region of the country in steel, iron, aluminum, petro chemicals and power sectors. In the sectors like IT, tourism, Handicraft and Cottage Industries, there is vast untapped potential. Minerals sector as a supporting sector for the large number of mineral based industries coming up in the State requires appropriate policy back up. Keeping the changing industrial scenario in the State following Plan strategies are visualized in the context of Eleventh Plan.

Big, Medium and Small Scale Industries

- Strengthening of physical & social infrastructure through public investment as well as by attracting substantial private investment.
- Facilitating large investment in natural resources based industries like Power, Steel, Alumina etc.
- Providing support to export oriented industries, agro based food-processing industries.
- To lay emphasis on quality, productivity and skill development.
- Making special efforts for rehabilitation of viable sick industries.
- Organizational reform to facilitate unhindered growth of industry & trade.
- Providing escort services, fast and transparent decision-making and quick clearance of the proposals.

Handicraft and Cottage Industries

- Development of craft cluster on SHG mode with need based interventions.
- Sustenance of clusters already created in the earlier years.
- Regular market oriented product development.
- Development of entrepreneurship among the artisans and other entrepreneurs to set up handicraft enterprises.
- Market promotion through exhibition inside and outside the State.
- Export promotion by facilitating participation in international fair, organizing Buyer-Seller Meet 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.
- Strengthening Departmental Training Centres and SIDC.
- To renovate and open Utkalika Branches at strategic places.

Handloom and Cottage Industries

- Emphasis will be continued on development of handloom industries in the organized sector by providing looms and accessories imparting training to weavers for skill development and upgradation, providing marketing support and design innovation.
- Support for sericulture development will be continued.

Minerals

- Concept oriented intensive mineral exploration and assessment of mineral resources with multidisciplinary inputs aided by airborne survey to be taken up.

- Emphasis will be laid on exploration of precious and semi-precious stones, coal, iron ore, chromite, mineral sands, bauxite and limestone.
- Innovative measures and latest technology to be adopted for strengthening of existing Chemical analysis wing.
- Stringent measures to be taken to curb clandestine mining activities.

Tourism

- Completion of all ongoing tourism projects.
- Projecting Orissa 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.
- Restructuring the Department to increase functional efficiency, social responsibility and financial accountability by creating State Tourism Promotion Board and District Tourism Promotion Councils.

Road Connectivity

2.34 Inadequacy in connectivity can be a major hindrance to the industrialization efforts of the State. While for development of railway network State has to depend on the Central Govt. initiatives, so far as road connectivity is concerned all out efforts will be made during the Eleventh Plan period to bring out both substantive and qualitative improvement in the road network in the State. The following Plan strategies will be adopted for development of road network in the State.

- Substantive improvement will be made in the road network both in terms of the length and quality of the road.
- Wherever feasible big road projects will be taken up through PPP mode.
- Efforts will be made to realize the monitorable target of providing all weather connection to all habitation with population of 1000 and above (500 in hilly land tribal areas) by 2009. Each district has been directed to prepare a District Connectivity Master Plan to achieve these objectives.
- Roads connecting industrial hubs, economic growth centres and tourist places will be taken up on priority basis.
- Urban roads will be improved to meet the growing pressure of urban population and traffic.

Power Supply

2.35 Electricity network and supply of power is an important component of infrastructure. It is also a social infrastructure as consumption of electricity influences the over all quality of life to a great extent. The following Plan strategies are envisaged to improve this vital infrastructure base in the State.

- The power sector reforms process will be continued and further strengthened.

- Efforts will be made to achieve the monitorable target of providing electricity connection to all villages and BPL households by the end of the Plan.

Port Development

- The Port Policy put in place since 2004 will be continued to be implemented to develop the minor ports of the State.
- Dhamra port handed over to Dhamra Port Development Private Company will be developed into a mega port of international standard.

Agricultural Marketing and Cooperatives

2.36 The following Plan strategies will be adopted for the sector during Eleventh Plan period.

- The scheme to improve the share capital base of the credit cooperative institutions will be continued during Eleventh Five Year Plan.
- As Orissa is primarily an agrarian State and also prone to various natural calamities, assistance in the shape of indemnity for crop loss shall be continued to be provided to the farmers.
- Efforts will be made to improve agricultural marketing infrastructure in the RMC Market Yards in the various backward districts to facilitate buying and selling of agricultural produce under the "Biju KBK Plan" for the KBK Districts as well as under the "State Plan" for other areas in the State.
- The NCDC assisted scheme "Integrated Cooperative Development Project" (ICDP) will be implemented to enable the members of the primary co-operative societies functioning in different sectors such as fisheries, poultry, dairy, handloom and credit co-operatives to carry on their economic activities in a more effective, efficient and fruitful manner.
- An MoU has been signed with the Government of India and NABARD to implement the Financial Package for revival of Short Term Credit Cooperatives during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Implementation of the Revival Package will be given a major thrust during Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Poverty Alleviation and Employment Generation

2.37 State has been making all out efforts to substantially reduce poverty both in rural and urban side. This will be continued with greater thrust during Eleventh Plan. Employment generation efforts both for those offering manual labour and also the educated category will be continued during the Eleventh Plan. The following Plan strategies will be pursued for the purpose.

- All major ongoing anti poverty programme will be continued during the Eleventh Plan.

- All the wage employment generating scheme including NREGS will be continued to be implemented vigorously.
- Continuous efforts will be made to realize the monitorable target of reducing the educated unemployment to below 5%.
- Employment Mission launched during Tenth Plan will be continued during Eleventh Plan.
- State has been pursuing a policy of enhancing the real wage rate of unskilled labourers from time to time for taking care of the effect of inflation. This Policy will be continued during Eleventh Plan.

Public Health and Nutrition

2.38 The State is committed to achieve the following monitorable targets set for Eleventh Plan.

- Reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 37 and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) to 1.19 per 1000 live births. Also reduce total Fertility Rate to 2.1.
- Provide clean drinking water for all by 2009 and ensure that there are no slip-backs by the end of the eleventh Plan.
- Reduce malnutrition among children of age group 0-3 to half its present level and reduce anemia among women and girls by 50% by the end of the Eleventh Plan.

2.39 The following Plan strategies will be followed to realize the above targets.

- To provide adequate, qualitative, preventive and curative health care services to the people.
- To ensure equitable health care services to disadvantaged groups like Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes in particular.
- To provide affordable quality health care to the people not only through the allopathic system of medicine, but also through reliable alternative systems like Ayurveda and Homeopathy.
- To ensure greater access to primary health care facilities by bringing medical institutions as close to the people as possible or through Mobile Health Units, particularly in under-served and backward districts.
- To improve maternal and child health conditions and to reduce maternal and infant mortality and morbidity rates.
- To improve hospital services at secondary and tertiary levels both in terms of infrastructure, personnel and quality of care, and
- To impart training to doctors, nurses and other paramedical staff and to upgrade their skills and knowledge to meet needs of health care.

Welfare of women and Children

2.40 All the ongoing social security, women and children development, disabled welfare, programmes will be continued during the Eleventh Plan. Efforts will be made to realize the following monitorable targets.

- Raise the sex ratio for age group 0-6 to 961 by 2011-12 and 977 by 2016-17.
- Ensure that at least 33 percent of the direct and indirect beneficiaries of all Government schemes are women and girl children and all children enjoy a safe and productive childhood, without any compulsion to work.

Welfare of ST, SC and OBC

2.41 The State has been constantly striving to improve the socio-economic condition of the ST, SC and OBC communities. All the ongoing development initiatives, for the welfare of ST, SC and OBC will be continued during the Eleventh Plan. Specifically the following objectives are envisaged for the purpose in the Eleventh Plan.

- To reduce poverty and improve socio-economic conditions of the STs, SCs and OBCs.
- To encourage the members of ST/SC/OBC communities to be integrated in the main stream of the society and thereby enabling them to have equal share in development of the society.
- To develop critical infrastructure including communication for these communities.
- To provide free access to education, health housing etc. to these communities.
- To provide basic minimum services to improve the quality of their lives.
- To create / increase capability for their self employment / wage employment.

Urban Development

2.42 Rapid economic growth will inevitably lead to an increase in urbanization. This calls for taking measures to improve housing and urban infrastructure to meet the requirement of growing urban population. The State is committed to continue the ongoing reform process in the urban sector and make efforts to realize the monitorable target of treating all urban waste water by 2011-12 to clean river water. The following specific plan strategies are envisaged for the sector during Eleventh Plan.

- Quantitative and qualitative improvement in urban infrastructure to provide basic minimum facilities and urban amenities.
- The reform measures will be continued under the urban sector.
- The reform driven CSP schemes Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme

for Small and Medium towns (UIDSSMT) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programmes (IHSDP) will be implemented in Cities / Towns identified for the purpose.

Special Area Development Programme

2.43 Removal of regional disparities has all along been the focus of attention in all the successive Five Year Plans of the State. During Eleventh Plan also the issue will get greater focus as the major thrust of the Eleventh Plan, as approved by the NDC, is on broad based inclusive growth. The following initiatives of the Tenth Plan will be continued during the eleventh Plan with greater emphasis.

- Implementation of Special Plan for KBK region.
- Implementation of Biju KBK Plan.
- Implementation of Programme of Backward Region Grant Fund.
- Implementation of Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana
- Development works in western Orissa through Western Orissa Development Council.
- Bridging the critical infrastructural gaps in identified sectors in TSP areas through grant-in-aid received under Article 275(I) of the Constitution.
- Implementation of development programme in TSP areas with Special Central Assistance funding.

Annexure 2.1**Monitorable Socio-Economic Targets for Eleventh Five Year Plan**

Targets as approved by NDC for India	Targets for Orissa in relevant items
Income & Poverty	
Accelerate growth rate of GDP from 8% to 10% and then maintain at 10% in the 12 th Plan in order to double per capita income by 2016-17	Achieve a growth rate of 9 % in GSDP
Increase agricultural GDP growth rate to 4% per year to ensure a broader spread of benefits	Increase agricultural GDP growth rate to more than 4% per year to ensure a broader spread of benefits
Create 70 million new work opportunities	Create additional employment of 10.73 lakh person years.
Reduce educated unemployment to below 5%	Strive to reduce educated unemployment to below 5%
Raise real wage rate of unskilled workers by 20 percent	Time to time enhance real wage rate of unskilled workers on the basis of realistic assessment.
Reduce the headcount ratio of consumption poverty by 10 percentage points	Strive to reduce the headcount ratio of consumption poverty by 10 percentage points
Education	Education
Reduce drop out rates of children from elementary school from 52.2% in 2003-04 to 20% by 2011-12.	Reduce drop out rates of children from elementary school from 61.72% in 2003-04 to 31.99% by 2011-12.
Develop minimum standards of educational attainment in elementary school and by regular testing monitor effectiveness of education to ensure quality.	Develop minimum standards of educational attainment in elementary school and by regular testing monitor effectiveness of education to ensure quality.
Increase literacy rate for persons of age 7 years or more to 85%.	Increase literacy rate for persons of age 7 years or more to 83.96%.
Lower gender gap in literacy to 10 percentage points.	Lower gender gap in literacy to 15.1% percentage points.
Increase the percentage of each cohort going to higher education from the present 10% to 15% by the end of the 11 th Plan.	Strive to increase the percentage of each cohort going to higher education from the present 10% to 15% by the end of the 11 th Plan.
Health	Health
Reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 28 and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) to 1 per 1000 live births.	Reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 37 and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) to 1.19 per 1000 live births.
Reduce total Fertility Rate to 2.1.	Reduce total Fertility Rate to 2.1.

Targets as approved by NDC for India	Targets for Orissa in relevant items
Provide clean drinking water for all by 2009 and ensure that there are no slip-backs by the end of the eleventh Plan.	Strive to provide clean drinking water for all by 2009 and ensure that there are no slip-backs by the end of the Eleventh Plan.
Reduce malnutrition among children of age group 0-3 to half its present level.	Reduce malnutrition among children of age group 0-3 to half its present level.
Reduce anemia among women and girls by 50% by the end of the eleventh Plan.	Reduce anemia among women and girls by 50% by the end of the eleventh Plan.
Women and Children	Women and Children
Raise the sex ratio for age group 0-6 to 935 by 2011-12 and 950 by 2016-17.	Raise the sex ratio for age group 0-6 to 961 by 2011-12 and to 977 by 2016-17.
Ensure that at least 33 percent of the direct and indirect beneficiaries of all Government schemes are women and girl children.	Ensure that at least 33 percent of the direct and indirect beneficiaries of all Government schemes are women and girl children.
Ensure that all children enjoy a safe childhood, without any compulsion to work.	Ensure that all children enjoy a safe childhood, without any compulsion to work.
Infrastructure	Infrastructure
Ensure electricity connection to all villages and BPL households by 2009 and round the clock power by the end of the Plan	Strive to ensure electricity connection to all villages and BPL households by 2009 and round the clock power by the end of the Plan
Ensure all weather road connection to all habitation with population 1000 and above (500 in hilly and tribal areas) by 2009, and ensure coverage of all significant habitation by 2015.	Strive to ensure all weather road connection to all habitation with population 1000 and above (500 in hilly and tribal areas) by 2009, and ensure coverage of all significant habitations by 2015.
Connect every village by telephone by November 2007 and provide broadband connectivity to all villages by 2012.	-
Provide homestead sites to all by 2012 and step up the pace of house construction for rural poor to cover all the poor by 2016-17.	Strive to provide homestead sites to all by 2012 and step up the pace of house construction for rural poor to cover all the poor by 2016-17.
Environment	Environment
Increase forest and tree cover by 5 percentage points.	Strive to increase forest and tree cover by 5 percentage points.
Attain WHO standards of air quality in all major cities by 2011-12.	-
Treat all urban waste water by 2011-12 to clean river waters	Take steps to treat all urban waste water by 2011-12 to clean river waters
Increase energy efficiency by 20 percentage points by 2016-17.	-

Annexure 2.2**ESTIMATES OF REQUIREMENT OF INVESTMENT FOR THE 11TH PLAN FOR THE STATE OF ORISSA AT 9% TARGET GROWTH RATE OF GSDP**

Sl No.	Item	Unit	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	GSDP at 1993-94 prices for the year 2005-06 (A)	Rs. in Cr.	33042	Source-DES
2	Growth rate during 10th Plan	%	7.26	
3	GSDP at 1993-94 prices for the year 2006-07 (Last year of 10th plan)	Rs. in Cr.	35441	Estimated at aggregate level by growth rate in item "2".
4	Target growth rate for 11th Plan	%	9.00	
5	GSDP at 1993-94 prices for the year 2011-12 (Last year of 11th Plan)	Rs. in Cr.	54530	Estimated at aggregate level by target growth rate.
6	Additional GSDP required during 11th Plan period	Rs. in Cr.	19089	Item 5 - Item 3
7	ICOR used	Ratio	4.30	
8	Estimated Amount of Investment during 11th Plan Period (At 1993-94 prices)	Rs. in Cr.	82083	Estimated by using the ICOR over item "6"
9	Estimated WPI of all Commodities (1993-94=100) for the year 2007-08 (1st year of the 11th Plan Period)	Number	202.4	
10	Estimated WPI of all Commodities (1993-94=100) for the year 2009-10 (Middle Year of the 11th Plan period)	Number	216.2	
11	Estimated Amount of Investment during 11th plan period (At 2007-08 prices)	Rs.in Cr.	166136	By inflating the price indices at item 9 on item No.8
12	Estimated Amount of Investment during 11th plan period (2009-10 prices)	Rs. in Cr.	177463	By inflating the price indices at item 12 on item No.10
13	Share of Public Sector Investment to Total Investment (During 11th Plan Period)	%	37.0	Derived from all India estimates for 2003-04.
14	Estimated Amount of Investment during 11th plan period (2007-08 prices) by Public sector	Rs. in Cr.	61,470	Total is derived by taking the % at item No.13 over item No.11.
15	Estimated Amount of Investment during 11th plan period (2007-08 prices) by Private sector.	Rs. in Cr.	104,666	Item 11 - Item 14
16	Estimated Amount of Investment during 11th plan period (2009-10 prices) by Public sector	Rs. in Cr.	65,661	Total is derived by taking the % at item No.13 over item No.12.

Sl No.	Item	Unit	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
17	Estimated Amount of Investment during 11th plan period (2009-10 prices) by Private Sector	Rs. in Cr.	11,802	Item 12 - Item 16
18	State Share of Investment	%	44	Derived from three years actual expenditure of 10th plan.
19	Estimated Amount of Investment during 11th plan period (2007-08 prices) by Public State Sector	Rs. in Cr.	27,047	44% of item 14
20	Estimated Amount of Investment during 11th plan period (2007-08 prices) by Public Central Sector	Rs. in Cr.	34,423	Item 14 - Item 19
21	Estimated Amount of Investment during 11th plan period (at 2009-10 prices) by Public State Sector	Rs. in Cr.	28,891	44% of item 16
22	Estimated Amount of Investment during 11th plan period (at 2009-10 prices) by Public Central Sector.	Rs. in Cr.	36,770	Item 16 - Item 21

CHAPTER 3

POVERTY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Human development has been conceived as processes that enable people to improve their skills, capabilities and choices to live long, healthy and fulfilled life. Reduction of inter-regional and inter-personal disparities is also a key concern that has considerably informed human development debate. The methodology propagated by UNDP 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.

3.2 Orissa is potentially rich and endowed with vast natural resources: mineral deposits, forests, fertile land, plentiful surface and ground water, long coast line, and picturesque landscape to attract more tourists. Despite its rich resource endowment, the State lags in key human development indicators. Orissa is the poorest major State. It stands 11th in overall human development index of major States in India. Orissa 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 Orissa is summarized in the following paragraphs.

Poverty: Its Multiple Dimensions

3.3 The concept of poverty has been gradually **evolving**. It is no longer associated with only material deprivation. It has acquired several dimensions and forms an integral component of human development. Orissa 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 with vulnerabilities and risks.

Poverty in Orissa: Some Impression

3.4 About 47.15% persons in Orissa were reported below poverty line as per 1999-2000 NSS Survey. 61st round of NSS survey has been already completed in 2004-05. However, official estimates of poverty on the basis of 61st NSS survey have not yet been released by Planning Commission. Table 3.1 summarizes poverty headcount ratios (i.e., percentage of people below poverty line), as estimated by Planning Commission, for Orissa and India from 1973-74 to 1999-2000.

Table 3.1

People Below Poverty Line (%) in Orissa and India: 1973-74 to to 1999-00

Year	Orissa (%)			India (%)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1973-74	67.28	55.62	66.18	56.44	49.01	54.88
1977-78	72.38	50.92	70.07	53.07	45.24	51.32
1983	67.53	49.15	65.29	45.65	40.79	44.48
1987-88	57.64	41.53	55.58	39.09	38.20	38.36
1993-94	49.72	41.64	48.56	37.27	32.36	35.97
1999-00	48.01	42.83	47.15	27.09	23.62	26.10

3.5 The incidence of poverty in Orissa 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 3.2. It may be observed from Table 3.2 that Orissa continues to be the poorest amongst all major States.

Table3.2

Incidence of Poverty in Orissa vis-à-vis Other Major States: 1973-74 – 1999-00

S. No.	State	People Below Poverty Line (%): 1973-74 : 1999-00					
		1973-74	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1993-94	1999-00
1	Andhra Pradesh	48.86	39.31	28.91	25.86	22.19	15.77
2	Bihar	61.91	61.55	62.22	52.13	54.96	42.60
3	Gujarat	48.15	41.23	32.79	31.54	24.21	14.07
4	Haryana	35.36	29.55	21.37	16.54	25.05	8.74
5	Karnataka	54.47	48.78	38.24	37.53	33.16	20.04
6	Kerala	59.79	52.22	40.42	31.79	25.43	12.72
7	Madhya Pradesh	61.78	61.78	49.78	43.07	42.52	37.43
8	Maharashtra	53.24	55.88	43.44	40.41	36.86	25.02
9	Orissa	66.18	70.07	65.29	55.58	48.56	47.15
10	Punjab	28.15	19.27	16.18	13.20	11.77	6.16
11	Rajasthan	46.14	37.42	34.46	35.15	27.41	15.28
12	Tamil Nadu	54.94	54.79	51.66	43.39	35.03	21.12
13	Uttar Pradesh	57.07	49.05	47.07	41.45	40.85	31.15
14	West Bengal	63.43	60.52	54.85	44.72	35.66	27.02
	ALL INDIA	54.88	51.32	44.48	38.36	35.97	26.10

3.6 Though poverty incidence has declined over time, the pace of poverty reduction has been very slow in the state. Keeping the slow pace of reduction in view the State Government target poverty reduction of about 7% during the 10th Plan. These targets are expected to be realized after the official estimates of NSS data for both State and National samples are analyzed and announced. The State Government has further targeted to reduce poverty by 15% during 11th Five Year Plan period.

Poverty Incidence in Orissa by Social Groups:

3.7 Incidence of poverty in Rural Orissa has also been estimated and compared in 1999-00 and 1993-94 in Table 3.3 by social groups: Scheduled Tribes (ST), Scheduled Castes (SC), Other Backward Castes (OBC) and Others. It may be observed from Table 3.3 that ST and SC communities are poorer than others. 73.1% ST and 52.3% SC persons are poor. About two-thirds (64%) of the total poor in rural Orissa belong to either the ST or the SC groups.

Table 3.3
Incidence of Poverty and Related Variables by Social Groups
Rural Orissa: 1999-2000 and 1993-94

Social Group	HCR	Contribution to Poverty	MPCE	Sample Households (number)
1999-2000				
ST	73.10	41.01	284.55	861
SC	52.30	22.74	351.10	747
OBC	39.70	26.02	394.96	1069
OTHERS	24.01	10.23	477.80	800
Total	48.14	100.00	372.95	3477
1993-94				
ST	71.31	35.98	175.10	816
SC	49.79	18.51	212.02	628
OTHERS	40.23	45.51	242.30	1894
Total	49.81	100.00	219.80	3338

Poverty Incidence by Region: Regional Imbalance

3.8 There are substantial regional variations in extent of rural poverty in Orissa. The Southern Orissa is not only the poorest region of the State, it is one of the poorest in the country. Based on an analysis of NSS data, Table 3.4 reports poverty in 3 regions: Coastal, Northern and Southern.

Table 3.4
Incidence of Poverty by Regions: 1999-2000 and 1993-94

Region	HCR	Contribution to poverty	MPCE	Sample Households (Number)
1999-2000				
Coastal	31.81	31.44	425.18	1795
Southern	87.14	33.40	246.29	575
Northern	49.84	35.15	368.59	1107
Total	48.14	100.00	372.95	3477
1993-94				
Coastal	45.33	43.03	226.57	1590
Southern	68.84	25.26	179.22	638
Northern	45.87	31.71	232.04	1110
Total	49.81	100.00	219.80	3338

Some Special Features of Poverty in Orissa:

- 3.9 Some special features characterize poverty in Orissa
- (i) On the basis of analysis of NSS data, the households with the following characteristics constitute the Core Poverty Group in Orissa:
 - Belong to ST/SC households
 - Are engaged as hired labourers
 - Are landless or marginal farmers with 0.5 hectares (or less) of land
 - Have household size 5-7.
 - (ii) There are regional disparities in poverty concentration. Southern and northern regions of Orissa have high concentrations of chronic poverty.
 - (iii) The falling trend in poverty ratio witnessed from mid-1970s onwards in Orissa seems to have been arrested during 1990s. The head count ratio of poverty fell by a mere 1.4 percentage points between 1993-94 and 1999-2000 as against about 10 points for India as a whole during the same period.
 - (iv) Rural poverty is highest in Orissa. Rural people depend mostly on agriculture and forest resources to eke out their subsistence. However, Orissa's agriculture is virtually stagnant. Agricultural productivity is roughly half that of the national average. Use of improved inputs (e.g., better seeds and fertilizers) is also far below the national average. Want of adequate irrigation facilities (except

in certain pockets) is another limiting factor that keeps agriculture undeveloped.

- (v) It is not only that growth rate is low in Orissa, but annual fluctuations in GSDP have also been large mainly due to frequent natural calamities and other reasons. As a result, State income growth has been very much unstable compared to India as a whole. While the Indian economy has been able to absorb shocks due to natural calamities more smoothly in recent years, the Orissa economy continues to heavily depend on 'vagary of nature'. The instability in the State income leads to high fluctuations in poverty incidence. A stable agricultural growth could help to reduce this fluctuation.
- (vi) Though extensive forest resources are an important source of sustenance to a majority of rural poor, they are highly degraded and lack desired financial and managerial inputs. Large forest areas are devoid of regeneration and, therefore, cannot provide livelihood support on a sustained basis unless substantial investments are made in them.
- (vii) Orissa is also deficient in infrastructure (e.g., railways, paved roads, ports and telecommunication). A large number of the rural poor, particularly in hilly and interior areas, suffer from physical exclusion and are unable to access educational opportunities, health services and safe drinking water facilities. Optimal exploitation of Orissa's vast natural resources also demands heavy investments in infrastructural development.

Government Interventions:

3.10 The State Government has been vigorously implementing various anti-poverty programmes including IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA in the self-employment category and JRY, IAY, MWS, and EAS in the wage employment category. In addition to wage employment based programmes indicated above, self employment programmes have also been implemented. Both wage and self-employment programmes also include Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), Jawahar Gram Samrudhi Yojana (JGSY), National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) and National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS). Apart from these, other food security / nutrition programmes such as Targetted Public Distribution Programme (TPDS), Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Mid-day Meal Programme (MDM) and Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) are also being implemented in the State to provide relief against deprivation.

3.11 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 the Koraput-Bolangir-Kalahandi (KBK) districts, Rashtriya Sam Vikash Yojana (RSVY), Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), and Gopbandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY) are also flagship initiatives for eradication of poverty and unemployment in the State. A **Regional Imbalance Enquiry Commission**, headed by a retired High Court Judge, has been constituted to enquire

into causes of regional imbalance in the State and suggest remedial measures for the same. The State has also constituted the **Western Orissa Development Council (WODC)** to address regional inequity issues in eleven western Orissa districts.

3.12 A Task Force designated as “Poverty Task Force (PTF)” has been constituted with a mandate to develop a poverty reduction strategies and to monitor its implementation. This initiative was also assisted by DFID and the World Bank. The PTF has prepared a document entitled “**Poverty and Planning: A Development Prospective for Orissa, 2004**.” This is being used in devising and effectively implementing poverty reduction strategies.

3.13 Two expenditure tracking studies, i.e., Sampoorna Grameen Rozagar Yojana (SGRY) and Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) have also been conducted with support from the World Bank in order to examine various aspects of service delivery effectiveness of various poverty alleviation and food security programmes implemented in the State. The findings of these studies shall be used during the 11th Plan period to further fine tune implementation of various poverty reduction programmes.

3.14 A long term Vision and detailed strategies for poverty reduction are also under preparation and will be used to guide poverty reduction and human development programmes in Orissa. The draft approach for **Orissa Vision-2020** has already been prepared and further developments are in progress. The PTF have also identified a number of poverty and social indicators for monitoring which will help in tracking poverty from time to time. In addition the State’s statistical system has been, and will be further, strengthened to improve data collection, analysis, dissemination and reporting poverty related data.

3.15 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, and assisting the PTF in achieving it’s mandate the State Government have constituted a high power agency, called “**Poverty and Human Development Monitoring Agency (PHDMA)**” as an autonomous registered organization under the administrative control of Planning & Coordination Department. The Agency aims at tracking the progress of Poverty and Human Development Indicators within the State from time to time. The main aims and objectives of the Agency are as follows:

- (i) To create a comprehensive Poverty and Human Development Monitoring System to develop appropriate data base and to build up capacities within the State Government for tracking the progress of poverty reduction, monitoring human development indicators, and attaining Millennium Development Goals.
- (ii) To publish periodical bulletins on “Poverty and Human Development Indicators” and share this information with different stakeholders and general public.
- (iii) To undertake research and provide consultancy services to to different stakeholders/user groups in areas in which the agency has acquired competency.

- (iv) To commission / out sources / relevant studies and examine various issues/ concerns that impact Poverty and Human Development.
- (v) To develop appropriate programmes / projects / policy option that will help reduce poverty and improve human development in Orissa.
- (vi) To collect national and international best practices with regard to poverty reduction and improved life quality, adapt them to local conditions and disseminate the same to different stakeholders.
- (vii) To generate usable knowledge and disseminate the same to different line Departments / stakeholders with a view to improving policy regime and programme designs.
- (viii) To support informed decision-making within the Government of Orissa as regards poverty reduction, human development and planning.
- (ix) To monitor and evaluate implementation of poverty reduction/ development programmes/ projects and provide feed-back to the concerned line Departments/ user groups.
- (x) To forge closer links with civil society organization / voluntary sector and assist the State Government in developing appropriate policy framework and institutional arrangements.
- (xi) To undertake such other programmes / activities as may be assigned to it by the State Government from time to time.

3.16 For improving livelihoods of tribal communities, several schemes are being implemented in the State with active support from several external donors. These schemes include Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (OTELP), Western Orissa Rural Livelihood Programme (WORLP), and Orissa Fund for Development Initiative (OFFDI). Other initiatives which are in pipeline include: Targetted Rural Initiative for Poverty Termination and Infrastructure (TRIPTI) and Improvement of Traditional Water Bodies and Tanks through Community participation.

3.17 The State has witnessed a decline in main workers during the decade 1991 – 2001 (103.78 lakh in 1991 census to 95.78 lakh in 2001 census), although the number of total workers have increased from 118.83 lakh (1991 census) to 142.76 lakh (2001 census). 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 Hon'ble Chief Minister to facilitate generation of adequate employment opportunities, both wage employment and self-employment, in the State. Five Steering Committees of the Employment Mission, i.e., Agriculture and Allied Activities, Industries and Allied Activities, Capacity Building, Finance and Communication have been constituted to suggest various modalities in respective fields.

Literacy in Orissa

3.18 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. Orissa has done reasonably well on literacy front. The literacy in Orissa has increased 4 times from 15.80% in 1951 to 63.08% in 2001 growing at an annual compound rate of 2.81% as against 2.58% per annum at national level from 18.33% in 1951 to 65.38% in 2001. Whereas the male literacy has increased 2.76 times from 27.32% in 1951 to 75.35% in 2001, the female literacy has grown much faster (i.e., 11.17 times) from a low base of 4.52% in 1951 to 50.51% in 2001. Though both male and female literacy are fast approaching national averages, there is still a gap of 25 percentage point between male and female literacy in Orissa.

3.19 There are, however, substantial social, regional and gender disparities in literacy. The Scheduled Tribes communities have fared worst in literacy. The ST female literacy has increased from a very low level of 4.76% in 1981 to 23.23% in 2001, which is significantly lower than SC and general female literacy. This disparity is far greater in comparison to the general male literacy of 75.95% in 2001. Though the ST male literacy has increased from 23.27% in 1981 to 51.48% in 2001, 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 in 2001. The SC females are also catching fast. Though the rural female literacy has more than doubled from 21.90% in 1981 to 47.22% in 2001, there is still a substantial gap with their urban sisters. The gap between rural and urban male literacy has, however, been decreasing.

3.20 It is, however, heartening to note that despite its weak fiscal condition, Orissa 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 been receiving increasing attention and resources in recent years. Orissa has the potential to perform better than national average provided that greater attention is paid to improve delivery of educational services and to effectively convert outlays to outcomes.

Health Conditions in Orissa

3.21 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. Key health indicators such as infant mortality rate (IMR) and life expectancy at birth are compared across major States in Table 3.5. Recently, Orissa has made notable achievements in reducing its IMR to 77 as per 2004 SRS report and to 65 as per NFHS-III in 2005.

Table 3.5
Inter-State Comparisons of IMR and Life Expectancy: 1981 –2002

State	Infant Mortality Rate					Life Expectancy at Birth (years)					
	1981	1991	2000	2001	2002	1981-86		1991-96		1996-01	
						Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
AP	55	73	65	66	62	56.10	59.98	61.40	64.48	63.40	65.93
Assam	92	81	75	74	70	52.74	51.98	58.74	58.48	61.14	61.18
Bihar	75	69	62	62	61	55.21	52.90	60.81	60.09	62.81	62.78
Gujarat	78	69	62	60	60	55.34	58.30	60.94	62.74	62.94	65.59
Haryana	52	68	67	66	62	61.41	59.59	65.21	64.22	66.21	65.94
Karnataka	74	77	57	58	55	60.15	61.06	64.15	65.30	66.55	66.55
Kerala	42	16	14	11	10	65.23	69.87	67.23	72.37	68.23	73.62
MP	133	117	87	86	85	53.24	51.46	59.24	57.96	61.50	60.81
Maharashtra	74	60	48	45	45	59.85	60.66	63.90	65.06	65.45	66.31
Orissa	125	124	95	91	87	54.13	51.90	60.13	58.40	62.13	61.15
Punjab	74	53	52	52	51	64.31	64.34	66.61	66.55	67.61	68.80
Rajasthan	87	79	79	80	78	54.80	55.44	60.50	61.34	62.50	63.59
Tamilnadu	54	57	51	59	44	58.25	57.85	62.85	63.05	64.85	65.20
UP	99	97	83	83	80	51.14	46.89	57.14	52.84	60.09	56.09
W. Bengal	62	71	51	51	49	56.95	56.28	61.95	61.94	63.95	64.19

Source: Statistical Abstract of Orissa, 2005, Govt. of Orissa

3.22 Three factors explain such a high level of IMR in Orissa: (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. 64% infant deaths are attributed to neonatal mortality. Premature deliveries result in 38.5% infant deaths. Pneumonia, respiratory infection of newborn, tetanus, and diarrhoea result in 34.1% infant deaths. Anaemia, which is caused due to malnutrition suffered by both pregnant mothers and infant, explains 8.1% infant deaths. Other causes account for another 19.3% infant deaths. There also appears to be a high correlation between IMR and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR). Orissa has launched an IMR Mission with a view to expediting fast reduction in IMR. Verbal autopsy has been made mandatory for each infant and child death.

3.23 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. Orissa 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.

3.24 There are significant social, regional and gender disparities in accessing public health in Orissa. 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. While institutional deliveries are very low (i.e., only about 22.7%), it is even lower (only about 8.7%) in case of tribal women. Post-natal care of mother and infant also need greater attention.

Nutrition, Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation

3.25 Prevalence of severe malnutrition among children, mothers and old and indigent people is also a matter of serious concern in the State. 63% women (i.e., 3rd highest only after Assam and Bihar) suffer from anaemia as against the national average of 51.8%. 54.4% children (i.e., 3rd highest only after MP and Bihar) remain undernourished as against the national average of 47%. 48% women have been reported to have body-mass index (BMI) less than 18.5, which implies that they suffer from chronic energy deficiency.

3.26 Sustained access to safe drinking water and sanitation is critical for healthy living and has been included under the minimum need programme. Orissa has rather done 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. However, there are several areas of concern. Water quality in many pockets is a serious issue. In some areas, for example Nuapada, the content of fluoride in ground water is far greater than its safe levels. Similarly, many pockets of Koraput, Keonjhar and other districts contain very high iron concentration in water. Frequent break down in tube wells and rural piped water supply units is another problem area. The rural people in many parts are still not tuned to appreciate the value of safe drinking water. Sanitation habits of people in many districts are also very poor. As per 2001 census estimates, only 8% of the total rural population have access to basic sanitation facilities. As a result, incidence of diarrhoea in interior Orissa is still very high and a major source of infant and other deaths. Many civil society organizations including UNICEF, CARE and local NGO 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.

3.27 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 health care system. Orissa has been making sustained efforts to remedy the situation. However, large number of vacancies of doctors and paramedical staff in most interior districts constrain professional availability of public health care. Private health care 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 very adversely impacts reproductive child health care in tribal and other interior areas.

Composite Human Development Status for Orissa

3.28 In the UNDP methodology, 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- 2/3rd weight and combined gross enrolment rate (GER) index -1/3rd weight) and income index. While constructing HDI values, the authors of Orissa HDR focused mainly on districts and based district HDI as an average of health index obtained only from IMR index, education index obtained as a weighted

average of overall literacy index (2/3rd weight) and combined GER index (1/3rd weight), and income index.

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

3.29 Human Development Index, a summary indicator 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 3.6 exhibits the position of Orissa among 15 major states of India. It is observed that even though the inter-state disparity in the level of human development (as measured by HDI) has been declining between 1981 and 2001, Orissa's relative position amongst the 15 major states of India has not shown any improvement. The HDI for Orissa was the fifth lowest in 1981, fourth lowest in 1991 and again fifth lowest in 2001 even though the absolute value of HDI has risen between 1981 and 2001 by 51.3 percent (from 0.267 to 0.404).

Table 3.6

Human Development Index for Major States of India

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

Human Development Scenario in Orissa

3.30 Wide variations have been observed in human development across the districts. District-wise HDI for all 30 districts has been summarized Table 3.7.

Table 3.7
District-wise Disparities in Human Development, Gender Development
and Infrastructure Development (Ref. Year 2001)

Sl. No.	Name of the district	Human Development Index (Range – 0 to 1)		Gender Development Index (Range- 0 to 1)		Infrastructure Development Index (Assuming Index Value of State as 100)	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	Angul	0.663	6	0.637	4	90.68	18
2	Balasore	0.559	18	0.519	14	118.46	8
3	Bargarh	0.565	17	0.528	13	114.01	11
4	Bhadrak	0.646	8	0.497	21	119.80	5
5	Bolangir	0.546	21	0.518	16	100.24	15
6	Boudh	0.536	23	0.509	19	86.34	21
7	Cuttack	0.695	3	0.618	7	134.87	4
8	Deogarh	0.669	5	0.647	3	86.55	20
9	Dhenkanal	0.591	12	0.531	12	96.88	16
10	Gajapati	0.431	28	0.401	27	89.45	19
11	Ganjam	0.551	20	0.518	15	119.15	6
12	Jagatsinghpur	0.557	19	0.491	22	140.40	3
13	Jajpur	0.540	22	0.386	28	114.19	10
14	Jharsuguda	0.722	2	0.687	1	109.59	12
15	Kalahandi	0.606	11	0.579	8	79.75	25
16	Kandhamal	0.389	29	0.372	29	73.28	29
17	Kendrapara	0.626	10	0.516	18	105.52	13
18	Keonjhar	0.530	24	0.504	20	82.09	24
19	Khurda	0.736	1	0.632	5	160.04	1
20	Koraput	0.431	27	0.415	26	95.93	17
21	Malkangiri	0.370	30	0.362	30	75.65	27
22	Mayurbhanj	0.639	9	0.621	6	86.31	22
23	Nawarangpur	0.436	26	0.422	25	66.06	30
24	Nayagarh	0.571	15	0.452	23	77.36	26
25	Nuapara	0.581	14	0.561	9	75.39	28
26	Puri	0.657	7	0.516	17	154.04	2
27	Rayagada	0.443	25	0.428	24	84.37	23
28	Sambalpur	0.589	13	0.560	10	119.01	7
29	Sonepur	0.566	16	0.543	11	115.82	9
30	Sundargarh	0.683	4	0.659	2	104.17	14
	Orissa	0.579	-	0.546	-	100	-

Government Initiatives

3.31 Orissa 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 Orissa. The UNDP sponsored Legislators Forum was also informed of human development concerns in Orissa with a view to sensitize Orissa Legislators. The State Government is

pursuing the objective of attaining Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and is also a participant in implementing GoI-UNDP Project.

3.32 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 (DHDR), (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.

3.33 Various monitorable targets that have been worked out for the State to improve the HDI, GDI and RHI are given in Table 3.8.

Table 3.8

Some Monitorable Indicators of Human Development During 11th Plan

1	2	3	4
Sl. No	Monitorable Indicators	Current Level	11th Plan Goal
1	Infant Mortality Ratio	77	37
2	Maternal Mortality Ratio	358	119
3	Total Fertility Rate	2.6	2.1
4	Malnutrition of Children (0-3) Years	54.4	27.2
5	Anaemia among Women	63.0	31.5
6	Sex Ratio	953	961
7	Literacy Rate – Total	63.10	83.96
8	Literacy Rate – Female	50.51	76.33
9	Gender Gap in Literacy	24.8	15.1

3.34 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.
- Improved monitoring of outcomes of key human development indicators.

CHAPTER 4

BHARAT NIRMAN

4.1 “Bharat Nirman” is the flagship development programme initiated by Government of India during 2005-06 with a view to accelerating infrastructure development especially in rural India. It is a time-bound business plan to be implemented in partnership with State Governments and Panchayat Raj Institutions over a period of four years from 2005-06 to 2008-09. This programme has assumed significance in the approaches to Eleventh Five Year Plan of Government of India. Bharat Nirman has six components namely: (i) irrigation, (ii) rural connectivity, (iii) rural housing, (iv) rural water supply, (v) rural electrification, and (vi) rural telecommunication connectivity.

GOALS

4.2 With a view to unlocking the growth potential of rural India, Government of India have fixed the following goals under Bharat Nirman for the whole country to be achieved during the period 2005-09.

- Every village to be provided electricity.
- Every habitation over 1,000 population in general and above 500 in hilly and tribal areas in particular to be connected with all-weather roads.
- Every habitation to have a safe source of drinking water. In addition, all habitations, which have slipped back from full coverage to partial coverage due to failure of source, and habitations, which have water quality problems, to be provided with sustainable source of safe water supply.
- Every village to be connected by telephone.
- 10 million hectares of additional irrigation capacity to be created in the country.
- 60 lakh houses to be constructed for the rural poor all over the country.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

4.3 An outlay of Rs.6,94,790.66 lakh is proposed under Bharat Nirman for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.90,991.80 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 under the State Plan. The component wise break-up is given in Table 4.1:

Table 4.1

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Component	Annual Plan: 2006-07/ Agreed Outlay	Eleventh Plan: 2007-12 Proposed Outlay	Annual Plan: 2007-08 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rural Electrification	4,014.00	-	-
2.	Rural Road	7,750.00	68,159.11	5,560.00
3.	Rural Drinking Water Supply	8,000.00	55,000.00	10,000.00
4.	Irrigation	55,000.00	5,46,131.55	70,331.80
5.	Rural Housing	5,100.00	25,500.00	5,100.00
	Total	79,864.00	6,94,790.66	90,991.80

4.4 Rural Telecommunication Connectivity is a Central Sector subject. Similarly Rural Electrification Scheme, namely Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Bidyutikaran Yojana has been launched by Government of India under Central Plan. Therefore, no allocation has been made for the same in the State Annual Plan or Eleventh Five Year Plan. 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

4.5 Orissa has 48,042 inhabited villages, out of which only 29,732 villages are electrified. The State Government is committed to provide every village with electricity within next five years through Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Bidyutikaran Yojana. The objectives of the scheme are as follows :

- 1) Providing access to electricity to all households in the State in the next five years.
- 2) Providing electricity to all villages and habitations.
- 3) Providing electricity connection to all BPL families free of charge through creation of Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB) with atleast one 33/11 KV (or 66 KV) substation in each block and at least one distribution transformer in each village / habitation.

4.6 A quadripartite agreement has already been signed on 5.10.2005 with the CPSUs, namely NTPC, PGCIL and NHPC, REC Ltd. and State Power Utilities (CESCO, NESCO, WESCO and SOUTHCO). Baseline data for all the districts have been collected and handed over to CPSUs for preparation of Detailed Project Reports. District Level Committees have been constituted to monitor the programme and examine the baseline data so that no village / hamlet is left out.

4.7 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) in respect of twenty six districts have been submitted to REC for approval and sanction of financial assistance. DPRs of the rest of the districts would be submitted by 28th February, 2007. Out of 26 districts Angul, Nayagarh and Jajpur have been accorded final sanction and Balasore, Bhadrak, Ganjam, Gajapati and Puri have been given sanction in principle by Government of India. According to the survey, total requirements of fund would exceed Rs.4,000.00 crore for electrification of nearly 18,189 Census Certified (CC) villages and 38,710 habitations.

Rural Roads

4.8 The target for Orissa State is to connect 4,955 habitations with new connectivity of 14,968 km and upgradation of 7,659 km of roads. The performance during 2006-07 and proposed target for 2007-08 and 2008-09 under Bharat Nirman are given in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2

Sl. No.	Item	Progress upto 2006-07		2007-08	2008-09	Total
		Target	Achievement	Target	Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Total no of villages connected					
	(a) More than 1000 Population	811	401	1,149	1,009	2,969
	(b) More than 500 Population in Scheduled Area	203	70	512	1,271	1,986
2	Total habitations	1,014	471	1,661	2,280	4,955
3	New connectivity (in km)	4,193	2,406	5,594	5,181	14,968
4	Upgradation of through routes in Km					
	(a) Upgradation	859	432	2,985	3,815	7,659
	(b) Renewal	1,400	203	1,700	2,006	5,106
	Total Length	6,452	3,041	10,279	11,002	27,733

4.9 The target to provide connectivity will be achieved through the PMGSY funding of Rs.2,700 crore during 2007-08 and 2008-09 over and above the funding out of State Plan resources.

Rural Drinking Water Supply

4.10 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 the plains and within 100 meters elevation in the hilly areas.

4.11 Under Rural Water Supply the target for the State is to provide 34,912 habitations with clean and safe drinking water by installing tube-wells / sanitary wells in slipped N. C. habitations (21,232 numbers) and and slipped P.C. habitations (13,680 nos.) and also through Rural Pipe Water Supply schemes in quality affected habitations. Besides, 15,183 Schools in rural areas without drinking water source are to be provided with safe drinking water.

4.12 Under Bharat Nirman Programme, all non-covered (NC) habitations, Partially Covered (PC) habitations, quality affected habitations and Rural Schools of the State will be covered with clean and potable drinking water either by installation of spot sources or through rural pipe water supply schemes. The performance upto 2006-07 and target for 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given in Table 4.3

Table 4.3

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme Scheme	Item	Target set by GoI for Orissa (2005-09)	Progress upto 2006-07		Target	
				Target	Achievement upto Dec'06	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Coverage of habitations	Sinking of Tube wells					
	NC		21,232	18,692	13,530	2,540	-
	PC		13,680	6,505	1,888	5,540	1,635
2	Coverage of Schools		15,183	14,413	11,084	770	-
3	Coverage of quality affected habitations	Pipe Water Supply	2,087	2,398	378	741	600

Irrigation

4.13 Bharat Nirman, inter-alia aims at creation of additional irrigation potential of 100 lakh ha. in four years, i.e., from 2005-06 to 2008-09 for the whole country. Orissa has proposed to create 3.92 lakh ha of additional irrigation potential including 99.5 thousand ha.in Rabi season with projected investment of Rs.3,535.63 crore. The Major, Medium, Minor (flow & river lift) and ground water irrigation projects included under Bharat Nirman Programme are given in the Table 4.4.

Table 4.4

Sector	Cost (in Crore)	(in Th. Ha.)			
		Targeted potential (2005-06 to 2008-09)	Achievement during 2005-06 & 2006-07 (till Sept.06)	Target 2007-08	Target 2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
Major & Medium	2967.56	259.4	2.48	40.19	196.51
Minor(Flow)	242.29	52.03	15.29	7.68	24.59
Minor (R.L.)	255.55	62.36	13.49	15.00	18.77
Ground water	70.23	18.56	1.40	5.00	6.96
Total	3,535.63	392.35	32.66	67.87	246.83

4.14 It is targeted to create an irrigation potential of 314.70 th. ha during the Eleventh Plan consisting of 236.70 th. ha. from Major and Medium Irrigation Sector, 32.27 th. ha. from Minor Irrigation (Flow), 33.77 th. ha. from Minor Irrigation (Lift) and 11.96 th. ha from ground water.

Rural Housing

4.15 Under Indira Awas Yojana, assistance is provided to BPL rural households including SC/ST and freed bonded labourers for construction of dwelling houses. The beneficiaries under this scheme are selected through Gram Sabha / Palli Sabha and the houses are constructed by the beneficiaries themselves.

4.16 During the 10th Five Year Plan by end of 2005-06, 2,86,868 houses have been constructed for the shelter less rural poor. During 2006-07, it is proposed to construct 80,228 houses for the rural shelterless people.

4.17 In the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the proposed State Share outlay for IAY is Rs.25,500 lakh and Central share is Rs.76,500 lakh. Similarly, for the Annual Plan: 2007-08, the proposed State share outlay is Rs.5,100 lakh and Central share is Rs.15,300 lakh. The details of year-wise houses proposed for construction is given in Table 4.5 :

Table 4.5

Sl No.	Year	Houses proposed to be constructed
1	2007-08	81,600
2	2008-09	89,760
3	2009-10	98,736
4	2010-11	1,08,610
5	2011-12	1,19,471
	Total	4,98,177

CHAPTER 5

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

5.1 Funding from external agencies / source forms an important source of financing for several projects in the State during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan: 2007-08. Twenty nine (29) Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) are intended to be implemented with external assistance from international donors like WB, DFID, ADB, WFP, JBIC, IFAD etc. in sectors like Works, Irrigation, Land Administration, Housing & Urban Development, Forestry, Rural Development and Welfare of ST & SC during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08. This includes eight (8) ongoing projects and twenty-one (21) pipeline projects. Besides, some new projects may also come up in the course of implementation of the Eleventh Five Year Plan: 2007-2012. Project-wise details are indicated in Table 5.1. Details of plan programmes in respect of these projects are also given in the relevant chapters.

5.2 The Eleventh Five Year Plan: 2007-2012 envisages an outlay of Rs.6,638.05 crore for undertaking 29 Externally Aided Projects which include 8 ongoing projects and 21 pipeline projects. Resource of Rs.1,121.33 crore has been earmarked for on-going Projects and Rs.5,516.72 crore for Pipeline Projects. This comes to 24.58 % of the total Eleventh Plan Outlay of Rs.27,000 crore.

5.3 Resources from external sources of the order of Rs.1,174.65 crore have been projected for the Annual Plan: 2007-08. Besides, Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of the order of Rs.1,000 crore under SAL (Orissa Socio Economic Development Programme-loan/credit), Tranche-II has been projected in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 which includes debt swapping of Rs.600.00 crore. However, at the initial stage, the Annual Plan: 2007-08 envisages an outlay of Rs.720.93 crore for implementation of 29 Externally Aided Projects. This includes Rs.271.77 crore for the ongoing EAPs which have been fully funded. For the pipeline projects, an allocation of Rs.449.16 crore has been made at the initial stage which would, however, be suitably augmented after the projects are actually launched or at the time of additional requirement during the course of the year, so as to fully avail the projected ACA of Rs.1,174.65 cr. This comes to 14.87 % of the total proposed State Plan outlay of Rs.4,850.00 crore for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

5.4 With a view to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (i.e., eradication of poverty and hunger, universalisation of primary education, reduction of child /infant mortality, provision of safe drinking water and sanitation etc), the State Government has proposed to avail DFID assistance to supplement the State resources to meet the State Share of Centrally Sponsored Plan (CSP) Schemes. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.125 crore has been provided in the following manner: Poverty Alleviation (Rs.75.00 crore), Safe Drinking Water (Rs.20.00 crore) and Social Welfare and MDM Programme (Rs.30.00 crore) under State Share of Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes during 2007-08.

Chapter-5

5.5 The eight ongoing projects and 21 pipeline projects have been listed in Table 5.2. Of the eight ongoing EAPs, Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme and Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project are being implemented mostly in KBK districts. Similarly, out of twenty-one pipeline projects, nine projects will be implemented all over the State including the KBK districts. They are as follows: (i) Improvement of Animal Health Care System in Orissa, (ii) Strengthening Land Administration (Upgradation and Hi-tech Survey Settlement Operation), (iii) Orissa Community Tank Management Project, (iv) Orissa State Road Project, (v) Improvement of Road and Construction of Bridges under RW Organization in Orissa, (vi) Catchment Area Treatment Plan of Upper Kolab Hydro Electric Project, (vii) Catchment Area Treatment Plan of Upper Indravati Multipurpose Project, (viii) Health Sector Development, (ix) Millennium Development Goals (MDG). An amount of Rs.147.98 crore is expected to flow to the KBK districts by way of implementation of both ongoing and proposed EAPs during the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

5.6 It is expected that a tentative sum of Rs. 190.69 crore will flow for TSP and a sum of Rs.112.58 crore will flow for SCSP which comes to 26.45% and 15.61% of the total proposed outlay for EAPs respectively. The total flow for both TSP and SCSP will be of the order of Rs.303.27 crore which is 42.06% of the total outlay under EAP during 2007-08.

Table 5.1

Sector-wise Summary of Outlays of Ongoing / Pipeline Externally Aided Projects for the Eleventh Five Year Plan: 2007-12 and Annual Plan: 2007-2008.

(Rs. in 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 Eleventh Plan 2007-12	Outlay for 2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES							
1.	# Cluster Development Approach of Brackish Water Culture Area in Orissa.	<u>JBIC, Japan</u> F & ARD Deptt.	2007-2008	2010-2011	2,671.00	2,671.00	10.00
2.	# Integrated Management & Pro-poor Support Project for Marine Fishermen of Orissa, India	<u>JBIC, Japan</u> F & ARD Deptt.	2007-2008	2010-2011	14,000.00	9,800.00	10.00
3.	# Improvement of Animal Health Care System in Orissa	<u>JBIC, Japan</u> F & ARD Deptt.	2007-2008	2010-2011	15,000.00	11,000.00	10.00

Chapter-5

Sl. No.	Name of the Sector/Project	Donor Agency/ Executing Deptt.	Year of commencement	Year of completion (contemplated)	Latest estimated project cost	Outlay for Eleventh Plan 2007-12	Outlay for 2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT							
4.	#Targeted Rural Initiatives for Poverty Termination and Infrastructure (TRIPTI)	WORLD BANK Panchayati Raj	2006-2007	2010-2011	31,500.00	31,700.00	4,500.00
5.	Orissa Fund for Development Initiatives	WORLD BANK Planning & Coordination	2006-2007	2007-2008	660.00	160.00	160.00
6.	# Srengthening Land Administration (Upgradation and Hitech Survey Settlement Operation)	DFID Revenue	2006-2007	2012-2013	51,519.00	21,507.00	1,500.00
III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES							
IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL							
7.	National Hydrology project. Phase-II a) Surface Water b) Ground Water	WORLD BANK Water Resources	2005-2006	2011-2012	9,370.00 2,135.00	3,922.00	645.00.
8.	Rengali Irrigation Project-Phase-I (Tranche-II)	JBIC (JAPAN) Water Resources	2004-2005	2011-2012	35,557.00	26,000.00	7,500.00
9	# Rengali Irrigation Project-Phase-II	JBIC (JAPAN) Water Resources	2007-2008	2012-2013		5,000.00	200.00
10.	# Mahanadi Basin Development Plan	WORLD BANK Water Resources	2006-2007	2010-2011	3,49,310.00	75,150.00	1,225.00
11.	# Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture & Water Management Project.	ADB Water Resources Department	2007-2008	2012-2013	1,25,120.00	83,139.00	2,855.00
12.	# Orissa Community Tanks Management Project	WORLD BANK Water Resources	2007-2008	2011-2012	50,000.00	40,000.00	2,000.00

Chapter-5

Sl. No.	Name of the Sector/Project	Donor Agency/ Executing Deptt.	Year of commencement	Year of completion (contemplated)	Latest estimated project cost	Outlay for Eleventh Plan 2007-12	Outlay for 2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V.	ENERGY						
VI.	INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS						
VII.	TRANSPORT						
13.	# Orissa State Road Project	WORLD BANK Works	2006-2007	2010-2011	1,64,244.00	75,365.00	9,220.00
14.	#Improvement of Road and Construction of Bridges under RW Organisation in Orissa	WORLD BANK Rural Development	2006-2007	2008-2009	78,206.00	30,236.00	10.00
VIII.	COMMUNICATION						
IX.	SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT						
15.	Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project.	JBIC, JAPAN Forest & Environment	2006-2007	2011-2012	66,000.00	38,255.00	8,220.00
16.	# Catchment Area Treatment Plan of Upper Kolab Hydro Electric Project	German Forest & Environment	2007-2008	2013-2014	10,909.00	9,441.00	710.00
17.	# Catchment Area Treatment Plan of Upper Indravati Multipurpose Project.	German Forest & Environment	2007-2008	2013-2014	21,734.00	16,810.00	1,025.00
X.	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES						
18.	# Orissa Modernization Government Initiatives (OMGI) (Computerization of Human Resources Management System in Orissa).	DFID General Administration	2006-2007	2008-2009	97,800.00	1,000.00	10.00
19.	Orissa Public Enterprises Reform Programme	DFID Public Enterprises.	2004-2005	2008-2009	23,000.00 23,865.00	10,504.00	6,000.00
XI.	SOCIAL SERVICES						
20.	# Integrated Sewerage System for Berhampur town.	WB/BJIC Housing & Urban Development	2006-2007	2010-2011	13480.00	12,100.00	1,620.00

Chapter-5

Sl. No.	Name of the Sector/Project	Donor Agency/ Executing Deptt.	Year of commencement	Year of completion (contemplated)	Latest estimated project cost	Outlay for Eleventh Plan 2007-12	Outlay for 2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	# Integrated Sewerage System for greater Sambalpur Area.	<u>WB/JBIC</u> Housing & Urban Development	2006-2007	2010-2011	2,98,000.00	12,717.00	1,517.00
22.	# Integrated Sewerage System for Capital city Bhubaneswar.	<u>WB/JBIC</u> Housing & Urban Development	2006-2007	2010-2011	50,390.00	15,230.00	2,083.00
23.	# Integrated Sanitation Project for Cuttack city.	<u>WB/JBIC</u> Housing & Urban Development	2006-2007	2010-2011	49,760.00	10,336.00	1,656.00
24.	# Health Sector Development	<u>DFID</u> Health & Family Welfare	2006-2007	2010-2011	40,000.00	28,500.00	2,000.00
25.	Improvement of SV Patel PG Institute of Paediatrics.	<u>JICA</u> Health & Family Welfare	2006-2007	2008-2009		2,700.00	200.00
26.	Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme.	<u>IFAD/WFP & DFID</u> ST & SC Development	2003-2004	2012-2013	43,073.00	30,140.00	4,000.00
27.	# Millennium Development Goals (MDG)	<u>DFID</u> PR, RD, W&CD	2006-2007	2010-2011	50,000.00	50,000.00	12,500.00
XII.	GENERAL SERVICES						
28.	Orissa Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter Programme.	<u>KFW</u> , Germany & German Red Cross Revenue	2003-2004	2008-2009	2,353.00	452.00	452.00
29.	# National Cyclone Risk Mitigation (NCRMP)	<u>WORLD BANK</u> Revenue	2006-2007	2010-2011	23,470.00	9,970.00	255.00
	Total Allocation					663805.00	72093.00

* This amount has been shown as State share of CSP schemes for Poverty Alleviation (Rs.75.00 crore), Safe Drinking Water (Rs.20.00 crore), and Social Welfare (NOAP) and MDM (Rs.30.00 crore)

Projects in Pipeline.

5.7 The important objectives of these Externally Aided Projects are summarized in the statement given in Table-5.2.

Table 5.2

Important objectives of Different Externally Aided Projects.

Sl.No	Name of the Project/ Implementing Department	Donor Agency	Objectives
ONGOING PROJECTS			
1.	Improvement of SV Patel PG Institute of Paediatrics Health & Family Welfare	JICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to improve the medical services of the Institute through Construction of a new Hospital Building, in which the Principal functions are integrated, ensuring the provision of necessary equipment and thus achieving a better educational environment for the Post-graduate Students of Paediatrics.
2.	Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme. ST & 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 the skills and capacity to use them productively. Long term development intervention in Tribal areas.
3.	Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project. Forest & Environment.	JBIC, JAPAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project aims at afforestation over 2.40 lakh Ha., 10crore saplings for agro-forestry, bio-diversity, and conservation in 20 protected areas.
4.	Orissa Fund for Development Initiatives Planning & Coordination	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a pilot proposal aims to improve income of the poor informal workers belong to vulnerable sections of society, such as Women, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Indigenous people spread over some of the tribal dominated districts of Orissa. Strategy of the project is to reduce poverty by facilitating development of sustainable livelihood systems concentrating on Handlooms, Sericulture and Medicinal Plants. The programme shall be implemented in Bargarh, Deogarh, Keonjhar, Ganjam, Angul, Sundargarh and Cuttack districts.
5.	Orissa Public Enterprises Reform Programme	DFID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve Fiscal sustainability on medium term by privatization and restructuring through financial

Sl.No	Name of the Project/ Implementing Department	Donor Agency	Objectives
	Public Entreprises		assistance for VRS and Voluntary Separation Scheme.
6.	Orissa Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter Programme. Revenue	KFW, Germany / German Red Cross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide additional safe shelter for the population in remote coastal areas prone to cyclone and floods. To enhance the capacity of the target population through training and action to mitigate disasters. To institutionalize the volunteer bodies for shelter, use and maintenance and taking a lead role for disaster preparedness and management.
7.	National Hydrology Project Phase-II Water Resources	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulation of design aids, development of design support system for early flood warning, drought monitoring management as well as conjunctive use of surface and ground water.
8.	Rengali Irrigation Project (Phase-I, Tranche-II) Water Resources	JBIC, JAPAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tranche – II is necessary to complete the balance portion of the work under Phase-I of the project and lining in selected reaches of main canal and some distributaries, structured system of distributaries, minors and sub minors are to be taken up under Tranche-II.
PIPELINE PROJECT			
1.	Cluster Development Approach of Brakish Water Culture Area in Orissa. Fisheries & Animal Resources Development	JBIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To replicate the technology developed elsewhere for sustainable coastal aquaculture with the concept of cluster/ sate-lite farming creating a conducive atmosphere for PPP in farming processing and marketing in two clusters namely: Gudupali Village of Balasore district and Sahana in Puri district.
2.	Integrated Management and Pro-poor support project for Marine Fishermen of Orissa, India.	JBIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims at upliftment of socio-economic condition as well as living standard of the poor marine fishermen which include Sea Safety Measures, Upgradation of Infrastructure for

Sl.No	Name of the Project/ Implementing Department	Donor Agency	Objectives
	Fisheries & Animal Resources Development		better post harvest yield, skill upgradation and capacity building of the fishermen.
3.	Improvement of Animal Health Care System in Orissa Fisheries & Animal Resources Development	JBIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to supplement the initiatives taken by State Government Live-stock Development which envisage more focus and improved attention on the special needs for protection of livestock against various diseases and ensuring timely and quality Annual Husbandry Services to the Farmers.
4.	Catchment Area Treatment Plan of Upper Kolab Hydro- Electric Project. Forest & Environment	German	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil and Water Conservation in the Catchment of the River Basin, Regeneration of degraded forest and adjoining non-forest area on Watershed basis, augmentation of availability of small timber, Fuel fodder and NTFP for the Rural poor securing peoples participation in plantation and regeneration efforts, Employment generation for the weaker sections of the society; such as Women, SC & ST, Landless Rural Labourers and Forest Fringe Dwellers, To achieve productivity equity and sustainability for amelioration of poverty and rural development
5.	Catchment Area Treatment Plan of Upper Indravati Multipurpose Project. Forest & Environment	German	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil and Water Conservation in the Catchment of the River Basin, Regeneration of degraded forest and adjoining non-forest area on Watershed basis, Augmentation of availability of small timber, Fuel fodder and NTFP for the Rural poor securing peoples participation in plantation and regeneration efforts, Employment generation for the weaker sections of the society; such as Women, SC & ST, Landless Rural Labourers and Forest Fringe Dwellers, To achieve productivity equity and sustainability for amelioration of

Sl.No	Name of the Project/ Implementing Department	Donor Agency	Objectives
			poverty and rural development
6.	Orissa Modernization Government Initiatives (OMGI) (Computerization of Human Resources Management System in Orissa). General Administration	DFID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernisation of the Human resource Management system that may facilitate creation of an optimal personnel regime which simultaneously, satisfies the employees and furnishes the necessary means for the fulfillment of broader organizational goals. • Development of an integrated view of employee information across all Department of Government of Orissa. • Provision of Single Window services to employees
7.	Health Sector Development Health & Family Welfare	DFID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve 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.
8.	Integrated Sewerage system for Berhampur town. Housing &Urban Development	WB/JBIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide integrated sewerage system for collection, transportation, treatment and hygienic disposal of domestic waste water generated in Berhampur Town to meet the present and anticipatory future requirements
9.	Integrated Sewerage system for greater Sambalpur area. Housing &Urban Development	WB/JBIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide integrated sewerage system for collection, transportation, treatment and hygienic disposal of domestic waste water generated in Sambalpur-Burla-Hirakud town to meet the present and anticipatory future requirement.
10.	Integrated Sewerage system for capital city, Bhubaneswar. Housing &Urban Development	WB/JBIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide integrated sewerage system for collection, transportation, treatment and hygienic disposal of domestic waste water generated in Bhubaneswar city to meet the present and anticipatory future requirement

Sl.No	Name of the Project/ Implementing Department	Donor Agency	Objectives
11.	Integrated Sanitation project for Cuttack city. Housing & Urban Development	WB/JBIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the overall sanitation of the city of Cuttack and the environment of the Mahanadi river delta and the Bay of Bengal and to provide a storm water system within the city of Cuttack which operates under all flow conditions of the Mahanadi river.
12.	Millennium Development Goals Panchayati Raj, Rural Development & Women & Child Development	DFID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim at eradication of poverty and hunger, achieve universal primary education, promote gender equality and empower women, Reduce child Mortality, improve maternal health, ensure environmental sustainability, and develop a global partner ship for development.
13.	Targeted Rural Initiatives for Poverty Termination and Infrastructure Panchayati Raj	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Termination of Poverty and Improvement of Infrastructure in Rural Orissa through PRIs. To create opportunity to reduce poverty, better education, health, communication and water sanitation facilities. The project proposed to cover 1000 GPs in 3 districts, i.e., Jagatsinghpur, Sambalpur & Ganjam.
14.	Strengthening Land Administration (Up gradation and Hi-tech Survey Settlement Operation) Revenue	DFID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidation and Upgradation of revenue Administration and Land Records management. Strengthening and streamlining the functional and operational aspects of Revenue Administration. Completion of Survey operation in Orissa. Digitisation of Cadastral Survey Maps. Strengthening Land Records Infrastructure and Capacity Building. Up gradating training institutions/ facilities.

Sl.No	Name of the Project/ Implementing Department	Donor Agency	Objectives
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of regional institutes. • Issue of Land Pass Books to the land owners. • Allotment of Homestead-cum-garden Plots.
15.	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation programme Revenue	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up gradation of the Cyclone forecasting, tracking and warning system • Cyclone risk mitigation Investment in States/UTs • Technical Assistance for Hazard Risk Management Capacity Building. • The project area will cover the following cyclone prone districts of the State such as; Balasore, Bhadrak, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur, Puri, Ganjam and Khurda.
16.	Improvement of Road and construction of Bridges under RW Organization. Rural Development.	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased and improved control over livelihood options by the rural populace for ensuring social and economic growth as well as food security by maintaining the connectivity with administrative and trade centers within / outside the state. • To help in immediate rehabilitation of facilities during natural disasters.
17.	Mahanadi Basin Development Plan Water Resources	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create additional storage of water, systems improvement of existing irrigation projects, promotion of LIPs and MIPs and Drainage improvement. • Flood protection measures in Mahanadi Delta.
18.	Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management 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 covering Brahmani-Baitarani-Budha-Balanga-Subarnarekha River Basins and a part of Mahanadi Delta Stage-I with full operation of participatory irrigation management systems and Integrated Water Resources

Sl.No	Name of the Project/ Implementing Department	Donor Agency	Objectives
			Management.
19.	Orissa Community Tanks Management Project. Water Resources	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve Tank system based livelihood and strengthen community Management of selected Tank system.
20.	Rengali Irrigation Project-Phase-II. Water Resources	JBIC, JAPAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide additional irrigation facilities covering an area of 76,641 ha.
21.	Orissa State Road Project Works	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the riding quality of selected roads, to minimize congestion in urban centers, to improve drainage and raise road levels, to provide route options for better distribution of traffic, to provide structurally sound roads to minimize road maintenance cost. To make the State Government more responsive and efficient in addressing road transport infrastructure needs through institutional strengthening. Aims at significant improvement of traffic flows and safety on selected congested state roads. To provide increased accessibility to education, health services and employment opportunities thereby contributing to social development and poverty reduction in the long term. The desired outcome of the project is an improved and more efficient traffic movement in the state road network.

Focus on Improved Implementation

5.8 In order to ensure successful implementation of EAPs in the State, Government have taken a number of steps which include: release of Letters of Credit in time, higher powers to Engineering Departments for according Administrative and Technical approvals, and regular monitoring. The projects are being monitored at different levels. The first stage of monitoring is at the project level. In addition, various *Eleventh Plan & Annual Plan 2007-08*

Chapter-5

projects are also monitored at the Departmental level and State Government level. The Chief Secretary and the Development Commissioner monitor the implementation of the mega projects from time to time. Some projects are also monitored by the office of the Chief Minister. It is expected that focus on improved monitoring of these projects shall help in-time implementation of these projects and to sort-out inter- departmental problems.

CHAPTER 6

ROLE OF INSTITUTIONAL CREDIT

6.1 A strategy for development of the state involves: (i) building up globally competitive agriculture, (ii) exploitation of potential in sectors like horticulture, pisciculture and other sectors, (iii) financing for handlooms, handicrafts in rural non- farm sector, (iv) reaching the poor through micro finance, (v) convergence of development interventions in KBK region, and (vi) strategic use of RIDF funds for rural infrastructure building and disaster proofing.

6.2 In order to make the planning process more effective at micro level, NABARD has, since 1987-88, taken initiatives for forging a link between the credit planning mechanism of banks and the development planning process of the government by preparing Potential Linked Credit Plans (PLPs) for each district of the country. The main objectives of PLP are to enable various organizations involved in the process of rural development in directing their efforts in a planned manner, in accordance with potentials available for exploitation and to enable optimum utilization of scarce financial resources (specifically bank credit) by channeling the same into sectors with growth potential. The Eleventh Plan objective of faster and more inclusive growth calls for new initiative in many sectors.

Credit Planning

6.3 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 through which such potentials could be exploited over a specified period of time. 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.

6.4 Over the years, the PLPs prepared by NABARD have been well received by Bankers, Government Departments and other organizations/individuals involved in rural development, as a comprehensive document 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 provide by the Government/ other agencies.

6.5 The PLPs are refined every year taking into account the infrastructure developed during the interregnum, introduction of new schemes and policy initiatives of Government of India, the State Government, RBI and NABARD. As per the instructions by RBI, from the year 2006-07 onwards, the Annual District Credit Plans of banks will be based on the potentials identified in the PLPs.

Credit Projections for 2007-08

6.6 The State credit plan for 2007-08 envisages credit requirement of Rs.7,732.58 crore in respect of exploitable potential for different activities under farm, non farm and other priority sectors in the State during 2007-08. The projections indicate 11.18% increase in agricultural term loan investments and 15.41% increase for total agricultural loans in total projections over the year 2006-07 and 25.44% increase for total priority sector loans over Annual Credit Plan: 2006-07.

POVERTY ALLEVIATION

6.7 Poverty is the most intractable problem of Orissa. According to the estimate made by Planning Commission in 1999-2000, Orissa is the poorest among major States with 47.15% people living below the poverty line. Several self-employment and wage-employment programmes are being implemented in the State to create income-generating assets and employment on daily wage basis for identified beneficiaries of target groups so as to enable them to cross the poverty line. Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) is the main Centrally Sponsored self-employment programme implemented in the State since 1st April 1999. During 2005-06, 67,519 beneficiaries have been assisted with income generating assets under SGSY with an investment of Rs.166.46 core. Another Centrally Sponsored scheme called "Sampoorn Gramin Rojgar Yojana (SGRY) has been launched w.e.f. 25.9.2001 by merging two wage-employment generating schemes namely JSGY and EAS. The main objective of the scheme is to provide additional wage-employment in rural areas, ensure food security, create durable community assets and develop rural infrastructure. The State Govt. has also started implementation of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in 19 districts in the State from 2006-07.

6.8 Following institutions have been extending credit for taking up developmental activities in priority sectors in the State.

- (i) Commercial Banks
- (ii) Regional Rural Banks
- (iii) Co-operative Banks
- (iv) Orissa State Financial Corporation
- (v) Private Sector Banks

Employment Generation

6.9 Organised sector, cannot absorb the huge pool of the unemployed youth. To mitigate the growing problem of unemployment in the State, Government has initiated a number of steps as part of the overall plan strategy. Development Departments have been advised to explore the scope for innovative self employment projects under various sectors and to play more proactive role for creation of large scale self employment and wage employment opportunities ensuring more productive and efficient use of the available human resources.

6.10 As a part of the State Employment Policy, 2005 an Employment Mission has been launched.

6.11 Government of Orissa, through the State Employment Policy-2005, intends to bring synergy in different development sectors in terms of creation of self-employment opportunities.

- A model law on contract farming has already been enacted to enable creation a link between Agriculture and Industry.
- Cooperatives are being revitalized through Long Term Operation Funds to promote agricultural and agribusiness activities. Steps have been taken to double Agricultural Term Loan in 3 years.
- Development Departments have been formulating more proactive and innovative self-employment programmes for providing self-employment and wage employment opportunities to the youth. Such schemes shall contain training component for up-gradation of skill and entrepreneurial ability.
- Assistance is being provided to educated unemployed persons for their self-employment in urban and rural growth centers in the services and small business sectors.
- Development of infrastructure for marketing is being given utmost priority.
- Export promotion in Handloom, Coir and Cottage Industries has been given priority.
- Ancillarisation of large industries and promotion of downstream industries will receive priority of attention.
- National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme has been launched in 19 districts of the State.

Meeting with Regional Heads of Commercial Banks

6.12 A meeting of Regional Heads / Representatives of Commercial Banks with the Director of Employment Mission, Orissa was held on 8th November, 2006 and also in 10th January, 2007 at the Directorate of Employment Mission, Orissa, Bhubaneswar to take stock of financing self employment ventures, setting up Training Institutes etc. Status that emerged during the course of discussion is given below :

- State Bank of India has made a commitment to finance 30,000 cases for self employment during the current financial year against a total commitment of financing 1 lakh youth. Up to 31st December, 2006, State Bank of India has extended assistance of Rs.121.70 crore leading to employment generation for 15,155 persons.

- Bank of India has made a commitment to finance 5,000 cases
- Andhra Bank has made a commitment to finance 10,000 cases
- UCO Bank has made a commitment to finance 10,000 cases
- Allahabad Bank has made a commitment to finance 4,000 cases
- United Bank of India have made commitment to finance 5,000 cases.

6.13 It is projected that SLBC to extend institutional credit to the tune of Rs.2,666.60 crores to 685,050 beneficiaries under various Self Employment Programmes, i.e., SGSY, PMRY, SJSRY, SHG, SC, ST, Scavengers, ITDA, KVIB, KVIC, FFDA, KCC, ACC, SCC by 2010-11.

Banking Network

6.14 The State is served by a good network of bank branches. Thirty four Commercial Banks (CBs) with their 1,447 branches, 8 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) with their 835 branches, the Short Term Cooperative Credit structure with Orissa State Cooperative Bank Ltd. (OSCB) at the apex and 17 District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) having a total number of 316 branches and 2,726 affiliated Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS)/Large sizes Adivasi Multi purpose Society (LAMPS)/Farmers' Service Societies (FSS) at the grass root level and the Long Term Cooperative Credit structure with Orissa State Cooperative and Rural Development Bank Ltd. (OSCARD Bank) at the apex and 53 affiliated CARD Banks, form the vast network of the credit delivery system in the State. The position of Bank branches as on 31st March, 2006 is furnished hereunder in Table 6.1

Table 6.1

Agency	No. of Banks	No. of Branches	Of which rural branches
Commercial Banks	34	1,447	822
Regional Rural Banks	8	835	734
OSCB	1	8	0
DCCB	17	316	140
OSCARDB	1	5	5
PCARDBs	53		
PACs/LAMPs/FSSs	2,726		2,726

The performance of all Banks in terms of credit ratio is given in Table 6.2

Table 6.2

Sl. No	Particulars	As on 31.03.04	As on 31.03.05	As on 31.03.06
1.	CD ratio	63.93	69.93	81.62
2.	% of Priority sector adv. to total adv.	57.44	61.49	62.65
3.	% of direct agril. finance to total finance	22.36	23.73	23.66
4.	% of adv. to weaker section to PS adv.	38.16	35.83	32.15
5.	Ratio of DRI adv. to total adv.	0.37	0.26	0.15

The total deposits, loans, advances and credit disbursement during the last three years is given in Table 6.3 & Table 6.4

Table 6.3

Total Deposits (Rs. in crore)	31.03.2006	31.03.2005	31.03.2004
Commercial Banks	28,315.78	24,130.69	20,415.76
Regional Rural Banks	3,651.19	3,241.95	2,944.10
Cooperative Banks	1,877.95	1,853.49	1,761.25

Table 6.4

Loans & Advances outstanding (Rs. crore)	31.03.2006	31.03.2005	31.03.2004						
Commercial Banks	20,758.13	15,498.7	11,658.39						
Regional Rural Banks	2,408.85	2,089.13	1,732.14						
Cooperative Banks	2,697.51	2,275.54	2,082.73						
Others	528.96	575.37	585.77						
Credit disbursement during last 3 years (Rs. in crore)									
Agency	Production Credit			Investment Credit (Agril)			Total		
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
CBs	278.76	319.90	417.96	156.13	307.99	424.34	434.89	627.89	842.30
RRBs	133.54	214.12	310.97	34.11	90.54	104.39	167.65	304.66	415.36
SCBs	694.89	946.80	1379.17	29.13	24.46	44.44	724.02	971.26	1,423.61
Others	0	0	3	0.31	0.11	16.44	0.31	0.11	19.44
Total	1,107.19	1,480.82	2,111.10	219.68	423.10	589.61	1,326.87	1,903.92	2,700.71

The achievements under Annual Action Plans during the last three years is given in Table 6.5, Table 6.6 and Table 6.7.

Table 6.5

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl No.	Sector	ACP Plan 2005-06	Achievement 2005-06	% of achievement
1.	Agricultural Term Loan	65,922.63	58,961.17	89
2.	Crop Loan	185,420.47	211,109.95	114
3.	Total Agricultural Loan (1+2)	251,343.10	270,071.12	107
4.	Non Farm Sector (NFS)	33,952.34	38,675.73	114
5.	Other Priority Sector (OPS)	156,246.85	250,654.33	160
Total- Priority Sector (1+2+4+5)		441,542.29	559,401.18	127

Table 6.6

(Rs. in Lakh)

Particulars	ACP Plan 2004-05	Achievement 2004-05	% Achievement over ACP
Agril. Term Loan	46,520.04	42,321.00	91
Crop Loan	137,100.01	148,082.00	108
Total Agriculture	183,620.05	190,403.00	104
Non Farm Sector	35,855.86	25,205.79	70
Other priority Sector	131,506.09	268,303.89	204
GRAND TOTAL	350,982.00	483,912.68	138

Table 6.7

(Rs. in Lakh)

Particulars	ACP Plan 2003-04	Achievement 2003-04	% Achievement over ACP
Agricultural Term Loan	42,009.20	21,967.68	52
Crop Loan	97,356.24	110,720.65	114
Total- Agriculture	139,365.44	132,688.33	95
Non Farm Sector	28,977.65	27,184.19	94
Other Priority Sector	104,211.90	295,185.01	283
GRAND TOTAL	272,554.99	455,057.53	167

Doubling of Agricultural Credit

6.15 As per the directive of Government of India, Ministry of Finance to double the flow of Farm Credit (Crop Loan and Agricultural Term Loan) during the three years period from 2004-05 to 2006-07, the banks in Orissa have performed well and landmark of 'doubling' has been achieved during the initial two years. The credit flow to Agriculture sector has gone up from Rs.1,316 crore during the base year 2003-04 to Rs.2,649 crore during 2005-06. The agency wise target and achievement of banks during the year 2004-05 and 2005-06 are as follows :

Table 6.8

(Rs. in crores)

Agency	2004-05			2005-06		
	Target	Achievement	Achieve as % of Target	Target	Achievement	Achieve as % of Target
CBs	564.67	627.89	111	710.16	842.31	118.5
RRBs	289.22	304.66	105	394.46	415.35	109
Coop. Banks	982.11	971.26	99	1,408.8	1,424.37	102
Others		0.22			18.68	
Total	1,836.00	1,904.03	103.7	2,513.42	2,700.71	107

6.16 The increasing trend is to continue during the year 2006-07 also. A total target of Rs.3,199 crore for Agricultural Credit disbursement has been earmarked for the State for the year 2006-07 under 'Doubling of Agriculture Credit'.

6.17 The sectoral comparison of achievement vis-a-vis target during the last two years is as under:

Table 6.9

Sector	2004-05			2005-06		
	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
Crop Loan	1,371.00	1,480.82	108	1,854.20	2,111.10	113.85
Agril. Term Loan	465.00	423.21	91	659.22	589.61	89.44
Total	1,836.00	1,904.03	104	2,513.42	2,700.71	107

6.18 The achievement under agricultural term loans has significantly increased from Rs.219.69 crore in 2003-04 to Rs.589.61 crore in 2005-06. It will contribute to capital formation in agriculture in the State.

6.19 The banks in the State had also done a commendable job of extending relief measures to farmers in arrears / farmers in distress during the year 2005-06, details of which are furnished below.

Table 6.10

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	Nature of Measures	CBs		RRBs		Coop. Banks		Total	
		No. of A/c	Amount	No. of A/c	Amount	No. of A/c	Amount	No. of A/c	Amount
1.	Farmers in Arrears	732	94.96	1,867	487.86	289,325	27,608	29,124	28,190.82
2.	Farmers in Distress	2,968	367.77	2,058	564.23	317,193	32,384	322,219	33,316
3.	One Time Settlement (OTS)	17,218	1,959.45	9,669	688.19	12,620	591	39,507	2,238.56

Small and Medium Enterprise Sector

6.20 SMEs play a catalytic role in the development process of most economies. In India, they account for a very significant proportion of manufacturing, of exports and of employment. But SMEs in India have been unable to achieve the competitive edge that would allow them to drive the manufacturing sector and, consequently, overall economic growth. This is mainly because of the problems that SMEs face in access to timely and adequate finance and business development services. The reluctance of banks to lend to SMEs stems from insufficient credit information, inadequate credit appraisal and risk management skills, poor repayment records and low market credibility of SMEs. These can be overcome through credit information bureaus, credit rating agencies, marketing assistance and other initiatives, which have been tried successfully elsewhere in the world. Banks and other financial Institutions will be urged to take note of the policy pronouncements and expand the flow of credit to SMEs.

6.21 The Small and Medium Enterprises have high potential for employment and Hon'ble Finance Minister; Government of India has indicated doubling of Bank advances to Small and Medium Enterprises by 2010. This issue needs to be addressed during the Eleventh Plan period.

6.22 The percentage of SSI advances to Total advances is only 6.80% and the percentage of SME advances to total advances is only 14.82%. as on 30th September, 2006.

MISSION SHAKTI

6.23 Mission Shakti, a Self Help Mission for empowering women was launched in the State on 8th March 2001. It is a mission aimed at empowering women through formation and promotion of 1 lakh SHGs over a period of 4 years by March 2005. The target has been further enhanced to 2 lakh WSHGs and time extended to March 2008. Mission Shakti targeted to form SHG Federation at Panchayat, Block,

District and State level by the end of March, 2006. So far 6659 Federations have been formed in the State. The Federations are working on assessment of training needs and marketing of the SHG products. Hindustan lever Ltd. is working as a strong partner in transferring marketing skill to the WSHGs through their branded products under the Scheme Project Shakti. So far 2011 SHGs have been involved in this project by spreading its network to 22 districts. Mission Shakti is making efforts to train WSHGs in many non-traditional crafts for women, like Masonry, Pisciculture and in several potential trades such as Phenyle, Agarbati, Bookbinding, Badi and Papad making. Mission Shakti is also arranging Buyer sellers Meet for boosting up marketing. The WSHGs are also involved in Kerosene Dealership and supply of ready to Eat food to children and mothers suffering from mal-nutrition. It is also involved in the implementation of Mid-day-Meal programme, total sanitation campaign and reduction of IMR.

SHG-Bank Linkage Programme

6.24 There has been impressive progress made under the SHG-Bank Linkage programme. At the end of 31 March 2006, 1,80,896 groups have been provided credit support from banking sector with Bank Loan of Rs.47,547 lakh. Banks availed refinance assistance to the tune of Rs.13,950.12 lakh from NABARD in respect of 85,947 groups as on 31 March, 2006.

Present SHG Scenario- As on 30.11.2006

- i. Total SHGs formed in the State (cumulative): 2,14,463 (excluding SGSY)
The promoting agency-wise break up of the same is as follows.
 1. Govt. Agencies – 1,32,715
 2. NGOs – 63,042 (NB share: 8405)
 3. Banks – 15,384 (NB share: 8583)
 4. By others – 3,322.
- ii. Total SHGs credit linked under SBLP (cumulative)–1,95,845 (excluding SGSY)
- iii. Total SHGs repeat linked under SBLP (cumulative) – 43,105
- iv. Total bank loan to SHGs (cumulative) – Rs.555.41 crore (excluding SGSY)

Women Development Cells (WDCs)

6.25 The scheme envisages strengthening institutional capacity of financial institutions for enhanced credit flow to women. Banks are required to maintain a separate cell christened Women Development Cell for addressing credit related issues of women beneficiaries. At present, 03 RRBs and 04 CCBs have established WDCs under the modified schemes. An amount of Rs.1.07 lakh was released to six banks during 2005-06.

Development of Women Through Area Approach (DWTA)

6.26 An ambitious project envisaging empowerment of 1000 rural women over a period of 3 years was launched during the year 2003-04. The programme is under implementation through the Rushikulya Gramya Bank in Ganjam District. The total grant assistance of Rs.11.00 lakh has been sanctioned of which an amount of Rs.2.30 lakh has been released to the bank so far.

Cumulative Agency-wise credit linkage**Table 6.11**

(Rs. in lakh)

Agency	No of SHGs credit linked		Bank loan (cumulative)	
	No	% to total	Amt. In lakh	% to total
Comm. Banks	86,139	43.98	18,841.54	46.58
Cooperatives	18,275	9.33	3,290.27	8.14
RRBs	91,431	46.69	18,315.32	45.28
Total	195,845	100	40,447.13	100

Cumulative Agency-wise repeat linkage**Table 6.12**

Agency	No. of SHGs credit linked		Bank loan (cumulative)	
	No.	% to total	Amt. In lakh	% to total
Comm. Banks	13,419	31.13	6,014.35	39.85
Cooperatives	5,391	12.51	1,331.75	8.82
RRBs	24,295	56.36	7,747.49	51.33
Total	4,105	100	15,093.59	100

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

6.27 Since the inception of RIDF, 65,920 projects have been sanctioned in Orissa involving RIDF loan of Rs.2,546.16 crore. the number of projects completed is 26,106 and the amount disbursed is Rs.1,330.39 crore. Activity wise Projects sanctioned and loan disbursed is given below :

Table 6.13

(Rs. in crore)

Sector	No. of projects sanctioned	Loan sanctioned		Loan Disbursed	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
Roads & Bridges	631	1,317.36	52	702.82	53
Irrigation (Other than spot)	348	995.36	39	529.71	40
Spot Irrigation	64,915	233.08	9	97.50	7
Others	26	0.36	0	0.36	0
TOTAL	65,920	2,546.16	100	1,330.39	100

Financial target for 2006-07

6.28 Regional Office NABARD has received a normative allocation of Rs.478.00 crore during 2006-07 of which Rs.286.12 crore has already been sanctioned under RIDF-XII as on November 2006 as detailed below:

Table 6.14

Sector	No of Projects	RIDF Loan (Rs. in Crore)
Irrigation	12	17.03
Roads/ Bridges	49	186.69
Creek Irrigation & Drainage Projects	22	40.63
Flood Protection Projects	13	8.85
TW/BW/DW/River Lifts	10,365	32.92
Total	10,461	286.12

Micro-enterprise and Microfinance

6.29 Banks have a major role to play in the development of micro-enterprise and micro finance. Their first role is that of credit provider, but apart from that they have to act as change agents. As change agents they have to help the people in acquiring the basic knowledge of business. By providing training atleast basic nuances of business can be instilled in them. Training should comprise of knowledge about business, about the product, policy environment, etc.

6.30 In countries, which are undergoing the process of economic development, self-employment through micro-enterprise is often the only means for people to provide for their families. These micro enterprises, or “the world’s smallest business,” represent an estimated 80 percent of total enterprises. Larger proportions of rural non-agriculture workers are employed in micro-enterprises (75%) than in the urban areas (52%). Yet, only about 5% of the world’s entrepreneurs have access to financial services. Currently, the Microfinance Sector globally is reaching approximately 4% of that potential market.

6.31 Micro enterprise sector contributes considerably to economic growth. Limited access to credit, low risk taking capacity of the people, poor skill, lack of forward and backward linkages, demand and supply mismatch are some of the bottlenecks that inhibit micro-enterprise promotion. Large farmers, agricultural business and rural industries seem to be able to obtain financial services from modern financial institutions. The small and marginal farmers and landless peasants continue to depend, largely, on micro finance and indigenous money lenders. The bankers have a major role to play in the development of micro-enterprise and microfinance by combating these bottlenecks. Microfinance is an emerging solution to the problems of entrepreneurial development. The core of microfinance programmes go beyond mere providing of credit to deeper issues of how money is utilized and invested and also other issues such as business opportunity identification, rural talent search, business and production training, establishment of market linkages for inputs and outputs, policy

reform, market research, etc. Banks can partner with other agencies that can facilitate above raised issues. Banks, besides playing the major role, as Credit Provider will have to act as a change agent, facilitator for providing necessary infrastructure and hedging mechanism to mitigate market risks etc. They will have to strengthen the supply chain by building the capacity of all the people involved in the supply chain to create a win-win situation for all. Through the development of micro-enterprises the entrepreneurial qualities of people can also be developed. As envisaged in the approach to Eleventh Plan, micro, small and medium enterprises have a critical role to play in achieving the objective of faster and more inclusive growth.

Financial Inclusion

6.32 It is envisaged that the Banks operating in the State will make available basic ‘no-frills’ account either with ‘nil’ or very low minimum balances as well as charges and provide a simplified general purpose credit card (GCC) facility without insistence on collateral or purpose, with a revolving credit limit up to Rs.25,000 based on cash flow of the household to enable hassle-free access to credit to rural households; such finance could be included by banks under indirect finance to agriculture. It has also been decided to identify at least one district in the State for achieving 100% financial inclusion by providing a ‘no-frills’ account and a GCC. To make a beginning, Ganjam District has been identified for this purpose.

Merger of Regional Rural Banks

6.33 During the year 2005-06, five RRBs operating in the State were merged to form two Banks. The Cuttack Gramya Bank and Balasore Gramya Bank sponsored by UCO Bank were merged to form a single Regional Rural Bank called as Kalinga Gramya Bank with its Head Office at Cuttack. Similarly Bolangir Anchalika Gramya Bank, Kalahandi Anchalika Gramya Bank and Koraput Panchabati Gramya Bank (Regional Rural Bank) sponsored by State Bank of India merged into a single Regional Rural Bank called as - “Utkal Gramya Bank” with its Head Office at Bolangir.

6.34 With the merger, RRBs are expected to play to vital role in extension of Institutional Credit for employment generation and anti-poverty programmes of the State due to their increased size and reach.

CHAPTER 7

MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT

7.1 The population of the State, according to the 2001 Census is 368.05 lakh, which is about 3.58% of the population of the country. The decennial growth rate of population at 16.25% during the decade 1991-01 was much lower than the corresponding growth rate at 20.06% during the previous decade (1981-91). The density of population which was 203 per sq. km in 1991 increased to 236 in 2001, as compared to the corresponding all India figures of 267 and 313 respectively. The sex ratio 971 females per 1000 males in 1991 marginally increased to 972 in 2001 which is much higher than the all India figures 927 and 933 respectively. The total literacy rate in the State which was 49.09% during 1991 has increased to 63.08% in 2001 Census. The female literacy rate has increased remarkably from 34.68% to 50.51% during the same period.

7.2 It is pertinent to observe here that 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 mount a direct attack on poverty and unemployment. In the Five Year Plans during seventies and eighties, special employment-oriented schemes like Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor (ERRP), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) were introduced to provide wage employment through public works programmes and to promote self-employment, wage employment and entrepreneurship by way of provision of assets, skills and other support to the unemployed and the poor. While income levels expanded during this period, there was no commensurate growth of employment. Moreover, unemployment among the educated persons showed a rising trend. During nineties, implementation of schemes like Jawahar Gramya Samrudhi Yojana (JGSY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Swarnajayanti Grama Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) and other schemes, however, showed marked improvement in so far as generation of productive employment and sustainable income for the target group were concerned. Now JGSY and EAS schemes have been merged and renamed as Sampoorna Gramina Rojgar Joyana (SGRY) from 1st April, 2002. Again SGRY Stream-I & SGRY Stream-II have been merged to a single scheme from April 2004. The National Food for Work (NFFW) Programme was launched in eighteen districts of the State from November, 2004, which was subsequently merged into National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP) launched in February, 2006. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme which covers 19 districts of Orissa assures employment for at least 100 days in a year to every rural household seeking employment. Achievements made under some of these programmes in the State since 2002-03 are given in Table 7.1. During 2006-07, wage employment to the tune of 115.81 lakh mandays (upto December, 2006) through SGRY programme and 453.31 lakh mandays under NREGP (upto December, 2006) have been generated. During Annual Plan: 2007-08, 0.73 lakh beneficiaries are proposed to be covered under

SGSY and 201.96 lakh mandays, and 1420.81 lakh mandays are proposed to be generated under SGRY and NREGP respectively. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan 4.45 lakh beneficiaries have been targeted to be covered under SGSY and 123296 lakh mandays, and 7104.20 lakh mandays have been projected to be generated under SGRY and NREGP respectively.

Table 7.1
Achievement under IRDP / SGSY / SGRY / NREGP
(Wage Employment Generation Schemes)

Sl No	Scheme	Unit	Achievements**						
			2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08*	2007-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	IRDP/SGSY	Beneficiaries (No. in lakh)	0.49	0.58	0.66	0.64	0.38*	0.73	4.45
2.	JRY/JGSY/SGRY (Stream-II)	Mandays (No. in lakh)	307.68	273.88	286.10	556.02	115.81*	201.96	1232.96
3.	EAS / SGRY (Stream-I)	Mandays (No. in lakh)	244.16	291.35	297.81				
4	NFFW	Mandays (No. in lakh)	-	-	260.27	461.64	-	-	-
5	NREGP	Mandays (No. in lakh)					453.31*	1420.81	7104.20

* The figures relating to the year 2006-07 are upto end of December, 2006.

7.3 Manpower planning is indispensable for economic growth and equitable development. As envisaged in the Approach Paper to the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the Plan must pay special attention to 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 strategy for promotion of self employment ventures currently relies on formation of Self Help Groups to empower rural communities and enable them to take up economic activities.

Manpower Utilisation Scenario

7.4 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 Orissa from 1981 to 2001 is summarized in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2
Manpower Utilisation Scenario in Orissa

(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

7.5 In Orissa, the proportion of main workers employed in the primary sector in general, and agriculture and allied activities in particular, has remained very high (about 75% as per 1991 census) as compared to that at the national level (67%), indicating an under-developed and non-diversified state of the economy. Though there is a shift in composition of sectoral employment of workers from 1971 to 1991, the diversion of the workforce from primary sector to secondary and tertiary sectors has been low. For example, main workers employed in agriculture sector have declined from 79.59% in 1971 to 74.86% in 1991. The corresponding decline at national level is from 72.06% in 1971 to 66.92% in 1991. Sectoral employment of main workers over the years from 1971 to 1991 in Orissa vis-à-vis India is summarized in Table 7.3(A) as a percentage of total main workers. Since information on all type of main workers is not available in the publication of Census-2001, sector-wise comparison of data on this census with the previous ones is not possible.

Table 7.3(A)
Sectoral Employment of Main Workers in the State and National Economies: 1971-1991*
(Main Workers as % of Total Main Workers)

Sl. No.	Sector	Orissa			India		
		1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Primary Sector							
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	79.59	77.10	74.86	72.06	68.78	66.92
2	Mining and Quarrying.	0.75	0.83	0.97	0.51	0.57	0.61
Total – I		80.34	77.93	75.83	72.57	69.35	67.53
II. Secondary Sector :							
1.	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs.	5.93	6.93	6.64	9.46	11.31	10.03
2.	Construction	0.55	1.11	0.87	1.23	1.67	1.94
Total –II		6.48	8.04	7.51	10.69	12.98	11.97
III. Tertiary Sector :							
1.	Trade and Commerce	3.31	4.11	5.38	5.56	6.33	7.45
2.	Transport, Storage and communication	1.45	1.57	1.74	2.44	2.75	2.80
3.	Other services	8.42	8.35	9.54	8.74	8.59	10.25
Total – III		13.18	14.03	16.66	16.74	17.67	20.50

* Data relating to nine fold classification of workers for 2001 census are not available.

Chapter-7

7.6 Information about workers available in Census-2001, viz. Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industry Workers and Other Workers, percentage of different categories of workers to total workers has been presented at Table-7.3(B).

Table-7.3(B)

Sectoral Employment of Workers in the State and National Economies: 2001 Census

Sl. No	Category of Workers	ORISSA		INDIA	
		Workers (in lakh Nos.)	% to total workers	Workers (in lakh Nos.)	% to total workers
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Cultivators	42.48	29.75	1,273.13	31.65
2	Agricultural Labourers	49.99	35.02	1,067.75	26.54
3	Household Industry Workers	7.01	4.91	169.57	4.22
4	Other workers	43.28	30.32	1,511.90	37.59
	Total Workers	142.76	100.00	4,022.25	100.00

7.7 The Employment Market Information Area Report, compiled by the Directorate of Employment, reveals that the overall employment position in the organized sector in 1995 shows an increase of 4.67% over 1990 but it reveals a decreasing trend from 2000 onwards. The trend of employment from 1990-1995 and 1995-2000 (Five yearly analysis) and 2003-2005 (Annual progress) in the organized sector are indicated in Table 7.4. Of the total employed persons of about 7.45 lakh, the share of State Government was more than 51% in 2005. Private sector contributed only about 12.08% of employment during this year. Generation of employment in private organised sector is slowly picking up since 2003.

Table – 7.4

Trend of Employment in organized sector in the State

(Figures in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	Employment Position During						
		1990	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I.	Public Sector							
1	Central Govt.	0.73 (9.48)	0.81 (10.05)	0.80 (10.02)	0.80 (10.38)	0.77 (10.03)	0.73 (9.71)	0.73 (9.80)
2	State Govt.	3.82 (49.61)	3.94 (48.88)	4.04 (50.63)	3.96 (51.36)	3.94 (51.30)	3.81 (51.07)	3.81 (51.14)
3	Quasi Govt.	1.88 (24.41)	2.17 (26.92)	2.08 (26.07)	1.97 (25.55)	1.91 (24.87)	1.85 (24.80)	1.83 (24.56)
4.	Local Bodies	0.18 (2.34)	0.18 (2.23)	0.19 (2.38)	0.19 (2.46)	0.19 (2.47)	0.18 (2.41)	0.18 (2.42)
	Total -I	6.61 (85.84)	7.10 (88.08)	7.11 (89.10)	6.92 (89.75)	6.81 (88.67)	6.57 (88.07)	6.55 (87.92)
II	Private Sector	1.09 (14.16)	0.96 (11.92)	0.87 (10.90)	0.79 (10.25)	0.87 (11.33)	0.89 (11.93)	0.90 (12.08)
	Grand Total	7.70 (100)	8.06 (100)	7.98 (100)	7.71 (100)	7.68 (100)	7.46 (100)	7.45 (100)

N.B.: -Figure in the bracket indicates percentage to total employment.

Registered Unemployment

7.8 Employment exchanges normally undertake registration of eligible candidates for possible placement at lower and middle level positions in the public sector. This includes semi-educated persons, who are not willing to take up manual jobs or traditional family occupations. This also includes 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.

7.9 The live register position at the end of 1990 in the State was around 8.70 lakh including 1.01 lakh female registrants. Over a five year period it increased only marginally by 5.74% in 1995 and 5.22% in 2000. From 2002 to 2006 the live register position shows a mixed trend indicating an increase in 2004 over 2003 and decrease in 2005 over 2004. Further it shows a marginal increase in 2006, i.e., (up to June, 2006).

Table 7.5
Trend in Live Register Position in Orissa: 1990-2005

(Figures in lakh)

Sl. No.	Item	Live Registration Number By the End						
		1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Total Applicants								
1	Male	7.69	7.71	7.93	6.03	6.66	6.43	6.45
2	Female	1.01	1.49	1.75	1.34	1.94	1.91	2.00
Total – I		8.70	9.20	9.68	7.37	8.60	8.34	8.45
II. Educated Applicants								
1	General	4.46	5.58	5.95	4.36	4.83	4.66	5.19
2	Scheduled Castes	0.48	0.74	1.13	1.01	1.55	1.47	1.17
3	Scheduled Tribes	0.26	0.42	0.73	0.73	1.08	1.04	0.69
Total – II		5.20	6.74	7.81	6.10	7.46	7.17	7.05
III. Uneducated Applicants								
1	General	2.51	1.56	1.31	0.85	0.82	0.78	0.30
2	Scheduled Castes	0.57	0.52	0.33	0.25	0.18	0.23	0.55
3	Scheduled Tribes	0.42	0.38	0.23	0.18	0.14	0.16	0.55
Total – III		3.50	2.46	1.87	1.28	1.14	1.17	1.40
IV	Total S.C. Applicants	1.05	1.26	1.46	1.26	1.73	1.70	1.72
V	Total S.T. Applicants	0.68	0.80	0.96	0.91	1.22	1.20	1.24

* Data relate to the period up to June, 2006.

7.10 The number of registrants each year is far in excess of the number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges. For example, while 2,36,844 persons were registered in employment exchanges in the State during 1990, only 20,779 vacancies were notified and 12,491 placements were made during the

same year. That is, notifications of vacancies and placements were 8.77% and 5.27% respectively of the registrations made during the reference year. But annual notifications of vacancy have declined in subsequent years, though in 2005 an increase of 6.59% over the previous year 2004 has been noticed. This indicates that the scope of employment opportunities in the organized public sector is limited. None the less Govt. is making all out efforts to improve the situation. Table 7.6 indicates the trends in notification of vacancies and placements during 1990 to 2005.

Table 7.6

Trend in Notification of Vacancies and Placement

Sl. No.	Item	Year						
		1990	1995	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Live Register at the end of the year	8,69,825	9,20,767	9,67,644	7,61,687	7,37,803	8,59,582	8,34,435
2	Registrations made during the year	2,36,844	2,23,046	1,64,577	1,41,234	1,68,824	2,67,337	1,43,323
3	Notification of vacancies during the year							
	(i) Number	20,779	13,599	3,171	2,239	2,325	1,760	1,876
	(ii) % to live Register position	2.38	1.48	0.33	0.29	0.32	0.20	0.22
	(iii) % to Registrations made during the year	8.77	6.10	1.93	1.59	1.38	0.66	1.31
4	Placement							
	(i) Number	12491	4020	2421	2601	1529	1760	1908
	(ii) % to live Register position	1.43	0.44	0.25	0.34	0.21	0.20	0.23
	(iii) % to registrations made during the year	5.27	1.80	1.47	1.84	0.91	0.66	1.33

Educated Unemployed

7.11 The rate of unemployment among the educated category is increasing at a rapid pace. During 1990-2005, the live register position of the educated unemployed increased from 5.20 lakh to 7.17 lakh registering a growth of around 37.8% while live register position of the uneducated unemployed category during the same period exhibited a declining trend from 3.50 lakh to 1.17 lakh. But as revealed from the data upto June, 2006, there is a decline in the number of educated unemployed and increase in the number of uneducated unemployed. This shows that Govt. efforts to motivate educated unemployed people taking up self employment ventures are yielding some results. With the opening of a large number of schools and colleges, both general and technical, the educated population has grown phenomenally over the years. The growth in employment opportunities for general (i.e., non-technical) educated category has been far slower than the growth of the educated population. Trends in the live register position of different categories of educated

unemployed persons in the State from 1990 to 2006 are given in Table 7.7.

Table 7.7
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	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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*	845	140	516	162	5	22	705

* Data relate to June, 2006

Employment of women

7.12 An analysis of Employment Market Information Area data presented in Table 7.8 reveals that the share of women employees in the organised sector has increased from 8.70% in 1990 to 14.90% in 2005. However, the number of women applicants in Live Register increased from 1.01 lakh in 1990 to 2.00 lakh in 2006, showing an increase of 98.02%. With a view to encouraging women employment in the organized sector, one-third of all State Government vacancies have been reserved for women. It is proposed to continue the following measures.

- i) To eliminate gender bias in the recruitment and to improve working conditions for women employees.
- ii) To organise women's associations in the form of societies to enable them to get part-time employment in the productive sector.
- iii) To keep close watch on change of occupational structure of women workers and improve their educational standards.
- iv) To explore new areas of employment for women.
- v) To provide vocational training in various fields to improve employable skills of educated as well as uneducated women.
- vi) To develop new job opportunities and higher skill levels in the tertiary sector for educated women by providing required training facilities in specified fields.

Table 7.8
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

7.13 Rate of Un-employment is an essential parameter to measure magnitude of unemployment of the State vis-à-vis the country as a whole. The following table shows rate of unemployment as per 50th, 55th and 61st rounds of NSSO for Orissa and India.

Table 7.9**Rate of Un-employment as per NSS rounds- Orissa –vrs-All India.**

Status	50 th round				55 th round				61 st round			
	Orissa		All India		Orissa		All India		Orissa		All India	
	Ru.	Urb.	Ru	Urb	Ru	Urb	Ru	Urb	Ru	Urb	Ru	Urb
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UPS (Adjusted)	14	65	12	45	19	67	15	47	50	134	17	45
CDS	69	98	56	74	71	95	71	77	102	150	82	83

*Ru=Rural and Urb= Urban Source : Publications of 50th, 55th and 61st rounds of NSSO

Employment Generation Strategies

7.14 To mitigate the problem of growing unemployment, the Government have initiated a number of steps as a part of the overall plan strategy. Given the limited avenues for regular employment in the public sector, stress is being given to enlarge employment avenues in the private sector. In order to encourage private sector investment in the State, the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1996 was brought out to take advantage of liberalization of the national economy. To further improve investment climate and to tap full potential of the second generation of economic reforms, the Industrial policy has been revised. The new Industrial Policy (IPR-2001) has come up with a mission to create a business climate conducive to

investment in Industry and Infrastructure projects. A number of initiatives including establishment of Special Economic Zones, Specialized Parks, growth centres, establishment of technologically advanced manufacturing industry and other industries have been taken / are being envisaged with a view to stimulate economic growth and to create more employment opportunities in the economy.

7.15 With a view to utilizing the growth potential of the agriculture sector, Government have formulated an Agricultural Policy which aims at commercializing agriculture. The Plan strategy envisages generation of substantial employment opportunities, particularly in rural areas through successful implementation of the Agriculture Policy. As per the recent policy, Pisciculture will also qualify for different promotional incentives at par with agriculture.

7.16 To tackle the growing unemployment among the educated people, the Plan strategy focuses on creation of self-employment opportunities. New areas for self-employment are being explored.

7.17 For generating employment avenues for the unskilled labourers of rural areas, the Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana (SGRY) and NREGP will be implemented more vigorously during the Eleventh Plan Period.

Drive for Self Employment

7.18 In view of the limited scope for creation of employment opportunities in the organized sector, the Government have accorded very high priority to generation of employment opportunities through self employment ventures. Unemployed youth 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 projects under various sectors and to play more proactive role for creation of large scale employment opportunities ensuring productive and efficient use of the available human resources.

7.19 Keeping in view the growing problem of unemployment among the educated mass of the state, Government have framed a State Employment Policy during the year, 2005. As a part of the policy, Govt. have 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 High Power 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 a conducive 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, 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.

7.20 Five Steering Committees of the Employment Mission have been constituted under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister on the following sectors.

1. Agriculture & Allied Activities
2. Industries & Allied Activities
3. Capacity Building
4. Finance
5. Communication

7.21 Director of Employment being the Director of Employment Mission is also conducting "GRAMSAT" Programme to enlighten the District Employment Officers regarding their role in the Employment Mission. All District Collectors and District Employment Officers have been advised to convene regular meetings of the District Level Committee on monitoring of Self Employment Programmes. During 2005-06, 5000 unemployed youths have been imparted self employment training in various trades in informal sector. After completion of six months training, skill certification is done by the State Council of Technical Education and Vocational Training. During 2006-07, 10,000 unemployed youths will be provided skill upgradation training by the Orissa State Employment Mission Society (OSEMS) through Director, Technical Education and Training.

7.22 A sum of Rs.1.50 crore was provided in the year 2005-06 for augmenting self employment opportunities in KBK districts and other areas of the state. A sum of Rs.7.95 crore was provided in the year 2006-07 under the State Plan to

Orissa State Employment Mission Society (OSEMS) for training programmes for skill up-gradation and augmenting self employment opportunities in the State. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan an amount of Rs.50.00 crore has been proposed for providing skill up-gradation training and augmentation of self employment opportunities in the State. .

7.23 Year-wise targets and achievements under various Self Employment Programmes (SEPs) of the State are shown at Table- 7.10 below.

Table-7.10
Target and achievement under Self Employment Programme from
2000-01 to 2006-07

Sl No.	Year	Target (Persons in lakh)	Achievement* (Persons in lakh)	% of achievement
1	2	3	4	5
1	2000-01	1.85	1.15	62.16
2	2001-02	1.75	1.12	64.00
3	2002-03	1.48	1.33	89.86
4	2003-04	2.16	1.73	80.09
5	2004-05	2.83	2.31	81.62
6	2005-06	3.81	2.89	75.85
7	2006-07	4.06	1.80 (Upto Dec.06)	44.33
8	2007-08	4.06(Tentative)		
9	11 th Plan	20.30 (Tentative)		

* (The achievements include self employment and associated wage employment under various self employment programmes.)

7.24 During Tenth Five Year Plan Period (2002-07) target under various SEPs in terms of generation of self employment and associated wage employment was 14.34 lakh persons against which the achievement during the plan period up to Dec'06 comes to 10.06 lakh persons. In view of greater importance given by the State Government to SEPs in generation of employment opportunities in the State, targets under various SEPs are being increased steadily from 2003-04 onwards. Self employment opportunities will be created for 20.30 lakh and 4.06 lakh persons during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

7.25 Apart from the above, W &C.D. Department have been forming Self-Help Groups (SHGs) under Mission Shakti Programme and providing self-employment to women beneficiaries since the year of inception, i.e., 2001-02. During the year 2003-04, they have formed 24,912 women SHGs and provided self-employment in group mode to 3,73,680 women. During 2004-05, against the target of 30,000 units, 35,418 WSHGs have been formed with 5,48,040 number of women members. During 2005-06, against the target of 35,000 units, 21,439 WSHGs have been formed with 2,72,807 women members. During 2006-07 against a target of 30,000 units 14,712 WSHGs have been formed with 1,91,256 women members by the end of December, 2006.

7.26 PMRY is an important self-employment programme on account of appropriate credit linkage with the Commercial Banks, training of entrepreneurs for skill up-gradation as well as systematic monitoring and supervision of the scheme. This scheme has been launched since the year 1993-94 and under this scheme, youth in the age group of 18-35 years with requisite educational qualification and having annual family income of Rs. 40,000/- or less, are eligible to avail loan assistance up to Rs.2.00 lakh to undertake self-employment ventures. The beneficiaries are required to invest 5% of the project cost as margin money and can get subsidy to the tune of 15% of the project cost. During 2001-02, 7,227 number of beneficiaries were self employed as against a target of 12,050 under PMRY. It was targeted to cover 16,300 beneficiaries whereas achievement was 8,660 beneficiaries in the year 2003-04. During the year 2004-05 and 2005-06 achievements were 10,517 and 17,052 against the targets of 16,300 and 18,000 respectively. Table 7.11 summarizes generation of employment opportunities under the scheme since implementation of the scheme in the State. It has been proposed to provide assistance to 18,000 beneficiaries under PMRY during the Annual Plan: 2007-08. During the Eleventh Plan Period more than 90,000 beneficiaries are likely to be covered under PMRY.

Table 7.11
Target and Achievement under PMRY in the State

(Figures in Nos.)

Year	Target	Achievement	Percentage
1993-94	865	539	62.31
1994-95	6,570	3,716	56.56
1995-96	8,250	5,561	67.41
1996-97	8,250	5,073	61.49
1997-98	9,250	5,988	64.74
1998-99	10,100	6,469	64.05
1999-00	12,150	6,953	57.23
2000-01	15,500	6,525	42.10
2001-02	12,050	7,227	59.98
2002-03	12,850	7,194	55.98
2003-04	16,300	8,660	53.13
2004-05	16,300	10,517	64.52
2005-06	18,000	17,052	94.73
2006-07	18,000	9,961(Dec'06)	55.34
2007-08	18,000	-	-
11 th Plan	90,000	-	-

7.27 Several new self-employment ventures have been launched in order to enlarge the scope of self-employment particularly for the educated unemployed youth. Important activities / schemes include establishment of Agro Service Centres, Horticulture Nurseries, Milk Parlours, Sale Centres for Kandhamal Turmeric, Orissa Women Dairy Projects, Urban Shopping Units, Mulberry plantation, Cyber café, Training for tourist guides, and activities under Mission Shakti.

7.28 To monitor proper implementation of self-employment schemes, a State Level Steering Committee has been constituted under the *Eleventh Plan & Annual Plan 2007-08*

Chairmanship of the Development Commissioner. Implementation of these schemes is being closely monitored by this Committee on a quarterly basis. A District Level Committee for Self-Employment Programme under the Chairmanship of the District Collector has been set up to review the progress of self-employment programmes at the district level.

Special Programme for Creation of Self-employment

7.29 The State Government has mounted a Special Drive to create Self-employment opportunities for 14.34 lakh persons during the Tenth Plan period. Upto the end of December, 2006, the achievement during the Tenth Plan under various SEPs is 70% of the target. As a part of this drive, the State Government are implementing a Special Package of Assistance from 2003-04 to 2006-07 for creating self employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth who are matriculates and above as well as the Diploma / Trade Certificate holders. The thrust schemes include; (i) Small Scale Industries (SSI), (ii) Agro Service Centre / Agri Business enterprises including Horticulture / Floriculture, (iii) Cultivation of Medicinal plants, (iv) Shopping Complexes in identified urban centres, and (v) I.T. enabled services. The key features of the Special Package of Assistance are given below.

Key features of Special Package for Self Employment Programmes.

Sl. No	Sector	Scheme(s)	Proposed Incentive Package
1	Small Scale Industries	1. Industrial Units in backward areas, priority sectors, ancillary units, approved clusters and all Units in KBK districts	1. Capital Investment Subsidy- 15% in KBK districts and 10% in other districts, of fixed capital investment subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakh. 2. Interest Rate Subsidy- effective interest rate not to exceed 3% below PLR. 3. 100% Sales Tax Re-imbursement for 5 years.
2	Agriculture	1. Agro Service Centres. 2. Agri-Enterprises including horticulture/ floriculture.	1. Capital Investment Subsidy- 20% of the fixed capital cost subject to the maximum prescribed under the Agriculture Policy Rule-6. 2. Additional 10% subsidy for technically qualified entrepreneurs subject to the maximum limit prescribed under the Agriculture Policy Rule-6 with a view to encourage technically qualified persons to undertake self employment. 3. Entrepreneurial Training free of cost.

Chapter-7

3	Forestry	1. Cultivation of Medicinal Plants through Self Help Groups (SHG)/ Vana Samarakshan Samities (VSS) in KBK districts.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cost of cultivation of approved medicinal plants shall be shared by the State Government and Self Help Groups/ Vana Samarakshan Samities in ratio of 2:1. 2. Planting stock and technical guidance to be provided. 3. Marketing support to Self Help Groups/ Vana Samarakshan Samities.
4	Shopping Kiosks in urban areas	1. Shopping Kiosks in Municipalities/ Notified Area Councils (NAC).	1. Land for shopping kiosks in different Municipalities/ NACs shall be provided free of premium
5	IT enabled Service	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IT Kiosks at identified centres. 2. BPO Complex. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capital Investment Subsidy for information kiosks of specified size @ 25% or Rs. 25.000 in each case, whichever is minimum. 2. The State Government shall establish a BPO Complex in which space shall be let out to short-listed Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) Firms. No rent shall be charged form them for a period of 3 years. 3. BPO firms shall also be assisted in outsourcing business from different sources. An enabling environment shall be created for this purpose. 4. Free computer training for 2 weeks at OCAC for information kiosks. 5. Two week need based specialized training for personnel of BPO enterprises.

Employment Generation during the Eleventh Plan Period and Annual Plan 2007-08

7.30 A fresh estimate of labour force, work force and unemployment in the State has been made on the basis of Current Daily Status (CDS) approach as per the recommendations of the Planning Commission. The CDS approach is considered more appropriate than other approaches to estimate level of unemployment. Table 7.12 exhibits projected magnitude of unemployment at the beginning and at the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan for Orissa.

7.31 Applying the labour force participation rate (as per the 61st Round of NSS, CDS approach) on the projected population of 2007, estimated labour force at the beginning of 2007-08 has been calculated. Assuming the annual growth rate in labour force to be the same as during the 10th Five Year Plan, estimated labour force in the subsequent years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan period have been calculated. Total work force at the beginning of the year 2007-08 has been estimated by applying the work force participation rate (as per the CDS approach) on the projected population for 2007. During the Eleventh Plan growth rate in work force has been assumed to be the same as during the 10th Plan. Accordingly, the work force

during the Eleventh Plan period has been calculated.

7.32 The backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Eleventh Plan i.e. at the beginning of 2007-08 has been estimated to be 14.13 lakh person years in the State. During the Eleventh Plan Period 10.53 lakh additional labour force are likely to join the labour market whereas during the same period additional employment to the tune of 10.73 lakh person years is likely to be generated. Thus the additional generation of employment during the Eleventh Plan may likely to exceed the projected additional labour force by 0.20 lakh. Thus the backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Eleventh Plan may come down from 14.13 lakh person years to 13.93 lakh person years. Similarly in the Annual Plan 2007-08, 2.05 lakh person years of additional labour force likely to be added to the labour market and in the said period employment to the extent of 2.08 lakh person years is likely to be generated leaving a backlog of 14.10 lakh person years at the end of Annual Plan: 2007-08. The details of the estimated labour force, work force and backlog of unemployment at the beginning and end of the Plan Period year-wise have been indicated in the Table No.-7-12 below :

Table-7.12
Employment-Unemployment Perspective during
Eleventh Plan (2007-12) and Annual Plan (2007-08)

(In lakh person years)

Sl. No.	Attributes of Labour Force	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Estimated Labour Force at the beginning of the year	148.41	150.46	152.54	154.65	156.78
2	Annual Growth Rate in Labour Force (in percentage)	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
3	Addition to Labour Force during the year	2.05	2.08	2.11	2.13	2.16
4	Labour Force at the end of the year	150.46	152.54	154.65	156.78	158.94
5	Total Work Force at the beginning of the year	134.28	136.36	138.47	140.62	142.80
6	Annual Growth Rate in Work Force (in percentage)	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
7	Addition to Work Force/ Employment generation during the year	2.08	2.11	2.15	2.18	2.21
8	Total Work Force at the end of the year	136.36	138.47	140.62	142.80	145.01
9	Magnitude of Unemployment at the beginning of the year	14.13	14.10	14.07	14.03	13.98
10	Magnitude of Unemployment at the end of the year	14.10	14.07	14.03	13.98	13.93

CHAPTER 8

THE TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

8.1 The Twenty Point Programme (TPP) was launched by the Government of India in 1975 as a strategy with main focus on alleviation of poverty and improvement of the quality of life of the poor and under-privileged people all over the country. The programme consists of a package of schemes, relating to poverty alleviation, employment generation, education, housing, health, gender equality, welfare of ST/SC etc. and reflects Government's commitment towards raising the standard of the poor above the poverty line.

8.2 The 20-Point Programme was first restructured in 1982 and again in 1986. The existing programme, known as TPP-86, has been in operation since 1st April, 1987 and providing a much needed safety-net to the deprived population with the advent of globalization. Thus, it had a vital role to play in ensuring growth with equity and social justice which is the prime and long-term objective of the planning process.

8.3 The 20-Point Programme (TPP-86) focuses on selected programmes for State Governments which has been accorded high priority at the National level. This programme, being a part of the overall development strategy, has been dovetailed into the State's Planning process. In a sense, the 20-Point Programme constitutes the core sector of the plan as it embodies all major poverty alleviation programmes. Efforts are being made to ensure that adequate funds are allocated in the budget of the concerned implementing Departments for different schemes under the programme. The 20-Point Programme has a great deal of significance for the State of Orissa in view of the high percentage of people living below poverty line. The programme has been revised for the 3rd time in 2006. The salient feature for the restructured TPP has been outlined as follows.

Restructured Twenty Point Programme (TPP-2006)

8.4 The need for restructuring the programme for the 3rd time has been felt in the light of our achievements and experiences, gained over the years and following introduction of several new policies and programmes by the Central Government from 1986 and certain programmes becoming irrelevant over period of time. Though, the TPP has been in existence for the last 30 years, it is still relevant today as the desired objectives of eradication of poverty and improvement in the quality of life of common man have yet to be completely attained. Further, the programme needed reorientation in view of the challenges of 21st Century with particular reference to the ongoing process of economic reforms, liberalization and globalization of Indian economy.

8.5 Against this background, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, took fresh initiative in 2004 and sought for State Governments' / UT Administrations' considered views on restructuring of the programme for the 3rd time. Basing on the views of the States / UTs, the TPP-86 has now been restructured in conformity with the priorities of the Government as

contained in the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP), the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of the United Nations and the SAARC Social Charter. The United Nations Millennium Declaration of 2000 made a strong commitment to the right to development, to peace and security, to gender equality, to eradication of many dimensions of poverty and to sustainable human development. The SAARC Social Charter, on the other hand, signed by the SAARC Heads of States also requires actions in the areas of poverty alleviation, health, education, human resource development, status of women, rights and well-being of children etc. It also renews the Nation's commitment to eradication of poverty, raising productivity, reducing income inequalities and removing social and economic disparities.

8.6 The restructured programme, called Twenty Point Programme – 2006 (TPP-2006), was approved by the Cabinet on 5th October, 2006 and it was decided to become operational in the country after issue of Guidelines sometime in January, 2007. The original nomenclature, namely the Twenty Point Programme, which has been in existence for the past three decades, and carries the stamp of familiarity among the people and the Administrative agencies, has been retained. The restructured TPP-2006 consists of 20 points and 66 monitorable items to be implemented with immediate effect. The list of this is given below :

List of Restructured TPP-2006 & 66 monitorable items

Point No.	Item No.	Name of the Points / Items
I		Garibi Hatao (Poverty Eradication)
		Rural Areas
	1	Employment generation under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.
	2	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana
	3	Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana
	4	Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats
	5	Self Help Groups
		Urban Areas
	6	Swaranjayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana
II		Jan Shakti (Power to People)
	7	Local Self Government (Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity Mapping for devolution of functions - Budget Flow of Funds - Assignment of Functionaries

	8	Quick and Inexpensive Justice – Gram Nyayalayas and Nyaya Panchayats.
	9	District Planning Committees.
III		Kisan Mitra (Support to Farmers)
	10	Watershed Development and Dry Land Farming
	11	Marketing and Infrastructural support to farmers
	12	Irrigation facilities (including minor and micro irrigation) for agriculture
	13	Credit to farmers
	14	Distribution of waste land to the landless.
IV		Shramik Kalyan (Labour Welfare)
	15	Social Security for Agricultural and Unorganised Labour
	16	Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour)
	17	Prevention of Child Labour
	18	Welfare of Women Labour.
V		Khadya Suraksha (Food Security)
	19	Food security (i) Targeted Public Distribution System (ii) Antodaya Anna Yojana (iii) Establishing Grain banks in chronically food scarcity areas
VI		Subke Liye Aawas (Housing for All)
	20	Rural Housing – Indira Awaas Yojana
	21	EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas
VII		Shudh Peya Jal (Clean Drinking Water)
	22	Rural Areas (i) Swajaldhara (ii) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
	23	Urban Areas - Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme
VIII		Jan Jan Ka Swasthya (Health for All)
	24	Control and prevention of major diseases : (a) HIV/AIDS(b)TB(c)Malaria (d) Leprosy (e) Blindness

	25	National Rural Health Mission
	26	Immunisation of Children
	27	Sanitation Programme in - Rural Areas - Urban Areas
	28	Institutional Delivery
	29	Prevention of Female Foeticide
	30	Supplementary Nutrition for Mothers and Children
	31	Two Child Norm
IX		Sabke Liye Shiksha (Education for All)
	32	Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan
	33	Mid Day Meal Scheme - Compulsory Elementary Education
X		Anusuchit Jaati, Jan Jaati, Alp-sankhyak evam Anya Pichhra Varg Kalyan (Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and OBCs)
	34	SC Families Assisted
	35	Rehabilitation of Scavengers
	36	ST Families Assisted
	37	Rights of Forest dwellers – Owners of minor forest produce
	38	Primitive Tribal Groups
	39	No alienation of Tribal lands
	40	Implementation of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act [PESA]
	41	Welfare of Minorities
	42	Professional education among all minority communities
	43	Reservation of OBCs in - Education - Employment
XI		Mahila Kalyan (Women Welfare)
	44	Financial Assistance for Women Welfare
	45	Improved participation of women in (a) Panchayats (b) Municipalities (c) State Legislatures (d) Parliament
XII		Bal Kalyan (Child Welfare)
	46	Universalisation of ICDS Scheme
	47	Functional Anganwadis
XIII		Yuva Vikas (Youth Development)
	48	Sports for all in Rural and Urban areas
	49	Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana
	50	National Service Scheme

XIV		Basti Sudhar (Improvement of Slums)
	51	Number of Urban poor families assisted under seven point charter viz. land tenure, housing at affordable cost, water, sanitation, health, education, and social security.
XV		Paryavaran Sanrakshan evam Van Vridhi (Environment Protection and Afforestation)
	52	Afforestation (a) Area Covered under Plantation on – Public and Forest Lands (b) Number of Seedlings planted on – Public and Forest Lands
	53	Prevention of pollution of Rivers and Water Bodies
	54	Solid and liquid waste management in - Rural Areas - Urban Areas
XVI		Samajik Suraksha (Social Security)
	55	Rehabilitation of handicapped and orphans
	56	Welfare of the aged
XVII		Grameen Sadak (Rural Roads)
	57	Rural Roads – PMGSY
XVIII		Grameen Oorja (Energization of Rural Area)
	58	Bio-diesel Production
	59	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
	60	Renewable Energy
	61	Energising Pump Sets
	62	Supply of Electricity
	63	Supply of Kerosene and LPG
XIX		Pichhara Kshetra Vikas (Development of Backward Areas)
	64	Backward Regions Grants Fund
XX		e- Shasan (IT enabled e-Goverance)
	65	Central and State Governments
	66	Panchayats and Municipalities

8.7 The TPP-2006 has Points for the benefits of the rural and urban people. Like TPP-86, its thrust is towards programmes for eradicating poverty and for improving the quality of life of the poor and the under-privileged people all over the country. The programme covers various socio-economic aspects like poverty, employment, education, housing, health, agriculture, land reforms, irrigation, drinking

water, protection and empowerment of weaker sections, consumer protection, environment, e- Governance, etc..

Monitoring Committees

8.8 To ensure effective implementation of the activities envisaged under TPP-86 in the field and to identify and remove bottlenecks and constraints in the operation of the programme, the monitoring committees at State /District / Sub-Division / Block and 3 Nos. of State level Standing Sub-Committees of Officers were constituted in the State in 1994 for review of TPP-86 and plan programmes as follows.

- (i) State Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister for review of implementation of TPP and plan programmes.
- (ii) Three State level Standing Sub-Committees of Officers for review of implementation of TPP and plan programmes.
- (iii) District Level Committee under the Chairmanship of a designated Minister of the District for review of TPP and other plan programmes.
- (iv) Sub-Divisional Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Sub-Collector, where a District has more than one Sub-Divisions.
- (v) Block Level Committee with a designated MLA as its head for review of TPP and other plan programme.

Monitoring by NGOs / Panchayats / Public

8.9 Apart from the Committees as described above, Consultative Committees on Voluntary Agencies have also been constituted at the State and District levels in which selected voluntary organisations with experience of working in villages are included as members. In addition, Coordination Committees of Voluntary Agencies have been constituted at block level. Experience shows that participation of voluntary agencies/NGOs is quite useful in the execution of programmes for poverty alleviation, adult literacy, family welfare and afforestation.. Under TPP-2006, emphasis has been given on the participatory monitoring by Panchayats / NGOs / Resident Welfare Association / Research Organisation / Social Workers. To make monitoring by the Panchayats successful, it has been advised to take steps towards educating functionaries of Panchayats in the process of programme monitoring. For effective monitoring, it has been suggested that only such reputed NGOs and other organizations registered with the State Governments and working at grass-root level in various fields in the backward and remote areas of the country, who have expertise to monitor TPP, and have actual presence in the villages, should be encouraged in the process.

Ranking of performances

8.10 For the purpose of the ranking of performance of the States under TPP-2006 on monthly basis, the following 15 Nos. of monthly ranking items have been tentatively identified.

- 1 Food security
 - (i) Targeted Public Distribution System
 - (ii) Antodaya Anna Yojana
- 2 Rural Housing – Indira Awaas Yojana
- 3 EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas
- 4 Rural Areas
- Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
- 5 Immunisation of Children
- 6 Sanitation Programme in Rural Areas
- 7 SC Families Assisted
- 8 ST Families Assisted
- 9 Universalisation of ICDS Scheme
- 10 Functional Anganwadis
- 11 Afforestation
 - (a) Area Covered under Plantation on – Public and Forest Lands
 - (b) Number of Seedlings planted on – Public and Forest Lands
- 12 Rural Roads – PMGSY
- 13 Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
- 14 Energising Pump Sets
- 15 Supply of Electricity

8.11 Though the primary responsibility of monitoring of the individual programmes / schemes lies with the Central Nodal Ministries / State Governments / UT Administrations, the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoS&PI), Government of India monitor the programme in totality. The Ministry review the performance of selected items of the TPP-86 Programme every month and a State-wise performance score card is compiled by the Ministry, taking into account achievement under 12 ranking items. The latest monthly progress report (October, 2006) received from Government of India shows that Orissa has secured the 14th position during April-October, 2006 in all India ranking in the performance of TPP-86.

CHAPTER 9

AGRICULTURE

INTRODUCTION

9.1 Agriculture sector, contributing about 26% of the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP), continues to be the backbone of the State's economy. It provides employment, both direct and indirect, to about 64% of the total work force. Therefore, the economic advancement of the State depends, to a large extent, on the development of the Agriculture sector.

9.2 Of the total geographical area of 155.71 lakh ha., the net sown area is about 60 lakh ha. which is nearly 39 %. The state has about 39.66 lakh operational holdings of which small and marginal farmers constitute 82% of total land-holders and they hold only about 50% of the total land.

9.3 The State has been delineated into ten Agro-climatic Zones which are characterized by different soil types ranging from fertile alluvial soils of coastal districts to low fertile soils of inland districts. Nearly 70 % of soils are acidic in nature. Salinity is noticed over 2.5 lakh ha. and water-logging over 70,000 ha. Most soils are prone to soil erosion in various degrees.

9.4 Irrigation facilities in kharif season are available for 42% of cultivated area. Although normal rainfall for the State is 1,482 mm spread over 72 rain days, there are considerable seasonal fluctuations both in quantity and distribution which greatly influences rain dependent Kharif crops. The State has been witnessing natural calamities in the form of droughts, floods and cyclones in quick successions and nearly 66% of agricultural years are found to be abnormal years.

9.5 Out of 30 districts of the State, 8 KBK districts are characterized by low production and productivity due to predominance of undulated and sloppy high lands with unabated soil erosion, low investment due to poor socio-economic conditions of tribal farmers and subsistence nature of farming.

9.6 Against the above backdrop, there is an imperative need for better management of soil, water and other natural resources, fast improvement in application of inputs and crop management through transfer of technology coupled with better risk management and commercialization of agriculture with emphasis on creation of additional irrigation facilities, crop diversification into cash crops and horticultural crops, application of modern technologies, farm mechanization and promotion of private enterprises in agriculture. Keeping this in view, the State has adopted an Agriculture Policy since 1996 with emphasis on creation of additional irrigation facilities, crop diversification into cash crops and horticultural crops, application of modern technologies, farm mechanization and promotion of private enterprises in agriculture.

PLAN OBJECTIVES

9.7 The objective of the plan is to achieve 4 per cent sustainable annual growth in Agriculture production through better management of natural resources and scientific management of crops. It is also aimed that on an average farmers' incomes are doubled by the end of the Eleventh Plan.

Interventions will target at:

- Treatment of degraded soils for enhancing moisture regime in uplands.
- Shift in the cropping patterns from paddy to non-paddy cash crops viz: pulses, oil seeds, maize, sugar cane, cotton and vegetables.
- Increasing seed replacement rate (SRR) through massive production and popularisation of quality seeds under seed village scheme and in departmental farms.
- Increasing water use efficiency through popularisation of micro-irrigation systems.
- Shift in the low yielding up-lands from cereals to horticulture crops like fruits and other plantation crops, such as jatropha, coffee and rubber.
- Commercial cultivation of Floriculture and Mushrooms as per the feasibility.
- Enhancement of captive irrigation facilities and use of ground water potential through STWs, MTWs, dug wells and deep bore wells.
- Farm mechanization including mechanized irrigation systems like drip and sprinkler irrigation with a view to reduce cost and improving productivity.
- Maintenance of soil health by judicious fertilizer application based on the soil test results through creation of soil testing facilities at block level for 2 lakh samples per annum.
- Streamlining of Agriculture extension for facilitating improved agricultural practices, use of quality inputs, adoption of improved technologies and supporting these interventions through delivery of a range of services needed by farmers.
- Promotion of organic farming, especially in the districts of low fertilizer consumption.
- Aggressive marketing strategies for farm crops.
- Easy credit to farm sector.

PLAN STRATEGY

9.8 Crop diversification will be achieved through extension, demonstration programmes, minikit demonstrations and supply of quality seeds to

farmers for encouraging them to take up vegetables and fruits like Banana and Mango. Quality seeds and planting materials will be supplied backed up by appropriate extension and transfer of technologies in suitable clusters only with backward and forward integration.

9.9 In traditional paddy cultivation in irrigated and rain-fed areas, the strategy is to improve productivity through increasing seed replacement ratio, adoption of Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and other appropriate interventions.

9.10 For helping farmers to create captive irrigation potential, the on-going schemes under the State Agriculture Policy for subsidization of private tube wells will be stepped up by obtaining assistance from NABARD under RIDF. Drip and Sprinkler systems for irrigation will be encouraged among farmers for taking up vegetables, horticultural and other cash crops in selected clusters where marketing tie up have been achieved.

9.11 Farm Mechanisation is picking up very fast in the State and will be further pushed through the establishment of Agro Service Centres (ASCs) and subsidization of farm machineries procured by individuals.

9.12 Besides training of farmers through Farm Field Schools (FFS), emphasis will be laid on capacity building among farmers both for application of specialized farming techniques such as grafting, vermi compost, seed production through Seed Village Programme (SVP) as well as maintenance and repair of farm equipments through special training for rural youths. Training infrastructure in Similiguda farm would be strengthened so that throughout the year such programmes can be taken up in the KBK districts.

Outlays for Eleventh Five Year Plan, 2007-12 and Annual Plan, 2007-08

SI No	SECTOR	Proposed Outlay for 11 th Plan, 2007-12 (Rs. in Lakh)	Proposed Outlay for 2007-08 (Rs. in Lakh)
1	2	3	4
1	Agriculture (Crop Husbandry)	10,882.10	20,80.03
2	Horticulture	2,283.76	398.00
3	Others		
	(i) Agricultural Research & Education	2,057.80	380.00
	(ii) Cooperation Deptt. Schemes		
	(a) Agricultural Marketing	500.00	95.97
	(b) Crop Insurance	673.00	100.00
	(iii) P & C Deptt. Schemes EARAS	3,000.00	600.00
	TOTAL	19,396.66	19,396.66

PLAN SCHEMES AND OUTLAYS:

9.13 The proposed outlay on different schemes in the Agriculture/Horticulture and other sub-sectors under State Plan, Central Plan and Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes are indicated below.

AGRICULTURE**STATE PLAN SCHEMES**

9.14 The following State Plan Schemes have been proposed for implementation during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, 2007-12 and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for which an outlay of Rs.10,882.10 lakh and Rs.2,080.03 lakh respectively have been proposed.

Agriculture Policy (E.P.:Rs.325.06 lakh
(Agriculture Department) A.P.:Rs.0.01 lakh)

9.15 Agricultural Policy Resolution 1996 emphasises setting up of commercial agri-enterprises. Funds are being earmarked to provide subsidy under APR-6 (Capital Investment Subsidy to Agri-entrepreneurs). A sum of Rs.325.06 lakh has been proposed for implementation of schemes during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period and a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 under the Agriculture Policy.

Grant-in-aid to APICOL (E.P.:Rs.0.05 lakh
(Agriculture Department) A.P.:Rs.0.01 lakh)

9.16 Agricultural Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd has been created as a specialized institution to implement the State Agricultural Policy, particularly APR 6 and 3 including providing consultancy for agro-entrepreneurship. A token provision of Rs.0.05 lakh and Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

**Strengthening of Regional Training Institutes /
Soil Testing Laboratories / Implements Factories** (E.P.:Rs.420.00 lakh
(Agriculture Department) A.P.:Rs.84.00 lakh)

9.17 The Directorate of Agriculture has 3 Regional Training Institutes, 13 Adaptive Research Stations / Laboratories besides having an Implement Factory. These institutions engage themselves in imparting intensive training, soil testing and undertaking development work in the field of agriculture. During 2006-07, two new Soil Testing Laboratories were proposed to be established to provide better services to farming communities with budgetary provision of Rs.51.50 lakh. It is proposed to equip the existing soil testing laboratories with micronutrient-testing facility. A sum of Rs.420.00 lakh and Rs.84.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh

Five Year Plan: 2007-12 and the Annual Plan, 2007-08 respectively for infrastructure development of these Institutes.

Input Subsidy (E.P.:Rs.480.00 lakh
(Agriculture Department) A.P.:Rs.90.00 lakh)

9.18 Natural calamities are a common feature in the State. Agricultural crops sustain heavy losses due to ravages of natural calamities and consequential pest problems. To ameliorate the sufferings of farmers in case of severe forms of natural calamities or pests menace, it is proposed to provide subsidized inputs to farmers in the form of seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and plant protection equipments. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.480.00 lakh and Rs.90.00 lakh have been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan: 2007-12 and the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Equipment & Inputs For Farm Management Including Adaptive Trials. (E.P.:Rs.0.05 lakh
(Agriculture Department) A.P.:Rs.0.01 lakh)

9.19 The Directorate of Agriculture has 67 farms, which are engaged in adaptive trials for new varieties besides production of foundation and certified seeds of desired varieties. In order to improve the capacity of the farms, new equipment and better inputs are required especially for taking up of adaptive trials of newly released varieties. A sum of Rs. 0.05 lakh and Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for Eleventh Five Year Plan, 2007-12 and Annual Plan, 2007-08 respectively.

Negotiable Loans (E.P.:Rs.6,491.28 lakh
(Agriculture Department) A.P.:Rs.1,297.69 lakh)

9.20 One of the main obstacles to increase the productivity is lack of irrigation. Keeping this in view, State Government has taken a loan from NABARD under RIDF for sinking of shallow tube wells, medium tube well and bore wells in a massive way with provision of subsidy up to 30% for STWs and MTWs and up to 50% for bore wells. Five number of RLIPs, 2,733 STWs, 53 DWs and 226 BWs have been established during 2006-07 (upto November, 2006). Rs. 1,500.00 lakh has been provided in the 2006-07. A sum of Rs. 6491.28 lakh and Rs. 1,297.69 lakh have been proposed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan: 2007-12 and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively to meet the subsidy requirement of shallow tube wells and bore wells.

Share Capital to OAIC, APICOL& OSSC (E.P.:Rs.0.15 lakh
(Agriculture Department) A.P.:Rs. 0.03 lakh)

9.21 Total of Rs.0.03 lakh @ Rs.0.01 lakh each has been proposed for investment as Share capital for the above organisations during the year 2007-08 and Rs.0.15 lakh has been proposed for Eleventh Five Year Plan.

**Agriculture Research and
Education Grant to OUAT**
(Agriculture Department)(E.P.:Rs.2,057.80 lakh
A.P.:Rs.380.00 lakh)

9.22 Grant-in-aid is being provided to Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology for imparting education in Agricultural and Allied sciences and for under taking various Research and also for Infrastructure Development. In 2006-07, Rs.230.01 lakh have been provided as grant-in-aid to OUAT for payment of salary of teaching and research staff and Rs.150.00 lakh for infrastructure development in Veterinary College under OUAT. A sum of Rs. 2057.80 lakh and Rs.380.00 lakh have been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan: 2007-12 and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

Agricultural Marketing
(Co-operation Department)(E.P.:Rs.500.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.95.97 lakh)

9.23 This has been introduced as a new scheme. The objective of the scheme is to strengthen / develop agricultural marketing infrastructure at the market yards throughout the State. It is proposed to establish appropriate infrastructural facilities and the requisite equipment for facilitating marketing of the agricultural commodities produced by the farmers. These include essential facilities such as selling platforms (pindis), drying platforms, sheds and shoprooms, equipment for cleaning, grading, standardization, weighing, packaging and specialized transportation for perishables. These facilities will improve market efficiency and would benefit the users of markets, both sellers and buyers. A sum of Rs.500.00 lakh and Rs.95.97 lakh have been proposed for the Eleventh Plan: 2007-12 and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

Crop Insurance
(Co-operation Department)(E.P.:Rs.673.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.100.00 lakh)

9.24 The National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS) also known as RASAHTRIYA KRISHI BIMA YOJANA (RKBY) is being implemented since Rabi 1999-2000. Under the scheme, all farmers both loanee and non-loanee-irrespective of the size of their holdings are covered under the scheme which covers risk in respect of loss of yield to crops due to natural calamities like flood, cyclone, storm, hailstorm, pest attack and diseases and other non-preventive risks like natural fires and lightning. Crops like paddy, groundnut, maize, red gram, niger and mustard and annual cash crops and horticultural crops like cotton, sugarcane and potato, ginger, onion, banana, pineapple etc are covered. The State Government and the Government of India share the premium subsidy on a 50:50 basis. Under the scheme, if the average yield falls short of the guaranteed yield, then the farmer is entitled to compensation on the basis of a formula derived for the purpose of making of a calculation of the indemnity payable to the farmer. A sum of Rs.673.00 lakh and Rs.100.00 lakh have been proposed for the Eleventh Plan: 2007-12 and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN SCHEMES

9.25 The Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes to be implemented during the Eleventh Five Year Plan: 2007-12 and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 are as follows :

Macro Management Mode of Agriculture (Work Plan) (Agriculture Department) (E.P.: CS Rs.9,262.38 lakh, SS Rs.1,029.15 lakh A.P.: CS Rs.1,779.84 lakh, SS Rs 197.76 lakh)

9.26 The scheme is in operation since 2001-02. The funding pattern of the scheme is 10:90 between State and Centre. Macro Management mode of Agriculture includes schemes for Rice Development, Sugarcane Development, Ragi Development, Agriculture Mechanisation, Balance and Integrated use of Fertilisers and Wheat and minor millet Development (new component).

9.27 There has been substantial increase in production of different crops during the 10th Plan period. It has been programmed to produce 91.08 tonnes of cereals, and 33.00 lakh tonnes of sugarcane during 2007-08. Production programme of 2007-08 and achievements during 10th Plan period are indicated below.

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Crops	Achievements					Programme	
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (Likely)	2007-12	2007-08
Rice	32.44	67.34	65.38	69.63	73.93	451.55	85.26
Ragi	1.28	1.40	2.44	1.42	1.62	-	1.79
Wheat	0.19	0.25	0.22	0.24	0.31	2.15	0.35
Small millets	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.09	-	0.10
Sugarcane	15.16	18.11	23.21	25.44	28.90	223.00	33.00
Jute & Mesta	2.65	2.85	3.40	3.75	4.15	-	5.66

9.28 A provision of Rs.1,0291.53 lakh (Rs.1,029.15 lakh SS + Rs.9,262.38 lakh CS) and provision of Rs.1,977.60 lakh (SS Rs.197.76 lakh + CS Rs.1,779.84 lakh) have been proposed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan: 2007-12 and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively. The main ingredients of the scheme are to provide assistance for technology up-gradation through provision of adequate demonstration in farmers' fields, training to farmers as well as to extension officials, exposure visits for farmers, increased seed replacement ratio (SRR) through providing incentive on certified seed production and use, development of Agriculture Mechanization and distribution of IEC materials for creation of awareness among farmers in the State.

Technology Mission on Cotton

Intensive Cotton Development Program (ICDP-Cotton) (E.P.: CS Rs.856.07 lakh, SS Rs.184.74 lakh)
(Agriculture Department) (A.P.: CS Rs.164.50 lakh, SS Rs.35.50 lakh)

9.29 Cotton is the main commercial crop in Western and Southern districts of the State. The scheme is being implemented with 25:75 sharing between State and Central Government. Rs 197.70 lakhs (CS 161.03 lakh + SS Rs.36.67 lakh) have been utilized during 2006-07. A provision of Rs.1040.81 lakh (SS Rs.184.74 lakh + CS Rs.856.07 lakh) and a sum of Rs.200.00 lakh (SS Rs.35.50 lakh + CS Rs.164.50 lakh) has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan: 2007-12 and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 to provide assistance on field demonstration, farmer's training, IPM demonstration, Surveillance of pest & diseases, seed treatment, pheromone trap, supply of bio-agent and bio pesticides, supply of sprayers and media support . The production programme for cotton and fibre crops for 2007-08 and achievement during 10th Plan period is indicated below.

(Figures in lakh bales)

Crops	Achievement					Programme	
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (Likely)	2007-12	2007-08
Cotton	0.50	0.88	1.11	1.45	1.59	14.86	2.14

Implementation of Integrated Scheme of Oilseed, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM). (E.P.: CS Rs.5,854.55 lakh, SS Rs.1,951.47 lakh)
(Agriculture Department) (A.P.: CS Rs.1,125.00 lakh, SS Rs.374.99 lakh)

9.30 The Oilseed Production Programmes (OPP), National Pulses Development Programmes (NPDP), Accelerated Maize Development Programmes (AMDP) and Oil Palm Development Programmes (OPDP) have been merged into a single scheme christened as ISOPOM (Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize) during 2004-05 with 75% assistance from the Centre and 25% from the State. The production programme for the 2007-08 and achievement during 10th plan Period are given in the following Table.

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Crops	Achievement					Programme	
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (Likely)	2007-12	2007-08
Pulses	4.59	6.23	6.25	7.94	8.44	54.38	9.54
Oilseeds	3.23	4.98	5.27	5.51	6.20	38.65	8.24
Maize	1.77	1.96	2.44	2.80	3.32	18.46	3.47

9.31 The main ingredients of the scheme are to provide assistance on production and distribution of quality seeds, block demonstration, IPM demonstration (FFS), farmers training, PP equipments, PP chemicals, weedicides, farm implements, exposure visit to out-side State, supply of micronutrients, vermin-compost, supply of gypsum and Rhyziobium culture for increasing coverage under all crops.

9.32 Against budgetary allocation of Rs 1,142.92 lakhs (SS Rs 285.23 lakh + CS Rs 857.69 lakh) in 2006-07, Rs 1,499.99 lakhs (SS 374.99 lakh + CS 1,125.00 lakh) have been proposed to provide during 2007-08. A sum of Rs.7,806.02 lakh (SS Rs.1,951.47 lakh + CS Rs.5,854.55 lakh) has been proposed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan: 2007-12.

Micro Irrigation (E.P.: SS Rs.0.05 lakh
(Agriculture Department) A.P.: SS Rs.0.01 lakh)

9.33 This is a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme with funds sharing at 40:10:50 between Centre, State and Beneficiary. For better funds management and implementation in field, the requirement of Rs.167.99 lakhs have been estimated in Agriculture Sector in 2007-08. However, initially a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for 2007-08 towards State Share and Rs.0.05 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Plan towards State Share.

Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms (E.P.: SS Rs.0.05 lakh
(Agriculture Department) A.P.: SS Rs.0.01 lakh)

9.34 This scheme was introduced in 13 districts of the State in 2005-06 through IMAGE. In the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the Scheme will be extended to the remaining 17 districts. A token amount of Rs.0.05 lakh and Rs.0.01 lakh have been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

Contribution to Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC) (E.P.: SS Rs.0.05 lakh
(Agriculture Department) A.P.: SS Rs.0.01 lakh)

9.35 The objective of the scheme is to provide equity to farmers, producers for facilitating setting up of agri-business ventures in association with bankers. The sharing of funds between Centre and State is 50:50. Rs 0.01 lakh has been proposed as State Share for 2007-08 and Rs.0.05 lakh for the Eleventh Plan.

Establishment of an Agency for reporting Agriculture Statistics (EARAS) (E.P.:CS Rs.3,000.00 lakh ,SS Rs.3,000.00 lakh,
A.P.:CS Rs.600.00 lakh ,SS Rs.600.00 lakh)
(P & C Department)

9.36 This Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme, shared on 50:50 basis between the Centre and the State, is being implemented in the State by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics of the Planning & Co-ordination Department since 1976-77. The main objective of the scheme is to conduct sample surveys in 20% villages in each block to estimate the area, yield rate and production of selected major crops in the State. Rs.6,000.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Plan and Rs.1,200.00 lakh (SS Rs.600.00 lakh + CS Rs.600.00 lakh) has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for continuance of the scheme

CENTRAL PLAN SCHEMES

9.37 For the financial year 2007-08, the following Central Plan Schemes are proposed to be implemented in the State with 100% Central assistance. The scheme-wise objectives and financial provisions are as follows.

Promotion and Strengthening of Agriculture Mechanisation through training, testing and Demonstration. (E.P.: Rs.580.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.180.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

9.38 The objective of the scheme is to produce proto type of industrial design of Agril. Implements, their trials and imparting training on use and maintenance through conducting demonstrations. It is proposed to develop and strengthen a research, testing and training facility at College of Agriculture Engineering and Technology, OUAT, Bhubaneswar at a projected cost of Rs.80.00 lakh. A provision of Rs.580.00 lakh for the Eleventh Plan. Rs.180.00 lakh has been proposed during the year 2007-08.

Development and strengthening of infrastructure for production and distribution of quality seeds. (E.P.: Rs.5,651.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.1,091.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

9.39 This scheme has been introduced in the year 2005-06 and being implemented with 100% central assistance with the objective of increasing the seed replacement rate by producing quality seeds in the state in more areas through providing financial assistance to cultivators/seed growers towards seed cost, storage bin and training etc. The proposed outlay for the Eleventh Plan and the Annual Plan 2007-08 under the scheme is Rs.5,651.00 lakh and 1,091.00 lakh respectively. . The programme for seed replacement ratio for 2007-08 and SRR achievement during 10th Plan periods are indicated below.

Crop	SRR Achievement (%)					
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (Anticipated)	Programme for 2007-08
Paddy	5.39	5.37	4.73	5.96	6.52	9.88
Ragi	1.15	2.23	3.32	1.63	1.14	5.15
Maize	0.86	1.00	0.77	0.98	1.40	2.17
Wheat	45.03	34.22	19.57	20.66	18.40	34.18
Moong	0.59	0.84	0.69	0.90	2.67	2.59
Biri	1.66	1.65	1.05	0.62	3.11	2.82
Gram	15.57	23.67	26.42	21.53	14.21	15.70
Field pea	6.77	8.43	5.16	5.60	6.83	6.89
Arhar	1.63	1.13	0.64	1.40	2.72	1.42
Groundnut	15.96	16.45	6.18	17.17	21.26	19.74
Mustard	28.74	19.01	27.86	13.23	15.0	15.67
Crop	SRR Achievement (%)	Crop	SRR Achievement (%)	Crop	SRR Achievement (%)	Crop
Sesamum	0.66	0.36		0.07	0.41	0.75
Niger	0.47	0.04	0.34	0.67	0.94	1.05
Safflower		1.39	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sunflower	18.41	33.06	30.28	33.34	23.15	33.75
Jute	33.90	44.76	43.48	40.70	42.43	41.18

**Development and strengthening of infrastructure
Facilities and Imparting Tour and Training for Seed
Development. Programme for production and
Distribution /strengthening of Seed Testing Lab.**
(Agriculture Department)

(E.P.:Rs.0.05 lakh
A.P.:Rs.0.01 lakh)

9.40 This scheme is being implemented since 2006-07. The objective is to develop and strengthen the existing facilities of the Seed Testing Laboratory so as to ensure quality of seeds supplied/ distributed to farmers. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for the year 2007-08. The number of seed samples analyzed during 10th Plan Period and Programme for 2007-08 is indicated given below.

(Unit: Numbers.)

Item	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 Up to 11/06	2007-08 (Target)
Seeds (Target)	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Samples Analysed	3,818	1,812	1,409	1,599	1,147	
Samples Non-standard	1,985	159	420	336	113	

National Project on Promotion of Organic Farming (E.P.:Rs.1,400.00 lakh
(Agriculture Department) A.P.:Rs.500.00 lakh)

9.41 This scheme has been launched in the year 2004-05 and being implemented with 100 % assistance from Central Government with the objective of establishing Model organic farms, field demonstrations, training, vermiculture hatchery, bio-gas slurry preparation etc for sustainable crop production. The proposed outlay under the scheme for the Eleventh Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 have been Rs.1,400.00 lakh and Rs.500.00 lakh respectively.

Strengthening and Modernisation of Pest Management (E.P.: Rs.253.00 lakh
(Agriculture Department) A.P.:Rs.90.00 lakh)

9.42 This is a restructured scheme of erstwhile Schem “Strengthening of State Pesticide Testing Laboratory. The objective in the scheme is to modernize 3 Bio-control field Stations for rearing and production of bioagents at Balasore, Chandipur and Sundargarh besides upgrading the State Pesticide Testing laboratory in order to look in to the quality control of pesticides in the state and make pest management more eco-friendly. The proposed outlay for the Eleventh Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 is Rs.253.00 lakh and Rs..90.00 lakh respectively.

National Project on Fertilizer Quality Control (E.P.:Rs.75.00 lakh
(Agriculture Department) A.P.: Rs.15.00 lakh)

9.43 This is a new scheme under Central Plan. The objective of the scheme is to strengthen and develop infrastructure for fertilizer testing, ensure supply of good quality of fertilizer to the farmers besides checking environmental pollution. The proposed outlay for the Eleventh Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 is Rs.75.00 lakh and Rs.15.00 lakh respectively. The number of fertilizer samples analysed during 10th Plan Period and Programme for 2007-08 are indicated below.

(Unit: Numbers.)

Item	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 Up to 11/06	2007-08 (Target)
Fert. samples (Target)	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Samples analysed	2,802	2,534	2,429	2,465	1,477	
Samples Non-standard	117	139	197	91	53	

Agri clinics/Agribusiness Centers (E.P.: Rs.145.00 lakh
(Agriculture Department) A.P.:Rs.25.00 lakh)

9.44 This scheme will be implemented with a twin objective of training of 90 unemployed science graduates for a short course of 3-4 months on modern techniques of agriculture and export oriented agriculture with a aim to make them able to cater to the requirement of their fellow farmers of their respective areas. The proposed oulay for the Eleventh Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 is Rs. 145.00 lakh and Rs.25.00 lakh respectively.

**Capacity Building to Enhance Competitiveness
in Agriculture**
(Agriculture Department)

(E.P.:Rs.130.01 lakh
A.P.:Rs.0.01 lakh)

9.45 This is a new scheme. The scheme will be implemented with objective to encourage capacity building of the agri-entrepreneurs for competing with their fellow entrepreneurs elsewhere in the world by felicitation of distinguished contribution to the field of agriculture by such innovative agri-entrepreneurs/agricultural experts. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh is proposed for 2007-08 and the proposed outlay for the Eleventh Plan is Rs.130.01 lakh.

Jute Technology Mission-Mini Mission-II (New Scheme)
(Agriculture Department)

(E.P.:Rs.363.67 lakh
A.P.: Rs.63.67 lakh)

9.46 This scheme is newly introduced under Central Plan in 2007-08. The same scheme was functioning under Macro Management Mode of Work Plan previously. The objective of the scheme is to encourage farmers to take up jute in more areas by making them capable of producing quality jute fiber and ensuring remunerative prices for their produce with suitable technological interventions like organising FFS, Demonstrations, farmers' exposure visits, training, providing assistance for inputs, retting tank etc. and incentives for seed production. The proposed outlays for the Eleventh Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 are Rs.363.67 lakh and Rs.63.67 lakh respectively.

HORTICULTURE

STATE PLAN SCHEME

9.47 Plan for horticulture sub-sector has been formulated for integrated development of horticulture through area expansion of different fruit crops, vegetables, spices, root & tuber crops and floriculture. Emphasis has been given for dissemination of technology by way of massive training programme, incentive for production of quality planting materials as well as promotion of vegetable cultivation in the State. A state plan outlay of Rs 3,237.49 lakh is required on different schemes but as per the ceiling the proposed out lay for Annual Plan: 2007-08 comes to 398.00 lakhs and the Eleventh Five Year Plan: 2007-12 proposed outlay is Rs.2,283.76 lakh, the details are given below:

Horticulture Programme in Non-Mission Districts
(Agriculture Department)

(E.P.:Rs.1799.90 lakh
A.P.:Rs. 209.98 lakh)

9.48 The National Horticulture Mission programme is being implemented in the State in 19 districts. But, there is no other Centrally Sponsored Scheme to take up horticultural programmes in the remaining 11 districts. This programme envisages crop development, infrastructure development, irrigation development etc. in the non-mission Districts in the pattern of National Horticulture

Mission. Rs. 450.00 lakh have been provided in 2006-07. Rs.162.46 lakh has been utilized so far. Mango in 2,124 ha, Banana in 407 ha, have been planted,1.0 lakh quality planting material have been produced . Training on different aspects to farmers have been imparted. An action plan to the tune of Rs.1,945.00 lakh has been chalked out under different components like fruit development, floriculture development, cashew development, vegetable development and trainings. Details are given below. However due to paucity of funds ceiling of Rs 209.98 lakhs have been provided for 2007-08 and Rs.1,799.90 lakh have been provided for Eleventh Five Year Plan: 2007-12.

SI No	Particulars	Requirement during 2007-08 (Rs in Lakhs)
1	Fruit Development	580.00
2	Medicinal Plant	40.00
3	Floriculture Development	45.00
4	Vegetable Development	815.00
5	Production of QPM	200.00
6	Human Resources Development	70.00
7	Protected Cultivation	45.00
8	Organic Cultivation	65.00
9	Promotion of IPM	2.00
10	Promotion of INM	10.00
11	Infrastructure Development	73.00
	Total	1,945.00

Development of Potato, Spices & Vegetables

(E.P.Rs.208.76 lakh

(Agriculture Department)

A.P.:Rs. 111.00 lakh)

9.49 Standing Committee of OLA has recommended to take up special scheme to increase the production & productivity of potato, vegetables & spices. It has been proposed to implement a scheme for supply of seed potatoes, vegetable seeds and planting materials of spices to the farmers of the state at a subsidized rate. An amount of Rs.208.76 lakh and Rs.111.00 lakh has been proposed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan: 2007-12 and Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

Input Subsidy

(E.P.:Rs.0.05 lakh

(Agriculture Department)

A.P.:Rs 0.01 lakh)

9.50 This is a new scheme. It is proposed to supply inputs at a subsidized rate to farmers in case of natural calamities. Rs.2000 lakh is required for 2007-08. However, keeping the ceiling limit in view a token provision of Rs.0.05 lakh and Rs.0.01 lakh have been proposed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan: 2007-12 and Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

Subsidy on IPM
(Agriculture Department)(E.P.:Rs.0.05 lakh
A.P.:Rs 0.01 lakh)

9.51 In order to control eriophyid mite in coconut, the State Government provides 25% of the cost of treatment as subsidy. Rs.15.00 lakhs has been provided in 2006-07. An amount of Rs.55.00 lakhs is required during 2007-08. However, keeping the ceiling limit in view a token provision of Rs.0.05 lakh and Rs.0.01 lakh have been provided for the Eleventh Five Year Plan: 2007-12 and the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME**National Horticulture Mission (NHM):** (E.P.:CS Rs.57,000.00 lakh, SS:Rs.0.05 lakh
(Agriculture Department) A.P.:CS Rs.10,000.00 lakh, SS 0.01 lakh)

9.52 National Horticulture Mission (NHM) is in operation in 19 districts of the State since 2005-06 with the objectives of increasing production of suitable fruits in the state thus enhance the economic status of the farmers, promotion of export oriented agro based industries through provision of subsidy on supply of Quality Planting Materials, training and development of market infrastructure etc. The scheme was implemented under Central plan with 100% GOI funding. Rs 4200 lakhs was received in 2006-07. During 2007-08 it has been included under CSP scheme with a funding pattern of 85:15 between GOI and the state. However a token provision of Rs 0.01 lakh has been proposed as State share for 2007-08 against the requirement of Rs 600.00 lakh and a token provision of Rs.0.05 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan respectively.

Establishment of Regional Coconut Nursery (E.P.:CS Rs.250.00 lakh, SS Rs.99.96 lakh
(Agriculture Department) A.P.:CS Rs.70.00 lakh, SS Rs. 35.00 lakh)

9.53 This scheme envisages production of coconut seedlings in farms & nurseries, with financial assistance from Coconut Development Board (CDB) as well as State Govt. on 50:50 basis and its distribution / supply to the farmers for area expansion of coconut in the State. Though Rs. 60.00 lakh was provided in 2006-07, no amount has been spent during 2006-07 till December, 2006. The total outlay of Rs.99.96 lakh and Rs.35.00 lakh has been proposed as State share during the Eleventh Five Year Plan: 2007-12 and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

**Production of TxD Hybrid
Coconut Seedlings**
(Agriculture Department)(E.P.:CS Rs.62.00 lakh,SS Rs.25.00 lakh
A.P.:CS Rs.25.00 lakh, SS Rs.10.00 lakh)

9.54 This is an ongoing scheme which aims at production of TxD hybrid coconut seedlings in the departmental farms and nurseries with financial assistance from Coconut Development Board as well as State Govt. on 50:50 basis. Though Rs.20.00 lakh have been provided in 2006-07, no amount has been spent. The

total outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh where in State Share comes to Rs.10.00 lakh has been provided for 2007-08 and a sum of Rs.25.00 lakh has been provided towards State share during the Eleventh Five Year Plan: 2007-12.

ISOPOM : (Oil Palm Development) (E.P.:CS Rs.150.00 lakh, SS Rs.50.00 lakh
(Agriculture Department) A.P.:CS Rs.71.97 lakh, SS 23.99 lakh)

9.55 Oil palm is an important commercial crop which needs to be implemented in the state for the economic development of rural poor. The scheme envisages plantation of oil palm seedlings as well as its maintenance in potential pockets of Gajapati, Rayagada, Dhenkanal districts with a financial assistance from Govt. of India and State Govt. at a ratio of 75:25. Rs. 170.00 lakh have been provided in 2006-07. The total outlay of Rs.95.96 lakhs have been proposed for 2007-08 against which Rs 23.99 lakhs as State share has been provided. A sum of Rs.50.00 lakh has been provided towards State share during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, 2007-12.

Micro Irrigation Programme : (E.P.:CS Rs.399.96 lakh, SS Rs.99.99 lakh
(Agriculture Department) A.P.:CS Rs.32.00 lakh, SS Rs. 8.00 lakh)

9.56 This is a new scheme formulated by Govt. of India which is started from 06-07 in the State. The scheme envisages providing subsidy for drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation suitable for fruit crops, vegetable, medicinal crops & floriculture crops etc. The pattern of subsidy will be 50% of the unit cost i.e. 50% will be borne by the farmer and rest 50% will be borne by Govt. of India and State Govt. at a ratio of 40:10. Though Rs.681.75 lakh have been provided in 2006-07, expenditure upto December, 2006 is Rs. 88.56 lakh. There is a programme to cover 3,000 ha. in Drip irrigation and 2,550 ha. in Sprinkler irrigation during 2007-08 with a total outlay of Rs.839.95 lakh wherein the State Share will come to Rs.167.99 lakh. Initially, Rs.8.00 lakh is proposed as State share for 2007-08 and will be suitably augmented in due course. A sum of Rs.99.99 lakh have been proposed towards State share in the Eleventh Five Year Plan: 2007-12. This may also be suitably augmented in due course.

CENTRAL PLAN SCHEME

Integrated Farming in Coconut Holdings for Productivity Improvement (A.P.:Rs.75.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

9.57 The Scheme envisages for coconut development in the State. Under the scheme 100% assistance is provided by the Coconut development Board (CDB). The funds will be utilized for maintenance of existing coconut orchards, where critical inputs will be given for development of coconut orchards. An amount of Rs.66.60 lakh has been utilized during the 2006-07. Similarly Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been proposed for 2007-08.

Integrated Pest Management: (A.P.:Rs.60.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

9.58 The scheme envisages for control of Eriophyid Mite in coconut plantations with 50% assistance provided by the CDB to control the pest. An amount of Rs.60.00 lakh is proposed during 2007-08 to cover 7.50 lakh coconut palms.

Technology Mission : (A.P.:Rs.150.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

9.59 This is a new scheme. This scheme envisages for development of different departmental coconut farms. This is a CDB assisted scheme and 100% assistance will be provided by the CDB for development of such farm. Accordingly, 14 coconut farms have been selected for over all development of coconut plants with an objective to increase seed nut production. An amount of Rs.150.00 lakh has been kept in provision during 2007-08 for the purpose.

CHAPTER 10

SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION

10.1 The State Government as well as Government of India continue to lay great emphasis on soil and water conservation. The State Government have since 2000-01 mounted a Watershed Mission which aims, inter-alia, at soil and water conservation. Watershed Development Projects are funded through various schemes including National Watershed Development Projects in Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA), River Valley Projects (RVP), Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) and RLTA.

10.2 An outlay of Rs.1415.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan period and Rs.283.00 lakh during the year 2007-08, as State share of Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes. This excludes the allocations under Special Plan for KBK districts.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Macro Management Mode

National Watershed Development Project in Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA) (E.P.:CS Rs.6757.20 lakh, SS Rs.750.80 lakh) A.P.CS Rs.1284.30 lakh, SS Rs.142.70 lakh (Agriculture Department)

10.3 The National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under Macro Management of Agriculture at 90:10 ratio between the Government of India and the State. The scheme is in operation in the State since 1990-91 with broad objectives of sustainable natural resource management, enhancement of agriculture productivity and increased production of bio-mass and restoration of ecological balance in rain-fed areas on Watershed approach. Since 2002-03 till November, 2006 Rs.2979.91 lakh have been spent for treatment of 68,252 ha. of areas under watershed.

10.4 During the year 2007-08 it is proposed to treat 29116 ha. which includes 21,333 ha. of 10th plan period and 7,783 ha. of 11th plan period over 271 watershed with proposed out lay of Rs.1427.00 lakh (C.S. Rs.1284.30 lakh + SS Rs.142.70 lakh) and a sum of Rs.7508.00 lakh (CS Rs.6757.20 lakh + SS Rs.750.80 lakh) has been proposed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

River Valley Project (RVP) (E.P.:CS Rs.1477.80 lakh, SS Rs.164.20 lakh) (Agriculture Department) A.P.: CS Rs.362.70 lakh, SS Rs.40.30 lakh)

10.5 The scheme for RVP is being implemented in the catchment of inter-state-River valley Projects namely Hirakud, Machkund-Sileru, Rengali Mandira and Upper Kolab and Indrabati with a view to prevent degradation land by adopting of a multidisciplinary integrated approach to prevent soil loss from the

catchments and to reduce siltation of multi purpose reservoirs under Macro-management of work plan.

10.6 During the year 2007-08 it is proposed to treat 3,555 ha. with an estimated cost of Rs.403.00 lakh (CS Rs.362.70 lakh + SS Rs.40.30 lakh) which includes 2,138 ha. of land of 10th plan period and 1,417 ha. over 10 new watersheds of 11th Plan period. A sum of Rs.1,642.00 lakh (CS Rs.1,477.80 lakh + SS Rs.164.20 lakh) has been proposed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Integrated Wasteland Development Project (IWDP) (E.P.: CS Rs.5500.00 lakh SS Rs.499.95 lakh
A.P.: CS Rs.1100.00, SS Rs.99.99 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

10.7 The scheme is being implemented with a sharing pattern of 11:1. The Central Share is released by Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development directly to DRDAs. The Government in Agriculture Department releases the matching State Share to the DRDAs directly. DRDAs release the funds to the PIA and Watershed Committees.

10.8 Against the requirement of State Share of Rs.539.22 lakh, Rs.99.99 lakh have been provided in the BE for 2007-08. An outlay of Rs.499.95 lakh has been proposed for 11th Five Year Plan, 2007-12 under State Share.

Dry land Rain-fed Farming System (E.P.: SS Rs.0.05 lakh
(Agriculture Department) A.P.: SS Rs.0.01 lakh)

10.9 Since the continuance of the scheme is not known a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been provided in the BE of 2007-08.

CHAPTER 11

CO-OPERATION

11.1 Cooperatives play a crucial role in transforming socio-economic conditions in an economy and in facilitating increased participation of people. In a predominantly rural and agricultural economy, like that of Orissa, Cooperatives play a very critical role not only in the agricultural credit sector but also in many other fields. The Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan:2007-08 have been formulated keeping in view the Tenth Five Year Plan as well as taking into account the continuing important schemes, introduction of new schemes, by clubbing together some of the schemes and dropping some schemes funding for which has been discontinued.

ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN: 2007-12 AND ANNUAL PLAN: 2007-08 - OBJECTIVES AND THRUST

11.2 During the Eleventh Year Plan: 2007-12 and Annual Plan: 2007-08, more thrust and focused attention will be given for the following :

- (1) The scheme to improve the share capital base of the credit cooperative institutions will be continued during Eleventh Five Year Plan.
- (2) As Orissa is primarily an agrarian State and also prone to various natural calamities, assistance in the shape of indemnity for crop loss shall be continued to be provided to the farmers.
- (3) Efforts will be made to improve agricultural marketing infrastructure in the RMC Market Yards in the various backward districts to facilitate buying and selling of agricultural produce under the "Biju KBK Plan" for the KBK Districts as well as under the "State Plan" for other areas in the State.
- (4) The NCDC assisted scheme "Integrated Cooperative Development Project" (ICDP) shall be implemented to enable the members of the primary co-operative societies functioning in different sectors such as fisheries, poultry, dairy, handloom and credit co-operatives to carry on their economic activities in a more effective, efficient and fruitful manner.
- (5) An MoU has been signed with the Government of India and NABARD to implement the Financial Package for revival of Short Term Credit Cooperatives during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Implementation of the Revival Package will be given a major thrust during Eleventh Five Year Plan.

PLAN SCHEMES

11.3 A total outlay of Rs.5,173.22 lakh and Rs.1,004.03 lakh have been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan : 2007-08 respectively under State Share Plan Schemes.

STATE PLAN**Cooperative Education**
(Co-operation Department)(E.P.: Rs.15.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.3.00 lakh)

11.4 The Orissa State Cooperative Union (OSCU) is responsible for taking of training and awareness programmes conducted for the employees, office bearers, members and potential members of the cooperative societies in the State. For such information this dis-semination, education and training programmes, the concerned Department provides financial assistance in the form of grant to the Union.

11.5 An amount of Rs.15.00 lakh has been proposed for Eleventh Five Year Plan and an amount of Rs.3.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for this scheme.

CREDIT COOPERATIVES**Share Capital to Cooperative Credit Institutions**
Under NRC-LTO.(E.P.: Rs.5,000.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.1,000.00 lakh)

11.6 The objectives of this scheme are to provide assistance in shape of share capital to the cooperative institutions in order to strengthen their share capital base so as to enable them to borrow more money from financing agencies to support their investment programmes. Under this scheme, the State Government gets funds from NABARD as negotiated soft loans.

11.7 An amount of Rs. 5,000.00 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.1,000.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed under this scheme. The details break up of the proposed amount in respect of TSP and SCSP are as follows:

Sl. No.	Plan	Budget Estimate including Supplementary Provision			
		Total	General	TSP	SCSP
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Eleventh FYP	5,000.00	2,312.55	1,641.43	1,046.02
2	Annual Plan: 2007-08	1,000.00	428.03	346.97	225.00

Chapter-11

Loan to OSCB for Conversion of ST Loan to MT Loan: (E.P.: 0.05 lakh)
(Co-operation Department) A.P.: Rs.0.01 lakh)

11.8 Loan is provided to the OSCB under this scheme to help conversion of Short Term Loan to Medium Term Loan of farmers in case of default and arrears owing to distress arising from frequent occurrence of natural calamities. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan an amount of Rs.0.05 lakh and an amount of Rs.0.01 lakh for the Annual Plan : 2007-08 has been proposed as token provision.

Implementation of the Integrated (E.P.:Rs.158.17 lakh
Cooperative Development Project (ICDP) A.P.: Rs.1.02 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

11.9 This is an NCDC-funded scheme under the State Plan. Assistance in shape of “loan” “Share Capital” and Subsidy is provided to the primary cooperatives working in the various sectors such as dairy, poultry, fisheries, handloom and primary credit cooperative through the District Central Cooperative Banks in the different districts of the State for strengthening and development of infrastructural facilities as well as for training and capacity building of the members of the primary societies which will help them to carry on their economic activities in a more effective and efficient manner and enable adequate income generation. An amount of Rs. 158.17 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.1.02 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed under this scheme The details of subsidy, loan, and Share capital proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 are as follows.

Sl. No.	Plan	Actual amount availed of			
		Total	Subsidy	Loan	Share Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Eleventh FYP	158.17	8.17	50.00	100.00
2	Annual Plan: 2007-08	1.02	0.01	1.00	0.01

CHAPTER 12

ANIMAL RESOURCES AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

12.1 Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Programmes are important rural income generating sectors which act as engines for social and economic development of farmers including marginal farmers and landless people. These programmes could be used to earn steady non-farm incomes and create employment opportunities for rural households. Animal Husbandry also helps poor rural households to cope with natural calamities such as drought. Over the years, the milk, meat and egg production have been increasing keeping pace with increase in high yielding milch animals, meat animals and improved Poultry birds respectively. An outlay of Rs.13,396.21 lakh has been proposed for Animal Husbandry sector and an amount of Rs.168.28 lakh for Dairy Development sector for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08 an amount of Rs.460.00 lakh and Rs.25.00 lakh has been proposed for Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development respectively.

12.2 The strategy of Eleventh Five Year Plan emphasizes on accelerated poverty reduction and higher economic growth. In order to achieve this strategic approach in view, the policy of Eleventh Five Year Plan relating to Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development will be implemented as follows :

- (i) Production of Livestock Vaccines under GMP compatible conditions to meet the requirement of the State and to cease the dependence on other sources.
- (ii) Monitoring of Livestock Disease Control Programme through Internet services in the Sub-Division and District level for flow of quick remedial measures for Livestock Health care and removal of epidemics.
- (iii) Association of farmers with the Livestock Disease Diagnostic Services rendered at the DDLs through the information and communication technology.
- (iv) Strengthening Livestock Service Infrastructure and automation of Government offices with computer facility to stand to the need of the day for fastest disposal of Government business on AH & Dairy Development Programme for farmers.
- (v) Exchange of knowledge and technology on improved AH & Dairying practices through organisation of exhibition on Buyer-seller meet at the Block, Sub-division, District and State level.
- (vi) Establishment of LACs in each newly formed Gram Panchayats to provide primary Vety. Aid and service to the livestock and to make it commensurate for carrying on extension services for growth of livestock resources.
- (vii) Upgradation of skill of farmers/un-employed educated youth in Animal Husbandry practices for their rearing of improved variety of animals and getting higher yields as a measure of higher economic growth and reduction of poverty.

- (viii) Provision of input supply to the FSAI centres to keep the functions uninterrupted towards production of cross-bred females both for the income generation and reduction of poverty.
- (ix) Professional Efficiency Development through organisation of trainings and interaction in the symposiums and conferences relating to the Livestock Health Care. Disease control and reduction of mortality.
- (x) Enhancement of fodder resources through organisation of fodder demonstration plots, training and development of grass-land and grass reserve areas.
- (xi) Milk production spree will be given the addendum under the integrated approach for the potential areas of the State.
- (xii) Creation of Self-employment opportunities amongst rural un-employed educated youth through the continuous measure on upgrading the basic skill on rearing of animals and birds. .

12.3 Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development Programme implemented during Tenth Plan have influenced the Animal Husbandry farming systems of farmers and resulted in achievement of following targets. The rate of growth has become substantial involving farmers at the enhanced rate. The targets for Eleventh Five Year Plan have been proposed against each component of activities relevant for reduction of poverty and ensuring economic growth as stated under.

Name of principal activity	Unit	Target for 10th plan	Achv. during 2002-03 to 2005-06	Target for 11th plan	Target for 2007-08
1. Production of Milk	TMT	5514	4561.63	7000	1422
2. Production of Egg.	Million	7506	4335.20	8500	2025
3. Production of Meat	TMT	294	192.17	304	64
4. Breeding Bull in use	Nos.	1000	336	243	51
5. Production of Vaccines	Lakh doses	1056.12	360.98	1100	230.75
6. Up-gradation of skill of farmers	Nos.		3480	139260	15960
7. Vaccination of Animals	Lakh	1145.38	424.36	1500	270

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

STATE PLAN

12.4 The total Eleventh Plan outlay for this sector has been proposed for Rs.2396.21 lakh in which State Share of Expenditure would be Rs.1250.00 lakh. The plan ceiling for EAP has been proposed for Rs.11000.00 lakh for implementation of the project on Japanese aid. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, the ceiling has been kept for Rs.450.00 lakh out of which Rs.250.00 lakh constitutes as State Share in CSP.

STATE SECTOR

Strengthening of Orissa Biological Products Institute (E.P.:Rs.150.00 lakh
(Fisheries and ARD Department) A.P.: Rs.50.00 lakh)

12.5 The production of Vety. Biologicals is the principal activity under the scheme. The OBPI will be converted to a Society during Eleventh Five Year Plan in the name of "Society for Prevention of Animal Diseases" (SPAD). The State Plan assistance will continue during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period to make it viable to carry on its own function for production of vaccine independently. An amount of Rs.150.00 lakh for Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.50.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed for this scheme.

Upgradation of skill in Self-employment under ARD Sector (E.P.:Rs.400.18 lakh
(Fisheries & ARD Department) A.P.: Rs.46.00 lakh)

12.6 This is a continuing scheme and is implemented in all Sub-divisions in the State with organisation of Training Camp includes 60 farmers having actual livestock holdings and real interest for adopting Animal Husbandry as the occupation for self-employment. During the year 2007-08 it is proposed to organise 266 camps involving 15960 farmers as against the target of 2321 organising camps and involving 139260 farmers during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs.400.18 lakh and Rs.46.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

DISTRICT SECTOR

Strengthening of Livestock service Infrastructure and modernisation of Offices (E.P.:Rs.596.03 lakh
(Fisheries & ARD Department) A.P.: Rs.103.99 lakh)

12.7 Construction of Veterinary Dispensaries / Live Stock Aid Centre Buildings is required in Non-KBK districts to create the facilities for treatment of livestock in Non-KBK regions. The proposal for strengthening of Livestock service infrastructure and modernisation of offices is required for quick disposal of Government

business on AH & Dairy activities towards achievement of targets. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.596.03 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.103.99 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN SCHEMES

STATE SECTOR

Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (E.P.:CS Rs.3071.00 lakh
(Fisheries and A.R.D. Department) SS Rs.957.00 lakh
(A.P.:CS Rs.458.00 lakh
SS Rs.137.00 lakh)

12.8 This is an ongoing CSP scheme during Tenth Plan 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 DDLS in order to ensure dispensation of casualties and loss to the farmers. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan it is proposed to provide Rs.3071.00 lakh as Central Share and Rs.957.00 lakh as State Share. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08 it is proposed to provide Rs.458.00 lakh as Central Share and Rs.137.00 lakh as State Share for implementation of this programme.

Strengthening of Poultry & Duck Breeding Farm in the State (E.P.:CS Rs.272.00 lakh
(Fisheries & A.R.D. Department) SS Rs.68.00 lakh
(A.P.:CS Rs.272.00 lakh
SS Rs.68.00 lakh)

12.9 This is an ongoing CSP scheme during the Tenth Plan with funding pattern 80:20 as CS:SS. The programmes approved under the scheme envisages strengthening of breeding infrastructure of Poultry Breeding Farms / Duck Breeding Farms for production of day-old chicks and ducklings for sale to the farmers towards establishment of backyard poultry production units. The State Share is proposed for Rs.68.00 lakh against Central Share of Rs.272.00 lakh during Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.272.00 lakh as Central Share and Rs.68.00 lakh as State Share for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for this scheme.

Sample Survey on Estimation of Production of Milk, Meat, Egg and Wool. (E.P.:CS Rs.125.00 lakh
(Fisheries and A.R.D. Department) SS Rs.125.00 lakh
A.P.:CS Rs.25.00 lakh
SS Rs.25.00 lakh)

12.10 The funding pattern of the scheme is 50:50 as CS:SS. The Sample Survey is undertaken under the scheme to know the performance of Plan Programmes towards increasing livestock productivity. It is a salary oriented scheme for which a sum of Rs.125.00 lakh has been proposed as Central Share and Rs.125.00 lakh as State Share for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08 Rs.25.00 lakh as Central Share and Rs.25.00 lakh as State Share is proposed for this scheme.

Grants to Orissa Veterinary. Council for Professional Efficiency Development (Fisheries & A.R.D. Department)	(E.P.:CS Rs.100.00 lakh SS Rs.100.00 lakh) (A.P.:CS Rs.20.00 lakh SS Rs.20.00 lakh)
--	--

12.11 The funding pattern of this scheme is 50:50 as CS:SS. The scheme contains the programme to ensure the professional efficiency by implementation of the norms of Veterinary Council of India. During 2007-08, the emphasis has been given on training programme on Veterinary. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh as Central Share and Rs.100.00 as State Share is proposed during Eleventh Five Year Plan. Similarly, a sum of Rs.20.00 lakh as Central Share and Rs.20.00 lakh as State Share is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Improvement of Animal Health Care System in Orissa

Externally Aided Project (EAP) (Fisheries & A.R.D. Department)	(E.P.:Rs.11,000.00 lakh A.P.:Rs.10.00 lakh)
--	--

12.12 The Externally Aided Project (EAP) is emphasised on improvement of Animal Health Care by strengthening institutional arrangement for qualitative Livestock Service Delivery for better livelihood in Orissa. For which an outlay of Rs.11,000.00 lakh has been proposed for Eleventh Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

CENTRAL PLAN

Rinderpest Eradication Scheme (Fisheries and A.R.D.Department)	(E.P.:Rs.100.00 lakh A.P.: Rs.20.00 lakh)
--	--

12.13 The scheme carries the object of creating awareness among the farmers regarding eradication of the disease Rinderpest. The programme covers all the 30 districts.

Livestock Census (Fisheries & A.R.D. Department)	(E.P.:Rs.455.23 lakh A.P.: Rs.26.78 lakh)
--	--

12.14 The 18th quinquennial Livestock Census will be done during the 2007-08. It is proposed to provide Rs.26.78 lakh during 2007-08 and Rs.455.23 lakh during Eleventh Five Year Plan for conducting the Census and submission of report to Government of India.

Development of Grass Land and Grass Reserve (Fisheries & A.R.D. Department)	(E.P.: Rs.2108.00 lakh A.P.: Rs.408.00 lakh)
---	---

12.15 Under this CP Scheme potential areas for grass land and grass reserve will be developed leading to State Fodder Resources Development. It is proposed to provide Rs.408.00 lakh during 2007-08 and Rs.2108.00 lakh during Eleventh Five Year Plan.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

STATE PLAN

Strengthening of Dairy Organisation (E.P.:Rs.168.28 lakh
(Fisheries and A.R.D. Department) A.P.: Rs.25.00 lakh)

12.16 The scheme envisages supply of inputs to FSAI Centres for conducting FSAI and production of CB females towards augmentation of milk production in the State. An outlay of Rs.168.28 lakh has been proposed during Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.25.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for implementation of the scheme.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Clean Milk Production (E.P.:Rs.99.31 lakh
(Fisheries & A.R.D. Department) A.P.: Rs.99.31 lakh)

12.17 This was an ongoing CSP scheme during Tenth Plan implemented through OMFED with objective of strengthening of infrastructure for quality and clean milk production. The organisation share is being borne by OMFED but not State Government. During 2007-08 it is proposed to provide Rs.99.31 lakh for implementation of the scheme.-

CENTRAL PLAN

Integrated Dairy Development (E.P.:Rs.100.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.100.00 lakh)

12.18 This is an ongoing CP scheme during Tenth Plan. OMFED is the implementing agency for the scheme. During the Annual Plan: 2007-08 provision for 100.00 lakh is made for implementing the scheme in Jajpur, Angul and Ganjam districts.

CHAPTER 13

FISHERIES

13.1 Orissa, being a maritime State, offers tremendous opportunities for development of Fresh water, Brackish water and Marine Fisheries. Fresh water resources of the State include 1.19 lakhs ha. of Ponds/tanks 2.00 lakhs ha of reservoirs, 1.80 lakhs ha of Lakes Swamps and Jheels and 1.71 Lakhs ha. of rivers and Canals . The brackish water resources include 2.98 lakh ha. of estuaries, 32.587 ha. of total brackish water area, 8.100 ha. of brackish water area under culture and the largest Indian brackish water lagoon Chilika Lake measuring 79000 ha. The State Agriculture Policy emphasis development of fisheries and envisages greater participation of people in this Sector.

13.2 Fish is a popular food item in Orissa Per capita consumption of fish per annum in the State is 8.71 kg. by end of 2004-05 The Inland fish production for the Tenth Five year plan the target has been fixed at 9.74 lakhs MT against which 8.79 lakhs MT have been produced till November, 2006. During the Tenth Plan period some new Water Area have been added in different districts through FFDA. As such the FFDA have developed 3263.67 ha. water area till end of November 2006 under Scientific Pisciculture. The State has taken strategy to collect user charges from farmers and entrepreneurs through FFDA's and also collected 86.27 lakhs till date. Fresh water Prawn culture, Ornamental fish culture and Pearl culture have been introduced in the State for entrepreneurs and the unemployed youth. Efforts have been made to increase inland fish production through other line Department under schemes like, SGSY, ITDA, PMRY, APICOL and ATMA. The State has produced 211.05 Crore & 45.00 Crore spawn & fry respectively, have earned Rs.1.61 crore of revenue during 2006-07 up to end December 2006. The emphasis has been given to create more hatcheries, nurseries and rearing spaces in Private Sector.

13.3 The State's long coastline, measuring 480 KM provides ample scope for marine fishing development. The marine fishermen subsist on marine resources by using 4 fishing Harbours and 63 Jetties and Fish Landing Centers. During Tenth Five Year Plan period, the target for marine fish production has been fixed at 6.28 lakhs MT against which 5.52 lakhs MT has been produced till November 2006. Under Assistance to States for Development of Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDES) scheme, the State Government will get financial support for up-gradation of fishing harbour and improvement of approach road to costal aquaculture clusters.

13.4 An area of 1329.71 ha has been developed under BFDA programme till end of December 2006 during 10th Plan against the target fixed for 1000 ha. & User fees has been collected under this programme to the tune of Rs.6,06,194/-. It is targeted that 9000 ha. to be developed during Eleventh Five Year Plan with Shrimp production 64000 MT.

13.5 The Centrally Sponsored “National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen” envisaging to provide financial assistance to fishers for construction of house community hall, tube well etc. & assistance during lean period through Saving-cum-Relief Component. During Tenth Five Year Plan period, 557 nos. Low Cost Houses are completed so far against the target of 600 nos.

13.6 The Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) envisages formation of Fisher Women Cooperatives under Marine Sector in coastal districts and integrated training of the fisherwomen members in the field of hygienic dry fish preparation, health, education, sanitation and management of Cooperatives including marketing.

13.7 By utilizing the fisheries potentialities 881 educated unemployed benefited under self-employment programme in different schemes during 2006-07 up to end of December 2006. The State Govt. intend to cover around 15000 educated unemployed youths under SEP in Fisheries sector during Eleventh Plan period.

13.8 Poverty alleviation of the fishermen is crucial for expansion of fish production. The state has taken strategy to setup organisation of the farmers, for technological upgradation, supply of inputs, establishment of marketing linkage, training of fishermen and above all infrastructure development which aims to increase earnings of fishermen to remove their poverty alongwith doubling of fish production.

13.9 The main objective of the Eleventh Five Year Plan is to increase fish seed production as well as fish production to provide self-employment opportunities to eradicate poverty and also to increase per capita income by utilizing un-exploited water resources through application of new technologies and expansion of infrastructure facilities.

13.10 The following activities and programmes are proposed to be given priority in the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)

1. To promote sustainable development in Inland Sector for doubling fish production.
2. To triple the export and export earnings in the state.
3. To enhance contribution of fishery sector to Food and Livelihood security of the people engaged in Fisheries.
4. To promote Public Private Partnership in developing, managing, conserving and sharing the Fishery resources for the benefit of the State.
5. To create alighted human resources by capacity building.

PLAN SCHEME

13.11 According to the strategy for fishery development and for achieving target under different component, total outlay of Rs.19,771.21 lakh has been proposed for entire Fishery Sector during the Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12. An outlay of Rs.7,300.21 lakh has been earmarked under State Plan, out of which Rs.3,725.00 lakh has been proposed towards state-matching share for Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes. Besides, a sum of Rs.472.03 lakh has been proposed under Central Plan Scheme and Rs.6,557.60 lakh towards central share under Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes. An outlay of Rs.500.43 lakh has been kept for Biju KBK Plan Scheme. Besides an amount of Rs.12,471.00 lakh has been kept under Externally Aided Project during Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Like wise an outlay of Rs.1,415.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 under State Plan, out of which Rs.745.00 lakh is kept towards state matching share of C.S.P. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed for Biju KBK Plan for Development of KBK Districts. Rs.1,198.60 lakh and Rs.114.00 lakh has been kept under Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme and Central Plan Schemes respectively in the Annual Plan: 2007-08. Under E.A.P. scheme an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

STATE PLAN

DISTRICT ESTABLISHMENT

Strengthening of Technical Wing (E.P.:Rs.31.28 lakh
(Fisheries and Animal Resources Development Department) A.P.:Rs.7.00 lakh)

13.12 The Scheme aims at Strengthening the Administrative Machinery at Zonal and District level for implementation and execution of different Fisheries Development programme in the State. Accordingly the provision of Rs.31.28 lakh has been kept in the said scheme towards cost of staff salary during Eleventh Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs.7.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Development Of Inland Fisheries And Aquaculture Through FFDA's. (Establishment cost) (E.P.Rs.:2092.50 lakh
(Fisheries and Animal Resources Development Department) A.P.:Rs.342.86 lakh)

13.13 The two ongoing schemes namely FFDA and BFDA have been merged and renamed as "Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture" under macro-management approach. For Development of Inland Fisheries in the State an amount of Rs.2,092.50 lakh has been proposed during Eleventh Five Year Plan. The proposed outlay is earmarked to meet the salary of FFDA and BFDA staff and contingencies. A sum of Rs.342.86 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Upgradation of Skill in Self Employment in Fisheries (E.P.:Rs. 150.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.25.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

13.14 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. It is proposed to impart training to 15000 nos. Un-employed youths for which a sum of Rs.150.00 lakh has been proposed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Accordingly an amount of Rs.25.00 lakh has been kept for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Biju KBK Plan for KBK District (E.P.:Rs. 500.43 lakh
A.P.:Rs.50.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

13.15 The project envisages for upliftment of economic condition of the people of KBK districts through culture based captures fisheries. So far 137 reservoirs covering area of 39472 ha. MWSA, Captive Nursery measuring 34.54 ha. have been excavated, 111 nos. of fish landing sheds have been constructed. Besides 1643 nos. of beneficiaries have been trained for scientific pisciculture. Over and above 181.06 lakh of advanced fingerlings has been stocked in the above reservoirs.

During Eleventh Plan period it is proposed to develop pisciculture in 24 nos. of New Reservoirs covering an area of 18273 hect. and to create 20.70 ha. Captive nurseries, to construct 31 nos. of fish landing shed and to impart training to 462 nos. of fishermen. An outlay of Rs.500.43 lakh has been proposed for the scheme.

During Annual Plan:2007-08 a sum of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed for development of 10 nos. of Reservoirs covering 18955 ha. water area alongwith construction of 2 nos. fish landing sheds.

Implementation of Marine Fishing Regulation Act (E.P.:Rs. 45.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.9.14 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

13.16 The Orissa Marine Fisheries Regulation Act is being implemented in the State to safeguard the coastal water area of the State. Registration of Trawlers, gill-netters, traditional crafts, Renewal of Licenses and Conservation of Turtle species, which have become endangered are being taken up. During Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12),. an amount of Rs.45.00 lakh has been proposed for implementation of the scheme. Accordingly a sum of Rs.9.14 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Survey and Investigation of Fishing Harbour and Fish Landing Center Projects (E.P.:Rs. 85.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.50.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

13.17 For construction of fishing harbours and fish landing centers, survey & investigation & preparation of project reports are very much essential for which Rs.85.00 lakh has been kept during the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12). An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Construction/ Repairing of Office Buildings (E.P.:Rs. 50.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.10.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

13.18 After creation of New Districts, 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 Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12). An amount of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Construction/ Repairing of Staff Quarters (E.P.:Rs. 100.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.15.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

13.19 The existing staff quarters of the Department have not been provided with funds for annual maintenance since long for which those are in dilapidated condition. Accordingly a sum of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed during Eleventh Five Year Plan for construction and repair of Government buildings. A sum of Rs.15.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Loan for Cooperatives (E.P.: Rs.15.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.15.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

13.20 For settlement of previous outstanding Cooperative Loans of the Societies, the provision of Rs.15.00 lakh has been proposed during Eleventh Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs.15.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08

Contribution Towards NFDB Assistance (New Scheme) (E.P.:Rs.300.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.80.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

13.21 The existing CSP Scheme 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 & tripling of export. As per the decision of the high level committee, State Government have to contribute 10% of actual expenditure incurred by the Board. Accordingly a sum of Rs.300.00 lakh has been proposed for Eleventh Five Year Plan Period. Similarly, an outlay of Rs.80.00 lakh has been kept for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Evaluation, Monitoring & Implementation of Reservoirs: (New Scheme) (E.P.:Rs.100.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.10.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

13.22 This is a new scheme which will be implemented in 23 districts of the State. The Scheme envisages sustainable fish production on the Reservoirs through adoption of holistic management practices, upliftment of socio economic condition of fishermen for which the evaluation, monitoring of the Reservoir & Fisheries Development is essential. During Eleventh Five Year Plan period a sum of Rs.100.00 lakh has been kept. Accordingly a sum of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Installation of PFZ Boards: (New Scheme) (E.P.: Rs.6.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.6.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

13.23 The Scheme envisages to Assist responsible fisheries in Judicious Exploitation, Conservation and Management of Marine Resources. The Fishery Potentiality in identified PFZs are informed to the fishermen periodically. It is proposed to establish 20 such PFZ Boards during Eleventh Plan. The state will contribute 20% of cost which come to Rs.0.30 lakh per board. Accordingly a sum of Rs.6.00 lakh has been kept for the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08

Exhibition & Organisation of Buyers/ Sellers Meet (New Scheme) (E.P.:Rs.100.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.30.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

13.24 Scientific fish production being on innovative activities needs publicity for creating awareness among various stake holders concerned with culture and capture of fish and fisheries products. For this exhibition highlighting recent development need be arranged at District/ Block/ G.P. level for creation of awareness. Fish Production being seasonal and time specific even though there is production at localized clusters its equitable distribution as per demand driven market is always not achieved. As such frequent buyers/ sellers meet can bridge this gap, so that fish and fisheries products from producers level can fetch sustainable price by its arrival at consumers end through whole sale/ retail sellers. During Eleventh Five Year Plan a sum of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed. An outlay of Rs.30.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture through FFDA. (Programme Component). (E.P.CS:Rs.2,254.20 lakh, SS:Rs.751.40 lakh A.P.CS:450.00 lakh, SS:Rs.150.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

13.25 An amount of Rs. 3,005.60 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan which includes Rs. 2,254.20 lakh towards C.S.P. component of 75% and Rs. 751.40 lakh towards 25% of State Share. The above funds will be utilised through FFDA for excavation and renovation of pisciculture tank covering an area of 6000 ha. and to impart training to 6,000 fish farmers. Accordingly Rs.450.00 lakh and Rs.150.00 lakh has been kept under Central Share and State share of C.S.P. respectively in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for development of 1200 ha. water area and 1200 nos. to be trained under the Scheme.

Inland Capture Fisheries (Reservoirs/Rivers) (E.P.CS: Rs.60.00 lakh, SS:Rs.20.00 lakh A.P.CS: Rs.12.00 lakh, SS:Rs.4.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

13.26 In order to augment fish production in the reservoirs, fish seed rearing units, Cage and Pen culture programme as well as training will be imparted for sustainable management and operation of reservoirs. During Eleventh Plan it has been decided to develop 100 ha. fry rearing Ponds and to impart training to 500 nos. of fishermen alongwith construction of fish landing shed. An amount of Rs.80.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan, out of which Rs.20.00 lakh is State share of C.S.P. Accordingly a sum of Rs.12.00 lakh for Central Share and Rs.4.00 lakh for State Share has been kept during the Annual Plan: 2007-08 to develop 20 ha. water area for Fry rearing Center with Training to 100 nos. fishermen.

Development of Water Logged Areas (E.P.CS:Rs.93.00 lakh, SS:Rs.31.00 lakh A.P.CS:Rs.0.04 lakh, SS:Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

13.27 There is vast potential under water logged areas in the Coastal Districts as well as in the land logged Districts like, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Sundargarh and Sambalpur, which needs scientific intervention. It is an awareness programme and training will be imparted among the farmers and entrepreneurs to bring such Wetland resources in to the folds of scientific culture. The funding pattern of this scheme is 75:25. An amount of Rs.124.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan including the State share of C.S.P. is Rs.31.00 lakh for development of 300 ha. water area. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08 a sum of Rs.0.04 lakh has been kept in which State Share is Rs.0.01 lakh. It is targeted for development 60 ha. water logged areas for imparting training to 150 nos. beneficiaries.

Development of Brackish Water Aquaculture Through FFDA (Programme Component). (E.P.:CS:Rs.750.00 lakh, SS:Rs.250.00 lakh
A.P.:CS:Rs.0.04 lakh, SS:Rs.0.01 lakh)

(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

13.28 The Brackish Water Resources confined with 7 Coastal Districts. For development of Brackish Water Fisheries. It has been targeted to develop 9000 ha. water area during Eleventh Five Year Plan. The funding pattern of the scheme is 75:25. An outlay of Rs.1000.00 lakh has been kept which includes State Share of Rs.250.00 lakh. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.0.04 lakh has been proposed including State share is Rs.0.01 lakh. It is targeted to develop 1400 ha. Brackish Water areas.

Welfare Programme for Fishermen

(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

13.29 Under the welfare programme for fishermen three following schemes namely – (i) **Group Accident Insurance**, (ii) **Savings-cum-Relief** and (iii) **Low Cost House** are being operated in the State. The funding pattern is 50:50.

(i) Group Accident Insurance (E.P.CS:Rs.70.00 lakh, SS:Rs.70.00 lakh
A.P.CS:Rs.14.00 lakh, SS: 14.00 lakh)

13.30 Under the scheme an amount of Rs. 140.00 lakh has been proposed which includes Rs. 70.00 lakh towards State Share and Rs. 70.00 lakhs towards Central Share to cover 10,00,000 nos. of fishermen during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Accordingly a sum of Rs.28.00 lakh has been kept for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 which includes Rs.14.00 lakh of State share of C.S.P. to cover 200000 nos. under Insurance.

(ii) Savings-cum-Relief (E.P.CS:Rs.225.00 lakh, SS:225.00 lakh
A.P.CS:45.00 lakh, SS:Rs.45.00 lakh)

13.31 Under the scheme an amount of Rs. 450.00 lakh has been proposed which includes Rs. 225.00 lakh towards Central Share to cover 75000 beneficiaries during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs.90.00 lakh has been kept for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 including State share of C.S.P. is Rs.45.00 lakh for giving assistance to 15000 nos. of fishermen during lean period.

(iii) Low Cost House (N.W.F.F.) (E.P.CS:Rs.1050.00 lakh,SS:1050.00 lakh
A.P.CS:Rs.210.00 lakh, SS:Rs.210.00 lakh)

13.32 Under the scheme an amount of Rs. 2100.00 lakh has been proposed, which includes Rs. 1,050.00 lakh towards Central Share for construction of 10,000 Low cost houses during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. It is proposed an amount of Rs.420.00 lakh during the Annual Plan: 2007-08, which includes Rs.210.00 lakh as State share of C.S.P. for construction of 1050 nos. of Low Cost Houses

**Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure
And Post Harvest Operations:**

Motorisation of Traditional Crafts. (E.P.CS:Rs.100.00 lakh, Rs.100.00 lakh
A.P.CS:Rs.20.00 lakh, SS:Rs.20.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources
Development Department)

13.33 The traditional fishermen of coastal area are being provided with subsidy for availing Out-board Engines/ Inboard engines for mechanization of their country crafts with 8-10 H.P. OBM. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.200.00 lakh has been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan including Rs.100.00 lakh State Share to cover 1,000 Fishermen for mechanizing their Crafts. An outlay of Rs.40.00 lakh has been kept for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 including State Share of Rs.20.00 lakh for mechanization of 200 nos. crafts.

Fishermen Development Rebate on H.S.D. Oil: (E.P.CS:Rs.800.00 lakh, SS:Rs.200.00 lakh
A.P.CS:Rs.162.00 lakh, SS Rs.40.50 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources
Development Department)

13.34 The funding pattern of the scheme is 80:20. Under this Scheme, rebet @ Rs.1.50 per Ltr. H.S.D. consumed by the Mechanized fishing vessels below 20 mtr. length will be provided and the same to be repaid through the diesel outlet of Orissa Pisciculture Development Corporation (A Government under takings). During Eleventh Five Year Plan, it is proposed for Rs.1000.00 lakh, out of which the State Share is Rs.200.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs.202.50 lakh has been kept for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 which includes State share of C.S.P. Rs.40.50 lakh.

Establishment Of Fishing Harbour And Fish Landing Center (E.P.CS:Rs.615.00 lakh, SS:Rs.615.00 lakh
A.P.CS:Rs.179.46 lakh SS:Rs.179.46 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources
Development Department)

13.35 Under the scheme it is proposed to complete the project like –Bahabalpur Fishing Harbour, Penthakata & Hatabaradi Fish Landing Center. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan an amount of Rs.1230.00 lakh has been proposed including the State share of Rs. 615.00 lakh for ongoing projects. An outlay of Rs.358.92 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08, which includes State share of Rs.179.46 lakh.

Fisheries Training and Extension. (E.P.CS:Rs.170.40 lakh, SS:Rs.42.60 lakh
A.P.CS:Rs.32.08 lakh, SS:Rs.8.02 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources
Development Department)

13.36 For payment of stipend to the trainees, establishment of Fish Farmers Training Centers, Organisation of Workshop, Production of documentary Films and establishment of awareness centers at different places to popularize Fisheries activities in the state. The funding pattern of the scheme is on the basis of 80:20. An amount of Rs.213.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan including the State share of Rs.42.60 lakh for implementation of the aim and object of this Scheme. Training center and one awareness center will be constructed. Accordingly a sum of Rs.32.08 lakh and Rs.8.02 lakh has been proposed as Central share and State share of C.S.P. respectively during the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Safety to Marine Fishermen During Fishing: (New Scheme) (E.P.CS:Rs.120.00 lakh, SS:Rs.120.00 lakh
A.P.CS:Rs.24.00 lakh, SS:Rs.24.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources
Development Department)

13.37 It is proposed to provide life saving jacket to traditional fishermen with unit cost of Rs.3000/- per jacket. The fishermen will meet 20% contribution and 80% is proposed to be contributed by Government of India and State Government on 50:50 basis. During Eleventh Five Year Plan it is proposed to cover 10000 fishermen under this programme, for which an amount of Rs.240.00 lakh has been kept including State share of C.S.P. of Rs.120.00 lakh. Accordingly an outlay of Rs.48.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08. Out of which Rs.24.00 lakh is State share for giving assistance to 2000 nos. of beneficiaries.

Development of Shore Base Facilities: (New Scheme) (E.P.CS:Rs.250.00 lakh, SS:Rs.250.00 lakh
A.P.CS:Rs.50.00 lakh, SS:Rs.50.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources
Development Department)

13.38 It has been decided to establish shore base facilities in 17 landing centers with project cost of Rs.3189.00 lakh which would be covered up under C.S.P. sector on 50:50 basis. During Eleventh Five Year Plan it has been proposed an amount of Rs.500.00 lakh which includes State share of Rs.250.00 lakh. Accordingly an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh has been kept for the Annual Plan: 2007-08, out of which State share is Rs.50.00 lakh.

CENTRAL PLAN

**Strengthening of Data Base And Information
Net Working For Fishery Sector.** (E.P.:Rs.42.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.8.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

13.39 For improving statistical database relating to the Fisheries sector under Central Plan Scheme, it is proposed during Eleventh Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.42.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs.8.00 lakh has been kept for the Annual Plan 2007-08.

**Enforcement of Marine
Fishing Regulation Act** (E.P.: Rs.232.00 lakh)
Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department

13.40 Under this Scheme two patrol boats have been sanctioned by Government of India. A sum of Rs.232.00 lakh has been proposed during Eleventh Plan for maintenance of above boats.

**Development of Marine Fisheries Infrastructure
and Post Harvest Operations.**

**Introduction of Intermediate
Craft of Improved Design** (E.P.:Rs.16.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

13.41 The scheme will be implemented through NCDC and the beneficiaries of co-operatives will be eligible for the assistance. A back ended subsidy equivalent to 10% of the cost restricted to Rs.4.00 lakh will be provided. An amount of Rs.16.00 lakh has been kept to identify the group of beneficiaries under the scheme during Eleventh Plan period.

Safety of Fishermen at Sea (E.P.:Rs.6.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

13.42 Under this scheme GPS and Wireless sets to the small-mechanized fishing vessels of below 20 Mtr. Length are being provided by MPEDA @20% of the Unit Cost of the equipments not exceeding Rs.30,000/-. This scheme can be extended to the State, for which provision of Rs.6.00 lakh has been kept for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Development of Post Harvest Infrastructure (E.P.:Rs.72.03 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

13.43 Developing of marketing infrastructure such as retail vending Kiosks is very much necessary in the State for better marketing infrastructure of the Co-operatives. The Apex Body namely Orissa State Fishermen Co-operative Federation Ltd., Bhubaneswar have taken initiative to acquire land in

the State Capital as an implementing agency for operating retail vending kiosks. An amount of Rs.72.03 lakh has been proposed under the scheme for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECT

Cluster Development Approach of Brackish Water Culture Area in Orissa:

(E.P.:Rs.2,671.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.10.00 lakh)

13.44 The Project aims at an endeavor towards Welfare of Brackish Water Fish Farmers / Entrepreneurs and enhanced production of qualitative and hygienic products to augment export of Marine Fish products. During Eleventh Plan (2007-12) the Project will be implemented at Gudupahi cluster in the district of Balasore at the cost of Rs.1,154.00 lakh and Sahana cluster in the district of Puri at the cost of Rs.1,417.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2007-08.

Integrated Management and Pro-Poor Support Project Marine Fishermen Of Orissa:

(E.P.:Rs.9,800.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.10.00 lakh)

13.45 The project aims at an endeavor towards Welfare of Poor Fishermen Community in General and Food Security guaranty programme for the citizens of the Country with a community based Pro-poor approach. Both the project will be implemented through the Donor Agency Overseas Development Agency (ODA), Japan Aid. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

CHAPTER 14

FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

14.1 Forests provide sustenance and livelihood to the rural poor and create opportunities for substantial wage employment in adjoining areas. They play a key role in maintaining ecological stability; reducing impact of natural calamities such as droughts, floods and cyclones; recharging ground-water levels; and checking soil erosion.

14.2 The total forest area in the State, as per official records, is about 58,136 square kilometer (sq. km), i.e., 37.34% of its geographical area of 155,707 sq. km. However, the State Forest Report, 2003 of Forest Survey of India indicates that of the recorded forest area of 58,136 sq. km, only 48,366 sq. km. (31.06% of the total geographical area) is under forest cover. Of this, 288 sq. km is very dense forest (forests with canopy density greater than 70%), 27,882 sq. km is moderately dense forest (forests with canopy density between 40% and 70%) and 20,196 sq. km. is open forest (forests with crown density between 10% and 40%). In addition to the above, there is additional 6,381 sq.km of area under tree cover (4.10% of the total geographical area).

FORESTRY SECTOR VISION 2020

14.3 Forest Department in collaboration with DFID have finalized their vision 2020 after wide multistake holder consultations with all level of forest personnel, personnel of other Government Departments, and civil society and field visits. The following elements of the vision have been identified, for growth and development of forestry sector in the State.

- Improved Forest Extent and Conditions
- Sustainable Forest Management
- NTFPs and Wood
- Biodiversity Conservation Strategy
- Local Governance & Participatory Forestry
- Forest Department and Administration / Governance
- Allocations, investment, insurance and incentives
- Transparency/ Right to information / E-Governance

14.4 Participatory decision making and management would form the key in implementation of the pilot project proposed under DFID support.

- (i) Community based ecotourism,
- (ii) Eco-development around protected areas,
- (iii) NTFP-Medicinal plants, Sal and Siali leaves,
- (iv) Bamboo Plantations,
- (v) Participatory Forest Management, and
- (vi) Effective Communication and Media Coverage are important themes under the Pilot project.

FORESTRY SECTOR GOALS

14.5 The forest sector objective in the Eleventh Five Year Plan period and Annual Plan: 2007-08 is to promote sustainable forest management in the State with a larger goal of supporting rural livelihoods. Recognizing crucial linkages between rural livelihoods and conservation of forest resources in the particular context of Orissa, the plan will specifically focus on conservation and development of forests and optimal use of forest resources in a sustainable manner. Investments in forestry in the State will directly benefit most vulnerable groups of the people who are the poorest among the poor.

14.6 The immediate goal of forestry in the State is to protect the existing dense forests with their rich bio-diversity and wildlife from degradation and to restore through appropriate treatment their vigour for natural regeneration. Further degradation of the degraded open forests must be arrested and those forests that have become open must be regenerated and reforested to improve their crown density. The forests, which have lost the indigenous rootstock, must be afforested through plantations. Concerted efforts will be made during this Plan period to improve economic value of the growing stock of these forests by taking up a programme of reforestation with economic species. All plan schemes should aim at creating optimum employment opportunities for tribal, scheduled castes as well as other economically marginalized classes of population living in and around the forest areas for their socio-economic upliftment.

14.7 Self Help Groups (SHG), VSS and interested individuals shall be encouraged and supported with financial assistance to set up decentralized nurseries for production of quality planting material, which can be sold by them and the sale value can be rotated in subsequent years for sustenance of the scheme. Adequate training in this regard shall be given to the people.

14.8 The forest policy, rules and regulations in force will also be fine-tuned and modified wherever required during the Annual Plan and Eleventh Plan period to make the policy and institutional environment conducive for Joint Forest Management of degraded forests.

PLAN STRATEGY AND APPROACH

14.9 The Forestry Sector development in the Eleventh Five Year Plan will adopt an approach combining elements of asset creation, institutional development and social development to promote sustainable forest management practices. The plan will support development of forest resources in the State with focus on

- (i) Conserving, protecting and developing 27,882 sq. km. of dense forests (crown density greater than 40%).
- (ii) Regenerating and developing 20,196 sq. km. of open forests; (crown density 10-40%).
- (iii) Afforesting and reforesting 5,782 sq. km. of scrub forests; (crown density less than 10%).
- (iv) Building capacity of the Forest Department and Village level institutions to take up protection and management of the assigned forests;
- (v) Promote Eco-tourism and Eco-development in the protected areas.

14.10 The approach and strategy would be different for different categories of Forests. In dense forest areas, the approach would be protection and conservation of the forest wealth, wild-life and bio-diversity. In open and scrub forest areas, the approach would be to regenerate and develop degraded forests with active participation of people in JFM mode through VSS. Attempt would also be made to assist natural regeneration, afforestation in vacant and wasteland with quick growing species and to create usable assets. The plan programmes also aim to encourage backyard plantation and farm forestry. Strengthening of JFM and capacity building of Forest Department for better delivery of services will also be given importance in the Five Year and Annual Plans. Eco-tourism will also be encouraged with a view to generating revenue and promoting Eco-development and employment opportunities.

PLAN SCHEMES

14.11 All the ongoing Staff Schemes of the Forest Department have been transferred to the Non-Plan Budget effective from the first year of the Eleventh Plan. Plan Schemes will be implemented through the existing staff of the Department borne under the Non-Plan Budget. The Plan outlays will be spent only on goods and services, so that the investments will be productive and will result in creation of assets in the form of forest growing stock. During Eleventh Five Year Plan period, it is proposed that in respect of schemes proposed for forestry sector, 38.6% and 16.5% shall be earmarked for Tribal Area sub plan and Scheduled Caste sub plan respectively.

14.12 Sources of investment in the Forestry Sector during the Five Year and Annual Plan period would be: (i) External development assistance from Japan Bank for International Co-operation (JBIC), (ii) State Plan Funds, (iii) Centrally Sponsored Schemes, and (iv) Twelfth Finance Commission Grant.

14.13 An outlay of Rs.51,085.03 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12. This includes Rs.38,255.00 lakh for the proposed EAPs, Rs.7,500.00 lakh for Twelfth Finance Commission grant, Rs.1,250.00 lakh towards State Share for Centrally Sponsored schemes; and Rs.4,080.03 lakh under other State Plan Schemes. Similarly, an outlay of Rs.10,995.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08. This includes Rs.8,220.00 lakh for the proposed EAPs, Rs.1,500.00 lakh under Twelfth Finance Commission Grant, Rs.125.00 lakh towards State Share for Centrally Sponsored schemes, and Rs.1,150.00 lakh under other State Plan scheme. A brief account of these Schemes are as follows.

FORESTRY AND WILD LIFE

STATE PLAN

Economic Plantations

(Forest & Environment Department)

(E.P.: Rs.1,800.00 lakh

A.P.: Rs.450.00 lakh)

14.14 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. This will ensure substantially higher production of valuable timber in future. About 4,000 ha. suitable degraded barren land in the Non-KBK – Non-JBIC districts will be treated under this programme every year. Besides, 20,000 ha. of Teak plantations will be raised during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. An outlay of Rs.450.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 and Rs.1,800.00 lakh has been proposed for Eleventh Five Year Plan for economic plantations in district sector.

Forest Development Programme (Silvi-Cultural Research)

(Forest & Environment Department)

(E.P.: Rs.40.00 lakh

A.P.:Rs. 7.00 lakh)

14.15 This programme aims at stepping up silvi-cultural research on tree improvement and nursery, plantation techniques and plant ecological studies and upgrading research facilities. The Plan will support special research on: (i) tree breeding / improvement activities of commercially important trees and important indigenous species including NTFPs, (ii) standardization of nursery and establishment of technology of medicinal plants and NTFPs species, (iii) sustainable harvest techniques for NTFPs and medicinal plants, (iv) propagation of improved varieties of Bamboo and Canes, (v) application of bio-fertiliser, (vi) development of Agro Forestry Model in different agro climatic zones of the State, and (vii) development of seed production areas for major species. An outlay of Rs.7.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 and Rs.40.00 lakh has been proposed for Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Training of Grafters and Gardeners (E.P.:Rs.15.46 lakh
(Forest & Environment Department) A.P.:Rs. 2.00 lakh)

14.16 This is a special programme of training for the grafters and gardeners to take up self employment through this vocation. A sum of Rs.2.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 and Rs.15.46 lakh has been proposed for Eleventh Five Year Plan for this scheme.

Human Resource Development (E.P.:Rs.40.00 lakh
(Forest & Environment Department) A.P.Rs. 6.00 lakh)

14.17 The Forest staffs need to be technically trained and also extension oriented. The training of initial recruits and orientation courses for in-service personnel are extremely important. The forest training institutions need to be strengthened by providing modern training facilities and equipments. Therefore, an outlay of Rs.6.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 and Rs.40.00 lakh has been proposed for Eleventh Five Year Plan for amenities like boarding and lodging for the trainees.

World Food Programme (E.P.:Rs.174.95 lakh
(Forest & Environment Department) A.P.: Rs.34.99 lakh)

14.18 The World Food Programme provides food-grain supplement to the poor people working in remote areas of the State on forestry operations. The basic objective is to provide food security cover to poor forest fringe dwellers who work as labourers in forestry operations. The cost of handling, transport and storage of the food grains is to be borne by the State as per the agreement with the WFP. It is proposed to provide Rs.34.99 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 and Rs.174.95 lakh for Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Policy Analysis & Strategic Planning Unit (E.P.: Rs.0.05 lakh
(Forest & Environment Department) A.P.: Rs.0.01 lakh)

14.19 A token provision of Rs.0.05 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Buildings (E.P.:Rs.218.19 lakh
(Forest & Environment Department) A.P.: Rs.35.00 lakh)

14.20 Many personnel of the department in the ranks of Forest Guards, Foresters, Forest Rangers, Asst. Conservators of Forests are deprived of the benefits of government quarters due to inadequacy. The frontline staff like Forest Guards, Foresters posted to remote and inaccessible areas are not able to stay at their head quarters due to absence of government accommodations and non-availability of related accommodation

in rural areas. A sum of Rs.35.00 lakh is proposed for the purpose during the Annual Plan: 2007-08 and Rs.218.19 for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Strengthening of JFM and Micro planning (E.P.:Rs. 325.00 lakh
(Forest & Environment Department) A.P.Rs.65.00 lakh)

14.21 There is a need to strengthen the existing Van Samarkshan Samitis (VSS) for the protection of forest areas. The area to be earmarked for each VSS for the purpose of protection is to be properly surveyed and delineated in the field. The first step after formation of VSS and assignment of area will be to carry out a baseline survey and stock mapping and to develop a micro plan for the forest area allotted to the VSS. 9,677 VSS have been formed in the State and a total area of 8,80,187 ha. has been assigned to them as on 31.03.2006. A sum of Rs. 65.00 lakh is proposed for the purpose during the Annual Plan: 2007-08 and Rs.325.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Decentralised Nurseries (E.P.:Rs.625.00 lakh
(Forest & Environment Department) A.P.: Rs.125.00 lakh)

14.22 In order to meet the need of seedlings for planting by people and to create self employment opportunities for different individuals / groups/ organizations, this scheme has been proposed which will benefit mainly the SC/ST and poorer sections of society. Under the scheme, interested individuals, self-help groups and organizations like VSS etc. will establish decentralized nurseries, each with minimum 10,000 seedlings with financial support from State Government. A sum of Rs.125.00 lakh is proposed for the purpose during the Annual Plan: 2007-08 and during the Eleventh Five Year Plan Rs.625.00 lakh has been proposed.

Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project (EAP) (E.P.:Rs.38,255.00 lakh
(Forest & Environment Department) A.P.: Rs.8,220.00 lakh)

14.23 The project envisages regeneration and reforestation of degraded forests, improved management and protection of high forests, improved management practices and sector reforms, up-gradation of adaptive research, extension and communication activities and popularization of rural fuel saving techniques. 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 will be implemented over a period of 7 years with a total estimated cost Rs.600.57 crore. The key components of the project are :

- One Society-mode Project Management Unit (PMU), 14 Division Management Unit (DMU), 71 Field Management Unit (FMU)
- 1,140 decentralised nurseries
- 1,380 km² of ANR, 397 km² of block plantations (JFM mode)

- 190 km² of artificial regeneration (non-JFM mode)
- 21 km² of mangrove, 6.5 km² of casuarina plantations
- 380 farm forestry enterprises
- 135 km of new forest roads, 115 km of new link roads
- 2,275 villages / VSS & 4,550 of SHG (indicative)
- 5 eco-tourism sites, 150 km of anti-elephant trenches, 200 km of solar power fences, 26 small ponds.
- 94 M/M of international consultants, 426 M/M of local consultants.

An outlay of Rs.38,255.00 lakh has been proposed for Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.8,220.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Maintenance of Forests (12th Finance Grant) (E.P.:Rs.7,500.00 lakh
(Forest & Environment Department) A.P.: Rs.1,500.00 lakh)

14.24 An outlay of Rs. 1391.37 lakh, out of Twelfth Finance Commission Grant is proposed under the State Plan for maintenance of forests and other forestry assets as per the provision of the Twelfth Finance Commission during 2007-08 and Rs.6,956.85 lakh during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Similarly Rs. 543.15 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.108.63 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan: 2007-08 for development of Wild Life..

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Integrated Forest Protection (E.P.: CS: Rs.1,000.00 lakh
(Forest & Environment Department) SS:Rs. 1,000.00 lakh
A.P.: CS: Rs.200.00 lakh
SS:Rs.75.00 lakh)

14.25 The forest fires are regarded as worst enemies of forests. This scheme aims at controlling of forest fires. Under this scheme, provision of fire fighting equipments, extinguishing measures during the occurrence of fire and preventive measures like training of staff and people etc. are carried out. This scheme provides for updating communication system (VHF), equipments and machinery for cleaning forest floor to reduce fire hazards. An amount of Rs.1,000.00 lakh has been proposed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.75.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2007-08 towards State share. Similarly, a sum of Rs.1,000.00 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan towards Central Share and Rs.200.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 have been proposed.

SANCTUARIES AND NATURE RESERVES

STATE PLAN

Development of Nandankanan Zoo (E.P.: Rs.500.00 lakh)
(Forest & Environment Department) (A.P.: Rs.100.00 lakh)

14.26 Special package for Development of Nandankanan Zoo has been introduced from the last year of Tenth Plan within investment of Rs.100.00 lakh per year. Moreover, the State Botanical Garden has been transferred to the management of Nandankanan Authority from August, 2006. Hence, provision for Rs.500.00 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.100.00 lakh for 2007-08.

Wildlife Protection and Conservation Measures (E.P.: Rs. 341.38 lakh)
(Forest & Environment Department) (A.P.: Rs.325.00 lakh)

14.27 This scheme is for protection and conservation of wildlife within and outside sanctuaries and nature reserves. It is proposed to provide Rs.341.38 lakh has been proposed for Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs. 325.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Nature Conservation (Nandan Kanan Zoological Park) (E.P.: CS Rs.50.00 lakh)
(Forest & Environment Department) (SS Rs.50.00 lakh)
(A.P.: CS: Rs.10.00 lakh)
(SS:Rs.10.00 lakh)

14.28 Nandan Kanan is one of the premier Zoological Parks of the country. The Park lacks modern infrastructure and amenities. For developing infrastructure and display facilities, assistance is available from Central Zoo Authority (CZA) with matching State share. As per funding pattern all recurring liabilities are borne by the State Government and the CZA provides 50% financial assistance for selected non-recurring items. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 as State Share and Rs.10.00 lakh under Central share for construction / renovation of compound wall around the newly acquired area of the Zoo, development of vehicle parking area outside the Zoo, improvement of roads, lawns and amenities for visitors. Similarly, a sum of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed for the scheme during the Eleventh Five Year Plan towards State share and Rs.50.00 lakh under Central share.

Similipal Tiger Reserve (E.P.:CS Rs.200.00 lakh
(Forest & Environment Department) SS Rs.200.00 lakh
A.P.: CS Rs.40.00 lakh
SS Rs.40.00 lakh)

14.29 This is also a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Government of India through the Directorate of Project Tiger and the State Govt. provide support on 50:50 basis for recurring items of expenditure under this scheme. Besides, full support is provided by Govt. of India for non-recurring items of expenditure. An outlay of Rs.40.00 lakh as State's share and Rs.40.00 lakh under Central share is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08. Similarly an outlay of Rs.200.00 lakh as State share and Rs.200.00 lakh towards Central share has been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

CENTRAL PLAN

(i) Development of National Parks, Sanctuaries & Nature Reserves (E.P.: Rs.2500.00 lakh
(Forest & Environment Department) A.P.: Rs.500.00 lakh)

14.30 This is a 100% Centrally Funded Scheme for protection, maintenance and developmental activities in eligible protected areas of the state. The central Plan scheme "Eco-development around National Parks, Sanctuaries and Nature Reserves has been merged in this scheme since 2002-03. An amount of Rs.500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 2007-08 and Rs.2500.00 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan has been proposed.

(ii) Elephant Management Project (E.P.: Rs.1250.00 lakh
(Forest & Environment Department) A.P.: Rs.250.00 lakh)

14.31 This central plan scheme launched during 1992-93 is fully funded by Government of India under project elephant meant for consolidation of the programmes for conservation of elephants and their habitat. An amount of Rs.1250.00 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.250.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

(iii) Similipal Biosphere Reserve (E.P.: Rs.500.00 lakh
(Forest & Environment Department) A.P.Rs.100.00 lakh)

14.32 Biosphere reserve is intended to: (i) conserve bio-diversity (genetic, species and ecosystem diversity) and landscape, (ii) promote eco-development in villages and habitations within the biosphere reserve (alternative to forest-based livelihood; income opportunities for villagers in the biosphere; and reducing adverse impacts on bio-diversity resources of Similipal, (iii) provide base and benchmark data for long term ecological studies, environmental education and research on local, national and global issues of conservation and sustainable development in the context of

Similipal Biosphere Reserve. An amount of Rs.500.00 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

(iv) Relocation of villages from Sanctuaries and National Parks (E.P.:Rs.0.05 lakh
(Forest & Environment Department) A.P.: Rs.0.01 lakh)

14.33 There are a number of villages and other habitations inside the P.As. These villages need to be relocated outside for proper management of these P.As. The relocation is being pursued through motivation of the persons residing within the sanctuary. Central Assistance of Rs.81.00 lakh for relocation of villages from Similipal has been released by Govt. of India under this scheme. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been kept for this scheme during the Annual Plan: 2007-08 and Rs.0.05 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(v) Conservation and Management of mangroves (E.P.:Rs.500.00 lakh
(Forest & Environment Department) A.P.: Rs.100.00 lakh)

14.34 Mangroves all along the Orissa coast are threatened due to rising population density and competing demand for land both for agriculture and prawn farming and over-exploitation for firewood, poles, etc. Mangrove vegetation is fragmented and degraded. An amount of Rs.500.00 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08

CHAPTER 15

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

15.1 Nearly 86 percent of the State's total population live 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 was 48.01% and 42.83% respectively against the corresponding National average of 27.09% and 23.62% in the year 1999-2000. Despite reduction in the overall proportion of population below the poverty line from 67.00% in 1973-74 to 47.15% in 1999-2000 as per the official estimates of the Planning Commission, the incidence of poverty in rural Orissa is the highest among all major States. The State Government have adopted a multi-pronged strategy for accelerated poverty reduction. In order to improve the economic condition of the rural poor as well as their standard of living, programmes for creating avenues for gainful employment in service sector, improving social and economic infrastructure, providing universal access to the basic public facilities, i.e., education, health, water supply and sanitation, bringing on par SCs, STs, Minorities and special attention to vulnerable groups have been accorded very high priority in the Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12.

PLAN SCHEMES

15.2 In the Eleventh Five Year Plan, 2007-12 for the State, an amount of Rs.103,029.72 lakh has been proposed to be provided for various special rural development programmes which includes Rs.99,235.40 lakh towards State Share for Centrally Sponsored programmes. Besides, a sum of Rs.10,670.65 lakh has been proposed for various Central Plan Schemes and Rs.53,207.00 lakh for EAP scheme. Similarly for the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.19,148.34 lakh has been proposed to be provided for this sector including Rs.17,847.08 lakh towards State Share for Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Further, for Central Plan Schemes and EAP Scheme, a sum of Rs.1,763.93 and Rs.6,000.00 lakh have been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively. The details of the proposals relating to individual schemes are given below.

STATE PLAN

Award to Panchayati Raj Institutions
(Panchayati Raj Department)

(E.P.:Rs.275.00 Lakh
A.P.:Rs. 55.00 lakh)

15.3 Government have instituted incentive awards to Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samitis and Grama Panchayats of the State on the basis of their performance. The prizes for different tiers of PRIs are as follows:

1. Zilla Parishad (2 prizes)

- (a) One prize at State Level for Non Scheduled districts. Rs.5.00 lakh
- (b) One prize for Zilla Parishads of Scheduled districts Rs.5.00 lakh

2. Panchayat Samiti (4 prizes)

(a) One prize in each division @ Rs.2.00 lakh	Rs.6.00 lakh
(b) One prize at the State level	Rs.3.00 lakh

3. Gram Panchayat (33 prizes)

(a) Three prizes at the State level @ Rs.2.00 lakh one from each Revenue Division	Rs.6.00 lakh
(b) One prize at the District level @ Rs.1.00 lakh	<u>Rs.30.00 lakh</u>

Total **Rs.55.00 lakh**

The proposed outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan is Rs.275.00 lakh for incentive award to Panchayats. Taking into account the yearly expenditure, the proposal for Annual Plan: 2007-08 is Rs.55.00 lakh for this scheme.

Advance Survey & Map Publication

(Revenue Department)

(E.P.:Rs.250.00 lakh)

(A.P.:Rs. 50.00 lakh)

15.4 Survey & Map Publication Organisation is in charge of printing of cadastral village maps, thana maps and other maps required for the State. Further, Government have taken a decision to provide maps of each village to concerned Tahasildars for quick disposal of mutation cases. A sum of Rs.250.00 lakh has been proposed under the scheme for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The outlay for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 is Rs.50.00 lakh.

Computerisation of Registration Offices of the State

(Revenue Department)

(E.P.: Rs. 550.00 lakh)

(A.P.:Rs. 50.00 lakh)

15.5 It has been decided to computerize the Registration Offices of the State in due course for administrative convenience, transparency and benefit of the public. A Central Plan Scheme is also being implemented with the same objective. There are 30 District Sub-Registrar Offices, 81 Regular Sub-Registrar Offices and 65 Ex-officio Sub-Registrar Offices in the State. Out of the above, 14 Registration Offices have been computerized. The remaining 162 Registration Offices are to be computerized during the Eleventh Plan. The proposed outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan: 2007-08 are Rs.550.00 lakh and Rs.50.00 lakh respectively for this scheme.

Building Construction Programme

(Revenue Department)

(E.P.: Rs. 1,219.32 lakh)

(A.P.:Rs. 200.00 lakh)

15.6 Consequent upon reorganization of Revenue Administration, 17 new districts have been created during 1990s in order to bring the Revenue Administration closer to the people. Along with construction of new buildings for these new offices, it is necessary to provide sufficient funds for the regular repair work of the existing revenue buildings, i.e., office buildings, residential buildings, circuit houses, I.Bs and

Rest sheds etc. The proposed outlay for the purpose during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan: 2007-08 are Rs.1,219.32 lakh and Rs.200.00 lakh respectively. .

Compensatory afforestation (E.P.: Rs. 1,500.00 lakh
(Revenue Department) A.P.:Rs. 946.26 lakh)

15.7 Several people mostly belonging to ST communities have been residing in the forests for several generations and their lands were subsequently recognized as forests since the time Forest Conservation Act 1980 came into being. Orissa is the only State to have obtained orders of the Supreme Court of India, by which it has been permitted to issue Patta to the pre-1980 forest settlers subject to certain conditions. One of the main condition is that the cost of compensatory afforestation should be borne by the concerned State Governments. In view of this, an amount of Rs.1,500.00 lakh has been proposed for this scheme in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The outlay for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 is Rs.946.26 lakh.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) (E.P.CS Rs. 33,000.00 lakh
(Panchayati Raj Department) SS Rs.11,000.00 lakh
(A.P.CS. Rs.6,600.00 lakh
SS. Rs.2,200.00 lakh)

15.8 Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) has been launched by Government of India from April 1999. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which is being funded by the Centre and the State in the ratio of 75:25 basis.

15.9 The Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana envisages promotion of micro enterprises considering the potential of the rural poor. This is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self-employment, such as, organisation of BPL families into self-help-groups, training and giving them necessary impetus for upgradation of skill and also to make arrangement for development of infrastructure and market link up and bank loan (finance) with back ended subsidy facility. The objective of the scheme is to enable every targeted family to cross the poverty line in a period of three years by providing them income-generating assets through bank credit and Government subsidy. The proposed outlay of for the Eleventh Five Year Plan towards the State Share is Rs.11,000.00 lakh with a flow of funds of Rs.3,000.00 lakh and Rs.2,200.00 lakh towards TASP and SCSP respectively. Similarly, an outlay of Rs.2,200.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 with a flow of funds Rs.600.00 lakh and Rs.440.00 lakh towards TASP and SCSP respectively for this scheme.

DRDA Administration
(Panchayati Raj Department)

(E.P. :CS Rs.9,000 lakh,
SS Rs.3,000. lakh)
(A.P.CS: Rs.1,800.00 lakh
SS: Rs. 600.00 lakh)

15.10 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. 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 Rs.3,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan towards the State Share under this scheme with a flow of funds of Rs.858.75 lakh and Rs.600.00 lakh towards TASP and SCSP respectively. Similarly, an outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 with a flow of funds of Rs.171.75 lakh and Rs.120.00 lakh to TASP and SCSP respectively for this scheme.

State Institute for Rural Development (E.P.:CS Rs.45.40 lakh, SS Rs.45.40 lakh)
(Panchayati Raj Department) (A.P.:CS. Rs.9.08 lakh, SS Rs.9.08 lakh)

15.11 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, UNICEF etc. The proposed outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan is Rs.45.40 lakh and outlay for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 is Rs.9.08 lakh for this scheme.

Extension Training Centres (E.P.: Rs.CS Rs. 25.00 lakh, SS. Rs.7.50 lakh)
(Panchayati Raj Department) (A.P.:CS. Rs.5.00 lakh, SS Rs.1.50 lakh)

15.12 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. The scheme being a Centrally Sponsored one the Government of India provides an amount of Rs.5.00 lakh annually for each Centre. Though the scheme does not specify the State share explicitly, a sum of Rs.1.50 lakh has been proposed every year. But Government of India have committed to double the amount from 2007-08. However, an outlay of Rs.7.50 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and outlay for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 is Rs.1.50 lakh for this scheme.

Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana (SGRY) (E.P.:CS Rs.98,692.50 lakh,
(Panchayati Raj Department) SS Rs.32,897.50 lakh)
(A.P.:CS Rs.13,738.50 lakh
SS Rs. 4,579.50 lakh)

15.13 The two wage oriented schemes namely Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) have been merged to constitute this new Centrally Sponsored scheme with effect from 1.10.2001. The main objective of the scheme is to provide additional wage employment in rural areas, food security, creation of durable community assets and infrastructure development in these areas. The scheme will be implemented on cost sharing basis between the Centre and the State in the ratio of 75:25 of the cash component. 50% of the total allocation is released in the shape of food grains by Government of India free of cost. The proposed outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan towards State Share is Rs.32,897.50 lakh, out of which flow of funds to TASP and SCSP is Rs.11,080.95 lakh and Rs.10,136.40 lakh respectively. An outlay of Rs. 4,579.50 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 with a flow of funds Rs.915.20 lakh and Rs.1,602.83 towards TASP and SCSP respectively for this scheme.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP)
(Panchayati Raj Department) (E.P.: CS. Rs.4,50,000.00 lakh
S.S. Rs.50,000.00 lakh)
(A.P.: CS. Rs.90,000.00 lakh
S.S. Rs.10,000.00 lakh)

15.14 The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act came into force with effect from 2nd February 2006. At present it is being implemented in 19 districts in Orissa. 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 volunteer 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 Eleventh Five Year Plan is Rs.50,000 lakh with a flow of funds of Rs.15,058.00 lakh and Rs.13,600.00 lakh to TASP and SCSP respectively. Similarly, the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 is Rs.10,000.00 lakh with a flow of funds of Rs.4,800.00 lakh and Rs.1,700.00 lakh to TASP and SCSP respectively for this scheme.

**Updating of Land Records and Strengthening
of Revenue Administration** (E.P.:CS. Rs.35.00 lakh
SS Rs. 35.00 lakh)
(Revenue Department) (A.P.:CS Rs.7.00 lakh
SS. Rs.7.00 lakh)

15.15 The objective of the scheme is updating of land records and fixation of rent on holdings. Government have taken a pilot project under Centrally Sponsored

Scheme with 50:50 funding pattern between Centre and State for Digitization of Cadastral map of Kendrapara and Bolgarh Tahsils with an estimated cost of Rs.37.20 lakh. A sum of Rs.35.00 lakh is proposed to be provided in the Eleventh Five Year Plan for this scheme. The outlay for the Annual Plan 2007-08 is Rs.7.00 lakh.

Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) (E.P.:CS Rs. 6,750.00 lakh,
(Agriculture Department) SS Rs. 2,250.00 lakh)
(A.P.:CS. Rs.1,350.00 lakh
SS. Rs.450.00 lakh)

15.16 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. The proposed outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan: 2007-08 are Rs.2,250.00 lakh and Rs.450.00 lakh respectively towards State Share.

CENTRAL PLAN

Computerisation of Land Records (E.P.Rs. 7,953.60 lakh
(Revenue Department) A.P.:Rs.1,590.72 lakh)

15.17 Computerisation of Land Records has been taken as a part of e-governance initiatives of Govt. of Orissa. This scheme is being entirely funded by Govt. of India. The National Informatics Centre (NIC), Bhubaneswar has been appointed as technical consultant for the computerization project and designed the application software named "BHULEKH". The ultimate objective is to create an on-line land information system. The scheme was started with the sole objective of issuing timely and accurate copies of Record of Rights to the land owners. The above operation was started in the year 1988 under 100% central assistance. Computerisation of land records in all the 171 Tahasils of the State is coming to a full circle after completion of data entry in all the Tahasils. The total cost of the project is Rs.2,986.76 lakh against which Government of India have released the entire amount for the purpose.

15.18 Government of India have also sanctioned funds for another extended project i.e., Inter-Link of Tahasils, Sub-Divisions, Districts with State Data Centre. In 58 Sub-Divisions, 30 districts, the site preparation for Data Centre is almost over and now procurement of computer system is being processed. Now, it has been envisaged to computerize R.I. Circles. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan it has been proposed to computerize 1842 nos. of existing R.I. Circles in the State. Funds for hardware and software and site preparation of the computer cell at a rate of Rs.3.80 lakh per R.I. Circle are required to be provided in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Further, it has been decided by Government to create another 159 new Tahasils Co-terminals with block headquarters in addition to the existing 171 Tahasils of the State. It is also necessary to provide funds at a rate of Rs.6.00 lakh per Tahasil for 159 new Tahasils for site preparation and supply of hardware and software. For this purpose, an amount of

Rs.7,953.60 lakh has been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and outlay for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 is Rs.1,590.72 lakh.

Comptuerisation of Cadastral Survey Maps: (E.P.:Rs.2,100.00 lakh
(Revenue Department) A.P.:Rs. 40.20 lakh)

15.19 In the State of Orissa, only 3697 maps relating to 6 Tahasils have been digitized in the pilot project, out of the total 2,18,000 nos. of maps (approximately). Hence 2,10,000 nos. of (approximately) Cadastral Maps of the remaining 165 Tahasils are required to be digitized to create a spatial data base. The proposed outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan: 2007-08 are Rs.2,100.00 lakh and Rs.40.20 lakh respectively for this scheme.

**Up-linking of Tahsils with Sub-Divisions,
Districts and State Headquarters** (E.P.:Rs.587.05 lakh
(Revenue Department) A.P.:Rs.117.01 lakh)

15.20 After computerisation of Tahsils it becomes imperative to strengthen and upgrade the infrastructure at Tahsil level and to up link the Tahsils with Sub-Divisions, Districts and State Headquarters. Tahsil is the most crucial unit under the “Computerisation of Land Records” project as most of the actual work are being done there. The objectives of this project are for setting up a multi-tier data storage mechanism for providing data security and guarding against data loss, providing for suitable monitoring and supervision mechanism with respect to Land Records Centres, Registration project, Revenue collection, Land acquisition, encroachment, access to the land records database by web-hosting at State level, Interconnecting and integration of all the multi-tier LRC set-ups through internet, creating a State level data repository containing all Revenue Laws, Acts, Rules, Manuals, and circulars through internet. The scheme is funded by 100% Central assistance. An outlay of Rs.587.05 lakh has been proposed under the scheme for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and outlay proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 is Rs.117.01 lakh.

Intensive Training Activities in SIRD (E.P.:Rs.30.00 lakh
(Panchayati Raj Department) A.P.:Rs.6.00 lakh)

15.21 The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India have agreed to provide 100% financial assistance to strengthen five core faculties of SIRD, Orissa at the rate of Rs.6.00 lakh per annum during Tenth Plan period. Accordingly, Rs.30.00 lakh has been provided for the scheme during the Tenth Five Year Plan. For the Eleventh Five Year Plan the proposed outlay is Rs.30.00 lakh and outlay for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 Rs.6.00 lakh for this scheme.

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

TRIPTI (Targeted Rural Initiative For Poverty Termination & Infrastructure) (E.P.Rs.31,700.00 lakh
(Panchayati Raj Department) A.P.:Rs.4,500.00 lakh)

15.22 Targeted Rural Initiative For Poverty Termination and Infrastructure (TRIPTI) is an innovative Project taken up by Panchayati Raj Department with an objective to create opportunity to reduce poverty by way of providing better education, Health, Roads, Telecommunication, Water and Sanitation, Renewable Energy and Economic base. It was envisaged to provide service to 5 lakh house hold covering within a span of 5 years. The total estimated cost for 1000 GPs is Rs.1,356.00 crore. Out of the total estimated cost, 356 crores will be dovetailed from various poverty alleviation schemes and the remaining 1,000 crores will be sought from the World Bank as assistance. In the mean time a high level meeting on TRIPTI was held under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister. It was suggested that, the State Government may draw up a programme of around Rs.1,000 crore for the development of 1000 GPs. Further the project proposal should access funds from the ongoing schemes and the uncovered gap may be posed to World Bank for financial assistance. The project duration was initially for 5 years and extendable by one more year. Preliminary works for the project has been started in the year 2006-07 for availment of World Bank assistance for the project. The proposed outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan is Rs.31,700.00 lakh and outlay for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 is Rs.4,500.00 lakh for this scheme.

Upgradation of Revenue Administration and High Tech. Survey Settlement Operation (DFID funding) (E.P.: Rs.21,507.00 lakh
(Revenue Department) A.P.:Rs.1,500.00 lakh)

15.23 This programme relates to strengthening of land administration in Orissa under 100% DFID assistance. The total cost of this project is Rs.51,500.00 lakh and it has been designed to be completed in 6 (six) years in 3 (three) phases. The programme is designed to be implemented with effect from the year 2007-08.

The following major activities have been envisaged in the project.

- i) High tech survey and digitization of maps for development of Land Information System Management (LISM)
- ii) Infrastructure development
- iii) Training and capacity building (development) for improvement in making recommendation in policy, institutional and legal frame work for land administration.
- iv) Issue of Land Pass Book initially and subsequently smart cards to land holders.

- v) Various other key activities to provide user friendly services to public in public-private partnership.

It has been proposed to provide Rs.21,507.00 lakh under EAP in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.1,500.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for this scheme.

CHAPTER 16

SPECIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

16.1 Removal of regional disparities has been one of the important development strategies adopted by the State Government during successive Five Year Plans. However, due to several economic, social and institutional obstacles, all regions in Orissa 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, with about 72% of its rural people below poverty line, is perhaps the poorest region in the country. Several other pockets of Southern and Western Orissa are also socially and economically depressed. These regions are also frequently visited by natural calamities including severe drought and floods. Heavy incidence and persistence of poverty in these regions has been a cause of concern for the State Government as well as Government of India. However, ad hoc 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.

16.2 Eight 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) Backward Regions Grant Fund, (iv) Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana, (v) Western Orissa Development Council (WODC) for backward districts in the Western Orissa, (vi) Grant-in-aid received under Article 275(1) of the constitution to bridge in the critical infrastructure gaps in identified sectors in the TSP areas, and (vii) Implementation of development programmes in TSP areas funded out of Special Central Assistance.

16.3 The **eighth initiative** is establishment of the **Regional Imbalance Enquiry Commission**. This seven member Commission is headed by Justice S. K. Mohanty (Retd.). The Commission is mandated to: (i) conduct free and fair investigation into the existing regional imbalances in the development process of the State and its trend in terms of different socio-economic parameters like agriculture, infrastructure development, poverty, health care, literacy, population, employment etc., and (ii) suggest suitable measures to address the existing regional disparities as well as to halt this trend. The administrative support to the Commission has been extended under the State Plan and is discussed separately in this document.

THE KBK DISTRICTS; A PROFILE

16.4 The erstwhile three districts namely Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput popularly known as “**KBK districts**” have been re-organised into eight districts, that is, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Balangir, Subarnapur, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur and Rayagada since 1992-93. These districts comprise of 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% families below poverty line live in this region. Demographically, tribal communities dominate this region. As per 2001 Census, about 38.41% people of these districts belong to the Scheduled Tribes (ST) communities including four primitive tribal groups (PTG), i.e., Bondas, Dadai, Langia Sauras and Dangaria Kandhas. 44 CD blocks are included in Tribal Sub Plan (TSP). In addition, 16.25% population belongs to the Scheduled Castes (SC) communities as per 2001 Census. District-wise information about the number of TSP blocks and BPL families as per 1992 and 1997 census are summarized in the Table 16.1.

Table 16.1
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	10.14	82.60	16.52	11.79	71.40

Note: * Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Orissa. ** TSP - Tribal Sub Plan blocks
*** Total figures and figures in percentage do not tally due to rounding off.

16.5 Several socio-economic indicators highlight the backwardness of this region:

- The literacy rate at 43.33% is much lower than the State average of 63.08% as per 2001 census.
- The female literacy rate 29.10% also compares unfavourably with the State average of 50.51%.
- The population suffers from high morbidity on account of under-nutrition as well as endemic malaria and other localized diseases.
- 48.23% of all children born are the 3rd or higher birth order children in the family.
- Compared to the national average of 36.80% of girls marrying below the age of 18 years, this is as high as 60.60% in KBK districts.

16.6 Other socio-economic indicators including population composition and density, net area irrigated, rate of fertiliser use and hospital beds are

¹ The Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Orissa has conducted a census of families below poverty line during 1997 by way of door to door survey.

also far from satisfactory. According to the report of “the Committee on the Constitution of Separate Development Board in Orissa²”, 96% 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 “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.

16.7 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 insufficient 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% (5,473 sq.km) is actually dense forest as per satellite imagery data. It has been further ascertained that 9% (4,332 sq.km.) forest area is completely devoid of vegetal cover. Another 13.5% (6,327 sq.km.) forests are open³.

16.8 The old Koraput and Kalahandi districts and portions of Balangir districts are mainly hilly. Severe droughts and floods also 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

16.9 The Special Plan for KBK districts under SCA and the new initiative called **Biju KBK Plan** launched by the State Government under State Plan (State own resource) will effectively maintain and strengthen the momentum gained by Revised Long Term Action Plan. The Special Plan and the Biju KBK Plan aim at: (i) drought proofing, (ii) poverty alleviation, and (iii) improved quality of life in KBK districts. 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 energizing the rural poor** (e.g., self help groups (SHG), Vana Samrakshana Samities (VSS), Pani Panchayats, and Bhumi Panchayats).

² This report is also referred as the Ghadai Committee Report.

³ In satellite imagery forests having less than 0.4 canopy density are categorised as open.

- **Restructuring and energizing social security system** (e.g., emergency feeding programme, special nutrition programme, mobile health units, promotion of education among ST / SC girls).

Plan Scheme:

16.10 The State Government have attached high priority to balanced regional development strategy as one of the important development strategies for backward districts. The main objectives of the Special Area Development Programmes are to address the severe problems of under development and regional disparities. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.4,09,565.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and an outlay of Rs.79,200.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2007-08 under Special Area Development Programme. The Annual Plan outlay includes funds of Rs.28,000.00 lakh out of State's own resource and similarly, Eleventh Plan outlay includes funds of Rs.1,40,000.00 lakh out of State's own resource. .

A. SPECIAL PLAN FOR KBK DISTRICTS (E.P.: Rs.65,000.00 lakh A.P.:Rs.13,000.00 lakh)

16.11 Beginning from 1998-99 till end of the 10th Five Year Plan, the Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) has been implemented in the KBK districts. During the 10th Plan period a sum of Rs.1200.00 crore in shape of Special Central Assistance (SCA) was made available under RLTAP for KBK districts. The implementation of RLTAP has accelerated the development process in the KBK districts and has had several positive impacts on the living conditions of the people. Some gains of RLTAP are as follows:

- Food security has been ensured to 2 lakh old, infirm and indigent persons of the KBK districts annually under Emergency Feeding Programme. There is no allegation of any starvation death in KBK districts during the last 4 years.
- 9.42 lakh children in the age group 0-6 and lactating mothers have been provided adequate nutrition under Special Nutrition Programme every year.
- 11,480 Women Self Help Groups have been assisted out of RLTAP exclusively.
- 90 Mobile Health Units have been functioning in 80 blocks of the KBK districts and providing treatment to nearly 13 lakh patients annually at their doorsteps.
- 400 forty-seated residential hostels have been established and operationalized for improving female tribal literacy in the KBK districts. As a result of this and other initiatives, gross enrolment rates in primary schools in KBK districts have increased to 110.36 in 2004-05 from 75.89 in 1996-97 and dropout have come down to 28.93 in 2004-05 from 57.13 in 1996-97

Chapter-16

- 314 watersheds are being saturated yielding targeted benefits
- 1.45 lakh hectares of barren forest land / degraded forests have been afforested. through 644 Van Samrakshan Samities and 167.19 lakh mandays have been generated. There is a substantial improvement in forest cover in the KBK districts
- 645 LIPs and 26 MIPs have been constructed creating an additional irrigation potential of 16,480 ha. Irrigation potential has increased to 33.7% in 2002-03 from 28.56% in 1998-99.
- 266 rural roads, 407 culverts and 44 bridges have been constructed.

16.12 Though these initiatives have brought several benefits to this region, 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 11th Five Year Plan for addressing the mass poverty and chronic backwardness of this region. Government of India have agreed to allocate Rs.130.00 crore per annum in shape of Special Central Assistance for Special Plan for KBK districts during the 11th Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs.650.00 crore has been proposed under Special Plan for KBK districts for the Eleventh Five Year Plan: 2007-12 under State Sector with flow of fund of Rs.305.90 crore and Rs.108.45 crore to TSP & SCSP respectively. Similarly, an outlay of Rs. 130.00 crore has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 under State Sector with a flow of fund of Rs.61.18 crore and 21.69 crore to TSP & SCSP respectively. The department-wise and scheme-wise outlays proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan, 2007-12 and Annual Pan, 2007-08 are summarised in Table 16.2 and 16.3 respectively.

Table - 16.2
Proposed Outlay for 11th Five Year Plan : 2007- 12
under Special Plan for KBK districts - State Sector

Sl. No.	Department	Scheme /Programme	Proposed Outlay	Flow to	
				SCSP	TSP
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture	Agriculture	100.00	22.40	38.40
		Integrated Watershed Development Programme			
2	Forest & Environment	Forest Development Programme			
		(I)Afforestation through JFM Mode	50.00	8.15	19.20
		(ii)Income Generating Activities including medicinal plantations for VSS	10.00	1.65	3.85
		Sub-Total	60.00	9.80	23.05
3	Health & FW	Mobile Service Units including MHU	31.25	5.10	12.00
4	Industries	Establishment of New ITIs / Promotion of Employable Skills and Vocational training of Unemployed youth	30.00	6.40	10.00

Chapter-16

5.	Planning & Co-ordination	Other Infrastructure Development	40.00	10.00	10.35
		(i)Construction of Residential Clusters(For Doctors, Nurses, Paramedical Staff &others)			
		(ii) Support to High Power Employment Mission for Augmentation of Employment/Self Employment Opportunity	5.00	0.80	1.90
		(iii)Special Connectivity for KBK	22.25	4.65	7.50
		(iv)Special Human Development Programmes as agreed in the KBK workshop through PHDMA	12.50	2.05	4.80
		(v) Specific studies for systems improvement including IEC, Evaluation & Monitoring through Chief Admin., KBK/PHDMA.	2.50	0.40	0.95
		Sub -Total	82.25	17.90	25.50
6	ST & SC Development	Tribal Welfare Programme	120.00	0.00	120.00
		Tribal Literacy & Employment/Self Employment Generation Programme / Pahadia Development Programme			
7	Water Resources	Irrigation	50.00	13.15	14.20
		BKVY/ Improvement of Traditional Water Bodies			
8	Women & Child Development	(i)Emergency Feeding Programme	112.50	18.30	43.20
		(ii)Reduction of Malnutrition &Child Mortality	11.50	1.85	4.40
		(iii)Mobility Support to Anganwadi Workers/ANMs	2.50	0.40	0.95
		Sub-Total	126.50	20.55	48.55
9	Works	Connectivity(Roads/Bridges)	50.00	13.15	14.20
GRAND TOTAL			650.00 (100.00%)	108.45 (16.68%)	305.90 (47.06%)

Table - 16.3

**Proposed Outlay for Annual Action Plan : 2007- 08
under Special Plan for KBK districts - State Sector**

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Department	Scheme /Programme	Proposed Outlay	Flow to	
				SCSP	TSP
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture	Agriculture	20.00	4.48	7.68
		Integrated Watershed Development Programme			
2	Forest & Environment	Forest Development Programme			
		(I)Afforestation through JFM Mode	10.00	1.63	3.84
		(ii) Income Generating Activities including medicinal plantations for VSS	2.00	0.33	0.77
		Sub-Total	12.00	1.96	4.61
3	Health & FW	Mobile Service Units including MHU	6.25	1.02	2.40
4	Industries	Establishment of New ITIs / Promotion of Employable Skills and Vocational training of Unemployed youth	6.00	1.28	2.00
5	Planning & Co-ordination	Other Infrastructure Development	8.00	2.00	2.07
		(i)Construction of Residential Clusters(For Doctors, Nurses, Paramedical Staff &others)			
		(ii) Support to High Power Employment Mission for Augmentation of Employment/Self Employment Opportunity	1.00	0.16	0.38
		(iii)Special Connectivity for KBK	4.45	0.93	1.50
		(iv) Special Human Development Programmes as agreed in the KBK workshop through PHDMA	2.50	0.41	0.96
		(v) Specific studies for systems improvement including IEC, Evaluation & Monitoring through Chief Admin., KBK/PHDMA	0.50	0.08	0.19
		Sub -Total	16.45	3.58	5.10
6	ST & SC Development	Tribal Welfare Programme	24.00	0.00	24.00
		Tribal Literacy & Employment/Self Employment Generation Programme/ Pahadia Development Programme			
7	Water Resources	Irrigation	10.00	2.63	2.84
		BKVY/ Improvement of Traditional Water Bodies			

8	Women & Child Development	(i)Emergency Feeding Programme	22.50	3.66	8.64
		(ii)Reduction of Malnutrition &Child Mortality	2.30	0.37	0.88
		(iii)Mobility Support to Anganwadi Workers/ANMs	0.50	0.08	0.19
		Sub-Total	25.30	4.11	9.71
9	Works	Connectivity(Roads/Bridges)	10.00	2.63	2.84
GRAND TOTAL			130.00 (100%)	21.69 (16.68%)	61.18 (47.06%)

B. BIJU KBK PLAN

(E.P.:Rs.60,000.00 lakh

A.P.:Rs.12,000.00 lakh)

16.13 The State Government have launched a new initiative called "**the Biju KBK Plan**" under State Plan as a tribute to late Biju Patnaik, former Chief Minister of Orissa, for 8 KBK districts of Orissa with a view to maintaining and strengthening the momentum gathered under RLTAAP and up-scaling the public investment in the KBK region. This plan has been implemented at a modest scale in the year 2006-07. It is proposed to continue this Plan in a full-fledged manner from the year 2007-08 to 2011-12

16.14 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.

16.15 Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the extent of Rs. 250 crore per annum have been provided to 8 KBK districts from 2003-04 under Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP). However, during the 11th Plan period, these 8 districts will receive Rs. 130 crore as Special Central Assistance under KBK Special Plan. Therefore, there will be a reduction of entitlement of the KBK region of Rs. 120 crore per annum during the entire 11th Plan period. With a view to restoring the original allocation of Rs. 250 crore per annum, and to carry forward the schemes / programmes that brought several benefits to this distressed region, the State Government have launched the Biju KBK Plan for the KBK districts with annual allocation of Rs.120 crore during the entire 11th Five Year Plan out of State Plan resources.

16.16 The funds under Biju KBK Plan shall be used as an additionality to fill critical gaps for which funds are either not available or are inadequate. The Biju KBK Plan shall also fill the critical gaps left uncovered under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). Priority shall be accorded to fill critical gaps in infrastructure including hostel buildings for girl children, improving rural connectivity such as cross

drainage works including culverts and bridges, buildings for Anganwadi Centres and augmenting minor irrigation potential.

16.17 The Biju KBK Plan envisages an annual outlay of Rs. 120 crore over and above normal plan allocations, and the Special Central Assistance that may be available to the region for Special KBK Plan. The Biju KBK Plan has been implemented under District Window on a pilot basis during 2006-07. With an allocation of Rs. 20 crore to all the 8 KBK districts during the year 2006-07. Out of Rs. 20.00 crore, Rs. 3.00 crore each has been allocated to Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi districts, Rs.2.50 crore each has been allocated to Nabarangpur and Rayagada districts and Rs.2.00 crore each has been allocated to Malkangiri, Subarnapur and Nuapada district.

16.18 The Action Plan relating to Schemes / Programmes for the 11th Five Year Plan :2007-12 and Annual Plan: 2007-08 under District Window of Biju KBK Plan will be formulated and implemented at the district level. An outlay of Rs.600.00 crore has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan, 2007-12 and an outlay of Rs.120.00 crore has been proposed for the Annual Plan, 2007-08 under District Window of Biju KBK Plan.

BACKWARD REGIONS GRANT FUND (BRGF)
(Panchayati Raj Department)

(E.P.:Rs.1,42,500.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.28,500.00 lakh)

16.19 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.

16.20 As per the norm prescribed by Government of India, each of the identified districts under this scheme, shall receive SCA of about Rs.15.00 crore per year and the scheme will continue in the 11th Plan period. A well conceived

participatory district development perspective plan is required to be prepared to address the backwardness during the year 2006-07 and the period of the 11th Five year. The participatory plans prepared by each Panchayat and Municipality would be consolidated into the district plan by the District Planning Committee. BRGF consists of two funding windows as: (i) capacity building, (ii) substantially untied fund grant.

16.21 The Government of India have included 19 districts of Orissa under BRGF, namely, Bolangir, Boudh, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nawarangpur, Nuapada, Phulbani, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonapur and Sundargarh. These 19 districts also include 5 RSVY districts in the 11th Plan, i.e. the 5 RSVY districts will be subsummed into the BRGF in 11th Plan.

16.22 During 2006-07, budget provision to the extent of Rs.90.00 crore was made under State Plan for 6 backward districts, namely, Boudh, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Kandhamal, Jharsuguda and Sambalpur for infrastructure development and capacity building under BRGF component. The allocation of fund will be made available from Government of India @ Rs.15.00 crore for each backward district as a special grant.

16.23 Under this Scheme, Plans will be prepared by each Panchayat or Municipality and will be consolidated into District Plan by the District Planning Committee (DPC) constituted in accordance with Article 243ZD of the Constitution. District Planning Committees in 30 districts of Orissa including 19 identified BRGF districts have been constituted in accordance with Article 243ZD of the Constitution, and therefore, all 19 BRGF districts are eligible to receive their entire annual allocation. In order to undertake schemes to be proposed by district plans under the district window of BRGF, an outlay of Rs.1,42,500.00 lakh has been proposed for the 11th Five Year Plan: 2007-12 with a flow of fund of Rs.31,761.00 lakh and Rs.25,947.50 lakh to TSP and SCSP respectively. Similarly, an outlay of Rs.28,500.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan, 2007-08 with a flow of fund of Rs.6,352.20 lakh and Rs.5,189.50 lakh to TSP and SCSP respectively. The Action Plan relating to schemes / programmes under the District Window of BRGF will be formulated and implemented at the District level.

GOPABANDHU GRAMIN YOJANA (GGY)
(Panchayati Raj Department)

(E.P.:Rs.55,000.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs. 11,000.00 lakh)

16.24 The Government of Orissa have launched a new initiative, called "the Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY)", during the year 2006-07 with a view to providing additional developmental assistance to the targetted 11 (Eleven) district which are not covered under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), the scheme is in operation from the year 2006-07 and will continue to be implemented during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, 2007-12. The GGY shall be 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.

16.25 The principal objective of the scheme is to provide additional development funds to the targetted 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 constructions of concrete roads within the village, construction of black topped / concrete roads to connect a village with the nearest PMGSY or ODR road, 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 un-tied nature and supplement the programmes, which are already available in the aforesaid sectors and provide synergy and convergence to the different development programmes. Each targetted district shall be provided an additional development assistance to the extent of Rs.10.00 crore (Rupees ten crore) per annum during Eleventh Five Year Plan.

16.26 An outlay of Rs.55,000.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan, 2007-12 with a flow of funds of Rs.3,432.00 lakh & Rs.10,334.50 lakh to TSP & SCSP respectively. Similarly, an outlay of Rs.11,000.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan, 2007-08 with a flow of funds of Rs.686.40 lakh & Rs.2,066.90 lakh towards TSP & SCSP respectively. The action plan relating to scheme / programme under the District Window of GGY will be formulated and implemented at District level.

WESTERN ORISSA DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (E.P.:Rs.25,000.00 lakh
(Planning & Co-ordination Department) A.P.:Rs.3,000.00 lakh)

16.27 The State Government have constituted a Western Orissa 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 Rs.25,000.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan, 2007-12 and Rs. 3,000.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan, 2007-08 for WODC to undertake conceived developmental programmes.

SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR TSP AREAS (E.P.:Rs.41,951.00 lakh
(ST & SC Development Department) A.P.:Rs.7,700.00 lakh)

16.28 Special Central Assistance (SCA) is being received from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for implementation of programmes under Integrated Tribal Development Agency, Modified Area Development Approach, Micro Projects Clusters and Dispersed Tribal Development Project for development of Scheduled Tribes. An amount of Rs.41951.00 has been proposed for Eleventh Five Year Plan, 2007-12 and Rs. 7,700.00 lakh has been proposed for 2007-08 for the programmes under SCA as per details given below.

- (i) Integrated Tribal Development Agencies** (E.P.: Rs.32,931.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.6,035.00 lakh)

16.29 The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) approach was adopted with effect from the Fifth Five-Year Plan. 118 blocks with more than 50% 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 Rs.3,2931.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan, 2007-12 and a sum of Rs.6,035.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2007-08 for the activities of Integrated Tribal Development Agencies out of SCA receivable during the year.

- (ii) Modified Area Development Approach (MADA)** (E.P.:Rs.3,815.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs. 700.00 lakh)

16.30 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% tribals, are functioning outside the Tribal Sub-Plan area of the State. An outlay of Rs.3,815.00 lakh has been proposed under this scheme for Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12. An outlay of Rs. 700.00 lakh has been proposed under this scheme for the year 2007-08 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.

- (iii) Cluster Approach** (E.P.:Rs.300.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs. 65.00 lakh)

16.31 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 Rs.300.00 lakh has been proposed for Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12. An outlay of Rs. 65.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 to be provided out of SCA.

- (iv) Micro-Projects** (E.P.:Rs.1,090.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs. 200.00 lakh)

16.32 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 Rs.1, 090.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan, 2007-12. An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakh has been proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan , 2007-08 out of SCA.

- (iv) **Dispersed Tribal Development Project (DTDP)** (E.P.:Rs.3,815.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.700.00lakh)

16.33 Tribal dispersed population through out 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 Orissa State Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Co-operative Corporation Ltd. An outlay of Rs.3,815.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12. An outlay of Rs. 700.00 lakh has been proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 out of SCA.

- GRANTS UNDER ARTICLE 275(1)
OF THE CONSTITUTION** (E.P.:Rs. 20,114.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.4,000.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

16.34 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, provide grants-in-aid as SCA to the State under 1st proviso of Article 275 of the Constitution for creation of infrastructure in TSP area and for setting up of Model Schools. An outlay of Rs.20,114.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan, 2007-12 for creation of infrastructure in TSP area as well as setting up of model schools. Similarly, an outlay of Rs.4,000.00 lakh has been proposed for 2007-08 for creation of infrastructure in TSP area as well as setting up of model schools.

CHAPTER 17

IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

IRRIGATION

17.1 While agriculture is the dominant sector of the State economy, irrigation holds the key for raising agricultural productivity and production and provides livelihood support to millions in rural areas. Inadequacy of irrigation facilities in the State has inhibited development of the agriculture sector. At present, nearly 60 percent of the total cropped area of the State is rainfed and exposed to the vagaries of weather. Erratic and uneven distribution of rainfall adversely affects agricultural production. There is, therefore, a need for an effective strategy for augmentation of irrigation potential and its efficient utilisation so as to spear-head development of agriculture. Harvesting of water resources for power generation and meeting industrial requirement is also a matter of great importance. Irrigated agriculture is the biggest sector for providing employment round the year in the rural areas and that is why it is of utmost importance in a State like Orissa. Therefore, the State Government continue to attach high priority to creation of irrigation potential as well optimum utilization of available water resources, during the 11th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08.

17.2 For expansion of irrigation coverage as well enhancing utilization of existing projects, the State Government have conceived various programmes to address the needs of farmers. A novel scheme namely Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY) has been implemented throughout the State since 2001. By end of March 2006, 24 Minor Irrigation (flow) projects and 1,776 Lift Irrigation Projects were completed under BKVY and additional irrigation potential of 48.65 th. ha. has been created. Besides, 3.55 th. ha of lost potential was revived. **The State Government has given priority for providing irrigation facilities to at least 35% of the cultivable area of every block. It has been assessed that out of 314 blocks of the State, 116 blocks have already been provided with 35% irrigation facilities. The rest 198 blocks will be covered in the Eleventh Five Year plan period. For this purpose, a master plan is under preparation. For Integrated Water Resources Development and Management, river basins are taken as the basic units in water planning.** To begin with, two mega project proposals, namely, Mahanadi Basin Development Plan (MBDP) and Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Project (OIIAWMP) are likely to be implemented during Eleventh Five Year Plan period.

17.3 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 being implemented throughout the State in mission mode and legal status has been provided by enacting the Pani Panchayat Act 2002 and Pani Panchayat Rule 2003. By the end of March, 2006, 13,284 Pani Panchayats (Water Users' Association) have been registered

involving an area of 10.51 lakh ha. out of this 8.06 lakh ha. has been handed over to 11,498 Pani Panchayats for operation and maintenance of the assigned irrigation systems. Experience has shown that wherever Pani Panchayats have taken over operations and management of Projects, the cropping intensity has gone up by 40%, cropping diversification has taken place in favour of more remunerative crops and there is greater use of improved seeds, fertilisers 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.

17.4 For better performance, an annual award scheme in the form of cash incentives, viz, First Rs.50,000/-, Second Rs.30,000/-, and Third Rs.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 P.P. buildings as admissible project. 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 annually. It has been planned to hand over all irrigated commands to Pani Panchayats for operation and maintenance during the Eleventh Plan.

17.5 To harness irrigation potential, priorities are given for completion of ongoing major, medium, ERM and creek irrigation projects in order to derive optimum benefit out of the investment already incurred on them. At present, 33 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 Eleventh Plan without jeopardizing other important programmes / projects. During the Eleventh Plan it has been programmed to complete all the ongoing 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.

17.6 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 6,559 thousand hectares (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.

<u>Sl.</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Assessed Irrigable Area *</u> (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

17.7 By the end of June 2006, net irrigation potential to the tune of 2,750.79 th. ha. has been created in the following manner. This accounts for about 55% of the irrigable area and 42% of the cultivable area.

Sl.No.	Source	Potential created by June 2006 (Th. Ha.)
1.	Major & Medium	1240.04
2.	Minor (Flow)	514.02
3.	Minor (Lift)	409.97
4.	Others (upto 2005-06)	586.76
	Total	2750.79

PLAN SCHEMES

17.8 For schemes in the irrigation sector, an outlay of Rs.544,808.43 lakh and Rs.69,881.80 lakh have been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively. This includes Rs.465,297.78 lakh and Rs.58,362.00 lakh for Major and Medium Irrigation, Rs.60,134.62 lakh and Rs.5317.80 lakh for Minor (Flow) Irrigation, Rs.3,511.75 lakh and Rs.1632.00 lakh for Minor (Lift) Irrigation, Rs.10,000.00 lakh and Rs.3,600.00 lakh for BKVY, Rs.1,864.28 lakh and Rs.270.00 lakh for Ground Water Survey and Investigation and Rs.4,000.00 lakh and Rs.700.00 lakh for Command Area Development in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively. Out of this provision, an amount of Rs. 52,500.00 lakh and Rs.12,500.00 lakh are negotiated loan and Rs.250,000.00 lakh and Rs.40,000.00 lakh are resources under AIBP and Rs.233,211.00 lakh and Rs.14,425.00 lakh under EAP in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08 respectively.

17.9 It has been targeted to create additional irrigation potential of 469 th. ha. during 11th Five Year Plan and 59.54 th. ha. during 2007-08. The source-wise breakup is given below.

Sl.No.	Source	Potential to be created (Th. Ha.)	
		During 11th Five Year Plan	During 2007-08
1	2	3	4
(i)	Major & Medium	321.73	32.71
(ii)	Minor (Flow)	47.27	6.83
(ii)	Minor (Lift)	100.00	20.00
	Total	469.00	59.54

A. MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

17.10 By the end of June,2006, irrigation potential to the tune of 1,240.04 th. ha. in Kharif season has been created under major and medium irrigation projects. An additional irrigation potential of 321.73 th. ha. during the 11th Five Year

Plan including 32.71 th. ha.during the Annual Plan 2007-08 is proposed to be created, through major and medium irrigation projects.

PLAN SCHEMES

17.11 Outlay of Rs.465297.78 lakh and Rs.58362 00 lakh have been proposed for schemes under major and medium irrigation sectors during the Eleventh Plan and Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively under State Plan. Details of the schemes are outlined below.

STATE PLAN

Projects/Schemes Funded from Un-earmarked State Plan Resources
(Water Resources Department)

(E.P.:Rs.1,282.78 lakh
A.P: Rs.500.00 lakh)

17.12 Plan outlays of Rs 1,282.78 lakh and Rs.500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Eleventh Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08 for the following Projects/Schemes under un-earmarked State Plan resources as indicated below.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Project/Scheme	Proposed Outlay for Eleventh Plan	Proposed Outlay for 2007-07
1	Upkeep, residual payment for all completed projects and modernisation schemes and legal matters	100.00	75.00
2	Survey, Investigation, Research and MIS etc etc.	600.00	175.00
3.	Grant-in-Aid to WALMI	582.78	250.00
	Total	1,282.78	500.00

Rengali Irrigation Project (EAP)
LBC (RD 29.177 Km to 71.313 Km)
(Water Resources Department)

(E.P:Rs.26,000.00 lakh
A.P: Rs.7,500.00.lakh)

17.13 This project is being funded by Japan Bank for International Co-operation (JBIC). Tranche-I of the Left Bank Canal (LBC) from RD 29.177 Km to 71.313 Km has been completed during 2004-05. The Tranche-II of LBC of the Project is under progress and scheduled to be completed by June, 2011. Plan outlays of Rs.26,000.00 lakh and Rs.7,500.00 lakh have been proposed for Rengali Irrigation Project (Phase-I, Tranche-II) in Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08 respectively.

Potential in Th. Ha. / Rs. in lakh

Project	Appraisal potential	Irrigation Potential Status				Proposed Outlay	
		Created upto 2005-06 (06/2006)	Anticipated during 2006-07 (06/07)	To be created during 11th FYP	Target for 2007-08 (06/2008)	11th Plan	Annual Plan (2007-08)
Rengali LBC-II, Ph.-I (RD 29.177 to 71.313 Km)	29.18	0.28	0.28	28.62	0.38	26000.00	7500.00

Rengali Phase-II**Rengali LBC (RD 71.313 to 141.00 Km)(EAP)**(E.P.:Rs.5,000.00 lakh
A.P:Rs.200.00 lakh)

17.14 This is new project expected to be implemented during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 5,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan to take up Rengali LBC from RD 71.313 to 141.00 km. with assistance from JBIC. The outlay includes Rs.200.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

National Hydrology Project PH-II Surface Water Component (EAP)(E.P. Rs.2,226.00 lakh
A.P. Rs.400.00 lakh)

(Water Resources Department)

17.15 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. Plan outlays of Rs.2,226.00 lakh and Rs.400.00 lakh. have been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08 for surface water component respectively.

Mahanadi Basin Development Plan (EAP)(E.P.75,150.00 lakh
A.P. Rs1,225.00 lakh)

17.16 The project "Mahanadi Basin Development Plan" with an estimated cost of Rs.3,439.10 crore has been posed after clearance by Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India for World Bank funding. The proposal envisages construction of new Irrigation Projects, modernization of exiting irrigation Projects, raising & strengthening of embankments of Mahanadi system & Improvement of drainage system in Mahanadi Delta with an objective to create irrigation potential of 1.84 lakh ha., stabilize existing ayacut of 1.26 lakh ha, retrieve water logged area of 84,000 ha. and flood control in 9,000 sq.km. of Mahanadi Delta. Plan outlays of Rs. 75,150.00 lakh and Rs.1,225.00 lakh .have been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08 respectively for Mahanadi Basin Development Plan.

Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture & Water Management Project (OIIAWMP) (EAP) (E.P.Rs.83,139.00 lakh
A.P. Rs.2,855.00 lakh)

17.17 The proposal envisages Extension-Renovation-Modernisation of existing irrigation Projects and improvement of drainage system in Brahmani-Baitarini-Budhabalanga-Subarnarekha Basins. Preliminary Project Report (PPR) amounting to Rs.1,251.20 crore has been sub mitted to MOWR for posing it to Asian Development Bank for assistance. The proposal in principle has been cleared by Planning Commission. The Fact Finding / Contact Mission of Asian Development Bank visited during December 2005. In the meantime, Project Preparatory Technical Assistance is being taken up through ADB grant and contribution from Government of Orissa in shape of staff and logistics. Loan agreement is likely to be signed during third quarter of financial year 2007-08. Outlays of Rs. 83,139.00 lakh and Rs.2855.00 lakh.have been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08 respectively.

Projects Funded from Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)(Negotiated Loans) (E.P.:Rs.27,500.00 lakh
A.P. Rs.6,682.00.lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

17.18 Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) has been launched by NABARD with the objective of providing financial assistance to State Government for infrastructural development. So far 93 Projects have been sanctioned by NABARD under RIDF-I to RIDF-XI, out of which 34 projects have been completed and 59 are under progress (Project-wise details are given below). An outlay of Rs. 27,500.00 lakh have been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan with a target to create additional irrigation potential of 41.09 Th. Ha. and Rs.6,682.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 with a target to create additional irrigation potential of 14.59 th. ha. Tranche-wise details are given in Table 17.1 below:

Table No.17.1
Tranche-wise proposed outlay under RIDF
Potential in Th. ha / Rs. in lakh

Tranche	Irrigation Potential of ongoing projects					Proposed Outlay	
	No.	Created upto 2005-06 (06/2006)	Anticipated during 2006-07 (06/2007)	To be created during 11th FYP (2007- 12)	Target for 2007-08 (06/2008)	11th Plan (2007-12)	Annual Plan (2007- 08)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RIDF-VIII	2	-	3.00	2.070	1.070	134.00	134.00
RIDF-IX	3	0.787	1.99	0.70	0.70	2000.00	1000.00
RIDF-X	11	3.00	3.405	16.258 / 7.335 (S)	8.35	8240.00	2152.00
RIDF-XI	3	-	-	6.377 / 4.289 (S)	0.05	6645.00	900.00
RIDF-XII including S&I works	40	-	-	15.685	4.424	10481.00	2496.00
Total	59	3.787	8.395	41.09 / 11.624 (S)	14.594	27500.00	6682.00

("S" stabilization)

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)
 (Water Resources Department)

(E.P.:Rs.245,000.00 lakh
 A.P. Rs. 39,000.00 lakh)

17.19 Government of India has launched the AIBP for accelerating the pace of irrigation development in the country. Under this programme, 18 projects have been approved which include 9 projects in KBK districts. In the meantime, 7 projects have been completed and 11 projects are under progress. An outlay of Rs. 245,000.00 lakh have been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan to create 252.02 th.ha of irrigation potential and Rs.39,000.00 has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 to create an irrigation potential of 17.74 th. ha.

17.20 Out of the eleven (11) projects in progress, six (6) projects are in KBK districts. The outlay under AIBP includes an amount of Rs.81,500.00 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.14,905.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for projects in KBK districts.

17.21 Project-wise details for both KBK and non-KBK projects are given in Table 17.2 below:

Table No.17.2

Major and Medium Projects under AIBP (non-KBK) and others

Potential in Th. ha / Rs. in lakh

Project	Irrigation Potential of ongoing projects				Proposed Outlay	
	Created upto 2005-06 (06/2006)	Anticipated during 2006-07 (06/2007)	To be created during 11th FYP (2007-12)	Target for 2007-08 (06/2008)	11th Plan (2007-12)	Annual Plan (2007-08)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Non-KBK Projects						
Rengali RBC (0.00 to 79.00 KM)	0.16	2.50	17.94	6.00	19000.00	8000.00
Subarnarekha (part)	1.00	5.10	51.29	6.44	70000.00	12000.00
Kanupur	-	-	24.55	-	30000.00	2500.00
Cheheliagada	-	-	2.85	-	5000.00	500.00
Integrated Anandpur Barrage	5.88	-	56.72	-	30000.00	500.00
Manjore	2.30	-	3.80	-	5000.00	370.00
Survey & Investigation	-	-	-	-	1500.00	225.00
Total (Non-KBK Projects)	9.34	7.60	157.15	12.44	160500.00	24095.00
KBK Projects						
Upper Indravati	28.65	1.00	23.03	1.50	20000.00	3000.00
Lower Indra	-	-	26.91	2.00	19000.00	5000.00
Lower Suktel	-	-	27.05	-	20000.00	3000.00
Ret	-	-	7.22	-	10000.00	1000.00
Telengiri	-	-	8.86	-	8500.00	1500.00
Titilagarh. St-II	-	-	1.80	1.80	1800.00	1000.00

Chapter-17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Survey and Investigation	-	-	-	-	1800.00	325.00
Director, R & R	-	-	-	-	400.00	80.00
Total (KBK Projects)	28.65	1.00	94.87	5.30	81500.00	14905.00
Pipeline projects	-	-	-	-	3000.00	-
G.Total	37.99	8.60	252.02	17.74	245,000.00	39000.00

B. Minor Irrigation (Flow)

17.22 Minor Irrigation covers irrigation projects having ayacut area of 40 to 2,000 ha. By the end of June, 2006, there were 3,646 Minor Irrigation (Flow) projects in the State as detailed below.

i)	Fully functional	-	2,082
ii)	Partly derelict projects	-	844
iii)	Completely derelict Projects	-	540
iv)	On-going Projects	-	<u>180</u>
	Total		3,646

17.23 The Minor Irrigation Projects have contributed substantially to augment the irrigation potential in the State. By the end of June 2006, irrigation potential to the extent of 514.02 th. ha. has been created through MIP.

PLAN SCHEMES

STATE PLAN

17.24 An outlay of Rs.60,134.62 lakh has been proposed for the Minor Irrigation (flow) sector in the Eleventh Five Year Plan to create additional irrigation potential 47.27 th. ha and revive lost ayacut of 117.83 th. ha. The outlay includes Rs.5,317.80 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08. Scheme-wise details are given below.

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl.No.	Scheme	Proposed Outlay	
		11th Plan (2007-12)	Annual Plan (2007-08)
1.	Orissa Community Tank Management Project (EAP)	40,000.00	2,000.00
2.	RIDF	15,000.00	2,218.00
3.	AIBP (KBK Projects)	5,000.00	1,000.00
4.	State Plan Fund (Clearance of liabilities and decretal dues)	134.62	99.80
	Total	60,134.62	5,317.80

**Projects / Schemes Funded from
NABARD Assistance (Negotiated Loan)(RIDF)**
(Water Resources Department)

(E.P: Rs.15,000.00 lakh
A.P: Rs.2,218.00 lakh)

17.25 Plan outlays of Rs.15,000.00 lakh and Rs.2,218.00 lakh have been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively for the following projects / schemes to be taken up with NABARD assistance. Out of the amount proposed for Eleventh Plan, amount of Rs.12,236.99 will be utilised for completion of projects continuing from Tenth Five Year Plan and the balance amount of Rs.2,763.01 lakh will be utilized for new schemes. This will be distributed among different Tranches during the course of Eleventh Five Year Plan, keeping in view the requirements of schemes taken up in different Tranches. The scheme-wise details for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 are given as under:

(i) RIDF - VI

Five (5) MIP's are under execution under RIDF-VI since 2001-02 with a revised estimated cost of Rs.2,250.20 lakh for creation of 3,868 ha of ayacut. By the end of November, 2006, a sum of Rs.1,544.91 lakh has been spent on these projects. for creation of irrigation potential of 450 ha. An outlay of Rs.265.35 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2007-08 for 4 (four) incomplete projects with a target to create irrigation potential of 418 ha.

(ii) RIDF - VII

7 (seven) new MIPs have been sanctioned by NABARD during 2001-02 at an estimated cost of Rs.1,400.45 lakh with a target to create irrigation potential of 2714 ha. Work in respect of 2 (two) MIPs have been completed. A sum of Rs.818.20 lakh has been spent by November 2006 and 347 ha of irrigation potential has been achieved. An outlay of Rs. 73.56 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for 5 (five) MIPs with a target to create irrigation potential of 192 ha.

(iii) RIDF - VII (PD & CD)

For renovation of 48 partly derelict (PD) and completely derelict (CD) minor irrigation projects, an amount of Rs.2,268.72 lakh has been spent by November, 2006 with stabilization of 15,647 ha. of ayacut have been stabilized. An outlay of Rs.29.15 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2007-08 for renovation of 6 Nos. MIPs with a target to create irrigation potential of 71 ha. of ayacut.

(iv) RIDF-VIII

Twenty one (21) projects have been sanctioned by NABARD at an estimated cost of Rs.4,535.67 lakh under RIDF-VIII and a sum of Rs.1,626.22 lakh has been spent by end November, 2006. Out of the above, 4 projects have been completed and 1,301 Ha of ayacut have been created.. An outlay of Rs.383.70 lakh has been proposed to be provided in the Annual Plan 2007-08 for 14 MIPs with a target to create irrigation potential of 1,225 ha.

(v) RIDF-IX

Eleven (11) number of MIPs have been sanctioned by NABARD at an estimated cost of Rs.1,687.42 lakh with a design ayacut of 3,474 ha. under RIDF-IX. A sum of Rs.141.91 lakh has been spent by end of November 2006 and a potential of 160 ha. created with completion of one project. An outlay of Rs.255.34 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2007-08 for 9 MIPs with a target to create irrigation potential of 714 ha.

(vi) RIDF-X

Sixty (60) Nos. of MIPs have been sanctioned by NABARD at an estimated cost of Rs.4,593.36 lakh with a designed ayacut 10,079 ha. under RIDF-X. A sum of Rs.294.78 has been spent by end of November,2006 and an irrigation potential of 548 ha has been created. An outlay of Rs.891.92 lakh. has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for 38 MIPs with a target to create irrigation potential of 857 ha.

(vii) RIDF-XI

36 nos. of MIPs have been sanctioned under RIDF-XI by NABARD at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,878.78 lakh having designed potential of 8,168 ha. by end of November 2006. 2 (two) MIPs have been completed. An outlay of Rs.147.47 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2007-08 for 34 nos. of MIPs with a target to create irrigation potential of 691 ha.

(viii) RIDF-XII

11 nos. of MIPs have been sanctioned under RIDF-XII by NABARD at an estimated cost of Rs.892.14 lakh and designed ayacut of 1,896 ha during the year 2006-07 which are under implementation. 3 Nos. of projects spilled over from RIDF-IV has also been reposed under RIDF-XII for execution. An outlay of Rs.13.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2007-08.

(ix) New projects under RIDF an amount of Rs.158.51 lakh is proposed to take up new projects during Annual Plan: 2007-08 to create additional potential of 150 ha.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) in KBK districts (Water Resources Department) (E.P.:Rs. 5,000.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.1,000.00 lakh)

17.26 15 MIPs in Phase-I and 7 MIPs in Phase-II have been taken up during 1999-2000 and 2001-02 respectively with a revised cost of Rs.8,793.04 lakh having designed ayacut of 10,830 ha. in KBK districts. During the Tenth Plan period, 13 projects have been completed at a cost of Rs.6,705.91 lakh and 7,541 ha of irrigation potential was created by the end of November, 2006. An outlay of Rs.5,000.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan for completion of incomplete projects and taking up new projects posed to Government of India for sanction. An outlay of Rs.800.00.lakh has been proposed for the balance 9 MIPs with a target to create irrigation potential of 487 ha. and Rs.200.00 lakh has been earmarked for taking up new projects during the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Orissa Community Tank Management Project (EAP) (Water Resources Department) (E.P.Rs.40,000.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.2,000.00 lakh)

17.27 781 PD / CD MIPs are proposed to be taken up for rehabilitation under the scheme with an estimated cost of Rs.44,000.40 lakh for restoration of 1,17,834 ha. of lost ayacut. Plan outlays of Rs.40,000.00 lakh and Rs.2,000.00 lakh have been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively. It is proposed to restore 3,535 ha. of lost ayacut during the Annual Plan period 2007-08.

Decretal Dues and Clearance of Liabilities (Water Resources Department) (E.P: Rs.134.62 lakh
A.P: Rs. 99.80 lakh)

17.28 A sum of Rs.134.62 lakh has been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan to meet the requirements such as decretal dues and any unforeseen liabilities due to land acquisition etc. A sum of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for clearance of decretal dues and a sum of Rs.49.80 lakh for clearance of other liabilities.

C. Minor Irrigation (Lift)

17.29 The Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation is a State Government Undertaking engaged in installation, maintenance and operations of L I points in the State. During 2002, the State Government decided to restructure OLI 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 17,350 LIPs installed and energised in the State by 31.3.2006. The status of LIPs are given below:

Description	KBK	Non-KBK	Total
No. of operable Projects	2190	6559	8749
No. of Defunct LI Projects	1415	7186	8601
Total	3605	13475	17350

PLAN SCHEMES

STATE PLAN

Water Rate Subsidy (E.P.: Rs.3,511.75 lakh
(Water Resources Department) A.P: Rs. 1,632.00 lakh)

17.30 An amount of Rs.3,511.75 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.1,632.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2007-08 respectively towards salary of the employees, arrear salary, contingency, other outstanding arrear claims of the employees and other dues.

Biju Krushak Vikash Yojana (BKVY) (E.P.: Rs.10,000.00 lakh
RIDF (Negotiated Loan) A.P.:Rs.3,600.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

17.31 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 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. Additional irrigation potential 35.698 th. ha. has been created and 4.144 th. ha. lost ayacut has been revived by 31.3.2006.

17.32 Outlays of Rs.10,000.00 lakh and Rs.3,600.00 lakh have been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan: 2007-08 to create additional irrigation potential of 52,027 ha. and 14,027 ha. respectively. The details are given below:

Rs.in lakh / Potential in 000' ha.

Projects	Proposed Outlay		Proposed Target	
	XIth Plan (2007-12)	Annual Plan (2007-08)	XIth Plan (2007-12)	Annual Plan (2007-08)
MIPs(Flow)	2000.00	200.00	2.027	2.027
LIPs	8000.00	3400.00	50.00	12.00
Total	10000.00	3600.00	52.027	14.027

Ground Water Survey and Investigation
(Water Resources Department)

(E.P. Rs.168.28 lakh
A.P. Rs. 25.00 lakh)

17.33 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, with the target to cover a minimum of 1,000 sq. km. every year. 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, periodic measurement of water tables, collection and compilation of hydrological data. Outlays of Rs.168.28 lakh and Rs.25.00 lakh have been proposed for this scheme in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08 respectively.

National Hydrology Project- Phase II - Ground Water Component (EAP)
(Water Resources Department)

(E.P. Rs.1,696.00 lakh
A.P. Rs.245.00 lakh)

17.34 This project is being implemented from the last part 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. Outlays of Rs.1,696.00 lakh and Rs.245.00. lakh have been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08 respectively for this project.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

D. Command Area Development

17.35 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.

PLAN SCHEMES

17.36 The Command Area Development Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Plan 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. Outlays of Rs.4,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.700.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 2007-08 towards State share of the scheme respectively. Outlays of Rs.4,632.50 lakh and Rs.805.40 lakh have been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08 respectively for the scheme towards Central Share. Item-wise breakup of outlay in the Eleventh Five Year Plan is given in Table 17.3 below.

Table 17.3.
Command Area Development
Eleventh Five Year Plan
Allocation of State Share

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Proposed Target (Physical)	Total Estimate	Proposed outlay during 11 th Five Year Plan (2007-12)		
				State Secor	District Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Topographical, Planning & Design	110,000 (ha)	1540.00	650.00	400.00	1050.00
2.	Construction of Field Channel	70,000 (ha)	7000.00	1100.00	650.00	1750.00
3.	Construction of Field Drain	25,000 (ha)	1000.00	370.00	50.00	420.00
4.	Reclamation of Waterlogged Areas	3,000 (ha)	150.00	60.00	-	60.00
5.	Crop Demonstration	6,000 (ha)	300.00	50.00	20.00	70.00
6.	Farmers Training	75,000 (Nos.)	80.00	14.00	6.00	20.00
7.	Establishment	-	1630.00	380.00	100.00	480.00
	Total		11700.00	2074.00	1226.00	3850.00
	New Schemes					
8	Correction of system deficiencies	7,500 (ha)	300.00	150.00	-	150.00
	Grand Total		12000.00	2774.00	1226.00	4000.00

17.37 New Irrigation Projects proposed for inclusion under CADWM programme during Eleventh Five Year Plan is given in Table 17.4 below

Table 17.4
New Project proposals for the Eleventh Five Year Plan

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	CCA in 000 ha.	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Reamal (Med.)	3.90	80.00
2.	Dadraghati (Med.)	4.51	90.00
3.	Ramiala (Med.)	9.60	180.00
4.	Subarnarekha (Major)	109.627	1382.00
5.	Bankabahal (Med.)	7.24	150.00
6.	Derjang (Med.)	5.61	90.00
7.	Indravati (Major)	109.931	1400.00
8.	Badanala (Med.)	5.05	86.100

Command Area Development Programme
(Water Resources Department)

(E.P.:CS Rs.4,632.50 lakh
SS.Rs.4,000.00 lakh
A.P.:CS Rs.805.40 lakh
SS Rs. 700.00 lakh)

17.38 The Command Area Development Programme is now being implemented in 17 irrigation projects under four Command Area Development Authorities (CADA) spread over 91 blocks in 20 districts with a culturable command area of 8,45,244 ha. Details of the projects are given in Table 17.5.

Table 17.5
Project wise Culturable Command Area for Projects under CADA

Sl No.	Name of the CADA	Name of the Project	Culturable command area (in 000 hectare)	Ultimate irrigation potential (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 5. Salandi Left Canal System (completed) 6. Salandi Right Canal System 7. Baitarani	179.41 156.84 8.31 3.780 44.635 40.178 32.768	300.100 264.440 5,508 60.140 41.280 53.760
2.	Hirakud, CADA, Sambalpur	1. Hirakud Irrigation Project 2. Pitamahal (completed) 3. Talsara (completed) 4. Salki 5. Kansabahal	157.018 2.64 3.03 19.87 5.05	251.75 31.280 7.95
3.	Jeypore CADA, Jeypore	1. Potteru-Satiguda 2. Upper Kolab	70.10 47.715	70.10 83.501
4.	Rushikulya CADA, Berhampur	1. Rushikulya 2. Daha (medium) 3. Jayamangal (medium)	61.79 4.76 7.35	61.79 7.850 10.48
Total			845.244	12,49.929

17.39 For taking up the following activities under the Command Area Development Programme an outlay of Rs.4,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and an outlay of Rs.700.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 towards State share of CSP. A sum of Rs.4,632.50 lakh and Rs.805.40 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08 respectively for the scheme towards Central Share.

(i) Topographical Survey and Soil Survey

17.40 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 Rs. 1,050.00 lakh has been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan with a target of 11,000 ha., and an outlay of Rs.249.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for this scheme with a target of 25,000 ha. This includes a target of 8,000 ha. and outlay of Rs.109.00 lakh in TSP area during 2007-08.

(ii) Field Channels

17.41 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 3.875 lakh ha. of CCA upto the end of 2001-02 and 3,2063 ha. has been covered during the year 2002-06. It is anticipated to cover 11,000 ha during 2006-07. Outlays of Rs.1,750.00 lakh and Rs.280.00 lakh have been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08, with a target to cover 70,000 ha. and 6,500 ha. in normal scheme respectively. This includes Rs.80.00 lakh for TSP with a target of 4,500 ha.

(iii) Field Drains

17.42 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. Upto March, 2002, field drains have been constructed over 1,04,681 ha and 12,544 ha. has been covered during 2002-06. It is anticipated to cover another 10,000 ha. during 2006-07. A target of 25,000 ha. has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year plan with an outlay of Rs.420.00 lakh. A target of 8,000 ha. has been proposed for the year 2007-08 with an outlay of Rs.65.00 lakh.

(iv) Farmers' Training

17.43 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. 2,12,000 farmers have been trained up to 2001-02 through farmers' training camps. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh with a target to train 75,000 farmers has been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Similarly, an outlay of Rs.3.70 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2007-08 to train 14,000 farmers which includes an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh to train 4,000 nos. of farmers under TSP.

(v) Multicrop Demonstration Programme

17.44 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 Rs.70.00 lakh with a target to cover 6,000 ha. has been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Similarly an outlay of Rs.12.50 lakh have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2007-08 with a target to cover 1000 ha. which includes Rs.2.50 lakh to cover 200 ha under TSP.

(vi) Reclamation of Water Logged and Saline Lands

17.45 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 917.99 ha. under different command areas. It is

anticipated to cover 200 ha. during 2006-07. During Eleventh Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.60.00 lakh has been proposed with a target to cover an area of 3,000 ha..Similarly an outlay of Rs.12.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2007-08 with a target to cover an area of 200 ha.

(vii) Participatory Irrigation Management

17.46 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 2000-2001, State Government have decided to form Pani Panchayats with the same objective in Non-command Area and Command Areas. A sum of Rs.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

17.47 For this programme outlay of Rs.150.00 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.4.05 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed respectively.

(ix) Other Activities

17.48 Outlay for taking up other activities including establishment under Command Area Development Programme during the Annual Plan 2007-08 and Eleventh Five Year Plan are indicated below.

<u>Item</u>	Proposed outlay for 2007-08 (Rs. in lakh)	Proposed outlay for 11th FYP (Rs. in lakh)
(i) Project Administration (N)	36.50	230.00
(ii) Project Administration (TSP)	13.25	100.00
(iii) Secretariat Level administration	24.00	150.00
Total	73.75	480.00

FLOOD CONTROL

17.49 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 flood. As a part of structural measures, two flood control reservoirs namely Hirakud on Mahanadi river and Rengali on Brahmani river have been constructed. Smililarly, the Chanduli Dam and Icha Dam (under construction) in Jharkhand State will control flood to some extent in Subarnarekha delta. 6,515 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:17.6. below:

Table 17.6
Status as on 31.03.2006

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	1281.14	1205.78	428.69	961.72	3877.33
2.	Brahmani	144.21	218.67	258.35	323.20	944.43
3.	Baitarani	127.87	122.13	184.54	161.80	596.34
4.	Rushikulya	-	486.46	-	30.00	516.46
5.	Subarnarekha	30.00	28.70	225.60	28.00	312.30
6.	Budhabalanga	-	20.50	144.85	12.95	178.30
7.	Vansadhara	4.98	1.70	82.91	-	88.59
	Total	1588.20	2083.94	1324.94	1517.67	6514.75

PLAN SCHEMES

17.50 An outlay of Rs.1,323.12 lakh and Rs.450.00 lakh have been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for taking up flood control activities respectively. This includes an outlay of Rs.150.00 lakh under State Share of Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme.

STATE PLAN

Flood Control Programmes and Anti-sea erosion
(Water Resources Department)

(E.P:Rs.873.12 lakh
A.P: Rs.240.00 lakh)

17.51 It is proposed to take up some critical flood control and anti sea-erosion works. Outlays of Rs.873.12 lakh and Rs.240.00 lakh have been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08 respectively for this purpose. This includes Rs.500.00 lakh for flood control programme and Rs.373.12 lakh for anti-sea / river erosion works in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.200.00 lakh for flood control programme and Rs.40.00 lakh for anti-sea / river erosion in the Annual Plan: 2007-08..

Drainage Work
(Water Resources Department)

(E.P.Rs.300.00 lakh
A.P: Rs.60.00 lakh)

17.52 To overcome the water logging problem in coastal areas of the State, outlays of Rs.300.00 lakh and Rs.50.00 lakh have been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively to take drainage works.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Anti Sea Erosion & Drainage (E.P.: CS:Rs.621.65 lakh, SS:Rs.150.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department) (A.P.:CS: Rs.621.65 lakh, SS: Rs.150.00 lakh)

17.53 Two projects namely construction of sea wall of Jamboo Saline Gherry and Improvement to drainage problems in Bhograi and Jaleswar Block of Balasore District have been taken up under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme. These projects are stipulated to be completed during 2006-07. However, certain works is likely to spill over to 11th Plan. An outlay of Rs.150.00 lakh (Rs.16.00 lakh for Jamboo Saline Gherry and Rs.134.00 lakh for Improvement to Drainage problems in Bhogarai and Jaleswar Block) and Central Share of Rs.621.65 lakh (Rs.48.00 lakh for Jamboo Saline Gherry and Rs.573.65 lakh for Improvement to Drainage problems in Bhogarai and Jaleswar Block) has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 and the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

CHAPTER 18

ENERGY

18.1 Energy is one of the prime inputs for both economic development as well as overall well-being of the people. Increase in power generation has cascading effects on all sectors leading to increased growth, particularly in industry, agriculture, other ancillary trade and business activities. Therefore, the objective of the Government is to achieve self-sufficiency in the energy sector on a sustainable basis taking care of steady growth in the demand for energy. In keeping with this objective, State Government have been making substantial investment in the energy sector in the successive Plans and have introduced reform process in this Sector since 1995. The State Government have also been attaching considerable importance to tapping energy from the non-conventional sources that are renewable and environment-friendly.

CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

18.2 The present demand for power in the State consists of average peak system demand of 2,350 MW and average system demand of 1,900 MW. This demand for energy is met from the following sources:

	Installed Capacity
	(MW)
(a) Hydro generation (Orissa Hydro Power Corporation)	1,935
(b) Thermal Power Stations	
(i) Ib Thermal Power Station (Orissa Power Generation Corporation)	420
(ii) Talcher Thermal Power Station (National Thermal Power Corporation)	460
(c) Drawal by GRID Corporation (GRIDCO) from Captive Power Plants	705
Total	3,520

Power Sector Reforms

18.3 Orissa was the first State in the country for ushering in sweeping reforms in the power sector. The paramount objective of power sector reforms is to provide consumers with reasonably cheap, reliable and assured supply of power. To achieve this end, the Orissa Electricity Reforms Act, 1995 was enacted in 1996. Under the reform process, three distinct functions of generation, transmission and distribution have been separated. All the existing Hydro Power Stations at Hirakud, Balimela, Rengali and Kolab were entrusted to a newly created entity, the Orissa Hydro Power Corporation (OHPC). Transmission and distribution activities were entrusted to the Grid Corporation of Orissa (GRIDCO). Orissa Power Generation Corporation which was incorporated in the year 1984 continued to look after the thermal power projects in the State.

18.4 The objectives of 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 the sector.

18.5 In order to achieve the desired objectives of the Reforms under the Orissa Electricity Reforms Act, the Orissa Electricity Regulatory Commission (OERC) was created. The Regulatory Commission is entrusted with the responsibility of promoting efficiency and economy as well as protecting the interest of consumers. The Regulatory Commission determines the rates at which electricity shall be sold within the State. The tariff is determined on the basis of a public hearing.

18.6 As a part of ongoing reform process, Government of Orissa have disinvested 49% of its share in OPGC and realised Rs.603 crore through such disinvestment. Similarly, 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 recently.

PLAN SCHEMES

18.7 A sum of Rs. 2,85,543.00 lakh and Rs. 93,071.00 lakh have been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively for implementation of various schemes under the conventional sources of energy sector. This includes a sum of Rs.2,41,851 lakh for the Eleventh Plan and Rs.86,176.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for schemes of Public Sector Undertakings, namely, Orissa Hydro Power Corporation, Orissa Power Generation Corporation and GRIDCO.

STATE PLAN

Government Sector Schemes

Strengthening collection mechanism (E.P.: Rs.876.00 lakh
(Energy Department) (A.P.: Rs.152.42 lakh)

18.8 As part of overall measures to enhance revenue collection for easing the present resource crisis of the State, it has been decided to re-organise office of the EIC and CEI for collection of more tax revenue in an effective manner. Provisions of Rs. 876.00 lakh and Rs. 152.42 lakh have been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

Investigation of Mini Hydro Electrical Projects (E.P.: Rs.24.00 lakh
(Survey and Investigation) (A.P.: Rs.2.58 lakh)
(Energy Department)

18.9 Preliminary survey to identify new projects is very essential. In order to take up techno-economic feasibility study for identifying power potential of the State, Private Developers are encouraged by the State Government to take up projects for capacity generation of 444 MW with investment of Rs.1,831.525 crore. Government have allotted 27 projects to Private Developers, out of which 25 Developers have signed MoU with the Government. Outlays of Rs. 24.00 lakh and Rs. 2.58 lakh have been made in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively for the scheme.

Energy Conservation (E.P.: Rs.50.00 lakh)
(Energy Department) (A.P.: Rs.10.00 lakh)

18.10 Energy Conservation has been undertaken by MoP. The State Government want to follow this in buildings of Government Departments/ Undertakings/ Corporations etc. where, with slight renovation, 25-30 % saving in electricity can be achieved with pay-back period of two and half to 3 years. To achieve the objective of Energy Conservation, coordinated efforts, starting from common electricity users to large Industrial users, Manufacturers, Policy makers are necessary. A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakh for the Eleventh Plan and Rs. 10.00 lakh for the Annual Plan are proposed for Energy Conservation.

Standard Testing Laboratory, Stage-III (E.P.: Rs.50.00 lakh
(Energy Department) (A.P.: Rs.10.00 lakh)

18.11 The Standard Testing Laboratory, Bhubaneswar under Energy Department, Government of Orissa is a prestigious Laboratory in field of testing and calibration of electrical equipments and materials. It acts as an attribution Laboratory in case of dispute in the field of electricity. It also renders service to the neighbouring States like Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh. Also State Government revenue to the tune of Rs.350.00 crore from electrical sector depends upon the proper functioning of this

laboratory. This laboratory was commissioned in 1988 and all its vital equipments need replacement by new ones and some more need to be procured. A detailed project report has been prepared with estimated cost of Rs.4.00 crore for this to be taken up during the Eleventh Plan. The success of much thrust APDRP scheme also depends upon the proper implementation of this laboratory (Stage-III). A sum of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan, out of which Rs.10.00 lakh has been earmarked for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for this scheme.

**Accelerated Power Development &
Reform Programme(APDRP)**
(Energy Department)

(E.P: Rs.42,692.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.6,720.00 lakh)

18.12 Government of Orissa 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 (APDRP)”. This programme has subsequently been renamed as Accelerated Power Development & Reform Programme (APDRP) from 01.04.02 and the scope 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 transformers and energy auditing and accounting. Seven numbers of projects with estimated cost of Rs.592.22 crore have approved by Government of India for implementation of APDRP Scheme in the State through DISTCOS. A provision of Rs. 42,692.00 lakh and Rs. 6,720.00 lakh has been kept in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively for this programme.

Orissa Hydro Power Corporation (OHPC) Schemes

18.13 The Orissa 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 Orissa 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. Besides, it has taken up renovation and modernisation of old Hydel Power Stations at Hirakud and Chiplima and expansion of Balimela Power Station by 2 more units of 75 MW each. A sum of Rs. 24,800.00 lakh has been proposed to be provided in the Eleventh Five Year Plan which includes Rs.12,100.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for OHPC projects. Scheme-wise details are outlined below.

Potteru Small Hydro Electric Project
(Energy Department)

(E.P.: Rs. 189.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.189.00 lakh)

18.14 This project envisages construction of 2 Power Houses and installation of 3 MW generating units in each Power House, by utilising the tail race water of Balimela Power House. The project will generate 43 MU of energy annually.

The project was scheduled to be completed by March, 2002, but was delayed due to various constraints. The PH-I was synchronised to Orissa GRID during August, 2004 but was stopped due to abnormal sounds in turbine which has been sent to Chhennai for necessary rectification. Spinning of the PH-II have been successful but it has been shut down for leakage and steps have been taken for repair of fore bay dam of PH-II. The commissioning aspects of PH-II are to be taken up after rectification of the defect in the fore bay dam. The original estimated cost of the project was Rs.18.83 crore. As against this, Rs.34.70 crore has been spent upto 2005-06. A provision of Rs.189.00 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan including Rs.189.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed to complete the balance work.

Renovation and Modernisation of Units I, II, III and Switchyard of Chiplima Power Station (E.P.: Rs.377.00 lakh)
(A.P.: Rs.377.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

18.15 Renovation and Modernisation of Unit-I of Chiplima Power Station has been completed and R & M of Unit II is in progress. The tender specification for R & M of Unit III is likely to be floated by March, 2007. An outlay of Rs.377.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan which will be utilized in the first year of the plan.

Renovation and Modernisation of Units 3 and 4 of Burla Power Station (E.P.: Rs.1,154.00 lakh)
(A.P.: Rs1,154.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

18.16 Renovation, Modernisation and Up-rating of Units 3 and 4 of Burla Power Station have been completed and commercial operation of both the Units have been started from 1st January, 2006. The revised estimated cost of the project is Rs.12,614.00 lakh. A sum of Rs.11,000.00 lakh is likely to be spent upto 2006-07. An outlay of Rs.1,154.00 lakh has been proposed for this scheme for the Eleventh Five Year Plan which will be utilized during the first year of the plan.

Balimela Extension Power Project (E.P.: Rs.5,662.00 lakh)
(Energy Department) (A.P.:Rs. 5,662.00 lakh)

18.17 The Extension Project of Balimela Units (7th and 8th) of 75 MW each are in progress. The project was earlier approved by Planning Commission in 1992 for execution with an estimated cost of Rs.10,349.00 lakh. This has been cleared by Central Electricity Authority (CEA). A provision of Rs.5,662.00 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for making the balance payment to the contractors and to complete the project as expediting as possible.

**Renovation and Modernisation
of Switchyard at Burla**
(Energy Department)

(E.P.: Rs. 567.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.189.00 lakh)

18.18 Procurement and installation of switchyard equipments are in progress. The renovation of switchyard in respect of Units 5 & 6 will be taken up during RM&U. An outlay of Rs.567.00 lakh has been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, out of which, Rs.189.00 lakh has been earmarked for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for the procurement and installation of the balance equipments of the project.

**Renovation and Modernisation of Unit 5 & 6
of Burla Power Station**
(Energy Department)

(E.P.:Rs.16,851.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.4,530.00 lakh)

18.19 The 5th & 6th units of 37.5 MW each were commissioned in 1962 and 1963 respectively. The Modernisation and Renovation of these units of Burla Power Station is likely to be taken up with effect from March, 2007 with completion period of 30 months. M/s MECON have been engaged as a tendering consultant which, at present, are in progress of price bid evaluation. The consultant agreement is likely to be signed in March, 2007. Accordingly, a sum of Rs.16,851.00 lakh has been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, out of which Rs. 4,530.00 lakh has been earmarked for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for above stated work programme.

**Orissa Power Generation Corporation
(OPGC) Schemes (Expansion Plan)**
(Energy Department)

(E.P.: Rs.2,05,101.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.71,250.00 lakh)

18.20 OPGC is contemplating to take up an expansion project with a capacity of 500 MW by setting up of two more units of 250 MW each. Substantial progress has been made in conceptualization & formulation of the strategic business plan. The project will be executed by OPGCL team through the specially defined responsibilities. The project will be executed under turnkey basis by EPC contractors selected by OPGC through competitive bidding. On completion and commissioning of the project, the operation and maintenance would be taken over by O&M team of OPGCL. Both the Units (3rd and 4th) will go into commercial operation by 30 months after 1st April, 2007. The project cost is expected to be Rs.1,875.00 crore. A sum of Rs.2,05,101.00 lakh has been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan including Rs. 71,250.00 lakh, in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for this proposed project expansion plan of OPGC and other related activities.

GRID Corporation Scheme
(Energy Department)

(E.P.:RS.11,950.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.2,826.00 lakh)

18.21 For GRID Corporation Schemes, a provision of Rs.11,950.00 lakh has been kept in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, out of which Rs.2,826.00 lakh has been earmarked for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

18.22 Renewable sources of energy are of great importance. The thrust for development of renewable sources of Energy has been two folds 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 etc. are non-conventional sources of energy and are economically efficient means for meeting the energy needs of villages located in remote and inaccessible areas.

PLAN SCHEMES

18.23 Most of the schemes relating to renewable source of energy are formulated by the Government of India. The State Government provides financial support by supplementing administrative and other facilities. A provision of Rs.1,450.00 lakh for Eleventh Five Year Plan including Rs.320.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed for implementation of following schemes under the Non-Conventional sources of Energy sector. This includes Rs.1,000.00 lakh and Rs.170.00 lakh as State share under Centrally Sponsored Plan for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

STATE PLAN

Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA) Administration (E.P.:Rs.255.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.40.97 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

18.24 OREDA is promoting, executing, monitoring, planning, coordinating and evaluating various renewable energy sources in the State. To manage the core establishment for the above scheme, an outlay of Rs.255.00 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan, out of which Rs.40.97 lakh has been earmarked for Annual Plan: 2007-08.

National Biogas and Manure Management programme (NBMMP) (E.P.:Rs.0.05 lakh
A.P.: Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Science and Technology Department)

18.25 The National Project on Biogas Development (NPBD) is a District Sector scheme and has become quite popular. It has been renamed as National Bio-Gas 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. Outlays of Rs.0.05 lakh and Rs.0.01 lakh as token provisions have been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively for the scheme.

Chapter-18

Waste Recycling Resources Recovery System (WRRRS) (E.P.:Rs.0.05 lakh
(Science and Technology Department) A.P.: Rs.0.01 lakh)

18.26 This scheme, initiated by Government of India provides for construction of Community Biogas Plants and Institutional Biogas Plants. Token amount of Rs.0.05 lakh and Rs.0.01 lakh are proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan : 2007-08 respectively for continuance of this scheme.

Improved Chullah (E.P.:Rs.0.05 lakh
(Science and Technology Department) A.P.:Rs.0.01 lakh)

18.27 The objective of the scheme is to provide high efficiency wood burning and smokeless improved chullah (both portable and fixed type) to the households for conservation of fire-wood and consequent reduction in deforestation and also for reduction in indoor pollution. Outlays of Rs. 0.05 lakh and Rs.0.01 lakh as token provision are proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan : 2007-08 respectively for continuance of this scheme.

Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) System (E.P.:Rs.20.00 lakh
(Science and Technology Department) A.P.: Rs.4.00 lakh)

18.28 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 etc. under the scheme. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan which includes Rs.4.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for continuance of the scheme.

Research and Development (E.P.:Rs.61.41 lakh
(Science and Technology Department) A.P.:Rs.5.00 lakh)

18.29 Under this scheme, modifications and innovations are incorporated into existing renewable energy devices and systems. For this purpose, pioneer institutions like Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar as well as other technical institutions are funded. For continuance of the existing research and developmental activities, outlays of Rs.61.41 lakh and Rs.5.00 lakh have been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

Bio-diesel (E.P.:113.44 lakh
(Science & Technology Department) A.P.: Rs.100.00 lakh)

18.30 Bio-diesel has been accepted as a good-substitute of fuel, and is also eco-friendly and cost-effective. For taking up Bio-diesel activities in the State for the first time during the 11th Plan, an outlay of Rs.113.44 lakh has been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, out of which Rs.100.00 lakh has been earmarked for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Remote Village Electrification through Non-conventional Sources of Energy (Science and Technology Department)	(E.P.:SS Rs.1,000.00 lakh, CS Rs.10,937.79 lakh) (A.P.:SS Rs.170.00 lakh CS Rs.1,859.51 lakh)
---	--

18.31 The Objective of the programme is to promote electrification of unelectrified remote census villages and remote unelectrical hamlets of electrified census villages where GRID connectivity is neither feasible nor cost-effective, through non-conventional energy sources such as solar energy, small hydro-power, biomass, biogas, bio-fuel, wind-energy or systems using more than one non-conventional source of energy in hybrid mode etc. The Central Government provides 90% of the costs towards, electricity generation, one time service charge for preparation of Detailed Project Reports, training, capacity building etc (including cost of comprehensive maintenance contract for 5 years) for electrification through non-conventional energy devices to the implementing agencies. The State Government provides balance 10% of the scheme. Outlays of Rs.1,000.00 lakh and Rs.170.00 lakh have been proposed as State share in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 to electrify 1,600 and 300 remote villages respectively.

INTEGRATED RURAL ENERGY PROGRAMME (IREP)

PLAN SCHEMES

18.32 Under Plan Scheme, an outlay of Rs. 554.00 lakh and Rs.110.80 lakh towards State share of Centrally Sponsored Plan have been proposed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively for implementation of plans and projects under IREP.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) (Science & Technology Department)	(E.P.:SS Rs. 554.00 lakh, CS Rs.554.00 lakh) (A.P.:SS Rs.110.80 lakh, CS Rs.110.80 lakh)
--	---

18.33 The programme covers all districts in the State, excluding urban areas falling within notified municipal limits. The programme is shared on 50:50 basis between Centre and State for implementation at district and state level. The main objectives of the programme are:

- (i) To provide for minimum domestic energy needs for cooking, heating and lighting purpose to rural people in selected village clusters in each district, with focus on renewable energy.

Chapter-18

- (ii) To provide the most cost efficient mix of various energy sources and options for meeting the requirements of sustainable agriculture and rural development with due environmental considerations and focus on renewable energy.
- (iii) To ensure people's participation in the planning and implementation of IREP plans and projects through the involvement of panchayats, voluntary organizations and institutions at the micro level; and
- (iv) To develop and strengthen mechanisms and coordination arrangements for linking micro-level planning and implementation for rural energy with National and State level planning and programmes for energy and economic development so as to ensure regular and planned flow of energy inputs for meeting the requirements of various users in IREP districts.

An outlay of Rs. 554.00 lakh has been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan which includes Rs.110.80 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for implementation of the scheme.

CHAPTER 19

INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

INDUSTRIES

19.1 Orissa has become the industrial hub in the eastern region of the country in steel, iron, aluminum, petrochemicals and power sectors. With vast and virgin mineral resources, abundant raw materials, comfortable power situation and adequate technical manpower, the State is poised for a fast and rapid industrialization during the Eleventh Plan period. The industrial scenario in the State has undergone radical changes during the Tenth Plan period. The impact of liberalisation of trade and economic policies adopted in earlier Five Year Plan periods began to be felt in terms of new opportunities for investment in industrial projects in the private sector. A large number of proposals for establishment of steel plants, power projects, alumina / aluminum projects, oil refineries etc. by major national industrial enterprises started taking shape. Some of the projects have already been grounded and have made enormous progress leading to establishment of a good number of ancillary and downstream industries as well.

19.2 The State is poised to add in excess 50 million tones per annum (mtpa) capacity in steel making, 4 mtpa in alumina refining & aluminum, 15 million ton per annum in petro-chemical refining, 13000 mws in power generation and 5 mtpa in cement manufacturing during the Eleventh Five Year Plan with a direct employment forecast of 75000 manpower, with investment of about Rs.400,000 Crore, and triggering the growth of indirect employment of multiple magnitudes. Two largest ever FDI like POSCO & MITTAL Steel are coming up in the State. MoUs have been signed with 46 large companies for establishment of steel projects with investment of about Rs.137,157 Crore. Mega scale construction and infrastructure creation in the wake of industrial demand also indicate immense job creation capacities in the State.

19.3 Orissa is fast emerging as a major IT destination in the country with the presence of Global giants like TCS, Infosys, Satyam, Wipro, Mindtree, Hexaware and GENPACT. Software exports will touch Rs.10,000 Crore with more than 1,00,000 IT / ITES professionals. The spurt of growth in the processing sector, manufacturing sector, service sector and SEZs those likely to come up has necessitated the planning for human resource development for quality manpower for which Biju Patanaik University of Technology (BPUT) has been established. It is also contemplated to establish an International Institute of Information Technology in the State during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

19.4 The Tourism industry in the State is another important sector in the related fields like, hotel, transport, shopping and catering etc.. It is the hospitality sector that binds together a lot of employment generating sectors through backward and forward linkages. The development in the tourism industry is enormous and it is a proud privilege for the State to bag the “Golden Peacock” award for the year, 2005-06 at the National level in the field of tourism development.

19.5 The Industrial Policy Resolution, 2001 is on vogue though the new IPR is on the anvil. The IPR, 2001 envisages innovative packages and investor friendly incentives to suit the new environment.

19.6 The main planks of the Industrial Policy are the following: -

- (i) Creation of business climate conducive for accelerating investment in industry and infrastructure projects
- (ii) Raising economic standard through generation of employment and economic growth in the State.
- (iii) Reducing regional disparities in economic development.
- (iv) Balanced utilisation of the natural resources for sustainable development.
- (v) Enhancing the efficiency and technological strength of the State's industry and services, thereby improving their competitive strength while generating new employment opportunities and to encourage the attainment of internationally accepted standards of quality.

19.7 The Government are committed to:

- (i) Encourage private initiative and restrict its intervention to such areas where it enjoys a distinct comparative advantage.
- (ii) Invite private investment for development and operation of quality infrastructure.
- (iii) Promote the image of Orissa as an attractive destination for investment.
- (iv) Assume a proactive role in selected sectors such as:-
 - a) Mineral based Industries.
 - b) Craft -based product.
 - c) Agro & marine-based industries, Industries based on medicinal herbs and Minor Forest Produce.
 - d) Tourism.
 - e) Electronics, Information Technology & Bio-technology.
 - f) Encourage the creation of SSI clusters in similar lines of business.
 - g) Proceed more decisively with the restructuring and consolidation of sick Industrial units.

- h) Leverage the potential of SEZs to build concentration of technologically advanced manufacturing industries.
- i) Gem cutting and polishing.
- j) Fly-ash based industries utilising a minimum of 25% by wt. of fly ash as basic raw material.

19.8 In order to achieve these objectives, State Government will adopt following strategies during the Eleventh Plan period and Annual Plan 2007-08.

- i) Strengthening of physical & social infrastructure through prioritization of public investment and by attracting substantial private investment.
- ii) Facilitating large investment in resources based industries like Power, Steel, Alumina etc.
- iii) Providing support to export oriented industries, agro based food-processing industries.
- iv) Providing greater incentives/ support to industries, generation of large employment especially employment of women and industries located in disadvantaged localities.
- v) To lay emphasis on quality, productivity and skill development.
- vi) Making special efforts for rehabilitation of viable sick industries.
- vii) Organizational reform to facilitate unhindered growth of industry & trade.
- viii) Providing escort services, fast and transparent decision-making and quick clearance of the proposals.

19.9 Department for International Development (DFID) is supporting implementation of the IPR, 2001 Technical Assistance Project. The project approach includes;

- Convergence policy and procedures adopted by various departments having common goal.
- Capacity building of Government machinery to act as facilitator of investment.
- Evolving appropriate strategy for potential like, Forest, Fisheries and Tourism.
- Shifting the focus from fiscal incentives to creating an enabling environment.

- Effective rehabilitation packages for displaced persons.
- Enhancing infrastructure facilities.

19.10 The scope of the aforesaid project includes eight components namely, Single Window Mechanism, Investment Promotion, Cluster Development, Development of Infrastructure through PPP mode, Fisheries, Forestry, Tourism and Rehabilitation & Resettlement. It has been decided to include another component from 2007-08 in the form of Development of Technical Education to meet the ever growing demand for technical and skilled manpower.

19.11 Expeditious clearance of proposals is of prime importance to the promoters of industries. Therefore, "Single Window" mechanism will continue for;

- i) faster and one-point project clearance,
- ii) single point dissemination of project related information to help the prospective entrepreneurs take expeditious investment decisions.
- iii) District Level Single Window Clearance Authorities (DSWCA) has been created for clearance of investment proposals up to Rs.5 crore.
- iv) DICs at the District Level and IPCOL at the State Level are the nodal agencies for the purpose.

19.12 For attracting investment in the State, "Team Orissa" has been constituted and Orissa Investment & Export Promotion Office (OIEPO) has been made operational in the Office of the Resident Commissioner, New Delhi.

19.13 The State Government is keen on adopting cluster approach under various central schemes like SICDP, IISU and NPRI etc.. Two important cluster development schemes like Engineering & Pharmaceuticals clusters at Bhubaneswr, Rice Milling cluster at Bargarh have been proposed under SICDP assistance. Steel & Metallurgical Cluster at Duburi of Jajapur district is being developed through the assistance from IISU. Brass & Bell metal works cluster at Bhatimunda, Cuttack and Leather products at Barag, Cuttack are in progress with assistance from NPRI scheme.

19.14 Orissa being an attractive destination for mineral based Mega industries; the State Government are committed to promote Ancillary and Downstream Industries to cater/utilize the by-products of large upcoming industries. A Task Force has been constituted for development of Ancillary & Downstream Industries for POSCO related industrial complex. Development of Downstream industries for Alumina / Aluminum sector is being explored with the support of NALCO. A policy framework for development of Ancillary and Downstream Industries is under active consideration of the Government.

19.15 Government have created a high power “Employment Mission” which envisages setting up of special institutions for imparting training to young and prospective entrepreneurs on development of Small Scale & Cottage Industries and proper utilization of loan amount for success in business.

19.16 In the handicrafts sector, thrust will be on promotion of specific crafts in identified areas by following a mission approach to achieve all-round development in terms of design, production and marketing.

19.17 The programmes of the Khadi and Village Industries Board are ideally suited to provide self-employment to artisans and the other rural unemployed by providing margin money loan assistance under Khadi and Village Industries Commission programmes. These programmes will be continued during the Eleventh Plan period.

19.18 DICs, the nerve point for promotion of industrial activities in the State, are being restructured under the Single Window component of DFID.

19.19 The schemes in the industries and mineral sector have been classified into four segments: Large and Medium Industries, Village and Small Enterprises, Textile Industries, Mining and Infrastructure development for Steel industries. There is a total provision of Rs.11,115.44 lakh for the industries and mineral sector in the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.2,559.02 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08. The proposed outlay during the Eleventh Plan period includes Rs.6,020.43 lakh towards State Plan and Rs.5,095.01 lakh towards State share under Centrally Sponsored Plan schemes. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 includes Rs.1,540.02 towards State Plan and Rs.1019.00 lakh towards State share under Centrally Sponsored Plan. The Break up of proposed sectoral outlay is as follows.

	<u>State Plan</u> (Rs in Lakh)	
	<u>Eleventh Plan</u>	<u>Annual Plan</u>
1. Large & Medium Industries	168.35	25.00
2. Village & Small Enterprises	4471.08	772.00
3. Textile & Handloom	4552.01	890.00
4. Minerals	<u>1924.00</u>	<u>872.02</u>
Total	11,115.44	2,559.02

LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

19.20 A number of very large industrial projects in sectors like steel, alumina / aluminum, oil refining, fertilizer etc. involving huge investment are in the pipeline. The emphasis during the Eleventh Plan period and for the year: 2007-08 would

be on sustaining the momentum already generated and providing all necessary support to facilitate early grounding of these projects.

PLAN SCHEMES

19.21 In the Eleventh Plan and the Annual Plan 2007-08, the provision under the large and medium sector has been kept at Rs.168.35 lakh and Rs.25.00 lakh respectively for operation of different schemes as indicated below

Sl. no.	Scheme	Proposed outlay during Eleventh Plan(Rs. in lakh)	Proposed Outlay during, 2007-08
1	2	3	4
1.	Managerial Grant, Loan and Subsidy to Orissa Film Development Corporation (OFDC)	75.01	14.01
2.	CIS to Large and Medium Industries	58.31	0.01
3.	Loan to Orissa State Financial Corporation	0.01	0.01
4.	Loan to Orissa Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (OIIDCO)	0.01	0.01
5.	Grants to IPICOL for single window and project Profiles to facilitate ancillary downstream	20.00	9.95
6.	Special Grants to OFDC (Refund of ET)	15.00	1.00
7.	Refund of sales tax to Mega projects under Special Industrial Promotion Assistance (SIPA)	0.01	0.01
Total		168.35	25.00

STATE PLAN

Managerial Grant, Loan and Subsidy to Orissa Film Development Corporation (OFDC)
(Industries Department)

(E P: Rs 75.01lakh,
A P: Rs.14.01 lakh)

19.22 The Orissa Film Development Corporation is a promotional agency for development of the Oriya film industry in the State. The Corporation will take measures to maximize utilization of infrastructure facilities created in the Kalinga Studio and Prasad Kalinga Laboratory at Bhubaneswar. It is proposed to provide Rs.75.01 lakh during the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.14.01 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 to this Corporation towards managerial grant, loan and subsidy.

**Capital Investment Subsidy to
Large and Medium Industry**
(Industries Department)

(E P: Rs 58.31lakh,
A P: Rs 0.01 lakh)

19.23 In order to promote establishment of industrial units in the State, provision was made under Industrial Policy Resolutions (IPRs) to provide subsidy on fixed capital investment at different proportion basing on the industrial backwardness of the area, category of entrepreneurs of pioneering industries, nature of industry & equipments. The Orissa State Financial Corporation is the agency through which the State Government were disbursing capital investment subsidy. But there is no provision of CIS in IPR-2001, so the pipeline industry of IP 1989, 1992 & 1996 having the requisite eligibility will claim subsidy. A sum of Rs.58.31 lakh and Rs.0.01 lakh has been provided during the Eleventh Plan period and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

Loan to Orissa State Financial Corporation (OSFC)
(Industries Department)

(E P: Rs 0.01 lakh,
A P: Rs 0.01 lakh)

19.24 The Orissa State Financial Corporation, set up in 1956, is the nodal agency for promotion of small and medium scale industries in the State. Besides providing loan facilities to industry in SSI sector, it supports allied activities like Transport, Hotel, Nursing Homes, Commercial Complex, Housing & road construction equipments etc.

19.25 The Corporation mobilises resources as share capital / loan from the State Government and Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), refinance facilities from IDBI / Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), bonds, and recovery from borrowers. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.0.01 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed to provide loans to OSFC in lieu of share capital.

**Loan to Orissa Industrial Infrastructure
Development Corporation(OIIDCO)**
(Industries Department)

(E P: Rs 0.01 lakh,
A P: Rs 0.01 lakh)

19.26 OIIDC is the nodal agency for acquiring land for all major industrial projects. OIIDC is also the implementing agency on behalf of State Government for the Centrally Sponsored Projects like Export Promotion Industrial Parks, Industrial Growth Centres, Integrated Infrastructure Development Centres (IIDC) & Urban Haat. These infrastructure projects are at different stages of development. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh each during the Eleventh Plan period and Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed under loan to OIIDC.

Grants to IPICOL
(Industries Department)

(E P: Rs 20.00 lakh,
A P: Rs 09.95 lakh)

19.27 A new scheme “Grants to IPICOL” for operationalisation of Single Window mechanism and for preparation of project profiles to facilitate ancillary and downstream, an amount of Rs.20.00 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs 9.95 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed..

Special Grants to OFDC (Refund of E.T.)
(Industries Department)

(E P: Rs 15.00 lakh,
A P: Rs 01.00 lakh)

19.28 A new scheme namely “Special Grant to OFDC (Refund of Entertainment tax) has been proposed for implementation during the Eleventh Plan period with a provision of Rs.15.00 lakh and Rs 1.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

**Refund of Sales Tax to Mega projects Under
Special Industrial Promotion Assistance(SIPA)**
(Industries Department)

(E P: Rs 0.01 lakh,
A P: Rs 0.01 lakh)

19.29 The State Government will also take appropriate action to attract Mega projects in non-mineral sectors as well as gems/jewellery. To encourage entry of non-mineral sectors by providing incentives like Special Industrial Promotion Assistance (SIPA) where 50% of the Sales Tax is refunded. Under Special Industrial Promotion Assistance (SIPA), provision of Rs.116.00 lakh for the Eleventh Plan and Rs.0.01 lakh for the Annual Plan, 2007-08 has been proposed.

VILLAGE AND SMALL ENTERPRISES

19.30 The village and small enterprises sector includes handicraft & cottage industries and small scale industries. 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 strategy of the Eleventh Five Year Plan is to generate employment in non-farm sector by implementing poverty alleviation programmes with due regard to the growth of industrial net-work, conducive industrial growth. The contribution of H & C.I. Sector towards economic development and removal of economic disparities among the cross sections of societies has been tremendous. It plays a vital role in socio economic development of the artisans and empowerment of women by creating large-scale employment opportunities at lower capital cost. The SSI units are supplementary and complementary to large and medium scale of units also. Considering

the vast potential of employment and capacity to fetch foreign exchange, Village & SSI sector deserve high priority. The State Government are making all out efforts to provide conducive atmosphere, level playing ground and policy support to enable the SSI sector to achieve levels of production, export and employment.

19.31 Orissa 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 in varied degrees through out the State. The State has got the best craftsmanship in the country having largest number of artisans honoured with National Award including Padma Award.

19.32 In recognition of the important role of small scale and village and cottage industries for rural development, efforts have been made to provide institutional support, in addition to various incentive and concessions, for promoting the sector. During 2005-06, 4786 small-scale industries with an investment of Rs.270.44 crore were set up in the State providing employment to 25,142 persons. Besides, 12,385 cottage industries have been set up in the State with an investment of Rs.35.44 crore and creating employment for 21,432 persons during 2005-06.

19.33 The Eleventh Five Year Plan is prepared with a two-fold mission of achieving a balanced industrial growth and with sustained livelihood to artisans by minimizing the problems of unemployment. It also aimed at creation of infrastructural facilities so as to attract more and more capital investment in the State so that the State's contribution to export may increase. 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.

19.34 The approach for the Handicraft & Cottage Industries sector during the Eleventh Plan period would be :

- Development of craft cluster on SHG mode with need based interventions.
- Sustenance of clusters already created in the earlier years.
- Regular market oriented product development.
- Development of entrepreneurship among the artisans and other entrepreneurs to set up handicraft enterprises.

- Market promotion through exhibition inside and outside the State.
- Export promotion by facilitating by participation in international fair, organizing Buyer-Seller Meet 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 made.
- Strengthening Departmental Training Centres and SIDC.
- To renovate and open Utkalika Branches at strategic places.

PLAN SCHEMES

19.35 The total plan outlay for the SSI and Handicraft & Cottage Industries sector for the Eleventh Plan period is Rs.4471.08 lakh and for the Annual Plan: 2007-08, Rs.772.00 lakh has been proposed. The share of SSI and Handicrafts & Cottage Industries is Rs.2375.04 lakh and Rs.2096.04 lakh respectively.

STATE PLAN

Industrial Exhibitions, Fairs and Publicity & Promotion Development Programme (Industries Department)

(E P: Rs 60.00 lakh,
A P: Rs 8.00 lakh)

19.36 The objective of the scheme is to facilitate display of products of small scale industrial units in the State at the District, State and National level exhibitions and fairs. Provision of Rs.60.00 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.8.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been made.

Capital Investment Subsidy to SSIs (Industries Department)

(E P: Rs 400.00 lakh,
A P: Rs 70.95 lakh)

19.37 In order to promote establishment of industrial units in the State, provision was made under Industrial Policy Resolutions (IPRs) to provide subsidy on fixed capital investment at different proportion basing on the industrial backwardness of the area, category of entrepreneurs of pioneering industries, nature of industry & equipment. The Orissa State Financial Corporation is the agency through which the State Government were disbursing capital investment subsidy. But there is no provision of CIS in IPR-2001, so the pipeline industry of IP 1989, 1992 & 1996 having the requisite eligibility will claim subsidy. The percentage of subsidy varies from 10% to 30% basing on the zones of applicability. Considering the backlog of demands, the requirement of

funds under the scheme is Rs.1577.07 lakh (SSI sector) against which a provision of Rs.400.00 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.70.95 lakh for the Annual Plan:2007-08 has been made.

Loan to Orissa Small Industries Corporation (OSIC) (E P: Rs 0.04 lakh,
(Industries Department) A P: Rs 0.01 lakh)

19.38 The Orissa Small Industries Corporation (OSIC) is a promotional agency which has been providing various types of assistance to the small scale industries of the State such as supply of scarce raw materials, marketing assistance, equity support to joint sector projects, sub-contracting exchange, factoring, common service facilities to different functional industrial estates for selected groups of industries namely plastic, glass, ceramics, chemicals etc.

19.39 Under the marketing assistance scheme, the Corporation provides marketing assistance to small scale industrial units by procuring bulk orders from different Government and other offices and getting them executed through the small scale industrial units. As the financial condition of OSIC is not healthy, a restructuring plan for the OSIC will be prepared. A token provision of Rs.0.04 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.0.01 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 is proposed towards loan to support the restructuring programme of OSIC.

Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations and Associations (E P: Rs 25.00 lakh,
(Industries Department) A P: Rs 5.00 lakh)

19.40 Voluntary organisations like Orissa Small Scale Industries Association (OSSIA), Orissa Association of Small and Medium Enterprises (OASME), Orissa Productivity Council (OPC), Utkal Chamber of Commerce and Industry (UCCI), Orissa Industries Federation (OIF), State Institute of Development of Arts & Crafts (SIDAC) and ORIDCO are conducting seminars and meetings to motivate intending entrepreneurs for setting up of industries in the State. The associations will also be encouraged to promote S.P.Vs to extend common service/facilities to SSI units like ancillary support to large industries and marketing of products of SSI units. A provision of Rs.25.00 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.5.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been made under the scheme.

Grant to the Institute of Entrepreneurship Development (IED) for EDP Training (E P: Rs 50.00 lakh,
(Industries Department) A P: Rs 16.00 lakh)

19.41 The Institute of Entrepreneurship Development (IED) was set up during the year 1986-87 as a corporate body with financial support from the State Government, State Bank of India, Allahabad Bank, OSFC and IDBI. The main objective of the Institute is to conduct training programmes for potential entrepreneurs of the State

to promote large number of SSIs and micro enterprises. The Institute also conducts workshops for industrial officers/executives of SSI Units. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.16.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed.

Interest Subsidy to SSI units
(Industries Department)

(E P: Rs110.00 lakh,
A P: Rs 0.02 lakh)

19.42 This scheme was introduced in the Annual Plan 2003-04 to fulfill the promises made in the IPR-2001. To make the incentive more effective, Government have decided to give interest subsidy to all existing and new industrial units under priority sector as defined under IPR. The new and existing industrial units would undertake modernisation at the rate of 5% per annum on the term loan availed by such units. Besides, industrial units established in industrially backward areas as listed in Para-14.4 of IPR will be entitled for additional interest subsidy at the rate of 5% of the term loan limiting to Rs.5.00 lakh as backward area development incentives. A sum of Rs.110.00 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and an amount of Rs.0.02 for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed for interest subsidy.

**Financial Assistance against Sales Tax
Re-imburement on SSI Units**
(Industries Department)

(E P: Rs.100.00 lakh,
A P: Rs.0.02 lakh)

19.43 Following categories of units shall be eligible for Sales Tax Reimbursement under this scheme.

19.44 In respect of units located in industrially backward areas, all new Small Scale Industrial (SSI) units and all new or existing SSI units taking up substantial expansion / modernization / diversification.

19.45 In respect of units located in other areas, new SSI units in approved clusters, priority sectors and ancillary sector and all new or existing SSI units in approved clusters, priority sectors and ancillary sector undertaking substantial expansion / modernization / diversification.

19.46 The eligible small-scale industrial units shall be entitled to Sales Tax Reimbursement for a period of five years equal to the amount of sales tax including CST paid by the unit in Orissa on sale of finished goods and entry tax paid to Govt. of Orissa on purchase of raw material including packing material, plant and machinery, pollution control equipment, power generation equipment of 10 KW and above, testing material, etc. subject to a limit of 100% of the eligible fixed capital investment. In case of units undertaking expansion the incentive will be available only in respect of sales tax paid for incremental sales of finished goods and entry tax paid on purchase of materials related to incremental production. The units who have availed incentives like Sales Tax Exemption / Deferment under any other IPR for such fixed capital investment will not be entitled for availing Sales Tax Reimbursement under this provision. During 2004-05 an

amount of Rs.100.00 lakh under ACA was provided for the purpose. Provision of Rs.100.00 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and a token provision of Rs.0.02 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been made.

Orissa Investment and Export Promotion Centre (E P: Rs100.00 lakh,
(Industries Department) A P: Rs.25.00 lakh)

19.47 For functioning of Orissa Investment and Export Promotion Centre at New Delhi, provision of Rs100.00 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.25.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed.

Up gradation of Testing Laboratory (E P: Rs.30.00 lakh,
(Industries Department) A P: Rs.5.00 lakh)

19.48 A new scheme namely Up-gradation of Testing Laboratory has been implemented from the year 2006-07. The six numbers of existing Testing Laboratories under DEPM, Orissa are to be upgraded gradually to obtain NABL Accreditation. The Laboratory accreditation is a means to improve customer confidence in the calibration and testing report issued by the Laboratories. An amount Rs.30.00 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs 5.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed under the new scheme.

Establishment of Crafts Villages E P: Rs124.00 lakh,
(Industries Department) A P: Rs.14.00 lakh)

19.49 The objective of the scheme is to create employment opportunities for unemployed youths and women basing on the availability of raw materials and market demand in selected places. Each Centre will initially work as a training centre which will subsequently be converted into a production centre at the end of the training period by forming a cooperative society. An outlay of Rs.124.00 lakh for the Eleventh Plan and Rs.14.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed under this scheme.

Promotion of Handicraft Industries (E P: Rs.417.00 lakh,
(Industries Department) A P: Rs.67.93 lakh)

19.50 The objective of the scheme is to impart training in handicrafts as well as carpet weaving in different training centres by providing stipend to the trainees, wages to the master craftsmen, raw materials, and house rent of the training centres. Funds are also utilised towards publicity and exhibitions for marketing of handicraft goods and for awards given to handicraft exporters. Grant-in-Aid to SIDAC is also to be provided under the scheme for implementing projects of Development Commissioner, Handicrafts, State Government and other GoI Schemes like MAI and also to manage institutional training programmes for development of Arts & Craft in the State. An outlay

Chapter-19

of Rs.417.00 lakh during the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.67.93 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed.

Grant to Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board (E P: Rs.5.70 lakh,
(Industries Department) A P: Rs.0.50 lakh)

19.51 Financial assistance in the shape of grant is provided to the Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board for promotion of khadi and village industries under approved schemes of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. An outlay of Rs.5.70 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.0.50 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed.

Promotion of Coir Industry (E P: Rs.105.70 lakh,
(Industries Department) A P: Rs.17.00 lakh)

19.52 The objective of the scheme is to provide for skill development of coir artisans by up-gradation of coir technology, development of infrastructure, marketing promotion etc. Assistance is also provided to coir co-operatives and small scale units to organise field level programmes, for participation in exhibitions / fairs both inside and outside the State, and for infrastructural facilities like construction of common work sheds. Tools and equipment are also provided to coir cooperatives under this scheme. An outlay of Rs.105.70 lakh during the Eleventh Plan and Rs.17.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed for this scheme.

Promotion of Salt Industry (E P: Rs.5.80 lakh,
(Industries Department) A P: Rs.0.50 lakh)

19.53 The objective of the scheme is to provide assistance for development of salt land to increase productivity, creation of 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 Rs.5.80 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.0.50 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed.

Rebate on Sale of Khadi Cloth (E P: Rs.10.00 lakh,
(Industries Department) A P: Rs.2.00 lakh)

19.54 This scheme is introduced to provide subsidy to Khadi Societies of the State through O.K. & V.I. Board on sale of Khadi and Poly-Vastra products of the State. The State Government provides rebate on the sale of Khadi Cloth every year. During the year 2006-07 an amount of Rs.150.23 lakh was provided for clearance of pending rebate claims of Khadi Societies. A sum of Rs.10.00 lakh and Rs.2.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh plan and Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

Self Employment under Handicraft Sector (E P: Rs.0.01 lakh,
(Industries Department) A P: Rs.0.01 lakh)

19.55 A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh each has been proposed for the Eleventh Plan period as well as for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for implementation of self-employment programmes under handicraft sector.

Self Employment Programme under (RLTAP) (E P: Rs.0.01 lakh,
(Industries Department) A P: Rs.0.01 lakh)

19.56 Keeping in view the potential of self-employment in H & C I sector, a special project has been drawn up by Handicraft Directorate for cluster development approach. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh each has been proposed for the Eleventh plan period as well as for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for implementation of self-employment programmes in the handicraft sector under RLATP.

Promotion of Handicraft Industries under One-time ACA (E P: Rs.0.01 lakh,
(Industries Department) A P: Rs.0.01 lakh)

19.57 During 2006-07, an amount of Rs.0.01 lakh was provided under one-time ACA for promotion of handicraft industries. Rs.0.01 lakh each for the Eleventh Plan and Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed under the scheme..

Financial Assistance for Strengthening and Revival of Utkalika (E P: Rs.52.00 lakh,
(Industries Department) A P: Rs.52.00 lakh)

19.58 For strengthening and revival of Utkalika, Rs.52.00 lakh each has been provided for the Eleventh Plan period as well as for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Design Development Under Handicraft (E P:Rs..470.00 lakh,
(Industries Department) A P: Rs.69.00 lakh)

19.59 For comprehensive design development input in major popular crafts, it has been proposed to undertake massive design development programme in association with NID/NIFT/CDC, Jaipur. Provision of Rs.470.00 lakh during the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.69.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been made.

Promotion of Handicraft Enterprises (E P:Rs.150.00 lakh,
(Industries Department) A P: Rs.0.01 lakh)

19.60 The objective is to organize entrepreneurship development training, exposure visit inside and outside the State and international fairs, loan assistance

under REGP/PMRY/D.C.(H) Schemes and margin money support for bank credit. It is proposed to provide Rs.150.00 lakh during the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.0.01 for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Strengthening of Industrial Co-op. Societies (EP:Rs.92.00 lakh,
(Industries Department) A P: Rs.0.01 lakh)

19.61 The Industrial Co-op. Societies engaged in production and sale of handicrafts need to be strengthened with necessary infrastructure like CFW/show room/working capital etc. Assistance would be provided on merit. It is proposed to provide Rs.92.00 lakh during 2008-09 of the Eleventh Plan period and for the Annual Plan: 2007-08, a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been made.

Coir Cluster Development Programme (E P:Rs.46.00 lakh,
(Industries Department) A P: Rs.0.01 lakh)

19.62 It is newly introduced scheme for sustenance of 72 SHGs having 1080 women artisan members for capacity building, skill up-gradation and CFC etc. Besides, new clusters will be developed with need based intervention. It is proposed to provide Rs.46.00 lakh during the Eleventh Plan period. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been made for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Coir Enterprise Development (E P: Rs.23.50 lakh,
(Industries Department) A P: Rs.0.01 lakh)

19.63 It is a new scheme specifically aimed at rehabilitation of skilled artisans by providing margin money assistance with bank linkage, imparting training for entrepreneurs to set up new units and conducting exposure visits to the artisans/entrepreneurs with the new technology developed in other States. It is proposed to provide Rs.23.50 lakh during Eleventh Plan and Rs.0.01 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Development of Growth Centres (E P: C S Rs.1300.00 lakh, SS Rs.1300 lakh,
(Industries Department) A P: C S Rs.223.00 lakh, SS Rs.223.00 lakh)

19.64 Government of India have approved four Growth Centres to be established in the State one each at Chatrapur, Kalinganagar (Duburi), Jharsuguda and Kesinga with a view to providing infrastructure facilities for development of industries. The approved project cost of each Growth Centre is Rs.3000.00 lakh as per the following funding pattern.

1.	Central Government (equity)	Rs.1000.00 lakh
2.	State Government (equity)	Rs. 500.00 lakh
3.	Financial Institutions	Rs. 400.00 lakh
4.	Nationalised banks	Rs. 100.00 lakh
5.	Market borrowing	<u>Rs.1000.00 lakh</u>
	Total	<u>Rs.3000.00 lakh</u>

19.65 As per the investment pattern, the State Government are to contribute Rs.500.00 lakh for each Growth Centre and the Central Government's contribution will be Rs.1000.00 lakh. All Growth Centres are to be completed during the 2007-08. An outlay of Rs.1300.00 lakh during the Eleventh Plan under State share and Rs.223.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed.

Integrated Infrastructure Development Centres (IIDs) (E P: CS Rs.75.00 lakh, SS Rs.75.00 lakh, A P: CS Rs.100.00 lakh, SS Rs.75.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

19.66 The objective of the scheme is to set up IID Centres in the backward/rural areas of the State to promote clusters of small scale and tiny units with full assistance from the Government of India. The Government of India have approved three IID Centres for setting up at Khurda, Paradeep and Rayagada. This scheme is being implemented through Orissa Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (OIIDC), a leading promotional agency for industrial development in the State. The outlay for IID Centre Rayagada is Rs.583.00 lakh with the following funding pattern.

1.	Equity from IDCO	Rs.208.00 lakh
2.	Grant from Government of India.	Rs.200.00 lakh
3.	Grants from State Government	<u>Rs.175.00 lakh</u>
	Total:-	<u>Rs.583.00 lakh</u>

19.67 Government of India have already released Rs.100.00 lakh for the project in favour of OIIDC. Out of State Government share of Rs.175.00 lakh, Grants Rs.100.00 lakh has already been sanctioned and kept in Civil Deposit. During the Eleventh Plan period, a sum of Rs.75.00 lakh and Rs.75.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 towards State share has been proposed under the scheme.

Cluster Development Under SSI (E P: CS Rs.125.00 lakh, SS Rs.125.00 lakh, A P: CS Rs.2.00 lakh, SS Rs.2.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

19.68 A new CSP scheme under SSI sector namely Cluster Development under SSI with 50:50 share from Government of India and State Government has been proposed for implementation during the Eleventh Plan period. An

amount of Rs.125.00 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.2.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 under State share has been proposed.

Urban Haat at Puri and Konark (E P: CS Rs.52.86 lakh, SS Rs.62.86 lakh,
(Industries Department) A P: CS Rs.22.58 lakh, SS Rs.22.58lakh)

19.69 The Urban Haat at Puri and Konark is being implemented in the State with the assistance from GoI at a project cost of Rs.240.00 lakh and Rs.200.00 lakh respectively. The project is to being implemented by IDCO from the financial year 2005-06. An amount of Rs 62.86 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.22.58 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 towards State share has been proposed under the scheme.

Market Access Initiatives (E P: CS Rs.180.00 lakh, SS Rs.180.00 lakh,
(Industries Department) A P: CS Rs.80.00 lakh, SS Rs.80.00 lakh)

19.70 In order to promote export of handicraft products, aggressive International marketing Project is being implemented by OSCHC Ltd., for a period of three years starting from 2006-07 with a project cost of Rs.565.00 lakh under MAI Schemes of Ministry of Commerce & Industry, GoI. For 2006-07 an amount of Rs.46.33 lakh was provided. For the Eleventh Plan period and Annual Plan: 2007-08, a sum of Rs.180.00 lakh and Rs.80.00 lakh has been proposed towards State share respectively.

Development of Natural Fiber Craft Cluster in Orissa (New) (E P: CS Rs.16.32 lakh, SS Rs.16.32 lakh,
(Industries Department) A P: CS Rs.5.42 lakh, SS Rs.05.42 lakh)

19.71 SIDAC is implementing the project with total outlay of Rs.62.00 lakh with duration of thee years under which 1000 artisans will be assisted in different clusters. Development Commissioner, Handicrafts, GoI will provide Rs.40.81 lakh directly to the implementing agency and the balance amount of Rs.16.32 lakh is required to be provided by the State Govt.. Accordingly, an amount of Rs.16.32 lakh during the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.5.42 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 towards State share has been proposed under the scheme.

Market Development Assistance for Coir Industries (E P: CS Rs.30.00 lakh, SS Rs.30.00 lakh,
(Industries Department) A P: CS Rs.5.00 lakh, SS Rs.5.00 lakh)

19.72 Financial Assistance is provided to Co-operatives and to the public sector enterprises to undertake market development programme viz. Publicity, opening of new showroom sales outlets, renovation of existing sales outlets, market study, godown facility, discount etc. Provision of Rs.30.00 lakh during the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.5.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 towards State share has been made.

Joint Programme of Work for Development of Salt Industries (Industries Department) (E P: CS Rs.30.00 lakh, SS Rs.30.00 lakh, A P: CS Rs.4.00 lakh, SS Rs.4.00 lakh)

19.73 The objective of the scheme is to undertake different developmental works with the assistance of the Salt Commission, Government of India for the welfare of salt workers as well as development of the salt industries operating in the State. The work includes construction of school buildings, roads, provision for drinking water etc. Provision of Rs.30.00 lakh during the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.4.00 for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 towards State share has been made.

Namak Mazdoor Awas Yojana (New) (Industries Department) (E P:CS Rs.90.00 lakh, SS Rs.10.00 lakh, A P: CS Rs.18.00 lakh, SS Rs.2.00) lakh)

19.74 The Scheme has been formulated by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (Govt. of India) to ameliorate the living conditions of Salt workers by providing shelters (dwelling unit) preferably in the place of working. The cost of each house / dwelling units will be of Rs.50,000/- on 90:10 basis (Central and State Govt.). It has been proposed to construct 40 dwelling units during 2007-08 for which Rs.2.00 lakh towards State Share and Rs.18.00 towards Central Share are required. A provision of Rs.10.00 lakh during the Eleventh Plan and Rs.2.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 towards State share has been made under the scheme.

Estt. of Handicraft Cluster at Bhubaneswr Under IISU (Industries Department) (E P: CS Rs.375.00lakh, SS Rs.125.00 lakh)

19.75 It is proposed to establish a Handicraft cluster at Bhubaneswar under the scheme IIUS of Ministry of Commerce and Industry, GoI with project cost of Rs.500.00 lakh for which GoI will provide 75%. It is proposed that 25% of the project cost amounting to Rs.125.00 lakh is provided during the Eleventh Plan period.

Organization of Craft Bazar (Industries Department) (E P: CS Rs.48.00 lakh, SS Rs.16.00 lakh)

19.76 For development of Craft Bazar under the scheme of Development Commissioner (H), GoI, they organize Craft Bazars inside and outside the State by the State Govt. agencies/NGOs/Co-op. Societies provide 75% of the expenditure. In order to provide marketing support to the artisans, it is proposed to organize 8 such events by SIDAC and OSCHC during the Eleventh Plan period. It is proposed to provide Rs.16.00 lakh during the Eleventh Plan period.

Development of Handicraft cluster (E P: CS Rs.225.00lakh, SS Rs.75.00 lakh)
Under SFURTI
(Industries Department)

19.77 It is proposed to develop three handicraft clusters in Orissa under the scheme SFURTI of Ministry of SSI & ARI, GoI with project cost of Rs.100.00 lakh for each cluster during the Eleventh Plan period with funding pattern of 75:25 basis. It is proposed to provide Rs.75.00 lakh towards 25% of the project cost for the clusters during Eleventh Plan period.

Development of Coir cluster (E P: CS Rs.149.49 lakh, SS Rs.49.83 lakh)
Under SFURTI
(Industries Department)

19.78 It is newly introduced scheme for regeneration of traditional industries (SFRUTI) under coir sector. Ministry of Agro & Rural Industries, GoI have identified two coir clusters at Sakhigopal and Alanahat. The project cost is about Rs.100.00 lakh and it will be implemented by Orissa Co-op. Coil Corporation Ltd. The pattern of funding is on 75:25 basis. It is proposed to provide Rs.49.83 lakh during the Eleventh Plan period.

CENTRAL PLAN

Establishment of Nucleus Cell (E P: Rs.150.00 lakh,
(Industries Department) A P: Rs.30.25 lakh)

19.79 This is a staff based scheme under the Directorate of Industries. The objective of the scheme is to make sample survey of permanently registered small scale units under the purview of Small Industries Development Organisation. To construct index of industrial production on monthly basis at National level, data on industrial production are collected. An outlay of Rs.150.00 lakh during Eleventh Plan period and Rs.30.25 lakh for the annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed.

Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) (EP: Rs.600.00 lakh,
(Industries Department) A P: Rs.150.00 lakh)

19.80 The PMRY Scheme has been introduced in the State since 1993 to provide employment opportunities to educated unemployed youths by setting up their own venture in industry. Government of India have been meeting the entire training cost for PMRY under the Central Plan. The scheme will continue during the Eleventh Plan period. An amount of Rs.600.00 lakh during the Eleventh Plan and Rs.150.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been provided.

Construction of Showroom-cum-Godown
(Industries Department)

(E P: Rs.10.00 lakh,
A P: Rs.2.00 lakh)

19.81 The objective of the scheme is to provide infrastructure for Showroom-cum-Godown facilities to working Coir Co-operative Societies. Assistance is provided in the following manner.

NCDC to the State Government

State Government to Society

75% of the estimated amount as loan

50% loan

25% of the estimated amount as subsidy

50% grant

An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.2.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed for the Scheme.

National Programme for Rural Industrialisation.
(Industries Department)

(E P: Rs.5.00 lakh,
A P: Rs.1.00 lakh)

19.82 Government of India have provided funds for diagnostic study of rural industrialization. A sum of Rs.5.00 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.1.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES (INCLUDING HANDLOOMS)

19.83 This sector covers handlooms, powerlooms, spinning and textile mills and sericulture.

19.84 Handlooms are a part of the rich cultural heritage of the State. Handloom products of Orissa have earned a distinct position both within and outside the State. It is a cottage industry, which has a tremendous employment potential. Government have 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, design innovation etc. For the development of the sector Central and State grants are provided to the weavers through co-operative societies.

19.85 All the power loom units are either in a sick condition or running on conversion basis. The three textiles mills namely OTM, BTM and New Mayurbhanj Textiles Mill are also closed.

19.86 For various reasons including shortage of working capital the spinning mills of the State are in a difficult position. Most of the spinning mills are at present running on conversion basis and are hardly able to meet the salary and wages of the employees and workers out of the conversion charges. Hence a decision has been taken by the Government to either privatize these mills or go in for joint sector management.

Chapter-19

19.87 Orissa 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 promoting sericulture at the farmers levels who are having a scheme entitled Promotion of Sericulture industry through which Government assistance is given to the sericulturist working in mulberry and tassar sector.

PLAN SCHEMES

19.88 An outlay of Rs.4552.01 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Plan Period, which includes 1552.00 lakh towards State Plan and Rs.3000.01 lakh as State share towards Centrally Sponsored Plan. Rs.890.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 including Rs.600.00 lakh towards State share of Centrally Sponsored Plan.

STATE PLAN

Promotion of Handloom Industries

(Textile and Handloom Department)

(E P: Rs.1128.54 lakh,

A P: Rs.198.75 lakh)

19.89 The objective of the scheme is to popularise handloom fabrics among the consumers by organising exhibitions, fairs, festivals, workshops, exposure visit, technology demonstration, Seminars and other such activities within and outside the State. The scheme also aims at giving recognition to talented individual weavers weaving intricate designs. An outlay of Rs.1128.54 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.198.75 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Support for facilitating Privatization/

Liquidation of OSHDC

(Textile and Handloom Department)

(E P: Rs.22.50 lakh,

A P: Rs.4.50 lakh)

19.90 The Orissa State Handloom Development Corporation Ltd. Has become defunct since March, 1997. The employees of the corporation have taken VRS. To safe guard the property of the Corporation by providing watch and ward is necessary. Besides, a number of cases pertaining to the Corporation are pending in various Courts needing funds to meet the legal expenses. An amount of Rs.22.50 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.4.50 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed.

**Support for facilitating Privatization/
Liquidation of Spinning Mills/Power looms/
and Managerial Assistance to SPINFED**
(Textile and Handloom Department)

E P: Rs.92.70 lakh,
A P: Rs.32.70 lakh)

19.91 The objective of the scheme is to provide watch and ward with legal, managerial and other connected expenses of the closed spinning mills and power loom units. The closed mills are under the management and supervision of SPINFED. To meet the aforementioned expenses for five closed spinning mills and power looms, Rs.92.70 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.32.70 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

**Support for facilitating Privatization/
Liquidation of BTM, Jharsuguda/
NMTL, Baripada and OTM, Choudwar**
(Textile and Handloom Department)

(E P: Rs.8.00 lakh,
A P: Rs.4.00 lakh)

19.92 The objective of the scheme is to provide watch and ward with legal, managerial and other connected expenses of the Bhasker Textiles Mills, Jharsuguda, NMTL, Baripada which have been closed since May, 1998 and March, 1997 respectively. To meet the watch and ward cost of the aforementioned two mills, Rs.8.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.4.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

**Subsidy to OSCT & Silk Federation
for Sericulture Development**
(Textile and Handloom Department)

(E P: Rs.35.00 lakh,
A P: Rs.15.00 lakh)

19.93 Orissa Co-operative Tassar & Silk Federation (SERIFED) is the apex level co-operative marketing organization, which provides marketing support of silk cocoons and silk products to the ST/SC and economically backward sericulture farmers of the State. This organization acts as safety net and a social catalyst by providing support price of Tasar, Mulberry and Eri cocoons to the farmers as well as safeguards the poor sericulture farmer from distress sale of their produce. The organization is required to provide financial support and managerial subsidy for providing marketing support for silk cocoons and conversion of silk cocoon yarn. In view of the multi fold expansion of activities about Rs.200.00 lakh will be required in the next five years period. However, a sum of Rs.35.00 lakh under Eleventh Plan and Rs.15.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed.

Share Capital Assistance to SERIFED.

(Textile and Handloom Department)

(E P: Rs.35.00 lakh,

A P: Rs.05.00 lakh)

19.94 Orissa Co-operative Tasar & Silk Federation is providing marketing support to the Sericulture farmers in form of 'support price' of silk cocoons. The working capital base of the organization is not adequate. In order to strengthen the working capital base of SERIFED, provision of Rs.35.00 lakh during the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.5.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been made.

Promotion of Sericulture Industries.

(Textile and Handloom Department)

(E P: Rs.149.99 lakh,

A P: Rs.29.99 lakh)

19.95 The scheme aims at supporting mass disinfection of rearing houses and equipment, preparation and distribution of chowki worm etc. Besides, it also covers publicity and propaganda, study tours and training of farmers, provision for incentives, bonus to bivoltine mulberry silk worm rearers, silk worm crop insurance, maintenance of Mulberry Extension Service Centres, and maintenance of seed multiplication centres at Tassar Rearing Cooperative Societies (TRCS) for grainage and supply of mulberry cuttings to farmers etc. A sum of Rs.149.99 lakh during the Eleventh Plan and Rs.29.99 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed.

NEW SCHEMES

Technology Intervention in Handloom Sector

(Textile and Handloom Department)

(E P: Rs.0.05 lakh,

A P: Rs.0.01 lakh)

19.96 Modernization is the order of the day and this need to be introduced in the handloom sector for increase in productivity and product diversification. Weavers working with outdated pit-looms are to be trained in productivity raising attachments, accessories and computer-aided designs etc. An outlay of Rs.0.05 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.0.01 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed.

Capacity Building in Handloom Sector

(Textile and Handloom Department)

(E P: Rs.0.05 lakh,

A P: Rs.0.01 lakh)

19.97 Upgradation of skill through training and exposure are of the prime importance for traditional weavers. It is proposed to impart Integrated Training Programme to weavers on the lines it is being imparted by the GoI. in the area of dyeing and design as per the present market demand. 50 technical Personnel of the Directorate of Textiles in the field level will be exposed to Input Training in professional Institute like IIHT/NIFT. An outlay of Rs.0.05 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.0.01 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed.

Eleventh Plan & Annual Plan: 2007-08

Research & Devt. in Handloom Sector (E P: Rs.0.05 lakh,
(Textile and Handloom Department) A P: Rs.0.01 lakh)

19.98 Considerable emphasis is being laid on research and development for human resources development by way of renovation and innovation to keep identity and uniqueness of our products. Replication of best practices among weavers is also required. To carry out research and development in the areas of dying practices, improved looms and product techniques, an outlay of Rs.0.05 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.0.01 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed.

Promotion of Textile Industries (E P: Rs.0.05 lakh,
(Textile and Handloom Department) A P: Rs.0.01 lakh)

19.99 The importance of the concept of Public-Private-Partnership initiatives in textiles is experienced in many other States. The State Govt. are starting the process of capacity building in areas like, Textile Parks, SEZ in Textiles and Hand loom sector. In order to conduct training, exposure visit and preparation of project reports etc., funds are required. An outlay of Rs.0.05 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.0.01 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed.

State Resource Centre for Cluster Devt. (E P: Rs.0.06 lakh,
(Textile and Handloom Department) A P: Rs.0.01 lakh)

19.100 The State Govt. are looking beyond cooperative societies and will be adopting Cluster Development Approach (CDP) as a conscious strategy for the Handloom sector. Two integrated hand loom clusters over 5000 looms have been adopted in Baragarh and Sonapur. Six to eight such clusters with 500 to 5000 looms each will be sanctioned during 2007-08. For this, it is felt necessary to constitute a State Resource Centre, an Autonomous Body, for cluster development and to monitor, implement and supervise the CDP. An outlay of Rs.0.06 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.0.01 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed.

Micro Project for Development (E P: Rs.80.01 lakh,
Bivolatine Silk in Orissa A P: Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Textile and Handloom Department)

19.101 The objective of the scheme is to increase the production and productivity of the farmers in the cluster of micro project area at par with the farmers of sericulture advanced States and Countries. This will address all the components like plantation, rearing house, rearing equipment, chowki rearing, mass disinfection, awareness, supervision and monitoring from a single door system thereby producing silk cocoon and raw silk of international quality and increasing the income of the farmers to a great extent. A sum of Rs.80.01 lakh during Eleventh Plan and Rs.0.01 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

DDHPY : Marketing Incentive (E P:CS Rs.1981.96 lakh, SS Rs.1981.96 lakh,
(Textile and Handloom Department) A P: CS Rs.372.69 lakh, SS Rs.372.69 lakh)

19.102 The Government of India for economic upliftment of handloom weavers have introduced this scheme in the year 2000-01 by promoting marketing of Handloom fabrics. The aim of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to Weavers Cooperative Societies, and Handloom Organizations to boost up their sale of accumulated stock by allowing them rebate on Handloom fabrics. The pattern of funding is 50:50 basis. During the year, 2007-08, two apex organizations and 700 PWCS will be benefited. An outlay of Rs.1981.96 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.372.69 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed.

DDHPY: Strengthening of Handloom Organizations. (E P:CS Rs.0.05 lakh, SS Rs.0.05 lakh,
(Textile and Handloom Department) A P:CS Rs.0.05 lakh, SS Rs.0.05 lakh)

19.103 This scheme aims to provide financial assistance for restructuring of National Level Handloom Organizations. The pattern of funding by the Central Govt. and the State Govt is on 50:50 basis. A token provision of Rs.0.05 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.0.05 lakh for the Annual Plan, 2007-08 has been made.

DDHPY: Publicity (E P:CS Rs.50.00 lakh, SS Rs.50.00 lakh,
(Textile and Handloom Department) A P: CS Rs.10.00 lakh, SS Rs10.00 lakh)

19.104 The objective of the scheme is to promote the sale of handloom products by means of advertisement, printing of Brochure, Catalogue and study of market trend etc. The pattern of funding by the Central Govt. and the State Govt is on 50:50 basis. During the year, 2007-08, 10 PWCS and two organizations will be benefited. Provision of Rs.50.00 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.10.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been made.

Thrift Deposit of Handloom Weaver's Savings and Security (E P: CS Rs.100.00 lakh, SS Rs.100.00 lakh,
(Textile and Handloom Department) A P: CS Rs.20.00 lakh, SS Rs20.00 lakh)

19.105 The objective of the scheme is to develop saving habit among the Handloom weavers as well as to provide better financial incentives and also to develop locality among the Weavers towards the organization under Co-operative sector. Members contribute at the rate of 8 paise per Rupee of wages earned while the contribution of Central Government is at the rate of 4 paise per Rupee and the contribution of State Government is at the rate of 4 paise per Rupee for a thrift fund. During the year 2007-08, 25000 weavers will be benefited. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh

for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.20.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed.

DDHPY: Basic Input (E P: CS Rs.40.00 lakh, SS Rs.40.00 lakh,
(Textile and Handloom Department) A P: CS Rs.0.01 lakh, SS Rs. 0.01 lakh)

19.106 The objective of the scheme is to provide margin money assistance @ Rs.2000.00 to each handloom weavers and training for up-gradation of their skill. The pattern of funding by the Central Govt., the State Govt and the Weaver Member is on 50:25:25 basis. Provision of Rs.40.00 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and a token provision of Rs.0.01lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been made.

Devt. of Exportable Products and Their Marketing (DEPM) (E P:CS Rs.25.00 lakh, SS Rs.25.00 lakh,
(Textile and Handloom Department) A P: CS Rs.5.00 lakh, SS Rs.5.00 lakh)

19.107 The scheme aims at setting up of projects under Handloom Export scheme for development of handloom exportable products for domestic and international market. The GoI have approved 3 projects with a cost of Rs.43.00 lakh each. An amount of Rs.24.50 lakh is required to complete these projects. An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.5.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed.

Estt. of Urban Haat (E P: CS Rs.20.00 lakh, SS Rs.20.00 lakh,
(Textile and Handloom Department) A P: CS Rs.20.00 lakh, SS Rs. 20.00 lakh)

19.108 Three Urban Haats are to be established in the cities of Rourkela, Berhampur and Bhubaneswar. A sum of rs.75.00 is required for the year, 2007-08 as State's matching share. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.20.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed for implementation of the scheme.

Market Access Initiative (MAI) (E P: CS Rs.171.95 lakh, SS Rs.171.95 lakh,
(Textile and Handloom Department) A P: CS Rs.60.00 lakh, SS Rs.60.00 lakh)

19.109 In order to promote export of handloom products, aggressive International marketing Project is to be implemented under MAI Schemes of Ministry of Commerce & Industry, GoI to access new markets by undertaking survey, market study etc. For the Eleventh Plan and Annual Plan: 2007-08, a sum of Rs.171.95 lakh and Rs.60.00 lakh has been proposed towards State share respectively.

DDHPY-Design Input (E P: CS Rs.50.05 lakh, SS Rs.50.05 lakh,
(Textile and Handloom Department) A P:CS Rs.0.05 lakh, SS Rs.0.05 lakh)

19.110 The scheme aims at developing new design to suit the market demand and consumer's choice. For the Eleventh Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08, a sum of Rs.50.05 lakh and Rs.0.05 lakh has been proposed towards State share respectively.

Promotion of Sericulture Industries (E P: CS Rs.561.00 lakh, SS: Rs.561.00 lakh,
(Textile Hand loom Department) A P: CS Rs.112.20 lakh, SS: Rs.112.20 lakh)

19.111 This is a continuing district sector scheme, enforced during the year 1996-97. The scheme covers supply of Mulberry cuttings and saplings, disinfectants, maintenance of Mulberry and Tassar seed extension service centers, study tours, training of farmers & staff and publicity & propaganda programmes. During the Eleventh Plan period, it is proposed to cover 16000 SC/ST/BPL beneficiaries under development of Tassar, Mulberry and Eri sericulture. It is proposed to take up plantation, preparation of chawki worms, study tour and training, adoption of advanced technology, maintenance of seed and grainage units, infrastructure development, awareness programme, supervision and monitoring, incentive for quality Bivoltine silk, mass disinfections, maintenance of data base and up-gradation of training centers etc. An outlay of Rs.561.00 lakh during the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.112.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed.

MINERALS

19.112 Orissa is endowed with rich mineral resources. With a view to utilising the mineral resources and to create avenues for employment State Government have initiated efforts for development of identified areas and to promote establishment of mineral based industries in the State.

19.113 A high growth rate during the Eleventh Plan period is envisaged in the mineral sector by adopting a concept-oriented intensive mineral exploration programme and assessment of mineral resources with multi-disciplinary inputs aided by air borne mineral survey. Emphasis would be laid on exploration of precious and semi-precious stones like diamond and gem stones apart from iron ore, chromite ore, coal, mineral sands, bauxite and limestone etc. Innovative measures and latest technology will be adopted for strengthening the existing Chemical Analysis Wings. To curb clandestine operations, smuggling and pilferage of valuable and precious minerals, enforcement mechanism and administration will be strengthened.

PLAN SCHEMES

19.114 Several schemes relating to steel and mineral sector are being implemented in the State. A sum of Rs1,924.00 lakh during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.872.02 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed.

STATE PLAN

Esst. of Steel Plant at Gopalpur (E P:Rs.172.00 lakh,
(Steel and Mines Department) A P: Rs.26.81 lakh)

19.115 The objective of the scheme is to meet the salary cost of LAO and 26 employees engaged for land acquisition at Gopalpur. An out lay of Rs.172.00 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.26.81 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed for infrastructure development of steel plants at Gopalpur.

Esst. of Steel Plant at Duburi (E P:Rs.10.00 lakh,
(Steel and Mines Department) A P: Rs.1.16 lakh)

19.116 The objective of the scheme is to meet the salary cost of LAO and 2 employees engaged to assist the LAO for land acquisition at Kalingnagar. An out lay of Rs.10.00 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.1.16 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed for infrastructure development of steel plants at Kalingnagar (Duburi).

Monitoring of Esst. of Steel Plants (E P:Rs.20.00 lakh,
(Steel and Mines Department) A P: Rs.2.05 lakh)

19.117 The aim of the scheme is to meet the logistic support to the Administrative Department to effect required monitoring of the process of Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R) work for the establishment of steel plants. An out lay of Rs.20.00 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.2.05 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed for monitoring of establishment of steel plants.

Intensive Mineral Exploration & Assessment of Mineral Resources. (E P: Rs.960.00 lakh,
(Steel and Mines Department) A P: Rs.500.00 lakh)

19.118 Keeping in view the massive industrial development in the State, particularly the growth of steel industries, has necessitated immediate and detailed exploration and assessment of minerals like, Iron ore, Chromite, Manganese, Buxite and Coal. A sum of Rs.960.00 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.500.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed.

Eleventh Plan & Annual Plan: 2007-08

Strengthening of Chemical Analysis Wing
(Steel and Mines Department)

(E P: Rs.330.00 lakh,
A P: Rs.160.00 lakh)

19.119 Conventional Chemical Analysis procedures are being followed by 8 laboratories of the State Government for quality control and grade checking of Ores and Minerals. It is highly desirable to adopt instrumental methods of analysis to ensure accuracy, speedy disposal and avoidance of grade pilferage. For strengthening of Chemical Analysis Wings of Directorate of Mines, an outlay of Rs.330.00 lakh during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.160.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed.

**Strengthening of Enforcement Mechanism
and Mineral Administration.**
(Steel and Mines Department)

(E P: Rs.432.00 lakh,
A P: Rs.182.00 lakh)

19.120 Clandestine operations and smuggling of valuable minerals and precious gem stone from the State has become a matter of concern due to mammoth demand of raw materials. The existing 15 Weigh-Bridges and 16 Check-Gates in the State require immediate renovation along with formation of Checking Squads. To augment Mineral Traffic Checking and curbing of illegal mining from virgin areas, an amount of Rs.432.00 lakh during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.182.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed.

CHAPTER 20

TRANSPORT

20.1 A vast and varied transport net-work and an efficient communication system is a basic prerequisite for rapid economic development and sustained growth process. Besides promoting development of backward areas, an efficient transport network plays a crucial role in enhancing the productivity and efficiency of the economy. Keeping this in view, the State Government have accorded utmost priority for development of transport and communication infrastructure of the State.

20.2 The total road length in the State is 2,42,736 km. The length of different categories of roads in the State includes 3,193 km of National Highways, 30 km of Express Highways, 5,102 km of State Highways, 3,189 km of Major District Roads (MDR), 6,122 km of Other District Roads (ODR), 4,670 km of Classified Village Road (CVR), 28,365 km of Rural Roads, 20,324 km of Panchayat Samiti Roads, 1,39,942 km of GP Roads, 7,242 km of Forest Roads, 18,192 km of Municipal Roads, 6,277 km of Irrigation Roads and 88 km of GRIDCO Roads.

Objectives & Strategy

20.3 Since transport and communication is a key element for economic development of Orissa, the objectives, therefore, is to improve the living condition of rural people by providing all-weather road communication to inaccessible areas and upgrading the existing road network. The development of agriculture, small scale and cottage industries, extension of public distribution networks, improving access to health care and education, to a large extent, depend upon stable all-weather road communication. Above all, good roads improve the accessibility of the rural areas to markets and facilitate better delivery of services. Therefore, the Govt. strategy in this sector is to provide all-weather road linkages to rural settlements. During 11th Five Year Plan, development of road networks is to be ensured in a planned manner so as to derive maximum benefit out of investment made. The principal strategies under transport sector are follows:

- Development of roads leading to industrial hubs and economic centres
- Development of roads leading to tourist centres
- Development of roads leading to principal agricultural production areas.
- Development of roads connecting to TSP and SCSP/backward and underdeveloped areas
- Bridging the missing links
- Development of urban roads

20.4 Different Plan schemes are being implemented and proposed to be implemented in this sector have been described under two broad heads (i) Transport and (ii) Roads and Bridges.

20.5 An outlay of Rs.254150.74 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.37,251.99 lakh for the Annual Plan 2007-08 for entire transport and commerce sector. This includes Rs.7,836.56 lakh and Rs.1,550.00 lakh towards State's Share for CSP during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively. The break up of different Departments relating to transport sector is given below:

	<u>11th Five Year Plan</u>	<u>Annual Plan: 2007-08 (Rs. in lakh)</u>
Transport	3365.97	643.00
Commerce	715.37	135.99
General Admn.	3071.18	2670.00
H & UD	336.56	50.00
Works	178502.55	28193.00
Rural Devt.	68159.11	5560.00
Total	254150.74	37251.99

TRANSPORT

PLAN SCHEMES

20.6 Plan schemes under this sector include Transport Commissionerate, investment in Orissa State Road Transport Corporation, Inland Water Transport, Minor Ports and Civil Aviation. Under the State Plan, Road Transport Sector is being operated by the Transport Department. Road Transport Sector is a major Sector with an extensive network which provides transport facilities in the State and implements Motor Vehicle Act and Rules, collection of M.V. Revenue etc.

STATE PLAN

Schemes under Transport Commissioner

(Transport Department)

(i) **Road Safety Awareness**

(E.P.:Rs.265.00 lakh

A.P.: Rs.6.00 lakh)

20.7 Road Safety plays a vital role in the Transport Administration. Different Road Safety measures aim at saving human lives and to protect valuable assets. Various measures planned by Government include creation of awareness about

different aspects of road safety, creation of National Highway Patrolling Authority and other measures. An amount of Rs.6.00 lakh has been proposed for this purpose during the Annual Plan: 2007-08 and Rs.265.00 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(ii) Creation & Functioning of new RTO Offices (E.P.: Rs.174.00 lakh
A.P.: 36.00 lakh)

20.8 Government had decided, in principle, to create 13 new Regional Transport Offices in the State and one Additional RTO Office at Rairangpur. The newly created offices will function with minimum number of officers and staff by way of redeployment from the existing RTO offices in undivided districts. A sum of Rs.36.00 lakh has been proposed to meet the recurring expenditure of the newly created 8 RTO offices at Angul, Bhadrak, Jharsuguda, Jagatsinghpur, Gajapati, Nuapada, Nawarangpur and Nayagarh including two additional RTO Office at Rairangpur and Malkangiri during the Annual plan: 2007-08 and an amount Rs.174.00 lakh has been provided for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(iii) Establishment of Driving Training Schools (New) (E.P.: Rs.99.97 lakh
A.P.: 0.01 lakh)

20.9 It is proposed to establish Driving Training Schools in each revenue district. At present only one Driving Training School is running at Bhubaneswar under the control of Commerce and Transport Department. Though, there are so many private Driving Training Schools running here and there, their performance is not up to mark. So it is necessary to impart safe and sound training so as to minimise the road accidents and ensure road safety. In view of this, new driving training schools are required to be set up in each district. An amount of Rs.99.97 lakh is proposed to provide under the scheme during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.0.01 lakh is provided as token money during the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

**(iv) Computerisation of RTO Offices,
Check Gates & Networking** (E.P.: Rs.254.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.62.99 lakh)

20.10 In the present scenario the modernization of Transport Sector is highly essential to improve the quality of delivery mechanism and maximise the revenue generation. In order to provide better service and also to generate maximum amount of revenue by implementing several modern methods, the transport sector can take a major part in the total development of the State. In order to modernise this sector, two aspects have to be taken care of; (a) Computerisation of Check gates, RTO Offices, Zonal Offices and S.T.A, and (b) Operation of E-Governance. Under the scheme, an outlay of Rs.62.99 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2007-08 and Rs.254.00 for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

- (v) **Purchase, Installation & upgradation of Weighbridges** (E.P.: Rs.42.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.5.00 lakh)

20.11 Weighbridge is a basic infrastructure to enhance the M.V. revenue. Thousands of carrier vehicles are going and coming into the State through the major border Check gates. To prevent over-loading these vehicles should be checked and penalty be realised from the defaulters. During the Annual Plan: 2007-08 it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.5.00 lakh for Civil works and repair of existing Weigh Bridges. An outlay of Rs. 42.00 lakh has been proposed for this scheme during Eleventh Five Year Plan.

- (vi) **Infrastructure Modernisation of STA & RTO Offices including RFID** (E.P.: Rs.237.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.45.00 lakh)

20.12 It is required to modernise the infrastructure of STA and RTO Offices. So an amount of Rs.15.00 lakh is proposed for the scheme during the Annual Plan: 2007-08. Another new scheme i.e, Radio Frequency Identifier Based Driving Test System is introduced for which Rs.30.00 lakh is proposed during the Annual Plan: 2007-08. For Eleventh Five Year Plan, it is proposed to provide Rs.237.00 lakh for both modernisation and RFID Test System.

Schemes under R.C. Directorate

- (vii) **Introduction of MRTS** (E.P.: Rs.5.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.5.00 lakh)

20.13 Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) is introduced in urban areas to disengage densely populated zones by a multimodal transport system. The latest census figures indicate that the population in Cuttack district is 23.04 lakh and Khurda district is 18.74 lakh which is likely to double in another thirty years. Preliminary traffic surveys indicate that presently 4-6 lakh of commuters are moving daily between Cuttack and Bhubaneswar, availing approximately 40,000 vehicles. Despite expansion of National Highway No.5 from two lanes to four lanes, it will be inadequate to handle the projected growth in commuting public. There is no separate Railway corridor for movement of passengers as in Mumbai although a railway connection is available between Cuttack and Bhubaneswar. Keeping the above position, Government of Orissa have decided for introduction of MRTS and accordingly engaged RITES, as a consultant for techno-economic feasibility survey in two phases. For this purpose, an amount of Rs.5.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2007-08. For the Eleventh Five Year Plan, Rs.5.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme.

Orissa State Road Transport Corporation (OSRTC) (E.P.: Rs.2289.00 lakh)
(Transport Department) A.P.: Rs. 483.00 lakh)

20.14 Public Transport System, which is one of the social responsibilities of the State, is partly being carried by OSRTC. An amount of Rs.2,289.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs.483.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for the OSRTC. The corporation will generate this amount from their internal resources and will meet their expenditure out of their own resources.

Minor Ports (E.P.:Rs.465.00 lakh)
(Commerce Department) A.P.: Rs.73.62 lakh)

20.15 Orissa is a principal Maritime State having coast line of 480 kms from Bahuda mouth in Ganjam District to Subernarekha mouth in Balasore District. Thirteen nos. of potential port site has already been identified for development of Minor Ports in the State. It has been decided to convert Gopalpur Port to an all weather Port. Accordingly, it has been handed over to the Gopalpur Port Private Limited on 30.10.2006 for expansion, development and operation of the port. The Gopalpur port operation (Anchorage) will be commenced from January, 2007 in Phase-I, followed by an all weather port after 2 years. Dhamara port has been handed over to Dhamara Port Development Company Limited, a joint venture of L & T and TISCO for development of a mega port of international standard. Recently Government of Orissa have entered into a MOU on 18.12.2006 for development of an all weather port at Subernarekha Mouth (Kirtania) in the District of Balasore by creative Port Development Private Limited. A sum of Rs.465.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan of which, an amount of Rs.73.62 lakh has been provided for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Inland Water Transport (E.P.:Rs.250.37 lakh)
(Commerce Department) A.P.: Rs.62.37 lakh.)

20.16 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 river in areas which can be negotiated only through water transport. 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. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, Rs.62.37 lakh and for the Eleventh Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs.250.37 lakh has been provided under Inland Water Transport.

Civil Aviation (E.P.: Rs.3071.18 lakh)
(General Administration Department) A.P.: Rs.2,670.00 lakh)

20.17 The Directorate of Civil Aviation maintaining State Aircraft which are mainly used in emergent public works such as aerial survey of natural

calamities, participation in meeting outside the State suddenly arranged to maintain law and order by V.I.Ps, V.V.I.P.s and High Dignitaries. It also runs an Aviation Training Institute for Pilot Trainees. There are 12 Airstrips at different parts of the State to facilitate safe landing of the State Aircraft. During Eleventh Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs.3,071.18 lakh has been proposed for operation, repair and maintenance of the Aircraft decided to be purchased during 2007-08 and repair, maintenance and development of existing Airstrips. An outlay of Rs. Rs.2,670.00 lakh has been provided for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for this scheme.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

PLAN SCHEMES

20.18 Development and maintenance of an extensive road network is a major pre-requisite on which the pace and pattern of development rests. So far only 40% of approximately 50,000 villages in Orissa have all-weather connectivity as compared to the National average of 60%. The improvement of the road network under Rural Development measuring 27,881.971 km is taken up through State Plan Budget under Plan Schemes such as Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) under NABARD Assistance, Constituency-wise allocation (CWA). Part of the R.D. roads is also being improved under PMGSY. An outlay of Rs.5560.00 lakh has been proposed under the Roads and Bridges Sector of Rural Works Organisation during the year 2007-08 and Rs.68,159.11 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan for implementation of following schemes.

STATE PLAN

Rural Roads & Bridges (NABARD Assisted Projects) (E.P.:Rs.30,000.00 lakh)
(Rural Development Department) (A.P.:Rs.4,000.00 lakh)

20.19 A sum of Rs.30,000.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan of which Rs.4000.00 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for taking up construction of 12 Nos. of bridges and 370.100 km of road projects. Out of Rs.4,000.00 lakh, a sum of Rs.1,127.07 lakh for TSP and Rs.1,200.62 lakh for SCSP has been earmarked.

Constituency-wise Allotment (CWA) (E.P.:Rs.7,250.00 lakh)
(Rural Development Department) (A.P.: Rs.1,450.00 lakh.)

20.20 Rs.10.00 lakh has been provided for each Assembly Constituency (except two Constituencies) in the Budget for the year 2007-08 for special maintenance of roads. A sum of Rs.7,250.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan out of which an amount of Rs.1,450.00 lakh has been provided for Annual Plan: 2007-08. Out of Rs.1,450.00 lakh a sum of Rs.410.00 lakh for TSP and Rs.235.00 lakh for SCSP has been earmarked.

Rural Roads and Bridges (EAP) (E.P.:Rs.30,236.00 lakh)
(Rural Development Department) A.P.:Rs.10.00 lakh)

20.21 World Bank Assistance is being accessed for improvement of roads and construction of bridges on rural roads. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed for Externally Aided Project for the Annual Plan: 2007-08. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.30,236.00 lakh has been proposed under EAP.

Technical Training (E.P.:Rs.73.11 lakh)
(Rural Development Department) A.P.:Rs.10.00 lakh)

20.22 A sum of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 towards technical training of personnel out of the total proposed amount of Rs.73.11 lakh during Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Survey & Investigation (E.P.:Rs.150.00 lakh)
(Rural Development Department) A.P.:Rs.20.00 lakh)

20.23 Bridges are being taken up without proper investigation after getting a token provision. This results in major design changes at the time of construction resulting in massive cost escalation. In order to over-come this problem, a two stage clearance has been introduced from 2001-02. A sum of Rs.20.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for survey and investigation out of the total proposed amount of Rs.150.00 lakh during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Construction of Buildings (E.P.:Rs.200.00 lakh)
(Rural Development Department) (A.P.: Rs.40.00 lakh)

20.24 For construction of incomplete buildings for different offices of Rural Works Organisation, provision of Rs.200.00 lakh and Rs.40.00 lakh has been proposed for Eleventh Five Year Plan and for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively. Out of Rs.40.00 lakh, a sum of Rs.12.00 lakh for TSP and Rs.8.00 lakh SCSP has been earmarked.

Land Acquisition (E.P.:Rs.100.00 lakh)
(Rural Development Department) A.P.:Rs.10.00 lakh.)

20.25 A sum of Rs.10.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 towards land acquisition for different rural roads and bridges out of the total proposed amount Rs.100.00 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Decretal Dues (E.P.Rs.150.00 lakh)
(Rural Development Department) A.P.: Rs.20 lakh.)

20.26 After settlement of the Court cases, Government needs to pay decretal dues as and when necessary. Provision of Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 towards decretal dues payment out of the total proposed amount of Rs.150.00 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Orissa State Road Project (EAP) (E.P.Rs.75,365.00 lakh
(Works Department) A.P.:Rs.9,220.00 lakh)

20.27 World Bank has agreed to provide Rs.1539.27 crore to take up 890 km. of roads in Phase-I. Towards the counter part funding (State Govt. Share) for the above purpose, Rs.75,365.00 lakh for Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.9,220.00 lakh for Annual Plan: 2007-08 have been proposed.

Rural Roads and Bridges (NABARD Assisted Projects) (E.P.:Rs.57,500.00 lakh
(Works Department) (A.P.:Rs.11,500.00 lakh)

20.28 Under this scheme Rs.57,500.00 lakh has been proposed during the 11th Five Year Plan and Rs.11,500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2007-08 for execution of the schemes as detailed below.

Sl. No.	Scheme	11th Five Year Plan	Annual Plan 2007-08
1.	For clearance liabilities	1,348.20	785.14
2.	For construction of all spill over projects	43,089.74	10,714.36
3.	For new projects to be sanctioned under this scheme	13,062.06	0.50
	Total	57,500.00	11,500.00

Central Road Fund (E.P.:Rs.34,772.00 lakh
(Works Department) A.P.:Rs.5,473.00 lakh)

20.29 Under this Scheme roads and bridges are improved with funds available from Govt. of India. Funds under this scheme are sanctioned from State share of cess money collected from Oil Pool. A sum of Rs.5,473.00 lakh and Rs.34,772.00 lakh has been proposed for the ongoing and newly sanctioned bridges and road projects during the Annual Plan: 2007-08 and Eleventh Five Year Plan respectively.

Other State Plan (E.P.Rs.3365.55 lakh
(Works Department) A.P.:Rs.500.00 lakh)

(a) Bridge Work

20.30 Under this scheme, an outlay of Rs.1265.55 lakh for 11th Five Year Plan and Rs.54.71 lakh Annual Plan: 2007-08 have been provided for clearance of liability for completed work and progress of ongoing bridges.

(b) Development Infrastructure

20.31 For construction of office building and staff quarter under Works Department provision of Rs.100.00 lakh for Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.60.47 lakh for Annual Plan 2007-08 have been made.

(c) Survey & Investigation

20.32 For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.500.00 lakh for Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.120.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2007-08 have been provided.

(d) Decretal dues

20.33 Decretal dues are required to be paid for works executed by the contractors in the event of court judgement going in their favour. To meet such expenses Rs.500.00 lakh for Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.100.00 lakh for Annual Plan: 2007-08 have been proposed.

(e) Land Acquisition

20.34 An outlay of Rs.1,000.00 lakh for Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.164.82 lakh for Annual Plan: 2007-08 have been provided for payment of land acquisition charges for the land acquired mainly for approach roads and widening of roads.

STATE SHARE FOR CSP WORKS

(Works Department)

ROBs Works

(E.P.:Rs.1,500.00.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.500.00 lakh)

20.35 It has been decided to take up the some ROBs on 50:50 cost sharing by State Govt. with Railways. A sum of Rs.1,500.00 lakh for Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.500.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 have been proposed under State Share for conditioning 8 Nos. of ROBs.

E & I Scheme

(E.P.:Rs.6,000.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.1,000.00 lakh)

20.36 During 2006-07, three Nos. of road projects have been sanctioned with the estimated cost of Rs.1255.11 lakh. Government of India have agreed to sanction for improvement of "Naranpur – Brahmanipal - Duburi Road with an estimated cost of Rs.22,600.00 lakh. Only a sum of Rs.6,000 lakh for Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.1,000.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 have been proposed towards State Share of expenditure.

Municipal Roads

(Housing and Urban Development Department)

(E.P.:Rs.336.56 lakh
A.P.:Rs.50.00 lakh)

20.37 For the development of urban communication, both surfaced and unsurfaced roads by Urban Local Body (ULB), a provision of Rs.336.56 lakh has been proposed during Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for construction and maintenance of roads in different ULBs of the State.

CHAPTER 21

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

21.1 Application of Science and Technology constitute the cutting edge between the developed and developing societies. Sustainable economic growth rests largely on the degree of harnessing of scientific temper and technology for innovative solutions. Strengthening of Science & Technology infrastructure and nurturing of budding talents in the sphere of advanced scientific research and high technology are two important thrusts during the Eleventh Five Year Plan as well as in the Annual Plan: 2007-08. The important objectives of this sector for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 are as follows:

- (i) Priority to key areas like Information Technology, Bio-technology and Remote sensing.
- (ii) Promotion of science and technology through application oriented research in the frontier areas of mathematics and material sciences.
- (iii) Popularization of science and technology through dissemination of its latest development and promotion of scientific temper among the public at large.
- (iv) Promotion of science and technology education and training for human resource development.
- (v) Implementation of GRAMSAT Pilot Project to train and upgrade the skills of field level functionaries of different departments of Government.

21.2 This Chapter is discussed under three sub-heads, viz. (i) Scientific research (including Bio-technology), (ii) Information Technology, and (iii) Ecology and Environment. Schemes under each sub-heads are discussed below.

I. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (Including Bio-technology)

PLAN SCHEMES

21.3 A sum of Rs.1,481.20 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.287.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 have been proposed for implementation of various schemes under Scientific Research sector.

STATE PLAN

Orissa Bigyan Academy (E.P.:Rs.100.00 lakh
(Science and Technology Department) A.P.:Rs.20.00 lakh)

21.4 Orissa Bigyan Academy has been set up for promotion and popularisation of Science and Technology in the State. These activities are achieved through: (i) Audio-visual Mobile Exhibition, (ii) Institution of Samanta Chandrasekhar Award, Young Scientists Award, Senior Scientists Award, Science Writers Award and Biju Pattnaik Award for Scientific Excellence, (iii) Publication and Popularisation of Science Literature, (iv) Publication of Vigyan Diganta, and (v) Organisation of Science Popularisation Programmes. A sum of Rs100.00 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.20.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 have been proposed to support the establishment of the Academy.

Pathani Samanta Planetarium (PSP) (E.P.:Rs.225.00 lakh
(Science and Technology Department) A.P.:Rs.45.00 lakh)

21.5 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, training, programames on astronomy, Night Sky watch programme, astrophysics and space science, publication, demonstration of models, seminars, workshops and Bigyan Lekhaka Sannukhya (Science Writers' Forum) for continuance of the scheme including establishment of "Light & Sound System". A sum of Rs.225.00 lakh and Rs.45.00 lakh have been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre (ORSAC) (E.P.:Rs.233.20 lakh
(Science and Technology Department) A.P.:Rs.50.00 lakh)

21.6 Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre, as the State level Apex body for remote sensing application and research studies, is using the technology for natural resources survey 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 undertakes survey 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.

21.7 During 2000-2001, GRAMSAT Pilot Project - Orissa Scheme has been introduced with the assistance of Department of Space, Government of India to train and upgrade the skills of field level functionaries of different Departments like Panchayati Raj and Women and Child Development. This system will have the

capability of data transfer between the State Headquarters at Bhubaneswar, 30 districts and 314 blocks through V-Sat network and 1,190 Receive Only Terminals (ROTs). This is enabling to telecast various developmental programmes of the State Government to the people in 1190 Gram Panchayats of KBK Districts. Another 147 Gramapanchayats of KBK districts will also be covered with DRS network in the next phase.

21.8 The project has the following five broad objectives: (i) interactive training for field functionaries, (ii) broadcasting of development information to rural audience, (iii) providing access to GIS database for development planning, (iv) e-Governance, and (v) disaster warning and post-disaster reconstruction.

21.9 Developmental programmes of various Government departments are being telecast in this system on all weekdays except Sunday, where transmission is being made through Doordarshana via channel 1 and DD6. The Interactive Training Programmes (ITP) of various Departments of Government are also being viewed through DRS in 1,190 Gramapanchayats. A sum of Rs.233.20 lakh and Rs.50.00 lakh have been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively including flow to TSP and SCSP.

Support to Scientific Institutions

(E.P.:Rs.525.00 lakh)

(Science and Technology Department)

(A.P.:Rs.87.00 lakh)

21.10 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 Rs.525.00 lakh and Rs.87.00 lakh have been proposed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 to these two Institutions as detailed below:

(i) Institute of Material Sciences

21.11 The Centre proposes to take up research programmes in the field of material sciences as this has a significant impact on future industrial development. A sum of Rs.90.00 lakh for the Eleventh Five year Plan and Rs.20.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 have been proposed for procurement of equipment and to provide organizational support to the Institute for undertaking research activities in the frontier areas of material science and special materials.

(ii) Institute of Mathematics and its Applications (IMA)

21.12 Mathematics is one of the fundamental and dominating branches of human knowledge. The Institute undertakes to organise 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 popularisation and development of mathematics with special emphasis on research in modern areas and on introduction of new techniques. In order to undertake these programmes, a sum of Rs.435.00 lakh for the Eleventh Five year Plan and Rs.67.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 have been proposed for this Institute.

State Council on Science and Technology (E.P.:Rs.39.85 lakh
(Science and Technology Department) A.P.:Rs.12.97 lakh)

21.13 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, Orissa has been constituted as the highest policy making body in the State pertaining to Science and Technology Sector. Under the scheme, financial support is being provided to carry out application oriented research projects, development / popularization of Science and Technology programmes, publicity and advertisement in support to various scientific activities and its development, seminars, workshops, conferences etc. A sum of Rs. 39.85 lakh and Rs.12.97 lakh have been proposed for the Eleventh Five year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively for implementation of the aforementioned activities.

Documentation Centre-cum-Library (E.P.:Rs. 8.00 lakh
(Science and Technology Department) A.P.:Rs.2.00 lakh)

21.14 The Science & Technology Department has a Documentation Centre-cum-Library which establishes a close link with the research activities in the State and provides up-to-date information to Research Scientists in various fields of specialization. A sum of Rs. 8.00 lakh for the Eleventh Five year Plan and Rs.2.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 have been proposed for computerization and other ongoing activities of the scheme.

Entrepreneurship Development Programme (E.P.:Rs. 0.05 lakh
(Science and Technology Department) A.P.:Rs.0.01 lakh)

21.15 Under this scheme financial support is provided to different Engineering Schools / Engineering Colleges / Technical Institutions to organize entrepreneurship development training programmes for unemployed persons of the State with a view to encourage them to take up self-employment ventures. Because of resource constraint, a token provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh for the Eleventh Five year Plan and Rs.0.01 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 are proposed for continuance of this scheme.

Popularisation of Science & Technology (E.P.:Rs.150.00 lakh
(Science and Technology Department) A.P.:Rs.30.00 lakh)

21.16 Orissa Bigyan Academy undertakes the following activities for popularisation of science and technology: (i) Organising 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 sensitise the public about the role of science and technology, and (iii) Publication of monthly Oriya Science Magazine "Bigyan Diganta" and distribution to Panchayati Raj Institutions on free of cost, and (iv) Presenting awards to eminent scientists, researchers and writers of scientific literature in Oriya. An amount of Rs.150.00 lakh has been proposed for the

Eleventh Five year Plan and Rs.30.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Natural Resources Data Management System (NRDMS) (E.P.:Rs.0.05 lakh
(Science & Technology Department) A.P.:Rs.0.01 lakh)

21.17 Under the scheme, a database on natural resources like land use, geomorphology, soil slope, geology, surface and ground water availability, location of human settlements, transport network and other infrastructure etc. is developed by ORSAC. Also census and secondary data are used to generate socio-economic, demographic, agro-climatic, environmental, infrastructure and amenities up to village level. A sum of Rs. 0.05 lakh for the Eleventh Five year Plan and Rs.0.01 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 have been proposed in favour of ORSAC to support this scheme.

Development of Bio-Technology (E.P.:Rs.200.00 lakh
(Science & Technology Department) A.P.:Rs.40.00 lakh)

21.18 Bio-technology is a fast emerging sector and has been perceived as a major vehicle for socio-economic development of the State. The following thrust areas have been identified for development of Bio-technology in the State: (i) Bio-resources: inventorisation, conservations and characterization, (ii) Plant and Forest Bio-technology, (iii) Environmental Bio-technology & Bio-diversity conservation, (iv) Fisheries & Aquaculture, (v) Medical Research and Application, (vi) Disaster Management with Bio-technological Interventions, (vii) Human Resources Development, (viii) Food and Nutrition Security, (ix) Industrial Biotechnology, and (x) Alternative Sources of Energy.

21.19 The following activities are proposed for the Eleventh Five year Plan: (i) Development of Biotech incubator and Bio-IT Park, (ii) Development of Marine Biotechnology Park, (iii) Financial support to short-term Research & Development Projects on Biotechnology, (iv) Participation of the State and partner / co-partner State to show-case its product towards services / technology in National workshop / seminar / symposia / conference pertaining to Biotechnology etc., (v) Generating employment projects through tissue culture of horticulture / Agriculture, Bio-pesticides, Bio-fertilizers etc., (vi) Development of Medicinal Plant garden in the State, and (vii) Electrification of Remote Tribal Village / SC village by use of straight vegetable oil / bio-fuel.

21.20 The following activities relating to Bio-technology are proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08: (i) Development of Bio-technology Park, (ii) Financial support to short term Research Development Project on Bio-technology, (iii) Financial support for holding of Seminar / Workshop/Symposium / Conference on Biotechnology, (iv) Preparation of CD and brochures etc., and (v) Electrification of Remote Tribal village by use of straight vegetable oil / bio-fuel.

21.21 For carrying out above activities relating to Bio-technology programmes in the State, Rs.200.00 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.40.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 have been proposed.

**Establishment of Sub-Regional
Science Centre at Jeypore**
(Science & Technology Department)

(E.P.:Rs.0.05 lakh
A.P.:Rs.0.01 lakh)

21.22 It is proposed to establish a Sub-Regional Science Centre at Jeypore for popularization of science among the people in general and students in particular of KBK Region. In order to initiate the preliminary work of the project, a sum of Rs. 0.05 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.0.01 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 have been proposed for continuance of this scheme.

II. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT)

21.23 Information Technology is a fast growing segment 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 Orissa, 1998. Development of the 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 Orissa, 1998.

21.24 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.

21.25 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 Orissa Computer Application Centre (OCAC) is functioning as nodal agencies for promotion and development of Information Technology in the State. Apart from playing an enabling role in promotion, development and implementation of IT related 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 in Bhubaneswar.

21.26 Orissa Computer Application Centre (OCAC), designated to function as Technical Directorate and two Corporate Bodies viz. Orissa State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd. (OSED) and Konark Television Ltd. (KTV) are under the administrative control of this Department. The Department of Information Technology also plays an enabling role in promotion, development and implementation of IT related e-Governance projects for different sectors of Government.

21.27 The State Government in the Department of Information Technology have recently formulated the Information and Communication Technology

(ICT) Policy, 2004, which would help IT reach the common citizen so as to narrow down the Digital Divide. The ICT Policy will provide the following aspects:

- Inexpensive access to Information.
- Transparency in governance practice.
- Door-step delivery of host services.
- Increased employment.
- High export turnover and economic growth.

PLAN SCHEMES

21.28 A sum of Rs.14,706.97 lakh and Rs.2,625.00 lakh have been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively for IT related activities, through implementation of schemes outlined below. This includes proposed provision of Rs. 11,918.00 lakh and Rs. 1,876.00 lakh under the new resource-tied scheme of “National e-Governance Action Plan”.

STATE PLAN

(A) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Promotion and Facilitation of IT Industries (Information Technology Department)

(E.P.:Rs.370.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.40.00 lakh)

21.29 The activities under the scheme are ongoing in nature. The scheme aims at participating of State Government in the Department of Information Technology in various prestigious national / international mega events, conferences, seminars, exhibitions and fairs as well as organization of road shows. Participation of State Government in events like INFOCOM, NASSCOM, Bangalore IT Com., INFRACOM and IITF has become result oriented. IT companies with national / international repute viz., Tata Consultancy Services, MindTree and WIPRO have already signed MOU with the State Government for setting up of their Development Centres at Bhubaneswar. A sum of Rs. 370.00 lakh and Rs.40.00 have been proposed for implementation of the scheme during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

IT Enabled Services (ITES) (Information Technology Department.)

(E.P.:Rs. 243.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.28.00 lakh)

21.30 This is an on-going 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. The scheme has already had the taste of success in providing network connectivity down to the level of Section Officer within State Secretariat and Heads of Departments located in close

vicinity of the Secretariat building and Cuttack will be taken up through OFC / Lease line and RF link during 2007-08. Orissa Computer Application Centre, the implementing agency has concentrated more on providing IT Enabled Services by undertaking important items of work viz., network connectivity, hardware/software and infrastructure development and its application in a systematic manner. As the State Government Portal forms an integral part under the scheme, OCAC has taken up the entire responsibility of development and maintenance of ITES applications for the Portal. The Portal has gone ahead delivering the need based citizen centric services by way of updating of information of different Departments of Government in a much faster pace. In order to ensure providing connectivity down to the level of Section Officers in the Secretariat and to give adequate emphasis for over all maintenance of State Portal. Besides, providing LAN / Internet connectivity to the level of Under Secretary and above in the Secretariat is to be undertaken during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08. Under the scheme, the expenses towards DISC (District Information Services Council) constituted in 30 districts are required to be met during the period to pursue the over all activities and promotion of the Information Technology in the State. A sum of Rs. 243.00 lakh and Rs.28.00 lakh have been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) Complex
(Information Technology Department.)

(E.P.: Rs.14.36 lakh
A.P.: Rs.2.00 lakh)

21.31 In order to encourage the growth of the emerging ITES / BPO sector which provides gainful employment opportunities to the unemployed graduates, the Department of IT, Government of Orissa offers rent subsidy to local BPO companies meeting the eligibility criteria under provisions in ICT Policy 2004. Units must be functional in any of the designated Government Buildings: - Fortune Tower, Tower-2000, IDCO Tower and IPICOL Tower. The scheme of BPO complex aims at providing a Central incubator facility for new and tiny (short-listed) BPO firms for their growth and self-sustainability. The scheme has three major components viz., (i) rent free allotment of required space to the selected SME units, (ii) building of infrastructure and (iii) imparting need based free training to the workmen of SME units. A sum of Rs.14.36 lakh and Rs.2.00 lakh have been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

**Financial Support for Closure of Sick
Public Sector Electronic Units: viz
OSED Ltd. / KTV Ltd.**
(Information Technology Department)

(E.P.:Rs.333.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.136.00 lakh)

21.32 The OSED Ltd. along-with its three subsidiary companies viz: IPITRON Times Ltd., ELCOSMOS Electronics Ltd. and ELCO Communication System Ltd. and Konark T V Ltd. have been closed. To meet legal expenses relating to the closure of these sick units a sum of Rs.333.00 lakh and Rs.136.00 lakh have been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Establishment of International Institute of Information Technology (IIIT-Bh.) (E.P.:Rs.1,000.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.420.00 lakh)
(Information Technology Department.)

21.33 With a view to provide a world class Information Technology Institution, the Government of Orissa have decided to establish International Institute of Information Technology (IIIT-Bhubaneswar). IIIT-Bhubaneswar has been registered as a Society under the Society Registration Act, 1860, with affiliation to the Biju Pattnaik University of Technology (BPUT). The institution aims at primarily to meet quality faculty requirement in the IT disciplines of Engineering Colleges to cater 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. A sum of Rs.1,000.00 lakh and Rs.420.00 lakh have been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

NEW SCHEMES

Orissa On-line Information System (E.P.: Rs.34.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.5.00 lakh)
(Information Technology Department.)

21.34 To deliver multiple services through one stop shop, it is proposed to start Orissa On-line Information System Project (i.e. Jana Seva Kendra) during the year 2007-08. A sum of Rs.34.00 lakh and Rs.5.00 lakh have been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively for the purpose.

Orissa On-line File Movement & Tracking System in the Secretariat (E.P.:Rs.34.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.5.00 lakh)

21.35 Outlay of Rs.34.00 lakh and Rs.5.00 lakh have been provided in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively for On-line File Movement & Tracking System in the Secretariat for prompt implementation of Secretariat Service.

Implementation of e-Governance Projects as per the National e-Governance Programme (E.P.:Rs.11,918.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs. 1,876.00 lakh)
(Information Technology Department.)

21.36 As per the National e-Governance Programme (NeGP) for implementation of e-Governance Projects in the State, a sum of Rs. 11,918.00 lakh and Rs.1,876.00 lakh have been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively under the resource head NEGAP. It has been proposed to set-up the following infrastructure in the State through the Orissa Computer Application Centre, Bhubaneswar during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and in the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

- i) State Wide Area Network (SWAN)

- ii) State Data Centres
- iii) Citizen Service Centres
- iv) Capacity Building
- v) Mission Mode Project
- vi) e-Procurement

(B) SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Establishment of the Orissa Computer Application Centre (E.P.: Rs.333.00 lakh)
 (Information Technology Department) A.P.: Rs. 50.00 lakh

21.37 This is an ongoing scheme. The Orissa Computer Application Centre (OCAC), an agency under the administrative control of the Department of Information Technology has been designated to function as the Technical Directorate. OCAC has been bestowed with the responsibility of system development in Government, Government Agencies and Public Sector Undertakings, promoting various need based e-Governance activities in the State. It also continues to undertake various prestigious schemes, programmes and projects viz., Local Area Network (LAN), Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES), State Government Portal (SGP), Computer Training for School Children (CTSC), Technological Development in Oriya Language (TDIL), Electoral Photo Identity Card Project (EPICP), Ernet Facility Project (EFP), CISCO Regional Academy Programme (CRAP), Education and Training (ET) and Facility Centre (FC). In order to strengthen various service promotional activities of OCAC, a sum of Rs.333.00 lakh and Rs.50.00 lakh have been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively towards meeting the establishment cost of its staff and other overheads.

Computer Based Information System in Government Department: (E.P.Rs.223.61 lakh)
 (Information Technology Department) A.P.: Rs.33.00 lakh

21.38 This is a continuing scheme. Under the scheme, the IT Centre of the Department of Information Technology located at the ground floor of Secretariat Annex Building is functioning. The Centre ensures conducting need based Computer Training Programmes for the officials and staff of various Departments of Government, Heads of Departments and other Government Agencies. The Centre has a sophisticated Conference Hall and a well-equipped Computer Lab for facilitating easy interaction and acquiring computer knowledge. Besides, the Centre possesses a 'Touch Screen Information Kiosk' for the employees to have access on various information. Under the scheme various e-Governance activities are proposed to be undertaken during 2007-08. For improving citizen access to information, it is proposed to implement various need based e-Governance activities in the State. The activities include implementation of a significant programme called as e-Governance Seva exclusively designed for providing single window facility for various Government services to the citizens. It will help

ensuring effective monitoring of the functioning of offices at the grass root level. The proposed programme will necessitate expenditure towards procurement of hardware, software and other related accessories including annual maintenance. In order to get the activities going uninterruptedly and to effect modernization activities of the Centre, a sum of Rs.223.61 lakh and Rs.33.30 lakh have been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively for modernization activities of the Centre.

DISTRICT SECTOR

Computer Based Information System at District Headquarters: (E.P.:Rs.204.00 lakh)
(Information Technology Department) A.P.:Rs.30.00 lakh)

21.39 This is an ongoing District Sector Scheme. Under the scheme, establishment expenses of thirty Districts are being met. For meeting salaries of 30 Junior Programmer, who are engaged in computerization work of the District Collectorate and office expenses inclusive of procurement of Hardware and its maintenance, a sum of Rs.204.00 lakh and Rs.30.00 lakh have been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

III. ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

21.40 Industrial development adversely impacts environment if proper checks are not put in place. It is in this context that the Government have to play an important role for striking a healthy balance between economic development and protection of environment. Keeping this in view, the thrust areas of the Forest and Environment during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 will be principally as follows:

- (i) Strengthening institutional capabilities for environmental management with the aim of planning 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

21.41 A sum of Rs.30,337.63 lakh and Rs.2,535.01 lakh have been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively for implementation of the following schemes under Ecology and Environment sector. This includes provision of Rs. 3,750.00 lakh and Rs.750.00 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively as part of Twelfth Finance Commission Award for consolidation and strengthening of eco-restoration work in Chilika lake.

STATE PLAN

Protection to Endangered Ecosystem of Chilika lake (E.P.:Rs.250.00 lakh
(Forest & Environment Department) A.P.: Rs.45.00 lakh)

21.42 Conservation, Management and Development of Chilika Lake through Chilika Development Authority (CDA) are intended to facilitate: (i) Environmental monitoring of the lake, (ii) preparation of data base, (iii) scientific studies by Technical Institutions, (iv) Weed control, (v) Implementation and monitoring of de-siltation through dredging, (vi) Soil Conservation in catchment area, (vii) socio economic measure, and (viii) Maintenance of salinity level of the lake. On the recommendation of Ramsor Advisory Mission, a long term integrated management plan has been drawn by CDA for conservation of the Eco-system in the Chilika Lake. The conservation work is progressing satisfactorily as a result of which the Chilika Lagoon has been removed from “Montren record” from November, 2002 indicating thereby that the lagoon is rapidly coming back to its original state. In recognition to the work done in this regard, CDA has been awarded with the prestigious “Indira Gandhi Paryavaran Puraskar” 2002. A sum of Rs. 250.00 lakh and Rs.45.00 lakh have been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively for this scheme.

Environmental Awards and Fellowships (E.P.:Rs.86.63 lakh
(Forest and Environment Department) A.P.: Rs.5.01 lakh)

21.43 To recognize and provide encouragement for notable contribution in the field of conservation of environment and protection of forests, Environmental Awards like, Prakruti Mitra and Prakruti Bandhu have been instituted by the State Government as an annual feature. A sum of Rs. 86.63 lakh and Rs.5.01 lakh have been proposed for such activities in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

TWELTH FINANCE COMMISSION

Consolidation and Strengthening of Eco-restoration work in Chilika Lake (E.P.:Rs.3,750.00 lakh
(Forest and Environment Department) A.P.: Rs.750.00 lakh)

21.44 As part of the 12th Finance Commission Award, a sum of Rs.3,750.00 lakh and Rs.750.00 lakh have been provided in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively for consolidation and strengthening of Eco-restoration work in Chilika Lake which will supplement the Government efforts in this regard under State Plan.

EAP in Pipeline (Ecology Environment) (E.P.: Rs.26,251.00 lakh
(Forest & Environment Department) A.P.: Rs.1,735.00 lakh)

21.45 Two projects namely: (1) Upper Kolab Hydro Electric Project comprising a Dam Project constructed during the Eighties across the river Kolab at

village Koranga to Impound Water for generating 320 Mega Watt Power and providing irrigation to CCA of 44,544 ha. in the Jeypore Plateau, and (2) The Upper Indravati Multi purpose Project is a Dam Project constructed during the Nineties across the river Indravati. The Dam site in the reservoir system is located in Nabarangpur district while power generation units and the irrigation systems are located in Kalahandi district. The installed capacity of the project is to generate 600 MW of power and to provide irrigation for 51.28 lakh ha. of land in Kalahandi district. The above two projects are posed for German Assistance. A sum of Rs.26,251.00 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.1,735.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 have been proposed.

CHAPTER 22

STATE PLANNING MACHINERY AND DECENTRALISED PLANNING

PLANNING MACHINERY

22.1 Economic planning is an elaborate exercise and involves data collection and analysis, coordination, conceptualization, programme formulation, monitoring and evaluation. Decentralised Planning is that form of planning in which the tasks of formulating, adopting, executing and supervising the plan are dispersed, instead of being entrusted to a central authority. In decentralised planning, regional bodies and local people are given greater freedom to formulate, adopt and implement the plan. The planning process in the State has been decentralised and the three-tier Panchayati Raj System has been geared up to participate in the multilevel planning process. The State Planning process is also guided by the State Planning Board that is chaired by Hon'ble Chief Minister.

22.2 The Seventy-fourth Amendment to the Constitution of India provides for constitution of District Planning Committees (DPC), which are mandated to consolidate development plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities and to prepare draft development plans for the district as a whole. Pursuant to the provisions contained in Article-243-ZD of the Constitution of India, the State Government have enacted the Orissa District Planning Committees Act, 1998 and framed the Orissa District Planning Committees Rules, 2000. The Act and Rules elaborate composition, responsibilities and functions of a DPC. District Planning Committees were first constituted in most of the districts of the State during 2001. However, after completion of the Panchayat Election in February 2002, and elections to the 13th Orissa Legislative Assembly and formation of new Council of Ministers in the State in May, 2004, 30 (thirty) DPCs have been constituted and reconstituted as per the provisions of aforesaid Act and Rules.

22.3 With a view to strengthening 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. Besides, one Externally Aided Project Cell has also been functioning to monitor and coordinate externally aided projects in the State. One Section is also responsible for formulation, monitoring and evaluation of the Long Term Action Plan for expeditious development of KBK districts. A Poverty Task Force (PTF) Cell has also been added to provide necessary support to the activities undertaken by the PTF constituted for the purpose. A sum of Rs.1,25,112.45 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.24,108.74 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 have been proposed for operation of different Plan Schemes, which are indicated below.

STATE PLAN

Strengthening of State Planning Machinery (E P: Rs.320.00 lakh,
(Planning and Coordination Department) A.P: Rs.69.00 lakh)

22.4 This Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme, “Strengthening of State Planning Machinery”, has been introduced since 1989-90. The main objective of the scheme is 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 for the Eleventh Plan is Rs.320.00 lakh and for the Annual Plan: 2007-08, Rs.69.00 lakh.

Monitoring of Special Plan for KBK district. (E P: Rs.180.00 lakh,
(Planning & Coordination Department) A P: Rs.26.50 lakh)

22.5 The State Government have been implementing the Special Plan for accelerated development of undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi Districts. With a view to ensuring 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 along with 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 a sum of Rs.180.00 lakh during the Eleventh Plan including Rs.26.50 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been provided.

Regional Imbalance Enquiry Commission (RIEC) (E P: Rs.20.00 lakh,
(Planning and Coordination Department) A P: Rs.5.50 lakh)

22.6 20.6 The issue of regional imbalances in the development process of the State has attracted the attention of the State Government who have constituted a Regional Imbalance Enquiry Commission to look into the problems of regional imbalance in the State and to make appropriate recommendations. The Commission is required to look into all aspects of regional imbalance issues and to suggest suitable measures to address the existing regional disparities in the development. A sum of Rs.20.00 lakh during the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.5.50 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed.

Capacity Building on Multi Level Planning on Rural Development (E P: Rs.54.00 lakh,
(Planning & Coordination Department) A P: Rs.9.00 lakh)

22.7 A scheme for Capacity Building on Multi Level Planning on Rural Development is proposed for during Eleventh Plan. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.54.00 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.9.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed.

Improving Capacity Building for Project Formulation & Monitoring of Poverty & Human Development Indicator
(Planning and Co-ordination Department)(E P: Rs.181.79 Lakh,
A P: Rs.30.00 lakh)

22.8 The Government of Orissa have embarked upon an ambitious “**Fiscal and Administrative Reform Programme**” to restore fiscal sustainability and improve effectiveness of delivery of public services especially to the poor and disadvantage sections of the society. The programme envisages reduction of poverty and improvement in quality of life in general and human development indicators in particular. It is aimed at significantly strengthen Poverty and Human Development Monitoring System; to mobilize civil society organizations; and to create capacities within the state Government for tracking the impact of various reforms by developing appropriate data base and formulating suitable pro-poor development policies / programmes / projects. Keeping this end in view, a high power Agency, called “Poverty and Human Development Monitoring agency” has been constituted. The Agency, among other things, aims at tracking the progress of Poverty and Human development Indicators within the State from time to time and providing an **ACTIVE** (Accurate, Compact, Transparent, Informative, Visible and Effective) monitoring system and to collect national and international best practices with regard to poverty reduction and improved life quality and adapt them to local conditions and disseminate the same to different stake holders. For continuance of the programme, an out lay of Rs.181.79 lakh during the Eleventh Plan period including Rs.30.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed.

Evaluation / Thematic Study
(G I A to PHDMA)
(Planning & Coordination Department)(E P: Rs.100.00 lakh,
A P: Rs.100.00 lakh)

22.9 To develop appropriate programmes/ projects/ policy options that will help reducing poverty and improving human development, it is essential to undertake evaluation / thematic study of the impact of on going programmes/ projects/ policy by Poverty and Human Development Monitoring Agency (PHDMA). To facilitate this activity, a sum of Rs.100.00 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.100.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed.

Capacity Building of District Planning Offices
(Planning and Co-ordination Department)(E P: Rs.2,500.00 lakh,
A P: Rs.500.00 lakh)

22.10 District Planning Committees (DPCs) have been constituted and reconstituted as per the provisions of the Orissa District Planning Committees (ODPC) Act, 1998 and Orissa District Planning Committees (ODPC) Rules, 2000 at the district level for formulation of District Plans. For capacity building of District Planning Offices to discharge their functions efficiently and effectively, a sum of Rs.2, 500.00 lakh has been proposed during the Eleventh Plan period and a sum of Rs.500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Strengthening of Dist. Planning & Monitoring Unit (E P: Rs.4,000.00 lakh,
(Planning and Co-ordination Department) A P: Rs.800.00 lakh)

22.11 Constitution of District Planning Committees (DPC) at the district level and formulation of District Plan are the mandated functions as enshrined in the 73rd and 74th Amendments of the Constitution. DPCs have been constituted in all the 30 districts of Orissa. The Planning Commission insists for preparation of District Plan and its integration with the State Plan. The existing District Planning Offices having skeleton staffing pattern – 1 DPO, 2 SEIs, 1-2 other staff can not cope with the huge work load. Therefore, it has been decided to suitably strengthen the existing District Planning Units by creation of a District Planning & Monitoring Unit (DPMU) in all the 30 district under State Plan Scheme to be administered by the Planning & Coordination Department. DPMU is to provide: (i) Technical support to DPC for preparation and consolidation of GP Plans, PS Plan and District Level Plan of Zilla Parishad and ULB Plans, and (ii) Assistance to the DPC for monitoring of various development programmes. For creation of DPMU, A sum of Rs.4,000.00 lakh during the Eleventh Plan and Rs.600.00 Lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed.

MLA Local Area Development Fund (E P: Rs.55,125.00 lakh,
(Planning and Coordination Department) A P: Rs.11,025.00 lakh)

22.12 The State Government have been implementing 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 Rs.75.00 lakh will be provided to each constituency. A sum of Rs55,125.00 lakh during the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.11,025.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 have been proposed for operation of the scheme.

Special Problem Fund (E P: Rs.500.00 lakh,
(Planning and Coordination Department) A P: Rs.100.00 lakh)

22.13 A “Special Problem Fund” scheme has been in operation for some time past to undertake developmental works of urgent nature. An outlay of Rs.500.00 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.100.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed under this scheme.

Other Development Programmes (E P: Rs.8,467.50 lakh,
(Planning and Coordination Department) A P: Rs.2,649.74 lakh)

22.14 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 during the Eleventh Five Year, an outlay of Rs.8, 467.50 lakh has been proposed. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, a sum of Rs.2,649.74 lakh has been provided.

State Employment Mission

(Planning and Coordination Department)

(E P: Rs.5,000.00 lakh,

A P: Rs.1,000.00 lakh)

22.15 As there is very limited scope for generation of employment in organized sector, the State Government have accorded very high priority on generation of self-employment opportunities. The State Employment Policy, 2005 has been formulated and a High Power Employment Mission has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary. Five Steering Committees have been constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister to approve the action plan for various sectors and set milestones for the Executive Body of the Mission. The State Level Steering Committee on self-employment has been constituted to review the progress of achievement under various Self Employment Programmes from time to time. An outlay of Rs.5000.00 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.1,000.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed under the State Plan as Grant-in-Aid to Orissa State Employment Mission for training programme, skill up-gradation and related self-employment programmes.

Onetime ACA (Lump) for Other Devt. Works

(Planning and Coordination Department)

(E P: Rs.48,383.00 lakh

A P: Rs.7,616.00 lakh)

22.16 Keeping in view the scarcity of resources in the State Plan, the Planning Commission allocate one time discretionary ACA for specified projects which are approved by Planning Commission. It is proposed to have an outlay of Rs.48,383.00 lakh during the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.7616.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 as Lump Provision for allocation of this amount to different Departments under Onetime ACA and other developmental programmes after a decision is taken by the Planning Commission to the extent of allocation of fund under Onetime ACA.

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS (EAP)**Orissa Fund for Development Initiatives**

(Planning and Coordination Department)

(E P: Rs.160.00 lakh)

A P: Rs.160.00 lakh)

22.17 This is a small grant project for "Orissa Fund for Development Initiatives" funded by World Bank. This pilot project aims to improve incomes of the poor informal workers belonging to vulnerable sections of the society, such as women, scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and indigenous people spread over some of the backward tribal dominated districts of Orissa. The strategy of the project is to reduce poverty by facilitating development of sustainable livelihood systems concentrating on Handlooms, Sericulture and Medicinal Plants. The programme shall be implemented in Bargarh, Deogarh, Keonjhar, Ganjam, Angul, Sundergarh and Cuttack districts. Planning & Coordination Department have constituted a "Poverty and Human Development Monitoring Agency" (PHDMA) with the mandate to develop poverty reduction strategy and to create livelihood opportunities for the poor which will implement this programme through NGOs / Civil Society Organisations and Self Help Groups under the direct administrative control of Planning & Coordination Department. Funding pattern under the scheme between the World Bank and State Government is

90:10 respectively. Rs.160.00 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.160.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed.

Other Special Area Development Programmes

(Planning & Coordination Department)

22.18 Besides the aforementioned development programmes, the State Planning and Coordination Department also formulates, administers and monitors other Special Area Development Programmes which will continue during the Eleventh Plan period and Annual Plan: 2007-08. The programmes have been elaborated in Chapter-16 of this document. The proposed outlay for these Special Area Development Programmes during the Eleventh Plan period and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 is Rs.93,225.00 lakh and Rs.16,645.00 lakh respectively. This has been depicted below.

<u>OUTLAY</u> (Rs. in Lakh)			
<u>SL No.</u>	<u>Name of the Programme/Scheme</u>	<u>Eleventh Plan</u>	<u>Annual Plan</u>
1.	Western Orissa Development Council	25,000.00	3,000.00
2.	Biju KBK Plan	60,000.00	12,000.00
3.	Special Plan for KBK (SCA)	8,225.00	1,645.00
Total:		93,225.00	16,645.00

Survey and Statistics

22.19 The Directorate of Economics & Statistics is mandated to cater to the 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 thereon. These activities are funded under State Plan and Central Plan Schemes. A sum of Rs.121.16 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.18.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 have been proposed. The scheme details are given below.

Construction of Office Buildings and Staff Quarters.

(Planning and Coordination Department)

(E P: Rs.71.16 lakh,

A P: Rs.10.00 lakh)

22.20 An outlay of Rs.71.16 lakh has been proposed during the Eleventh Plan: 2007-12 and Rs.10.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for functioning of the Computer Centre of Directorate of Economics and Statistics and for construction of office buildings of D.S.O., Angul, Cuttack, Malkangiri and Nawrangpur. During 2007-08, construction of office building of DSO, Angul will be taken up.

**Upgradation of Regional Institute of Planning,
Applied Economics and Statistics (RIPAE&S)** (E P:Rs.50.00 lakh
A P: Rs. 8.00 lakh)
(Planning and Coordination Department)

22.21 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 Govt. of Orissa as well as Public Sector Undertakings. It is proposed to impart training to elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions and conducts training programmes sponsored by the Government of India from time to time. RIPAE&S is the only Govt. training institute of its kind in the eastern region of India. A sum of Rs.50.00 lakh during the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.8.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for this scheme, to take up training programmes.

CENTRAL PLAN

**Crop Estimation Survey on Fruits,
Vegetables and Minor Crops** (E P: Rs.245.80 lakh)
A P: Rs.50.30 Lakh)
(Planning and Co-ordination Department)

22.22 This scheme is in operation in Orissa 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 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. It is proposed to continue this scheme during the Eleventh Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08. An outlay of Rs.245.80 lakh during the Eleventh Plan and Rs.50.30 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 have been proposed.

Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics (E P: Rs.291.40 lakh,
A P: Rs.100.22 lakh)
(Planning and Co-ordination Department)

22.23 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. The scheme will continue to be in operation during the Eleventh Plan period and the Annual Plan: 2007-08. An outlay of Rs.291.40 lakh during the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.100.22 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed.

Agricultural Census
(Planning and Co-ordination Department)

(E P: Rs.329.86 lakh,
A P: Rs.147.20 lakh)

22.24 The scheme is being implemented in the State since 1970-71. Seven such Censuses have been conducted in the State. The present Census in the operation is the 8th one. The Census aiming at collection and compilation of data on operational holdings in various size and classes are being carried out in three phases. An outlay of Rs.329.86 lakh for the Eleventh Plan period and Rs.147.20 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed.

CHAPTER 23

TOURISM

23.1 Tourism holds the promise of prosperity for a developing economy. It has the vast potential to stimulate economic growth and employment generation. It is capable of generating employment to a wide spectrum of activities like Hotels, Transport, Shopping, Food, Entertainment, Guiding etc., besides binding together a myriad of other employment generating sectors through backward and forward linkages.

23.2 Tourism related activities not only create direct jobs, but also create opportunities for indirect jobs. The ratio of indirect jobs to the direct jobs in the Tourism Sector is approximately 3:1. In Orissa, it has been assessed that 92,206 persons are directly engaged while 2,76,618 persons are indirectly engaged in the Tourism Sector which constitutes 2.58% of 142.76 lakh total labour force of the State. It has been estimated that total Tourist Expenditure in Orissa during 2004-05 was of the order Rs.704.02 crore. Proper focus and investment in Tourism will have multiplier effects in giving a boost to private and small enterprises, in generating employment and in improving the receipts from tourist expenditure. It is expected that the present contribution of 2.39% from Tourism to the GSDP may be increased to 4 to 5% given the tourism potential of the State.

23.3 Tourism development is measured mainly in terms of the tourist arrival to the State. It is found that due to massive publicity campaigns, an upward swing is very much discernible in the trend of tourist arrival as the Table below indicates.

TOURIST VISITS IN ORISSA DURING TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

YEAR	DOMESTIC			FOREIGN	GRAND TOTAL
	From Orissa	Outside Orissa	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
2002-03	17,06,763	17,22,264	34,29,027	23,488	34,52,515
2003-04	18,50,150	19,55,818	38,05,968	25,556	38,31,524
2004-05	23,31,022	19,94,980	43,26,002	30,300	43,56,302
2005-06	23,83,404	23,12,243	46,95,647	35,731	47,31,378
TOTAL	82,71,339	79,85,305	1,62,56,644	1,15,075	1,63,71,719

23.4 The growth rate of tourist arrivals at the national level is around 18% while in Orissa it is around 11%. Keeping this trend in view, a growth rate of 15% is anticipated during the Eleventh Plan period in Orissa. Hence the target for the Eleventh Plan is set at 209.36 lakh tourists (excluding the tourists from within Orissa).

23.5 By the end of the Tenth Plan period, there is a paradigm shift in the policy and planning for development of tourism at the Central vis-à-vis State level. 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

23.6 The main objective of the development of tourism is to increase the tourist traffic on one hand and extend their duration of stay in the State on the other. Instead of accommodation projects which are left to the private sector investment, thrust is also given to projects under Public Private Partnership model and Human Resource Development by appropriate training. Emphasis is also given for appropriate promotion and marketing campaign both inside and outside the country for promoting the State as a favoured Tourist Destination while encouraging more private sector investment. Possibility of pooling the resources of sister concerns by suitable convergence of activities which will help developing tourism infrastructure like roads etc. will be explored.

23.7 Following strategies will be adopted for development and promotion of Tourism during the Eleventh Plan period 2007-12 as well as in the Annual Plan 2007-08.

- (i) Completion of the ongoing projects.
- (ii) Projecting Orissa in the domestic as well as Overseas Market as a favoured Tourist Destination through appropriate publicity and marketing including launching of special campaigns through electronic media.
- (iii) Restructuring the Department to increase functional efficiency, social responsibility and financial accountability by creating State Tourism Promotion Board and District Tourism Promotion Councils.

PLAN SCHEMES

23.8 An outlay of Rs.4,209.75 lakh has been proposed for implementation of various schemes in the tourism sector including Rs.1,400.00 lakh towards State's matching share for Central Sponsored Plan Schemes for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs.740.00 lakh including Rs.280.00 lakh towards the State's share for Central Sponsored Plan Schemes has been provided for the Annual Plan: 2007-08. Besides, sums of Rs.400.00 lakh and Rs.80.00 lakh have been provided under Central Plan for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

STATE PLAN**Tourist Centres**

(E.P.: Rs.50.00 lakh)

A.P.: Rs.10.00 lakh)

23.9 Landscaping is an essential component of a Tourism Project and it creates lasting impression on visitors. Development of landscape and gardens is a continuous process. While an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for development of landscape in different Tourism Units of the State.

Tourist Accommodations

(E.P.: Rs.798.50 lakh)

(Tourism Department)

A.P.: Rs.136.00 lakh)

23.10 Development and improvement of Tourism Units is a regular process so as to maintain their presentability. Besides, it is necessary to ensure completion of the ongoing projects by providing electrification, water supply, approach roads, site development and other amenities to make them functional during the Eleventh Plan period as well as during the Annual Plan: 2007-08. For meeting required expenditures in this sector, provision of Rs.250.00 lakh and Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Plan and the Annual Plan, 2007-08 respectively.

23.11 Furnishing of new units as well as replacement of furnishing in existing units is necessary for running units successfully. Hence, a provision of Rs.250.00 lakh during the Eleventh Plan and Rs.30.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed for the purpose.

23.12 For completion of incomplete projects at Belghar and Thuamul-Rampur, a provision of Rs.48.50 lakh has been proposed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.23.50 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

23.13 Creation of tourism infrastructure requires availability of land in the first instance at different tourist places. Appropriate land is being identified which may include some private land, which has to be acquired. Hence, a provision of Rs.250.00 lakh is proposed for the purpose during Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.32.50 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Promotion and Publicity**Promotion**

(E.P.: Rs.76.25 lakh)

(Tourism Department)

A.P.: Rs.10.00 lakh)

23.14 Tourist Offices & Tourist Counters are the machinery set up for disseminating information to the Tourists as a part of the marketing strategy. These offices and counters have to maintain their presentability before tourists all the time as they serve as the mirror of the State's image. For refurbishment of these outfits and

their regular upkeep and maintenance, a provision of Rs.25.00 lakh proposed during the Eleventh Plan Five Year Plan and Rs.5.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

23.15 Micro-planning is required to be done for each individual tourist destination and circuits. The job requires great skill and specialized work for which experienced consultant need to be engaged. A provision of Rs.5.00 lakh is proposed for the services of Architects and Consultants for preparation of various plans during Annual Plan: 2007-08 and an outlay Rs.51.25 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Publicity

(E.P.: Rs.1885.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.304.00 lakh)

23.16 An outlay of Rs.304.00 lakh and Rs.1,885.00 lakh have been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 and the Eleventh Five Year Plan respectively under Advertising, Sales and Publicity. Out of the above, Rs.420.98 lakh and 74.00 lakh respectively are earmarked towards SCSP under Advertising Sales & Publicity. The Tourism sector, as a whole aimed at attracting tourists from outside the State irrespective of their caste, creed & society. However, as per the population percentage 15% of the Tourist arrival can be taken to be the physical target. The details of schemes under Publicity are as follows:

(i) Production of Tourist Literature

23.17 Tourism maps, folders, brochures, posters, stickers etc. are important tools of publicity as they contain information about the tourist potential and natural bounties. These are produced for distribution among tourists, travel agents and tour operators to highlight tourism potential of Orissa. A provision of Rs.200.00 lakh and 30.00 lakh have been provided for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan, 2007-08 respectively.

(ii) Organisation of, and Participation in, Fairs & Festivals

23.18 Traditional festivals like Rath Yatra and Bali Yatra and specially organized tourism festivals like Konark Festival, Beach Festival and Chilika Boat Race provide ideal opportunities to publicise tourism products. Similarly, tourism events like annual conference of Travel Agents Association of India (TAAI) and Indian Association of Tour Operators (IATO) at the National Level and International Tourism Bourse (ITB), Berlin and World Travel Mart (WTM), London at International level also provide good opportunity to sell Orissa as a tourist destination. Besides, important State Festivals like Shreekshehra Utsav, Ekamra Utsav and Konark Dance Festival will also be organized. An outlay of Rs.150.00 lakh has been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan for this purpose. For conducting these activities during the year 2007-08, a provision of Rs.35.00 lakh has been proposed.

(iii) Production of Audio-Visual Aids

23.19 Visual presentations through films, video cassettes, slides, CD-ROMs etc. are established means of promoting the tourism potential of Orissa. These materials are displayed before general audience during tourism fairs and festivals,

seminars, conferences etc. to sell Orissa as a tourist destination. Production of audio-visual materials has to be taken up from time to time to present the information in a fresh manner and to highlight newly created facilities. An outlay of Rs.130.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. This is a regular activity and proposed to be continued during the year 2007-08. A provision of Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed for the purpose.

(iv) Release of Advertisements in different Media and display of Hoardings

23.20 Placing advertisement in different media including media like T.V. and Radio in addition to print media is an established and effective method of selling a product. It has been decided to mount vigorous advertisement campaign during the year 2007-08. Display of pictorial hoardings will also be taken up during the year as in previous years. A provision of Rs.325.00 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.32.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 have been proposed for the purpose.

(v) Organisation of Familiarisation Tours for Travel Writers and Tour Operators

23.21 A number of tourists plan their visits through tour operators. Also the choice of a tourist destination is often influenced by articles on tourism published in national and international magazines. Tour Operators as well as Travel Writers need to be exposed to the tourism facilities and potential available in the State. Therefore, it is proposed to organize familiarization tours of reputed tour operators and travel writers to visit Orissa, as in previous years, by extending local hospitality. A provision of Rs.25.00 lakh and Rs.5.00 lakh have been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08.

(vi) Overseas Publicity and Marketing

23.22 In order to attract more foreign tourists to the State, vigorous publicity campaign including organisation of road shows is required to be made in overseas countries to promote Orissa as a tourist destination. A sum of Rs.30.00 lakh is proposed for the purpose during 2007-08. An outlay of Rs.130.00 lakh has been proposed for the scheme in the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(vii) Launching of Special Campaign in Electronic Media

23.23 To attract more tourists from International and National levels, emphasis is given for placing advertisements in electronic media which is more effective method of selling tourism products. For this purpose, TV channels like Discovery, National Geography and BBC (World) are identified to promote Orissa as a special campaign on a regular basis. For this purpose, a provision of Rs.565.00 lakh during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period and Rs.80.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 2007-08 have been proposed.

(viii) Organisation of State level Festival

23.24 Konark Festival, Srikhetra Utsav and Ekamra Festival have been identified as State level festivals of Orissa. These festivals have also been identified as State level festivals by Government of India. For this purpose, Rs.250.00 lakh during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period and Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08. This amount has already been earmarked by P & C Department.

(ix) IT activities

23.25 In the recent times, Government has given stress to modernize the work at all Government levels by organizing IT activities inclusive of Supply Hardware for Department, Heads of Department, District and Sub District functionaries in a phase-wise manner. LAN system, OTMS, Computerised pay billing systems, systematize and disposal of files / letters through Office Management Portal, Quick delivery of messages E-Mail and Website has been developed at all levels. For this purpose a provision of Rs.100.00 lakh during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.20.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed.

(x) Tourist Police

23.26 Keeping in view the receipt of complaints from victimized tourists, it is felt necessary for development of Tourist Police at different tourist spots for safety and security of the tourist. The tourist police can also provide necessary help and guidance to tourists to make their stay pleasurable. Provision of Rs.10.00 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.2.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan:2007-08.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLANS**Completion of Continuing Projects**

(E.P.: SS:Rs.86.30 lakh
A.P.:SS:Rs.86.30 lakh)

23.27 For completion of continuing projects of Tenth Plan, Rs.86.30 lakh has been proposed during the Eleventh Plan period. The same amount is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

**Destination Tourism, Circuit
Tourism and Eco-tourism**

(E.P.: SS Rs.1,313.70 lakh
A.P.: SS: Rs.193.70 lakh)

23.28 For implementation of schemes such as Destination Tourism, Circuit Tourism and Eco-tourism of Rs.1,313.70 lakh during the Eleventh Plan period & Rs.193.70 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed towards State share of CSP.

CENTRAL PLAN

Organisation / Promotion of Fairs & Festivals

(E.P.: Rs.150.00 lakh

A.P.: Rs.30.00 lakh)

23.29 For organisation / promotion of Fairs and Festivals like Konark Festival, Shreekshetra Utsav, Puri, Parab, Koraput, Rajarani Festival, Bhubaneswar, Folk Dance & Music Festival, Sambalpur during 2007-08, a sum of Rs.30.00 lakh has been proposed under Central Plan. An amount of Rs.150.00 lakh has been proposed for Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Development of Rural Tourism

(E.P.: Rs.250.00 lakh

A.P.: Rs. 50.00 lakh)

23.30 State Government will implement some project like Development of Rural Tourism etc. for funding by Government of India in the course of the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. Hence, a provision of Rs.250.00 lakh during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.50.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 2007-08 have been proposed.

CHAPTER 24

CIVIL SUPPLIES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

24.1 Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare Department executes State Plan Schemes under the head of development of : (i) Marketing Intelligence and Quality Control, (ii) Civil Supplies and (iii) Weights and Measures.

PLAN SCHEMES

24.2 An outlay of Rs.152.45 lakh and Rs.22.65 lakh have been proposed under different State Plan Schemes to be funded in the 11th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08 respectively which are given below:

STATE PLAN

(i) Marketing Intelligence and Quality Control (Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare Department)

(a) Marketing Intelligence (E.P.:Rs.13.50 lakh, A.P.:Rs.2.00 lakh)

24.3 The Market Intelligence Organisation of the Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare Department plays a vital role in strengthening PDS, studying various economic forces influencing market behavior and monitoring prices of essential commodities and their availability. This Wing of the Department is entrusted with responsibilities in implementing ICT Policy of the Government. The office automation process including establishing communication network through V-Sat is being undertaken. Moreover, after introduction of Information Management, more funds are required to build up infrastructure facilities. An outlay of Rs.13.50 lakh has been proposed under Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs 2.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 2007-08 for purchase of new computer, accessories for faster communication and proper implementation of e-governance and for other activities for collection and dissemination of market related information.

(b) Quality Control (E.P.:Rs.3.33 lakh, A.P.:Rs.0.50 lakh)

24.4 The scheme aims at undertaking enforcement activities for ensuring quality control and for protecting consumers from sub-standard goods. Moreover, the Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare Department of the State Government, being a procuring and distributing agency dealing in edible and non-edible essential commodities, needs assurance of quality of commodities handled by it at the procurement, buying, milling, processing, storage, handling and retail levels. The quality control cell having an Analytical Laboratory at Bhubaneswar has been expanded

and seven more Regional Laboratories have been set up in various important procurement districts. An outlay of Rs.3.33 lakh and Rs. 0.50 lakh have been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08 respectively for purchasing equipments and apparatus and strengthening of quality control wing.

(ii) Civil Supplies

(Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare Department)

(E.P.:Rs.134.62 lakh

A.P. Rs.20.00 lakh)

Consumer Protection

24.5 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.

24.6 There are thirty-one District Fora in the State, one at each district headquarters and one additional District Forum at Rourkela for adjudicating upon complaints received from consumers under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. Each District Forum is headed by a President and has two other members with supporting staff for each Forum.

24.7 There is a State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission which receives appeals against orders passed by District Fora. The State Commission also hears certain original complaints where the value of claims is high. The Commission is chaired by a retired or sitting High Court Judge and has two other members.

24.8 An outlay of Rs.134.62 lakh has been made to meet the expenses of District Fora in the Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 towards Infrastructure Development of district for strengthening consumer protection activities in the State. There are no specific physical targets set out against the scheme. Outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh for 2007-08 will be utilized for Infrastructure Development of District Fora, consumer awareness generation activities, training, and protection of consumer rights.

(iii) Weights and Measures

(Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare Department)

(E.P.:Rs.1.00 lakh

A.P.:Rs.0.15 lakh)

24.9 The Legal Metrology laboratories need to be upgraded and modernised with facilities for inspection of electronic / digital equipment of Weights & Measures. With introduction of new technology, a wide range of electronic / digital equipment for weights and measures has been introduced in the market. The Legal Metrology Organisation does not have the requisite testing equipment and the officers of the Legal Metrology wing have not been trained in verification of such equipment. Strengthening of infrastructure of Legal Metrology and capacity building of enforcement officers of Legal Metrology Organisation is essential to protect the interest of the Consumers. There is necessity to modernise the Legal Metrology for conducting training by introduction of latest testing equipment and programmes to upgrade the

Chapter-24

skills of the officers of the Legal Metrology Organisation. For implementation of this scheme, requirement during 11th Five Year Plan is Rs.151.30 lakh against which a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided. Rs.0.15 lakh has been provided during Annual Plan 2007-08.

CHAPTER 25

EDUCATION, SPORTS, ART AND CULTURE

25.1 Education is said to be a great leveller. The State Government are committed to achieving the national goal of universal education and has steadily moved towards achieving the goal. The literacy rate in Orissa during 1951 was 15.8% against the all India average of 18.3%. Further, the literacy rate in Orissa increased to 49.09% in 1991 against the all India average of 52.21%. The corresponding figures in 2001 are 63.08% and 64.8% respectively. The literacy rate of Orissa has increased about 15% points between 1991 – 2001. However, Orissa still ranks 24th among 35 States / UTs. While the male literacy rate of 75.35% in the State in 2001 is marginally higher than the national average of 75.26%, the female literacy stands at 50.51% which is significantly lower than the national average of 53.67%. The Gender Gap of 24.8% point in the existing literacy rate is the main concern of the State Government and State Government have attached high priority to reduce this gap to 15.1% within the Eleventh Plan period. The literacy rate among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in the State is lower than the overall literacy rate of the State. The literacy rate among Scheduled Caste is 55.53% and among Scheduled Tribe is 37.37% in the State in 2001. Apart from reducing the Gender Gap, the State Government have also accorded high priority to raise the literacy rate from 63.08% to 83.96% in the Eleventh Plan period as worked out by the Planning Commission, Government of India.

25.2 Education is an important tool in empowering people with skills and knowledge and addressing to poverty and unemployment. Skill formation and improvement is possible only through education. Sports, Art and Culture are specific areas of human development. The State Government have therefore, accorded due priority to these areas in the Eleventh Five Year Plan: 2007-12 and Annual Plan: 2007-08. The proposed outlay for the education sector for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 are Rs.2,03,308.52 lakh and Rs.27,792.01 lakh respectively.

SCHOOL AND MASS EDUCATION

25.3 The Schemes under the School and Mass Education Programmes are broadly categorised under the sub-sector Elementary Education, Teacher Education, Mass Education and Secondary Education. The plan outlay under School & Mass Education has been proposed at Rs.1,02,614.73 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan: 2007-12 and Rs.13,165.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 under State plan. The corresponding Central Plan Outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan: 2007-12 and for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 have been proposed at Rs.17,331.57 lakh and Rs.3,942.49 lakh respectively. The break up of the State plan outlay for different sub-sectors of School and Mass Education is given below

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Sub-Sectors</u>	<u>(Rs. in lakh)</u>	
		<u>Annual Plan:</u> <u>2007-08</u>	<u>Eleventh Five Year Plan:</u> <u>2007-12</u>
(i)	Elementary Education	2,472.60	16,602.34
(ii)	Teacher Education and SCERT	112.00	663.57
(iii)	Mass Education	178.25	1,536.57
(iv)	Secondary Education	10,402.15	83,812.25
	Total	13,165.00	1,02,614.73

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

25.4 “Universalisation of Elementary Education” has been adopted as one of the components of “Basic Minimum Services”. During the year, 2007-08, it has been targeted to enroll 64.61 lakh children in the age group of 6–14. It is pertinent to mention here that the anticipated achievement in the previous year, i.e., 2006-07 in the age group of 6-14 was 71.06 lakh and as such a special drive has to be mounted to achieve the target for the current year. The drop-out rate has registered a substantial decline both at Primary and Upper Primary stages. But the fact remains that the aim of “Universalisation of Elementary Education” is not achievable without the assistance of Govt. of India for removing various constraints and providing infrastructural incentives. The State Government will make concerted efforts with its available resources to reduce the drop-out rate of 56.59 % (2006-07) projected by the Planning Commission, Government of India for Orissa to 31.99 % in the Eleventh Plan period.

STATE PLAN

**Grant-in-Aid to Non-Government
Primary and Upper Primary Schools &
Grants to New Life Trust** (E.P.: Rs.7,630.39 lakh
A.P.: Rs.966.57 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

25.5 For continuance of the payment of grant-in-aid to non-Government Primary and Upper Primary Schools, funds to the tune of Rs.7,630.39 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs. 966.57 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 have been proposed. The broad plan of action for each sub-scheme and the amount earmarked for the purpose is given below.

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Sub-scheme and the Plan of action</u>	<u>Rs.in lakh</u>	
		<u>Annual Plan 11th 5 yr Plan 2007-08</u>	<u>2007-12</u>
(i)	Payment of Grant-in-aid to 609 non-Government Upper Primary Schools	910.83	7,301.62
(ii)	Payment of Grant-in-aid to 52 Integral Schools and nine minority language Primary schools	45.74	278.77
(iii)	Grants to New Life Trust	10.00	50.00
	Total	966.57	7,630.39

Oriya Primary Schools, Outside the State
(School and Mass Education Department)

(E.P.:Rs.18.37 lakh
A.P:Rs. 3.50 lakh)

25.6 The objective of the scheme is to protect Oriya language outside the State. An outlay of Rs.18.37 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.3.50 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for giving grant-in-aid for four posts of two Oriya Medium Primary Schools, established outside the State.

Opening of Primary Schools and Continuance of Swechha Sevi Sikshya Sahayaks
(School and Mass Education Department)

(E.P.:Rs.0.15 lakh
A.P.: Rs.0.03 lakh)

25.7 New Primary Schools are proposed to be opened in the Eleventh Five Year Plan in needy areas for universalisation of primary education. A sum of Rs.0.05 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.0.03 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 has been proposed for this scheme.

District Primary Education Programme (DPEP)
(School & Mass Education Department)

(E.P.: SS Rs. 3,515.83 lakh
A.P.: SS Rs.422.51 lakh)

25.8 District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) was launched in the State in 1996-97, with the aim of improving the quality of education in Primary Schools. DPEP Phase-I has already been completed in 8 districts. DPEP Phase-II is in operation in another 8 districts. The basic objective of the programme is to provide access to all eligible children to Primary Education and improve teaching through imparting training to the Primary School teachers. A sum of Rs. 3,515.83 lakh has been proposed under the scheme for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.422.51 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 as State Share.

Taken Over Urban Municipal Primary & Upper Primary Schools, Block grants from Newly Eligible U.P. Schools & State Matching Contributions to Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)
(School & Mass Education Department)

(E.P.: Rs.5,437.60 lakh
A.P.:Rs.1,079.99 lakh)

25.9 An outlay of Rs.5,437.60 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and an outlay of Rs.1,079.99 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for continuance of Urban Municipal and Upper Primary Schools, setting up residential schools with boarding facilities at elementary level for girls belonging to predominantly SC, ST & OBC and Minorities and extending Block grant to the teaching and non-teaching staff of newly eligible U.P. Schools. The details are given below :

Sl. No.	Objectives	(Rs. in lakh)	
		Annual Plan 2007-08	Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12
1	For continuance of Urban Municipal Primary and Upper Primary Schools	511.38	3,025.49
2	State Matching contribution to KGBV for setting up residential schools with boarding facilities at elementary level for girls belonging to the SC,ST & OBC and minorities in different areas.	200.75 (SS)	1,069.14 (SS)
3	To extend Block grant to the teaching and non-teaching posts of newly eligible UP Schools.	367.86	1,342.97
Total		1,079.99	5,437.60

TEACHER EDUCATION AND SCERT

STATE PLAN

Popularisation and Improvement of Science Exhibition

(School and Mass Education Department)

(E.P.:Rs. 100.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.12.00 lakh)

25.10 Science exhibitions at block, district and State levels are being organised for popularising science education among students. It has been proposed to organize 314 exhibitions during 2007-08 and continue popularization and improvement of Science exhibition in the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.12.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual: Plan 2007-08.

Grant-in-Aid to SIET (E.P.: Rs.532.57 lakh
(School & Mass Education Department) A.P.:Rs.100.00 lakh)

25.11 SIET is the only Educational Media based Organisation of the State fully funded by Government of India. Since last two years, GoI have stopped the financial support for the salary of the staff. In order to revive the functioning of the organization, it has been decided to give Grant-in-Aid to meet the salary cost of the staff of the organization in the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. An amount of Rs.532.57 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Strengthening of SCERT 50:50 and Construction of Hostel Building of SCERT (E.P.CS: Rs.31.00 lakh, SS:Rs.31.00 lakh
(School & Mass Education Department) A.P.CS:Rs.0.00 lakh, SS:Rs.0.00 lakh)

25.12 For strengthening of SCERT and Construction of Hostel Building of SCERT, an amount of Rs.31.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan as State Share. Rs.31.00 lakh has been proposed as Central Share for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

CENTRAL PLAN

Integrated Education for Disabled Children (E.P.:Rs.1,032.61 lakh
(School and Mass Education Department) A.P.: Rs.180.00 lakh)

25.13 For the Scheme “Continuance of Integrated Education for Disabled Children”, outlay of Rs.1,032.61 lakh has been proposed under the Central Plan for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.180.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Advanced Studies in Education, Colleges of Teacher’s Education and District Institution of Education and Training (E.P.:Rs.9,895.08 lakh
(School and Mass Education Department) A.P.:Rs.2,358.05 lakh)

25.14 Under this Central Plan Scheme, there are three sub-schemes. The objective, the plan of action and the amount proposed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for each is given below. For all these three sub-schemes, an amount of Rs.9,895.08 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.2,358.05 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

(Rs. in lakh)

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Sub-scheme</u>	<u>Objective and target</u>	<u>Annual Plan 2007-08</u>	<u>11th F.Y.P. 2007-12</u>
1.	Advanced studies in education	To continue three institutions of advanced studies in education and to bring out 384 B.Ed, 72 M.Ed.,and 36 M.Phil pass outs	339.15	1,519
2.	Colleges of Teacher Education	To continue six colleges and to bring out 546 B.Ed, 24 M.Ed. pass outs.	567.88	2,093.25
3.	DIET	To continue 13 DIETs and to bring out 650 CT trained pass out	1,451.02	6,282.83
Total			2,358.05	9,895.08

Civil Works in DIET

(School & Mass Education Department)

(E.P.:Rs.5,668.15 lakh)

A.P.: Rs.1,133.63 lakh)

25.15 Under Central Plan, an amount of Rs.5,668.15 lakh has been proposed for construction of 7 DIET buildings and 6 DRC buildings during the Eleventh Five Year Plan as per the commitment of Government of India and for this purpose an amount of Rs.1,133.63 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Direction & Administration

(School & Mass Education Department)

(E.P.:Rs.162.33 lakh)

A.P.:Rs.162.33 lakh)

25.16 An outlay of Rs.162.33 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.162.33 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

MASS EDUCATION

25.17 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 all adult illiterates upto the age of 45 years literate. The programme comprises two phases: (i) Total Literacy Campaign (TLC), and (ii) Post Literacy Campaign (PLC). The State Government will make all out effort to bring older age group (35+) into the Adult Literacy fold in the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

STATE PLAN

Special Cell in Department and Administrative Structure at Directorate level and District level (E.P.:Rs.897.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.159.00 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

25.18 Outlays of Rs.225.00 lakh, Rs.222.00 lakh and Rs.450.00 lakh have been proposed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan respectively for continuance of a Special Cell in the Department, Administrative Structure at Directorate level and Administrative Structure at District level. Outlays of Rs.31.00 lakh, Rs.38.00 lakh and Rs.90.00 lakh have been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for continuance of a Special Cell in the Department, Administrative Structure at Directorate level and Administrative Structure at District level respectively.

Full Literacy Districts (E.P.:Rs.639.57 lakh
A.P.:Rs.19.25 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

25.19 All thirty districts and one special project at Rourkela have been covered under Total Literacy Campaign (TLC). A sum of Rs.639.57 lakh has been proposed in the State Plan for this programme for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.19.25 lakh for the Annual Plan; 2007-08.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

STATE PLAN

Continuance of GIA to Non-Govt. High Schools, Block grant to newly eligible High Schools & Academic and Infrastructure Development (E.P.:Rs.64,617.48 lakh
A.P.: Rs.8,002.07 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

25.20 Outlay of Rs.64,617.48 lakh has been proposed under the scheme for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.8,002.07 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 as per the following details.

Chapter-25

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Sub-scheme</u>	<u>Objective</u>	(Rs. in lakh)	
			<u>Annual Plan 11th F.Y.P.</u>	<u>2007-08</u>
(i)	Grant-in-Aid to Non-Govt.High Schools	For continuance of posts of teaching and non-teaching in 610 non- Govt. High Schools.	5,952.86	46,312.72
(ii)	Block grant to newly eligible High Schools.	To extend block grant to the teaching.& non-teaching posts in newly eligible High Schools	2,049.15	18,282.26
(iii)	Academic and Infrastructure Dev.	Academic and infrastructure Development in Govt. High Schools	0.06	22.50
Total :			8,002.07	6,4617.48

Grant to Madrasas

(School and Mass Education Department)

(E.P.:Rs.283.50 lakh

A.P.: Rs.37.87 lakh)

25.21 Towards payment of grant-in-aid to 31 Madrasas in the State, an outlay of Rs.283.50 lakh has been proposed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.37.87 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Grant-in-Aid to Sanskrit

Tolls & Colleges Education

(School and Mass Education Department)

(E.P.:Rs.2,217.22 lakh

A.P.:Rs.324.25 lakh)

25.22 An outlay of Rs.2,217.22 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.324.25 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for payment of grant-in-aid to the eligible institutions.

Grants to English Language Training Institutes (ELTI) and other Institutions

(School and Mass Education Department)

(E.P.:Rs.968.50 lakh

A.P.: Rs.24.00 lakh)

25.23 English language training institution is an autonomous institution with headquarters at Bhubaneswar. There are five district ELTI centres located at Berhampur, Sambalpur, Baripada, Bhawanipatna and Dhenkanal and two new centres at Sundargarh and Phulbani. The primary objective of the institutes is to provide in-service training to English Language teaching staff. Funds have also been proposed for promoting Oriya language outside and inside the State. An outlay of Rs.968.50 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.24.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for ELTIs and other institutions as per the following break up.

(Rs. in lakh)

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Sub-scheme</u>	<u>Annual Plan 11th F.Y.P.</u>	
		<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2007-12</u>
(i)	ELTI	15.00	118.50
(ii)	Oriya High School outside the State	1.00	94.44
(iii)	Oriya Bhasa Pratisthan	1.00	94.44
(iv)	Bharat Scout & Guides	4.00	377.77
(v)	Junior Red Cross	3.00	283.35
	Total	24.00	968.50

Benefit to State Awardee Teachers, Community Singing & State Government Merit Award & Taking over of High Schools.

(E.P.:Rs.15,725.55 lakh
A.P.: Rs.2,013.96 lakh)

(School and Mass Education Department)

25.24 An outlay of Rs.15,725.55 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.2,013.96 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 as per the following break up :

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Sub-scheme</u>	<u>(Rs. in lakh)</u>	
		<u>Annual Plan 11th F.Y.P.</u>	<u>2007-12</u>
(i)	Financial benefit to State Awardee teacher	6.50	32.50
(ii)	Community singing	0.60	6.75
(iii)	State Govt's merit award	1.40	15.75
(iv)	Taking over of Urban Municipal High Schools	1,053.69	7,428.13
(v)	Engagement of contract teachers in Government High Schools	951.74	8,009.51
(vi)	Reconstruction of Govt. High School buildings	0.01	100.00
(vii)	Creation of posts in 11 Inspectorate	0.01	104.52
(viii)	Creation posts of 4 physical Inspectors	0.01	28.39
	Total	2,013.96	15,725.55

CENTRAL PLAN

Other Central Plan Schemes

(E.P.:Rs.542.40 lakh)

(School and Mass Education Department)

A.P.:Rs.108.48 lakh)

25.25 An outlay of Rs.542.40 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.108.48 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 under Central Plan for the following schemes :

(Rs. in lakh)

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Annual Plan 2007-08</u>	<u>11th F.Y.P. 2007-12</u>
i)	Financial Assistance for modernisation of Sanskrit Pathasalas.	24.00	120.00
ii)	Financial assistance for modernisation of Madrasa Education.	<u>84.48</u>	<u>422.40</u>
Total		108.48	542.40

HIGHER EDUCATION

25.26 The Higher Education in Orissa comprises University Education, Post-Graduate and Under Graduate Education and Education at Higher Secondary level including Vocational Education. It also deals with a number of research and specialised institutions like Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies and Institute of Physics etc.

25.27 Higher Education plays a vital role in creating a value-based society. Emphasis has been laid on consolidation and expansion of facilities in the educational institutions. Efforts will be made by the State Govt. to achieve the aims and objectives of the Eleventh Plan. There has been an encouraging response to professional and specialised courses like Honours in Computer Science, M.B.A., M.C.A, Information Technology and Company Secretary-ship in different Govt. Colleges. A systematic effort is being made to develop human resources to meet the challenges of the new millenium, emerging out of the impact of liberalisation, globalisation and privatisation. Outlay of Rs.83,578.79 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan which includes Rs.674.70 lakh as State Share for CSP Schemes. Besides, Rs.944.58 lakh has been proposed towards Central Share under CSP and Rs.675.50 lakh has been proposed under Central Plan in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Outlay of Rs.11,679.21 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 which includes Rs.60.00 lakh as State share for Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes. Besides, Rs.84.00 lakh has been proposed towards Central share under Centrally Sponsored Plan and Rs.135.10 lakh has been proposed under Central Plan.

STATE PLAN

Continuance of Posts in Three Regional Directorates (Higher Education Department)

(E.P.: Rs.792.80 lakh
A.P.: Rs.130.57 lakh)

25.28 A provision of Rs.792.80 lakh has been made for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.130.57 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for the continuance of the posts in three Regional Directorates.

Vocational Education (E.P.:Rs. 500.00 lakh)
(For Vocational Institutions) (A.P.:Rs. 97.09 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

25.29 Vocational Education was previously a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. But, due to non-availability of Central assistance, the total cost has been brought under the State Plan. Its aim is to provide self-employment by developing skilled human resources and to provide alternative to those who do not wish to pursue higher education. For the Directorate of Vocational Education & three Regional offices, provision of Rs.300.00 lakh and Rs.200.00 lakh respectively have been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.57.54 lakh and Rs.39.55 lakh have been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for the Directorate of Vocational Education and three Regional Offices respectively.

Vocational Higher Secondary Schools (E.P.:Rs.725.00 lakh)
(Higher Education Department) (A.P.:Rs.144.39 lakh)

25.30 Higher Secondary Vocational Schools are allowing admission to students in the trades recommended by the District Vocational Education Committee in conformity with district vocational survey report. It is proposed to increase number of Higher Vocational Schools to 231, as sanctioned by Government of India. After abolition of post, it is decided to post one Principal in Class-II rank, one Clerical staff, one Peon and on contract basis one Full Time Resource Person and one Part Time Resource person in each of the 231 vocational schools. The surplus manpower available in different Government and Aided Colleges are being identified and utilized in different vocational schools according to their qualifications. For 231 Higher Secondary Vocational Schools provision of Rs.725.00 lakh has been made in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.144.39 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Grants to Universities (E.P.:Rs.125.00 lakh)
(Higher Education Department) (A.P.:Rs.25.00 lakh)

25.31 The State Government provide assistance to the Utkal University, the Berhampur University, the Sambalpur University and Sri Jagannath Sanskrit Viswa Vidyalaya, Puri for the posts created under State Plan for developmental activities and for the State Share towards U.G.C. assisted building projects. Outlay of Rs.125.00 lakh has been proposed towards development grant, including non-salary grants to Sri Jagannath Sanskrit Viswa Vidyalaya for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.25.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Grants to Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT) (E.P.Rs.400.00 lakh
(Higher Education Department) A.P.:Rs.85.00 lakh)

25.32 Assistance to the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology for continuance of Higher Secondary and +3 Courses in Science and Post-Graduate Course in Micro Biology has been proposed. Outlay of Rs.400.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.85.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan: 2007-08 for this purpose.

New University (E.P.:Rs.4,438.95 lakh
(Higher Education Department) A.P.:Rs.820.85 lakh)

25.33 Government have already set up two Universities, i.e., the North Orissa University at Baripada and the Fakir Mohan University at Balasore. The North Orissa University serves the purpose of providing higher education to the tribal districts of Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar. The Fakir Mohan University has come up at Balasore. For providing the recurring and non-recurring expenditure of these two Universities, provision of Rs.1,438.95 lakh has been made for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.320.85 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08. Besides that, after declaration of Ravenshaw College as unitary University, an amount of Rs.3,000.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.500.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 2007-08. In total, Rs.4,438.95 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.820.85 lakh for the Annual Plan:2007-08 under the scheme.

Infrastructural Development in Government Colleges (E.P.Rs.50.00 lakh
(Higher Education Department) A.P.:Rs.10.00 lakh)

25.34 The Government College laboratories and libraries need maintenance, equipment and books in order to provide quality education. So a provision of Rs.50.00 lakh has been made for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2007-08 under infrastructure development.

Honours in Computer Science (E.P.:Rs.100.00 lakh
(Higher Education Department) A.P.:Rs.0.01 lakh)

25.35 Government have introduced honours in Computer Science in 19 Degree Colleges. This has become highly popular among students. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been made for the year 2007-08 for meeting their infrastructure requirement.

Other Grantee Organisations (E.P.:Rs.20.00 lakh
(Higher Education Department) A.P.:Rs.2.00 lakh)

25.36 Grants to different institutions are provided for development and research facilities. Due to paucity of funds, a plan provision of Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.2.00 lakh for the Annual Plan:

2007-08 for grants to Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies and Institute of Physics.

Grant-in-Aid to Non-Government Colleges (Higher Education Department) (E.P.:Rs.74,813.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.10,304.08 lakh)

25.37 State Government, with its limited number of Government colleges, are not able to provide higher education to all the desirous students. As an alternative, Government decided to encourage establishment of Colleges through private initiative, particularly in rural areas and provide grant in their favour. To regularise and systematise the payment of Grant-in-Aid, Government introduced a new Grant-in-Aid Policy in December, 1994, which is being implemented from 1995-96. Presently, 448 colleges are in the fold of Grant-in-Aid out of which 194 colleges are exclusively in the Plan Sector and 254 colleges are under Non-plan Sectors. Outlay of Rs. 68,925.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.9,260.08 lakh has been proposed for 2007-08.

25.38 Besides, during the year 2003-04, the State Government have notified 39 +2 Colleges and 114 +3 colleges to receive block grants from the 1st day of Jan.'04 under State Plan. Rs.5,337.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.944.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08

25.39 Non-Govt. Aided Sanskrit Upasastri and Sastri Colleges were previously under Administrative Control of School & Mass Education Department. An amount of Rs.551.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for payment of Grants-in-Aid to 22 Upashastri and Shastri Aided Colleges under State Plan.

Construction of Government Colleges Buildings /Hostels (Higher Education Department) (E.P.:Rs.517.84 lakh
A.P.: Rs.0.10 lakh)

25.40 For completion of the ongoing projects, renovation of colleges, hostels and residential buildings and UGC assisted building projects, a sum of Rs.517.84 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.0.10 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 under Demand No.38.

N.C.C. (Opening of new NCC Units) (Higher Education Department) (E.P.:Rs.411.50 lakh
A.P.:Rs.0.11 lakh)

25.41 For opening of new N.C.C. Units and enhancement of Cadets in the State, an outlay of Rs.411.50 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.0.11 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

**Orissa State Open University
(New Scheme)** (E.P.:Rs.10.00 lakh
(Higher Education Department) A.P.:Rs.0.01 lakh)

25.42 For establishment of Orissa State Open University a token amount of Rs.0.05 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

National Service Scheme (NSS) (E.P.CS:Rs.944.58 lakh, SS: Rs.674.70 lakh
(Higher Education Department) A.P.:CS Rs.84.00 lakh, SS Rs.60.00 lakh)

25.43 N.S.S. is a Centrally Sponsored scheme that provides avenues for youth activities with rural bias. It affords N.S.S. Volunteers to take leadership in social activities. The pattern of funding by Central Government and State Government is in the ratio of 7:5. Outlay of Rs.674.70 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan as State Share and Rs.944.58 lakh as Central Share. An outlay of Rs.60.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 towards State Share and Rs.84.00 lakh as Central Share.

CENTRAL PLAN

Computer Literacy Programme in Schools and Colleges (E.P.Rs.0.20 lakh
A.P.:Rs.0.04 lakh)

25.44 A token provision of Rs.0.20 lakh has been made for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.0.04 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

**Grants to State Bureau of Text Book
Preparation & Production** (E.P.:Rs.100.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.20.00 lakh)

25.45 Outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh has been made for grants to State Bureau of Text Book Preparation & Production for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 in anticipation of receipt of Central Assistance.

**Award of Scholarships to Students for
Post Matric Studies in Hindi** (E.P.:Rs.100.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.20.00 lakh)

25.46 Provision of Rs.100.00 lakh has been made for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for

award of scholarships to students of post matric studies in Hindi in anticipation of receipt of Central Assistance.

**Award of Scholarships to Students of
Higher Secondary Schools Studying Sanskrit**

(E.P.:Rs.200.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.40.00 lakh)

25.47 A provision of Rs.200.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.40.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 in anticipation of receipt of Central Assistance.

National Merit Scholarship

(E.P.:Rs.210.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.42.00 lakh)

25.48 Government of India have merged the “National Scholarship Scheme” and “Scholarship Scheme for Talented Children from rural Areas at the Secondary State” to form the “National Merit Scholarship Scheme” with the objective to provide financial assistance to the meritorious students of the rural areas studying in Class IX and X and also to meritorious students studying at Post Matric to Post Graduate levels and Colleges outside the rural areas to be implemented from the year 2004-05. Govt. of India have been requested by the State Govt. for Central Assistance of Rs.84.35 lakh during 2005-06 for fresh award to and renewal cases of 2004-05 batches of Post-Matric, Graduates and Post Graduates. Provision of Rs.210.00 lakh has made for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.42.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for National Merit Scholarship in anticipation of receipt of Central Assistance.

Vocational Education in Higher Secondary Schools

(E.P.:Rs.0.10 lakh
A.P.:Rs.0.02 lakh)

25.49 A token provision of Rs.0.10 lakh has been made for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.0.02 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

State NSS Cell in Higher Education Department

(E.P.:Rs.65.20 lakh
A.P.:Rs.13.04 lakh)

25.50 The expenditure incurred by the State Govt. for continuance of post in the State NSS Cell in Higher Education Department is reimbursed by Central Govt. in the subsequent year in receipt of Utilisation Certificates from the State Govt. The expenditure incurred by the State Govt. upto 2005-06 in this regard has already been reimbursed by Govt. of India. Rs. 65.20 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.13.04 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for continuance of posts in the State NSS Cell in Higher Education Department.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

25.51 Outlay of Rs.5347.82 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan under State Plan including Rs. 142.00 lakh as State Share under CSP and an outlay of Rs.801.80 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 under State Plan including Rs.28.40 lakh as State Share towards CSP for Technical Education. The Central share for the Eleventh Five Year Plan is Rs.94.65 lakh and for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 is Rs.18.39 lakh

STATE PLAN

Grants to Constituent Colleges Of BPUT

(E.P.:Rs.1,319.05 lakh
A.P.:Rs.142.21 lakh)

(Industries Department)

25.52 The State Government are providing financial assistance in the shape of grant to four colleges of the State to meet the staff salaries and other recurring and non-recurring expenditure. These colleges are University College of Engineering (UCE), Burla, Indira Gandhi Institute of Technology (IGIT), Sarang, College of Engineering & Technology(CET), OUAT, Bhubaneswar, Institute of Textile Technology(ITT). Besides, there are thirtyeight private Engineering Colleges in the State. The intake capacity is more than 14,000. To meet the requirement of Quality Manpower and Human Resource Development, State Government have established the Biju Patnaik University of Technology (BPUT) at Rourkela to act as a focal point for strengthening technical education in the State.

- (i) For other Engineering Colleges, the State Government are providing all the expenses. Outlay of Rs.1,319.05 lakh has been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.142.20 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08. However, the colleges will be encouraged to charge additional fees for additional services extended to the students beyond teaching. This fund would be used in accreditation of their colleges and development.
- (ii) 2 nos. of schemes, namely, 1 grants to CITE and grants to OSME have been implemented with token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been made for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.0.02 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

**Establishment of Technological University
in the State** (E.P.:Rs.100.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs. 0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

25.53 Biju Patnaik University of Technology (BPUT) has been established in the State during the year 2003-04 to streamline the functioning of the Engineering Colleges with the objective of improving the quality of education and to upgrade the infrastructural and other available facilities in the State for Technical Education. Outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been made for the year 2007-08.

Grants to IMIT, Cuttack (E.P.:Rs.100.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs. 0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

25.54 Outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been made for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 towards grants to IIMT Cuttack.

Grants to IGIT, Sarang (E.P.:Rs.200.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs. 50.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

25.55 Outlay of Rs.200.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for expenditure towards salary and development activities of IGIT, Sarang.

**Economic Development Action Plan
for Naxal infested districts** (E.P.:Rs.0.01 lakh
A.P.: Rs.0.01 lakh)

25.56 A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been made for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.0.01 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

**Promotion of employable skill
in KBK districts** (E.P.Rs.0.01 lakh
A.P.: Rs.0.01 lakh)

25.57 A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has made for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.0.01 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

**Financial Assistance for strengthening
of Engineering Schools and Polytechnics (Non-KBK)** (E.P.:Rs.3,486.75 lakh)
A.P.:Rs. 581.15 lakh)

25.58 An amount of Rs.3,486.75 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.581.15 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Diploma Courses in Mining and Modern Polytechnic (E.P.:CS Rs.94.65 lakh, SS Rs.142.00 lakh
A.P.:CS Rs.18.39 lakh :SS Rs.28.40 lakh)
(Industries Department)

25.59 The following two schemes are being implemented under the Centrally Sponsored Plan with assistance from Coal India Ltd. and matching State share for Diploma courses in (i) Mining discipline at Orissa School of Mining Engineering (OSME), Keonjhar, and (ii) Modern Polytechnic, Talcher. Coal India Ltd. is providing 40% and the State Government is providing 60% of the expenditure under these two schemes. Outlay of Rs.142.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan as State Share and Rs.94.65 lakh as Central Share.

SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES

25.60 The focus of Sports and Youth Services sector is on providing sports infrastructure, spotting and nurturing of budding talents, arranging competitions, providing stipends to students and pensioners, and above all promoting youth activities.

25.61 For streamlining Sports and Youth Services activities from the grass-root level, it is required to provide new sports infrastructure projects, intensive coaching for talents, scouting organisation for various sports activities and youth welfare programmes, adventure youth programme in the State. Outlay of Rs.2692.43 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.400.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 under State Plan.

STATE PLAN

Directorate of Sports and Youth Services, (E.P.: Rs.220.00 lakh
Purchase of Sports Goods for Sports Hostels, A.P.: Rs.25.00 lakh)
Rent Rate & Taxes
(Sports & Youth Services Department)

25.62 To strengthen the Directorate of Sports and Youth Services and organize different Sports and Youth Services activities, the required budgetary support for the staff strength has been provided in the non-plan sector. In the plan sector a post of Junior Programme Co-ordinator has been created for promotion of Youth activities. The salary of JPC, contract wages on engagement of District Sports Officer / Coaches, purchase of new computer shall be met under this programme.

25.63 Provision has also been made for purchase of sports goods for use of the Sports Hostel inmates of 14 Sports Hostels and District Coaching Centres of the State.

25.64 14 Sports Hostels are functioning in the State both under Plan and Non-Plan sectors. Six Hostels are under plan side. Out of these 6 Sports Hostels, 4 Hostels are functioning in rented buildings due to non-availability of Government accommodation. Provision has been made to meet the Rent, Rate & Taxes for this Sports Hostel. Besides, provision has also been made for payment of Municipal Holding Tax of J. N. Indoor Stadium, Cuttack / Berhampur Stadium, Berhampur / Gymnasium-cum-Indoor Hall, Saheednagar, Bhubaneswar etc.

25.65 Outlay of Rs.220.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.25.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for above programmes.

Establishment of Sports School / Hostel

(Sports and Youth Services Department)

(E.P.:Rs.400.00 lakh

A.P.: Rs.77.65 lakh)

25.66 In order to provide intensive coaching to students reading in Class-V to Class-X and to enable them to compete in National Sports Competitions, six Sports Hostels have been established in the State in Plan Sector. 259 students in these hostels are getting Rs.2,250/- per month as stipend, which is spent for their food and nutrition. To provide incentive to girls for taking part in Sports & Games, it has been proposed that Govt. should bear the toiletry expenses of girls, inmates in each Sports Hostel @ Rs.100/- per month. Outlay of Rs.400.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.77.65 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Sports Competitions

(Sports and Youth Services Department)

(E.P.:Rs.85.00 lakh

A.P.: Rs.17.00 lakh)

25.67 The Sports Policy envisages competition from Block level to State level in different age groups so as to spot out talents for National level competitions and hostel selection.

(i) **National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC), Talent Scouting and Hostel Selection:**

25.68 This is a Government of India Scheme. The Scheme aims at picking up talents in the age group of 9 to 10 and 10 to 12 year levels and training them in various hostels in the State. Talent scouting competition is conducted from the Block to State level for participation in National competitions. In the process, sports talents are also selected for taking admission into State sports hostels.

(ii) **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Tournament (Rural Sports)**

25.69 In order to create competitive sports spirit among the rural students and non-students youth, under 16 years of age, competitions under the name "Dr. Ambedkar Tournament" are organised from the block to the National level. This is a Government of India scheme.

(iii) Women Sports Festival

25.70 In order to promote sports activities among women, Government of India have a scheme for organising competitions from the Block to the National level in different sports disciplines.

25.71 For organising all the above programmes an outlay of Rs.85.00 lakh has been proposed for Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.17.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Development of Kalinga Stadium

(E.P.:Rs.750.00 lakh

(Sports and Youth Services Department)

A.P.: Rs.80.00 lakh)

25.72 Kalinga Stadium Sports Complex at Bhubaneswar has been constructed to provide physical facilities for different types of Outdoor and Indoor games especially swimming facilities at State Headquarters conforming to the National/International standard competitions/tournaments. The Sports Academy Project has already been submitted to Government of India with an estimate of Rs.20.40 crore, out of which Government of India will provide Central Assistance of 25% of the cost for the project and balance 75% to be borne by the State Government and sponsors of the project. Outlay of Rs.750.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.80.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Maintenance of Stadia, Gymnasia, Swimming Pools and Play Fields

(E.P.: Rs.70.00 lakh

(Sports and Youth Services Department)

A.P.:Rs..13.00 lakh)

25.73 The policy of the State Govt. is to provide one utility Stadium, one Gymnasium-cum-Indoor Hall at each District Headquarter and atleast one play field for each Block of the State. A number of Stadia, Gymnasia and play fields have been constructed/being constructed by the State Govt. For maintenance of the J.N. Indoor Stadium at Cuttack, Kalinga Stadium, Bhubaneswar and other Sports centres at Bhubaneswar, Rs.70.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.13.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 under District sector.

Government Colleges

(E.P.:Rs.0.01 lakh

(Sports and Youth Services Department)

A.P.: Rs.0.01 lakh)

25.74 In addition to the College of Physical Education, Bhubaneswar, Government have already established another college at Kulundi in Sambalpur district. For completion of the College at Kulundi and running of these two institutions, a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.0.01 has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Grants to Youth Exchange Programme (E.P.: Rs.5.00 lakh)
(Sports and Youth Services Department) A.P.: Rs.1.50 lakh)

25.75 India is a country of varied Arts, Cultures and antiquities. The youths from different States gather adequate knowledge by visiting historical and archaeological sites of other States. They also exchange their ideas and views with the youths of other States during such visits. Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.1.50 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Grants for Nehru Hockey Tournament (E.P.Rs.5.00 lakh)
(Sports and Youth Services Department) A.P.: Rs.1.00 lakh)

25.76 Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for participation of State Hockey Team in the National Nehru Hockey Tournament.

Grants to State Youth Welfare Board (E.P.:Rs.40.43 lakh)
(Sports and Youth Services Department) A.P.: Rs.8.00 lakh)

25.77 The State Youth Welfare Board is the Advisory Body for implementation of various Youth Programmes in the State. The Board undertakes organisation of Youth Festivals, Camps and State Youth Awards and provides financial assistance to registered voluntary organisations and educational institutions for different youth welfare programmes. Rs.40.43 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.8.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for this purpose.

Grants to Orissa Council of Sports, Cuttack (E.P.Rs.80.00 lakh)
(Sports and Youth Services Department) A.P.: Rs.16.00 lakh)

25.78 The Orissa Council of Sports is an autonomous organisation in the State. The Council undertakes various sports programmes and is associated with different functions of the Directorate of Youth Welfare Board of the State. Besides, 32 Coaches in various disciplines have been deployed by Orissa Council of Sports for imparting coaching in different hostels and district coaching centres to talents in the field of Sports and Games. For maintenance of the Council and payment of remuneration to these coaches a sum of Rs.80.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.16.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Other Sports Programme (E.P.Rs.40.00 lakh)
(Sports and Youth Services Department) A.P.: Rs.8.00 lakh)

25.79 Various Sports Programmes, like Kalinga Cup Football Tournament, which have acquired National Status, are being organised by the Department every year. For organising these tournaments and conducting residential

and non-residential coaching programmes, both in summer and winter, and organising a Biju Pattnaik Mini Marathan, Rs.40.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.8.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Organisation of Kalinga Cup Football Tournament (E.P.Rs.25.00 lakh
(Sports and youth Services Department) A.P.: Rs.5.00 lakh)

25.80 In order to organise the prestigious Kalinga Cup Football Tournament in the State, which has acquired National status, Rs.25.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Coaching for Excellence (E.P.:Rs.70.00 lakh
(Sports and youth Services Department) A.P.: Rs.14.50 lakh)

25.81 In order to provide adequate facilities in Sports and Games, it is proposed to send sports persons of proven excellence to different coaching camps inside and outside the State for attaining higher standard. Intensive coaching is also provided to the students for achieving excellence. With a view to providing lodging and boarding expenses, purchase of equipments, sports uniforms etc., Rs.70.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.14.50 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Pension to Indigent Sportsmen (E.P.:Rs.65.00 lakh
(Sports & Youth Services Department) A.P.: Rs.13.00 lakh)

25.82 Pension to sportsmen scheme is a continuing scheme. Rs.65.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.13.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Incentives and Awards (E.P.:Rs.25.00 lakh
(Sports and Youth Services Department) A.P.:Rs.5.00 lakh)

25.83 It has been proposed to give Incentive/Award to outstanding sports persons, who have made a distinctive mark at the National Level and have represented the country in the international events. The award is proposed to be given in the form of Gold/Silver/Bronze medals and also cash award. Rs.25.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Grants to Outstanding Sports Persons for Participating in International Competitions. (E.P.Rs.5.00 lakh
(Sports & Youth Services Department) A.P.:Rs.1.00 lakh)

25.84 It has been decided to provide grants to outstanding sports persons for their participation and achievement in international level. Rs.5.00 lakh has

been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Grants for Promotion of National Integration (E.P.:Rs.10.00 lakh
(Sports and Youth Services Department) A.P.: Rs.2.00 lakh)

25.85 The Scheme provides a frame work for Inter-State/Inter-District visits, holding of seminars, conference on different themes of National Integration, Research/Publications on such themes and organisation of Integration Camps. Community living in such camps helps them to understand each other better and to learn about traditions and customs of other regions. Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.2.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Grants for Voluntary Youth Organisations (E.P.:Rs.5.00 lakh
(Sports and Youth Services Department) A.P.: Rs.1.00 lakh)

25.86 The Scheme aims at providing financial assistance (mainly in rural areas and Urban slums) for implementation of different Youth Programmes like Training of Youth in environment protection and sustainable development, social reconstruction, promotion of research and experimentation in youth activities through various registered voluntary organisations of the State. Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

State Youth Festival (E.P.Rs.25.00 lakh
(Sports and Youth Services Department) A.P.: Rs.5.00 lakh)

25.87 It is proposed to organise a State Youth Festival every year outside State Capital on regional basis. This will include seminars, symposium, debates, exhibition sports events etc for youths. Rs.25.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

State Youth Award (E.P.:Rs.5.00 lakh
(Sports and Youth Services Department) A.P.: Rs.1.00 lakh)

25.88 With a view to promoting a sense of competition among youths, Govt. have introduced State Youth Awards to best Youths/Youth Organisers Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Youth Excursions (E.P.:Rs.5.00 lakh
(Sports & Youth Services Department) A.P.; Rs.1.00 lakh)

25.89 For the Youth Excursion scheme, Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed for the

Annual Plan: 2007-08 for sending youths of the State to participate in different events at the National level to know their heritage & culture and Art of living etc..

Organisation of Adventure Sports (E.P.:Rs.5.00 lakh
(Sports & Youth Services Department) A.P.: Rs.2.00 lakh)

25.90 Orissa is a land of hills, forests and rivers. It has a fairly long coast line too. As such, there are excellent potentials for organising adventurous sports like coastal trekking, river swimming, boating and mountaineering etc. for Youths & Tourists. Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.2.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Youth Hostel (E.P.:Rs.5.00 lakh
(Sports & Youth Services Department) A.P.:Rs.1.00 lakh)

25.91 For purchase of contingent articles of the Youth Hostels in the State, Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Development of Play Fields of Schools for Promotion of Sports & Games (E.P.Rs.30.00 lakh
(Sports & Youth Services Department) A.P.: Rs.6.00 lakh)

25.92 Under this scheme, grants are released in favour of High Schools for development of play fields. Rs.30.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.6.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08

Construction of District Sports Complexes / Stadia/Gymnasia (E.P.:Rs.692.00 lakh
(Sports and Youth Services Department) A.P.:Rs.90.34 lakh)

25.93 For creation of Sports infrastructure like Stadia, Gymnasia, Swimming pools and Development of play fields at District Headquarters, Rs.692.00 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.90.34 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08. This will include the programmes relating to requisite supports for infrastructure in the un-divided KBK districts by imparting training, coaching and organizing various competitions.

Grants to State and District Level Associations (E.P.:Rs.25.00 lakh
(Sports & Youth Services Department) A.P.: Rs.5.00 lakh)

25.94 For promotion of Sports and Games in the State through different sports associations, Rs.25.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08

ART AND CULTURE

25.95 The rich cultural heritage of the State with its historical monuments, archaeological sites, tribal and traditional art, sculpture, dance and music attracts a large number of scholars, tourists and artists to visit 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. Rs.9,074.75 lakh has been proposed including State share of Rs.40.00 lakh of CSP for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. This also includes TFC grant of Rs.6,250.00 lakh. An amount of Rs.1,746.00 lakh has been proposed including State Share of Rs.8.00 lakh towards CSP for the Annual Plan: 2007-08. The Annual Plan outlay also includes TFC grant of Rs.1,250.00 lakh for promotion of Art and Culture in the State.

STATE PLAN

Development of Modern Indian Languages

(Tourism and Culture Department)

(E.P.:Rs.6.73 lakh

A.P.:Rs.1.00 lakh)

25.96 Promotion of languages and literature (including publication of rare manuscripts preserved in the State Museum) is a major activity of Cultural Development. Rs.6.73 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan: 2007-08 for continuance of this scheme.

Organisation of Cultural Functions

(Tourism and Culture Department)

(E.P.:Rs.150.00 lakh

A.P.:Rs.26.00 lakh)

25.97 Organisation of periodic cultural functions is one of the major activities of this Department. Rs.150.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.26.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 to organise different National and State Festivals, Birth Anniversaries of eminent personalities, Utkal Divas celebrations and Folk Dance Festivals in the State.

Grants to Cultural Associations

(Tourism and Culture Department)

(E.P.:Rs.80.00 lakh

A.P.:Rs.14.00 lakh)

25.98 There are a large number of registered cultural organisations working in various spheres of cultural development in the voluntary sector. This Department provides recurring and non-recurring grants to selected institutions for carrying out their cultural activities. Rs.80.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.14.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Art and Crafts College, Khalikote (E.P.:Rs.45.00 lakh
(Tourism & Culture Department) A.P.:Rs.5.00 lakh)

25.99 Outlay of Rs.45.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for development of the standard of teaching, payment of stipends to the students as well as smooth running of the Art and Crafts College, Khalikote.

Vikram Dev Art School, Jeypore (E.P.:Rs.10.00 lakh
(Tourism & Culture Department) A.P.:Rs.0.50 lakh)

25.100 The Vikram Dev Art School, Jeypore is the oldest school which imparts education in different disciplines of Art 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, an amount of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.0.50 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

B.K.College of Art and Crafts, Bhubaneswar (E.P.:Rs.70.00 lakh
(Tourism & Culture Department) A.P.:Rs.6.00 lakh)

25.101 An amount of Rs.70.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.6.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for different works and activities of the college for purchase of library books and different Art equipments, Machines, payment of stipends to students, Establishment and operation of computer unit.

Utkal Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Bhubaneswar (E.P.Rs.120.00 lakh
(Tourism & Culture Department) A.P.:Rs.22.99 lakh)

25.102 The Mahavidyalaya is having 10 independent Departments of performing Arts with teaching facilities from +2 level to Master Degree level. The Mahavidyalaya is organizing "Sangeetayana" (a musical programme) each month under initiative of Department of Culture, Govt. of Orissa for practical proficiency and create new Artistic talents for future. For proper execution of all above projects including maintenance of computers and accessories and payment of stipends to students, an amount of Rs.120.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.22.99 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Grants Towards Film Awards (E.P.:Rs.25.00 lakh
(Tourism and Culture Department) A.P.:Rs.4.00 lakh)

25.103 With a view to encouraging development of films, there is scheme for giving awards in different disciplines of film making. Rs.25.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.4.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Orissa Sangeet Natak Academy (E.P.:Rs.110.00 lakh
(Tourism and Culture Department) A.P.:Rs.22.00 lakh)

25.104 Orissa Sangeet Natak Academy is the State Academy of music, dance and drama. It has been functioning for promotion of dance, drama, music and other performing arts in the State. Provision of Rs.110.00 lakh has been made for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.22.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for this institution.

Orissa Sahitya Academy (E.P.:Rs.115.00 lakh
(Tourism & Culture Department) A.P.:Rs.23.50 lakh)

25.105 Orissa Sahitya Academy is an autonomous body, functioning under the Department of Culture for promotion of literature and literary activities. Outlay of Rs.115.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.23.50 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for functioning of this organisation.

Orissa Urdu Academy (E.P.:Rs.50.00 lakh
(Tourism & Culture Department) A.P.:Rs.7.00 lakh)

25.106 Orissa Urdu Academy has been constituted for promotion and development of the Urdu language and literature. Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.7.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for this organization.

Orissa Lalitakala Academy (E.P.:Rs.100.00 lakh
(Tourism & Culture Department) A.P.:Rs.19.00 lakh)

25.107 The State Academy of Visual Arts, Orissa, Lalitakala Academy works for promotion and development of Visual Arts in the State. The activities of this Academy, interalia include sanction and award to eminent artists, organization of State Level Fine Art Exhibitions, Artist Camps, Tribal 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. Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.19.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for this organization.

Directorate of Culture (E.P.Rs.35.00 lakh
(Tourism & Culture Department) A.P.:Rs.6.00 lakh)

25.108 Directorate of Culture is functioning under the Administrative control of the Culture Department. Provision for Rs.35.00 lakh has been made for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.6.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 to meet the expenses of the Directorate.

District Cultural Centres (E.P.:Rs.5.00 lakh
(Tourism & Culture Department) A.P.:Rs.0.01 lakh)

25.109 Thirty (30) District Culture Centres are functioning in the State under the Administrative Control of the Culture Department. Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been made for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Grants to Memorial Hall (E.P.:Rs.86.00 lakh
(Tourism & Culture Department) A.P.:Rs.18.00 lakh)

25.110 A scheme is undertaken by the Department of Culture to construct memorial halls, installation of statues at different places of the State to commemorate the memories of the eminent personalities. Rs.86.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.18.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Gopabandhu Memorial Park, Suando (E.P.:Rs.30.00 lakh
(Tourism & Culture Department) A.P.:Rs.10.00 lakh)

25.111 Outlay of Rs.30.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 to establish a Memorial Park in the birth place of Utkalmani Gopabandhu Das at Suando.

Construction of Buildings (E.P.:Rs.290.02 lakh
(Tourism & Culture Department) A.P.:Rs.39.20 lakh)

25.112 An amount of Rs.290.02 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.39.20 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for building works.

Odissi Research Centre (E.P.:Rs.150.00 lakh
(Tourism and Culture Department) A.P.:Rs.29.00 lakh)

25.113 Odissi Research Centre has been functioning since 1983 to promote documentation and research in Odissi Dance and Music. Provision of Rs150.00 lakh has been made for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.29.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

State Library (E.P.:Rs.12.00 lakh
(Tourism & Culture Department) A.P.:Rs.3.27 lakh)

25.114 The Hare Krishna Mahatab (HKM) State Library is the apex library of the State which is meant to cater the needs of the Scholars and other sincere readers. It functions three shifts in a day. An amount of Rs.12.00 lakh has been

proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.3.27 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Grants to Rural Libraries (RRRLF) (E.P.:Rs.400.00 lakh
(Tourism and Culture Department) A.P.:Rs.70.00 lakh)

25.115 In collaboration with Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF), the State has been providing assistance in shape of books to various libraries of the State. Rs.400.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.70.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Miscellaneous Grants (E.P.:Rs.140.00 lakh
(Tourism and Culture Department) A.P.:Rs. 21.53 lakh)

25.116 For development of Orissa Art & Culture, grants are given to different institutions under various schemes. An amount of Rs. 140.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.21.53 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 as detailed below :

Sl.No.	Sub-scheme	(Rs. in lakh)	
		Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan
i)	Grants to Chhow institution	15.50	2.50
ii)	Grants to Authors for Publication of manuscripts	5.00	0.50
iii)	Developments of theatre & drama	10.00	1.50
iv)	South East Asian Project	15.00	3.00
v)	Grant to Dance & Music schools of the State	10.00	2.00
vi)	Grants to musicians	2.00	0.01
vii)	Grants to other development programmes	10.00	3.50
viii)	Grants to District Cultural Festivals	30.00	4.00
ix)	Grants to State Council of Culture	16.50	2.00
x)	Grants to Netaji Birth Place Museum	5.00	0.01
(xi)	Grants to Establish Kala Mandal	1.00	0.01
(xii)	Grants to Archaeology	10.00	1.00
(xiii)	Grants to Archieves	10.00	1.50
Total		140.00	21.53

Pension to Indigent Artists: (E.P.:Rs.300.00 lakh
(Tourism & Culture Department) A.P.:Rs.60.00 lakh)

25.117 As a measure of social security, the Department provides pension to 1000 indigent artists at the rate of Rs.500/- per month. Outlay of Rs.300.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs..60.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Grants to Indigent Artists (E.P.CS:Rs.120.00 lakh, SS: Rs.40.00 lakh
(SS of Expenditure in CSP) A.P.:CS: Rs.24.00 lakh, SS:Rs.8.00 lakh)
(Tourism & Culture Department)

25.118 Under this scheme, "Grants to Indigent Artists", Government of India provides financial assistance to Artists who are in indigent circumstances. The pattern of funding towards Central Share and State Share is 3:1. For continuance of this scheme, an amount of Rs.40.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.8.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 as State Share of CSP. The Central Share for Eleventh Five Year Plan is proposed at Rs.120.00 lakh and Rs.24.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

District Councils of Culture (E.P.Rs.150.00 lakh
(Tourism & Culture Department) A.P.:Rs.30.00 lakh)

25.119 The District Councils of Culture have been formed in all the districts with respective Collectors as Chairpersons since 1994. These are registered Cultural Organisations formed for promotion of culture and will act as co-ordinating agencies at the district level. Rs.150.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.30.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Orissa State Museum (E.P.:Rs.60.00 lakh
(Tourism and Culture Department) A.P.:Rs.8.00 lakh)

25.120 The Orissa State Museum epitomizes the glorious Cultural Heritage of the State. Amongst its valuable rare collections, Palmleaf manuscripts in particular, has earned National acclaim. Outlay of Rs.60.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.8.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Grants to Utkal University of Culture (E.P.: Rs.200.00 lakh
(Tourism & Culture Department) A.P.:Rs.35.00 lakh)

25.121 To promote education, research and training in various spheres of culture including Language, Literature, Visual Arts, Architecture and Folkdance, the University was established in 1999. An amount of Rs.200.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.35.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Grants for Establishment & Operation of Music schools (E.P.:Rs.25.00 lakh
(Tourism & Culture Department) A.P.: Rs.5.00 lakh)

25.122 It has been decided to open Odissi Dance School, in each district headquarters of the State for imparting Odissi dance at base level. An amount of Rs.25.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

12th Finance Commission Grant

(E.P.:Rs.6,250.00 lakh

A.P.:Rs.1,250.00 lakh)

25.123 For heritage conservation in the State, an amount of Rs.6,250.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.1,250.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 under the 12th Finance Commission Grant. The details of the schemes to be executed under the project are as follows:-

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector/Scheme	11 th Five Year Plan	Annual Plan 2007-08
1	Preservation of Old Monuments	750.00	150.00
2	Public Libraries	1,250.00	250.00
3	Improvement of Roads to Tourist Places, improvement of Tourist infrastructure of Konark, Puri, Bhubaneswar and other major centres of Tourism.	1,875.00	375.00
4	Buddhist Heritage	750.00	150.00
5	Heritage related facilities at Puri	625.00	125.00
6	State Museum / Regional Museums	625.00	125.00
7	Utkal Gallery of Art & Culture	250.00	50.00
8	Preservation of Records and upgradation of Orissa State Archives (Two lakh records to be preserved in 4 years)	125.00	25.00
TOTAL		6,250.00	1,250.00

Department of Culture

(E.P.:Rs.20.00 lakh

A.P.:Rs.2.00 lakh)

25.124 The Department of Culture controls the over-all functioning of the Directorate and its sub-ordinate offices. For maintenance of Xerox and Computer including stationeries, an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.2.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 under the unit "other contingencies".

CHAPTER 26

HEALTH

26.1 Health care and improvement of health status of the people has been an avowed objective and a major thrust area of the State Government. Continuous and concerted efforts are being made to provide adequate health care services and improve the access to, and utilization of, health services with constant focus on under-privileged and under-served people of Orissa. Simultaneously, steps are being taken to improve the existing health care system in the State through various reforms and innovative measures. Special attention is being given to address the Health needs of the people in tribal and backward regions of the State.

OBJECTIVES

26.2 The objectives envisaged for the health sector are as follows :

- (i) to provide adequate, qualitative, preventive, promotive and curative health care services to the people of the State.
- (ii) to ensure equitable health care services to disadvantaged groups like Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes in particular.
- (iii) to provide affordable quality health care 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 health care 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 to 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 to upgrade their skills and knowledge to meet needs of health care.

STRATEGY

26.3 Following strategies will be adopted to achieve the objectives under the health sector.

1. Reduction of Absenteeism of Medical Personnel

In order to stop the practice of absenteeism of doctors, the Government has provided incentives in the form of monthly additional financial incentives for doctors posted to the District Headquarters and for other than the District Headquarters in the KBK and KBK plus districts @ Rs.2000/- and Rs.5000/- respectively. For accommodation of staff, cluster of quarters have been taken up out of RLTA funds in the KBK Districts.

2. Devolution of Responsibilities to PRIs

The Health and Family Welfare Department has already started devolution of the responsibilities. The Department has empowered the Chief District Medical Officers to fill up all the District Level vacancies like pharmacists, junior laboratory technicians (pathology), MPH (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.

3. IMR & MMR

Current level of infant mortality rate in India, according to Sample Registration System (SRS) – 2004, is 58 per thousand live births and the Eleventh plan goal is to reduce it to 28. In Orissa, current level of IMR is 77 and the Eleventh plan goal is to reduce it to 37. Similarly, Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in India during 2001-03, was 301 per 1,00,000 live births and the Eleventh plan goal is to reduce it to 100. In Orissa, MMR during 2001-03 was 358 and the Eleventh 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.

(A) After implementation of Janani Suraksha Yojana, funds placed under IMR Mission for mobility support shall be 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 Rs.150/- (within 10 KM) and Rs.200/- (more than 10 KM). Funds for mobility support under IMR mission will be spent through Block Medical Officer by engaging their subordinate staff and involving the P.R.I. Members.

(B) Chemoprophylaxis :- 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 chloroquine tablets weekly to pregnant mothers after 12 weeks of pregnancy till four weeks after the delivery to prevent them from malaria.

(C) Awareness is created among the people of the Orissa for breast feeding, safe delivery and skilled delivery on rural areas through newspapers and electronics media.

(D) Inter-sectoral coordination among W & C.D. personnel, PRI and Health providers at base level are developed.

(E) The Mission has been able to reduce IMR from 97 (1999) to 77 (2004) per 1000 live births as per SRS report, published by Government of India.

4. District Plans and Block Plans

Steps are being taken for formulation of District Health Plans for identified schemes.

5. Availability of Doctors

In order to check the problem of shortage of doctors, the age of superannuation of doctors has been enhanced to 60 years. Besides, seats in the SCB Medical College have been increased from 107 to 150 and the steps are being taken for increase of seats in other Medical Colleges. The Government has already taken active steps to involve the ISM practitioners for providing Primary Health Care.

6. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

The main objectives of NRHM are 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, Siddha and homoeopathy are converged with the mainstream.

There are also several new initiatives which are incorporated in NRHM. One among them is making provision of Accelerated Social Health Activist for every 1000 population in rural areas. At present, 12,730 ASHAs are in position.

Strategies for Better Health

1. In order to make effective implementation of the plan, the district window programme which includes the schemes like medicines for panchabyadhi, eradication of malaria, homoeopathic, ayurvedic and unani treatment, emergency feeding programme, clustering for residential building is to be implemented.
2. Programmes for the development of infrastructure would be adequately funded.

3. As per the present norm, one tribal area sub-centre is to be established per 3,000 population. The norm is further proposed to be revised to 1,500 population. In the proposed norm, 4,001 additional sub-centres are required.
4. Now per 20,000 population in tribal area, one primary health centre is being established and the norm would be further revised to 15,000 population.
5. For safe institutional delivery, O.T., labour room etc. would be upgraded.
6. The training programmes and refresher courses for doctors, medical and para-medical staff, from all medical streams would continue in the Eleventh Plan period.
7. The back-log of 171 dark rooms would be made good.
8. Two hundred Ayurvedic and two hundred homoeopathic dispensaries are to be opened in the State during the Eleventh Plan period.
9. Improvement of Hepatology Department and Immunology Department, C.T. Surgery, Open Heart Surgery and SVPGP in the SCB Medical College, Cuttack are proposed.
10. Upgrading of Department of Ophthalmology of SCB Medical College, Cuttack is also proposed.
11. Improvement of Plastic Surgery Departments, SCB Medical College, Cuttack for reconstructive Surgery of lepersy patient is also on cards.
12. Extension of tele-medicine network in the Medical Colleges and its extension to all District of the State is also in pipeline.
13. Opening of P.G. courses at Capital Hospital, Bhubaneswar on its up gradation to Postgraduate Institute is also proposed.
14. Economic Development Action Plan is being prepared for 14 Naxal Affected Districts.
15. Starting of DM / M.Ch Course in SCB Medical College, Cuttack
For providing effective and qualitative health care to the people of Orissa and to produce more personnel for Super Specialised Services, Government has proposed, and taken steps, for institution of DM in Gastroenterology and M.Ch. Courses in Plastic Surgery, Paediatric Surgery, Urology and Cardio Thorasic Surgery at SCB Medical College, Cuttack.
16. Starting of MDS Course and increase in BDS seats from 20 to 50 in Dental Wing of SCB Medical College, Cuttack

To meet the deficiencies of Dental Surgeons in the State, the State Government has proposed to enhance BDS seats from 20 to 50 at the SCB Medical College, Cuttack. Similarly, to produce PG qualified personnel in the field of Dental Surgery, Government has proposed to

introduce MDS Course in the disciplines of Maxillofacial Surgery and Pedodontics in SCB Medical College, Cuttack, as no such P.G. Course exists in the State. In this regard, Dental Council of India has been moved.

17. In order to improve the Cardio Thoracic Department for taking of more Open Heart Surgery Cases, steps are also being taken to make the Department full fledged and functional with additional hands, instruments and equipments.
18. Improvement of infrastructure in the existing institutions of eye, cardiology, Cardiothoracic and Cancer is being taken.
19. 72 additional MHUs are proposed to be opened during the Eleventh Plan period.

PLAN SCHEMES

26.4 An outlay of Rs.43,181.08 lakh has been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. This includes Rs.250.00 lakh towards State share for Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Rs. 31,200.00 lakh under EAP. Besides, a sum of Rs.15,136.88 lakh has been proposed under Central Plan. During Annual Plan: 2007-08, a total provision of Rs.5,550.00 lakh has been made including Rs.50.00 lakh towards State Share for Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Rs.2,200.00 lakh under EAP. Scheme-wise details are described below.

STATE PLAN

Externally Aided Project (EAP) (E.P.:Rs.31,200.00 lakh
(Health & Family Welfare Department) A.P.:Rs.2,200.00 lakh)

26.5 An outlay of Rs.31,200.00 lakh has been provided in the Eleventh Plan and a sum of Rs.2,200.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 under EAP for Health Sector Development Programme with DFID assistance.

Reduction of Infant Mortality Rate (E.P.:Rs.800.00 lakh
(Health & Family Welfare Department) (A.P.:Rs.130.00 lakh)

26.6 For reduction of Infant Mortality, an outlay of Rs.800.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan out of which a sum of Rs.130.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Nursing College, Berhampur (E.P.:Rs50.00 lakh
(Health & Family Welfare Department) A.P.:Rs.8.00 lakh)

26.7 A sum of Rs.8.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 towards salary and other contingencies of additional staff in order to improve the present status of education and training in Nursing College, Berhampur. A provision of Rs.50.00 lakh has been made for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

**Neurology & Neuro-Surgery Departments in
MKCG Medical College, Berhampur** (E.P.:Rs.200.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.30.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

26.8 A sum of Rs.30.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 towards establishment cost including salary of staff and other expenditure for continuance of Neurology and Neuro-Surgery Department in M.K.C.G., Medical College, Berhampur. A provision of Rs.200.00 lakh has been made for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

**Grant-in-aid to Acupuncture and
Acupressure Institutions** (E.P.:Rs.5.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

26.9 A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 to identify suitable private institute for Acupuncture and Acupressure for providing grant-in-aid out of a total proposed amount of Rs.5.00 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Grant-in-aid to Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) (E.P.:Rs.10.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.2.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

26.10 A sum of Rs.2.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for providing grant-in-aid to the State Branch of IRCS for undertaking charity work out of a total proposed amount of Rs.10.00 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Grant-in-aid to State Blood Transfusion Council (E.P.:Rs.5.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.1.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

26.11 To ensure proper monitoring of Blood Banking System and to impart training to the Officers and Laboratory Technicians of Blood Banks of all the hospitals in the State, a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 out of a total provision of Rs.5.00 lakh during Eleventh Five Year Plan for providing grant-in-aid to the State Blood Transfusion Council.

Payment of Decretal Dues (E.P.:Rs.25.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.5.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

26.12 An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for payment of decretal dues arising out of legal complications out of a proposed amount of Rs.25.00 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Printing of Birth & Death Registers (E.P.:Rs.60.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department) A.P.:Rs.10.00 lakh)

26.13 The scheme envisages printing of birth and death registers and maintenance of old records. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for this purpose out of proposed provision of Rs.60.00 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

PG Courses in Homoeopathic College and Ayurvedic Colleges, (E.P.:Rs.40.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department) A.P.:Rs.8.50 lakh)

26.14 A sum of Rs.8.50 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 towards affiliation fees and stipend for introduction of P.G. Courses in Homeopathic and Ayurvedic Medical College of the State. A provision of Rs.40.00 lakh has been made for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

PG Courses in Dr. ACHMC & H, Bhubaneswar. (E.P.:Rs.60.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department) A.P.:Rs.12.00 lakh)

26.15 A sum of Rs.12.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Annual Plan: 2007-08 towards salary for additional posts and stipend to students for continuance of the P.G., Course in Dr. A.C.H.M.C., Bhubaneswar out of a proposed provision of Rs.60.00 lakh during the Eleventh Plan.

Control of Epidemic Diseases (E.P.:Rs.30.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department) A.P.:Rs.5.00 lakh)

26.16 An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 to meet the cost of medicines and other contingencies to control the spread of epidemic diseases. A sum of Rs.30.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Mental Health (E.P.:Rs.5.00 lakh)
(Health and Family Welfare Department) A.P.:Rs.0.50 lakh)

26.17 According to the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, an affidavit has been filed for constitution of a Medical Health Authority. An Act for constitution of such an authority has been completed by State Government. For management of the office, a token provision of Rs.0.50 lakh has been provided during the Annual Plan: 2007-08 out of a total proposed amount of Rs.5.00 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Continuance of CHCs (E.P.:Rs.800.00 lakh
(Health & Family Welfare Department) A.P.:Rs.100.00 lakh)

26.18 For continuance of CHCS during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.800.00 lakh has been provided out of which Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Management of Paediatric Ward at Bhubaneswar & Rourkela (E.P.:Rs.150.00 lakh
(Health & Family Welfare Department) A.P.:Rs.25.00 lakh)

26.19 M/s Infosys Foundation has constructed 150 bedded Paediatric Ward in the premises of Capital Hospital, Bhubaneswar. This scheme will be extended to RGH, Rourkela. For management of the Paediatric Wards at Bhubaneswar and Rourkela, a provision of Rs.150.00 lakh has been proposed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.25.00 lakh during the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Building Programme (E.P.:Rs.4,141.08 lakh
(Health & Family Welfare Department) A.P.:Rs.561.98 lakh)

26.20 A number of UPHC / PHC / PHC(N) / Sub-Centre Building needs repair, extension and renovation. During 2006-07, 14 projects of important Buildings of 3 Medical Colleges were taken up for which administrative approval was accorded for an estimated cost of Rs.1,399.57 lakh. Out of this, Rs.778.00 lakh was provided, leaving a balance requirement of Rs.621.57 lakh. A sum of Rs.461.98 lakh has been provided for completion of the ongoing projects during Annual Plan: 2007-08. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.3,641.08 lakh has been proposed. Besides, an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for extension of Buildings of SCB Medical College & Hospital to increase the bed strength. The corresponding outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan is Rs.500.00 lakh.

Waste Management Programme (E.P.:Rs.300.00 lakh
(Health & Family Welfare Department) A.P.:Rs.50.00 lakh)

26.21 For continuance of the Waste Management Programmes in the hospitals in urban areas, a provision of Rs.300.00 lakh has been proposed during Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.50.00 lakh during the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Running of Indoor of BPHMC & Hospital (E.P.:Rs.10.00 lakh
(Health & Family Welfare Department) A.P.:Rs.2.00 lakh)

26.22 A sum of Rs.2.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 to continue the running of Indoor of Biju Pattnaik Homeopathic Medical College & Hospital at Berhampur. For the Eleventh Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed.

Training (E.P.:Rs.50.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department) A.P.:Rs.10.00 lakh)

26.23 In order to provide skill upgradation and multipurpose training of doctors and para-medical staff to operate modern machineries, a lump provision of Rs.10.00 lakh has been kept during 2007-08 out of a total proposed amount of Rs.50.00 lakh during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Strengthening of I.T. Net Work (E.P.:Rs.40.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department) A.P.:Rs.40.00 lakh)

26.24 In order to strengthen I.T. Network for better Health Services in Medical College Hospitals and other Hospitals, a lump provision of Rs.40.00 lakh has been kept during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. This amount of Rs.40.00 lakh has been provided during the 1st year of Eleventh Plan, i.e., 2007-08.

Opening of a New Pharmacy College (E.P.:Rs.20.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department) A.P.:Rs.0.01 lakh)

26.25 For establishment of new Pharmacy Colleges in Koraput and Rayagada districts with intake capacities of 60 and 40 at Degree and Diploma level respectively, a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakh has been proposed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

ICU in MKCG Medical College Hospital (E.P.:Rs.60.00 lakh)
Berhampur and VSS Medical College, Burla A.P.:Rs.10.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

26.26 For better treatment of heart patients and patients undergoing various surgical operations, a sum of Rs.10.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 to establish 2 I.C.U.s in M.K.C.G. Medical College, Berhampur and V.S.S. Medical College, Burla @ Rs.5.00 lakh each out of a proposed provision of Rs.60.00 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan @ Rs.30.00 lakh each.

K.A.T.S. Ayurvedic College, Ankuspur (E.P.:Rs.20.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department) A.P.:Rs.4.00 lakh)

26.27 A sum of Rs.4.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for increasing Bed Strength and other developmental activities in K.A.T.S., Ankushpur out of a proposed provision of Rs.20.00 lakh during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Grants to Regional Spinal Injury Centres (E.P.Rs.300.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department) (A.P.:Rs.80.00 lakh)

26.28 As per the commitment given to GoI, the State Government proposes to have an outlay of Rs.80.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for running the Centre out of a total provision of Rs.300.00 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Cluster Housing at Block Level (E.P.:Rs.4,500.00 lakh)
(Panchayati Raj Department) (A.P.:Rs.2,200.00 lakh)

26.29 With a view to providing suitable accommodation to the Doctors, Paramedical staff and other personnel of Health & FW Department at Block level, an outlay of Rs.2,200.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 and Rs.4,500.00 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Employees' State Insurance (ESI) (E.P.Rs.14.80 lakh)
(Labour and Employment Department) (A.P.Rs.2.20 lakh)

26.30 The ESI scheme is an integrated scheme of social security providing multiple insurance benefits to the workers of industrial and commercial establishments. Families of workers are also covered under the scheme. For continuance of ESI scheme under State Plan, a sum of Rs.2.20 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 out of a total provision of Rs.14.80 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Establishment of AIIMS at Sijua (New) (E.P.Rs.50.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department) (A.P.Rs.5.00 lakh)

26.31 A sum of Rs.5.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 towards preliminary works like land demarcation, preparation of plans, plantation etc. for the proposed All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS) at Sijua, Bhubaneswar for the Eleventh Five Year Plan, Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN SCHEMES

National Anti-Malaria Programme (NAMP) (E.P.:CS Rs.70.00 lakh, SS .Rs.70.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department) (A.P.: CS Rs.14.00 lakh, SS Rs.14.00 lakh)

26.32 This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with a fund-sharing pattern of 50:50 between the Centre and the State. The main objectives of the scheme are early detection and prompt treatment of the disease, reduction of morbidity and mortality from Malaria, DDT, interruption of transmission of the disease and to make people aware of the precaution to be taken through I.E.C. (Information, Education and Communication) activities. Blood samples are also collected for detection of malaria. An outlay of Rs.14.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 as the State

share. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.70.00 lakh has been proposed under the programme.

National Filaria Control Programme (NFCP) (E.P.:CS Rs.150.00 lakh, SS Rs.150.00 lakh
A.P.:CS Rs.30.00 lakh, SS Rs.30.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

26.33 This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme funded on a sharing pattern of 50:50 between the Centre and the State. An outlay of Rs.30.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 as the State share out of a total of Rs.150.00 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Orientation Training of Medical and Paramedical Workers: (E.P.:CS Rs.30.00 lakh, SS Rs.30.00 lakh
A.P.:CS Rs.6.00 lakh, SS Rs.6.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

26.34 This is also a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the funding pattern of 50:50 between the Centre and the State. The main objective of the scheme is to provide orientation training to medical and para-medical staff working under Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes. An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 as the State Share of a total of Rs.30.00 lakh during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

CENTRAL PLAN

26.35 A large number of schemes are being implemented in the State with full financial assistance of Government of India mainly for control of T.B., Blindness, Goitre, Malaria, Filaria and other activities under Family Welfare. The schemes have been selected for inclusion in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 basing on funds usually released by Government of India from time to time. Besides, some new schemes have been included on the basis of the commitment of Government of India.

In view of above, an outlay of Rs.15,136.88 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 under the Central Plan. The scheme-wise provision is given below :

Sl No.	Name of the Scheme	Provision (Rs. In lakh)
1	Continuance of Enforcement of Drug Management Unit (ISM)	7.32
2	Strengthening of Drug Testing Laboratories, ISM	10.67
3	Strengthening of Biju Pattnaik Homeopathic Medical College, Berhampur	12.00
4	Introduction of P.G. Courses in Government Ayurvedic College, Bolangir	62.99

5	Supply of Essential Drugs to Homeopathic Dispensaries in Tribal Areas	34.53
6	Supply of Essential Drugs to Homeopathic Dispensaries in Tribal Areas	76.79
7	Strengthening of Government Ayurveda Pharmacy at Bhubaneswar	20.45
8	Establishment of Special Therapy (new) Centre for Ayurvedic Panchakarma at Hi-Tech Medical College, Bhubaneswar	22.00
9	Strengthening of Homoeopathic Pharmacy of Dr. A.C.H. M.C. & Hospital, Bhubaneswar	110.00
	D.I. & M.H. - Total	356.75
Sl No.	Name of the Scheme	Provision (Rs. In lakh)
1	Continuance of Posts for National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (Goitre Control Programme)	18.80
2	Continuance of Posts under NPCB and CBCP in the Non Tribal Areas	103.08
3	Continuance of Posts under NPCB and CBCP in the Tribal Areas	60.78
4	Continuance of Ophthalmic Cell under NPCB. Cost of materials and equipments under NPCB. Continuance of Posts for State Ophthalmic Cell under Blindness Control Programme	36.19 90.00 30.00
5	Procurement of Anti T.B. Drugs	200.00
6	Cost of materials under NMEP	3,000.00
	D.H.S.(O) - Total	3,538.85
Sl No.	Name of the Scheme	Provision (Rs. In lakh)
1	Continuance of Posts under State Institute of Health & F.W. Headquarter.	36.98
2	Continuance of Posts under District Family Welfare Bureau in SIH&FW(O) – Non Tribal	44.04
3	-do- -do- Tribal	25.52
4	Continuance of Health and F.W. Training Centre	1.18
	DSIH&FW (O) – Total	107.72

Sl No.	Name of the Scheme	Provision (Rs. In lakh)
1	Continuance of posts UFWC at Biramitrapur & Rourkela	12.56
2	Continuance of Training of Nurses, Midwives & LHVs – Non Tribal	195.35
3	Continuance of Training & Employment of MPW (Male)	28.58
4	Continuance of 3721 Sub-Centres in Tribal area	4,813.83
5	Continuance of 2441 Sub-Centres in Tribal area	3,190.25

Chapter-26

6	Continuance of Revamping of Urban Slums in Non-Tribal areas	51.14
7	Continuance of Revamping of Urban Slums in Tribal Areas	57.15
8	Continuance of District Family Welfare Bureau in Non-Tribal areas	271.91
9	Continuance of District Family Welfare Bureau in Tribal areas	134.79
10	Continuance of Training of Nurses, Midwives and L.H.Vs – Tribal	90.02
11	Continuance of 5 UFWCS and one Voluntary Organisation in Non-Tribal area	40.67
12	Continuance of H&FW Regional Training Centre at Cuttack and Sambalpur	66.35
13	Continuance of State F.W. Bureau	77.18
14	Purchase and Distribution of Contraceptives under F.W. Programme	1,700.00
	FAMILY WELFARE – TOTAL	10,729.78
	Health Sector – Total Central Plan	14,733.10
	Buildings (Committed case) Programme	403.78
	GRAND TOTAL	15,136.88

CHAPTER-27

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

27.1 Drinking Water is one of the basic needs of human being. Availability of potable water to all households within a reasonable distance is, therefore, absolutely necessary. Both the State Government and Govt. of India have been giving thrust to proper implementation of Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes in rural and urban areas.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

27.2 The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Organisation's prime duty is to provide safe drinking water to the rural people of the State. This organization has already covered 96% of the identified habitations of the State. The challenge now is to augment and maintain the water supply system and the quality of service as well as to promote sustainability of sources. For implementation of Rural Water Supply Schemes, Govt. of India provides funds under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) which is a CSP. It has been proposed to provide Rs.55,000.00 lakh as State share in the State Plan under ARWSP during the Eleventh Plan Period. It has been decided to cover all NC and PC habitations, rural schools and quality affected habitations from 2005-06 to 2008-09 in phased manner to achieve the goal of Bharat Nirman.

27.3 Swajaladhara- Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme has been launched in the State from 25.12.2002. The purpose of this scheme is to ensure community participation and to shift from supply driven to demand driven approach. The scheme envisages 10% of the capital cost of the project to be borne by the community alongwith the responsibility for operation and maintenance of water supply projects and 90% capital cost to be borne by Central Government through the District Water Supply and Sanitation Mission.

27.4 As on First April, 2003 there were 1,41,368 identified habitations. Out of which, 1,20,798 habitations have been fully covered as on 1.4.2006. During 2006-07, it has been programmed to cover 4281 NC, 4658 Slipped NC & 4955 PC habitations. As on 31.12.06, 2,44,055 tube wells, 7236 Sanitary wells, 153 Spring based water supply schemes and 1107 PWS projects were in running condition. Identification of areas having problems like Iron, Fluoride, & Chloride has been undertaken and alternative sources to provide safe drinking water in these areas are being taken up. Those areas are being covered on priority basis. 325 nos. of rural piped water supply schemes are under execution including 218 under Sub Mission programme. It has been targeted to install 8200 Tube wells, 1000 Sanitary wells, 279 piped water supply projects and construct 36880 ground water recharge pits during 2007-08. During Eleventh Plan Period it has been targeted to install 41,000 tube wells, 5,000 Sanitary wells, 1,905 Piped Water Supply projects & construct 1,84,400 Ground Water Recharge pits.

27.5 Considering the seriousness of recurring water scarcity in KBK districts Govt. of India have relaxed the existing norm of one spot source for every 250 population to one spot source for every 150 population. By the end of 2005-06 all the 13757 spot sources which was targeted have been installed. Till 31.3.06, all the targeted 85 Rural Piped Water Supply Schemes have been commissioned in KBK districts.
PLAN SCHEMES

27.6 To ensure implementation of different rural water supply and sanitation schemes, an outlay of Rs.59,000.00 lakh and Rs.10,800.00 lakh have been proposed during the Eleventh Plan Period and Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)

(Rural Development Department)

(E.P.: SS Rs. 55,000.00 lakh
CS Rs. 96,456.00 lakh)
A.P.: (SS Rs.10,000.00 lakh
CS Rs.19,401.20 lakh)

27.7 This is a Centrally Sponsored Plan Programme with a funding pattern of 50:50 between the State and the Centre. But, in the Sub Mission activities the ratio is 25:75. Although the matching share of the State Govt. is exactly meant for ARWSP, the Central Govt. releases fund equivalent to the amount spent by the State Government. The main objective of ARWSP is to provide potable drinking water by way of installing tube wells, Sanitary wells and piped water supply projects in rural areas. For the purpose an outlay of Rs.55,000.00 lakh and Rs.10,000.00 lakh have been proposed as State share for the Eleventh Plan Period and Annual Plan, 2007-08 respectively. The outlay for the Eleventh Plan period has been proposed at Rs.1,51,456.00 lakh out of which Central share is Rs.96,456.00 lakh and State share is Rs.55,000.00 lakh. Similarly, the outlay for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 is to Rs.29,401.20 lakh out of which Central share is Rs.19,401.20 lakh and State share is Rs.10,000.00 lakh. The programme has the following components.

a) Piped water supply (including installation of spot sources)

27.8 During the Eleventh Plan period, the outlay for new and continuing piped water supply schemes and for installation of spot sources is proposed at Rs.24,045.00 lakh. Habitations in the saline and fluoride affected areas which are not suitable for provision of drinking water are provided with drinking water through piped water supply schemes. For completion of ongoing schemes and for new schemes a sum of Rs.4,229.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

b) Sub Mission Scheme

27.9 This scheme is implemented in the areas where quality water is not available due to existence of excess iron, chloride, fluoride and arsenic in water. The people of these areas are provided with drinking water through piped water projects. During the Eleventh Plan period Rs.15,910.00 lakh has been proposed for Sub

Mission scheme. For this scheme a sum of Rs.2,642.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for completion of the 329 ongoing projects.

c) Survey and Investigation and Sustainability

27.10 The objective of the scheme is to conduct survey to identify the areas for provision of drinking water through different schemes. To maintain the sustainability of ground water, ground water recharge pits are constructed. Traditional sources are also improved to supply safe drinking water to the habitations. An outlay of Rs.1,360.00 lakh and Rs.272.00 lakh have been proposed for survey and investigation, construction of recharge pits and improvement of traditional sources for the Eleventh Plan period and Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

d) Machinery & equipment

27.11 Machinery and equipment are required for installing tube wells and commissioning piped water supply projects. In order to meet the expenses of risk and the cost of maintenance and repair of equipments, an outlay of Rs.2,000.00 lakh and Rs.400.00 lakh have been proposed in the Eleventh Plan period and Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

e) Regular establishment

27.12 For meeting the requirement of salaries and contingencies etc. an outlay of Rs.8,750.00 lakh and Rs.1,750.00 lakh have been proposed in the Eleventh Plan period and Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

f) Decretal dues

27.13 An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh and Rs.10.00 lakh have been proposed for payment of dues claimed by the Contractors for implementation of orders of the Hon'ble Courts during Eleventh Plan and Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

g) Building programme

27.14 An outlay of Rs.600.00 lakh and Rs.200.00 lakh have been proposed in the Eleventh Plan period and Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively for this scheme.

h) MIS & Computerisation

27.15 For the purpose of computerization of information and monitoring cell, an outlay of Rs.230.00 lakh and Rs.36.00 lakh have been proposed in the Eleventh Plan period and Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

i) Monitoring and Investigation Unit

27.16 To meet the establishment cost of the Monitoring Cell, an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

j) Operation and Maintenance

27.17 Under this scheme the piped water supply system of the institutions and the colonies of the state will be maintained. For the purpose, an outlay of Rs.1,500.00 lakh and Rs.300.00 lakh have been proposed for the Eleventh Plan period and Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

k) Other schemes

27.18 An outlay of Rs.555.00 lakh and Rs.151.00 lakh have been proposed for the Eleventh Plan Period and Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively for the following schemes.

<u>Schemes</u>	<u>Eleventh Plan</u> (Rs. in lakh)	<u>Annual Plan</u> (Rs. in lakh)
i) Electrical dues	250.00	50.00
ii) Advertisement & Publicity	5.00	1.00
iii) Laboratory equipments	300.00	100.00
Sub-Total	555.00	151.00

Rural Sanitation (E.P.: SS.Rs.4,000.00 lakh, CS:62,076.88 lakh
(Rural Development Department) A.P.: SS Rs. 800.00 lakh, CS:25,823.00 lakh)

27.19 In order to address rural sanitary needs through community empowerment, the Centrally Sponsored “Total Sanitation Campaign (TCS)” is being implemented since 2001-02. Currently this programmes is being implemented in all 30 districts of the State.

27.20 Under this programme, activities like construction of individual household sanitary latrines, School and Anganwadi toilets, Community toilets and Sanitary Complex for women are taken up. It is proposed to provide Rs.66,076.88 lakh out of which Central Share is Rs.62,076.88 lakh and State Share is Rs.4,000.00 lakh. For the purpose in the Annual Plan, 2007-08, a sum of Rs.26,623.00 lakh has been proposed out of which State Share is Rs.800.00 lakh. During the Eleventh Plan 57,18,791 household latrines, 50,615 school toilets, 15,928 Anganwadi toilets and 720 community sanitary latrines will be constructed. Similarly, it has been targeted to construct 17,15,600 household latrines, 15,184 school toilets, 4,778 Anganwadi toilets and 216 community sanitary latrines in the Annual Plan, 2007-08.

URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

27.21 The problem of providing the urban people with basic facilities such as drinking water and sanitation has become an important component of Urban Planning. In order to meet the above requirement, the Public Health Engineering Organisation under the Department of Housing & Urban Development functions through 2 Municipal Corporations, 35 Municipalities, 66 NACs and 2 Census towns. Public Health Engineering (Urban) takes care of provisioning of drinking water and sewerage disposal. A separate Water Supply & Sewerage Board looks after execution of bigger projects. 9 Development Authorities, 36 Special Planning Authorities and 7 Regional Improvement Trusts alongwith Directorate of Town Planning and Directorate of Municipal Administration are responsible for improvement of Urban areas in a planned manner. The total urban population as per 2001 Census comes to 55,00,000. About 666 ML of drinking water is being supplied every day to 103 ULBs benefiting 52 lakh population. In addition 16,576 tube-wells are also functioning in the State to meet the water supply needs of target group/ economically weaker sections of the society where piped water supply systems are not provided.

27.22 The objectives of the Eleventh Five Year Plan are to provide safe drinking water supply with sewerage and sanitation facilities to the uncovered areas of the Urban Local Bodies through strengthening various water supply infrastructural facilities like water sources, storage, reservoir, laying of pipe lines, augmentation of pumping system, replacement of small dia pipes by large dia pipes as well as old and dilapidated pipes by new ones and extension of distribution system to newly developed areas. It has been targetted to provide urban water supply to 8 lakh and 1.50 lakh population in the Eleventh Plan and Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively. Under Urban Sewerage and Sanitation programme, 4 lakh and 0.8 lakh population will be covered in the Eleventh Plan and Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

PLAN SCHEMES

27.23 For implementation of the Plan Schemes, an outlay of Rs.85,634.21 lakh and Rs.13,457.00 lakh have been proposed in the Eleventh Plan period and Annual Plan, 2007-08 respectively. This includes Rs.200.00 lakh as State share for the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme under Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP).

STATE PLAN

Sewerage & Sanitation Project (EAP)	(E.P.: Rs.50,383.00 lakh
(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)	A.P.: Rs.6,876.00 lakh)

27.24 For implementation of different sewerage and sanitation (Pipeline) projects, an outlay of Rs.50,383.00 lakh has been provided in the Eleventh

Plan and Rs.6,876.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2007-08 for funding through External Agency, JBIC, Japan the details of which are given below:

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Eleventh Plan</u> (Rs. In lakh)	<u>Annual Plan,</u> <u>2007-08</u> (Rs. In lakh)
i	Integrated sewerage system for capital city, Bhubaneswar	: 15,230.00	2,083.00
ii	Integrated sewerage system for Berhampur town	: 12,100.00	1,620.00
iii	Integrated sewerage system for Cuttack town.	: 10,336.00	1,656.00
iv	Integrated sewerage system for greater Sambalpur areas	: <u>12,717.00</u>	<u>1,517.00</u>
Sub-Total		50,383.00	6,876.00

Urban Water Supply Programme
(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

(E.P.: Rs.15,587.21 lakh
A.P.: Rs.2,267.00 lakh)

27.25 During Eleventh Plan, improvement and augmentation to the ongoing urban water supply projects will be taken up in 60 Urban Local Bodies against the proposed provision of Rs.15,587.21 lakh which includes cost of hand pump tube-wells to be installed in different scarcity pocket of urban areas to supplement the urban pipe water supply system. During the Annual Plan, 2007-08, an outlay of Rs.2,267.00 lakh has been proposed for the same purpose.

Urban Sewerage
(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

(E.P.: Rs.1,000.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs. 200.00 lakh)

27.26 An outlay of Rs.1,000.00 lakh and Rs.200.00 lakh have been proposed in the Eleventh Plan and Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively for improvement of sewerage system in different urban areas.

Orissa Water Supply & Sewerage Board
(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

(E.P.: Rs.814.00 lakh
A.P: Rs.404.00 lakh)

27.27 Orissa Water Supply & Sewerage Board had taken up 3 projects i.e. Cuttack, Talcher & Puri. The construction works of these projects are to be completed during Eleventh Plan period, for which an outlay of Rs.814.00 lakh in the Eleventh Plan and an outlay of Rs.404.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 have been proposed. The aforesaid outlay for the Eleventh Plan period includes a token provision of Rs.0.02 lakh to undertake pollution abatement scheme in the River Brahmani at Dhenkanal and Panposh and at Rourkella for which estimated cost come to Rs.35.00 crore and Rs.50.00 crore respectively.

Urban Low Cost Sanitation
(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

(E.P.: Rs.150.00 lakh
A.P: Rs. 10.00 lakh)

27.28 With a view to providing public toilets/ community latrines, an outlay of Rs.150.00 lakh and Rs.10.00 lakh have been proposed in the Eleventh Plan period and Annual Plan, 2007-08 respectively under this scheme.

**12th Finance Commission Grant for
Sewerage System of Bhubaneswar**
(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

(E.P: Rs.17,500.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.3,500.00 lakh)

27.29 An outlay of Rs.17,500 lakh and Rs.3,500.00 lakh have been proposed in the Eleventh Plan period and Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively for implementation of comprehensive sewerage system in the Capital City, Bhubaneswar under 12th Finance Commission.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Accelerated Urban Water Supply Project (AUWSP)

(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

(EP / AP: SS. Rs.200.00 lakh)
CS Rs.500.00 lakh)

27.30 This is a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme with a funding pattern of 50:50 between Centre and the State. Under this programmes, 34 towns have been technically approved by Government of India and administratively approved by State Government. Out of the same, 9 schemes viz. Kashinagar, Pipili, Patnagarh, Rambha, Hinjilicut, Nayagarh, Khallikot, Panposh and Khandapara have been completed and the rest are under progress. An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 2007-08 as state share for completion of the ongoing schemes.

CHAPTER 28

URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

28.1 Massive growth in the economy leads to increased urbanisation as cities and towns provide large economies of agglomeration for individual activities. Inadequate urban infrastructure inflicts severe hardship on people for their existence. The last decade has witnessed an exponential growth of urban population which has further aggravated the situation putting a severe strain on the existing infrastructure and necessitating creation of additional urban amenities.

28.2 The focus of the sector is to ensure an efficient and effective delivery system of Municipal services such as sanitation, drinking water, lighting etc. At the same time, it is also imperative to have perspective plans to develop the existing as well as the upcoming towns to meet the challenges of future growth. The sectoral plan envisages to provide better infrastructure, the basic minimum facilities and urban amenities in the uncovered areas of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and to ensure decent and hygienic living conditions for the urban poor. Urban Planning would be made futuristic to cope with the expansion of the existing Urban Centres as well as rapid pace of urbanization in the State.

28.3 In order to meet the needs of rapid urbanisation, the Government through its various organizations and agencies including 2 Municipal Corporations, 35 Municipalities and 66 NACs provide the basic minimum facilities like sanitation, lighting, education etc. One Chief Engineer, Public Health and around 300 offices are responsible to ensure supply of drinking water and sewerage disposal. A separate Sewerage Board looks in to execution of bigger projects. 9 nos. of Development Authorities, 36 nos. of Special Planning Authorities and 7 nos. of Regional Improvement Trusts along with Directorate of Town Planning are responsible for improvement of the urban areas in a planned manner. The State Urban Development Agencies (SUDA) has the prime responsibility for Poverty Alleviation Programmes.

STATE PLAN

28.4 An outlay of Rs.40,376.87 lakh under State Plan for implementation of various urban development programmes and Rs.25,600.01 lakh for housing schemes including State share towards Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes has been proposed during the Eleventh Plan period. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for urban development and housing schemes is Rs.6,488.99 lakh and Rs.5,100.01 lakh respectively. The break up of Sectoral Outlay is given below.

STATE PLAN (Rs. in lakh)

	Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan
Urban Devt. Schemes	40,376.87	6,488.99
Housing Schemes	25,600.01	5,100.01
Total	65,976.88	11,589.00

PLAN SCHEMES

Solid Waste Management (E.P. Rs.416.51 lakh
(Housing and Urban Development Department) A.P. Rs.43.99 lakh)

28.5 A new scheme, “Solid-Waste Management” has been introduced during the Tenth Plan period with the objective of introducing low cost poor flush sanitary latrines in slum areas and to provide better access to, and availability of, sanitation to the urban poor. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.416.51 lakh has been proposed during the Eleventh Five Plan period and Rs.43.99 lakh has been proposed to provide better access and availability of sanitation to the urban poor during the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Preparation of Comprehensive and Perspective Plan EP: Rs.170.00 lakh
(Housing & Urban Development Department) AP: Rs.60.00 lakh)

28.6 An amount of Rs.170.00 lakh has been proposed during Eleventh Five Year Plan for preparation of comprehensive and perspective development plan for Bhubaneswar and Cuttack (Vision Document-2030). An amount of Rs.60.00 lakh has been proposed for preparation of a comprehensive perspective plan for Bhubaneswar and Cuttack during the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

28.7 The City Development Plan (CDP) for Bhubaneswar with an outlay of Rs.3037.00 crore has already got the approval of Government of India and the CDP of Puri for an amount of Rs.1800 crore (approximately) has been approved by the appraisal committee at ASCI, Hyderabad and submitted before the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India for their appraisal and sanction of funds. The preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for 4 (four) major components i.e. (i) Integrated Sewerage Project – Rs.755.76 crore (ii) Major Road Project (1st Phase) – Rs.110.56 crore (iii) Conservation of Bindu Sagar – Rs.14.00 crore and, (iv) Eco-Rehabilitation & Greening Bhubaneswar – Rs.41.46 crore have already been submitted to Government of India for their appraisal and sanction of funds during 2006-07.

INTACH, non-Government Organisation of International repute, has been entrusted for preparation of DPRs on Archeological Heritage Conservation and Development in Bhubaneswar and Puri. As regards implementation of UIDSSMT scheme for Cuttack, Berhampur and Sambalpur Towns, the DPRs are being prepared along with the Checklist on commitment of reforms by the concerned ULBs. The Integrated Housing & Slum Development Scheme (IHGSDP) has been undertaken for Cuttack town in the 1st phase and it is proposed to cover other district headquarters towns in the 2nd phase.

The State Government have constituted all Committees as required under the guidelines.

A tripartite Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) has been signed with the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India indicating the commitment and time frame for implementation of the Reform Programmes in Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation (BMC). A draft copy of MoA along with the Checklist on reforms as required under the guidelines has been submitted to Government of India in respect of Puri.

Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (On-going) (EP: CS Rs.442.50 lakh SS Rs.295.00 lakh A P:: CS Rs.88.50 lakh SS Rs.59.00lakh)
(Housing and Urban Development Department)

28.8 This scheme has a sharing ratio of 60:40 between Central Government and State Government. As per the funding pattern, a part of the project cost is being given by the State Government as a State Grant to the implementing agencies like Improvement Trusts/Special Planning Authorities / Urban Local Bodies and OSHB. For this purpose, an amount of Rs.295.00 lakh has been proposed as State share during the Eleventh Five Year Plan for completion of ongoing schemes. An amount of Rs.59.00 lakh has been proposed as State share of CSP for implementation of IDSMT scheme during 2007-08.

Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rojagar Yojana (SJSRY) (On-going) (EP:CS:Rs2,378.08 lakh, SS Rs.772.36 lakh AP: CS Rs.240.00lakh, SS Rs.80.00 lakh)
(Housing and Urban Development Department)

28.9 This is a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme and has been under implementation in all the ULBs of the State from 1st December 1997. The objective of the scheme is to provide gainful employment to the urban poor through self-employment venture and wage employment. The major scheme components are as below:

- i) Self employment through setting-up micro-enterprise
- ii) Skill formation and development.
- iii) Creation of useful public assets through wage employment.
- iv) Development of women and children in urban areas through assistance to urban poor women for group economic activity.

- v) Mother and child care activities and community empowerment.

28.10 For this purpose, a sum of Rs.772.36 lakh has been proposed during the Eleventh Plan as the State share towards CSP and the ratio of sharing is 75:25. Skill development training would be imparted through ITIs and Polytechnics under Self Employment Craftsman Training Schemes with stipends as admissible. An amount of Rs.80.00 lakh towards State share of CSP has been proposed for implementation of the scheme during Annual Plan: 2007-08.

28.11 Government of India in the Ministry of Urban Development and Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation have launched a new CSP Scheme i.e. NURM during the year 2005. It has been renamed as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 for integrated plan development in 63 selected cities in India. It includes two sub-Missions i.e. (i) Infrastructure Development and Governance, (ii) Basic Services for Urban Poor. Besides, two other reform driven schemes i.e. (i) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and (ii) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) were included under the Mission Programme. These two schemes shall be implemented in the cities / towns other than the cities / towns, which are selected under JNNURM. The Mission period is 7 (seven) years commencing from 2005-06.

28.12 Government of India selected Bhubaneswar as the State Capital and Puri as a town of religious & heritage importance under the main stream of JNNURM. Subsequently Government of India included Bhadrak under JNNURM considering the minority population of the town. Cuttack, Berhampur and Sambalpur towns have also been identified under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) in the 1st phase. All Municipalities and District headquarter towns are proposed to be included in the scheme in the 2nd phase.

28.13 JNNURM, a reform driven programme of Government of India, envisages delegation of powers and functions to the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to access central funds with an objective to improve urban governance, enhance quality of service delivery to its citizens.

28.14 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, 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 would be transferred to the Urban Local Bodies, in a phased manner, within next 7 (seven) years of the Mission period.

28.15 The State Government have approved the Memorandum in the Cabinet meeting held on 14.09.06 for adoption of such Reform Programmes to implement JNNURM in Orissa. Government have also issued a Resolution to this effect.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) (E P: CS Rs.2,40,000.00 lakh, Rs. SS Rs.30,000.00 lakh
A P: CS Rs.39,884.80 lakh, SS Rs.4,985.60 lakh)
(Housing and Urban Development Department)

28.16 Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is a new CSP Scheme with funding pattern of 80:10:10 between Govt. of India, State Government and Implementing Agencies. An amount of Rs.30,000.00 lakh has been proposed during Eleventh Five Year Plan as the State Share for implementation of the JNNURM Schemes. An amount of Rs.4,985.60 lakh has been proposed towards State Share of CSP for implementation of the scheme in Bhubaneswar and Puri town during the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Urban Infrastructure Development Schemes for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) (E P: CS Rs.40,000.00lakh, SS Rs.5,000.00 lakh
AP: CS Rs.6155.20 lakh, SS Rs.769.40 lakh)
(Housing and Urban Development Department)

28.17 Urban Infrastructure Development Schemes for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) is a new CSP Scheme with funding pattern of 80:10:10 between Govt. of India, State Government and Implementing Agencies. An amount of Rs.5,000.00 lakh has been proposed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan as the State Share for implementation of UIDSSMT schemes. An amount of Rs.769.40 lakh towards State Share of CSP has been proposed for implementation of the scheme during the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Integrated Housing & Urban Dev. Programme (IHSDP) including National Slum Dev. Programme (EP: CS Rs.29616.00 lakh, SS Rs.3702.00 lakh
AP: CS Rs.3760.00 lakh, SS Rs.470.00 lakh)
(Housing and Urban Development Department)

28.18 The Integrated Housing & Urban Development Programme (IHSDP) is a new Centrally Sponsored Plan CSP Scheme with funding pattern of 80:10:10 between Govt. of India, State Govt. and Implementing Agencies. The funding is made through NSDP (SLUM). The objective of the programme is to provide well being of the slum dwellers of all urban local bodies through provision of Basic Minimum Services to the community by improving environmental conditions. The programme includes slum infrastructure development activities like water supply, sanitation, road, drainage, plantation and community development services and Health services etc. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan an amount of Rs.3,702.00 lakh has been proposed for the programme as the State Share. An amount of Rs.470.00 lakh as State Share towards CSP has been proposed for implementation of the scheme during the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

National Urban Information System (EP: CS Rs.63.00 lakh, SS Rs.21.00 lakh)
AP: CS Rs.63.00lakh, SS Rs.21.00 lakh)
(Housing and Urban Development Department)

28.19 This is a Centrally Sponsored Plan (CSP) Scheme with the funding pattern of 75:25 between Government of India and State Government. An amount of Rs.21.00 lakh has been proposed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and an amount of Rs.21.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 as the State Share towards CSP for implementation of National Urban Information System scheme.

HOUSING

28.20 In addition to food and clothing, the availability of shelter in the form adequate housing facilities constitutes perhaps the most essential and basic human need. Lack of affordable housing in urban areas forces people to live in unsatisfactory and unhygienic conditions. Policies would be to facilitate access to social housing in urban areas especially for the urban poor. The importance of the sector must be visualized in the light of the ever-increasing shortage of adequate housing facilities in urban as well as rural areas.

28.21 Housing being a basic need, efforts are being made to meet the housing needs of people belonging to different income groups in urban areas. Priority has been given to families living below the poverty line. Besides this, the Orissa State Housing Board (OSHB) and Orissa Rural Housing Development Corporation (ORHDC) are pursuing housing activities and allied programmes on the lines of National Housing Policy. Similarly, Orissa Rural Development Corporation has been established as a Housing Financial Organisation of the State Government with the following important objectives.

- To act as financial institution.
- To provide loans for construction of low cost, fire proof and cyclone resistant houses promoting low cost technology Building Centres in rural areas.
- To provide individual loans to the people of Orissa for construction of houses depending on their eligibility. ORHDC has financed Rs.566.85 crore to 162458 loanees.

STATE PLAN

28.22 For implementation of different State Plan Schemes relating to Housing, an outlay of Rs.100.01 lakh has been proposed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.0.01 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

PLAN SCHEMES

Grants to Housing Agencies for Infrastructure Development of LIG & EWS Houses (EP: Rs.100.01 lakh
AP: Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

28.23 Provision of Rs.100.01 lakh has been made during the Eleventh Five Year Plan to provide grants to OSHB for infrastructure development for housing scheme under EWS / LIG category. An outlay of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for the above scheme in the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

28.24 For implementation of Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes relating to Housing, an outlay of Rs.25,500.00 lakh has been proposed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.5100.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) (EP: CS Rs.76500.00 lakh, EP:SS Rs.25500.00 lakh)
(Panchayati Raj Department) (E P: CS Rs.15300.00 lakh, AP:SS Rs.5100.00 lakh)

28.25 Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) was launched during 1985-86 as a sub-scheme of RLEGP. Thereafter, it continued as a sub-scheme of JRY up to 31.12.95 and it has been continuing as an independent scheme with effect from 1.1.96. 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 with a cost sharing in the ration of 75:25 between Centre and the State. The unit cost of IAY normal (new) is Rs.25,000.00 in plain areas and Rs.27,500.00 in hilly and difficult areas (TASP Blocks). The unit cost of up-gradation is Rs.12,500.00.

28.26 During the 10th Five Year Plan: 2002-07 an outlay of Rs.33646.62 lakh has been provided towards State share to meet the Central share for construction of Normal IAY houses, Additional IAY houses i.e. 4 lakhs for Cyclone and 1 lakh for Flood affected areas.

The flow of funds under different component are as follows :-

Normal	Rs.16823.32 lakh
SCSP	Rs. 6729.32 lakh
TASP	<u>Rs.10093.98 lakh</u>
	Rs.33646.62 lakh

Chapter-28

28.27 The State share towards Centrally Sponsored Plan during the Eleventh Plan period is Rs.25,500.00 lakh out of which the flow of funds to TASP & SCSP is Rs.9,690.00 lakh and Rs.8,650.00 lakh respectively. Similarly, an outlay of Rs.5,100.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 with a flow of funds Rs.1,938.00 lakh and Rs.1,730.00 lakh to TASP & SCSP respectively.

D10:\Eleventh Plan 2007-12 & Annual Plan 2007-08\CHAPTER-28.doc

CHAPTER 29

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

29.1. The information and public relation functions are essential for moulding public opinion, educating the citizens and involving them in planning and implementation of various development programmes. In a democratic set up, people have a right to have relevant and desired information. Policies, programmes and activities of Government are also to be projected in a proper perspective. Moreover, a responsible administration needs an efficient feedback system. Information & Public Relations Department caters to these felt needs of the State Government.

29.2. With the growth of technology, rapid spread of electronic media like T.V. and A.I.R. network and growth of print media, information and public relation functions have become highly specialised. In backward and remote areas, infrastructure facilities for publicity need to be created and designed. Though more than 80% of the people of the State live in rural areas, this Department does not have a rural base. The urban people are comparatively better informed than their rural counterparts. The main thrust under information and publicity is directed to overcome these shortcomings in order to make it more broad-based. After introduction of Right to Information Act, this sector has gained importance.

STATE PLAN SCHEMES

29.3. Eight State Plan schemes have been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs.2,427.03 lakh, out of which Rs.392.50 lakh has been earmarked for the Annual Plan: 2007-08. Outlines of individual schemes are furnished below.

Advertising and Visual Publicity
(Information & P. R. Department)

(E.P.: Rs.560.85 lakh
A.P.: Rs.60.00 lakh)

29.4. Advertisement services are linked with developmental performance of the Government. Advertisements for Tenders/Quotations, Admission Notices, Displays etc. are issued to the local as well as some national dailies. The number of newspapers and periodicals, and advertisements (classified and display), increases by 30% every year. Besides, a considerable portion of this amount is also spent every year to meet the expenditure of advertisement pertaining to special occasions, namely (i) Republic Day, (ii) Independence Day (iii) Orissa Day at New Delhi in IITF and (iv) Utkal Divas. A sum of Rs.560.85 lakh has been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan under this scheme, out of which a sum of Rs.60.00 lakh has been earmarked for Annual Plan:2007-08. This amount will be spent in the manner as indicated below.

	(Rs.in Lakh)	
	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2007-12</u>
a) Advertisement amount	Rs.20.00	Rs.501.85
b) Pol/Dol purchase for vehicles	Rs.30.00	Rs.30.00
c) Other Contingencies	<u>Rs.10.00</u>	<u>Rs.29.00</u>
Total	Rs.60.00	Rs.560.85

Field Publicity (Community Listening) (E. P: Rs.87.00 lakh)
(Information & P. R. Department) A.P.: Rs.17.02 lakh)

29.5. It aims at ensuring wide-range communication activities to increase radio listenership in far flung areas of the State, covered for five numbers of FM Radio Stations functioning at Bolangir, Berhampur, Rourkela, Sambalpur and Cuttack. It is proposed to supply TV Sets to ICRRs in these areas. A provision of Rs.87.00 lakh has been provided for the purpose in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, out of this Rs.17.02 lakh has been earmarked for the Annual Plan: 2007-08. The amount proposed for the annual plan as well as Eleventh Five Year Plan will be spent in the following manner.

	(Rs. In Lakh)	
	<u>2007- 08</u>	<u>2007-12</u>
a) Purchase of TV sets for District ICRRs.	1.00	-
b) Purchase and maintenance of Computers of the Department with its accessories.	15.00	77.00
c) Purchase of wet batteries & AV Equipments for 32 PR Districts	1.00	10.00
d) Development and Software system for advertisement	0.01	-
e) Gopabandhu Gramina Yojana & Biju-KBK Yojana	0.01	-
Total	17.02	87.00

Other Scheme (Exhibition) (E.P.: Rs.391.00 lakh)
(Information & P R Department) A.P.: Rs.84.00 lakh)

29.6. Exhibitions are considered highly desirable for dissemination/display of achievements of State Government. Accordingly, State Level/District Level/Rural /Sub-divisional Level exhibitions are organised involving developmental activities of different Departments of the State. It also provides opportunities for making popular of products of small and cottage industries, Handicraft, Handlooms, Tribal products etc. Besides, State Government participate in India International Trade Fair (IITF) at New Delhi every year. For participation in IITF at New Delhi and for organisation of State, District/ Sub-divisional level exhibitions, a sum of Rs.84.00 lakh and Rs. 391.00 lakh have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2007-08 and Eleventh Five Year Plan respectively for expenditure in the following manner.

Chapter-29

(Rs. In lakh)

	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2007-12</u>
a) Participation in National Events and special celebration of IITF – 2007	70.00	375.00
b) Organisation of Exhibition at State Head quarters	2.00	8.00
c) Organisation Exhibition at district/ Sub-division levels	2.00	8.00
d) Maintenance of Steel Camera and its accessories.	10.00	-
Total	84.00	391.00

Special Celebration

(Information & P R Department)

(E.P.: Rs.155.00 lakh

. A.P.: Rs.40.01 lakh)

29.7. Under this scheme, the National/State Level celebrations are being observed at State, district and sub-divisional Headquarters. Moreover, the centenary celebrations of illustrious “Sons of the Soil” are also being observed with the approval of Government alongwith celebration of Orissa Day / Independence Day / Republic Day and preparation of tableau etc. A sum of Rs.40.01 lakh and Rs. 155.00 lakh have been provided in the Annual Plan 2007-08 and Eleventh Five Year Plan respectively as described below for these programmes.

(Rs. In Lakh)

	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2007-12</u>
a) Celebration of Orissa Day/ Independence Day/ Republic Day/ Birth & Death Anniversaries of Important Personalities including clearance of arrear dues.	30.00	90.00
b) Centenary Celebration	0.01	5.00
c) Preparation of Tableaus at New Delhi	<u>10.00</u>	<u>60.00</u>
Total	40.01	155.00

Building Programme

(Information & PR Department)

(E.P.: Rs.87.68 lakh

A.P.: Rs.12.48 lakh)

29.8. For taking up construction as well as repair and renovation works of different buildings, a sum of Rs.12.48 lakh and Rs. 87.68 lakh have been proposed in the Annual Plan :2007-08 and Eleventh Five Year Plan respectively in the following manner.

Chapter-29

		(Rs. in lakh)	
		<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2007-12</u>
1.	Repair of Renovation work at Pragati Maidan (Orissa Pavilion) at New Delhi during IITF	5.00	-
2.	Electrification work at Pragati Maidan New Delhi	3.00	-
3.	Construction of office building of DIPRO office, Bhadrak	3.00	-
4.	Construction of Boundary wall of DIPRO office, Nayagarh	-	24.65
5.	Construction of Boundary wall of DIPRO office, Boudh	-	22.39
6.	Construction of compound wall of DIPRO office, Puri	-	40.64
7.	S/R to Jaydev Bhawan for providing vitrified rates to the Passengers.	0.40	-
8.	Construction of Cycle Stand for Government State Head Quarters.	<u>1.08</u>	-
Total		12.48	87.68

Song & Drama Services

(E.P.: Rs.88.00 lakh

(Information & PR Department)

A.P.: Rs.18.00 lakh)

29.9. The object of the scheme is to encourage and promote traditional art and culture through use of traditional forms of entertainment like Pala, Daskathia, Ghodanacha, Opera, Street plays etc. Informative and educative theme are published at these events. Altogether about 680 events are planned to be organized during 2007-08. For this, a sum of Rs.88.00 lakh has been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, out of which Rs. 18.00 lakh has been earmarked for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 to be incurred in the following manner.

		(Rs. in lakh)	
		<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2007-12</u>
a)	Organisation of Traditional Folk programmes at Districts.	3.00	8.00
b)	Organisation of Traditional Folk programmes at State Hqrs. during important Celebrations.	3.00	60.00
c)	Organisation of Inter-State Film and cultural programme outside the States.	<u>12.00</u>	<u>20.00</u>
Total		18.00	88.00

Chapter-29

Films

(Information & PR Department)

(E.P.: Rs.157.50 lakh)

A.P.: Rs.57.30 lakh)

29.10. A sum of Rs.57.30 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 and Rs.157.50 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan have been proposed for production of documentary film on Utkalmani Gopabandhu Das alongwith other films in the following manner :-

		(Rs.in Lakh)	
		<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2007-12</u>
1.	Production of film on Utkalmani Gopabandhu Das	42.50	87.50
2.	Hiring of slots in Door Darshan Channel	10.00	60.00
3.	Digitisation of Immortal voices	0.50	5.00
4.	Purchase, maintenance and repair of Film equipments	1.00	5.00
5.	Arrear dues of Documentary Films “Industrial Image of Orissa” and “Abhimanyu Samanta Singhar “	3.30	-
	Total	57.30	157.50

Implementation of Right to Information Act

(Information & PR Department)

(E.P.: Rs.900.00 lakh)

A.P.: Rs.103.69 lakh)

29.11. For implementation of the Right to Information Act, the office of the Chief State Information Commissioner has been set up in the State. Towards meeting expenditure under salary and non-salary heads, a sum of Rs.103.69 lakh and Rs.900.00 lakh have been proposed in the Annual Plan and the Eleventh Five Year Plan respectively.

CHAPTER 30

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES, SCHEDULED CASTES, OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES AND MINORITIES

30.1 The Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Scheduled Castes (SC) population together constitute nearly two fifths of Orissa's total population. According to 2001 Census, the State has the Scheduled Tribes population of 81.45 lakhs and the Scheduled Castes population of 60.82 lakhs constituting 22.13% and 16.53% respectively of the total population of the State.

30.2 The Scheduled Areas constitute 69,614 sq.km out of the total geographical area of 1,55,707 sq.km of the State. There are 118 T.D. Blocks included in the Scheduled Areas in 12 districts. Besides, there are 46 MADA and 14 Cluster pockets. There are 62 distinct tribal communities in the State including 13 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs). The Scheduled Tribes of Orissa constitute 10.38% of the country's tribal population.

30.3 The State Government is increasingly concerned for all-round development of STs, SCs, Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and minorities in the State and attaching priority to this sector for bringing these vulnerable classes of the society at par with others.

Broad Objectives

30.4 The broad objectives of the Eleventh Five Year Plan for welfare of STs, SCs, OBCs and Minorities are as under:

- Raising socio-economic condition of the STs, SCs, OBCs and Minorities.
- Reducing poverty.
- Encouraging the members of the STs, SCs, OBCs and Minorities to integrate them in the main stream of the society and thereby enabling them to have equitable share in development of the society.
- Developing critical infrastructure including communication etc.
- Increasing their access to education, health, housing etc.
- Providing basic minimum services to improve the quality of their lives.
- Creating / increasing capability for their self employment / wage employment.
- Securing their rights over forests and lands.

Thrust Areas

30.5 The tribal areas of the State have a higher intensity of poverty than the rest of the State. Similarly, within the relatively developed and prosperous areas, the Scheduled Castes are relatively poorer and constitute a substantial portion of the population below the poverty line. One of the main objectives of developmental planning of the State is to provide these poor and asset-less people access to resources to enhance their employment opportunities and bring their income levels at par with the general population.

30.6 The survival, protection and development of the Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) and bringing them at par with the rest of the tribal population is another important objective of planned development in this sector. The State Government will continue to strive to secure for the Tribal people their forest rights and for the development of the forest dwellers and shifting cultivators.

30.7 The tribal areas are underdeveloped not only in terms of the relatively lower income of the population, but also in terms of the relative lack of infrastructure to support developmental activities. An important Eleventh Plan objective, therefore, is to bridge the critical gaps in communication, other economic infrastructure as well as the social infrastructure in the tribal areas.

30.8 The health and nutritional standards of the ST & SC population are also relatively poorer than those of the general population and quality of health services in the tribal areas is poorer. Provision of the basic health services and improvement in health and nutritional standards of the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste population leading to an improvement in the health indicators of these sections is also being sought to be achieved during the Eleventh Plan.

30.9 Low literacy and lack of primary education has resulted in the distinct vulnerability of the tribal population. The literacy level even among the Scheduled Castes are relatively lower than the general population. It is, however, heartening to note that the 2001 Census has recorded a quantum jump in the literacy levels of STs and SCs in the State as a result of the efforts made during the last two plans. The overall literacy rate and the literacy of STs and SCs in Orissa in 1991 was 49.1%, 22.3% and 36.8% respectively, and increased to 63.1%, 37.4% and 55.5% respectively in 2001. Bridging the literacy gap between the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and the general population will be an important development objective during the Eleventh Plan and thrust on literacy and primary education of the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste population will be continued. Special emphasis shall on substantially augmenting female tribal literacy.

Sectoral Strategies

30.10 Since the beginning of the 5th Five Year Plan (1974-75), formulation and implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan has formed the core strategy for tribal development in the State. The TSP approach envisages integrated development of the Tribal Areas in which all developmental programmes irrespective of their source of funding operate in unison for achieving the common goal of economically developing the area and improving the quality of life of the Tribal people living in the area.

30.11 The State Government has initiated a programme for drawing up a *five year perspective plan* for each I.T.D.A. area on the basis of an analysis of the potentials of the area, the strengths and opportunities available for the Tribal population and the state of the existing economic and social infrastructure for supporting development. Critical infrastructure gaps are being identified in important sectors like health, education, communication, water harvesting etc. which are essential for development to take place in the area. The sectoral plans will then be directed at filling these gaps. Wherever necessary, the Special Central Assistance for TSP and grants received under Article-275(I) will be applied to bridge these critical gaps.

30.12 In the implementation of income generating schemes, the strategy will be to take up activities which can be sustainable and which can be supported by the resources available locally. The aptitude of the local tribes and communities and their

traditional skills will also be an important consideration. Emphasis will be laid on skill-upgradation and capacity building. All income generating schemes will be market linked and only those activities producing goods and services, for which there is a ready or a developing market, will be encouraged.

30.13 The strategy relating to Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities are designed to raise the general awareness level of the ST and SC population about various developmental programmes undertaken for them in the area as well as to make them conscious of their rights and entitlements and to raise their level of awareness about health and hygiene, about the importance of childcare, education, and skill upgradation will be taken up on a massive scale.

30.14 The Special Component Plan for the development of Scheduled Castes is being implemented in the State from the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Unlike Tribal Sub-Plan, the Special Component Plan, renamed as Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP), is not area specific. The Scheduled Castes are scattered all over the State. A comprehensive Scheduled Caste Component Plan is formulated by coordinating the different sectoral plans to ensure adequate flow of funds directly to benefit the SC households.

30.15 Self Employment Schemes for SCs will be implemented with arrangements for loan and subsidies to enable the targeted households to cross the poverty line. Need based composite programmes will be implemented for the main occupational groups like weavers, leather workers, fishermen, and sericulturists etc with emphasis on the supply of raw materials, developing market linkages for products, skill upgradation and introduction of modern technology. Special attention will be given for the economic development of the specially vulnerable sections among the SCs. Basic amenities like provision of safe drinking water, housing facilities, link roads, electrification, house-sites and housing facilities in the SC Bastis will be accorded priority with a view to improving the quality of life of the SC families.

PLAN SCHEMES

30.16 The total proposed outlay for this sector for the Eleventh Plan is Rs.1,56,455.56 lakh and that for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 is Rs.26383.00 lakh including Special Central Assistance for TSP and Grants under Article 275(1). Besides, towards Central share of CSP and CP schemes under this sector, an amount of Rs.29,744.33 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Plan and Rs.5,929.80 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08. The break up of the proposed outlay is as under.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Item	Proposed Outlay for 11 th Plan		Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan 2007-08	
		State Plan (including State Share of CSP schemes)	CSP & CP (Central Share)	State Plan (including State Share of CSP schemes)	CSP & CP (Central Share)
1	Welfare of STs	1,46,005.90	5,952.50	24,712.98	1,197.89
2	Welfare of SCs	10,082.16	23,019.33	1,588.60	4,574.49
3	Welfare of OBCs	342.50	772.50	76.42	157.42
4	Welfare of Minorities	25.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
Total		1,56,455.56	29,744.33	26,383.00	5,929.80

30.17 Various plan schemes proposed to be implemented for welfare of the STs, SCs, OBCs and Minorities during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 are outlined below.

I. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

STATE PLAN

Infrastructure Support for Programme Implementation
(ST & SC Development Department)

(E.P.: Rs.75.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.15.00 lakh)

30.18 21 I.T.D.As, 17 Micro Projects and Field Establishments @ one in each of the 30 Districts are functioning for directing and administrating Tribal Development Programmes in the State. These administrative machineries need infrastructure support in the shape of office equipments, vehicles and buildings etc. A sum of Rs.75.00 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.15.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for implementation of this scheme.

Information, Education & Communication
(ST & SC Development Department)

(E.P.: Rs.80.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.9.00 lakh)

30.19 In order to raise the general awareness among the Tribal population for successful implementation of various developmental programmes for bringing improvement in their quality of life, there is need for systematic and sustained IEC activities in the Scheduled Areas. Financial support for the Annual State Level Adivasi Exhibition and Awards and Prizes connected with Tribal Development activities are also provided under this Scheme. NGOs and Voluntary Organizations are involved in the IEC programmes, for which grants are provided to them under the Scheme. This programme acts like a catalyst in implementing other programmes for the above community. A sum of Rs.80.00 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.9.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for implementation of the Scheme.

Pre-Matric Scholarship to ST Students
(ST & SC Development Department)(E.P.: Rs. 39,842.65 lakh
A.P.: Rs. 6,660.00 lakh)

30.20 Improvement in the levels of literacy and spread of primary education among the new generation of the tribals has been one of the avowed objectives of the 11th Plan. With a view to promoting primary and secondary education among the tribals, a large number of residential educational institutions have been running under the administrative control of the ST & SC Development Department. In order to encourage enrolment, special hostels for Tribal children have been established in a large number of primary schools in the tribal areas. In addition, four hundred hostels for tribal girl students have been opened in the tribal areas of the KBK districts for accommodating girl students only.

30.21 Pre-Matric scholarship are paid @ Rs.400/- and Rs.425/- pm for boy and girl boarders respectively prosecuting their studies from class I to X in the schools / hostels managed by ST and SC Development Department for 10 months in a year. The boarders of the Schools under School and Mass Education Deptt., reading in class VI to X, also get scholarship at the above rates. Day scholars are paid scholarship in the following manner:

- (a) M.E. school level (class VI and VII):
- Boys @ Rs 100/- per annum
 - Girls @ Rs 150/- per annum
- (b) High School level (VIII to X):
- Boys @ Rs 150/ per annum
 - Girls @ Rs 200/- per annum

30.22 It is proposed to provide Pre-Matric scholarships to ST students amounting to Rs.39,842.65 lakh during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.6,660.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 .

Post-Matric scholarship to ST Students
(ST & SC Development Department)(E.P.: Rs.1,425.75 lakh
A.P.: Rs.110.00 lakh)

30.23 Post-Matric scholarship are awarded to ST students for prosecuting higher studies and technical education, like Medical, Engineering, Veterinary, Agriculture, Poly-technique, Post Graduate etc. in recognized educational institutions inside as well as outside the State as per rules prescribed by Govt. of India from time to time. As per the scheme, financial assistance is provided to ST students studying approved courses at post-matriculation stage in recognized institutions to enable them to complete their education inside as well as outside the state. The funding pattern of the Post-Matric scholarship is that the state Govt. will receive 100% Central Assistance from GOI over and above the State's committed liabilities.

30.24 Post-Matric scholarship to a student is admissible, if the parent's annual income is less than or equal to Rs.1,00,000/-. Rates of Post-Matric scholarship per student per month for different courses are as under:

Group	Course	Scholarship per student per month (Rs.)	
		Hostellers	Day Scholars
		I	Degree and post graduate level courses (including M.Phil, Ph.D. and post doctoral research) in medicines (allopathic, Indian and other recognized system of medicines), engineering, technology, agriculture, veterinary and allied sciences, management, business finance, business administration and computer applications /science, commerce and pilot license (including helicopter pilot and multi engine rating course.)
II	Other professional and technical graduate and post graduate level courses not covered under Group-I, CA / ICWA /CS etc courses, all post graduates, graduate level diploma courses, all certificate level courses.	510	303
III	All other courses leading to a graduate or above degree not covered in Group-I and II	355	185
IV	All post matriculation level courses before taking up graduation like class II and III in 10+2 system and intermediate examination etc. not covered in Group-II and III, ITI course, other vocational courses (if minimum required qualification to pursue the course is at least matriculation).	235	140

30.25 This scheme has utmost importance in improving the level of literacy among the STs and, therefore, need be continued during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs.1,425.75 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.110.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 under the Scheme.

Supply of Nationalized Text Books and Writing Materials for ST students
(ST & SC Development Department)

(E.P.: Rs.175.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.35.00 lakh)

30.26 Under DPEP, Nationalized Text Books are now being supplied to all ST Primary School students in the schools under the control of School & Mass Education Department. The ST students residing in the hostels under ST & SC Development Department and reading in Class VI to X are supplied writing materials/geometry boxes etc. under the scheme "Supply of Nationalized Text Books and Writing Materials for ST students". Annually 15,000 students are benefited under this scheme. This scheme will help students to prosecute their studies. A sum of Rs.175.00 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.35.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for continuance of the scheme.

Construction, Renovation and Reconstruction of Educational Institutions and Special Adivasi Hostels (E.P.: Rs.150.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.30.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

30.27 The ST & SC Development Department runs 1,429 educational institutions including 510 residential institutions and 1,548 Primary School hostels. It also runs 7 Special Adivasi Hostels in Bhubaneswar / Rourkela. Special repairs and additions/ alterations to the buildings of these institutions and supply of furniture and equipment etc. become necessary from to time. Funds are also required for electrification, supply of drinking water and other amenities. A sum of Rs.150.00 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.30.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 to continue the scheme .

Pre-examination Training of Scheduled Tribe Candidates for Recruitment into Armed Forces and CPMF (E.P.: Rs.25.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.5.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

30.28 To create awareness among the unemployed ST youths regarding employment opportunities in Armed Forces and Central Para-military Forces and to help them qualify in the recruitment tests, pre-recruitment training is being provided to such candidates in the State since 1987-88. Training camps are being organized in districts with high concentration of tribal population under the guidance of Zilla Sainik Boards. An allocation of Rs.25.00 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.5.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 under this scheme.

Rehabilitation of Victims of Atrocities & Legal Aid to STs (E.P.: Rs.70.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.8.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

30.29 Under this scheme, monetary relief is provided to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe victims of atrocities. Besides, legal aid is given to deserving ST persons involved in litigation for establishing their right, title and possession over landed property in Civil and Revenue Courts. Legal aid is also admissible for cases under Sections 379 and 447 of IPC and Sections 107, 144 and 145 of Cr.PC. Legal aid is also admissible for cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. An outlay of Rs.70.00 lakh is proposed for the 11th Plan and Rs.8.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 under this scheme.

Preservation and Promotion of Tribal Dialects and Culture (E.P.: Rs.100.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.20.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

30.30 One of the special programmes undertaken under the scheme is the publication of special bilingual primers in Oriya and Tribal Dialects. Grant in aid is provided to the Academy of Tribal Dialects and Culture for carrying out its activities including cost of publication of special primers. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.20.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for this purpose.

**Managerial Subsidy to Tribal Development
Co-operative Corporation**
(ST & SC Development Department)(E.P.: Rs.75.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.15.00 lakh)

30.31 The principal function of the Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation (TDCC) is to make effective market interventions to ensure fair and reasonable prices for the surplus agricultural produce and minor forest produce collected by the Tribals by purchasing the same when prices decline and arranging for its marketing. The TDCC was at one time grossly over staffed. A thorough restructuring and downsizing of the Corporation and re-engineering its business is on the anvil for bringing down its establishment costs. An outlay of Rs.75.00 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.15.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

**Share Capital Assistance to Scheduled
Caste & Scheduled Tribe Development
Finance Cooperative Corporation (OSFDC)**
(ST & SC Development Department)(E.P.: Rs.10.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.2.00 lakh)

30.32 OSFDC provides subsidy to Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries against bankable Income Generating Schemes for taking up the schemes at 4% interest rate through lending banks. The Corporation is maintaining separate staff in Dispersed Tribal Development Project (DTDP) districts and at the State headquarters to implement the margin money loan programme for ST beneficiaries. An amount Rs.10.00 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.2.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 to provide share capital to OSFDC to meet the requirement of providing margin money loan assistance to ST beneficiaries under the scheme.

**Orissa Tribal Empowerment and
Livelihood Programme (EAP)**
(ST & SC Development Department)(E.P.: Rs.30,140.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.4,000.00 lakh)

30.33 This programme is jointly funded by IFAD-DFID-WFP in partnership with Government of Orissa. It is a long-term development intervention in the southern tribal belt of Orissa, where poverty and deprivation are pervasive. The programme is implemented in 30 backward tribal Blocks in 7 districts of the State namely Kandhamal, Kalahandi, Gajapati, Rayagada, Koraput, Malkangiri and Nowrangpur. Initially the project is implemented in 10 Blocks. The programme supports Land & Water Management, Forestry Management and Agricultural and Horticultural development on watershed basis with involvement and participation of Self-Help Groups, User Groups and other stakeholders. An outlay of Rs.30,140.00 lakh is proposed for the 11th Plan and Rs.4,000.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for this project.

**Tribal Development Projects implemented
with Special Central Assistance**
(ST & SC Development Department)(E.P.: Rs.41,951.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.7,700.00 lakh)

30.34 Special Central Assistance is being received from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for implementation of programmes under Integrated Tribal Development Agency, Modified Area Development Approach, Micro Projects, Clusters and Dispersed Tribal Development Project for development of the Scheduled Tribes. Special Central Assistance amounting to Rs.41,951.00 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan

and Rs.7,700.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for implementation of various programmes indicated below.

(a) Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs):

30.35 There are 21 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies in the State implementing different income generating schemes and infrastructure development programmes incidental to income generation in the TSP areas in 118 blocks with more than 50% tribal population in the State. For the year 2007-08, a sum of Rs.6,035.00 lakh is proposed under this scheme out of S.C.A for carrying out different activities of the ITDAs.

(b) Modified Area Development Approach (MADA):

30.36 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 % tribals, are functioning outside the Tribal Sub Plan area of the State. A sum of Rs.700.00 lakh is proposed under this Scheme for the year 2007-08 out of S.C.A. for implementation of I.T.D.A.-type Income Generating and Infrastructure Development Schemes through the Blocks.

(c) Cluster Approach:

30.37 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 percent are Tribals. There are fourteen Cluster pockets, which cover parts of 13 blocks in 10 districts. Different community benefit oriented schemes and individual benefit oriented schemes on the same pattern as in I.T.D.A.s are implemented for the benefit of the Tribal households living in the Clusters. For Annual Plan: 2007-08, a sum of Rs.65.00 lakh is proposed out of S.C.A. for implementation of this scheme.

(d) Micro-Projects:

30.38 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 Rs.200.00 lakh is proposed out of S.C.A for the scheme for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

(e) Dispersed Tribal Development Project (DTDP):

30.39 Tribal population 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 Orissa State Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Co-operative Corporation Ltd. A sum of Rs.700.00 lakh is proposed out of S.C.A for this scheme for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

**Grants under Article 275(I)
of the Constitution of India**

(E.P.: Rs.20,114.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.4,000.00 lakh)

(ST & SC Development Department)

30.40 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India provides Grant-in-Aid to the State under Ist proviso to Article 275(1) of the constitution for creation of infrastructure in T.S.P. area and for setting-up of Model Schools. A sum of Rs.4,000.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme for the Annual Plan: 2007-08, of which Rs.3,400.00

lakh has been allocated for creation of infrastructure in T.S.P. area and Rs.600.00 lakh for setting up of Model Schools. The proposed outlay for the Eleventh Plan under this scheme is Rs.20,114.00 lakh.

**Pay and Allowances for I.T.D.A., MADA ,
Micro Project Estt/ Inspection Estt/
Head Qrs. Estt/ Cook-cum-Attendant and
40-seated Girls Hostel's Estt. in K.B.K. Dists.**
(ST & SC Development Department)

(E.P.: Rs.11,290.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.2,000.00 lakh)

30.41 Under this scheme funds are being provided for payment of salaries to the employees working under I.T.D.A., MADA, Micro Project, Inspection Estt, Headqrs Estt, Cook-cum-Attendant and 40-seated Girls Hostel's Estt. in K.B.K. Dists. and to meet contingency expenditure etc. of these projects. Besides, funds are also provided under this scheme for purchase of bicycles for the tribal girl students of +2 classes and payment of salaries to the staff of the High Schools and upgraded High Schools meant for S.T./S.C students to +2 Colleges. An outlay of Rs.11,290.00 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.2,000.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 under the scheme.

**Up gradation of Tribal High Schools
to Higher Secondary Schools**
(ST & SC Development Department)

(E.P.: Rs.50.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.10.00 lakh)

30.42 13 Tribal High Schools are being upgraded to Higher Secondary Schools to provide facilities to the Tribal Students to prosecute higher studies. For payment of salary to the staff of these upgraded High Schools, an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.10.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

**Construction of Scheduled Tribe Boys'
and ST Girls' Hostels**
(ST & SC Development Department)

E.P.: CS: Rs.230.00 lakh
SS: Rs.230.00 lakh
A.P.: CS: Rs.45.58 lakh
SS: Rs.45.58 lakh

30.43 Under this scheme, hostel facilities are provided to scheduled tribe boys pursuing studies at pre-matric and post-matric levels. The funding pattern for the scheme between the Centre and the State is in the ratio 50:50. An outlay of Rs.230.00 lakh is proposed towards State share of the scheme for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.45.58 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08. An equivalent amount of Central share has been assumed under the scheme for the respective plan period.

**New Ashram Schools and Kanyashrams
in Tribal Sub Plan Area**
(ST & SC Development Department)

E.P.: CS: Rs.10.00 lakh
SS: Rs.10.00 lakh
A.P.: CS: Rs.0.10 lakh
SS: Rs.0.10 lakh

30.44 The scheme aims at providing educational facilities to tribal boys and girls specially in Tribal Sub Plan areas. As per the guidelines for the scheme, the Central share is to be used for construction of buildings. Expenditure for pay and allowances of staff is to be borne by the State Government. The funding pattern for the scheme between the Centre and the State is in the ratio of 50:50. An outlay of Rs.10.00

lakh is proposed towards State share of the scheme for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.0.10 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08. An equivalent amount of Central share has been assumed under the scheme for the respective plan period.

Pre-examination Training / Coaching for Scheduled Tribe candidates for State Civil Services and All India Services (ST & SC Development Department)	E.P.:	CS: Rs.37.50 lakh
		SS: Rs.17.50 lakh
	A.P.:	CS: Rs.7.50 lakh
		SS: Rs.3.50 lakh

30.45 Under this scheme Scheduled Tribe students are provided coaching to prepare them for competitive examinations for recruitment to State and All India Civil Services as well as for seeking admission to Engineering / Medical courses etc. through Joint Entrance Examinations. Cost on the Scheme is shared by Centre and State on 50:50 basis if the programme is implemented by the State Govt. and on 90:10 basis if implemented by Universities/NGOs/Service Providers. An outlay of Rs.17.50 lakh is proposed towards State share of the scheme for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.3.50 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08. Central share of Rs.37.50 lakh and Rs.7.50 lakh have been assumed under the scheme for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

Research and Training (ST & SC Development Department)	E.P.:	CS: Rs.160.00 lakh
		SS: Rs.160.00 lakh
	A.P.:	CS: Rs.41.80 lakh
		SS: Rs.41.80 lakh

30.46 The State Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe Research and Training Institute (SCSTR&TI) is supported under this Scheme with the funding pattern of 50:50 between the Centre and the State. The Institute functions as a premier research center in the traditions, culture and art and crafts of the tribal communities and also as a repository of data on the State's tribal economy and society. The Institute has set up a high class Tribal Museum and is now developing a Tribal Art Gallery. A Documentation Center and a Resources Center are also being set up. The Institute also organizes both National and State level training programmes for various categories of officers of different Departments of the State and Central Government. National Training Programmes are sponsored by the Training Division of the Department of Personnel and Training and the Department of Environment, Forest and Wild Life of the Government of India. The programmes cover a wide range of subjects such as: (1) Research methodology, (2) Health concerns, (3) Role of women and gender issues in tribal development, (4) Project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, (5) Education and culture, and (6) Forestry issues in tribal development etc. An outlay of Rs.160.00 lakh is proposed towards State share of the scheme for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.41.80 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08. An equivalent amount of Central share has been assumed under the scheme for the respective plan period.

Book Bank for ST Students in Medical and Engineering Colleges (ST & SC Development Department)	E.P.:	CS: Rs.15.00 lakh
		SS: Rs.15.00 lakh
	A.P.:	CS: Rs.3.00 lakh
		SS: Rs.3.00 lakh

30.47 This is a CSP scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs implemented from the year 2002-03 with a cost sharing between the Centre and the State in the ratio 50:50. Under this scheme reference books are provided for S.T. students reading in recognized Medical / Engineering / Poly-technique Colleges in the State. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakh is proposed towards State share of the scheme for the Eleventh Five Year

Plan and Rs.3.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08. An equivalent amount of Central share has been assumed under the scheme for the respective plan period.

CENTRAL PLAN

Development of Primitive Tribal Groups in the State (E.P.: Rs.2,000.00 lakh
(ST & SC Development Department) A.P.: Rs.400.00 lakh)

30.48 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India has introduced a Central Sector Scheme for the development of Primitive Tribal Groups since 1998-99. For effective interventions for the development of PTGs, 5-year perspective plans have been prepared for each of the 17 Micro Projects established for the development of the PTGs. The perspective plans have been prepared on the basis of detailed base-line surveys taken up during 2001-02 by taking into account the specific problems identified during the survey, the prospects for agriculture and horticultural development in the given agro-climatic conditions, the health and educational needs and critical gaps in the existing economic and social infrastructure. Annual Action Plans have been prepared keeping eye on the 5-year Perspective Plans in respect of each Micro Project. A central assistance of Rs.2,000.00 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.400.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 under the Scheme.

Share Capital Investment in Tribal Development (E.P.: Rs.2,000.00 lakh
Co-operative Corporation A.P.: Rs.400.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

30.49 The Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation was set up in 1972 to extend marketing support and to ensure fair prices to tribals for agricultural and minor forest produce. The Corporation also deals with essential commodities in areas of tribal concentration through retail outlets and fair price shops. A complete restructuring and resizing of the Corporation on the basis of a functional review is on the anvil. A central assistance of Rs.2,000.00 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.400.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 under the Scheme.

Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Tribe Students (E.P.: Rs.700.00 lakh
(ST & SC Development Department) A.P.: Rs.140.00 lakh)

30.50 Post-Matric scholarships are being awarded to scheduled tribe students for prosecuting their studies at post-Matric, post-secondary and post-graduate stages to enable them to complete their studies in recognized educational institutions inside as well as outside the State. Scholarships are awarded as per the rates prescribed by Government of India from time to time. Expenditure on the scheme beyond the committed liability of the State assessed at the close of the 9th Plan would be borne 100% by the Centre. A central assistance of Rs.700.00 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.140.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 to meet the expenditure under the Scheme.

Up gradation of Merit of Scheduled Tribe Students (E.P.: Rs.205.00 lakh
(ST & SC Development Department) A.P.: Rs.41.00 lakh)

30.51 The aim of the scheme is to provide special coaching to Scheduled Tribe students in selected educational institutions with a view to upgrade their academic standards, so that they can compete with others to get admission in to elite national institution for study of Engineering / Medical Degree courses etc. The scheme has been

modified to suit the educational system of the State. A central assistance of Rs.205.00 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.41.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 under the Scheme.

Vocational Training Institutes in Tribal Areas (E.P.: Rs.575.00 lakh
(ST & SC Development Department) A.P.: Rs.115.00 lakh)

30.52 The scheme was introduced in 1993-94. Seventeen Vocational Training Centers have been established under the Scheme for imparting training to ST students in vocational trades. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs grants Rs.6.78 lakhs per center per year for training fifty students in any five trades. A central assistance of Rs.575.00 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.115.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 under this Central Plan Scheme.

Award of Research Fellowships (E.P.: Rs.20.00 lakh
(ST & SC Development Department) A.P.: Rs.4.00 lakh)

30.53 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs in association with the State Government have introduced a scheme for award of research fellowships in various aspects of tribal development under Central Plan with a view to encouraging in-depth study of socio economic changes in tribal areas and tribal communities particularly in the wake of the new development efforts. A central assistance of Rs.20.00 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.4.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 under this Central Plan Scheme for undertaking doctoral and post-doctoral studies and award of fellowships to research scholars.

II. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

STATE PLAN

Scholarship

30.54 Improvement in the levels of literacy and spread of primary education among the new generation of the Scheduled Castes has been one of the avowed objectives of the 11th Five Year Plan. Therefore it is required to give utmost emphasis for awarding scholarship to the of Pre-Matric and Post-Matric students.

(a) Pre-Matric Scholarship to the Scheduled Caste Students (E.P.: Rs.6,849.31 lakh
(ST & SC Development Department) A.P.: Rs.1,276.00 lakh)

30.55 Pre-Matric scholarships are paid @ Rs.400/- and Rs.425/- pm for boy and girl boarders respectively prosecuting their studies from class I to X in the schools / hostels managed by the ST and SC Development Department for 10 months in a year. The boarders of the Schools managed by the School and Mass Education Deptt. from class VI to X are also paid scholarship at the above rates. Day scholars are paid scholarship at the same rate as for the ST students. An outlay of Rs.6,849.31 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.1,276.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 providing Pre-Matric scholarship to SC students.

(b) Post-Matric Scholarship to the SC Students (E.P.: Rs.2,727.85 lakh
(ST & SC Development Department) A.P.: Rs.224.00 lakh)

30.56 Post-matric scholarship is also awarded to SC students for prosecuting higher study and technical education, like Medical, Engineering, Veterinary, Agriculture, Poly-technic, Post Graduate etc. in recognized educational institutions inside as well as outside the State as per rules prescribed by Govt. of India from time to time.

30.57 As per the scheme financial assistance is provided to the SC students studying approved courses at post matriculation stage in recognized institutions to enable them to complete their education inside as well as outside the state. The funding pattern of the Post-Matric scholarship is that the state Govt. will receive 100% Central Assistance from GOI over and above the State's committed liability. The eligibility criteria and the rate of Post-Matric scholarship for SC students are same as that for STs.

30.58 An outlay of Rs.2,727.85 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.224.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for providing Post-Matric scholarship to SC students.

Supply of Nationalized Text Books and Writing Materials for SC students (E.P.: Rs.25.00 lakh
(ST & SC Development Department) A.P.: Rs.5.00 lakh)

30.59 Under DPEP, Nationalized Text Books are now being supplied to all SC Primary School students in the schools under the control of School & Mass Education Department. The SC students residing in the hostels under ST & SC Development Department and reading in Class VI to X are supplied with writing materials/geometry boxes etc. under the scheme "Supply of Nationalized Text Books and Writing Materials for SC students". This scheme will help the students to prosecute their studies. A sum of Rs.25.00 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.5.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for continuance of the scheme.

Rehabilitation of Victims of Atrocities and Legal Aid to SCs (E.P.: Rs.60.00 lakh
(ST & SC Development Department) A.P.: Rs.10.00 lakh)

30.60 The scheme aims at giving monetary relief to the scheduled caste victims of caste atrocities. Besides, legal aid is given to deserving scheduled caste persons involved in litigation for establishing their right, title and possession over landed property in Civil and Revenue Courts where the opposite party is not Government or a member of Scheduled Caste. Legal aid is admissible for cases under Sections 379 and 447 of IPC and Sections 107, 144 and 145 of Cr.PC. Legal aid is also admissible for cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

30.61 The scheme is required to be continued during the year 2007-08 for the reason indicated below:

- Enforcement of two Central Acts i.e. Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocity) Act, 1989 and Rules framed there under is the responsibility of the State Government in their jurisdiction. For successful implementation of both the acts, the GOI is sanctioning 50% CA of the total expenditure of this account.

- Govt. of Orissa in ST and SC Dev. Deptt vide Resolution No.402, dt. 07.01.2004 has adopted revised norms of relief amount for atrocity victims on the basis of the scale adopted by the Ministry of SJ & E , GOI for which larger amount has been proposed.
- As per decision of Welfare Advisory Board meeting held on 10.6.2005 ST and SC Dev. Deptt. vide its Resolution dt. 17.09.2005 has revised the cash incentive for inter-caste married couple from Rs.3000/- to Rs.10,000/- per couple and steps are being taken to revise the said cash grant to Rs.50,000/- per couple.
- GOI is being impressed upon for participating the Non-Govt. Organizations for welfare of SC and ST people in the State.

30.62 An outlay of Rs.60.00 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.10.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 under the scheme.

Up gradation of High Schools to Higher Secondary schools (ST & SC Development Department)	(E.P.: Rs.50.00 lakh A.P.: Rs.10.00 lakh)
---	--

30.63 Nine Tribal High Schools are being upgraded to Higher Secondary Schools to provide facilities to the SC/ST Students to prosecute higher studies. For payment of salary to the staff of these upgraded High Schools an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.10.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

CENTRALLY SPONSERED PLAN

Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers (NSLRS) (ST & SC Development Department)	E.P.:	CS: Rs.11.53 lakh SS: Rs.12.00 lakh
	A.P.:	CS: Rs.1.06 lakh SS: Rs.1.10 lakh

30.64 The National Scheme of Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers (NSLRS) is being implemented by the OSFDC from the year 1992-93. The objective of the scheme is to liberate the scavengers and their Dependants from their existing hereditary occupation and to provide them alternative employment opportunities. Under the Central Plan Scheme, the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment provides grant for training programme and subsidy on bank finance. The beneficiaries also get low-interest margin money loan up to 15% of the unit cost of bankable schemes. The funds for margin money loan are provided to the Corporation by the Central Government and the State Government in the ratio of 49:51. An outlay of Rs.12.00 lakh is proposed towards State share of the scheme for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.1.10 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08. Central share of Rs.11.53 lakh and Rs.1.06 lakh have been assumed under the scheme for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

Share Capital Assistance to OSFDC
(ST & SC Development Department)

E.P.:	CS: Rs.5.30 lakh SS: Rs.5.50 lakh
A.P.:	CS: Rs.1.06 lakh SS: Rs.1.10 lakh

30.65 Under this Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme matching share capital contribution is provided to the OSFDC by the GOI and the State Government in the ratio of 49:51. The Authorized Share Capital of OSFDC stands at Rs.25.00 crore, of which the paid-up Share Capital is Rs.16.00 crore. Unless the Share Capital base is increased to the tune of Authorized Share Capital, the financial health of the Corporation may not improve. With a view to increasing the paid-up Share Capital in phased manner, an outlay of Rs.5.50 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.1.10 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 towards State's matching share against assumed central share of Rs.5.30 lakh and Rs.1.06 lakh for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

Managerial Subsidy to OSFDC
(ST & SC Development Department)

E.P.:	CS: Rs.7.00 lakh SS: Rs.7.00 lakh
A.P.:	CS: Rs.1.40 lakh SS: Rs.1.40 lakh

30.66 Under this CSP scheme, managerial subsidy is provided to the OSFDC for monitoring, evaluation and technical support for the schemes implemented by the Corporation for benefit of scheduled caste communities. The funding pattern for the scheme between the Centre and the State is in the ratio of 50:50. An outlay of Rs.7.00 lakh is proposed towards State share of this scheme for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.1.40 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08. An equivalent amount of Central share has been assumed under the scheme for the respective plan period.

Construction of Scheduled Caste Girls and Boys Hostel
(ST & SC Development Department)

E.P.:	CS: Rs.210.00 lakh SS: Rs.210.00 lakh
A.P.:	CS: Rs.42.00 lakh SS: Rs.42.00 lakh

30.67 Under this Centrally Sponsored scheme, the cost of providing hostel accommodation to SC students both for boys and girls reading at Pre-Matric and Post-Matric levels is shared between the Centre and the State on 50:50 basis. An outlay of Rs.210.00 lakh is proposed towards State share of this scheme for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.42.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08. An equivalent amount of Central share has been assumed under the scheme for the respective plan period.

Pre-Matric Scholarships for the Children of Parents engaged in Unclean Occupations
(ST & SC Development Department)

E.P.:	CS: Rs.25.00 lakh SS: Rs.25.00 lakh
A.P.:	CS: Rs.4.40 lakh SS: Rs.4.40 lakh

30.68 Under this scheme, Pre-Matric scholarship is provided to the students residing in hostels of recognized schools, whose parents are engaged in unclean occupations. The scholarship is provided both for hostellers as well as day scholars reading in Class I to Class X. The funding pattern of the scheme envisages cost sharing between the Centre and the State in the ratio of 50:50.

30.69 The rates of Pre-Matric scholarship provided to the children of parents engaged in unclean occupations are as under:

Day scholars:

▪ Class I to V:	Rs 25/- per month
▪ Class VI to VIII -	Rs 40/- per month
▪ Class IX to X -	Rs 50/- per month
▪ Adhoc grant - (for class I to X)	Rs 500/- per annum

Hostellers:

▪ Class III to V-	Rs 200/- pe month
▪ Class VI to VIII -	Rs 200/- per month
▪ Class IX to X-	Rs 250/- per month
▪ Adhoc grant - (classes III to X)	Rs 500/- per month

30.70 An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakh is proposed towards State share of this scheme for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.4.40 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08. An equivalent amount of Central share has been assumed under the scheme for the respective plan period.

**Enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act
(ST & SC Development Department)**

E.P.:	CS: Rs.80.00 lakh SS: Rs.80.00 lakh
A.P.:	CS: Rs.7.50 lakh SS: Rs.7.50 lakh

30.71 The funding pattern under the scheme between the Centre and the State is in the ratio of 50:50. The State Government has been assigned special responsibility to implement provisions of the Protection of Civil Right Act, 1955 and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. Cash awards to couples getting into inter-caste marriage and grant-in-aid to non-official organizations engaged in creating awareness are awarded assistance under this scheme. An outlay of Rs.80.00 lakh is proposed towards State share of this scheme for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.7.50 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08. An equivalent amount of Central share has been assumed under the scheme for the respective plan period.

**Pre-examination Training / Coaching
for Scheduled Caste candidates for State
Civil Services and All India Services
(ST & SC Development Department)**

E.P.:	CS: Rs.15.50 lakh SS: Rs.15.50 lakh
A.P.:	CS: Rs.3.10 lakh SS: Rs.3.10 lakh

30.72 This Scheme under SC Development is being implemented from the year 2002-03. The funding pattern for this scheme between the Centre and State is in the ratio of 50:50, if the programme is implemented by the Government Agencies and 90:10 if implemented by Universities / NGOs / Service providers. Under the scheme Scheduled Caste students are provided coaching to prepare them for competitive examinations for recruitment to State and All India Civil Services as well as for admission into

professional and technical institutions. An outlay of Rs.15.50 lakh is proposed towards State share for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.3.10 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for implementation of the scheme. An equivalent amount of Central share has been assumed under the scheme for the respective plan period.

Book Bank for SC Students in Medical and Engineering Colleges (ST & SC Development Department)	E.P.:	CS: Rs.15.00 lakh
		SS: Rs.15.00 lakh
	A.P.:	CS: Rs.3.00 lakh
		SS: Rs.3.00 lakh

30.73 This CSP scheme is implemented from the year, 2002-03 with a cost sharing between the Centre and the State in the ratio 50:50. Under this scheme reference books are provided for SC students reading in recognized Medical and Engineering / Poly-Technique Colleges in the State. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakh is proposed towards State share for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.3.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for implementation of this scheme. An equivalent amount of Central share has been assumed under the scheme for the respective plan period.

CENTRAL PLAN

Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste Students (ST & SC Development Department)	E.P.: Rs.650.00 lakh
	A.P.: Rs.121.10 lakh)

30.74 Post-Matric scholarship is being awarded to SC students for prosecuting studies at post-matriculation, post-secondary and post-graduate stages to enable them to complete their studies in recognized educational institutions inside as well as outside the State. The scholarships are sanctioned as per the rates prescribed by Government of India from time to time. The Central Govt. meets the incremental requirement of funds for providing Post-Matric scholarship, while the State Govt. will meet the committed level of liability at the end of the Tenth Plan. A central assistance of Rs.650.00 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.121.10 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for continuance of this Central Plan Scheme.

National Scheme for Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers and Their Dependants (ST & SC Development Department)	E.P.: Rs.1,800.00 lakh
	A.P.: Rs.352.87 lakh)

30.75 The National Scheme for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their Dependants is being implemented through the Orissa Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Financial Co-operative Corporation from the year 1992-93. The components of the scheme are identification of scavengers and their dependants through survey, organization of training programme for imparting skills and provision of economic assistance under bankable schemes. For implementation of economic assistance programme under bankable scheme the margin money loan component is shared by the Central Government and the State Government in the ratio of 49:51. For the other component of the National Scheme including provision of subsidy for the economic assistance programme, the cost is borne entirely by the Central Government under the Central Plan Scheme. A central assistance of Rs.1,800.00 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.352.87 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 under this Central Plan Scheme.

Up gradation of Merit of Scheduled Caste Students
(ST & SC Development Department)(E.P.: Rs.200.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.37.00 lakh)

30.76 The aim of the scheme is to provide special coaching to SC students at five selected Higher Secondary Institutions of the State to upgrade their academic skills to enable them to seek entrance into elite academic and technical institutions. A central assistance of Rs.200.00 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.37.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 under this Central Plan scheme.

**Special Central Assistance (SCA) for
Special Component Plan (SCP) for SCs**
(ST & SC Development Department)(E.P.: Rs.20,000.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.4,000.00 lakh)

30.77 Special Central Assistance is being released by Govt. of India to SCP for SCs for implementation of various economic development programmes under different income generating schemes like agriculture, horticulture, land reforms, minor irrigation, soil conservation, animal husbandry, forestry, fisheries, village & small industries, cooperatives, education etc. for development of SCs through OSFDC, which is the State channelising agency. As per instruction of Govt. of India, SCA to SCP for SCs is to be utilized for various economic development programmes including directly relevant short-term training back up services and arrangement of implementation, supervision, monitoring and evaluation. The Special Central Assistance to SCP to SCs is utilized for composite schemes / programmes for special vulnerable groups in clusters including skill upgradation for assisting SC families under individual beneficiary oriented schemes. A Special Central Assistance of Rs.20,000.00 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.4,000.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for implementation of various Income Generating Schemes for Scheduled Castes

III. WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**STATE PLAN****Economic Development of Other Backward Classes**
(ST & SC Development Department)(E.P.: Rs.50.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.10.00 lakh)

30.78 This scheme has been introduced since 1994-95 for economic development of Other Backward Classes in the State for financing various income generating schemes. Under this Scheme, the Other Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (OBCFDC) is supported by providing the matching contribution of the State Govt. @ 10% to avail finance from National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) for the development of OBCs. The State Government provides matching share against funds released by NBCFDC. The scheme is executed by the OBCFDC. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.10.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 under the scheme.

Managerial Subsidy to Other Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (E.P.: Rs.20.00 lakh
(ST & SC Development Department) A.P.: Rs.9.00 lakh)

30.79 The Orissa Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation is a Special Purpose Vehicle established for providing loans to OBC beneficiaries for taking up income-generating activities. The Corporation is supported under this scheme by providing managerial subsidy to it for partly funding its establishment costs. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.9.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 under the scheme.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls E.P.: CS: Rs.272.50 lakh
(ST & SC Development Department) SS: Rs.272.50 lakh
A.P.: CS: Rs.57.42 lakh
SS: Rs.57.42 lakh

30.80 The scheme has been implemented in the state during 2005-06. Under the Scheme, hostel facilities are to be provided to the OBC students pursuing studies. The funding pattern of the scheme between the Centre and State is in the ratio of 50:50. An outlay of Rs.272.50 lakh is proposed towards State share of this scheme for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.57.42 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08. An equivalent amount of Central share is assumed under the scheme for the respective plan period.

CENTRAL PLAN

Scholarship to OBC Students (E.P.: Rs.500.00 lakh
(ST & SC Development Department) A.P.: Rs.100.00 lakh)

30.81 The scheme of Post-Matric scholarship sponsored by the GOI has been implemented in the state since 2005-06 with a view to encouraging the students belonging to OBCs / S&EBCs to pursue their higher studies. Keeping in view the conditions imposed by the GOI to take over the committed liabilities beyond the plan period, it is proposed to provide Post-Matric scholarship to 2,000 students belonging to OBCs / S&EBCs during 2007-08. A central assistance of Rs.500.00 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.100.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 under this Central Plan scheme.

IV. WELFARE OF MINORITIES

STATE PLAN

Economic Development of Minorities (E.P.: Rs.50.00 lakh
(ST & SC Development Department) A.P.: Rs.5.00 lakh)

30.82 The Scheme has been introduced since 1998-99 with a view to provide loan at a concessional rate of interest to the members of the Minority Communities, who are living below the poverty line for setting up self employment ventures. Government of India have set up National Minorities Development Finance

Corporation (NMDFC) at the national level with the prime objective of helping enterprising individuals of the minority communities by way of providing loans (subject to economic criteria) to take up income generating activities. Under the scheme, the beneficiaries contribute 5% of the unit cost of the activity while the State Govt. need to contribute 10% of the loan assistance and the balance 85% of loan assistance is reimbursed by the NMDFC. The State Government has nominated the Orissa Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Cooperative Corporation as the channeling agency for implementation of income generating schemes for minorities. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.5.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for implementation of this scheme.

CHAPTER 31

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

PLAN SCHEMES

31.1 The proposed outlay during the Eleventh Five Year Plan: 2007-12 and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 relating to various schemes of this sector under State Plan is Rs.6,974.55 lakh and Rs.1,036.17 lakh respectively. An amount of Rs.382.50 lakh and Rs.76.50 lakh have been proposed towards State Share of Centrally Sponsored Plan schemes during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

STATE PLAN

Grant in Aid to State Labour Institute (E.P.: Rs.5.00 lakh
(Labour & Employment Department) A.P.: Rs.1.00 lakh)

31.2 State Labour Institute imparts in-service training to officers of Labour Directorate. For this purpose, an amount of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.1.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Refresher Courses for Labour Officers (E.P.: Rs.5.00 lakh
(Labour and Employment Department) A.P.: Rs.1.00 lakh)

31.3 For organization of awareness camp and seminar on child labour in 30 districts, Labour Officers are required to go through a refresher course. Under the scheme, an amount of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Child Labour Safety Training & IEC (E.P.: Rs.25.00 lakh
(Labour and Employment Department) A.P.: Rs.5.00 lakh)

31.4 To enlighten the civil society, Panchayati Raj functionaries and parent of child labour including child labour about occupational diseases and hazardous effects of labour in the unorganized sector, outlays of Rs.25.00 lakh and Rs.5.00 lakh have been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

**Grant in Aid to Multi Disciplinary Centre
on Safety, Health & Environment**
(Labour & Employment Department)

(E.P.:Rs.5.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.1.00 lakh)

31.5 Training programmes are conducted on Safety, Health & Environment by the Multi Disciplinary Centre. The Outlays of Rs.5.00 lakh and Rs.1.00 lakh have been proposed for these programmes for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

Promotion of Employment Opportunities in the State
(Labour & Employment Department)

(E.P. Rs.52.89 lakh
A.P.: Rs.5.80 lakh)

31.6 Nine new schemes have been proposed under State Plan to be implemented by Directorate of Employment. These schemes will promote training and skill upgradation of unemployed youths in different trades and also include training of master-trainers and development of management information system. The outlays of Rs.52.89 lakh and Rs.5.80 lakh have been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively for these new schemes.

31.7 The scheme-wise details are furnished in the Table below :

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl No.	Name of the scheme	Outlay for the 11 th Plan:2007-12	Outlay for the Annual Plan: 2007-08
1	Training of un-employed youth in different trades for skill upgradation	8.89	1.00
2	Meeting the critical gap in maximizing the potential of employment	6.00	0.50
3	Development of Management Information System	3.00	0.15
4	Awareness and miscellaneous activities	5.00	0.25
5	Training of the Trainers (TOT) for Master Trainers & Counselling camps.	3.00	0.20
6	Research and Evaluation	2.00	0.10
7	Pre-recruitment training for defence and paramilitary forces	2.00	0.10
8	Non-formal training for economic growth to 1 lakh persons per year	9.00	1.25
9	English Language Training to Youths through private and public party (10,000 per year)	14.00	2.25
Total		52.89	5.80

Improving Employable Skills & Creating Self Employment Opportunities in the State. (E.P.: Rs.6,605.08 lakh
(Industries Department) A.P.:Rs.988.60 lakh)

31.8 To improve employable skills and create self employment opportunities in the State, skill upgradation training programmes in different trades are being conducted by the Directorate of Technical Education and Training. For this purpose, outlays of Rs.6,605.08 lakh and Rs.988.60 lakh have been proposed for the Eleventh plan period and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

Establishment of New ITI at Malkanagiri (E.P.: Rs.125.00 lakh
(Industries Department) A.P.: Rs.25.00 lakh)

31.9 A new ITI at Malkanagiri has been established during 2006-07. Outlays of Rs.125.00 lakh and Rs.25.00 lakh have been proposed towards salary and other recurring expenses for the new ITI for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

National Apprenticeship Training (E.P.: Rs.51.08 lakh
(Industries Department) A.P.: Rs.8.74 lakh)

31.10 For implementation of National Apprenticeship Training in 14 Apprenticeship zones of the State, outlays of Rs.51.08 lakh and Rs.8.74 lakh have been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

**Skill Development for Emerging Trades/
New Job Opportunities** (E.P.: Rs.100.00 lakh
(Industries Department) A.P.: Rs.0.01 lakh)

31.11 The scheme was introduced during 2006-07. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed under the scheme. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, a token amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for implementation of this scheme in the specialized areas.

**Promotion of Employable Skill/ Vocational
Training of Unemployed Youths in KBK District** (E.P. : Rs.0.49 lakh
(Industries Department) A.P.: Rs.0.01 lakh)

31.12 An outlay of Rs.0.49 lakh and Rs.0.01 lakh have been proposed for the scheme in the Eleventh plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

Economic Development Action Plan (E.P.: Rs.0.01 lakh)
for Naxal Infected districts A.P.: 0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

31.13 A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed to be provided during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.0.01 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 under this scheme.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Upgradation of Existing (E.P.: CS:Rs.1,140.00 lakh; SS Rs.380.00 lakh
ITIs in the State A.P.:CS Rs.228.00 lakh; SS Rs.76.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

31.14 Under the scheme some of the existing ITIs in the State are being upgraded into Centre of Excellence. An outlay of Rs.380.00 lakh and Rs.76.00 lakh have been proposed towards the State Share for the Centrally Sponsored Plan during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 under the scheme. The scheme has the funding pattern of 75:25 between the Centre and State.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour (E.P.: CS:Rs.2.50 lakh; SS Rs.2.50 lakh
(Panchayati Raj Department) A.P.:CS Rs.0.50 lakh; SS Rs.0.50 lakh)

31.15 The scheme has the funding pattern of 50:50 between the Centre and State. The main aim is to rehabilitate the freed bonded labourers. An outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakh and Rs.0.50 lakh have been proposed towards State share of CSP under the scheme for the Eleventh Plan and Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

CHAPTER 32

SOCIAL WELFARE AND NUTRITION

32.1 Women empowerment and overall development of children are important development strategies of the State Government. A number of initiatives have been taken towards improving the nutritional status of children, empowering women economically and improving the delivery system of the social safety net programmes. Emphasis has also been given for inter-departmental convergence of services. The Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) will continue as the major vehicle for the promotion of all round development of young children by provision of adequate nutrition, health check-ups, immunisations and referral services. Since such promotion also requires economic empowerment of women, Income Generating Schemes (IGS) for women are being integrated into it. To de-centralise these development programmes, Panchayati Raj Institutions are being vested with more powers for administering and supervising these programmes. "Mission-Shakti", a Self Help Mission for empowerment of women, has been launched for furthering the cause of women. A large number of welfare schemes are being implemented and focus has been given for the overall development of children, economic empowerment of women, disabled people and old, infirm and destitute persons.

32.2 As a first step for the eradication of hunger and improvement of nutritional status among children, a campaign has been launched to tackle severe malnutrition. A time-bound campaign puts emphasis on decentralised decision making at the level of the Anganwadi Centre. The State Government have been providing specific contingency for this purpose to every Anganwadi Worker and Integrated Child Development Scheme supervisor from its own resources. To address the problems of street children and juvenile delinquents, special attention is being given through a revamped State Council for Child Welfare and the Juvenile Justice Cell of the State. For the old indigent, infirm population in KBK districts, Emergency Feeding programme has been implemented.

PLAN SCHEMES

32.3 The schemes under Social Welfare and Nutrition are mainly divided under two heads, i.e., Social Welfare and Nutrition. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan an amount of Rs.87,372.06 lakh has been proposed under State Plan Schemes in Social Welfare and Rs.53,159.00 lakh has been proposed under Nutrition head. Similarly, an amount of Rs.17,931.20 lakh has been proposed for Social Welfare and Rs.14,780.00 lakh has been kept under Nutrition Schemes in the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

STATE PLAN

SOCIAL WELFARE**WELFARE FOR THE HANDICAPPED**

Rehabilitation of Cured Leprosy Patients (E.P.:Rs. 65.00 lakh
(Women and Child Development Department) A.P.:Rs. 13.00 lakh)

32.4 In order to provide social security and financial assistance to persons cured of leprosy, State Government have adopted a rehabilitation programme since 1985-86 and grant-in-aid is sanctioned in favour of the Hind Kustha Nivaran Sangha, Orissa 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., Orissa State Branch, Bhubaneswar. Funds are also provided for maintenance of 250 beneficiaries rehabilitated in these centres at Paralakhemundi, Balasore, Sambalpur and Cuttack. The State Government supports the diet charges @ Rs.10/- per person per day and clothing charges @ Rs.100/- per beneficiary per year. A sum of Rs.65.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs. 13.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Training and Rehabilitation of the Disabled/Handicapped (E.P.: Rs.55.00 lakh
(Women and Child Development Department) A.P.: Rs.10.00 lakh)

32.5 The aim of this scheme is to train adult disabled people in some profitable trades, crafts so as to make them capable of earning their livelihoods. At present, 4 (four) Vocational Training Centres, run by the Voluntary Organizations, are provided with financial assistance by the Women and Child Development Department for maintenance. 141 disabled persons are being trained under different vocations in the above Vocational Training Centres each year. A sum of Rs.55.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Setting up of Special Industrial Training Institute for the Disabled (E.P.: Rs. 0.05 lakh
(Women and Child Development Department) A.P.: Rs.0.01 lakh)

32.6 A Special I.T.I. for disabled persons in the State is necessary so that they can go in for open employment as well as self-employment. A sum of Rs.0.05 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed.

Care and Protection of Spastic Children
(Women and Child Development Department)

(E.P.: Rs. 25.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.1.50 lakh)

32.7 The State Government introduced the scheme “Care and Protection of Spastic Children” during 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. A sum of Rs.25.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.1.50 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Scholarships and Stipends to Disabled Students
(Women and Child Development Department)

(E.P.:Rs. 225.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs. 45.00 lakh)

32.8 This scheme was introduced during the year 1978-79 to award scholarships to the disabled day scholars studying in schools and colleges with a view to encouraging them to continue their studies and to bring them into the mainstream of society. Scholarships are being provided to the students from the primary school level up to the University level at prescribed rates through the DSWOs. Besides, the in-plant trainees of the Vocational Rehabilitation Centre (VRC), Bhubaneswar are also getting stipend out of the Budget provision made under the head “Scholarships / Stipends to Disabled Students”.

32.9 The rate of scholarships to the students with disabilities reading in the normal schools has been increased with effect from December-2002 as mentioned below. A sum of Rs.225.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.45.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Types of Institutions	Previous Rate per month	Revised Rate per month
a. Primary School (Class-I-V)	Rs. 20/-	Rs. 100/-
b. Middle & High School (Class-VI-VII & Class-VIII to X.)	Rs. 40/-	Rs. 140/-
c. College (+2 & +3 level)	Rs. 60/-	Rs. 120/-
d. College (P.G. level)	Rs.60/-	Rs.190/-
e. Technical & Vocational Training	Rs.60/-	Rs.190/-
f. Course out side state(Technical & Vocational)	-	Rs.190/-
g. Readers allowances , blind students		
(i) Primary School (Class-I-V)	Rs.15/-	Rs.30/-
(ii) Middle School (Class-VI-VII)	Rs.20/-	Rs.60/-
(iii) High School (Class- VIII to X)	Rs.30/-	Rs.60/-
(iv) Other Students	Rs.30/-	Rs.60/-

Home for the Aged (E.P.:Rs.41.63 lakh
(Women and Child Development Department) A.P.:Rs.8.00 lakh)

32.10 In order to provide care and protection to aged persons of 60 years and above, the State Government have been extending financial assistance in shape of grant-in-aid through two voluntary organizations since 1990-91. Fifty older persons (25 in each of the two institutions) irrespective of sex, caste, creed, colour and religion are provided free food and clothing, medical treatment and recreation facilities in these two Old Age Homes. A sum of Rs.41.63 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.8.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Setting up of Commission for Disabled (E.P.:Rs.3.00 lakh
(Women and Child Development Department) A.P.: Rs.0.60 lakh)

32.11 Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation Act, 1995 is a Central Act for disabled people and is being implemented in the State. Section 60 of the Act provides for appointment of a Commissioner for disabled people in the State. The Commissioner-cum-Secretary to Govt., Women and Child Development Department has been appointed as the Commissioner for Disabilities in addition to his/her own duties to safeguard the rights and facilities made available to the persons with disabilities under the Act. At present, the office of the Disabilities Commissioner is functioning temporarily in Govt. accommodation at Bhubaneswar. Support staff has been engaged on payment of monthly remuneration. A sum of Rs.3.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.0.60 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Early Detection and Cure of Disabilities (E.P.:Rs. 50.00 lakh
(Women and Child Development Department) A.P.:Rs.2.00 lakh)

32.12 The Scheme 'Early Detection and Cure of Disability' was introduced during 1998-99 in the State. The aim of this scheme is to take care of the prevention and the detection of early childhood disability in the State. A sum of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.2.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Campaign, Seminar & Sports (E.P.:Rs.60.00 lakh
(Women and Child Development Department) A.P.:Rs.12.00 lakh)

32.13 This scheme is for organizing State Level workshops, seminars on the occasion of Women's Day, International Universal Children's Day, World Disability Day. A sum of Rs.60.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual: Plan 2007-08, an amount of Rs.12.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

State Council for Child Welfare (E.P.:Rs.5.00 lakh
(Women and Child Development Department) A.P.:Rs.1.00 lakh)

32.14 The scheme aims at providing additional infrastructure for activities related to child welfare programmes. A sum of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Construction of Bal Bhawan (E.P.: Rs. 0.05 lakh
(Women and Child Development Department) A.P.: Rs.0.01 lakh)

32.15 A sum of Rs.0.05 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed under State Plan to tie up funds from outside sources to construct this building.

CHILD WELFARE

Care and Protection of Street Children (E.P.:Rs. 0.05 lakh
(Women and Child Development Department) A P.:Rs.0.01 lakh)

32.16 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 Orissa State Council for Child Welfare is implementing the scheme at Bhubaneswar, Cuttack and Sambalpur. A sum of Rs.0.05 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Adoption of Orphans and Destitute Children (E.P.:Rs. 2.50 lakh
(Women and Child Development Department) A.P.:Rs.0.50 lakh)

32.17 The scheme of adoption is being implemented in the State of Orissa for rehabilitation of destitute and abandoned children through adoption in families within and outside the country. To popularize the concept of adoption, a sum of Rs.2.50 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.0.50 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Reduction of Child Malnutrition and Child Mortality in KBK District under RLTA (E.P.:Rs.1,334.43 lakh
(Women and Child Development Department) A.P.:Rs.230.00 lakh)

32.18 This scheme was introduced during the year 2003-04 under which Rs.1,500.00 per annum was provided to each Anganwadi Centre of the KBK District for strengthening of the referral system at the Anganwadi Centre level. During the year 2006-07, a sum of Rs.230.00 lakh was provided for implementation of the

scheme. A sum of Rs.1,334.43 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.230.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Construction of Anganwadi Centre Building (E.P.:Rs.1,856.61 lakh
(Women and Child Development Department) A.P.:Rs.360.00 lakh)

32.19 This scheme was introduced during the Annual Plan of 2003-04 for construction of 250 nos of Anganwadi Centre Building in KBK Districts under RLTA. A sum of Rs.1,856.61 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.360.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

**Secretariat support to District Juvenile Justice Board/
Child Welfare Committee** (E.P.:Rs. 50.00 lakh
(Women and Child Development Department) A.P.:Rs.10.00 lakh)

32.20 This new scheme has been implemented during the year 2005-06 for which an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakh @ Rs. 1.00 lakh per district had been provided under State Plan. A sum of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Reduction of Infant Mortality Rate (E.P.:Rs.580.16 lakh
(Women and Child Development Department) A.P.:Rs.30.00 lakh)

32.21 This new scheme has been implemented during 2005-06. Under this scheme, financial support is provided to Anganwadi Workers / ANMs for reduction of Infant Mortality Rate. A sum of Rs.580.16 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.30.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

WOMEN WELFARE

Construction of Working Womens' Hostels (WWH) (E.P.:Rs. 0.05 lakh
(Women and Child Development Department) A.P.:Rs.0.01 lakh)

32.22 This Scheme aims at providing accommodation for working women, unmarried girls, widows, divorcees, separated women and women receiving training for employment (where the training period is within one year). This scheme is implemented through voluntary organizations. The Central Govt. bears 75% of the cost whereas the State Govt. /concerned NGO bears the balance 25% of the cost. A sum of Rs.0.05 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

State Commission for Women (E.P.:Rs. 210.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department) (A.P.:Rs.32.00 lakh)

32.23 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 6 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 its functioning. The non-official members are provided honorarium, TA, DA, and the official members with 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 living conditions for women prisoners. The Commission also intervenes in instances of complaints of sexual harassment and trafficking of women. A sum of Rs.210.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.32.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan for this scheme which includes an additional provision of Rs.7.00 lakh for organizing more camps and towards remuneration of Chair Person and Members.

Training Programme by Mahila Vikash (E.P.:Rs.30 .00 lakh)
Samabaya Nigam (MVSN) (A.P.: Rs.5.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

32.24 MVSN undertakes various training programmes for upgrading the skills and capacity building of women, as well as for disabled people in order to enable them in taking 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 Govt. The training programmes conducted by the MVSN constitute Entrepreneurship Development Programme; Managerial Development Programme; training on marketing & sales promotion; Business Orientation Programme for disabled people and other special training programmes for women.

32.25 The Entrepreneurship Development Programme and the Management Development Programmes are conducted for members of affiliated Societies of the Nigam. At present, there are 196 Women's Societies. A sum of Rs.30.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Managerial Subsidy to MVSN (E.P.:Rs.110.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department) (A.P.:Rs.15.00 lakh)

32.26 The Mahila Vikas Samabaya Nigam is functioning with 21 sanctioned posts. The funds for meeting the salaries of the staff and contingencies and for meeting the miscellaneous expenditure of the Nigam are being provided by the State Govt. in the shape of managerial subsidy. A sum of Rs.110.00 lakh has been proposed

for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.15.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Formation of Women SHGs under "Mission Shakti" (E.P.:Rs.500.00 lakh
(Women and Child Development Department) A.P.:Rs.100.00 lakh)

32.27 "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 Mission aims at empowering women through formation and promotion of one lakh Women's Self-Help groups over a period of four years commencing from 2001 and strengthening the already existing ones by providing them support for capacity building and for ensuring credit linkages of the WSHGs to enable them to be engaged in economic activities for income-generation. A sum of Rs.500.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan to provide financial support to the WSHGs under non-KBK Districts. .

Support to MVSN for Support to Mission Shakti and Mission Kshyamata and for Activities on Prevention of Violence against Women: (E.P.:Rs.25.00 lakh
(Women and Child Development Department) A.P.: Rs.5.00 lakh)

32.28 This new scheme has been implemented during 2005-06, for which an amount of Rs.10.00 lakh had been provided in the Annual Plan: 2005-06. A sum of Rs.25.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Training support for Mahila and Shishu Desks (E.P.:Rs. 50.00 lakh
(Women and Child Development Department) A.P.:Rs.10.00 lakh)

32.29 This new scheme has been implemented during 2005-06, for which an amount of Rs.20.00 lakh had been provided under the State Plan. A sum of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Support for DNA testing (E.P.:Rs. 5.00 lakh
(Women and Child Development Department) A.P.:Rs.1.00 lakh)

32.30 This new scheme has been implemented during 2005-06, for which an amount of Rs.5.00 lakh had been provided under State Plan. A sum of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (NSAP)

National Old Age Pension (E.P.:Rs.72,432.00 lakh
(Women and Child Development Department) A.P.:Rs.15,220.70 lakh)

32.31 This is one of the components of the 'National Social Assistance Programme' (NSAP), introduced by the Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development 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. The rate of old age pension upto the year 2005-06 was Rs.100/- per beneficiary per month of which the Government of India provided Rs.75/- and State Government contributed Rs.25/- per beneficiary per month to bring the quantum of pension at par with the pensions under the State Old Age Pension(SOAP) scheme. The rate of NOAP has been raised to Rs.200 per month from the year 2006-07. This Central scheme has been transferred to the State Plan from the year 2002-03. A sum of Rs.72,432.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.15,220.70 lakh has been proposed under State Plan to provide pensions to the targeted beneficiaries numbering 643,400.

National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) (E.P.:Rs.6,515.00 lakh
(Women and Child Development Department) A.P.:Rs.1,303.00 lakh)

32.32 This is one of the components of the 'National Social Assistance Programme' which is being implemented in the State, with effect from 15.08.95. 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 Rs.100,000/- is being provided to the bereaved families in each eligible case. Up to 2002-03, this scheme was operating as a Central Plan scheme and the Central Assistance under the scheme was not routed through the State Government Budget but was released by the Government of India to the districts directly. From the year 2002-03, Government of India have transferred the National Social Assistance Programme, which includes NFBS, to the State Plan. A sum of Rs.6,515.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.1,303.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Support to Social Welfare Board (E.P.:Rs. 15.00 lakh
(Women and Child Development Department) A.P.:Rs.3.00 lakh)

32.33 This scheme has been implemented under the State Plan during 2005-06, for which an amount of Rs.5.00 lakh had been provided. A sum of Rs.15.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.3.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Computerisation of DSWOs Office (E.P.:Rs.586.33 lakh
(Women and Child Development Department) A.P.:Rs.5.36 lakh)

32.34 This new scheme is implemented under the State Plan from the year 2005-06 with a provision of Rs. 30.00 lakh. A sum of Rs.586.33 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.5.36 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Probation Services (E.P.:Rs.10.10 lakh
(Home Department) A.P.:Rs.1.50 lakh)

32.35 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 Staffs and also financial assistance to released prisoners and BPL family members in prisons. For the year 2006-07, an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakh had been proposed under the scheme. Out of this, Rs. 1.00 lakh was proposed for training of supervising officers and Rs. 0.50 lakh was proposed for purchase of text books for jail library. A sum of Rs.10.10 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.1.50 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Annapurna Scheme (E.P.:Rs.2,490.00 lakh
(Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare Department) A.P.:Rs.498.00 lakh)

32.36 This scheme ensures food security to the aged destitutes in the State. Under the scheme, 10 kg. of rice per month is supplied free of cost to 64,800 beneficiaries to the aged person of 65 years and above who are eligible for old age pension under National / State Old Age pension scheme but not have been covered. This scheme has been transferred from the Central Plan to the State Plan from the year 2002-03 with 100% central assistance. A sum of Rs.2,490.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.498.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

NUTRITION

Nutrition for Adolescent Girls (E.P.:Rs. 3,159.00 lakh
(Women and Child Development Department) A.P.:Rs.497.00 lakh)

32.37 This scheme was introduced during the year 2006-07. An amount of Rs.497.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2007-08. A sum of Rs.3,159.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.497.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Rehabilitation of Neglected Delinquent Juveniles, (E.P.: Rs. 40.00 lakh
(Women and Child Development Department) A.P.: Rs.8.00 lakh)

32.38 The Scheme "A Programme for Juvenile Justice" is a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme being implemented in Orissa as per the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000 which came into force with effect from 30.12.2000. Under the scheme, neglected and delinquent juveniles irrespective of caste, creed and religion are admitted, maintained and corrected in Observation Homes. There are three Government-run Observation Homes and two NGO-run Observation Homes in Orissa. The cost of maintenance, including the cost of bedding, clothing and contingencies for the inmates of the said Homes is borne by the State Government and the Central Government on 50:50 sharing basis, @ Rs.500.00 per inmate per month. In the Annual Plan: 2007-08, Rs. 8.00 lakh is proposed under the State Share for maintenance of the inmates, i.e., bedding, clothing and contingencies and Rs.40.00 lakh has been proposed for Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Supplementary Nutrition Programme(SNP) (E.P.: Rs. 16,402.90 lakh
(Women and Child Development Department) (A.P. Rs. 7,563.58 lakh)

32.39 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 (P & L); the Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) has been included as one of the most important components of 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.

32.40 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 gms of protein for children and 500 Calories and 20-25 gms 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..

32.41 The Supplementary Nutrition Programme is being carried on in 34,201 AWCs covering 3,386,545 beneficiaries. With receipt of 50:50 central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme, the State Government provides nutritional support to 2,238,836 beneficiaries in 22 districts through 244 ICDS Projects covering 26,808 Anganwadi Centres. World Food Programme (WFP) are also providing some food assistance to 1,147,709 beneficiaries in 8 districts covering 82 Projects through 7,393 AWCs. The coverage of beneficiaries under SNP during 2006-07 with other details are as follows.

Sl. No.	Scheme & Agency	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Dists.	Ration Components(in gms)		
				Item	Rice	Dal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Local food (Rice & Dal)	2,238,836	22	Children	80	15
				Severely malnourished Children	160	30
				P & L mother	200	35
2	Ready to Eat Food	1,147,709	8	Children	R.T.E- 80	
				Severely malnourished Children	R.T.E. - 160	
				P & L mother	R.T.E. - 160	
Total		3,386,545	30			

32.42 As per direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 07.10.04 in writ petition case No.196/2001 (PUCL vrs VOI & others) 11 districts (8 KBK + Khandamal, Bouth & Gajapati) have been already universalized and steps have been taken to universalize the SNP in the rest 19 districts during 2006-07 and as such total 4,747,693 beneficiaries will be covered.

32.43 Meanwhile, as per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, Government of India have revised ration cost to Rs. 2.00 per child, Rs. 2.30 per pregnant and lactating mother, and Rs. 2.70 per severely malnourished child. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has also directed that BPL should not be used as an eligibility criteria for selection of beneficiaries under SNP. Accordingly, it is estimated that 47,47,693 beneficiaries, as per the details given below, will require supplementary nutrition.

	Mild & Moderate Children	Severely Ma-nourished	Pregnant Mother	Lactating Mother	Total Beneficiary
(a) NON-KBK DISTRICTS					
19 Districts covered under Rice and Dal	2,790,561	40,484	218,785	311,967	3,361,797
3 Districts covered under INDIAMIX	197,448	2,864	16,063	21,812	238,187
Total – Non-KBK	2,988,009	43,348	234,848	333,779	3,599,984
(b) KBK DISTRICTS					
3 Districts covered under INDIAMIX	380,296	5,517	34,737	40,473	461,023
5 Districts covered under ORIMIX	564,158	8,184	54,573	59,771	686,686
Total– KBK	944,454	13,701	89,310	100,244	1,147,709
Grand Total	3,932,462	57,050	324,158	434,023	4,747,693

32.44 As per the above requirement during 2007-2008, an amount of Rs.7,563.58 lakh has been proposed and Rs.16,402.90 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Mid-Day Meal (E.P.: Rs. 33,597.10 lakh
(Women & Child Development Department) A.P.: Rs. 6,719.42 lakh)

32.45 With a view to increasing the enrollment, reducing the number of drop-outs in primary schools and improving the nutritional status of children, Mid-Day-Meal Programme was introduced in the State since July, 1995. Under this scheme, noon meal is provided to primary school children (class I – V) for 210 working days in a year. From July 2001, cooked food is being provided to primary school children in 80 blocks (including 44 ITDA blocks) in 8 KBK districts and 74 ITDA blocks in non-KBK districts. Cooked meal system under MDM Programme was also extended to primary school children in 3 blocks of districts of Boudh district with effect from 1.4.2002. In the rest 157 blocks of the State, dried ration @ 3 Kg per beneficiary per month was being supplied. Thus, 157 blocks out of 314 blocks in the State were covered under the cooked meal system till August 2004, while the remaining 157 blocks were covered under the dry rice system. Hon'ble Supreme Court on 20.4.2004, issued directive in WP (Civil) 196/2001 to provide cooked meal in all eligible schools / institutions under MDM Scheme throughout the State, w.e.f., 1.9.2004. Accordingly, cooked meal system has been introduced in 84 blocks as on 1.10.2004 apart from the 157 blocks where cooked meal system is already in operation. In accordance with the Revised Guidelines under MDM received from the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India has agreed to provide one rupee per child per day w.e.f. 1.9.2004 to cover the following items: (a) Dal, Vegetables, Oil (b) Fuel, (c) Cost of cooking & its distribution.

32.46 Government of Orissa provides funds towards purchase of the dal, vegetables, oil, condiments and transportation charges under the scheme at the rate of 0.64 paise per beneficiary per day. The Govt. of India have enhanced the cooking cost from Re.1.00 to Rs.1.50 per student per day. Accordingly, all Collectors have been instructed to implement the enhanced rate of Rs.2.14 per student per day with effect from 01.09.06 (Govt. of India's share is Rs.1.50 and State Government's share is Rs.0.64 per student per day). The calorific value of the meal now is 472 K. Calarie and 14.8 gms. of Protein.

32.47 In order to give School Teachers ample time for teaching, the Government have entrusted the management of MDM Programme at school level to WSHGs. 21,962 schools of the State have already been handed over to them. Efforts are being made to hand over the remaining schools to the WSHGs very early for maintenance.

32.48 An amount of Rs.33,597.10 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan which includes Rs.6,719.42 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for the scheme.

CENTRAL PLAN

ICDS Scheme (E.P.:Rs.84,906.17 lakh
(Women & Child Development Department) A.P.:Rs.15,365.88 lakh)

32.49 The ICDS Programme aims at providing the following six packages of service to 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.

32.50 The ICDS Scheme is now in operation in all 314 Blocks and 12 Urban Local Bodies of the State. The Scheme is being funded out of Central Plan funds. A sum of Rs.84,906.17 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.15,365.88 lakh has been proposed under the ICDS (General) Scheme.

National ICDS Training Programme - UDISHA (E.P.:Rs.1,788.72 lakh
(Women & Child Development Department) A.P.:Rs.323.71 lakh)

32.51 The field level functionaries of the W&CD Department under the ICDS programme are trained under a National Training Programme called 'UDISHA' with assistance from the World Bank under Central Plan Scheme. Under this Training Programme, Supervisors are imparted Job Course and Refresher Course Training at the Middle Level Training Centre (MLTC) functioning in the State Institute for Rural Development (SIRD), Bhubaneswar and HETC, Barpali. The Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers are trained in 31 Anganwadi Training Centres functioning in the State. Other training programmes are also taken up at the State, District and Project levels under the ICDS Training Programme. The ICDS Training Project 'Udisha' will continue during 2007-08. A sum of Rs.1,788.72 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.323.71 lakh has been proposed.

Balika Samriddhi Yojana (BSY) (E.P.:Rs.3,250.00 lakh
(Women & Child Development Department) A.P.:Rs.650.00 lakh)

32.52 This is a Scheme with 100% Central assistance being implemented with effect from 15.8.1997. The objective of this scheme is to change the negative attitude of the family and community towards the girl child at birth and towards her mother as well as to improve enrolment and retention of girl children in schools and to raise the marriage age limit for girls.

32.53 This Scheme covers girl children in BPL families born on or after 15.08.1997 by giving a post-birth grant amounting to Rs.500/- which is put into a passbook account held jointly by the CDPO and the child's mother. This benefit is restricted to two girl children only in each household irrespective of the total number of children in the household. Besides, the girl child covered under this Scheme when starts attending school will become entitled to an annual scholarship amount stipulated by the Govt. of India from Class-1 to X for successful completion of each year of schooling. A sum of Rs.3,250.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.650.00 lakh has been proposed.

Swayamsiddha (E.P.:Rs.1,600.00 lakh
(Women & Child Development Department) A.P.:Rs.320.00 lakh)

32.54 A programme for Women's Empowerment, known as "Swayamsiddha" supported by the Government of India has recently been launched in the State for implementation in 36 Blocks of the KBK districts and in the district of Boudh. The scheme aims at capacity-building of Women's Self-Help Groups through training to enable them to take up various income-generating activities. A sum of Rs.1,600.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.320.00 lakh has been proposed.

National Nutrition Mission (E.P.:Rs. 1,447.65 lakh
(Women & Child Development Department) A.P.:Rs.289.53 lakh)

32.55 This scheme was initially implemented over 2 years (i.e., 2002-03 to 2003-04) in Koraput and Kalahandi districts, which have been selected by the Planning Commission considering the socio-economic indicators and the human development index in those districts. The Anganwadi Workers will take up the exercise of weighing of all pregnant and lactating women registered at the AWCs for identifying the underweight/undernourished women (i.e., with body weight less than 40 kg) to be included as beneficiaries under the Programme. A similar exercise will be undertaken for adolescent girls (in the age group 11-19 years) and underweight/undernourished girls (i.e., with body weight less than 35 kg) will be identified. A comprehensive survey of adolescent girls has already been conducted by the W&CD Deptt. under the "Kishori Shakti Yojana". This entire exercise for selecting total number of "identified undernourished" beneficiaries to be covered can be completed only after adult weighing scales are supplied to the AWCs. Weighing scales were supplied to the AWCs a very long time back by UNICEF and most of these are not working now. The requirement of weighing scales has been worked out.

32.56 The 'undernourished' persons so identified will then be issued an 'Entitlement Slip' by the Anganwadi Worker (AWW) for getting 6 kg. of foodgrains per month which shall be provided free of cost to the beneficiaries/families through the PDS shops for a period of 3 consecutive months. After 3 months, the beneficiaries will be weighed once again to ascertain if they have crossed the cut-off weight mark and, if not, they will be entitled to get the 6 kg of foodgrains for another period of 3 consecutive months in the same manner as described above. An Action Plan covering

Chapter-32

the entire gamut of activities envisaged under the Mission has been prepared and submitted to the GOI. An amount of Rs. 289.53 lakh has been proposed for the scheme during 2007-08 under Central Plan. For the Eleventh Five Year Plan an amount of Rs.1,447.65 lakh has been proposed.

CHAPTER 33

PUBLIC WORKS

33.1 Public works of different types under the State Plan are the major activities under this sector. Various public works like construction of staff quarters and office buildings, computerisation in offices, provision for fire services, maintenance and improvement of jail and court buildings are being undertaken under the State Plan.

PLAN SCHEMES

33.2 To facilitate implementation of Plan schemes under this sector an outlay of Rs. 16,920.87 lakh has been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12. Further an amount of Rs.10,422.00 lakh has been proposed under Externally Aided Project. Besides, the provision for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for Plan Schemes and Externally Aided Project is Rs.2,712.00 lakh and Rs.707.00 lakh respectively.

STATE PLAN

Public Works for construction and repair of Court Building and Staff Quarters (E.P.: Rs.500.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.25.00 lakh)
(Law Department)

33.3 Under this scheme ongoing renovation works of the staff quarters will be taken up for which an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08. Besides, the proposed outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan is Rs.500.00 lakh for this scheme.

Public Works for Treasuries, Commercial Tax Organisation & Local Fund Audit (E.P.: Rs.740.46 lakh
A.P.: Rs.110.00 lakh)
(Finance Department)

33.4 In the Eleventh Five Year Plan the total proposed plan outlay is Rs.740.46 lakh for development of office and residential buildings of the of Commercial Tax Organisation. An outlay of Rs.110.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for this scheme. The works to be taken up for the year 2007-08 are outlined below:

S.I No	Name of the Organisation	Name of the Work	Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakh)
1	CCT, Orissa, Cuttack	Construction of Conference Hall of ACCT, Jeypore	10.00
2	-do-	Construction of Conference Hall of ACCT, Balasore	10.00
3	-do-	Construction of Guest House at Unified Check Gate at Laxmannath	15.00
4	DTI, Orissa Bhubaneswar	Construction of Sub-Treasury, Pipili	20.00
5	-do-	Construction of Sub-Treasury, Tihidi	20.00
6	-do-	Construction of 2 Nos. of E Type Qrs. and 2 Nos. of F Type Qrs. of Sub-Treasury, Nimapara	20.00
7	-do-	Construction of 1 D and 2 F Types Qrs. for Sub-Treasury, Biramitrapur	15.00
TOTAL			110.00

Building Programme for the State

(E.P.: Rs.148.03 lakh)

Vigilance Organisation

(A.P.: Rs.22.00 lakh)

(General Administration Department)

33.5 An outlay of Rs.148.03 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan for construction of office buildings and State Vigilance wing. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, the proposed outlay is Rs.22.00 lakh for this scheme.

Building Programme for Gopabandhu

(E.P.: Rs.33.66 lakh)

Academy of Administration

(A.P.: Rs.5.00 lakh)

(General Administration Department)

33.6 The Gopabandhu Academy of Administration and Training imparts training, among others, to new entrants to IAS, IFS and Orissa Administrative Service. It also conducts Executive Development Training Programmes for officers and in-service and refresher courses for Government servants. For the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the proposed outlay is Rs.33.66 lakh for repair, maintenance and development of its residential and non-residential buildings. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed under the scheme for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Relocation of Government Quarters (E.P.: Rs.1,500.00 lakh)
(General Administration Department) A.P.: Rs.300.00 lakh

33.7 For relocation of Government quarters, a provision of Rs.1,500.00 lakh @ Rs.300.00 lakh per year has been proposed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs.300.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 under the scheme.

Public Works under Fire Services (E.P.: Rs.2,827.05 lakh)
(Home Department) A.P.: Rs.420.00 lakh

33.8 Fire Service is a valuable Public Utility Service and renders valuable assistance to the people by protecting their lives and properties from fire hazard and natural calamities. The employees of Fire Services are required to live in the staff quarters near to Fire Stations so that they can render service urgently. An outlay of Rs.2,827.05 lakh has been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan for construction of staff quarters and 20 fire station buildings. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 is Rs.420.00 lakh for this scheme.

Police Welfare and Buildings (E.P.:Rs.6,192.60 lakh)
(Home Department) A.P.: Rs.920.00 lakh

33.9 Under this scheme, it is proposed to construct office buildings of DIG, District Police Offices, Administrative Office Buildings of Battalions and construction of staff quarters. For this purpose, in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan: 2007-08, the proposed outlay are Rs.6,192.60 lakh and Rs.920.00 lakh respectively.

Improvement of Court Buildings (E.P.: Rs.3,432.86 lakh)
(Home Department) A.P.: Rs.510.00 lakh

33.10 An amount of Rs.3,432.86 lakh has been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan for construction of expansion of High Court Building, other Judicial Buildings and repair of Old Judicial Quarters. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.510.00 lakh has been proposed for expansion of High Court Building and other Judicial Buildings.

Improvement of Jails (E.P.: Rs.1,346.21 lakh)
(Home Department) A.P.: Rs.200.00 lakh

33.11 Under this scheme, an amount of Rs.1,346.21 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan towards fortification and strengthening of jail buildings in Naxalite areas, extension of perimeter walls, renovation, reconstruction of sanitary and water supply to jails, addition, alternation and special repair of jail buildings and staff quarters. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 is Rs.200.00 lakh for the above purpose.

Chapter-33

Public Works under Protocol Wing (E.P.:Rs.200.00 lakh)
(Home Department) (A.P.:Rs.200.00 lakh)

33.12 Under Protocol Wing, an outlay of Rs.200.00 lakh has been proposed both in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for completion of Orissa Complex at Vasi, New Mumbai.

CENTRAL PLAN

Continuance of Existing Fast Track Courts (E.P.: Rs.1,029.30 lakh)
(Home Department) (A.P.: Rs.205.86 lakh)

33.13 Under the Central Plan, 100% Central Assistance is assured for continuance of existing Fast Track Courts. Expenditure on this account covers establishment expenses on pay, DP, DA, HRA, RCM and other allowances and TA of Judges and staff, office expenses and professional fees. An amount of Rs.1,029.30 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.205.86 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for this purpose.

Cyclone Reconstruction and Disaster Management Programme (EAP) (E.P.: Rs.10,422.00 lakh)
(Revenue Department) (A.P.: Rs.707.00 lakh)

33.14 There are two programmes for implementation in the State under the above scheme which are detailed below.

1. Orissa Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter Construction Programme,
Phase-II (KFW, Germany Funding):

The aim of the project is to establish a culture of preparedness and for ensuring a resilient community in cyclone prone areas of coastal Orissa to protect their lives and livelihoods. This programme will be implemented in 3 (three) coastal districts i.e., Bhadrak, Kendrapara and Balasore. For this purpose, the outlay proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan is Rs.452.00 lakh and the provision for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 is Rs.452.00 lakh.

2. National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Programme (NCRMP), (World Bank Funding):

The programme is funded by the World Bank. Under this programme, Orissa would get Rs.176.00 crore (75%) from World Bank through Government of India and Orissa Government would have to contribute Rs.58.00 crore (25%) towards State's share. The total project amount for Orissa will be Rs.234.00 crore. The project will be implemented in 6 (six) coastal cyclone-prone districts like Balsore, Bhadrak, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur, Puri, Ganjam and part of Khurda district. The Major components of the programme are:

- (i) Construction of saline embankments.
- (ii) Shelter-belt plantation and regeneration of mangroves.

Chapter-33

- (iii) Construction of rural roads to cyclone shelters.
- (iv) Construction of cyclone shelters
- (v) Construction of go-downs.
- (vi) Strengthening warning communication.
- (vii) Awareness, IEC activities.

For taking up this programme, the proposed outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan: 2007-08 are Rs.9,970.00 lakh and Rs.255.00 lakh respectively.

CHAPTER 34

WOMEN COMPONENT

34.1 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 the overall development of the women in the State, who constitute 49.29% (i.e., 181.44 lakh) of the total State population (Census 2001). The female literacy rate has increased from 34.68% in 1991 to 50.51% in 2001. Similarly the share of women, employed in the organised sector, which was about 14.3% in 2004 has gone up to 14.9% in 2005. Women have been increasingly and actively participating in economic activities. As per 2001 census female workers constitute 24.7% of the total female population of the State, and percentage of women workers to the total workers is 31.3%. The main workers and marginal workers among the females constitute 34.51% and 64.59% of the total female workers respectively.

34.2 Inter-gender disparity and deeply ingrained social biases against women and girl children continue to persist. The female literacy at 50.5% in Orissa is below the national average of 54%. It is far lower than the male literacy of 75.3% in Orissa. The female literacy among SC & ST women, which was 15.32% and 10.03% respectively as per 2001 Census, is still low.

Approach

34.3 Government have 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 to development of women: from welfare orientation to their empowerment. This includes social and economic emancipation. The 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

34.4 The State Government have 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 (MVSN) 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 Orissa Civil Services (Reservation of Vacancies for Women in Public Services] Rules.1993” has been framed and is 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 a village level.
- (v) With a view to enhancing the participation of women in the co-operative sector, the Orissa 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.

WOMEN WELFARE

34.5 Apart from the above steps, the several welfare schemes intending at providing benefits to women have been launched in the State. Some of the important schemes are briefed below.

State Commission for Women (E.P.:Rs.210.00 lakh
(Women and Child Development Department) A.P.: Rs.32.00 lakh)

34.6 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 6 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 its functioning. The non-official members are provided honorarium, TA, DA, 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 jails to ensure better conditions for women prisoners. The Commission also intervenes in instances of complaints of sexual harassment and trafficking of women. Outlays of Rs.210.00 lakh and Rs. 32.00 lakh have been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively for this scheme.

Training Programme by Mahila Vikash Samabaya Nigam (MVSN) (E.P.:Rs.30.00 lakh
(Women and Child Development Department) A.P.:Rs.5.00 lakh)

34.7 MVSN undertakes various training programmes for upgrading skills and capacity building of 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 training grants received by the Nigam from the State Govt. The types of training programmes conducted are: Entrepreneurship Development Programme; Managerial Development Programme; training on marketing & sales promotion; Business Orientation Programmes for persons with disabilities and other special training programmes for women.

34.8 The Entrepreneurship Development Programme and Management Development Programmes are conducted for members of affiliated Societies of the Nigam and the number of Women's Societies at present are 196. Outlay of Rs.30.00 lakh and Rs.5.00 lakh have been proposed under the scheme during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

Formation of Women SHGs under "Mission Shakti" (E.P.:Rs.500.00 lakh
(Women and Child Development Department) A.P.:Rs.100.00 lakh)

34.9 "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 Mission aims at empowering women through formation and promotion of one lakh Women's Self-Help groups and strengthening the already existing ones by providing them support for capacity building and for ensuring credit

linkages to the WSHGs. As a result, they can engage themselves in economic activities for income-generation. During the year 2005-06, against the target of 35,000 WSHGs, 21,439 WSHGs have been formed with 2,72,807 women members. Similarly during 2006-07 against a target of 30,000 SHGs, 14,712 WSHGs have been formed with 1,91,256 women members. 2,14,463 WSHG have been formed covering 26,39,481 women members till end of November, 2006. Each WSHG is being provided revolving fund @ Rs.5,000.00. For the purpose, a sum of Rs.92.42 lakh has been spent during 2006-07 (i.e. upto November, 2006). By the end of 2005-06, 1,80,896 groups have been provided bank finance of Rs.475.47 crore. Outlay of Rs.500.00 lakh and Rs.100.00 lakh have been proposed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively.

Support to MVSN for support to Mission Shakti and Mission Kshyamata and for Activities on prevention of violence against women: (E.P.:Rs.25.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.5.00 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

34.10 This new scheme was introduced during 2005-06. An amount of Rs.25.00 lakh and Rs.5.00 lakh have been proposed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively under this scheme.

Training support for Mahila and Shishu Desks (E.P.:Rs.50.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.10.00 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

34.11 This new scheme was introduced during 2005-06, for which an amount of Rs.20.00 lakh had been proposed under State Plan. A sum of Rs.50.00 lakh and Rs.10.00 lakh have been proposed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively under this scheme.

Managerial Subsidy to MVSN (E.P.:Rs.110.00 lakh
A.P.:Rs.15.00 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

34.12 The Mahila Vikas Samabaya Nigam is functioning with 21 sanctioned posts. The funds for meeting 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. A provision of Rs.110.00 lakh has been made for Eleventh Five Year Plan under this scheme. For the year 2007-08, an amount of Rs.15.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan.

Support for DNA testing (E.P.:Rs.5.00 lakh
A.P.: Rs.1.00 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

34.13 This is a new scheme implemented for the first time during 2005-06 for which an amount of Rs.5.00 lakh have been provided under State Plan. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh and Rs.1.00 lakh have been proposed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan : 2007-08 respectively under this scheme.

Nutrition for Adolescent Girls (E.P.:Rs.3,159.00 lakh
(Women and Child Development Department) A.P.: Rs.497.00 lakh)

34.14 This is a new scheme introduced during the year 2003-04 for which an amount of Rs.3,159.00 lakh and Rs.497.00 lakh have been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively under this scheme, to provide supplementary nutrition to adolescent girls in all districts.

National Old Age Pension (E.P.:Rs.72,432.00 lakh
(Women and Child Development Department) A.P.:Rs.15,220.70 lakh)

34.15 This is one of the components of the 'National Social Assistance Programme' (NSAP) introduced by the Government of India. Under this scheme old age pension is provided to aged, destitute persons (male/female) of 65 years and above. The rate of old age pension is Rs.200/- per beneficiary per month which is entirely borne by Government of India with effect from 01.04.2006. A sum of Rs.72,432.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.15,220.70.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 to provide pensions to the targeted beneficiary numbering 6,43,400.

National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) (E.P.:Rs.6,515.00 lakh
(Women and Child Development Department) A.P.:Rs.1,303.00 lakh)

34.16 This is one of the components of the 'National Social Assistance Programme' which is being implemented in the State, 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 Rs.10,000/- is being paid to bereaved families in each eligible case. An outlay of Rs.6,515.00 lakh and Rs.1,303.00 lakh have been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 respectively for this scheme.

CENTRAL PLAN

Balika Samrudhi Yojana (BSY) (E.P.:Rs.3,250.00 lakh
(Women & Child Development Department) A.P.: Rs.650.00 lakh)

34.17 This is a scheme with 100% Central assistance being implemented with effect from 15.8.1997. The objective of this scheme is to change the negative attitude of the family and community towards the girl child at birth and towards her mother as well as to improve enrolment and retention of girl children in schools and to raise the marriage age limit for girls.

34.18 This scheme covers girl children in BPL families born on or after 15.08.1997 by giving a post-birth grant amounting to Rs.500/- which is put into a passbook account held jointly by the C.D.P.O. and the child's mother. This benefit is restricted to two girl children only in each household irrespective of the total number of children in the household. Besides, the girl child covered under this Scheme when starts

attending school will become entitled to an annual scholarship amount stipulated by the Govt. of India from Class-I to X for successful completion of each year of schooling. A sum of Rs.3,250.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.650.00 lakh has been proposed.

Swayamsiddha

(Women & Child Development Department)

(E.P.:Rs.1,600.00 lakh

A.P.:Rs.320.00 lakh)

34.19 A programme for Women's Empowerment, known as "Swayamsiddha" supported by the Government of India has recently been launched in the State for implementation in 36 Blocks of the KBK districts and in the district of Boudh. The scheme aims at capacity-building of Women's Self-Help Groups through training to enable them to take up various income-generating activities. A sum of Rs.1,600.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2007-08, an amount of Rs.320.00 lakh has been proposed.

Other Development Measures:

34.20 Out of 13 Government managed Engineering Schools/ Polytechnics in the State, 4 Polytechnics with intake capacity of 220 are meant exclusively for women. Similarly, out of the 24 Government ITIs / ITCs, 10 are exclusively meant for women trainees and cover trades like stenography, tailoring, dressmaking, weaving, bleaching and dyeing etc. Apart from these institutions, 13 private Polytechnics / Engineering Schools and 109 private ITIs are functioning in the State where women are also imparted technical training. Various Co-operative Societies dealing with cottage industry are being formed and incentives/ assistance are provided by the State Government. Certain handicraft activities are exclusively confined to women workers and are being promoted by the State Government.

34.21 High priority has been accorded to increase educational facilities for girls. Education of girls from primary to post graduate level is free. Educational institutions exclusively for girls in low literacy tribal areas, called Kanyashrams, have been established to increase access of education to girls' participants amongst ST and SC.

34.22 Economic empowerment of women cannot be achieved without recognizing their right on immovable property. This also has a substantial impact on social and intra-household status of women. The State Government have adopted the policy of allotting ceiling surplus and Government waste land and also homestead land to landless families jointly in the names of husband and wife.

34.23 326 ICDS projects are being implemented in 314 blocks of the State and 12 projects in urban areas. The target group under the programme consists of children in the age group of 0-6 years and expectant and nursing mothers in the age group of 15-45 years belonging to families below the poverty line. The scheme provides a package of services covering supplementary nutrition, immunization, pre-school education, health check-up, referral services and nutrition and health education for women. There has been a steady improvement in coverage under ICDS. The number of projects and Anganwadi Workers increased from 279 and 28,382 in 1997-98 to 4,539 and 41,697 respectively

during 2006-2007 (upto December, 2006). It is proposed to cover 28,20,000 women under Supplementary Nutrition Programme with a proposed amount of Rs. 984.17 lakh during 2006-07. 60,000 women under Emergency Feeding Programme in the KBK Districts will be covered during the Eleventh Five Year Plan Period and also in the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

34.24 The 'Kishori Shakti Yojana' (KSY) is a special Programme designed for adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years under the ICDS Programme. This scheme is primarily aimed at correcting gender disadvantages and providing a supportive environment for the development of adolescent girls. These girls will be provided with iron supplementation and deworming tablets through the Anganwadi Centres to improve their nutritional and health status and for control of anemia which is highly prevalent in the State among girls in this age group. Apart from this training and awareness generation activities on health, hygiene, self-development, sanitation, literacy, numeracy rights of women, self-employment, income generating activities, capacity building of the adolescent girls shall be taken up on selective basis. This programme is being implemented in all blocks of the State and 12 ULBs. 22.17 lakh adolescent girls have been identified in these projects for providing 100 iron tablets and 4 de-worming tablets to each girl.

Proposed Outlay

34.25 During the Annual Plan, 2006-07, the anticipated expenditure under Women Component is of the order of Rs.19,374.48 lakh in respect of seven development sectors. A sum of Rs.82,264.51 lakh is expected to flow to women component out of the divisible proposed outlay of Rs.3,81,327.32 lakh in the Eleventh Five Year Plan which works out to 21.57%. A sum of Rs.20971.99 lakh is expected to flow to women component out of the divisible proposed outlay of Rs.66657.52 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2007-08 which works out to 31.46%. Sector-wise outlay that contains the divisible proposed outlay under 7 sectors and flow of funds to the women component for Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08. is presented in the following Table:

Table – 34.1
Sector-wise Outlay and Flow of Funds under the
Women Component: Eleventh Plan (2007-12) & Annual Plan (2007-08)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	Annual Plan (2006-07)	Annual Plan (2007-08)		10 th Plan 2002-07	11 th F.Y.P. (2007-12)	
		Anticipated Expenditure under Women Component	Total outlay	Flow to Women Component	Anticipated Expenditure under Women Component	Total outlay	Flow to Women Component
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Agriculture and Allied Activities	117.93	11,001.99	1,613.25	240.79	62,025.56	9,107.69

Sl. No.	Sector	Annual Plan (2006-07)	Annual Plan (2007-08)		10 th Plan 2002-07	11 th F.Y.P. (2007-12)	
		Anticipated Expenditure under Women Component	Total outlay	Flow to Women Component	Anticipated Expenditure under Women Component	Total outlay	Flow to Women Component
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2.	Rural Development	4,835.66	18,779.50	6,197.24	20,177.58	93,897.50	30,986.18
3.	Industry and Minerals	117.21	769.24	230.61	188.39	4,156.59	1,231.96
4.	Social Services	14,146.12	35,616.01	12,761.16	41,144.87	2,18,043.37	39,980.53
5.	Special Area Programme	67.50	209.98	31.50	168.84	1,799.90	269.99
6	Energy	85.06	280.80	138.23	107.65	1,404.40	688.16
7	Science, Technology & Environment	5.00	-	-	5.00	-	-
	Total	19,374.48	66,657.52	20,971.99	62,033.12	3,81,327.32	82,264.51

Programme Achievements and Targets

34.26 The anticipated physical achievements during the 10th Plan (2002-07) and proposed targets for Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 in respect of some selected schemes having women component are indicated in the following Table.

Table – 34.2
Scheme-wise Physical Targets and Achievement under
Women Component: Eleventh Plan: 2007-12 and Annual Plan: 2007-08

Scheme	Unit	10 th Plan (2002-07) Anticipated achievement	11 th Five Year Plan (2007-12) Target.	Annual Plan 2007-08 Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Rural Development				
I. SGSY	No. of Swarozgaris	76,013	1,46,821	24,049
2. SGRY	Lakh mandays	757.47	406.88	66.65
3. N.R.E.G.P.	Lakh Mandays		2,345.00	469.00
II. Non Conventional Energy				
1. National Bio-gas & Manual management programme	Nos	6,250		
Demonstration of improve chullas	Nos	405		
III. Handlooms / Power-looms				
a. Weavers Savings & Security Scheme	No. of Women Weavers	652	3,000	2,000
b. Market Development Assistance to Women Primary Coop. Society.	No. of Women W.C.S.	30	-	-
c. :Promotion of Handloom Industries	No. of WCS		10,000	2,000

Scheme	Unit	10 th Plan (2002-07) Anticipated achievement	11 th Five Year Plan (2007-12) Target.	Annual Plan 2007-08 Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
d. DDHPY Scheme	No. of weavers		10,000	2,000
e. DEPM	No. of weavers		1,000	200
f. Estt. Of Urban Hat	-do-		1,500	300
g. Market Access Initiatives	-do-		10,000	2,000
IV. Handicrafts				
a. Subsidy to OSTSCF Ltd.	No. of Women Weavers		3,500	700
b. Promotion of Sericulture Industries	-do-		3,500	700
c. Share Capital investment / Assistance to OSCT & SF Ltd. For marketing Tassar & Mulberry Cocoons	-do-		3,500	700
d. Micro Project for Dev. Of Biovolting Silk in Orissa	-do-		3,500	700
V. Education				
<i>(a) Enrolment of Girls:</i>				
(i) Primary Schools	Thousand	1,459	2,605	2,425
(ii) UP School	-do-	517	969	901
(iii) Mass Education (PLC)	-do-	712	1,200	148
(iv) Secondary Education (Enrolment) Class-IX - X	-do-	2,960	3,436	666
<i>(v) Teachers Education</i>				
a. Science workshop / Seminar	Nos	55	50	10
b. Students participants	Nos	6,695	6,600	1,320
c. Teachers participants	Nos	2,009	2,000	400
VI. Art & Culture				
(i) Pension to Indigent Artist.	Nos.	225	250	220
VII. Welfare of SC, ST & OBC.				
<i>(a) Welfare of ST.</i>				
(i) Pre-matric scholarship of ST students	Nos.	5,33,333		
(ii) Post matric scholarship to ST students	Nos.	8,472	5,333	1,000
<i>(b) Welfare of SC.</i>				
(i) Pre-matric scholarship to SC students	Nos	5,55,668	5,83,333	1,33,333
(ii) Post-matric scholarship to SC students	Nos	19,284	12,000	5,000
VIII. Social Welfare				
a. Handicapped Welfare				
(i) Training and Rehabilitation of Handicapped	No. of Training Centre	4	4	4
(ii) Scholarship and stipend to Handicapped.	No. of beneficiaries	1,050	1,050	1,050
(iii) Home for the Aged	No. of Institution	2	2	2
(iv) Rehabilitation of Cured Leprosy Patient	No. of beneficiaries	372	375	75
b. Women Welfare				
(i) Mahila Vikas Samabaya Nigam	No. of trainees	7,540	5,200	1,300
(ii) Financial support to weak WSHG under Mission Shakti	No. of WSHG	25,480	5,000	5,000
c. Pension				
1. National Old Age pension	No. of beneficiaries	1,48,020	1,93,020	1,93,020
2. National Family Benefit Scheme	-do-	4,380		

Scheme	Unit	10 th Plan (2002-07) Anticipated achievement	11 th Five Year Plan (2007-12) Target.	Annual Plan 2007-08 Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
d. Nutrition				
(i) Supplementary Nutrition Programme	No. of beneficiaries (In lakh)	19.76	71.22	14.24
(ii) Emergency Feeding Programme in KBK districts	No. of beneficiaries	60,000	60,000	60,000

CHAPTER 35

RURAL COMPONENT PLAN

35.1 Out of the total population of 368.05 lakh of Orissa, rural population accounts for 85.01% as per 2001 census. The State has registered a sex ratio of 987 females per 1000 males in the rural areas against 972 in the whole State as per 2001 census. The literacy rate among the rural population of the State in the age group of 7 years and above is 59.8 % during 2001 against the State average of 63.1%. According to an estimate released by the Planning Commission in 1999-2000 based on the NSSO data, 47.15% of the total population live below the poverty line, whereas the percentage of population below poverty line in rural areas comes to 48.01. This reveals that more poverty persists in the rural areas of the State. Rural areas have a much lower level of income and per capita consumption. Access to various infrastructural facilities and essential services in rural areas is much less compared to that in the urban areas. Because of these facts, rural based programmes continue to receive the high priority in the development plans of the State. The objective is to allocate more funds on schemes benefiting the rural population. This would create more employment opportunities and there would be more productive use of the labour force residing in rural areas.

35.2 The rural masses also suffer from higher degree of socio-economic deprivations in terms of Human Development indicators. Therefore, greater emphasis is being laid on improving the social services and schemes for improving the quality of life as well as empowering the rural poor for getting the benefit of various schemes and programmes both in the economic as well as social sectors. Hence, steps have been taken to ensure greater flow of funds to social sector like housing, social security, welfare of SC/STs, nutrition etc.

35.3 The Plan programmes of the State having a Rural Component may be placed under the following two categories:

- (I) Programmes which are directly identifiable as rural on the basis of either the benefit or the location criterion are kept in the category-I of programmes such as those under Agriculture and Allied Activities, Rural Development, Special Area Programmes, Irrigation and Flood Control, Rural Electrification, Village Industries, Rural Roads, Rural Health and Rural Water Supply etc. The entire outlay for such programmes can be apportioned to the Rural Component.
- (II) There are also programmes which are not directly identifiable as rural due to aggregation of schemes, programmes or sectors or simply because the benefits do not flow to the rural areas

Chapter 35

exclusively. The outlays for such programmes need to be apportioned between urban and rural areas. Only those programmes and activities that provide benefits to the rural areas, particularly those which support primary production activities, are considered under category-II. The major sectors involving such schemes are Energy, Industry and Minerals, Transport, Science & Technology and Social Services such as Education, Health, Housing, Welfare of SC, ST and OBC, Social Welfare and Nutrition, etc.

35.4 The anticipated expenditure under Rural Component of the State Plan during the Annual Plan: 2006-07 under the category-I schemes (Directly identifiable schemes by location and benefit) has been worked out to Rs.1,538.95 crore. The expected flow of funds to Rural Component under these schemes during the Annual Plan: 2007-08 is Rs.2,123.84 crore. Similarly, the anticipated expenditure made during the Tenth Plan under Rural Component has been worked out to Rs.6,776.55 crore whereas the expected flow of fund during the Eleventh Five Year Plan is Rs.13,574.67 crore under this category of schemes. Table-35.1 below indicates the details of the expenditure/ outlays that have been incurred or will flow to the Rural Component of the State Plan under directly identifiable schemes by location and benefit during different Plan periods.

Table 35.1

**Directly Identifiable Rural Outlays by Location and Benefit
(Category I)**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Development head/ Sub-head	10 th Five Year Plan 2002-07 Anticipated Expenditure	11 th Five Year Plan 2007-12 proposed outlay	Annual Plan 2006-07 Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan 2007-08 Proposed Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Agriculture and allied activities	27275.48	59337.41	5830.53	6843.53
2.	Rural Development	81510.51	156236.72	17002.08	25148.34
3.	Special Area Programmes (excluding WODC)	177725.37	384565.00	44596.00	76200.00
4.	Irrigation & Flood Control	251902.88	546131.55	55000.00	70331.80
5.	Energy:				
	(i) Rural Electrification	14729.95	00.00	3014.00	00.00
	(ii) Supervision of RE Works	46.21	00.00	27.50	00.00
	(iii) IREP	163.60	554.00	110.80	110.80

6.	Industry and Minerals:				
	Village & Small Industries				
	:				
	(i) Handicraft & Cottage Industries	1437.22	2096.04	442.00	342.00
	(ii) Textile & Handloom	2766.23	4552.01	1240.00	890.00
7.	Transport				
	(i) Rural Roads	37904.84	68159.11	7750.00	5560.00
	(ii) Inland Water Transport	37.79	250.37	2.50	62.37
8	Science, Technology & Environment				
	Forest & Wildlife'				
	(i) Forests	5527.90	49450.50	4605.00	10411.37
	(ii) Sanctuary & Nature Reserve	914.20	1634.53	175.00	583.63
9	General Economic Services				
	Share capital investment in RRBs	1645.94	00.00	00.00	00.00
10.	Social Services				
	(i) Share Capital to ORHDC	1076.00	00.00	200.00	00.00
	(ii) Indira Awas Yojana	40316.08	25500.00	5100.00	5100.00
	(iii) Gramin Awas	2034.98	00.00	00.00	00.00
	(iv) Rural Water Supply	27046.96	55000.00	8000.00	10,000.00
	(v) Rural Sanitation	3592.47	4,000.00	800.00	800.00
	TOTAL(Category I)	677654.61	1357467.24	153895.41	212383.84

35.5 Under the category-II schemes (where substantial part of the outlay flows to the rural component), the proportion of flow of funds to the Rural Component in sectors like General Education, Transport, District Planning and Energy etc. is significant. It is assumed that at least 60% of the total outlay under these schemes would flow to the Rural Component. The anticipated expenditure under the Category-II schemes during the Annual Plan: 2006-07 is Rs. 1,184.09 crore, out of which the flow to Rural Component has been worked out out to about Rs. 710.45 crore. Similarly, the proposed outlay under this category for the Annual Plan: 2007-08 is Rs.1,418.90 crore, out of which the likely flow to Rural Component will be about Rs.851.34 crore. Also under category-II, the anticipated expenditure during Tenth Plan is Rs.4670.24 crore, out of which the flow to Rural Component has been worked out to Rs.2802.14 crore whereas the proposed outlays during the Eleventh Five Year Plan is Rs.8620.95 crore, out of which the expected flow to Rural Component will be about Rs.5172.57 crore. The Table-35.2 below indicates the details of the anticipated expenditure/ outlays of the State Plan under the programmes that are not directly identifiable as rural but subject to apportionment to rural areas by location and / or benefit.

Eleventh Plan & Annual Plan 2007-08

Table 35.2
Outlay subject to Apportionment to Rural Areas by Location and / or Benefit (Category II)
(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	Development head/ Sub-head	10 th Five Year Plan 2002-07 Anticipated Expenditure	11 th Five Year Plan 2007-12 proposed outlay	Annual Plan 2006-07 Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan 2007-08 Proposed Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Special Area Programme :				
	Grants to WODC	23,000.00	25,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
2.	Energy :				
	(i) APDRP	13576.14	42,692.00	8,000.00	6,720.00
	(ii) Non-conventional sources of Energy	1,274.70	1,450.00	1,050.00	320.00
3.	Industrial and Minerals:				
	Small Scale Industries	1153.64	2375.04	430.00	430.00
4.	Transport:				
	(i) Roads and Bridges (excluding Rural roads and Municipal Roads)	91818.07	178502.55	27200.00	28193.00
	(ii) Road Transport	485.04	1076.97	160.00	160.00
5.	Science, Technology and Environment:				
	(i) Information Technology	4391.64	14946.36	541.00	2522.00
	(ii) Ecology and Environment	2244.29	30337.63	800.00	2535.01
6.	General Economic Services:				
	(i) Civil Supplies	183.48	134.62	20.00	20.00
	(ii) Regulation of Weight and Measures	0.39	1.00	0.15	0.15
	(iii) District Planning	44240.75	70592.50	9300.00	15074.74
	(iv) Tourism	3570.40	4209.75	1090.00	740.00
	(v) One time ACA	1716.51	48383.00	716.51	7616.00
7.	Social Services:				
	(i) General Education	104536.63	186200.25	19101.70	24845.21
	(ii) Sports & Youth Services	1479.79	2692.43	450.00	400.00
	(iii) Primary Health Care Services	10710.47	800.00	150.00	100.00
	(iv) Welfare of SC, ST & OBC	32634.61	94390.56	12125.00	14683.00
	(v) Labour and Employment	1722.92	7357.05	1112.67	1112.67

Chapter 35

(vi) Social Security & Welfare	31545.39	82578.16	8344.48	17124.68
(vii) Nutrition	37845.34	53159.00	10488.00	14780.00
(viii) Women Welfare	1157.01	930.05	157.01	168.01
(ix) Child Welfare	525.64	3863.75	97.01	638.51
8. General Services:				
Cyclone Reconstruction Programme	57210.67	10422.00	14075.00	707.00
TOTAL (Category II)	467023.52	862094.67	118408.53	141889.98

35.6 Thus, taken together the above mentioned two categories of programmes, the anticipated expenditure under Rural Component during the Tenth Plan is of the order of Rs.9,578.69 crore whereas the same during the Annual Plan: 2006-07 is Rs.2,249.41 crore. This indicates that the anticipated expenditure under Rural Component during Tenth Plan and the Annual Plan: 2006-07 comes out to 69.17% and 64.27% of the total State Plan anticipated expenditure of Rs.13,848.50 crore and Rs.3500.00 crore during Tenth Plan and Annual Plan: 2006-07 respectively. A sum of Rs.18747.24 crore is likely to flow to the rural sector during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, constituting 69.43% of the State's total proposed Plan outlays of Rs.27000.00 crore. Similarly, a sum of Rs.2975.18 crore is expected to flow to Rural Component during the Annual Plan: 2007-08, which works out to be 61.34% of the State's total proposed outlay of Rs.4,850.00 crore. The following Table-35.3 gives a clear picture of the anticipated expenditure in the Rural Component during the Annual Plan 2006-07 and Tenth Plan and projected flow during the Annual Plan 2007-08 and Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Table - 35.3
Abstract

Tentative Flow of outlays to Rural Component

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	Development head/ Sub-head	10 th Five Year Plan 2002-07 Anticipated Expenditure	11 th Five Year Plan 2007-12 proposed outlay	Annual Plan 2006-07 Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan 2007-08 Proposed Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i)	Total State Plan Outlay / Expenditure	1384850.01	2700000.00	350000.00	485000.00
(ii)	Tentative flow of funds to Rural Component from :				
	(a) Programme of Category-I (100% of Total-I)	677654.61	1357467.24	153895.41	212383.84
	(b) Programme of Category-II (Approx. 60% of Total-II)	280214.11	517256.80	71045.12	85133.99
Total Tentative flow to Rural Component (a + b)		957868.72	1874724.04	224940.53	297517.83
(% to total State Plan Outlay / Expenditure)		(69.17%)	(69.43%)	(64.27%)	(61.34%)

CHAPTER 36

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

36.1 According to 2001 Census, the tribal population of the State is 81,45,081 constituting 22.13% of the total population of the State and 9.66% of the total tribal population of the country. Out of the total Scheduled Tribe (ST) population in the State, 76,98,358 (94.52%) reside in rural areas and 4,46,723 (5.48%) in urban areas. The number of Scheduled Tribe households in the State is 17,95,075. There are 62 tribal communities including 13 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG) in the State. Orissa has the third largest concentration of tribal people in the country. About 44.12% of the State's geographical area is covered under Tribal Sub-Plan which extends over 118 out of 314 Blocks in 12 districts and covers Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of 52,68,646. This accounts for 64.69% of the total tribal population of the State. The remaining tribal population are concentrated in MADA / Cluster pockets and dispersed in other areas.

OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN

36.2 As per 2001 Census, the total number of workers among the ST communities is 39,90,007, out of which 22,88,475 (57.36%) are main workers and the remaining 17,01,532 (42.64%) are marginal workers. Cultivators account for 33.35% of total workers, whereas agricultural labourers constitute 46.85% and workers engaged in household industries constitute 4.77% of total workers. Thus, majority of the workers in tribal communities are agricultural labourers. Most of the cultivators among the Scheduled Tribes are marginal farmers, share croppers and small farmers.

LITERACY

36.3 The rate of literacy among the STs is 37.37% against the overall literacy rate of 63.08% as per 2001 Census. The tribal male and female literacy rates are 51.48% and 23.37% respectively. Over the last 10 years, there has been a significant improvement in literacy level among STs, which recorded an increase from 22.31% in 1991 to 37.37% in 2001.

TRIBAL SCENE

36.4 A majority of Scheduled Tribes in the State live in hilly and forest regions, which are mostly inaccessible and isolated. Their economy is generally subsistence oriented and non-specialized. They are generally in a state of social, educational and economic backwardness. Due to historical reasons they have their own distinctiveness, social and cultural milieu. 62 Scheduled Tribes in Orissa speak as many as 74 dialects. Their cultural heritage acts as a unifying force. Their skill 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 Orissa, therefore, present an extremely complex socio-economic panorama.

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP) APPROACH

36.5 The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) strategy has been adopted since the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-75). TSP is a strategic policy initiative to secure overall development of the STs and to remove all socio-economic and educational disparities between them and the rest of the population. The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) approach envisages integrated development of the 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 the 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.

OBJECTIVES OF TSP

36.6 The objectives of the TSP are basically of two folds, i.e., (i) socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes and their habitats, and (ii) protection of tribals against exploitation. Some of the broad objectives of the Eleventh Five Year Plan under TSP, are as follows:

- Access of the poor and assetless tribal people to livelihood resources for raising their socio-economic condition.
- Creating / increasing capability for their self-employment / wage-employment in order to bring their income level at par with the general population and reducing poverty.
- Creation of productive assets in favour of STs to sustain the growth likely to accrue through development efforts.
- To improve survival, protection and development of the Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) and bring them at par with the rest of the ST population.
- To strive to secure their forest rights, especially forest dwellers and shifting cultivators.
- To bridge critical gaps in communication and such other economic as well as social infrastructure in the tribal areas to support the developmental activities of the tribals.

- Provision of basic health services and improvement in health and nutritional standards of the Scheduled Tribes leading to an improvement in their health indicators, particularly reduction of IMR / MMR and control of malaria.
- Providing free access to education and more specifically to primary education for bridging the literacy gaps between the STs and the general population. Low literacy and lack of primary education has resulted in the distinct vulnerability of the tribal population.
- Providing free access to housing facilities.

STRATEGIES

36.7 Since the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan, formulation and implementation of TSP has formed the core strategy for tribal development in the State and the TSP strategy has been adopted within the framework of the Five Year Plans to ensure adequate flow of benefits from various development sectors to the target groups. The guidelines for TSP stipulates that ear-marking of funds for TSP from the total State Plan outlay should be at least in proportion of ST population to the total population of the State.

36.8 The State Government has initiated a programme for drawing up a *five year perspective plan* for each I.T.D.A. area on the basis of an analysis of the potentials of the area, the strengths and opportunities available for the Tribal population and the state of the existing economic and social infrastructure for supporting development. Critical infrastructure gaps are being identified in important sectors like health, education, communication, water harvesting etc. which are essential for development to take place in the area. The sectoral plans will then be directed at filling these gaps. Wherever necessary, the Special Central Assistance for TSP and grants received under Article-275(I) will be applied to bridge these critical gaps.

36.9 It is envisaged to enhance the level of development of the Scheduled Tribes by adopting a multi-pronged strategy so as to minimize the gap that exists between them and the rest of the society. Some of the strategies, already adopted / proposed by the State Government in this direction for the Eleventh Five Year Plan are as under :

- Education, being the most effective instrument of empowering tribal groups, has been given high priority.
- Efforts are being made to achieve universalisation of elementary education for the members of the Scheduled Tribes by the year 2010 keeping in view the 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 in enrolment and retention of tribal children in schools.

- Special attention is also being paid to the implementation of employment oriented income generating programmes / self-employment schemes. In the implementation of income generating schemes, the aptitude of the local tribes and communities and their traditional skills will also be an important consideration. Emphasis will be laid on skill-upgradation and capacity building. All income generating schemes will be market linked and only those activities producing goods and services, for which there is a ready or a developing market, will be encouraged.
- In all income-generating activities, community / cluster approach will be adopted to cover beneficiaries in groups rather than single beneficiary because of strong community feeling 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 etc. has also received due attention of Government.
- Regulation 2 of 1956 has been thoroughly amended to completely prohibit transfer of lands by the Scheduled Tribes to non-tribals and even from tribals having marginal and small land holding to other tribals having larger land holdings.
- A watchdog role has been given to Gram Panchayats under the amended money lending regulation to enable the community to protect the individual tribals from exploitation by money lenders.
- Adequate training to beneficiaries in all individual benefit oriented programmes like SGSY and ITDA will be imparted through close monitoring.
- Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) will be the primary vehicle for implementing development programmes for the tribals and giving them social justice.
- Women Self Help Groups will be vigorously promoted.
- Wherever necessary, missing infrastructure support for sustainable economic activities undertaken by tribal beneficiaries will be provided through SGRY/ National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme and ITDA programmes.
- Rural connectivity will be ensured for all tribal villagers having a population of 500 and above during the Eleventh Plan period to open up inaccessible pockets for accessibility of tribals to service delivery and marketing of their produce. The State Government is in the process of preparation of District Connectivity Master Plan for each district.

- Upgradation of skills of tribal youth in traditional and modern vocation will be a thrust area. For this purpose, Vocational Training Centres, Industrial Training Centres and vocational training through NGOs will be the main modalities.
- Particular attention will be given for the development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs), so that they would join the mainstream.
- An appropriate delivery system will be put in place for providing medical services within the easy reach of the Tribals.
- Information, Education and Communication (IEC) will be designed to raise the general awareness level of the STs about various development programmes undertaken for them as well as to make them conscious of their rights and entitlements. Besides, awareness campaign need be undertaken in a massive scale to raise their awareness about health and hygiene, importance of child care and education etc.

THRUST AREAS

36.10 The tribal areas of the State have a higher intensity of poverty than the rest of the State. Similarly, within the relatively developed and prosperous areas, the Scheduled Castes are relatively poorer and constitute a substantial portion of the population below the poverty line. One of the main thrust areas under TSP is to provide these poor and asset-less people access to resources to enhance their employment opportunities and bring their income levels at par with the general population. While executing income generating schemes, utmost care is taken to impart skill up-gradation training. While purchasing assets, the beneficiaries are consulted. Efforts are made to take up income generating schemes through SHGs in cluster as per approved Annual Action Plan drawn up for the purpose in respect of each ITDA.

36.11 The priority sectors identified for covering the ST beneficiaries through ITDA and Micro Projects are irrigation, agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, agro processing, bee-keeping, sericulture, vocational training, road development etc.

36.12 The survival, protection and development of the Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) and bringing them at par with the rest of the tribal population is another important objective of planned development in this sector. The State Government will continue to strive to secure for the Tribal people their forest rights and for the development of the forest dwellers and shifting cultivators.

36.13 The tribal areas are underdeveloped not only in terms of the relatively lower income of the population, but also in terms of the relative lack of infrastructure to support developmental activities. Bridging the critical gaps in communication, other economic infrastructure as well as the social infrastructure in the tribal areas will be given priority in the Eleventh Plan.

36.14 The health and nutritional standards of the ST & SC population are also relatively poorer than those of the general population and quality of health services in the tribal areas is poorer. Provision of the basic health services and improvement in health and nutritional standards of the Scheduled Tribe population leading to an improvement in the health indicators of these sections is also being sought to be achieved during the Eleventh Plan.

36.15 Low literacy and lack of primary education has resulted in the distinct vulnerability of the tribal population. Bridging the literacy gap between the Scheduled Tribes and the general population will be an important development objective during the Eleventh Plan and thrust on literacy and primary education of the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste population will be continued. Special emphasis shall on substantially augmenting female tribal literacy.

STATE PLAN

36.16 The State Government, in its pursuit to bring about socio-economic development of the ST communities, have launched special programmes, which include legal aid, rehabilitation of victims of bonded labour and atrocities, housing facilities, establishment of special employment exchanges and reservation in employment.

36.17 In order to promote tribal education in the State, 1000 hostels for ST & SC girl students with a capacity of 40 students per hostel have been established.

36.18 The State Government have given priority for providing irrigation facilities to at least 35% of the cultivable area of each block by the end of the Eleventh Plan. For this purpose, an Irrigation Master Plan is under preparation. This would enhance the agricultural activities of the tribal cultivators as well as the agricultural labourers.

36.19 In view of limited scope for creation of employment opportunities in organized sector in the State, the State Government have 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. The State Government have framed a State Employment Policy during 2005 and also constituted a High Power Employment Mission under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister.

36.20 In order to promote sports and games among the tribal youths, establishment of sports holtels with coaching facilities are being encouraged by the State Government.

36.21 The State Government have declared the ST &SC Development Department as Nodal Department for the State in regard to formulation and monitoring of the TSP and SCSP. In order to effectively monitor and review the implementation of TSP and SCSP in the State, 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 Committee on TSP and SCSP have been constituted in the State. 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 the Demands of different Administrative Departments.

36.22 It has been laid down as a directive that the proportion of budgetary allocation earmarked for Tribal Development out of the State Plan must not fall short of the population equivalent of STs, i.e., 22.13% of the total outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

36.23 The projected flow of funds to TSP for the Eleventh Five Year Plan of the State under different development sectors is Rs.6,707.87 crore out of the total proposed outlay of Rs.27,000.00 crore against the anticipated flow of funds to TSP of the order of Rs.4,047.50 crore during the Tenth Plan. The projected flow of funds to TSP during the Eleventh Plan accounts for 24.84% of the total proposed outlay. Similarly, for the Annual Plan 2007-08, the projected flow of funds to TSP is Rs.1,127.18 crore out of the total proposed outlay of Rs.4,850.00 crore constituting 23.24%. 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.

36.24 The Special Central Assistance to TSP was introduced during the Fifth Five Year Plan on 100% assistance basis for taking up family oriented income generating schemes in spheres of agriculture, horticulture, soil conservation, forestry, animal husbandry and development of critical infrastructure in the tribal areas. The strategy has now been re-oriented to cover the employment-cum-income generation activities and the development of infrastructure incidental thereto. The ultimate objective of extending SCA to TSP is to boost the need based income generation programmes to raise the economy and social status of the tribals. Besides, elimination of exploitation, human resources development through education, upgradation of skill are the other important schemes. Special Central Assistance is being 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, Govt. of India. Special Central Assistance for TSP amounting to Rs.41,951.00 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Plan and Rs.7,700.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 2007-08.

36.25 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 the tribal areas to bring them at par with other areas of the State. The grants are tied to the specific project proposals of the State Govt. 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 like improving road communication, creation of irrigation facilities, provision of infrastructure are being executed with this fund. This is an additionality to the Tribal Sub-Plan outlay. A sum of Rs.20,114.00 lakh is proposed for the Eleventh Plan and Rs.4,000.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 2007-08 under first proviso of Article-275(1) of the Constitution of India.

36.26 Apart from the State Plan outlay, a substantial amount of 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.

36.27 The anticipated flow of funds to TSP during the Tenth Plan and projected flow for the Eleventh Plan as well as Annual Plan 2007-08 under various development sectors are indicated in Table 36.1.

Table 36.1

FLOW OF FUNDS TO TSP

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	Tenth Plan (2002-07)			Eleventh Plan (2007-12)		Annual Plan (2007-08)	
		Total Projected Outlay	Of which flow to TSP	Anticipated Expr. under TSP	Total Proposed Outlay	Of which flow to TSP	Total Proposed Outlay	Of which flow to TSP
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>
1.	Agril. & Allied Activities	238.98	72.35	69.56	593.37	101.69	68.43	14.76
2.	Rural Development	896.68	171.18	296.98	1562.37	348.87	251.48	69.22
3.	Special Area Prog.	2046.71	1273.51	1405.24	4095.65	1496.44	792.00	287.55
4.	Irr. & Food Control	3991.52	640.68	601.69	5461.31	1337.91	703.32	184.11
5.	Energy	2866.11	659.53	352.19	2875.47	222.26	935.02	41.80
6.	Industry & Minerals	95.75	21.37	11.34	111.15	14.90	25.59	2.56
7.	Transport	1729.86	552.79	288.52	2541.51	543.98	372.52	77.68
8.	Science, Tech. & Env.	625.23	157.25	39.88	986.11	229.49	164.52	44.36
9.	Gen Eco. Services	1942.74	144.00	168.11	1399.62	156.13	308.69	38.51
10.	Social Services	4066.90	892.54	780.28	7100.01	2208.53	1194.24	356.78
11.	General Services	499.52	40.69	33.71	273.43	47.67	34.19	9.85
	Total	19000.00	4625.89	4047.50	27000.00	6707.87	4850.00	1127.18

PHYSICAL TARGETS

36.28 The programme-wise anticipated achievement during the Tenth Plan and proposed target for the Eleventh Plan and the Annual Plan 2007-08 in respect of some important schemes under TSP are indicated in Table 36.2

Table 36.2

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER TSP

Sl. No.	Programme / Scheme	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002-07)		Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	Annual Plan, 2007-08
			Target	Anticipated Achvt.	Proposed Target	Proposed Target
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
1	Coverage of ST families under:					
	(a) ITDAs	Nos.	3,00,000	2,21,527	3,85,000	71,500
	(b) MADAs	Nos.	18,000	22,090	25,000	4,400
	(c) Cluster Pockets	Nos.	2,000	1,700	2,500	550
	(d) Micro Projects (Primitive Tribes)	Nos.	14,000	40,237	18,000	2,750
	(e) DTDPs	Nos.	16,000	8,726	20,500	3,850
	Total		3,50,000	2,94,280	4,51,000	83,050
2	SGSY	No. of ST beneficiaries	92,731	84,387	1,24,575	20,405
3	SJSRY	-do-	6,900	4,300	5,000	1,000

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
4	ST Fish Farmers Trained under FFDA	Nos.	500	1,841	2,500	500
5	Employment under Handloom Sector	No. of ST persons	3,324	1,924	3,500	680
6	Employment under Sericulture Sector	No. of ST persons per annum	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000
7	Pre-Matric Scholarship	No. of ST Students	14,04,033	14,04,033	16,00,000	3,00,000
8	Post-Matric Scholarship	No. of ST Students	25,417	25,417	16,000	3,000
9	Rehabilitation of victims of atrocities	No. of ST beneficiaries	214	214	500	100
10	Pre-Recruitment Training for Armed Forces and Police Services	No. of ST beneficiaries	250	200	250	50

SPECIAL PROJECTS FOR TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT.

36.29 TSP areas in Orissa comprised of 21 ITDAs covering 52.69 lakh tribals, which is 64.69% of the total tribal population of the State. Beyond the Sub-Plan areas, there are 46 MADA pockets, 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 to this, 17 Micro Projects have been functioning for the all-round development of 12 primitive tribal groups, out of which 13 Micro Projects are within the Sub-Plan areas and 4 are outside the Sub-Plan area. Special Central Assistance is provided to these agencies for socio-economic development of the tribals.

Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDA)

36.30 Blocks having 50% or more tribal concentration have been brought under the umbrella of TSP. Under TSP approach, there are 21 ITDAs functioning in the State, covering 118 blocks. In general, a Revenue Sub-Division is taken as the operating area of an ITDA. SCA for an amount of Rs. 6,035.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2007-08 for implementation of different development programmes through the ITDAs.

Micro-Projects for Development of Primitive Tribes

36.31 Govt. of India have recognized 13 Primitive Tribes in Orissa. For development of these tribes, 17 Micro Projects are operating in the State in parts of 20 Blocks in 12 districts with a population of 70,657 as per a Base Line Survey done in 2001. The Primitive Tribes, residing in the Micro-Project areas, get 100% subsidy in individual family benefit-oriented schemes like agriculture, horticulture, soil conservation and animal husbandry. Besides, basic minimum facilities like drinking water, education, health and link roads are provided in Micro Project areas. Steps are being taken to secure more financial assistance from the Government of India for accelerating the development of

these primitive tribes. For implementation of different schemes under Micro Projects for development of Primitive Tribal Groups, SCA to the tune of Rs.200.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2007-08.

Modified Area Development Approach (MADA)

36.32 For all-round development of the tribes, residing outside TSP area, contiguous areas having a population of 10,000 or more with at least 50% tribal concentration have been identified as MADA pocket. 46 such pockets in 47 blocks of 17 districts, covering 5.67 lakh tribal populations are functioning in the State. In these pockets, individual family oriented income generating schemes and also critical infrastructure development programmes are being implemented. There is a MADA level Advisory Committee for each MADA pocket under the chairmanship of the Sub-Collector and officials and non-officials as members. The Advisory Committee draws up programmes and oversees their implementation. SCA to the tune of Rs.700.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2007-08 for undertaking different family oriented schemes and community benefit-oriented schemes in the 46 MADA pockets.

Cluster Approach

36.33 The cluster approach has been introduced from the middle of the 7th Plan period in order to bring smaller areas of tribal concentration beyond the MADA pockets into the mainstream of development. Contiguous areas having a population of 5,000 or more with at least 50% tribal concentration are identified as clusters. 14 such clusters, covering parts of 13 Blocks in 10 districts with 0.53 lakh tribal population have been identified. The administrative arrangement for these 14 clusters is similar to that of MADA pockets. For development of tribals in Clusters, in addition to normal programmes, SCA is provided for implementation of family oriented income generating programmes. A sum of Rs.65.00 lakh under SCA is proposed for the Annual Plan, 2007-08 for implementation of various schemes in these cluster pockets.

Dispersed Tribal Development Programme (DTDP)

36.34 The TSP strategy has been further refined and extended to cover all the tribals in the State including the dispersed tribals under beneficiary oriented schemes. The tribal population of the State, which is living outside the umbrella of ITDA / MADA / Cluster / Micro Projects, is covered under a special project for tribal development called, "Dispersed Tribal Development Programme" (DTDP). Implementation of DTDP has been entrusted to the Orissa Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Cooperative Corporation Limited. A sum of Rs.700.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan, 2007-08 for implementation of various schemes under DTDP.

CHAPTER 37

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

37.1 There are 93 Scheduled Caste (SC) communities in the State with a total population of 60,82,063 as per 2001 census, which accounts for 16.53% of the total population of the state and 3.65% of the total SC population of the country. There are 13,42,536 SC households in the State. Out of the total SC population, 53,78,788 (88.44%) reside in rural areas and 7,03,275 (11.56%) in urban areas. The SC population is spread all over the State, although they are in greater concentration in the coastal districts of Balasore, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Ganjam, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Kendrapara and Puri. These districts account for nearly 46.68% of the total SC population in the State. The growth rate of SC population in the State during 1991-2001 was 18.57%.

OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN

37.2 As per the 2001 census, the total number of workers among the SC communities is 23,92,067, of which 15,49,377 (66.77%) are main workers and 8,42,690 (35.23%) are marginal workers. Cultivators account for 18.17% of total workers, whereas agricultural labourers account for 45.66%, workers engaged in household industries constitute 5.98% of total workers. Thus, majority of the workers in Scheduled Caste communities are agricultural labourers. Most of the cultivators among the 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 and de-notified communities identified as Special Vulnerable Groups among the Scheduled Castes.

LITERACY

37.3 The literacy rate among the SCs is 55.53% against the overall literacy rate of 63.08% in the State as per 2001 Census. The literacy rate among the SC male and female are 70.47% and 40.33% respectively. Thus literacy among the SCs is considerably low compared to 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 the field of literacy among SCs in the State, which recorded an increase from 36.78% in 1991 to 55.53% in 2001. The literacy of SCs is comparatively higher in the SC concentrated areas of coastal districts, such as Bhadrak, Cuttack, Ganjam, Jajpur, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur and Puri than other districts.

SOCIAL DISABILITIES

37.4 Although the pernicious practice of untouchability has been substantially eradicated, it continues to linger in some rural pockets often in a modified form. Lack of awareness among the Scheduled Castes about their civil rights and tardy economic development 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.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

37.5 As per a survey conducted by the Panchayati Raj Department of the State Government in 1992, approximately 8.68 lakh Scheduled Caste families are living below the poverty line in Orissa. SC people are generally assetless. Only a few of them are in possession of meagre assets. The people of this community suffer from several economic disadvantages. They are counted as socially, educationally and economically disadvantaged group of the society. The State Government have put in place mechanisms for socio-economic development of these communities by empowering them through legislative and other regulatory measures. Through provision of 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 Orissa Land Reform (OLR) Act 1960. This Act also provides for restoration of property to the transferred heir in case of illegal transfer or unauthorised possession. The Orissa Money Lenders Act, 1939 and the Orissa (Sch. Area) Money Lenders Regulation 1967 provide regulatory control on money lending and the Orissa 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 Bond System (Abolition) Act, 1976 provides for identification and release of bonded labourers among the Scheduled Castes.

37.6 Reservation in Government and semi-Government jobs through Orissa Reservation of Vacancies Act has been provided to ensure adequate representation of SCs in Public Services. The Orissa 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 the SCs in the posts and services under the State Government, State Public Sector Undertakings, autonomous and local bodies. 8% 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 has 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, beneficiary oriented programmes are

being taken up for necessary flow of benefits to this weaker section of the State, for their socio economic upliftment.

SCHEDULED CASTE SUB-PLAN (SCSP) APPROACH

37.7 The Special Component Plan approach for the development of the Scheduled Castes has been adopted in the State from the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan. It is a strategic policy initiative to secure overall development of the SCs and to remove all socio-economic disparities between the people of this community and the others in the society. The Special Component Plan for the SCs has been renamed as Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) during 2006. Unlike Tribal Sub-Plan, the Scheduled Caste Sub-plan is not area specific. The SCs are scattered all over the State. A comprehensive SCSP is formulated by co-ordinating the different sectoral plans to ensure adequate flow of funds directly to benefit the SC people.

OBJECTIVES OF SCSP

37.8 The broad objectives of the SCSP are as under:

- Raising Socio-economic condition of the SCs and reducing poverty.
- Creating / increasing capability for Self-employment / Wage-employment of the SCs in order to bring their income level at par with the general population.
- Upgradation of skills of traditional occupational groups for greater employment.
- Encouraging the members of the SCs to integrate them in the mainstream of the society and thereby enabling them to have equal share in the development policy.
- Developing critical infrastructure including communication etc.
- Providing free access to education, health and housing.
- Providing basic minimum services to improve the quality of their lives.
- Empowerment through legislative and regulatory measures.
- Elimination of scavenging

STRATEGIES AND THRUST AREAS

37.9 The people of the Scheduled Caste community are relatively poor and a substantial part of this group of people is engaged in scavenging and un-clean occupations. 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 income at par with the general population. The broad strategies for the Eleventh Five Year Plan under SCSP are as under:

- Self employment schemes for SCs will be implemented with arrangements for loan and subsidy to enable them to cross the poverty line.

- In implementation of income generating schemes, the strategy will be to take up activities, which can be sustainable and supported by resources. The aptitude of the local communities and their traditional skills will be an important consideration. Emphasis will be laid on skill upgradation and capacity building. The schemes should be market linked.
- Need based composite programmes will be implemented for the main occupational groups like weavers, leather workers, fishermen, sericulturists etc. with emphasis on the supply of raw materials, developing market linkages for products, skill upgradation and introduction of modern technology.
- Basic amenities like provision of safe drinking water having facilities, link roads, electrification, house-sites and housing facilities in the SC Bastis will be accorded priority with a view to improving the quality of life of the SC families.
- Information, Education and Communication activities will be taken up in a massive scale to raise the 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 etc.

STATE PLAN

37.10 The State Government is 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.

37.11 The guidelines on Scheduled Caste Sub-plan stipulates 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 i.e., 16.53% of the total outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

37.12 The projected flow of funds to SCSP for the Eleventh Five Year Plan of the State under different development sectors is Rs.4728.54 crore out of the total proposed outlay of Rs.27,000.00 crore against the anticipated flow of funds to SCSP of the order of Rs.2620.11 crore during the Tenth Plan. The projected flow of funds to SCSP for the Eleventh Plan accounts for 17.51% of the total proposed outlay. Similarly, for the Annual Plan: 2007-08, the projected flow of funds to SCSP is Rs.801.91 crore out of the total proposed outlay of Rs.4850.00 crore, constituting 16.53% of the proposed outlay.

37.13 Apart from the State Plan outlay, a substantial amount of Central Assistance under CP and CSP also flows to the State for all round development of the SCs. Institutional finance also supplements implementation of various schemes meant for SCs in the State.

37.14 The anticipated flow of funds to SCSP during the Tenth Plan and projected flow for the Eleventh Plan as well as the Annual Plan: 2007-08 under various development sectors are indicated in the following Table:

FLOW OF FUNDS TO SCSP

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	Tenth Plan (2002-07)			Eleventh Plan (2007-12)		Annual Plan (2007-08)	
		Total Projected Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP	Anticipated Expr. under SCSP	Total Proposed Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP	Total Proposed Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>
1.	Agri. & Allied Activities	238.98	39.45	51.25	593.37	146.03	68.43	7.10
2.	Rural Development	896.68	96.24	140.23	1562.37	307.18	251.48	42.28
3.	Special Area Prog.	2046.71	776.80	275.61	4095.65	606.27	792.00	118.04
4.	Irr. & Food Control	3991.52	433.29	710.57	5461.31	1167.94	703.32	186.91
5.	Energy	2866.11	458.39	307.67	2875.47	487.01	935.02	94.94
6.	Industry & Minerals	95.75	11.58	11.49	111.15	11.77	25.59	2.14
7.	Transport	1729.86	393.87	230.86	2541.51	513.26	372.52	70.72
8.	Science, Tech. & Env.	625.23	91.81	28.72	986.11	164.64	164.52	27.93
9.	Gen Eco. Services	1942.74	144.00	113.65	1399.62	124.73	308.69	37.01
10.	Social Services	4066.90	646.48	651.56	7100.01	1165.41	1194.24	209.90
11.	General Services	499.52	22.52	98.50	273.43	34.30	34.19	4.94
	Total	19000.00	3114.43	2620.11	27000.00	4728.54	4850.00	801.91

37.15 To achieve the objective of assisting scheduled caste families living below the poverty line, composite programmes are being implemented for the main occupational groups like weavers, leather workers, fishermen, cultivators, sericulturists etc. among the Scheduled Castes with provision for supply of raw materials, marketing facilities, development of skills and introduction of modern technology and modern tools. The traditional occupational pattern of the Scheduled Caste people is given due weightage in implementing various income generating schemes. Availability of necessary back-up services and linkages to the beneficiaries is ensured by the implementing Departments and agencies. Special attention has been laid on the economic development of specially vulnerable groups among the Scheduled Castes. Gainful self-employment schemes for Scheduled Castes residing in urban areas are being implemented by the Orissa S.C. and S.T. Development Finance Cooperative Corporation.

37.16 The Orissa Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Cooperative Corporation (OSFDC) has also been entrusted with the programme of rehabilitation of liberated scavengers and their dependants with the introduction of the National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their dependants in the State.

37.17 High cost schemes with term loan assistance from NSFDC are being implemented in the State through OSFDC for the economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Schemes with unit cost exceeding Rs. 35,000/- such as truck, mini-truck, diesel taxi, auto rickshaw, pick-up van, electronic service center, photo copying unit, rice mill unit, rice hallar-cum-sheller 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 and Scheduled Tribes whose annual family income does not exceed Rs. 31,952/- per annum in rural areas and Rs. 42,412/- per annum in urban areas.

PHYSICAL TARGETS

37.18 The anticipated achievement during the Tenth Plan and the proposed target for the Eleventh Plan and the Annual Plan, 2007-08 in respect of selected schemes that are intended to benefit Scheduled Castes are indicated in the following Table.

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER SCSP

Sl. No.	Programme / Scheme	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002-07)		Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	Annual Plan, 2007-08
			Target	Anticipated Achvt.	Proposed Target	Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Training to farmers and farm labourers	No. of families	35,000	23,085	35,000	7,000
2.	Demonstration on agriculture	No. of families	24,434	8,580	24,923	1,734
3.	Power Tiller	No. of families	1,050	480	1,071	306
4.	Coverage of beneficiaries under FFDA/BFDA	No. of beneficiaries	2,100	1,900	3,000	400
5.	SGSY	No. of beneficiaries	74,345	63,210	88,983	14,575
6.	SJSRY	No. of beneficiaries	5,100	3,000	4,250	850
7.	Employment under Handloom Sector	No. of persons	28,000	28,000	28,000	5,600
8.	Employment under Sericulture	-do-	3,000	3,000	3,000	600
9.	Handicraft Industries	No. of Trainees	2,000	1,250	630	90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Slum Development	Population covered	17,000	58,000	20,000	4,000
11.	Indira Awas Yojana	No. of houses	1,22,351	96,745	1,69,381	27,744
12.	Enrolment of SC students:					
	(i) Primary Schools	000' Nos. (Annual)	838	470	952	879
	(ii) UP Schools	-do-	287	185	352	325
	(iii) Secondary Edn.:					
	Boys	-do-	113	111	119	113
	Girls	-do-	89	81	96	91
13.	Mass Education: No. of SCs made literate	-do-	707	1,000	960	200
14.	Technical Education:					
	(i) Diploma holder	Nos.	150	1,665	2,700	540
	(ii) Degree holder	Nos.	1,622	1,472	4,200	840
15.	National Apprenticeship Training	No. of students	2,821	2,821	4,050	810
16.	Pre-Matric Scholarship	No. of students (Annual)	16,67,005	16,67,005	17,50,000	40,00,000
17.	Post-Matric Scholarship	-do-	-	15,000	15,000	15,000
18.	Pre-Education Training for Armed Forces & Police Services	No. of beneficiaries	200	200	250	50
19.	Rehabilitation of victims of atrocities & Legal Aid to SCs	-do-	400	400	750	150
20.	Pre-Matric Scholarship to children, whose parents are engaged in uncleaned occupations	No. of students (Annual)	-	2,477	3,500	700

CHAPTER 38

VOLUNTARY SECTOR

38.1 The Voluntary sector has contributed significantly to finding innovative solutions to poverty, deprivation, discrimination and exclusion through means such as awareness raising, social mobilization, social delivery, training, research, and advocacy. The evolution of such sector is an age-old social phenomenon. The voluntary sector represents organisations engaged in public service, based on ethical, cultural, social, economic, political, religious, spiritual or philanthropic considerations. 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. Voluntary action is essential to deepen democracy, social justice and equity in the country. The Civil Society is as much a part of today's socio economic governance as Governments and many see central roles for Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in coping with the critical challenges that confront our Country and State. 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.

38.2 In recent years, VOs / CSOs have increasingly taken roles in multisectoral governance process. The concept and approaches of voluntary efforts have undergone considerable change over 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 the local, state and national level. Whatever may be its agreed concept and roles in a society, it is accepted that Voluntary Sector enjoys following distinct advantages over Govt. 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 enables them to draw more realistic plans of action.
- (iii) Wider knowledge of the community wisdom as well as local resources and constraints which help 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. Ability to work towards empowerment of the poor at grass-root level.

- (vii) Wider reach, even to remote areas, and
- (viii) Quick helping hand in case of disasters.

38.3 Accepting the above noted advantages of Voluntary Sector and taking note of changing ground situation, widespread agreement has emerged among policy makers, academicians and social scientists for assigning an increasingly important role to the voluntary sector in socio-economic development process. It has now been accepted that the voluntary sector is going to occupy the core of the social action in a democratic society. The State Government have, therefore, 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

38.4 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 initiative and organisational responsibilities rested completely 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.

38.5 In the Eighth Plan, due emphasis was given on building-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 have emerged as important players in the development process. In fact, private initiatives form the essence of the development strategy. Efforts are being 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.

Voluntary Sector in Orissa

38.6 Recognising the growing importance of voluntary sector, Government of Orissa 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.

38.7 Initially, involvement of voluntary sector was limited mainly to the implementation of 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.

38.8 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: (i) to ensure co-ordination and complementarity between the two sectors, (ii) to provide representative forum for VOs of the State, (iii) to provide feed-back system for the Government to know reactions of the Voluntary Sector on various Government policies and programmes, and (iv) to monitor the implementation of developmental works assigned to the VOs. Further, with a view to improving environment in which Government-NGO relationship may flourish, the State Government have constituted a Task Force for strengthening for civic engagement for Government-NGO partnership.

38.9 The voluntary sector in the State has steadily grown over the years both in terms of their numbers and their 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 up to date State Level Directory of NGOs to serve as a guide book on NGO Sector. According to the Directory of NGOs, around 4,431 VOs / NGOs are active in the State.

Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Sector during Tenth Five Year Plan

The extent of grants-in-aid made to the voluntary sector during the Tenth Five Year Plan for implementation of different developmental activities has been summarised in Table 38.1.

Table 38.1
Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations: 2002-2007

(Rs. in lakh)		
Sectors	Projected outlay (2002-07)	Reported Expenditure (2002-07)
1	2	3
1. Agriculture & Allied Activities	8.05	26.85
2. Industry and Minerals	13.51	13.51
3. Social Security & Welfare	1,474.70	1,005.35
4. Medical & Public Health	58.60	52.60
5. Sports	86.40	128.00
6. Art & Culture	305.00	371.13
Total	1,946.26	1,597.44

Eleventh Five Year Plan : Strategy and Approach

38.10 In the context of formulation of the Eleventh Five Year Plan: 2007-12, a Steering Committee has been constituted by the Planning Commission to work-out the strategy for active involvement of Voluntary Sector in the development process with the following Terms of References:

- i. To review procedures & guidelines of the Government for involving VOs in different schemes and suggest simplified mechanism for apprising and monitoring the work of VOs.
- ii. To review existing accreditation systems for VOs and provide suggestive measures to establish better methodologies for accreditation of VOs for enhancing accountability, transparency and good governance in the voluntary sector.
- iii. To examine the existing partnership arrangements between Private Sector and Voluntary Sector and recommend appropriate steps to promote Corporate Social Responsibility.

38.11 Recognising the role of Civil Society in strengthening the capacity of PRIs and implementation of programmes at grass roots level by CSOs of proven track record, the following Strategies have been suggested in the approach paper for Eleventh Five Year Plan.

- i. To encourage partnership between CSOs and PRIs which also extend to joint implementation.

- ii. The choice of CSOs for this purpose must of course be left to the PRIs but the guidelines for Government programmes, both Central and State Government programmes, should allow room for such participation.
- iii. However, such decentralization of responsibilities of implementation and agency choice will put premium on other forms of responsibility at higher tiers of Government, the most important of which is monitoring and evaluation.
- iv. A policy for the Voluntary Sector will be framed by the Central Government and State Government should consider a similar initiative.

38.12 The State Government have been periodically evaluating the experience gathered from working in partnership with the voluntary sector and evolving their 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 Orissa 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, Orissa Legislative Assembly has 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

38.13 . The State Government is now in the process of formulating appropriate policy measures in pursuance of this Resolution and has constituted a Task Force to make recommendations regarding **“Strengthening civic engagement for Government-NGO partnership”**. The main mandates of the Task force are 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.

38.14 The State has in principle adopted the Approach and Strategy drawn up for the Voluntary Sector in the Eleventh Plan at the National level. The objectives and strategies for the Eleventh Five Year Plan are as follows.

- (i) To involve CSOs in the task of planning, and implementation and encourage partnerships between CSOs and PRIs;
- (ii) To create an enabling environment for greater involvement of the voluntary sector, especially in backward areas where the State machinery is found wanting;
- (iii) To review the working of the mother NGO concept and based on that consider alternative modalities for funding VOs;
- (iv) To encourage greater transparency and accountability and evolve mechanisms for ensuring that funds from public/private/external sources reach the VOs which are serving the poor and disadvantaged;
- (v) To build appropriate data base, carry out documentation, research and dissemination of innovative development models evolved by VOs;
- (vi) To involve VOs in monitoring and evaluation; and
- (vii) To formulate a policy for the Voluntary Sector.

The Eleventh Five Year Plan & the Annual Plan: 2007-08

38.15 In the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08, it is proposed to carry-forward the initiatives already made during the Tenth Five Year Plan for realisation of the objectives envisaged for the sector. It is proposed to assign a greater role to the Voluntary Sector in the development efforts of the State Govt. particularly in remote areas for implementation of programmes that require closer contact and better understanding of the local people in the Eleventh Five Year Plan period.

38.16 The specific areas in which Voluntary Sector is expected to play a significant role in the State in future years are as follows.

- (i) Capacity building of PRIs
- (ii) Women welfare and empowerment.
- (iii) Child welfare and rights of the child.
- (iv) Family welfare
- (v) Rural sanitation
- (vi) Poverty alleviation, employment generation and opportunities for self-employment
- (vii) Literacy
- (viii) Environment protection.

- (ix) Entrepreneurial development training
- (x) Welfare of SC/ ST/ OBC/ handicapped persons.
- (xi) Rural water supply
- (xii) Food security.
- (xiii) Disaster management.
- (xiv) Tourism and cultural affairs.
- (xv) Human rights.
- (xvi) Resettlement and rehabilitation of oustees by big projects.
- (xvii) Impact of globalisation and liberalisation on the State's economy.
- (xviii) Integrated wasteland development projects.

Outlay and Expenditure for the Sector

38.17 Sector-wise approved outlay during the Tenth Plan period, and anticipated expenditure made during Tenth Plan, and the proposed outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan: 2007-12 and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 for the Voluntary Sector in the State are summarised below in the table 38.2

Table 38. 2

Sector-wise Proposed Outlay for Voluntary Sector for the Year:2007-08 and 11th Plan:2007-12 vis-à-vis Projected Outlay and anticipated expenditure during Tenth Plan period.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl No.	Sector	Tenth Plan (2002-07) Projected Outlay	Annual Plan Outlay 2006-07	Anticipated expenditure 2006-07	Tenth Plan 2002-07 Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay 2007-12	Proposed Outlay 2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	8.05	20.01	20.00	26.85	100.00	20.00
2.	Industry & Minerals	13.51	5.00	5.00	13.51	25.00	5.00
3.	Social Security & welfare	1,474.70	199.46	30.94	1,005.35	189.28	33.03
4.	Medical & Public Health	58.60	4.00	4.00	52.60	25.00	3.51
5.	Sports & Youth Affairs	86.40	27.00	27.00	128.00	135.00	27.00
6.	Arts & Culture	305.00	121.50	121.50	371.13	665.50	116.00
Total :		1,946.26	376.97	208.44	1,597.44	1,139.78	204.54

CHAPTER 39

DECENTRALISED PLANNING AND FORMULATION OF DISTRICT PLANS

DECENTRALISING PLANNING

39.1 Decentralised Planning is a bottom-up process of preparing integrated development plans for the three tier system comprising of the District, Development Block and the Village Panchayat based on “ground reality”. In the process, the tasks of formulating, adopting, implementing, and monitoring of the plan are dispersed, instead of being entrusted to a central authority. The local bodies and the local people are given greater freedom and choice to formulate their own plan, adopt, and implement the same through their active participation. In the decentralized planning process, the district being the unit of development, constitute an important link to the planning process for progressive reduction of regional imbalances in development and minimization of disparities at levels of living of various sections of the society.

39.2 The major objectives of decentralized planning are to:

- (i) Increase in production and productivity, thereby generating more employment opportunities for the poorest sections of the society.
- (ii) Increase in human development indicators by provisioning of basic minimum facilities and amenities such as education, health, drinking water, welfare of women and children, social justice etc.
- (iii) Increase in social and economic infrastructure in terms of road connectivity, rural electrification, housing etc.
- (iv) Increase in people’s participation in all walks of life to inculcate a sense of belongingness to different programmes and projects undertaken by them.
- (v) Ensure good governance at all levels by a process of social audit for improving local services delivery.
- (vi) Increase in rural-urban linkages with access to market, infrastructure and credit etc.
- (vii) Increase in the capacity building at all levels of the PRIs and ULBs.

39.3 The Seventy-fourth Amendment to the Constitution of India mandates decentralization of planning process and creation of District Planning Committees (DPC) which are mandated to consolidate development plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities and to prepare draft development plan for their districts. Pursuant to the provisions contained in Article-243-ZD of the Constitution of India, the State Government have enacted the Orissa District Planning Committees Act (ODPC), 1998 and framed the Orissa

District Planning Committees Rules, 2000. The Act and Rules elaborate composition, responsibilities and functions of a DPC.

DISTRICT PLANNING COMMITTEES:

39.4 As per the provisions of the ODPC Act, 1998 and the ODPC Rules, 2000 and in conformity with the mandate of Art.243-ZD of the Constitution, District Planning Committees were first constituted in most of the districts of the State during 2001-02. However, after completion of the PRIs Election during 2002, all the 30 DPCs have been constituted / reconstituted as per the provisions of aforesaid Act and Rules by 2003. 80% of the membership of a DPC in a district has been filled up by way of an election process, as elaborated in the ODPC Rules, 2000, out of elected representatives of Zilla Parishads and Urban Local Bodies (ULB) in proportion to the ratio between rural and urban population. The remaining **twenty percent** of the members include the Collector of the district as ex-officio-Member Secretary, the Minister in charge of the district as nominated Chairperson and other nominated experts having knowledge in area of Planning, Agriculture, Economics, Irrigation, Industry, Education, Rural Development, or Social Services. Further, concerned MPs and MLAs representing constituencies, which comprise wholly or partly any area of the district, are invitees to the Committees. The Chairperson of the Committee can also invite any person including an expert to attend any meeting of the Committee. As per the provisions of the Act, the term of an elected member of the DPC is five years commencing on the date of his election, unless removed earlier and is coterminous with his membership in the Zilla Parishad or as the case may be, the Municipality. The details of composition and constitution of DPCs are given in Table-39.1.

Table-39.1

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

FUNCTIONS OF DPCs:

39.5 The powers and functions of the DPCs have been laid down in section 5 of the ODPC Act, 1998. Apart from the formulation of draft district plans, the Act also empowers the DPCs to review the implementation of development programmes implemented by the Panchayats and Municipalities. It also has power to call for any information from any Panchayat or Municipality in the district and can inspect their functioning. The DPCs in all the 30 districts have already become functional.

39.6 The functions of DPC have been clearly spelt out under section 5 of the ODPC Act, 1998 and the procedures for conduct of business of the DPC have been elaborated in the ODPC Rules, 2000. Instructions are sent from time to time to the districts in connection with convening of DPC meetings regularly for formulation of district plans and allied matters.

STRENGTHENING OF DISTRICT PLANNING MACHINERY:

39.7 District Planning Units have been created at the district level since mid eighties to undertake district level planning. Presently a District Planning Officer (DPO) heads the District Planning Unit. DPO is assisted by 3 to 4 staff in the form of one Senior Economic Investigator (SEI), one Cartographer and other clerical staff. The existing structure of the District Planning Units is very weak and grossly inadequate. Considering the onerous responsibilities presently assigned and likely to be performed after full operationalisation of the DPC and decentralized planning, the District Planning Units need to be strengthened and a new Block Level Unit should be created in the light of the recommendation of the Expert Group on Grass-root Level Planning. The State Government needs the financial support from Government of India for strengthening the Units.

39.8 In the meanwhile, the State Government are contemplating to strengthen the existing District Planning Units by restructuring and augmenting the present staff strength. The proposal envisages setting up of the District Planning & Monitoring Unit (DPMU). The proposed DPMU will provide Secretarial support to the DPCs, ensure proper implementation of guidelines issued by the State Government and the Government of India and monitor programme implementation. It will also extend necessary assistance to Zilla Parishads in Rural sector plans and the ULBs in formulation of Urban sector plans. Strengthening and Capacity Building will not only ensure improvement in quality of formulation of the District Plans but also results in having an effective monitoring system at the sub-State levels and be a vital organ in the entire process of plan formulation, information, implementation and monitoring. It is estimated that an amount of about Rs.12.00 crore will be required for augmentation of staff strength and restructuring of the District Planning Units.

STATUS OF DEVOLUTION OF POWERS & RESPONSIBILITIES:

39.9 The status of devolution of power and responsibilities includes;

- Transfer of functions
- Transfer of functionaries; and
- Transfer of funds

39.10 **As a first step towards devolution** the State Acts namely: the Orissa Zilla Parishad Act, the Orissa Panchayat Samity Act and the Orissa Grama Panchayat Act have been amended consistent with the provision of 73rd Amendment and provision of Panchayats (Extension to Schedule Area) Act, 1996. The State Government have taken the following decisions in connection with devolution of power, functions, functionaries and funds.

- 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 PRIs.
- 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 ZPs, PSs, and GPs respectively for implementation of subjects/schemes transferred to PRIs.
- iv) The district level, Block level and GP level functionaries of different Departments will attend the meetings of PRIs at respective level.
- v) They shall place plan and schemes for discussion and approval in the meeting of respective level of PRIs.
- vi) The President Zilla Parishad, Chairman Panchayat Samity, and Sarpanch of GPs can supervise the work and function of govt. functionaries at respective level.
- vii) In the meanwhile, some of the reform driven programmes of Government of India are in operation which envisages delegation of powers and functions to the 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 would be transferred to the Urban Local Bodies, in a phased manner, within the Mission period.

**PEOPLES' PARTICIPATION IN PLANNING
PROCESS PARTICULARLY WOMEN, SCs AND STs
THROUGH STRENGTHENING OF GRAM SABHAS:**

- i) Seats have been reserved for SC/ST in respect of election of PRI representatives
- ii) Not less than 1/3 of the total seats have been reserved 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 PRIs.
- iv) In cases where the office of Chairperson is not reserved for women, the office of the Vice-Chairperson is deemed to have been reserved for women.

DEVOLUTION OF FINANCES:

39.11 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. The State Government is also in process of locating untied fund from out of plan resources for allocation to districts. As about 80 percent of the total plan resources are tied to specific schemes / projects, there is very little scope to provide untied funds to the districts.

39.12 Currently State's annual untied resource requirement is projected at the minimum around Rs.1,650 crore. As against this, available untied resources come to around Rs.960 crore, out of which around Rs.560 crore has to be earmarked for State Share of CSP. Under the circumstances, it would be difficult to earmark adequate untied resources to districts.

39.13 However, funds under 3 important programmes namely, Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana, Biju KBK Yojana and the BRGF are provided to the districts as untied resources. For these programmes, an outlay of Rs.2,575 crore has been earmarked for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.515 crore for the Annual Plan: 2007-08. Besides, the State has identified several tied up district

sector schemes for which an outlay of Rs.6,626.95 crore has been proposed for the 11th Plan and Rs.1,155.89 crore for the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

39.14 The State Government are also contemplating to create a “Panchayat Sector” in the budget document of the concerned Administrative Departments for flow of funds to districts.

FORMULATION OF DISTRICT PLANS:

39.15 The State Government are committed for operationalisation of grassroots planning as enshrined in the Constitution by the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts in letter and spirit involving the three tier PRIs in the process. To operationalise the mandate as enshrined in the 73rd and 74th Amendment of the Constitution, various steps have already been initiated at Government of India and State Government levels. The key initiatives taken at different levels are summarised below:

- The Expert Group Report i.e., Planning at the Grassroots Level (An Action Programme for the Eleventh Five Year Plan) was brought out during March, 2006 and circulated to all concerned.
- The Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India also organized one National Level Workshop on Planning at the Grassroots Level on 8th and 9th May, 2006 to discuss the challenges of ensuring that the Eleventh Plan of the State is built through a participative bottom up process and the role of the Union Government, the Planning Commission and the State Governments.
- The Ministry of Panchayati Raj and the Planning Commission have issued detailed guidelines for preparation of district plans and their incorporation into the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 vide their D.O. No.M-13011/2006, dated 25.08.2006.
- The State Government have issued clear instructions and operational guidelines to all Collectors and Member Secretaries of District Planning Committees (DPCs) for finalization of district visions, strategies and approaches for formulation of Draft District Eleventh Five Year Plan: 2007-12 and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 in wider consultations with the PRIs, NGOs, Civil Society Organizations and other Stake Holders vide their letter No.9264, dated 10th July, 2006.
- All the Collectors and Member Secretary of DPCs were impressed upon to convene the DPCs for formulating and consolidating the Eleventh Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 at district level.

- Further, it has been advised to districts to organize Regional Workshops to seek inputs from PRIs, NGOs, concerned citizens and other Civil Society Organisations.
- Two reprint copies of the Report of the Expert Groups on Grassroots Planning provided by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India have been supplied to all Administrative Departments of the State Government for their reference and record. They were requested to identify suitable ongoing district sector schemes for individual districts and issue sectoral guidelines to the concerned Heads of Departments, Collectors, and district level officers to formulate District Plans on those schemes vide letter No.11729, dated 26.08.2006.
- All the Collectors and Member Secretary of DPCs and all Administrative Departments have been supplied with a copy of the guidelines, as received from the Planning Commission, for preparation of District Plans for inclusion in the Eleventh Five Year Plan vide letter No.12189, dated 04.09.2006 and No.12325, dated 07.09.2006 respectively.
- All Departments of State Government have been given a set of formats to facilitate preparation of District-wise proposed outlay under District Sector Schemes relating to the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 by making district-wise and scheme-wise rural and urban break-ups and to communicate the same to concerned districts.
- All Collectors have been communicated with detailed instructions for chapterisation and formats to be used in the Draft District Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08 document, as received from the Planning Commission, vide letter No.19458, dated 30.12.2006.
- The State Panchayati Raj Department and Housing & Urban Development Department have been requested to issue suitable instructions to districts to ensure preparation of Rural Sector Plan by the respective Zilla Parishads and the urban sector plans (Municipal Corporations / Municipalities / NACs) by the DUDAs vide Memo No.19459, dated 30.12.2006.
- In the meantime, most of the districts have convened the DPC for finalization of district vision, strategies and approaches on the lines of instructions issued by the State Government from time to time in the process of finalizing

the District Plans for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and well as the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

STATUS OF PREPARATION OF DISTRICT PLAN DOCUMENTS

39.16 The State is going through elections process to the three tier PRIs from December, 2006. The election process will be over by the end of March, 2007. Because of operation of the Election Code of Conduct, the districts are not in a position to finalise their district plans which are a new initiative. It is expected that the District Plan documents will be ready soon after the election to the PRIs is over and members of the DPCs are elected.

RESOURCE ENVELOPE DURIN THE 11th FIVE YEAR PLAN & ANNUAL PLAN, 2007-08 FOR FORMULATION OF DISTRICT PLANS:

39.17 The State Planning Department have made estimate of resources likely to be available for the 11th Five Year Plan for district level planning by analyzing resource provision in respect of district sector schemes of different Administrative Departments. The State Plan out lay for the 11th Plan and Annual Plan, 2007-08 is in the order of Rs.27,000 crore and Rs.4,850 crore respectively. The order of resources for district plan schemes for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2007-08, is Rs.9,20,195.25 lakh and Rs.1,67,088.75 lakh respectively. The allocation on district sector schemes for formulation of District Plans constitutes 34.08% and 34.45% respectively of the State's total plan outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan: 2007-12 and the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

DISTRICT SECTORAL OUTLAYS:

39.18 District Sector Schemes are covered under 10 different Sectors namely: (i) Agriculture & Allied Activities, (ii) General Economic Services, (iii) General Services, (iv) Industries & Minerals, (v) Irrigation & Flood Control, (vi) Rural Development, (vii) Science Technology & Environment, (viii) Social Services, (ix) Special Areas Programmes, and (x) Transport. The table below depicts the details of Sectoral Outlay under District Sector Schemes for the Eleventh Five Year Plan as well as the Annual Plan: 2007-08.

Tabl-39.2
Sectoral Allocation under District Sector.

Sl. No.	Sector	Major & Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh & Annual Plan: 2007-08		% of the Dist. Plan Outlay 2007-08
			11th Plan	Annual Plan	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	i. Animal Husbandry	596.03	104.00	
		ii. Crop Husbandry	5302.70	979.63	
		iii. Fisheries	5486.33	1036.34	
		iv. Horticulture	2245.74	391.51	
		v. Soil & Water Conservation	1415.00	283.00	
Total of Agriculture & Allied Activities			15045.80	2794.48	1.67%
2	General Eco. Services	1. Other Gen. Economic Services (District Planning)	44471.42	13075.00	
		Total of Gen. Eco. Services	44471.42	13075.00	7.83%
3	General Services	i. Jails	1346.21	200.00	
		ii. Other Administrative Services	6192.60	920.00	
		iii. Public Works	4511.39	756.30	
Total of General Services			12050.20	1876.30	1.12%
4	Industries & Minerals	i. Village and Small Enterprises	1613.97	270.15	
		Total of Industry & Minerals	1613.97	270.15	0.16%
5	Irrigation & Food Control	i. Command Area Development	1346	305.75	
		Total of Irrgn. & Flood Control	1346.00	305.75	0.18%
6	Rural Development	i. Land Reforms	35.00	7.00	
		ii. Other Rural Development Programmes	52.90	10.58	
		iii. Rural Employment	125597.50	21279.50	
		iv. Special Programme for Rural Development	5250.00	1050.00	
		Total of Rural Development	130935.40	22347.08	13.37%
7	Science, Tech. & Environment	i. Forestry and Wild Life	1943.19	360.00	
		ii. Scientific Research	204.00	30.00	
Total of Science, Tech & Env.			2147.19	390.00	0.23%
8	Social Services	i. Dev. of SC, ST & OBCs	45173.06	9134.50	
		ii. Emp. of Women & Dev. of Children	7182.70	1167.50	
		iii. General Education	87995.71	11175.42	
		iv. Housing	25600.01	5100.01	
		v. Labour and Employment	2.50	0.50	
		vi. Medical and Public Health	7200.00	2539.00	

Sl. No.	Sector	Major & Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh & Annual Plan: 2007-08		% of the Dist. Plan Outlay 2007-08
			11th Plan	Annual Plan	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		vii. Social Security and Social Welfare	79898.48	16589.07	
		viii. Sports and Youth Services	127.89	19.00	
		ix. Urban Development	39139.51	6289.99	
		x. Water Supply & Sanitation	57620.00	10034.00	
		Total of Social Services	349939.86	62048.99	37.14%
9	Special Areas Programme	i. Other Special Areas Programme	294349.74	58411.00	
		Total of Special Area Prog.	294349.74	58411.00	
10	Transport	i. Roads & Bridges	68295.67	5570.00	
		Total of Transport	68295.67	5570.00	3.33%
	District Sector Outlay	G R A N D T O T A L	920195.25	167088.75	100.00%
	State Sector Outlay		1779804.75	317911.25	
	Plan Size of the State		2700000.00	485000.00	
	% of Dist. Sector Outlay to State Plan Outlay		34.08	34.45	

CHAPTER 40

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

40.1 The development of a State hinges on the development of its physical and social infrastructure and efficient delivery of quality services. Government is traditionally responsible for providing basic infrastructure and services to the people. However, limited resources of the Government do not permit to fulfill the public demands for qualitative and quantitative improvement in providing these facilities up to desired level. Public demands for quality services are increasing day by day. Also, acceptability and willingness to pay user fees by the people for better and quality services are also gaining momentum. Since private sector, now-a-days, is better equipped in terms of finance, human resources and managerial capabilities etc., 'Public Infrastructure with Private Participation' is a welcome step for development of infrastructure and services sector.

40.2 Public Private Partnership (PPP) is increasingly becoming the preferred mode of construction and operation of infrastructure services such as highways, airports, ports etc. both in developed and developing countries. PPP offers significant advantages in terms of attracting private capital in creation of public infrastructure as well as in improving efficiencies in the provision of services to the users. It enables the Government to transfer construction and commercial risks to the private sector, which is best suited to manage them. PPPs can be undertaken through a range of alternative modes such as Build-Operate-and-Transfer (BOT), Build-Own-Operate-and-Transfer (BOOT), Build-Own-and-Operate (BOO), Build-and-Transfer (BT), Build-Lease-and-Transfer (BLT) and Lease-Management-Agreement (LMA).

40.3 Government of Orissa is committed to rapid industrial and economic development in the State and has been taking various steps under Industrial Policy Resolution, 2001 to facilitate industrial and economic development of the State. With its rich natural resources and investor friendly policies, Orissa is slated to become a favourable investment destination for investors / developers, both Domestic and International. The State is going to bring in substantial investments in sectors like Mining, Industries, Information Technology and Tourism etc.

40.4 With a view to making the State a favourable investment destination, it is imperative that the Government not only follows investment friendly policies but also provides high quality physical and social infrastructure. This needs significant investment, which is not possible out of public financing alone because of severe constraint of resources. Government of Orissa recognizes that greater private sector participation would be critical for development of quality physical and social infrastructure in the State. In order to facilitate, greater private participation in infrastructure development, it is necessary to instill confidence among prospective private sector participants. In view of this, the State Government have come forward to promulgate a PPP policy "**Policy for facilitating Public Private Partnership for Infrastructure Development in the State of Orissa**", which is on its way for notification.

40.5 In order to coordinate the PPP activities in the State, a PPP Cell has been set up under the Planning and Co-ordination Department, which is headed by a Special Secretary as per the recommendations emerged in the National Level Conference of the Chief Secretaries organized by the Planning Commission on 20th May, 2006.

OBJECTIVES OF PPP POLICY

40.6 The PPP Policy of the State Government envisages leveraging State & Central Government funds, to support private investment and to create conducive environment to utilize the efficiencies, innovativeness and flexibility of the private sector to provide better infrastructure and services at an optimal cost.

40.7 The broad objectives of the policy are as follows :

- Setting up of 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 speedy and transparent selection mechanism.
- Adequate administrative support and reduction in procedural delays
- Putting in place an effective and efficient institutional mechanism for speedy clearance of the projects.
- Provide the necessary risk sharing framework in the project structure so as to assign risks to the entity most suited to manage them.
- Create a robust dispute redressal mechanism / regulatory framework for PPP projects.
- To provide the required viability gap funding where the essential projects are intrinsically unviable.
- To create Orissa Infrastructure Development Fund to facilitate implementation of the objectives of the Policy.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE DRAFT PPP POLICY

40.8 Some of the important features of the Draft PPP Policy formulated by the State Government are :

- Creation of a PPP Cell and its Technical Secretariat to take forward and guide the PPP Initiatives of different Departments to create a Shelf of Projects for PPP, to get approval of Empowered Committee on Infrastructure (ECI) or High Level Clearance Authority (HLCA) as the case may be, to interact with Planning Commission, Government of India

and other funding agencies like World Bank for obtaining approval under Viability Gap Funding (VGF).

- Formation of a HLCA consisting of a group of Ministers under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister to clear PPP Projects having investments of over Rs.500.00 crore.
- Formation of an ECI consisting of a group of Secretaries under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary for facilitating infrastructure development in the State and to sanction PPP Projects up to Rs.500.00 crore and to adopt, adapt, develop Model Concession Agreements for various sectors.
- Taking necessary steps for protecting rights of all stakeholders by way of structured concession agreements, necessary legislative support, dispute redressal mechanism, setting up of Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) etc.
- Formation of Orissa Infrastructure Development Fund (OIDF) to provide direct financial support to the essential projects for enhancing project viability and also to support PPP initiatives like taking up technical and financial pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, preparation of reports and bid documents and other activities that need to be undertaken for PPP Projects including capacity building and training.
- Detailed Implementation Guide Lines and Modalities would be issued through Executive Instructions separately.
- Systematic project identification and structuring

INFRASTRUCTURE SECTORS

40.9 The infrastructure sectors covered by the PPP Policy, which may be modified from time to time, are : (1) Roads, Bridges and Bypass, (2) Ports and Harbors, (3) Airports, Airstrips and Heliports, (4) Inland container deposits and logistic hubs, (5) Industrial parks, Theme Parks like IT/BT Parks, Knowledge Parks, Special Economic Zones and Townships, (6) Water supply, treatment and distribution, (7) Power generation, transmission and distribution system, (8) Solid waste management, (9) Sewerage and Drainage, (10) Inland Water Transport, (11) Tourism and related infrastructure, (12) Healthcare facilities, (13) Education, (14) Trade fair, convention, exhibition, cultural centres, (15) Urban Infrastructure including entertainment and recreational facilities, (16) Urban transportation systems, (17) Railway and related Projects, and (18) Agriculture Production and Marketing.

PROJECTS FOR PPP

40.10 PPP cell with the help of different Departments and consultants like IL&FS, E&Y, PWC etc., have already compiled a shelf of 27 projects. These Projects include 8 nos. from Road sector, 3 nos. from Rail sector, 2 nos. from Port sector, 6 nos.

from IT sector, 3 nos. from Industries sector, 1 no. from Tourism and 4 nos. from Housing and Urban Development sector. Out of these 27 projects 10 nos. are under implementation and for the remaining projects feasibility studies/initial screening reports are under preparation. The details of the shelf of Projects are given at Annexure – A at the end of this chapter.

40.11 VGF proposal for International Convention Centre to be built at an estimated cost of Rs.44.00 crore over an area of 26 acres of land has been sent to Department of Economic Affairs, New Delhi by the PPP Cell. VGF applications for 2 nos. of road projects have already been received and will be submitted to the Department of Economic Affairs, New Delhi shortly.

WORKSHOPS

40.12 PPP Cell along with Director of Industries Orissa, Bhubaneswar and with the help of E&Y has already conducted a National Level Workshop involving all key Infrastructure Departments /Agencies for necessary capacity building. Some more such workshops will be organized during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

40.13 The Government of Orissa has already conveyed its consent to Deptt. of Economic Affairs, New Delhi for entering into MOU to get technical assistance of ADB for capacity building of PPP cell. The Technical Assistance will be provided in the form of creating one PPP Expert focusing on Project Financial Analysis and Risk Management, one MIS Expert focusing on Information Management and a panel of three legal firms on retainer basis to provide Legal Expertise on PPP.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

40.14 PPP Cell is actively attending and participating in Model Concession Agreement (MCA) & other PPP meetings held in New Delhi at Planning Commission office, Vigyan Bhawan etc., to up-date knowledge on PPP. PPP Cell is also getting its officers trained on Human Resource Development and PPP activities by way of deputing the officers for different training programmes and workshops. Presently two of its officers have been deputed to IIM, Ahmedabad for capacity building programme on PPP.

FEASIBILITY STUDY & PREPARATION OF PROJECT REPORT

40.15 A revolving fund to the tune of Rs.4.00 crore has been created between IL & FS and IDCO for taking up technical & financial pre-feasibility, feasibility studies, preparation of report and bid documents, evaluation of EOI & RFQ for different PPP Projects.

40.16 There is proposal from IDFC & SREI International to assist Govt. of Orissa for taking up technical & financial pre-feasibility, feasibility studies, preparation of report and bid documents, evaluation of Expression of Interest (EOI) & Request for Qualification (RFQ) for different PPP Projects. The proposals are under consideration of

Govt. of Orissa for entering in to agreement. Besides above Rs.2.00 crore have been sanctioned in principle for PPP cell for conducting above activities.

PPP PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

40.17 The PPP Projects under implementation in the State are given below in Table 40.1.

Table 40.1

PPP Projects under implementation in Orissa

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Estimated Cost (Rs. in crore)
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1	Palaspanga – Bamebari Road (Length: 28 km)	35.00
2	Haridaspur – Paradip Rail link (Length: 78 km)	594.34
3	Dhamara Port	2,400.00
4	Gopalpur Port	720.00
5	INFO Park	460.00
6	IT & Corporate Tower	105.00
7	Sector specific SEZ-IT/TES (Knowledge Park) at Gaudakashipur, Bhubaneswar	35.67
8	Sector specific SEZ-IT/TES (BPO) at Mancheswar, Bhubaneswar	352.03
9	Kalinga Nagar Industrial Complex	80.60
10	Sector specifi SEZ-metallurgical based engg. & downstream at Kalinganagar, Jajpur.	56.00
	Total	4,838.64

ANNEXURE – A**SHELF OF PPP PROJECTS BEING UNDERTAKEN IN ORISSA****Sector:-Roads****As on:- 01.02.07**

Sl. No.	Project Name	Deptt. / Agency	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Cr.)	Structure (DGO / BOT etc.)	Mode of Award (ICB/ Domestic Tender / Negotiated)	Date of Bid Invitation	Date of Award / Likely award	Likely date of completion	Govt. support (Equity grant etc.)	Name of private developer	Period of contract concession	Remarks, if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UNDER IMPLEMENTATION:-												
01.	Palaspanga-Bamebari Road Length - 28 Km.	Public Works Deptt.	35.00					2007		KIDCO	15 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being implemented through SPV(KIDCO) with mining companies & industries who are major users of the road. • Work started. • Part funding of the project cost through loan by stakeholders. • Cost recovery through tolling of vehicles • SPV to look after maintenance of the road.
UNDER CONSIDERATION:-												
02.	Capital Region Ring Road Length - 98 Km.	Public Works Deptt.	700.00									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISR submitted by IL&FS IDC is under scrutiny.
03.	Bhubaneswar – Paradip Road Length - 90 Km.	-do-	700.00									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISR submitted by IL&FS IDC is under scrutiny.
04.	Suakati- Dubuna Length - 56 Km.	-do-	112.00									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study of financial viability vis-a-vis improvement of the road to be undertaken. • Existing single lane to 2 lane with paved shoulder of 1.5m each on both side.

Sl. No.	Project Name	Deptt. / Agency	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Cr.)	Structure (DGO / BOT etc.)	Mode of Award (ICB/ Domestic Tender / Negotiated)	Date of Bid Invitation	Date of Award / Likely award	Likely date of completion	Govt. support (Equity grant etc.)	Name of private developer	Period of contract concession	Remarks, if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
05.	Tensa-Barsuan-Lahunipada Road Length - 35 Km.	-do-	35.00									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-feasibility study being undertaken/consultant being appointed. Existing single lane to 2 lane with paved shoulder of 1.5m each on both side.
06.	Four laning of Sambalpur-Rourkela Road from existing two lane road. Length - 165 Km.	Public Works Deptt. (World Bank assisted)	495.00									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For studying the financial viability consultants have been short listed. The study is being undertaken with loan assistance from World Bank.
07.	Joda-Bamebari Length - 18 Km.	-do-	36.00									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For studying the financial viability consultants have been short listed. The study is being undertaken with loan assistance from World Bank.
08.	Koira – Rajamunda Road Length - 46 Km.	-do-	92.00									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For studying the financial viability consultants have been short listed. The study is being undertaken with loan assistance from World Bank.
Total :-			2205.00									

Sector:-Railways

As on:- 01.02.07

Sl. No.	Project Name	Deptt. / Agency	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Cr.)	Structure (DGO / BOT etc.)	Mode of Award (ICB / Domestic Tender / Negotiated)	Date of Bid Invitation	Date of Award / Likely award	Likely date of completion	Govt. support (Equity grant etc.)	Name of private developer	Period of contract concession	Remarks, if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UNDER IMPLEMENTATION:-												
01	Haridaspur – Paradip Rail link Length - 78 Km.	Commerce Deptt.	594.34									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project being undertaken jointly with Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd., and user Industries. Shareholders agreement has been signed on 11/10/2006.
UNDER CONSIDERATION:-												
02	Angul –Duburi – Sukinda Rail link Length - 90 Km.	-do-	417.47									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of SPV is in progress.
03	Gunupur – Theruvalli Rail link Length - 79 Km.	-do-	151.00									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of SPV is in progress.
Total :-			1162.81									

Sector:-Ports
As on:- 01.02.07

Sl. No.	Project Name	Deptt. / Agency	Estimated Cost (Rs.in Cr.)	Structure (DGO / BOT etc.)	Mode of Award (ICB / Domestic Tender / Negotiated)	Date of Bid Invitation	Date of Award/ Likely award	Likely date of completion	Govt. support (Equity grant etc.)	Name of private developer	Period of contract concession	Remarks, if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UNDER IMPLEMENTATION:-												
01.	Dhamara Port	Commerce Deptt.	2400.00									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concession Agreement with ISP Ltd. On 02.04.98 • Shareholders agreement(50:50) between L&T & TISCO signed on 29.10.2004 • Land acquisition made for Port site-875.72 Acres and for Rail Link-871.25 Acres.
02.	Gopalpur Port	-do-	720.00									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concession Agreement signed on 14.09.06 with consortium led by M/s.OSL., Sara International Ltd. And Noble Group.
Total :-			3120.00									
10 more sites are ready for development of new ports potential to promote 3-4 additional ports.												

Chapter-40

Sector:-Tourism

As on:- 01.02.07

Sl. No.	Project Name	Deptt. / Agency	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Cr.)	Structure (DGO / BOT etc.)	Mode of Award (ICB / Domestic Tender / Negotiated)	Date of Bid Invitation	Date of <u>Award</u> Likely award	Likely date of completion	Govt. support (Equity grant etc.)	Name of private developer	Period of contract concession	Remarks, if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UNDER CONSIDERATION												
01.	International Convention Centre	Tourism / IDCO	44.00									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 26 Acres of land earmarked. • Studies mounted on the Project in association with IL&FS. • One-stop solution of conventions, conferences, exhibition facilities etc. • To include Star Hotel Shopping Plaza multiplex etc. • EOI has been received and evaluation under process. • VGF proposal for 8.8 cr . sent to DEA
Total :-			44.00									

Sector:- I.T.
As on:- 01.02.07

Sl. No.	Project Name	Deptt. / Agency	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Cr.)	Structure (DGO / BOT etc.)	Mode of Award (ICB / Domestic Tender / Negotiated)	Date of Bid Invitation	Date of Award/ Likely award	Likely date of completion	Govt. support (Equity grant etc.)	Name of private developer	Period of contract concession	Remarks, if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UNDER IMPLEMENTATION:-												
01.	INFO Park	IT / IDCO	460.00							DLF Universal Ltd.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4.2 million built-up space over 54 acres land to be developed as state-of-the-art IT Park at BBSR. • Lease-cum-Development agreement signed. • Project with clear mandate and milestones. • Minimum 60% IT spare • First milestone of 4 lakh sft. of IT space to be achieved within 24 months. • In principle approval for SEZ obtained.
02.	IT & Corporate Tower	-do-	105.00									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be built on 5.47 acres of land in institutional zone in a prime location in Bhubaneswar. • Being planned as a Signature Building. • RFP under preparation.
03.	Sector specific SEZ-IT/TES (Knowledge Park) at Gaudakashipur, Bhubaneswar	-do-	35.67									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total land – 101.80 Ha. • Land readily available • EOIs for JV partner being invited shortly.
04.	Sector specific SEZ-IT/TES (BPO), Mancheswar, Bhubaneswar	-do-	352.03									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total land-10.198Ha. • GENPACT to be Anchor Tenant and Co-Developer.

Sl. No.	Project Name	Deptt. / Agency	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Cr.)	Structure (DGO / BOT etc.)	Mode of Award (ICB / Domestic Tender / Negotiated)	Date of Bid Invitation	Date of Award / Likely award	Likely date of completion	Govt. support (Equity grant etc.)	Name of private developer	Period of contract concession	Remarks, if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UNDER CONSIDERATION:-												
05.	Biotech Park	IT / IDCO										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 63.299 acre land earmarked. EOI invited.
06.	Sector specific SEZ-IT/ITES (Infocity), Bhubaneswar	-do-	36.59									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Land – 82 Ha. IT majors like WIPRO, TCS, MindTree, Hexaware have agreed to be Anchor Tenant and Co-Developers. Project SPV to be formed after notification of SEZ.
Total:-												

Sector:-Industry

As on:- 01.02.07

Sl. No.	Project Name	Deptt. / Agency	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Cr.)	Structure (DGO / BOT etc.)	Mode of Award (ICB Domestic Tender / Negotiated)	Date of Bid Invitation	Date of Award / Likely award	Likely date of completion	Govt. support (Equity grant etc.)	Name of private developer	Period of contract concession	Remarks, if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UNDER IMPLEMENTATION:-												
01.	Kalinga Nagar Industrial Complex	Industry / IDCO	80.6							M/s. JCDL		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project for up-gradation of infrastructural facilities in Kalinganagar. Being implemented jointly with association of user industries through M/s. Jajpur Cluster Development Ltd. Partly funded through central assistance under IIU Scheme. User Industries and State Govt.(Through IDCO) investing about Rs.16 crores and Rs.18 crores respectively. SPV to manage and maintain the facilities
02.	Sector specific SEZ-metallurgical based engg. & downstream at Kalinganagar, Jajpur	Industry / IDCO	56.00									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total land-101.15Ha. Land already in possession EOIs for JV partner being invited shortly.
UNDER CONSIDERATION:-												
03.	Integrated commercial & Residential Complex at Bhubaneswar	H&UD/ BDA										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 Acres of prime land RFQ under finalization by M/s. E&Y.

Chapter-40

Sl. No.	Project Name	Deptt. / Agency	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Cr.)	Structure (DGO / BOT etc.)	Mode of Award (ICB/ Domestic Tender / Negotiated)	Date of Bid Invitation	Date of Award/ Likely award	Likely date of completion	Govt. support (Equity grant etc.)	Name of private developer	Period of contract concession	Remarks, if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
04.	Sahidnagar Enclave, Bhubaneswar	H&UD/ BMC										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial and Housing Project in joint venture mode between Bhubaneswar Municipal Corpn. And Bhawani Construction, the private partner has been undertaken. The builder shall have the ownership of 70% and BMC would get 30% of the built up area. The project will be completed with 3 years.
05.	Commercial Shopping Complex at Unit – IV, Bhubaneswar	H&UD/ BMC										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint venture project between Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation and M/s. Panchadeep Construction(P) Ltd. The project has just started. The BMC shall have ownership right over 34.65% of the built up area and the JVP 65.35% subject to condition that any increase or decrease in number of floors or size of floors the percentage would be 34.65% and 65.35% ratio.
06.	A.C. Market Complex at Unit-IV, Bhubaneswar	H&UD/ BMC										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint Venture Project between BMC and M/s. Keshari Estates Pvt. Ltd. The allocation of share of BMC is 35% and JVP is 65% of built up area.
07.	Multi-product SEZ at Paradip (Mahakalpada Tahsil of Kendrapara dist.)	-do-	712.00									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total land-1093Ha. EOI to be invited after site is finalized and land acquisition starts.
Total:-												