



DRAFT

ANNUAL PLAN 2011-12

ORISSA

VOLUME-I

GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

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GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

PLANNING & CO-ORDINATION DEPARTMENT

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CHAPTER 1

DEVELOPMENT PROFILE AND PLAN APPROACH

STATE AT A GLANCE

1.1 Orissa, located on the east coast, is flanked by West Bengal and Jharkhand in the North, Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh in the West and Andhra Pradesh in the South. It has more than 480 km long coastline. Administratively, Orissa, has been divided into 30 districts, 58 sub-divisions, 316 tahsils, 314 blocks, 6,234 Gram Panchayats and 51,349 villages including 47,529 inhabited and 3,820 uninhabited villages.

1.2 Orissa is the 9th largest State with an area of 155,707 km², and 11th largest in terms of population with 41.94 million people, about 3.47% of India's population, as per the provisional estimates of 2011 census. It has a population density of 269 persons per km² in 2011. It contributes about 2% of the national income. Its decadal population growth rate of 13.97% in 2011 is lower than the national average, though there are wider inter-district variations. As per 2001 census, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively constitute 16.56% and 22.13% of the total State population. Its sex ratio has improved from 972 in 2001 to 978 in 2011 and is better than the national average of 940. It is, however, disturbing that sex ratio in 0-6 age group has sharply declined from 953 in 2001 to 934 in 2011. The overall literacy rate in the State, which was 63.08% in 2001, has increased to 73.45% in 2011. The female literacy rate has improved from 50.51% in 2001 to 64.36% in 2011 and has inched closer to the national average of 65.46%.

Physiography

1.3 Orissa possesses varied physiography: extensive ranges of hills clad with forests, rolling uplands, a long stretch of coastline, extensive river systems, brackish waters, mangroves and coastal plains. It is endowed with very diverse ecological habitats and is rich in flora and fauna. On the basis of its physical features, Orissa 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.

1.4 The State can be broadly divided into ten agro-climatic zones basing on various factors like land, climate, elevation, water availability and other variables. The ten agro-climatic zones are: (i) north western plateau, (ii) north central plateau, (iii) north eastern coastal plateau, (iv) east and south eastern plateau, (v) north eastern ghat, (vi) eastern ghat high land, (vii) south eastern ghat, (viii) western undulating, (ix) west central table land, and (x) mid central table land.

Human Resource

1.5 The census 2011 has provisionally estimated the population of Orissa as 41.94 million, with 20.74 million females and 21.20 million males. Its population has grown by 13.97% over the decade 2001-2011 adding about 5.1 million persons. The child population in 0-6 year age group is 5.03 million, with girls 2.43 million and boys 2.60 million and accounts for about 12% population of the State. The population density has increased from 236 persons per km² in 2001 to 269 in 2011. Orissa is 14th highest population density. It has the overall literacy rate of 73.45% as against 74.04% at the national level. Its male literacy rate of 82.40% is higher than the national average of 82.14% in 2011.

Natural Resource Base

Land

1.6 Generally, eight soil types are found in Orissa. 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 soils have an index value of 0.54.

Minerals

1.7 According to Indian Bureau of Mines, Orissa's deposits in respect of chromite, nickel, bauxite, and iron ore are 95%, 92%, 55% and 33% respectively of the total deposits of the country. Other mineral deposits include limestone, china clay, quartz, precious and semi-precious stones, copper and vanadium. The details of total known reserves of different important minerals of the State and their rate of exploitation are given in Table 1.1. The State has recently taken several steps to increase utilization of its mineral resources.

Table 1.1
Mineral Reserves and Their Rate of Exploitation in Orissa

Sl No	Ore/Mineral	Total reserve in 2009-10 (Million Tonne)	Exploitation during 2009-10 (Million Tonne)	Rate of exploitation to total reserves (%)
1	Iron ore	5,074	79.68	1.37
2	Chromite	170	3.41	2.00
3	Coal	65,121	105.49	0.16
4	Bauxite	1,806	4.88	0.27
5	Lime stone	1,004	2.71	0.27
6	Dolomite	330	1.32	0.40
7	Fire clay	175	0.06	0.04
8	Quartz, quartzite and Silica	70	0.14	0.20
9	Mineral sands	226	0.25	0.11
10	Graphite	4.4	0.02	1.58
11	Manganese ores	119	0.60	0.51

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

Forests

1.8 The State has a recorded forest area of 58,136 km², which is 37.34% of the State's total geographical area. This includes 26,329 km² (45.29%) reserve forests, 15,525 km² (26.70%) protected forests and 16,282 km² (28.01%) unclassified forests. However, as per the "State of Forest Report, 2007" published in 2009 the actual forest cover in Orissa is only 48,855 km². This is 100 km² more than the actual forest cover of 48,755 km² in 2005. The actual forest cover of 48,855 km² in 2007 includes 7,073 km² of very dense forest (crown density more than 70%), 21,394 km² of moderately dense forest (crown density 40-70%) and 20,388 km² of open forest (crown density 19 - 40%). Thus, while the recorded forest area constitutes about 37.34% of the total geographical area, actual forest cover exists over only 31.38% of the geographical area.

Water Resources

1.9 The State has around 11% of the total water resources of the country spread over eleven river basins. As per the assessment of Central Ground Water Board, the net annual ground water availability in the State is about 21.01 billion cubic metre (BCM), out of which annual draft is 3.85 BCM. Thus, out of available ground water, only 18.32% is harnessed. The maximum realizable irrigation potential in the State has been assessed at 49.90 lakh ha. The net irrigation potential created at the end of March 2010 from all sources is 29.32 lakh ha.

Marine Resources

1.10 With a coastline of 480 km and a continental shelf area of 24,000 km², the State has a very rich marine resource base. Among other things, this offers excellent scope for marine fish production. The State has the largest brackish water lagoon of the Country, i.e., Chilika.

Livestock Resources

1.11 As per the livestock census conducted in 2007, total livestock population in the State was 230.57 lakh, of which cattle population alone accounted for 123.09 lakh, buffaloes 11.90 lakh, goat 71.27 lakh, sheep 18.18 lakh and pigs 6.12 lakh. Total milk production in the State during 2009-10 was 16.51 lakh tonne, with per capita availability of 112 gm of milk per day. Egg production in 2009-10 was 2,319.32 million with per capita availability of 57 numbers per annum. Meat production in 2009-10 was 130.00 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.

DEVELOPMENT STATUS

Macro Economy

1.12 Historically, Orissa's economy has grown and diversified at slow rates. As a result, the State has witnessed high levels of poverty, particularly in Northern and Southern Orissa. A very large proportion of population still continues to depend on agriculture and allied sector for their sustenance. The farm productivity has also remained very low as compared to several other parts of the nation. The

share of agriculture and allied sector during the 8th Plan period was as high as 37.60% compared to 29.08% at all-India level. However, this scenario has been changing in recent years. With higher growth, Orissa's economy has become less agricultural and more industry and service oriented as may be seen from Table 1.2. The share of agriculture has come down to 25.46% in 10th Plan and to 19.02% of the State GSDP during the first three years of 11th Plan. The share of industry sector has increased from 17.52% during 8th Plan to 27.97% during the first three years of the 11th Plan. The share of the service sector has increased from the level of 44.87% in the 8th Plan to 53.01% during the first three years of the 11th Plan. However, Orissa's economy¹ is still more agricultural and less service oriented than that of India.

Table 1.2
Composition of Orissa's Economy vis-à-vis National Economy (At constant prices)
(Figures are sectoral share in GSDP in percentage)

Plan Period	Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	Orissa	India	Orissa	India	Orissa	India
8 th Plan	37.60	29.08	17.52	20.21	44.87	50.71
9 th Plan	32.44	24.96	17.65	19.97	49.91	55.07
10 th Plan	25.46	20.28	21.66	19.56	52.88	60.16
1999-2000 Base						
First three years of 11 th Plan	19.02	15.71	27.97	20.30	53.01	63.99

N.B.:- Figures for 8th, 9th & 10th Plan are average of 5 years.

Source:- Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Orissa.

1.13 It is heartening to note that the industry and service sectors have become increasingly more important for the State economy. It is these sectors that have been steering the growth of the economy in recent years. Table 1.3 suggests that the growth rate of the industry sector rose from 3.15% during 8th Plan to 18.70% in 10th Plan and has since sustained at a level of around 12.56% during the first three years of 11th Plan. The growth rate of the services sector has increased from 4.59% in the 8th Plan to 9.98% during the first three years of the 11th Plan. The agriculture sector has, however, lagged behind. This sector registered a negative growth rate during the 8th Plan and hovered around 3.5% during the 9th and 10th Plan. However, during the first three years of the 11th Plan, the sector has averaged 4.80% per annum.

1.14 At constant prices (2004-05 base), the per capita NSDP of Orissa has increased from Rs.17,380.00 in 2004-05 to Rs.24,098.00 in 2009-10. Table 1.4 compares some macro-economic indicators for Orissa with those for India.

¹ For the purpose of this chapter, we have followed the same classification as used for Orissa's Economic Survey, 2010-11. The agriculture sector includes agriculture and allied sectors. The industry sector includes mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply. The service sector includes construction, trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage, communication, banking and insurance, real estate, other services and public administration.

Table 1.3

**Average Annual Growth Rate of Orissa's Economy vis-à-vis
National Economy (At constant prices)**

(Figures are Board Sectoral Growth Rate in GSDP/GDP in percentage)

1999-2000 base

Plan Period	Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	Orissa	India	Orissa	India	Orissa	India
8 th Plan	-1.22	4.78	3.15	8.46	4.59	6.85
9 th Plan	3.97	2.49	4.03	3.57	6.80	7.80
10 th Plan	3.10	2.51	18.70	8.03	9.79	9.75

2004-05 Base

First three years of 11 th Plan	4.80	2.03	12.56	7.18	9.98	9.86
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N.B.: - Figures for 8th, 9th & 10th Plan are average of 5 years.

Source:- Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Orissa.

Table 1.4

Some Macro-economic Indicators for Orissa vis-à-vis India

Sl No	Macro Indicator	Reference Year	Orissa	India
1	Per capital NSDP at 2004-05 prices (Rupees)	2004-05	17,380	24,143
		2006-07	20,009	28,083
		2007-08	21,554	30,354
		2008-09	22,465	31,801
		2009-10 (Q)	24,098	33,731
2	Per capita debt burden at current prices (Rupees)	2001-02	5,600	4,865
		2006-07	9,921	11,064
		2009-10	10,773	
3	Per capita bank deposit (in Scheduled Commercial Banks) at current prices (Rupees)	2005-06	7,205	15,357*
		2007-08	13,163	16,461*
		2008-09	17,438	20,146*
4	Per capita bank credit (in Scheduled Commercial Banks) at current prices (Rupees)	2005-06	5,281	9,940*
		2007-08	9,204	11,851*
		2008-09	11,235	14,897*
		2009-10	12,896	
5	Percentage of urban population	2001	14.99	27.81
6	Unemployment rate as per 61 st NSS round in rural areas (per thousand)			
		(i) Usual Status	2004-05	64
	(ii) Current Daily status	2004-05	102	82
7	Unemployment rate as per 61 st NSS round in urban areas (per thousand)			
		(iii) Usual Status	2004-05	142
	(iv) Current Daily status	2004-05	150	83

Q-Quick Estimate;

* - This is in respect of only Public Sector Banks and till June end.

Human Development

1.15 The concept of "Human Development", as envisaged and propagated by UNDP, attempts to capture processes that enable people to improve their skills, capabilities and choices to live a long, healthy and fulfilled life. It suggests that levels of literacy, infant mortality rates, life expectancy at birth, access to safe drinking water, and income capture key dimensions of human development and are generally used to develop the human development index of a region, community or society. Reduction of inter-regional and inter-personal disparities also adds to improved human development. 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%. Orissa's relative position is 11th among major States. Life expectancy at birth, the major component of the HDI, has increased from 51.93 years during 1971-81 to 59.5 years during 2002-06 in case of male and from 49.59 years in 1971-81 to 59.6 years in 2002-06 for female. While the corresponding increase at the all India level during the same period was from 50.90 years to 62.6 years for male and 50.00 years to 64.2 years for female. The State Government has been pursuing the objective of attaining Millennium Development Goals (MDG), viz to: (i) eradicate extreme poverty, (ii) achieve universal primary education, (iii) promote gender equality and women empowerment, (iv) reduce child mortality, (v) improve maternal health, (vi) ensure environmental sustainability, and (vii) develop a global partnership for development. The State has implemented GoI-UNDAF joint programme in selected five districts, namely, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj, Kandhamal and Sundargarh to improve human development indicators and has developed District Human Development Reports for these districts. Table 1.5 through 1.7 indicate values for some human development variables in Orissa.

Human Resource Utilisation

1.16 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. However, the percentage of main workers to total workers has declined from 87.33% in 1991 to 67.17% in 2001. This indicates prevalence of under-employment in the State. The proportion of male workers to male population and female workers to female population in the State, as per 2001 census, stood at 52.5% and 24.7% respectively, while corresponding proportions at all India level were 51.7% and 25.6% respectively.

1.17 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.

1.18 As per National Sample Survey (NSS), Worker Population Ratio (WPR) in rural Orissa, as per Usual Principal Status, increased from 370 per thousand during 55th round (July 1999 to June 2000) to 392 per thousand during 61st

round (July 2004 to June 2005). In urban Orissa, WPR has increased from 300 in 55th round to 321 in 61st round.

Poverty & Consumer Expenditure

1.19 Family income and consumption patterns are important determinants of material life quality. Periodical NSS estimates of poverty are generally based on consumption patterns. While the poverty ratio for Orissa has come down from 66.18% in 1973-74 to 39.90 in 2004-05, it is still higher than the all India average of 21.80%. As per estimates made by the Planning Commission, poverty reduced by 7.25 percentage points from 1999-2000 (55th round of NSS) to 2004-05 (61st round of NSS, mixed recall method). This was in line with the State's development strategies that targeted a 7 percentage point reduction in poverty during the 10th Plan. Table 1.5 provides a status of poverty ratio in different years, income distribution, consumer expenditures and other relevant indicators for Orissa.

Table 1.5
Poverty, Income Distribution & Consumer Expenditure Status of Orissa

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference Year	Orissa	India		
1	Population below poverty line	1987-88	55.58	36.86		
		1993-94	48.56	35.97		
		1999-00	47.15	26.10		
		2004-05	39.90	21.80		
2	Average monthly per capita consumer expenditure (64 th round of NSS) (in Rs.)	July,07 to June, 08				
			(i) Rural	558.95	772.36	
			(ii) Urban	1,438.35	1,471.54	
3	Engel's ratio (proportion of consumption expenditure under food items to total expenditure – 64 th round of NSS) (in %)	July,07 to June, 08				
			(i) Rural	58.22	52.35	
			(ii) Urban	42.27	39.58	
4	Gini ratio for per capita consumption exp.					
			(i) Rural	1999-00	0.242	0.258
			(ii) Urban	1999-00	0.292	0.341

1.20 The rural-urban poverty gap remains high. There are also inter-regional disparities in terms of incidence of poverty and poverty reduction. As per the 61st round of NSS, poverty declined in all NSS regions of Orissa. However, the coastal region registered the sharpest decline. The extent of poverty in southern and northern regions is still very high and remains a matter of serious concern.

Housing and Amenities

1.21 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%. Table 1.6 compares the status of housing and household amenities in the State vis-à-vis India.

Table 1.6
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

Healthcare

1.22 Improved health is desirable not only in itself, but also because it leads to enhanced capacity to work and participate in economic activities. The State Government has taken several steps to bring about considerable improvements in healthcare infrastructure and delivery and accessibility of healthcare services. The crude birth rate in the State was 21.0 against the national average of 22.5 in 2009. But the crude death rate stood at 8 compared to 7.3 for the country. Life expectancy at birth in the State was 59.6 years during 2002-06 as compared to the national average. Life expectancy at birth in the State was 63.5 years during 2006-10.

1.23 *Panchabyadhi Chikitsa* scheme has been in operation in the State since 2001 to provide free treatment and medicines for five most prevalent diseases, viz. malaria, leprosy, diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections and scabies. Various Government health programmes have brought down the disease burden in the State and improved key health indicators as indicated in Table 1.7

Table 1.7

Health and Healthcare in Orissa compared to India

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference year	Orissa	India	
1	Life expectancy at birth (in years)	i) Male	2001-05	59.2	62.3
			2002-06	59.5	62.6
		ii) Female	2001-05	59.2	63.9
			2002-06	59.6	64.2
		iii) Total	2001-05	59.2	63.2
			2002-06	59.6	63.5
			2006-10	63.5	
2	Crude birth rate per 1000 population	2003	23.0	24.8	
		2005	22.3	23.8	
		2006	21.9	23.5	
		2007	21.5	23.1	
		2008	21.4	22.8	
		2009	21.0	22.5	
3	Crude death rate per 1000 population	2003	9.7	8.0	
		2005	9.5	7.6	
		2006	9.3	7.5	
		2007	9.2	7.4	
		2008	9.0	7.4	
		2009	8.8	7.3	
4	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	1981	125	110	
		1991	124	80	
		2001	91	66	
		2004	77	58	
		2006	73	57	
		2007	71	55	
		2008	69	53	
		2009	65	50	
5	Maternity Mortality Rate (per lakh births)	2001-03	358	301	
		2004-06	303	254	
6	Total fertility rate (number of children per couple)	2004	2.7	2.9	
		2005	2.6	2.9	
		2006	2.5	2.8	
		2007	2.4	2.7	
		2008	2.4	2.6	
7	No. of Govt. Medical Institutions /100,000 people	2004-05	4.48	4.00	
		2007-08	4.29	-	
		2009-10	4.65	-	
8	Hospital beds per lakh population	1997	-	93	
		2004	38	-	
		2007	36	-	
		2010	39	-	
9	Doctor population ratio (Govt.)	1999	1:7,440	1:1,923	
		2002	1:7,560	-	
		2007	1:7,792	-	
		2010	1:8,071	-	

Source: SRS Bulletin and NHRM, Orissa

Education

1.24 The literacy rate in Orissa increased by 14 percentage points from 49.09% in 1991 to 63.08% in 2001. As per provisional estimates for Census 2011, the literacy rate in Orissa has increased to 73.45% vis-à-vis 74.04% at the national level. Out of 2.71 crore literates in Orissa, 1.53 crore males and 1.17 crore females have been returned as literates, the males literacy being 82.40 percent and female literacy 64.36 percent. However, there are substantial social and regional disparities in literacy rates. The female tribal literacy in Orissa is very low. By the end of 2009-10, there were 52,972 primary schools with enrolment of 44.93 lakh students in the State, while the number of upper primary schools was 22,209 with enrolment of 21.28 lakh students. Like-wise, the number of high schools has gone up to 9,172. The gross enrolment of students in relevant age groups has gone up to 98.04% at primary school level and 104.11% at upper primary level in 2009-10. Overall development status of education in the State in terms of different key indicators, compared to national level is summarized in Table 1.8.

Table 1.8**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	64.80
		2011	73.45	74.04
2	Percentage of Gross enrolment of students at Primary School level (Class-I to V)	2004-05	-	107.80
		2006-07	93.49	111.24
		2007-08	96.66	-
		2008-09	97.48	-
		2009-10	98.04	-
3	Percentage of Gross enrolment of students at Upper Primary School level (Class-VI to VIII)	2004-05	74.10	69.93
		2006-07	100.31	73.63
		2007-08	104.28	-
		2008-09	99.06	-
		2009-10	104.11	-
4	No. of Primary Schools per lakh population	2005-06	117	69
		2007-08	122	-
		2008-09	123	-
		2009-10	131	-
5	No. of Upper Primary Schools per lakh population	2005-06	40	25
		2007-08	48	-
		2008-09	47	-
		2009-10	55	-
6	Teacher-Pupil ratio (Pupils per teacher) (i) Primary	1997-98	35	42
		2005-06	40	-
		2007-08	36	-
		2008-09	36	-
		2009-10	33	-

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference year	Orissa	India
	(ii) Upper Primary	1997-98	33	37
		2004-05	44	-
		2007-08	40	-
		2008-09	38	-
		2009-10	37	-
	(iii) Secondary	1997-98	17	29
		2005-06	22	-
		2007-08	22	-
		2008-09	22	-
7	Dropout rates (per cent)			
	(i) Classes I to V	1998-99	49.61	39.58
		2006-07	10.53	-
		2007-08	7.74	-
		2008-09	4.95	-
		2009-10	2.83	-
	(ii) Classes I to VIII	1998-99	68.02	56.82
		2006-07	18.05	-
		2007-08	13.27	-
		2008-09	8.42	-
		2009-10	8.19	-
	(iii) Classes IX to X	1998-99	52.27	67.44
		2006-07	62.00	-
		2007-08	59.60	-
		2008-09	59.3	-

1.25 The State has 11 universities and 2,098 general colleges including 96 govt. colleges. The government colleges include 50 junior colleges, 23 degree colleges, 10 autonomous colleges, 3 sanskrit colleges and one composite college. Besides this, there are 609 government aided colleges, 153 block grant colleges, 990 non-government (unaided) colleges, 236 self financing colleges and 14 other department colleges. In the field of technical education, the State has made significant progress, the Biju Patnaik University of Technology (BPUT) has been set up in the State since July, 2002. Presently 8 government and 93 private engineering colleges are there in the State with an intake capacity of 37,660 students. The National Institute of Technology, the erstwhile Regional Engineering College, Rourkela, with an intake capacity of 360, has been declared a deemed University with effect from 1.4.2003. Besides this, there are 90 engineering schools / polytechnics including 13 in public sector, with intake capacity of 26,975 students. There are also 60 colleges in the State to provide Masters Degree Courses in Computer application (MCA) with intake capacity of 3,817 students. Also there are 71 colleges, including 10 government colleges, imparting MBA courses in the State with an intake capacity of 5,425 students. There are 582 Industrial Training Institutes / ITCs with intake capacity of 60,849 students. In the field of medical science, the State has three Medical Colleges, one Dental College, one Pharmacy College, three Ayurvedic Colleges, four Homoeopathic Colleges and one Nursing College in the public sector.

Besides, there are three Medical Colleges, four Dental Colleges, two Ayurvedic Colleges, two Homoeopathic Colleges and thirty two Pharmacy Colleges in the private sector.

Women Development

1.26 The female literacy rate in the State has increased from 4.5 percent in 1951 to 64.36 percent in 2011. The status of women development in Orissa has been summarized in Table 1.9. The proportion of women to the total employees in the organized sector has increased from 8.7% in 1990 to 15.5% in 2009. One of the reasons for such increase is the reservation of 1/3rd vacancies in all categories of posts under the public sector for women since 1992. The State Government has launched “Mission Shakti” from 2001 with a view to ensuring active participation of women in the development process and making them self reliant through formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs). By the end of 2009-10, 4,15,203 Women SHGs have been formed with 49.82 lakh members and Rs. 1,595.82 crore credit has been advanced. The State Government has taken steps to curb violence against women. The State Human Rights Protection Cell monitors dowry related cases. NGOs have been encouraged and financially supported to create awareness against dowry. Sub-Collectors have been appointed as Dowry Prohibition Officers. The State Commission for Women has been constituted as a statutory body to sort out family disputes to monitor condition of women prisoners and to intervene in cases of sexual harassment and trafficking of women. The State Social Welfare Board implements a number of women welfare programmes.

Table 1.9
Status of Women Development in Orissa

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference year	Orissa	India
1	Sex ratio (Number of female per 1000 males)	1991	971	927
		2001	972	933
		2011	978	940
2	Female literacy rate (Percent)	1991	34.68	39.29
		2001	50.51	54.05
		2011	64.36	65.46
3	Percentage of gross enrolment of girls at primary school level	2003-04	107.44	95.67
		2004-05	127.37	105.48
		2006-07	111.66	107.84
		2007-08	117.00	114.00
4	Percentage of gross enrolment of girls at upper primary school level	2003-04	49.69	57.69
		2004-05	69.21	65.76
		2006-07	70.26	69.51
		2007-08	77.30	74.40
5	Life expectancy of girls at birth (yr)	2002-06	59.6	64.2
6	Percentage of women in organized sector employment	2003	-	18.4
		2007	14.80	-
		2009	15.5	-
7	Death rate	2002	9.8	8.1
		2005	9.5	7.8

Development of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes

1.27 One of the major concerns of the State has been very adverse socio-economic indicators for ST and SC, who together constituted 38.65% (STs 22.13% and SCs 16.53%) of the total State population in 2001. The State Government has launched special programmes, which include legal aid, rehabilitation of victims, housing facilities, establishment of special employment exchanges, and reservation in employment. The Tribal Sub-plan approach has been adopted from the Fifth Plan and the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan for SCs from the Sixth Plan. Allocations at least in proportion to ST and SC population in total population are earmarked for the Tribal Sub-plan and Scheduled Caste Sub Plan respectively in respect of all development programmes with a view to accelerating socio-economic upliftment of these communities.

Infrastructure Development

1.28 Historically, the State has remained deficient in infrastructure development. As per the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) Report, Orissa stood 12th among 15 major states in 1991 in terms of composite infrastructure development index. The status of infrastructure development in Orissa is discussed below.

Connectivity

1.29 The total road length in the State was 2.43 lakh km by the end of 2008-09. A large number of villages are still not connected to growth and service centres by all-weather roads. The State Government has been striving to improve the road connectivity in the State. Road construction / improvement works are taken up on a massive scale through different programmes, namely: PMGSY, RIDF, Twelfth and Thirteenth Finance Commission grants and other programmes funded out of State's own resources. Orissa is also deficient in National Highways and rail networks. The State had 2,339 km of railway route, including 54 km narrow gauge railways by the end of 2009-10. The railway route length in the State per thousand sq. km of area comes to 15.00 km. A comparative picture of the rail and road connectivity status of Orissa vis-à-vis India is given in Table 1.10.

Table 1.10
Rail and Road Connectivity Status of Orissa

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference year	Orissa	India
1	Length of road per 1000 Sq. Km. (km)	1998-99	1,447	768
		2001-02	1,527	755
		2009-10	1,559	
2	Railway rout length per 1000 Sq.Km. (km.)	2001-02	14.90	19.21
		2004-05	15.02	19.31
		2006-07	15.02	-
		2009-10	15.00	20.00
3	Villages connected by roads (%)	1996-97	49.00	57.00
4	Villages connected by all-weather roads (%)	2007-08	40.00	60.00

Ports

1.30 Paradeep is the 8th largest port of India. Mainly minerals and metallurgical products are exported through this port. About 26.52 million tonne cargo was exported and 19.89 million tonne cargo imported during 2009-10 through this port. Besides this, thirteen potential port sites have been identified for development of minor ports in the State. During the year 2004, a Port Policy was formulated to develop minor ports mainly through private participation. There are also other small jetties mainly for fishing and other purposes. A number of initiatives have been taken for development of Gopalpur and Dhamra ports through private participation. Two more ports one at Kirtania (Balasore district) and the other at Astaranga (Puri district), are scheduled to be constructed.

Irrigation

1.31 The net irrigation potential created by the end of March 2010 from all sources was 29.32 lakh ha, which is 58.74% of the estimated irrigable area of the State. Out of this, 45.09% was through major and medium irrigation projects, 18.80% through minor (flow) irrigation projects, 16.81% by minor (lift) irrigation projects and balance 19.30% through other sources. Out of the total cultivable area of 61.65 lakh ha, area covered under irrigation till the end of 2009-10 was 47.56%.

1.32 Participatory Irrigation Management in the form of Pani Panchayats has been adopted as a policy for development and optimum utilization of water resources. So far, 19,551 pani panchayats have been formed as on March, 2010 covering an area of 17.89 lakh ha out of which, 13.28 lakh ha has been handed over to 18,014 pani panchayats.

Power

1.33 Presently the State's share in the total installed capacity of power is 4,091MW out of which 2,142 MW is from the hydro power sector, 880 MW from the thermal sector and 1,069 MW drawn from the central sector. Out of 47,529 inhabited villages in the State, 36,349 villages have been electrified by the end of 2009-10 (as per the revised norm) accounting for 76.5% of all inhabited villages.

1.34 In consonance with the Electricity Act, 2003 enacted by Government of India, the State Government has entrusted the trading work to the existing GRIDCO and set up the 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.

Production Sectors

Agricultural Production

1.35 Agriculture sector continues to be the backbone of the State's economy in the sense that about 60% population still depends in varying degrees on this sector for their livelihoods. While the contribution of the agriculture sector to GSDP has come down to about 18.4% during 2009-10 from a level of 55% in 1980-81, the diversion of the workforce from farm sector to non-farm sectors is very slow.

1.36 The production of food-grain in the State has increased from 51.04 lakh tonne in 1970-71 to 75.51 lakh tonne in 2009-10, but the increase in yield rate of food-grain from 847 kg/ha in 1970-71 to 1,393 kg/ha in 2009-10 is not very significant 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 1.11.

Table 1.11
Status of Agricultural Production

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

* This relates to the year 2002-03.

1.37 Over-dependence on paddy cultivation even in rainfed conditions is a limiting factor to agricultural growth because of the State's proneness to natural calamities particularly drought conditions. In terms of area, the share of paddy out of the net area sown, has reduced from 64.36% in 1950-51 to 61.21% in 2009-10, which is still quite high. Other major constraints to adoption of modern agricultural practices in the State are low levels of capital formation and small sizes of operational holdings. The Orissa Agriculture Policy, 2008 has attempted to address these and other issues. The overall agriculture production in the State has been generally improving over the years. The Agricultural Policy-2008 is futuristic, flexible enough to anticipate and address emerging trends, identify potential areas for development and chalk-out a clear agenda for agriculture development for at least next 10 years.

Livestock Production

1.38 During 2009-10, total milk production in the State was 16.51 lakh tonne. Egg production was 2,319.32 million and meat production was 130.00 thousand tonne. There were 540 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries with 827 veterinary doctors and 2,939 livestock aid centres in the State by the end of 2009-10.

Fish Production

1.39 The total fish production in the State was 3.71 lakh tonne in 2009-10, of which the marine fish accounted for 1.29 lakh tonne, brackish water fish 0.26 lakh tonne and fresh water fish 2.16 lakh tonne. The production levels are showing an increasing trend. However, there is a considerable scope for stepping up fish production. Exports of fish to other states and countries during 2009-10 were estimated at 116.41 thousand metric tonne (TMT). The per capita consumption of fish in the State has increased from 7.71 kg in 2000-01 to 13.27 kg in 2009-10 as against 11 kg recommended by the WHO.

Minerals Production

1.40 Orissa is rich in minerals and their exploitation level has been increasing over the years. The rate of exploitation of minerals / ores in the State has been less than 1% in all cases till 2009-10 except for chromite and iron ore. While iron ore production has increased during 2009-10 by 3.21%, chromite production has increased by 22.22%. Table 1.12 represents the overall picture of mineral production in the State from 2003-04 to 2009-10.

Table 1.12
Production of Minerals

Sl No	Mineral / Ore	(lakh tonne)						
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	Fuel (Coal)	602.0 (15.70)	668.2 (11.00)	705.45 (5.57)	812.81 (15.22)	896.86 (10.34)	977.86 (9.03)	1054.88 (7.88)
2	Metals	434.1 (39.54)	554.7 (27.78)	641.25 (15.60)	750.02 (16.96)	831.81 (10.91)	856.75 (3.0)	885.69 (3.38)
3	Non-Metals	44.01 (4.27)	47.6 (8.18)	50.1 (5.25)	51.67 (3.07)	57.14 (10.59)	56.37 (-1.35)	56.74 (0.66)
	Total	1,080.01 (23.95)	1,270.5 17.64)	1,396.8 (9.94)	1,614.45 (15.58)	1,785.81 (10.61)	1890.98 (5.89)	1997.31 (5.62)

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

Industries

1.41 With vast mineral resources and abundant raw materials, the State has immense potential for industrialization. The industrialization process till the Ninth 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 total number of factories, 1.85% of factory workers and 2.24% of value addition in the manufacturing sector of the country. Per capita investment in industry stood at Rs.1,961 as compared to national average of Rs.2,303. The industrialization process has, however, picked up in the State during the Tenth Plan and thereafter, after the launching of the Industrial Policy Resolution, 2001 and 2007. The Government of Orissa has signed 89 Memoranda of Understanding / Agreement with private parties desirous of setting up of their units in the State with investment of about Rs. 4,61,232.00 crore. Out of this, investment to the extent of Rs.77,405.59 crore has already materialised.

1.42 There were 1,06,840 Micro Small & Medium Enterprises in the State by the end of 2009-10, with an investment of Rs.3,640.93 crore and providing employment to 6,24,400 persons. Besides, 14,539 cottage industries were set up with an investment of Rs.37.55 crore providing employment to 28,305 persons during 2009-10. By the end of 2009-10, 1,063 coir industries were operating in the State with production of 14,228 MT of coir products and giving employment to 8,982 persons. During 2009-10, there were 49,095 looms producing 166.65 lakh metre of cloth and giving employment to 98,000 persons. During 2008-09, Khadi & Village Industries provided employment to 8,284 persons. The status of Industry Sector in Orissa is indicated in Table 1.13.

Table 1.13

Status of Industries Sector in Orissa

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference year	Orissa	India
1	Per capita value added by manufacturing sector (Rs.)	2001-02	526.46	1,390.26
		2003-04	848.26	1,892.50
		2004-05	1554.09	2347.64
2	Per capita gross output in industry (Rs.)	2001-02	3,631.69	9,272.65
		2003-04	4,881.54	12,005.78
		2004-05	5,988.17	15,107.59
3	Percentage distribution of factory workers to total workers	2001-02	1.50	100.00
		2003-04	1.62	100.00
		2004-05	1.77	100.00
4	Labour productivity in Indian Industries			
	(i) Per worker value of output (Rs.)	2002-03	1,025,638	1,378,773
	(ii) Per worker Net value added (Rs.)	2003-04	168,884	216,419

Decentralised Planning in the State

Progress in District Level Planning

1.43 The State Government is committed to promote decentralized planning process. Pursuant to the provisions of Article-243-ZD of the Constitution of India, the State Government has enacted the Orissa District Planning Committees (ODPC) Act, 1998 and framed the Orissa District Planning Committees (ODPC) Rules, 2000. The District Planning Committees (DPCs) for all 30 districts of the State have been constituted and are functional since 2003. In pursuance to the direction of the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India, the State has been preparing Comprehensive District Plans since 2008-09. As the planning capacity of districts is very limited, the State Government has involved reputed Technical Support Institutions (TSIs) to facilitate preparation of district plans. Further, the State Government has also constituted a District Planning & Monitoring Unit (DPMU) in all districts under the direct administrative control of Collector and Member-Secretary, District Planning Committee (DPC) with a view to collecting, analyzing, updating and monitoring

desired and sub-district level database, and generating useful knowledge for local level planning; providing secretarial and technical support to District Planning Committee; and assisting DPC in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of developmental programmes. DPMU are in the process of operationalisation.

Formulation of District Plans: 2011-12

1.44 The State Government has identified several district sector schemes, for which an outlay of Rs.5, 881.24 crore has been earmarked for allocation to district plans for 2011-12. Funds under five major State and Central Plan schemes namely, Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY), Biju KBK Yojana, Biju Kandhmal O Gajapati Yojana, Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), and Integrated Action Plan (IAP) to the tune of Rs. 1, 087.50 crore, have been provided to targeted districts as untied resources for 2011-12. In total, resources to the extent of Rs.7,212.36 crore have been earmarked for district plan schemes for the year 2011-12. This constitutes about 49.08% of the State's total plan outlay of Rs.15, 000.00 crore for the Annual Plan: 2011-12. The draft District Plan documents for the year 2011-12 for 30 districts of the State have been prepared. A summary of 30 District Plans is given in Chapter 38 of this document.

STATE FINANCES

1.45 After about two decades of serious fiscal imbalance that left little scope for developmental expenditure and large public investments needed for social and physical infrastructure, public finances of the State started improving from 2004-05 as a result of several fiscal reform measures including revenue augmentation and expenditure compression. This was needed to create necessary fiscal space for stepping up expenditure on public services that have been crucial constraints on the efforts to bring about sustainable social and economic development of Orissa and its people. A long period of high fiscal deficits resulted in a high level of indebtedness that was feeding back into revenue and fiscal deficit through debt servicing costs².

1.46 Most monitorable fiscal indicators for the State have turned favourable from 2004-05 onwards. After successful implementation of the fiscal reforms, the burden of debt has been reduced over a few recent years to a far more manageable level. Total liabilities as a ratio of GSDP have been brought down from 55.92 percent at the end of 2002-03 to 23.24 percent at the end of 2009-10. This has become possible for two main reasons. **First**, the State has not resorted to market borrowings since 2006-07. **Second**, fiscal reforms and debt write-off mandated by the Finance Commission as a reward for fiscal prudence have also helped to make this happen. With improved finances of the State, revenue expenditures and capital outlays have been substantially stepped up since 2007-08.

1.47 The fiscal scenario materially changed in 2009-10 as a result of two major factors. The first was the worldwide recession which had its impact on the Indian economy at large, as also on the State economy in many ways. There was loss of jobs in the case of migrant workers and consequent reduction in remittances into the State. While the relatively strong own tax performance was maintained in 2009-

² See also Chapter 9, Orissa Economic Survey, 2010-11 for this sub-section.

10 with a marginal drop in tax-GSDP ratio, but non-tax revenues dropped by about 10 percent amounting to 0.25 percent of GSDP. In the central transfers and the shared taxes Orissa's receipts on this account fell from 5.80 percent of GSDP in 2008-09 to 5.25 percent in 2009-10. Keeping in mind the fact that the receipts from shared taxes are roughly as important as the own tax revenues for Orissa, this was a major setback. This reversal was not compensated by the central grants either – the total central grants to the State actually fell marginally. As a result of these changes, the total revenue receipts of the State as a ratio of GSDP fell by almost one percentage point from 17.2 percent in 2008-09 to 16.3 percent in 2009-10.

1.48 The second factor impacted materially on the expenditure side of the budget. The State had to implement revision of salaries and pensions of its employees as per the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission with effect from the beginning of the Financial Year (FY) 2006-07. The recommendations of the University Grants Commission on increases in salaries and pensions of teachers and employees in higher education were also implemented. Similarly, revisions for the employees in the judicial services also were implemented. The expenditures on salaries alone increased by about Rs. 1,400 crore in 2009-10 as compared to 2008-09. This caused a continuation of the relatively high annual growth of revenue expenditure, as observed in 2008-09 and during 2009-10 as well. Although increase in interest expenditure was small in 2009-10, the fiscal space created since 2004-05 was significantly reduced.

1.49 The combination of the constrained revenues and significantly higher revenue expenditures resulted in a substantial reduction in the revenue surplus that dropped to 0.7 percent of GSDP and fiscal deficit increased to 1.4 percent. Thus, despite adverse fiscal impacts during 2009-10 on revenue and expenditure sides, the net effect was not large enough to push broad fiscal indicators to injudicious levels. However, revenue deficit and fiscal deficit are expected to be negative during 2010-11.

1.50 The overall scenario of the State finances in terms of different monitorable fiscal indicators is given in the Table 1.14 from 1995-96 to 2010-11.

Table 1.14
Monitorable Fiscal Indicators

Item	1995-96 (Actual)	1997-98 (Actual)	2000-01 (Actual)	2004-05 (Actual)	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (Actual)	2010-11 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Revenue Deficit / GSDP	-2.98%	-2.80%	-4.46%	0.68%	2.40%	0.70%	-0.56%
Fiscal Deficit/GSDP	-5.15%	-5.59%	-7.67%	-1.78%	-0.41%	-1.40%	-3.11%
Primary Deficit/ GSDP	-1.72%	-1.58%	-2.40%	2.57%	1.62%	0.48%	0.99%
Debt Stock/ GSDP	34.00%	38.43%	48.45%	44.47%	25.52%	23.24%	23.35%
Capital Outlay/GSDP	1.65%	2.66%	1.92%	1.38%	2.65%	2.25%	2.50%
Tax/ GSDP	4.16%	4.41%	5.04%	0.05%	0.06%	0.05%	0.05%
Non-Tax/ GSDP	2.32%	1.68%	1.58%	0.03%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%
Total own Revenue/GSDP	6.47%	6.09%	6.62%	0.08%	0.09%	0.09%	0.10%
Share Tax / GSDP	4.74%	4.85%	6.01%	0.15%	0.17%	0.16%	0.17%
Grant-in-Aid/GSDP	3.14%	3.43%	3.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Transfer from Centre/ GSDP	7.87%	8.28%	9.30%	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	0.06%
Total Revenue Receipt/GSDP	14.35%	14.37%	15.92%	0.02%	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%

ADDRESSING SOME SPECIAL PROBLEMS

1.51 The State faces several development constraints. Some constraints that the State faces are discussed briefly below.

Natural Calamities

1.52 Orissa is vulnerable to different types of natural calamities like droughts, floods and cyclones. Recurrent natural calamities have very adverse impact on Orissa's economy in general and socio-economic development of the people in particular. The State experienced about 952 small and big cyclones and 451 tornadoes from 1891 to 1970. Further, between 1963 to 1999, Orissa experienced 13 major disasters which took a heavy toll of 22,228 human lives, affected 7,02,97 thousand of people and made 3,421,000 persons 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. The western and southern districts including Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir, Sonepur, Koraput, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Nawarangpur and Gajapati have 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 2010-11 are given in Table 1.15.

Table 1.15
Loss / Damage due to Natural Calamities in Orissa
(During 1998-99 to 2010-11)

Sl. No.	Year	Nature of Calamities	Areas Affected	Loss (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	8,702.78
3	2000-01	Drought	19 Districts (10.03 lakh hectare)	663.56
4	2001-02	Flood	24 Districts	2,000.00
5	2002-03	Drought	30 Districts(20.79 lakh hectares)	1,450.00
6	2003-04	Flood	-	2,141.83
7	2006-07	Flood	27 Districts	2,382.43
8	2007-08	Flood	15 Districts	1,400.23
9	2008-09	Flood	21 Districts	2,687.43
10	2009-10	Flood	17 Districts	856.00
11	2009-10	Drought	18 Districts	1,401.02
12	2010-11	Un seasonal rain by cyclonic Depression	23 Districts	6,000.00
13	2010-11	Drought	17 Districts	4,000.00

1.53 Orissa's economy is comparatively small and depends, to a great extent, on primary sector which remains unstable due to frequent visitations of natural calamities: floods, droughts and cyclones. Orissa, therefore, periodically

witnesses macro-economic instability on account of natural and other shocks. Orissa's economy in general, and agriculture and allied sectors in particular, need to be insulated from adverse impacts of natural and other shocks. There is a need for faster diversification of Orissa's economy to mitigate adverse impact of such shocks.

Regional, Gender & Social Disparities

1.54 Orissa witnesses acute regional, social and gender disparities which are the outcome of long-term neglect of depressed regions and 'entitlement failures' for marginalized sections. Wide variations have been observed in human development and infrastructure development across districts. Therefore, there is a need for sustainable broad-based inclusive growth for Orissa over a long period to deal with multi-dimensional disparities. The depressed regions and social classes need greater attention.

1.55 Several key initiatives have been taken to address the problem of under-development and regional disparities. The **first** initiative is conceptualization and implementation of the Long-Term Action Plan (LTAP) / Revised Long-Term Action Plan (RLTAP) for KBK districts. The **second** initiative is inclusion of 19 districts: Bolangir, Boudh, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Keonjhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nawarangpur, Nuapara, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonapur and Sundergarh under "Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)". **Third**, the State Government has also launched Gopbandhu Gramin Yojana in 11 additional districts including Bargarh and coastal districts that are not covered under BRGF. **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 "Biju Kandhamal O' Gajapati Yojana" lunched from 2009-10 to accelerate the development process in Kandhamal and Gajapati Districts. **Ninth**, with support of Government of India, a new initiative, Integrated Action Plan (IAP), has been launched in 15 tribal and backward districts of Orissa from 2010-11.

Left Wing Extremism

1.56 Nineteen 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, xiv) Nayagarh xv) Jajpur, (xvi) Bolangir, (xvii) Nuapada, (xviii) Kalahandi, and (xix) Sonapur have been witnessing left wing extremist activities. Inaccessible areas are more susceptible to this problem. The extremist problem is required to be tackled both on security and development fronts. In consultation with the Central Government, the State has initiated a three-pronged strategy to tackle the extremist problem in the State. **First**, security measures have been beefed up in the affected areas. **Second**, the development process has been accelerated in the areas affected by,

or prone to, extremist problem. **Third**, steps have been taken to improve accessibility to the affected areas to bring them into the mainstream of development process. 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 has been effectively coordinating with Central Government and other affected States to deal with the extremists' problem.

1.57 On the development front, 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 sectors, (iii) expanding employment and livelihood opportunities, (iv) universalisation of elementary education and strengthening secondary and vocational education, (v) universalisation of public primary health care and nutrition, (vi) reinforcing good governance and planning, and (vii) implementation of Bharat Nirman and Urban Renewal Mission. In addition, Integrated Action Plan has been implemented in 15 tribal and backward districts with effect from 2010-11 with support from Government of India.

DEVELOPMENT IMPERATIVES

1.58 There are certain core issues that have shaped the broad development strategy that the State has been pursuing. These core issues emanate from the State's physio-geographic and socio-economic conditions and its development scenario vis-à-vis other progressive states and the national averages. An outline of these development imperatives is given below:

- (i) Over the years, both in terms of size of the economy and level of development, the State has lagged behind national averages. With a view to bridging this gap, the State need to grow at rates much higher than the national growth rates to catch up with the rest of India.
- (ii) Agriculture and allied sectors continue to be the mainstay of Orissa economy in the sense that about 60% population still depends on these sector to eke out their livelihoods. But the sector, to a large extent continues to be traditional, and undiversified with low level of productivity. Therefore, any development strategy for the State needs to focus on accelerating the diversification and development of this sector which should grow at a higher rate over a long period of time.
- (iii) The performance of the State economy continues to be affected very adversely by frequently occurring natural calamities such as droughts, floods and cyclones. This hampers the process of capital formation and calls for two-pronged strategy: **first**, to put in place effective means to reduce the physical impact of natural calamities and **second**, to reduce economy's susceptibility to natural calamities.

- (iv) Over-dependence of the State economy on less productive agriculture and allied sectors, which are prone to natural calamities, has prevented the State from achieving faster economic growth. Engagement of a large section of workforce in the farm sector has contributed to under-employment, low income and high poverty among farm workers. The obvious solution to this is diversification of the economy making effective use of available natural and human resources and other growth potentials.
- (v) Socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, constituting about 22.13% and 16.53% of State's population in 2001, has been much lower than that of the rest of the population. This apart, women across all communities are yet to share the same level of development and empowerment as achieved by their male counterparts. This calls for sustained efforts to mainstream, develop and empower these marginalised sections of the population.
- (vi) Unemployment and under-employment of the labour force both educated and uneducated, has been a feature of State's economy. Apart from contributing to poverty, this has also generated social tensions. In order to address this issue, special effort are required to generate large scale employment and self-employment avenues and improve employable skills of both educated and uneducated persons.
- (vii) State has embarked upon a massive industrialization process. In order to support the industrialization process and also to stimulate the rural economy to grow faster, it is necessary to upgrade the physical infrastructure of the State.
- (viii) Over the years, incidence of poverty in the State continues to be at a high level. Though there has been significant decline in poverty in recent years, there is an urgent need to accelerate the process of poverty reduction in the State.

ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR THE STATE

1.59 Keeping in view the aforesaid development imperatives, Orissa has been striving to substantially augment plan outlays year after year during the 11th Plan. The plan size for the year 2007-08 was increased by 53% over 2006-07 and by 36% in 2008-09 over 2007-08. During 2009-10, the plan size increased by 26.67% as compared to that in 2008-09 and by 5.26% in 2010-11 over 2009-10. The State expects to far exceed its approved outlay of Rs.32,225 crore for the 11th Plan. Orissa's development priorities are as mandated by the National Development Council. The State's Plan envisages high overall growth rates and monitorable targets as set out for Orissa by Planning Commission. The broad monitorable targets envisaged for the State during the 11th Plan period are summarized in Table 1.16.

Table 1.16
Eleventh Plan Monitorable Targets for Orissa

SI 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)	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	Percent	20	31.99
8	Literacy Rate	Percent	85.00	83.96
9.	Gender gap in Literacy	Percentage points	10.00	15.10

PROGRESS OF ANNUAL PLAN: 2010-11

Progress of Expenditure

1.60 Planning Commission has approved the revised plan outlay of Rs.10,000 crore for Orissa for the year 2010-11. The State expects to fully spent the approved plan outlay during the current year. The approved plan outlays for 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 were Rs.5,520 crore, Rs.7,500 crore and Rs.9,500 crore respectively against which expenditure incurred were Rs. 6,032.81 crore, Rs.7,572.20 crore and Rs.7,727.74 crore respectively. The sectoral break up of plan outlays for 2009-10 and 2010-11 and progress of plan expenditure during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given in Table 1.17. The State's plan expenditure is expected to be far above the approved outlay for the 11th Plan.

Table 1.17
Sectoral Allocation of Funds for Eleventh Plan and
Progress in Expenditure

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	Eleventh Plan 2007-12	Annual Plan: 2007-08	Annual Plan: 2008-09	Annual Plan: 2009-10		Annual Plan: 2010-11	
		Approved Outlay	Actual Expr.	Actual Expr.	Approved Outlay	Provisional Expr.	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expr.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	702.75	176.18	399.79	359.65	378.05	752.20	752.20
2	Rural Development	1,762.37	137.36	239.58	260.76	177.39	293.53	293.53
3	Special Area Programme	4,256.91	824.90	1,029.48	1,016.84	927.60	1,586.85	1,586.85
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	7,028.86	1,541.57	1,572.87	1,788.00	1603.11	1,646.98	1,646.98
5	Energy	4,306.88	329.90	375.87	1,973.42	245.58	656.60	656.60
6	Industries & Minerals	178.90	164.94	53.92	38.35	43.40	66.00	66.00
7	Transport	2,692.39	408.14	937.23	931.77	960.19	1,196.42	1,196.42
8	Science, Technology & Environment	1,000.73	126.52	212.51	242.35	238.60	302.41	302.41
9	General Economic Services	1,538.03	260.14	369.42	274.86	197.13	225.90	225.90
10	Social Services	8,468.33	1,996.33	2,272.28	2,501.69	2832.68	3,182.09	3,182.09
11	General Services	288.85	66.83	109.25	112.35	124.01	91.02	91.02
Grand total		32,225.00	6,032.81	7,572.20	9,500.00	7,727.74	10,000.00	10,000.00

Physical Achievements

1.61 The progressive physical achievements upto December, 2010 in respect of some important plan programmes are summarized below.

- ◆ Under MGNREGS, 3.26 lakh job cards have been issued and Rs.560.12 crore wages in cash have been disbursed generating employment to the extent of 603.70 lakh mandays by the end of December, 2010.
- ◆ Under SGSY, 80,370 individual beneficiaries have been assisted
- ◆ Waste land to the extent of 874.8 ha. has been distributed among the landless by the end of December 2010.
- ◆ Under Indira Awas Yojana, 98,405 houses have been constructed. Another 5,936 houses have been constructed under special IAY in 5 naxal affected districts
- ◆ Under Mo Kudia scheme, 14,376 houses have been completed till January, 2011.

- ◆ By the end of December, 2010, 2,344 slipped back habitations and habitations with water quality problems have been covered under Accelerated Water Supply Programme.
- ◆ 4,29,019 institutional deliveries have been carried out in the State up to December, 2010.
- ◆ During the year 26,133 SC families and 30,411 ST families have been assisted under various welfare programmes for the two communities till December, 2010.
- ◆ The State has 326 operational ICDS blocks with 66,656 functional Anganwadies.
- ◆ Under various afforestation programmes, around 1,197.07 lakh of seedlings have been planted and 2,32,070 ha. land covered under plantation in public and forest land till December 2010.
- ◆ Length of road constructed under PMGSY is 2,557.91 kms. till December, 2010.
- ◆ During the year, 4,178 villages have been electrified and 1,205 pumpsets have been energized by the end of December, 2010.
- ◆ Under the Gopabandhu Gramina Yojana, 5,517 number of works have been completed out of 9,100 works taken up.
- ◆ Under BRGF, 7,766 projects have been completed.
- ◆ The target to provide cycles to 52,840 school going BPL, ST, SC girls will be fully realized by the year end.
- ◆ Under the National Old Age Pension Scheme, 11,93,176 beneficiaries have been covered.
- ◆ Under Madhubabu Pension Yojana, 5,00,000 beneficiaries have been covered.
- ◆ Under Mid Day Meal Scheme, 61,50,492 students have been covered.
- ◆ Under Emergency Feeding Programme, 2 lakh beneficiaries have been covered in the KBK districts.

ANNUAL PLAN: 2011-12

Development Strategy

1.62 Keeping in view the overall development goals as envisaged for the 11th Plan for the State and plan progress so far, the following development strategies have been drawn up for the Annual Plan, 2011-12.

- (i) Provision of higher plan allocations to ensure that engines of growth and key socio-economic sectors are not starved of funds.
- (ii) Higher economic growth rate of above 9% is targeted.

- (iii) For inclusive, broad-based and sustainable growth, efforts will continue to step up production and productivity in agriculture and allied sectors so as to achieve growth rate of above 4% per annum over a long period.
- (iv) More livelihood opportunities are to be created and existing livelihood schemes / projects are to be strengthened. All ongoing anti-poverty programmes will continue with greater thrust so as to realize the 11th Plan goal of reducing poverty by 15 percentage points.
- (v) Significant improvements will be made to improve the access of people to basic facilities like health care, education, clean drinking water and sanitation.
- (vi) Special attention will continue to be given to the welfare of marginalized sections of the society, particularly ST, SC and minority communities, adolescent girls, elderly and the physically challenged persons, and children below three years of age. Social safety net programmes shall continue to be strengthened and improved to ensure better delivery of welfare programmes and services.
- (vii) Suitable policy measures to be taken to create a conducive environment that fosters growth of entrepreneurship and encourages private sector investment.
- (viii) Public sector investment will be stepped up particularly in agriculture, infrastructure and human development sectors. In particular, efforts to create 35% assured irrigation in all deficient blocks during the 11th Plan period will continue.
- (ix) Efforts to improve connectivity to growth centres and service centres will continue. The State aims to connect all villages with 1000+ population in general and villages with 500+ population in tribal, hilly and interior pockets.
- (x) 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.
- (xi) 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.
- (xii) The State's efforts will be continued 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.

- (xiii) Sustained efforts for governance reforms will continue to improve the quality of public service by way of making public machinery more efficient, transparent and accountable. In this context, emphasis will be given on adoption of e-governance.
- (xiv) The fiscal reforms process will be continued to consolidate the gains and improve the resource base of the State for greater investment in development programmes.
- (xv) The sustained efforts for effective devolution of powers and responsibilities to the Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies and decentralization of planning process will be further strengthened.

New Initiatives

1.63 Keeping in view the changed socio-economic scenario and new emerging needs, the State has launched several new initiatives. The details of the specific programmes / schemes pertaining to these initiatives are discussed in the related sectoral chapters. However, broad outlines in respect of some initiatives are summarized below.

(i) Integrated Action Plan for 15 Tribal and Backward districts

With a view to bringing about quick perceptible improvement and visible impact in public infrastructure and services through formulation and implementation of prioritised projects reflecting the felt critical needs of the local people in selected districts, a new initiative “Integrated Action Plan” (IAP) has been launched in 2010-11. These districts are: Bolangir, Deogarh, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Keonjhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonapur and Sundargarh.

(ii) Construction of Check Dams

The scheme has been launched during the current year. The objective of the scheme is to conserve water at the end of monsoon for drinking water, ground-water recharge and incidental irrigation. Preference has been given to blocks having less than 35% irrigation coverage, areas where farmers are using traditional irrigation by constructing temporary cross bunds on streams and where farmers are willing to take up operation and maintenance of the project.

(iii) Sustainable Harnessing of Ground water in Water deficit Areas

This new programme has been launched during the 2010-11 for sustainable harnessing of ground water resources in water deficit areas through installation of bore wells on cluster basis in hard rock areas. The objective of the scheme is to provide irrigation facilities mostly in deficit / drought / tribal blocks

covering 17 KBK and Non-KBK districts of the State. After completion, the bore well project is to be handed over to individual farmers on ownership basis to provide irrigation to at least one hectare of cultivable land.

(iv) Mega Lift Scheme

This scheme has been proposed to be launched in Annual Plan: 2011-12 for providing irrigation to the upland areas by lifting waters from river. The scheme will be implemented from State's own resources.

(v) Capex Programme

This programme has been launched with an objective to improve T & D System, reduce AT & C loss to a sustainable level and improve the quality power supply to the consumers of the State. This is to be jointly funded by the State Government and distribution companies.

(i) State Viability Gap Fund for PPP Projects

This programme is proposed to be launched from 2011-12 as a new intervention of the State to provide viability gap funding for the PPP projects of State priority, requiring such support. An outlay of Rs.100.00 crore has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for the purpose.

(viii) Viability GAP Funding for Power Transmission Projects

The State Government has launched this new scheme to provide budgetary assistance to OPTCL @ Rs.60.00 crore per year for five years beginning from financial Year 2010-11 for taking up new transmission projects for implementation of power supply in the un-served areas of KBK / Tribal Districts in the State.

(ix) Construction of Bridges for all weather connectivity

With a view to provide all weather connectivity to places now connected with only fair-weather roads, this new programme has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Financing of the Plan

1.64 Financial resource back-up determines the overall investment size of the Plan. The approved plan outlay of 32,225 crore for the 11th Plan is about 69.6% higher than the outlay for the 10th Plan. Even during the course of 11th Plan, the plan size of successive Annual Plans increased from a level of Rs.5,520 crore during 2007-08 to Rs.10,000 crore during 2010-11.

1.65 For the Annual Plan 2011-12, the State Government has estimated availability of Rs.15,000 crore. This includes State's own funds amounting to Rs.4,042.70 crore, budgetary borrowings of Rs.4,887.63 crore, Central Assistance

of Rs.4,069.67 crore and resources of Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) amounting to Rs.2,000.00 crore. The details of the resource estimates are given at Appendix-A.

Proposed Outlays

1.66 The State continues to allocate higher resources for Annual Plans during the 11th Plan. The plan outlay for 2011-12, the last year of the 11th Plan has been proposed at Rs.15,000 crore, which is 50% higher than the approved revised outlay for the Annual Plan: 2010-11. The broad sectoral outlays proposed for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 along with agreed sectoral outlays for the 11th Plan are given in Table 1.18.

1.67 Inter-sectoral outlays have been proposed keeping in view the overall development strategies of the State Government. The Plan for 2011-12 focuses on agriculture, social and infrastructure sectors. These sectors account for 80% of the total proposed outlay. The salient features of the Plan proposals are summarized below:

- (i) The outlay for agriculture and allied sectors including agriculture, horticulture, fisheries, animal husbandry, forestry, and co-operative sub-sectors accounts for 6.16% of the proposed plan outlay and has been increased by about 23% over the previous year. If irrigation, the key input for agriculture, is taken into account, the proposed outlay for this sector would be of the order of 22.48% of the total plan size.
- (ii) The outlay proposed for social sectors is of the order of 29.77% of the plan size for 2011-12 and has been increased by about 40.27% over the year 2010-11.
- (iii) The proposed outlay for infrastructure sectors accounts for 41.50% of the total plan size for 2011-12 and has been increased by about 89% over the previous year.

Table 1.18
Broad Sectoral Outlays Proposed for the Annual Plan: 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sector	11 th Plan (2007-12)		Annual Plan (2007-08)		Annual Plan (2008-09)		Annual Plan (2009-10)		Annual Plan: (2010-11)		Annual Plan: (2011-12)	
	Approved Outlay	% of Alloc- ation	Outlay	% of Alloca- tion	Outlay	% of Alloca- tion	Outlay	% of Alloca- tion	Approved Outlay	% of Alloca- tion	Prop. Outlay	% of allocatio n
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Agriculture & Allied Activities	702.75	2.18	175.35	3.18	360.20	4.80	359.63	3.79	752.20	7.52	923.93	6.16
Rural Development	1,762.37	5.47	145.83	2.64	213.54	2.85	260.76	2.74	293.53	2.94	331.45	2.21
Special Area Programmes	4,256.91	13.21	866.40	15.69	1,115.10	14.87	1,016.84	10.70	1,586.85	15.87	1,527.45	10.18
Irrigation & Flood Control	7,028.86	21.81	1,488.17	26.96	1,556.38	20.75	1,788.00	18.82	1,646.98	16.47	2,448.40	16.32
Energy	4,306.88	13.37	336.68	6.10	472.93	6.31	1,973.42	20.77	656.60	6.57	2,510.50	16.74
Industry & Minerals	178.90	0.56	68.94	1.25	54.53	0.73	38.35	0.40	66.00	0.66	90.10	0.60
Transport	2,692.39	8.35	363.29	6.58	778.10	10.37	931.77	9.81	1,196.42	11.96	1,655.10	11.03
Science, Technology & Environment	1,000.73	3.11	105.33	1.91	217.87	2.91	242.35	2.54	302.41	3.02	351.46	2.34
General Economic Services	1,538.03	4.77	257.94	4.67	352.66	4.70	274.86	2.89	225.90	2.26	519.61	3.46
Social Services	8,468.33	26.28	1,653.73	29.96	2,292.36	30.56	2,501.68	26.33	3,182.09	31.82	4,463.63	29.77
General Services	288.85	0.89	58.34	1.06	86.33	1.15	112.34	1.19	91.02	0.91	178.37	1.19
GRAND TOTAL	32,225.00	100.00	5,520.00	100.00	7,500.00	100.00	9,500.00	100.00	10,000.00	100.00	15,000.00	100.00

Resource Estimate for Annual Plan: 2011-12

(Rs.in crore)

	Resource Head	Resource Estimate
A.	State Government	
1.	State's own funds (a to c)	4,042.70
	a) BCR	2,658.23
	b) MCR (excluding deductions for repayment of loans)	669.16
	c) Plan grants from GoI (12 th /13 th Finance Commission)	715.32
2.	State Government's budgetary borrowings (i-ii)	4,887.63
(i)	Gross borrowing (a to e)	6,108.30
	a) Net accretion to the State Provident Fund	800.00
	b) Gross Small Savings	800.00
	c) Net Market Borrowing	3,000.00
	d) Gross Negotiated Loans (i+ii)	1,025.00
	i) NABARD	1,000.00
	ii) REC	25.00
	e) Loans for EAPs (back to back)	483.30
(ii)	Repayments (a to d)	1,220.67
	a) Repayment of GoI loans	484.84
	b) Repayment to NSSF	282.23
	c) Repayment of Negotiated Loans	343.31
	d) Repayment –Others	110.29
3.	Central Assistance (a+b+c)	4,069.67
	a) Normal Central Assistance	589.02
	b) ACA for EAPs	156.70
	c) Others	3,323.95
	Total (A) State Government Resources	13,000.00
B.	Resources of Public Sector Enterprises	
	1) Internal resources	-0.46
	2) Extra Budgetary Resources	2,000.46
	Total (B)-PSEs	2,000.00
	Aggregate Plan Resources (A+B)	15,000.00

CHAPTER 2

POVERTY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

2.1 The benefits of the economic growth process must be wide spread and need to reach all sections of the population. This has been recognized as one of the main guiding principle of the State policy. Poverty and human development are related concepts that help in assessment and monitoring of the spread of the benefits of the economy's overall growth. Human Development has been conceived as processes that enable people to improve their skills, capabilities and choices to live long, healthy and fulfilled life. As a developmental approach, the major pillars of human development are equity, empowerment, participation and sustainability. It is about creating an environment in which people can develop their full potential and lead productive and creative lives in accordance with their needs and interests. Reduction of inter-regional and inter-personal disparities is also a key concern that has considerably informed human development debate. The 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.

2.2 Orissa is potentially rich and endowed with vast natural resources: minerals, forests, fertile land, plentiful surface and ground water, long coast line, and picturesque landscape. Despite its rich resource endowment, the State lags in key human development indicators. 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.

Development Approach for Orissa

2.3 In recent past, Orissa has made significant achievements in terms of economic growth, poverty reduction and other socio-economic indicators. During 10th plan (2002-07), Orissa has witnessed higher annual growth rate of 9.51 percent and reduction in poverty by 7.3 percentage points in 2004-05 over 1999-2000. In the first three years of the 11th plan, the State's average real annual growth rate is of the order of 9.57 percent. The State Government has been giving emphasis on the following areas which need special attention and focus in overall development approach for Orissa.

- (i) Orissa's economy needs to grow faster than the national average in order to catch up with the Nation.
- (ii) Agriculture and allied sectors need to perform above national average over a long period of time.
- (iii) Sustained efforts are needed to mitigate adverse impacts of natural calamities and other shocks on Orissa's economy and people.
- (iv) Special attention need be given to depressed regions, marginalized classes including ST, SC and women to substantially reduce regional, social and gender disparities.

- (v) With a view to addressing the problem of unemployment and under-employment, particularly among educated and uneducated young persons, special efforts are required to improve their employable skills, education and other soft skills to harness opportunities that may come up for them in and outside Orissa.
- (vi) Infrastructure including roads, ports, railways and irrigation facilities need to be adequately augmented and improved.
- (vii) As Orissa has high incidence of poverty, special efforts are needed to reduce poverty at a faster pace.

Poverty: Its Multiple Dimensions

2.4 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 Impressions

2.5 About 47.15 percent persons in Orissa were reported below poverty line as per 1999-2000 NSS Survey. This has declined to 39.90% as per 61st round NSS survey of 2004-05. This has further reduced by 11.73 percentage points in 2007-08, i.e., from 39.90 percent in 2004-05 to 28.17 percent. The sample size in the 64th NSS round is smaller compared to that of the 61st round and other rounds and thus might be taken as indicative of recent developments. Given the large change between 2004-05 and 2007-08, even this indicative figure reinforces the declining trend noticed earlier during 1999-2000 and 2004-05. Table 2.1 summarizes poverty headcount ratios (i.e., percentage of people below poverty line), based on analysis of National Sample Survey (NSS), for Orissa and India from 1973-74 to 2007-08.

Table 2.1

People Below Poverty Line (%) in Orissa and India: 1973-74 to 2007-08

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
2004-05*	39.80	40.30	39.90	21.80	21.70	21.80
2007-08*	29.54	19.28	28.17	15.06	15.10	15.07

* Based on MRP Consumption.

2.6 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 2.2.

Table 2.2

Incidence of Poverty in Orissa vis-à-vis Other Major States: 1973-74 – 2004-05

Sl. No.	State	People Below Poverty Line (%): 1973-74 : 2004-05						
		1973-74	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1993-94	1999-00	2004 – 05*
1	Andhra Pradesh	48.86	39.31	28.91	25.86	22.19	15.77	11.10
2	Bihar	61.91	61.55	62.22	52.13	54.96	42.60	32.50
3	Gujarat	48.15	41.23	32.79	31.54	24.21	14.07	12.50
4	Haryana	35.36	29.55	21.37	16.54	25.05	8.74	9.90
5	Karnataka	54.47	48.78	38.24	37.53	33.16	20.04	17.40
6	Kerala	59.79	52.22	40.42	31.79	25.43	12.72	11.40
7	Madhya Pradesh	61.78	61.78	49.78	43.07	42.52	37.43	32.40
8	Maharashtra	53.24	55.88	43.44	40.41	36.86	25.02	25.20
9	Orissa	66.18	70.07	65.29	55.58	48.56	47.15	39.90
10	Punjab	28.15	19.27	16.18	13.20	11.77	6.16	5.20
11	Rajasthan	46.14	37.42	34.46	35.15	27.41	15.28	17.50
12	Tamil Nadu	54.94	54.79	51.66	43.39	35.03	21.12	17.80
13	Uttar Pradesh	57.07	49.05	47.07	41.45	40.85	31.15	25.50
14	West Bengal	63.43	60.52	54.85	44.72	35.66	27.02	20.60
	ALL INDIA	54.88	51.32	44.48	38.36	35.97	26.10	21.80

* Based on MRP consumption

2.7 Poverty reduction in Orissa in 1990s was very slow. Keeping the slow pace of reduction of poverty in view, the State Government has taken a number of steps to accelerate poverty reduction. It targeted poverty reduction of about 7 percentage points during the 10th Plan. These targets have been realized as revealed from the estimates of 61st round NSS data of 2004-05. It is evident from Table 2.1 and 2.2 that Orissa achieved poverty reduction of 7.25 percentage points in the year 2004-05 over the year 1999-2000. The State Government has further targeted to reduce poverty by 15 percent by the end of the 11th Five Year Plan period. In the year 2007-08 this has been further reduced by 11.73 percentage points which indicates realization of the target.

Poverty Incidence in Orissa by Social Groups:

2.8 A tentative analysis, by social groups (i.e., ST, SC, OBC and others) and by NSS regions (i.e., coastal, northern and southern), of state sample, central sample and pooled data (i.e., both state and central) of NSS data for 1999-2000, 2004-05 and 2007-08 has been attempted. The poverty estimates for rural Orissa by social groups is presented in Table 2.3 for 1999-2000, 2004-05 and 2007-08. It may be observed that Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities are poorer than other social groups followed by Scheduled Caste (SC) communities. The ST and SC communities together contribute to 70% of the total poor in the State. It is heartening to note that poverty among ST and SC communities is also reducing at a faster rate.

Table 2.3
Incidence of Poverty by Social Groups, Rural Orissa,
2007-08, 2004-05 and 1999-2000

NSS Round	Head Count Ratio (%) by Social Classes				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
2007-08*	52.09	33.62	17.08	13.18	29.54
2004-05*	70.09	44.94	28.89	16.13	39.80
1999-2000	73.10	52.30	39.70	24.01	48.14

* Tentative Analysis of Pooled NSS data using MRP Method.

Poverty Incidence by Region: Regional Imbalance

2.9 There are substantial regional variations in the 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 2.4 reports poverty estimates for rural Orissa in 3 regions: Coastal, Northern and Southern for 1999-2000, 2004-05 and 2007-08.

Table 2.4
Incidence of Poverty by NSS Regions, Rural Orissa,
2007-08, 2004-05 and 1999-2000

NSS Round	Head Count Ratio (%) by NSS Regions			
	Southern	Northern	Coastal	Total
2007-08*	45.65	32.50	10.23	29.54
2004-05*	62.50	43.69	18.37	39.80
1999-2000	87.14	49.84	31.81	48.14

* Tentative Analysis of Pooled NSS data using MRP Method.

2.10 It may also be observed that the southern region has the highest poverty followed by the northern region. Both southern and northern regions account for as much as 85% of the poor in the State. Only about 10% of the population lies below the poverty line in the coastal region in 2007-08. It is a matter of satisfaction that all three regions have witnessed substantial reduction in poverty between 2004-05 and 2007-08.

Some Special Features of Poverty in Orissa:

2.11 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 slowed down 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. In fact, poverty estimates would have risen in the year 1999-2000 as compared to the year 1993-94, if the methodology that was followed in 1993-94 was also followed in 1999-2000. However, the trend in change of poverty ratio during 2000s is quite significant. As revealed from the 61st round NSS data the poverty ratio decline by 7.25 percentage points which is highest among major States except Bihar and also as against 4.3 points for India. This has further reduced by 11.73 percentage points in 2007-08, i.e., from 39.90 percent in 2004-05 to 28.17 percent. This shows the trend continues during the 11th plan period.
- (iv) Rural people depend mostly on agriculture and forest resources to eke out their subsistence. However, Orissa's agriculture generally remained stagnant. It has only recently started showing higher growth. 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 and assured 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 unstable compared to India as a whole. While the Indian economy has been able to absorb shocks due to natural calamities to a large extent, 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. However, in recent years Orissa has registered a higher growth rate, almost at par with that of the Nation. During the 10th Plan period the State has achieved an annual average growth rate of 9.51 percent in 1999-2000 prices as against the target of 6.2%. Moreover, the agriculture sector in the State has also registered a higher growth rate than that of the Country. This positive trend, if maintained for next years, it will help faster poverty reduction in Orissa. The State Government is making concerted efforts to continue with the same tempo during the 11th Plan period and to achieve an overall higher growth rate both in agriculture and allied sector and in the entire economy.

- (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 investment in infrastructural development.

Government Interventions:

2.12 Given that the concentration of poverty among specific social groups and regions in the State, the Government has undertaken several programmes to reduce poverty in Orissa in general and particularly among the most backward social groups and regions.

2.13 The State Government has been implementing various anti-poverty programmes including SGRY, SGSY, NFFWP, NREGA and other programmes for generation of wage employment and gainful self-employment. Apart from these, other food security / nutrition programmes such as heavily subsidized rice at the rate of 2 rupees a Kg. for all BPL household in non-KBK region and for all in the KBK region. Targetted Public Distribution Programme (TPDS), Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Mid-day Meal Programme (MDM) / Emergency Feeding Programme (EFP) and Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) are also being implemented in the State to provide relief against deprivation.

2.14 In addition to the above, Special Progrmmes like Mo Kudia and Madhubabu Pension Yojana, Supply of Equipments for AIDS detection and Maintenance of Critical Irrigation Projects are also being undertaken by the State Government to improve the social, economic and health condition of rural people.

2.15 Area specific poverty alleviation schemes such as Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) and Biju KBK Plan for development of undivided Koraput-Bolangir-Kalahandi (KBK) districts,

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. The State has also launched a special development plan: “Biju Kandhamal O Gajapati Yojana” from the year 2009-10. 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 to 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. Recently a new programme “**Integrated Action Plan (IAP)**” has been introduced by Government of India for selected tribal and backward districts with a view to bringing about quick perceptible improvement and visible impact in public infrastructure and services through implementation of projects reflecting the felt critical needs of the local people. In Orissa this is being implemented in 15 selected districts. The State Government has also given emphasis on skill up gradation and community livelihood programmes under this new scheme.

2.16 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.

2.17 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 are being used during the Annual Plan and 11th Plan period to further fine tune implementation of various poverty reduction programmes.

2.18 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.

2.19 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 its mandate, the State Government has constituted an Agency, called “**Poverty and Human Development Monitoring Agency (PHDMA)**”, an autonomous registered organization under the administrative control of Planning & Coordination Department. 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

capacity 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 different stakeholders/user groups in areas in which the agency has acquired competency.
- (iv) To commission / out source / relevant studies and examine various issues/ concerns that impact Poverty and Human Development.
- (v) To develop appropriate programmes / projects / policy option that will help to 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.

2.20 For improving livelihoods of tribals and other vulnerable 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 Jeebika. Other initiatives include: Targetted Rural Initiative for Poverty Termination and Infrastructure (TRIPTI) and Improvement of Traditional Water Bodies and Tanks through Community participation and improving rural growth and productivity opportunities for the poor in Orissa.

2.21 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 has 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. The Orissa State Employment Mission Society under the aegis of High Power Employment Mission will also take care of the goal and objectives of National Skill Development Council constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister with an aim to have 500 Million Skilled Manpower by 2022.

Literacy in Orissa

2.22 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.

2.23 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.

2.24 While Census is the main source of information on literacy, the NSSO data provides some information about it in between the census years. As per the 64th round NSSO data, Orissa has a literacy rate of 68.30% against 71.7% at all India level in the year 2007-08. Both the census data and NSSO data reveal similar position of Orissa in relation to all-India. 83.5% of children in the age group of 5-14 are attending schools in Orissa in 2007-08 which is very close to the national average of 85.2%.

2.25 In order to improve literacy rate in the State, Sarva Shikshya Abhiyan is being implemented in all 30 districts with threefold objectives, i.e., Universal Enrollment, Retention and Quality of Education. Similarly, for reduction of gender gap and enhancing participation of more girls in education sector, two special schemes namely NPEGEL (National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level) and KGBV (Kasturiba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya) are also being operated in

Educationally Backward Blocks of the State. Other important interventions under Sarva Shikshya Abhiyan are as follows:

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

2.26 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

2.27 Good health is a livelihood asset that enables people to participate in work and socio-economic development. Illness, on the other hand, causes misery and impoverishment. Some of the important demographic indicators of Orissa are given in Table 2.5. Key health indicators such as Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Life Expectancy at Birth (LEB) are compared across major States in Table 2.6 and Table 2.7 respectively. 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. The SRS survey reveals that the decline in IMR registered in both rural and urban areas in Orissa was better than the national figures.

Table 2.5
Some Important Demographic Indicators of Orissa

Indicators	Rate
Crude Birth Rate(2008-SRS)	21.4 Per1000 Population
Crude Death Rate (2008-RS)	9.0 Per 1000 Population
Infant Mortality Rate (NFHS-3)	65 Per 1000 Live Births
Infant Mortality Rate (Urban)	40 Per 1000 Live Births
Infant Mortality Rate (Rural)	69 Per 1000 Live Births
Natural Growth Rate (2008- SRS)	1.24%
Total Fertility Rate (NFHS-3)	2.4%
Couple Protection Rate (NFHS-3)	50.7%
Life Expectancy at Birth (2006-2010)	63.5 years
Maternal Mortality Rate (2004-06- SRS)	303 per 1,00,000 Live Births
Perinatal Mortality Rate (1997-SRS)	65.3 per 1000 live & Still Births

Source: National Rural Health Mission, Orissa Profile, Govt. of Orissa

Table 2.6
Inter-State Comparisons of IMR: 1981 –2008

State	Infant Mortality Rate						
	1981	1991	2000	2001	2002	2005	2008
AP	55	73	65	66	62	57	52
Assam	92	81	75	74	70	68	64
Bihar	75	69	62	62	61	61	56
Gujarat	78	69	62	60	60	54	50
Haryana	52	68	67	66	62	60	54
Karnataka	74	77	57	58	55	50	45
Kerala	42	16	14	11	10	14	12
MP	133	117	87	86	85	76	70
Mahrasthra	74	60	48	45	45	36	33
Orissa	125	124	95	91	87	75	69
Punjab	74	53	52	52	51	44	41
Rajasthan	87	79	79	80	78	68	63
Tamilnadu	54	57	51	59	44	37	31
UP	99	97	83	83	80	73	67
W. Bengal	62	71	51	51	49	38	35

Source: Statistical Abstract of Orissa, 2005, Govt. of Orissa, Economic Survey, GoI:2006,07,SRS Bulletin,2008

Table 2.7
Inter-State Comparisons of Life Expectancy: 1981 –2006

State	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)							
	1981-86		1991-96		1996-01		2001-2006	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
AP	56.10	59.98	61.40	64.48	63.40	65.93	63.40	67.90
Assam	52.74	51.98	58.74	58.48	61.14	61.18	59.60	60.80
Bihar	55.21	52.90	60.81	60.09	62.81	62.78	65.60	64.70
Gujarat	55.34	58.30	60.94	62.74	62.94	65.59	64.90	69.00
Haryana	61.41	59.59	65.21	64.22	66.21	65.94	66.40	68.30
Karnataka	60.15	61.06	64.15	65.30	66.55	66.55	64.50	69.60
Kerala	65.23	69.87	67.23	72.37	68.23	73.62	70.80	76.00
MP	53.24	51.46	59.24	57.96	61.50	60.81	60.50	61.30
Mahrasthra	59.85	60.66	63.90	65.06	65.45	66.31	66.40	69.80
Orissa	54.13	51.90	60.13	58.40	62.13	61.15	60.30	62.30
Punjab	64.31	64.34	66.61	66.55	67.61	68.80	67.70	70.40
Rajasthan	54.80	55.44	60.50	61.34	62.50	63.59	64.10	67.20
Tamilnadu	58.25	57.85	62.85	63.05	64.85	65.20	66.10	69.10
UP	51.14	46.89	57.14	52.84	60.09	56.09	62.00	61.90
W. Bengal	56.95	56.28	61.95	61.94	63.95	64.19	66.70	69.40

Source: Statistical Abstract of Orissa, 2005, Govt. of Orissa, and Budget at a glance, Orissa, 2007-08

2.28 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.

2.29 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.

2.30 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 low (i.e., only about 39%), it is even lower in case of tribal women. Post-natal care of mother and infant also need greater attention.

National Rural Health Mission

2.31 The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in Orissa on 17th June 2005. NRHM seeks to provide effective healthcare to rural and urban population throughout the State with special focus on the backward districts with weak human development and health indicators especially among the poor and marginalized groups like women and the vulnerable sections of the society. NRHM seeks to integrate health with the determinants of health for which intersectoral convergence between departments like Panchayati Raj, W & CD, Rural Development and Education is essential. The main components of NRHM are RCH-II, Immunization, National Disease Control Programme and NRHM initiatives. The main activities under NRHM includes;

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

2.32 The important objectives of NRHM are:

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

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

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

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

Table 2.8

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

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

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

Nutrition, Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation

2.34 Nutritional status of women in Orissa as indicated in NFHS-3 survey shows that about 41.4% of women in the State have BMI below 18.5, indicating high prevalence of nutritional deficiency. Prevalence of severe malnutrition among children, mothers and old and indigent people is also a matter of serious concern in the State. 61.2% women suffer from anaemia as against the national average of 55.3%. 65% children remain anemic as against the National average of 69.5%, which implies that they suffer from chronic energy deficiency. Indirectly the cropping pattern in the State is also responsible for low calorie intake of women. The cropping pattern is highly rice intensive, poultry and fruit cultivation have not received much attention. Since little poultry and fruits are locally produced, much of the underprivileged rural people have inadequate access to nutritious diets.

2.35 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 much more 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 pipe 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 NGOs have joined hands with the Government to assist people in modifying their behaviour, improving their sanitation and making them aware of the value of sanitation and safe drinking water.

2.36 Health condition 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 overcome 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 kind of situation very adversely impacts reproductive child health care in tribal and other interior areas.

Composite Human Development Status for Orissa

2.37 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- $2/3^{\text{rd}}$ weight and combined gross enrolment rate (GER) index - $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ 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 ($2/3^{\text{rd}}$ weight) and combined GER index ($1/3^{\text{rd}}$ weight), and income index. Orissa published its first Human Development Report in 2004-05.

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

2.38 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 2.9 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 2.9

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

2.39 Wide variations have been observed in human development across the districts. District-wise HDI for all 30 districts has been summarized in Table 2.10.

Table 2.10

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

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
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

2.40 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 has also been exposed to human development concerns in Orissa, particularly with a view to sensitize Orissa Legislators. The State Government is pursuing the objective of attaining Millennium Development Goals (MDG) viz. (i) eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; (ii) achieve universal primary education, (iii) promote gender equality and empower women, (iv) reduce child mortality, (v) improved maternal health, (vi) ensure environmental sustainability, and (viii) develop a global partnership for development and is also a participant in implementing GoI-UNDP Project.

2.41 The State Government adopted in principle the Government of India-United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Joint Programme Outcome 3 and selected five Districts namely, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Mayurbhanj and Sundergarh for their sustained economic growth and social development by effective implementation of their own district plans through convergence of public resources for improved delivery of social services, leading to a replicable model. Planning and Coordination Department, is the Nodal Department for smooth implementation of the programme. District Planning Cell and PHDMA, Planning and Coordination Department are functioning as Joint Programme Monitoring Cell for the Programme. A "State Level Steering Committee on Convergence" has been constituted for smooth functioning of this programme.

2.42 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.

2.43 To start with Government of Orissa in Planning & Coordination Department has been preparing District Human Development Reports (DHDR) for five selected districts, i.e., Ganjam, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Mayurbhanj and Sundergarh. The preparation of a DHDR would mark the beginning of the process whereby people will be mobilized, and actively participate in the development process. The final DHDR should be convertible into an operational District Plan. The four DHDRs are expected to be published by March, 2011 and Sundergarh by July, 2011. The important objectives of the DHDR are;

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

2.44 Various monitorable targets that have been worked out for the State to improve the HDI, GDI and RHI are given in Table 2.11.

Table 2.11

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	Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)	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

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

- Emphasis on building rural and urban productive infrastructure.

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

CHAPTER 3

BHARAT NIRMAN YOJANA

3.1 The “Bharat Nirman”, launched by Government of India during 2005-06, is an over-arching programme to build infrastructure especially in rural India. “Bharat Nirman”, the flagship development programme of Government of India, was a time-bound business plan implemented in partnership with State Governments and Panchayati Raj Institutions over a period of four years from 2005-06 to 2008-09. This programme 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

3.2 With a view to harnessing growth potential of rural India, the Government of India mandated the following goals for Bharat Nirman to be realized during the period 2005-09.

- Every village to be electrified.
- 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

3.3 An outlay of Rs.4,59,077.86 lakh has been proposed under the State Plan to meet the objectives of Bharat Nirman in the Annual Plan: 2011-12. The component wise break-up is given in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Component	Annual Plan: 2010-11 Approved Outlay	Annual Plan: 2011-12 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4
1.	Rural Electrification		
	(a) RGGVY	9,760.01	2,500.00
	(b) Biju Grama Jyoti Yojana	5,000.00	5,000.00
	(c) Remote village Electrification through Non-Conventional Energy	866.95	808.90
	Total	15,626.96	8,308.90
2.	Rural Roads		
	(a) Rural Roads	220,000.00	220,000.00
	(b) Rural Roads (CC Roads)	7,500.00	10,000.00
	Total	2,27,500.00	2,30,000.00

3.	Rural Drinking Water Supply		
	Drinking Water Supply	17,517.24	19,268.96
	Total	17,517.24	19,268.96
4.	Irrigation		
	Major & Medium		
	(a) EAP Projects	11,005.00	12,600.00
	(b) AIBP Projects	1,14,500.00	1,21,400.00
	(c) RIDF Projects	24,100.00	9,500.00
	(d) Others	4,000.00	5,000.00
	Sub-Total	1,53,605.00	1,48,500.00
	Minor Irrigation (Flow)		
	(a) EAP Projects	-	2,000.00
	(b) AIBP Projects	5,500.00	13,000.00
	(c) RIDF Projects	5,000.00	5,000.00
	Sub-Total	10,500.00	20,000.00
	Minor Irrigation (Lift)		
	(a) RIDF	19,700.00	15,000.00
	(b) Mega Lift Projects (Others)	0.00	5,000.00
	Sub-Total	19,700.00	20,000.00
	Total	1,83,805.00	1,88,500.00
5.	Rural Housing		
	(a) IAY	13,000.00	13,000.00
	Total	13,000.00	13,000.00
	Grand Total	4,57,449.20	4,59,077.86

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

PLAN OF ACTION

Rural Electrification

3.5 Under the Rural Electrification Scheme, the State Government had decided to provide every village with electricity within five years through Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY). The objectives of the scheme are as follows.

- 1) Providing access to electricity to all households in the State within 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 at least one 33/11 KV (or 66 KV) substation in each block and at least one distribution transformer in each village / habitation.

3.6 The scheme envisages 90% capital subsidy and 10% is deemed to be loan to State Government. The work is being executed through the Central PSU including NTPC, NHPC and Power GRID Corporation of India Ltd (PGCIL). In all, 26,625 villages have been electrified under RGGVY as on 31.12.2010. The proposed outlay for 2011-12 for RGGVY is Rs.2,500.00 lakh under the State Plan.

3.7 The Government of Orissa has also launched a new scheme, called “Biju Grama Jyoti Yojana” to cover all village habitations having population less than 100, that is, those which are not included under RGGVY by the Government of India. An outlay of Rs.5,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for taking up work under this scheme.

Rural Roads

3.8 PMGSY has been included as one of the programmes of Bharat Nirman with a target to provide all weather connectivity to habitations having population more than 1000 in general areas and more than 500 in hilly and tribal areas. Accordingly, Government of India sanctioned projects to provide connectivity to 5,672 unconnected habitations, (3,596 habitations with population more than 1000 in general areas and 2,076 with population more than 500 in hilly and tribal areas) by constructing 29,289.43 km road by March, 2012

3.9 Out of 5,672 unconnected habitations, 3,982 habitations have been provided with connectivity as on 31.3.2010. During 2010-11, 256 habitations have been connected till February, 2011 and it is targeted to provide connectivity to another 476 habitations by March, 2011.

3.10 During 2011-12, it is targeted to connect 810 habitations (237 habitations having population of 1000 or more and 573 habitations have population of 500 or more).

3.11 The target and achievements under Bharat Nirman for 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 under “Rural Roads” component till 31.01.2011 are given in Table 3.2. The State has utilized an amount of Rs.6,656.32 crore released by Government of India for rural connectivity.

Table 3.2

Rural Roads (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana)

Sl. No.	Item	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		Total	
		Target	Achiv.	Target	Achiv.	Target	Achiv.	Target	Achiv.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	(a) Habitation with more than 1000 population in general areas	2,029	697	1,768	438	349	54	4,146	1,189
	(b) Habitations with more than 500 population in hilly & tribal areas	455	356	437	349	583	177	1,475	882

2	Total habitations					5,672	4,174	5,672	4,174
3	New connectivity (in km)								
	(a) Upgradation					7,640	3,832	7,640	3,832
	(b) Renewal					5093	4,691	5,093	4,691

Rural Drinking Water Supply

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

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

3.13 Under Rural Water Supply, the target for the State was to provide 34,912 habitations with clean and safe drinking water by installing tube-wells / sanitary wells in slipped / non covered (NC) habitations (21,232 numbers) and slipped/ partially covered (PC) habitations (13,680 numbers) and also through Rural Pipe Water Supply schemes in quality affected habitations. Besides, 15,183 schools in rural areas without drinking water sources were to be provided with safe drinking water supply.

3.14 Under Bharat Nirman Programme, all non-covered (NC) habitations, partially covered (PC) habitations, quality affected habitations and rural schools of the State were to be provided with clean and potable drinking water either by installation of spot sources or through rural pipe water supply schemes. The physical progress on Bharat Nirman from 2005-06 to 2010-11 is given in Table 3.3. During 2011-12, there is a programme to cover 5,354 habitations under clean drinking water in all thirty districts.

Table 3.3
Physical Progress of Bharat Nirman from 2005-06 to 2010-11

Item	Year	Target fixed for the year	Achievement during the year
1	2	3	4
Slipped Back Habitations / Schools	2005-06	NC-12,326 PC-1,550 Schools-14,413 Quality affected habitations - 672	NC-9,763 PC-1,550 Schools-9,476 Quality affected habitations-198
Slipped Back Habitations / Schools	2006-07	NC-9,188 PC-4,706 Schools-4,937 Quality affected habitations - 1,726	NC-6,484 PC-1,627 Schools-3,536 Quality affected habitations-314

Slipped Back Habitations / Schools	2007-08	NC-4,169 PC-4,031 Schools-1,000 Quality affected habitations – 5,577	NC-4,932 PC-2,801 Schools-754 Quality affected habitations- 5,365
Slipped Back Habitations / Schools	2008-09	NC-7,387 PC-1,903 Schools-790 Quality affected habitations – 16,435	NC-1,325 PC-1,018 Schools-231 Quality affected habitations :- 16,435
Slipped Back Habitations / Schools	2009-10	NC-1,500 PC-10,847 Schools-36 Quality affected habitations- 2,000	NC-3,357 PC-3,062 Schools-42 Quality affected habitations -2,114
Slipped Back Habitations / Schools	2010-11 (upto January,2011)	NC-353 PC-3420 Schools-5453 Quality affected habitations- 1,721	NC-145 PC-1,985 Schools-722 Quality affected habitations -634

Irrigation

3.15 Bharat Nirman, inter-alia, aimed 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 proposed to create 3.92 lakh ha of additional irrigation potential including 99.5 thousand ha.in rabi season with projected investment of Rs.2,649.29 crore. All ongoing projects generating additional irrigation potential executed under existing schemes such as AIBP, RIDF, SCA, RR&R schemes are clubbed under this programme. The Major, Medium, Minor (flow) and Minor (river lift and ground water) irrigation projects included under Bharat Nirman Programme are given in the Table 3.4.

Programme coverage

Table 3.4

Sector	Scheme	No. of Project	Cost (Rs. in crore)	Irrigation Potential (Th.ha.)		
				Creation	Revival	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Major & Medium	AIBP, RIDF, JBIC, State Plan	26	2,081.22	Kh-159.89 Rabi-99.51	-	259.40
Minor (Flow)	AIBP, RIDF, RR&R, RSVY, ACA	652	242.29	31.63	20.40	52.03
Minor (River Lift)	ACA, WODC, RIDF	3,006	255.55	60.02	2.34	62.36
Ground Water	BKVY (RIDF)	63 Blocks	70.23	18.56	-	18.56
Total			2,649.29	369.61	22.74	392.35

3.16 The programme was extended for another two year i.e from 2009-10 to 2010-11. The state has proposed to create 2.25 lakh ha in the extended period against which 1.24 lakh ha has been created during 2009-10 & 2010-11 (upto December, 2010). The achievement of irrigation potential created under Bharat Nirman is given on the table below.

Table 3.5
Achievement of irrigation potential created during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11
(upto Dec, 2010)

Sector	Financial (Rs. in crore)				Potential in Th. Ha (new creation & revival)			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto Dec, 2011)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto Dec, 2011)
Major & Medium	193.26	945.64	845.92	399.00	1.650	55.558	60.967	0.150
Minor (flow)	15.22	69.43	113.42	43.43	3.699	13.399	9.404	1.820
Minor (River lift)	27.015	78.97	65.86	37.47	6.079	33.229	40.92	3.276
Minor (Ground Water)	3.021	12.99	8.47	1.24	0.280	3.622	6.778	0.216
Total	238.52	1107.03	1033.67	481.14	11.708	105.808	118.069	5.462

Rural Housing

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

3.18 An outlay of Rs.70,594.92 lakh with physical target of 3,01,640 IAY houses was proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11. As against, the said target, 98,405 IAY houses have been constructed as on January, 2011. A sum of Rs. 13,000.00 lakh has been proposed for IAY in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

CHAPTER 4

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

4.1 In order to bridge the resource gap for development programmes, the State Government seek financial assistance from various external agencies including international donors for implementation of Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) in different sectors. During the year 2011-12, ten (10) Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) are intended to be implemented with external assistance from external donors like WB, DFID, ADB, WFP, JICA, IFAD, KFW and other UN Agencies in various sectors like health, agriculture, housing and urban development, irrigation, forestry and environment, roads, welfare of ST & SCs, and livelihood support for the poor and marginalized. Project-wise details including allocation and expenditure for 2010-11 and proposed plan outlay for 2011-12 are indicated in Table 4.1. Details of programmes in respect of these projects are given in relevant chapters.

4.2 An outlay of Rs.700.00 crore including State counterpart funding of Rs.60.00 crore has been initially provided for implementation of 10 EAPs. Resources from external sources in the order of Rs.640.00 crore have been projected for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of 10 ongoing EAPs. This would, however, be suitably augmented at the time of additional requirements during the course of the year, so as to fully avail the projected ACA for the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

4.3 Out of ten ongoing EAPs, Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme, Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project, Orissa Community Tank Management Project, Orissa Health Sector Development, Orissa Integrated Irrigated and Water Management Project and Orissa State Road Project, are also implemented in KBK districts.

4.4 It is expected that a tentative sum of Rs.16,288.79 lakh and Rs.12,703.71 lakh will flow towards TSP and SCSP respectively, which comes to 23% and 18% of the total proposed outlay for EAPs. The total flow of funds towards TSP and SCSP will be in the order of Rs.28,992.50 lakh which is 41% of the total outlay under EAPs during 2011-12. The Department-wise and project-wise allocations towards TSP and SCSP are given in Table 4.2.

Table 4.1

Sector-wise Summary of Outlays of Ongoing Externally Aided Projects for the Annual Plan: 2011-12

(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	Plan Outlay for 2010-11	Expenditure incurred up to December, 2010 (Provisional)	Outlay for 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES						
1	# Cluster Development Approach of Brackish Water Culture Area in Orissa.	JICA F & ARD Deptt.	2009-2010/ 2010-2011	2,671.00	10.00		
2	# Integrated Management & Pro-poor Support Project for Marine Fishermen of Orissa.	JICA F & ARD Deptt.	2009-10/ 2010-2011	9,800.00	10.00		
3	# Improvement of Animal Health Care System in Orissa	JICA F & ARD Deptt.	2009-2010/ 2010-2011	15,000.00	50.00		
4	# Multi-State Agricultural Competitiveness Project (MACP)	WORLD BANK/ Co-operation	2009-2010/ 2013-2014	45,000.00	0.01		
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
5	Targeted Rural Initiatives for Poverty Termination and Infrastructure (TRIPTI)	WORLD BANK/ Panchayati Raj	2008-2009 / 2013-2014	31,500.00	2,170.00	-	4,000.00
III.	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES						
IV	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL						
6	National Hydrology project. Phase-II a) Surface Water b) Ground Water	WORLD BANK / Water Resources	2005-2006/ 2012-13	3922.00	*808.00	380.80	600.00 400.00
7	Rengali Irrigation Project- (Phase-I Tranche-II)	JICA (JAPAN) / Water Resources	2004-2005/ 2011-2012	88,430.00	6000.00	4,415.90	7,000.00

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Sl. No.	Name of the Sector/Project	Donor Agency/ Executing Deptt.	Year of commencement/ Year of completion (contemplated)	Latest Estimated project cost	Plan Outlay for 2010-11	Expenditure incurred up to December, 2010 (Provisional)	Outlay for 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	# Construction of LBC-II (Left Bank Canal) Ph-II, including distribution system from RD 71.313 km to 141 km of Rengali Project	<u>JICA</u> (JAPAN) / Water Resources	2009-2010/ 2017-18	119625.00	50.00		
9.	#Orissa Water Sector Improvement Project	<u>WORLD BANK/</u> Water Resources	2009-2010/ 2013-2014	1,40,000.00	50.00		
10.	Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture & Water Management Project.	<u>ADB/</u> Water Resources Department	2008-2009 / 2017-2018	1,08,419.00	4,250.00	1,703.52	5,000.00
11.	Orissa Community Tanks Management Project	<u>WORLD BANK/</u> Water Resources	2008-2009/ 2013-2014	54,600.00	4,400.00	1,050.00	2,000.00
12	#Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	<u>WORLD BANK/</u> Water Resources	2010-2011 / 2014-2015	14,775.00	50.00		
V.	ENERGY						
VI.	INDUSTRIES & MINERALS						
VII.	TRANSPORT						
13.	Orissa State Road Project	<u>WORLD BANK/</u> Works	2009-2010/ 2013-2014	1,43,119.00	*14,760.03	6,497.04	15,000.00
VIII.	COMMUNICATION						
IX.	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT						
14.	Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project.	<u>JICA</u> Forest & Environment	2006-2007/ 2012-2013	65,980.00	*10,334.99	9,985.45	10,000.00
15.	# Catchment Area Treatment Plan of Upper Kolab Hydro Electric Project	<u>KFW / Germany/</u> Forest & Environment	2009-2010/ 2015-2016	13858.00	0.01		
16.	# Catchment Area Treatment Plan of Upper Indravati Multipurpose Project.	<u>KFW / Germany/</u> Forest & Environment	2009-2010/ 2015-2016	27874.00	0.01		

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Sl. No.	Name of the Sector/Project	Donor Agency/ Executing Deptt.	Year of commencement/ Year of completion (contemplated)	Latest Estimated project cost	Plan Outlay for 2010-11	Expenditure incurred up to December, 2010 (Provisional)	Outlay for 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
X.	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES						
17.	# Improving Rural Growth and Productivity Opportunities for Poor in Orissa	<u>DFID/</u> Planning & Co-ordination	2009-2010/ 2012-2013	24,000.00	50.00		
XI.	SOCIAL SERVICES						
18.	# Integrated Sewerage System for Berhampur town.	<u>JICA</u> Housing & Urban Development	2009-2010/ 2013-2014	25,000.00	110.00		
19.	# Sewerage System for greater Sambalpur Area.	<u>JICA</u> Housing & Urban Development.	2009-2010/ 2013-2014	30,000.00	110.00		
20.	Orissa Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project for (Cuttack and Bhubaneswar city)	<u>JICA</u> Housing & Urban Development	2009-2010 / 2014-2015	94,513.00	2,000.00		10,000.00
21.	Orissa Health Sector Development Plan	<u>DFID/</u> Health & Family Welfare	2007-2008/ 2011-2012	40,000.00	*7,150.00	4500.00	10,000.00
22.	Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Live lihood Programme.	<u>IFAD/WFP & DFID/</u> ST & SC Development	2003-2004/ 2013-2014	46480.00	4,400.00	500.00	6,000.00
XI	GENERAL SERVICES	GENERAL SERVICES					
23.	# Orissa Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter Programme, Phase-III.	<u>KFW, German & German Red cross</u> Revenue & DM	2008-2009/ 2013-2014	4845.00	50.00		
24.	# National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Programme (NCRMP)	<u>WORLD BANK/</u> Revenue & DM	2009-2010/ 2012-2013	57612.00	5,000.00		
	Total Allocation				61,813.05 *	19,412.04	70,000.00

Projects in Pipeline.

* This includes Supplementary Budget Provisions.

Table 4.2

TSP and SCSP Allocations under EAP in Annual Plan: 2011-2012

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl No	Department	Name of the Project	Plan Outlay for 2011-2012	TSP Share out of EAP Outlay	SCSP Share out of EAP Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Forest & Environment.	1. Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project	10000.00	2689.63	2183.96
2.	Health & Family Welfare	2. Orissa Health Sector Development Plan	10000.00	1877.98	1564.88
3.	Housing & Urban Development	3. Orissa Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project (Bhubaneswar & Cuttack City)	10,000.00	1200.43	1001.00
4.	Panchayati Raj	4. Targeted Rural Initiatives for Poverty Termination and Infrastructure (TRIPTI)	4000.00	906.50	661.20
5	ST & SC Development.	5. Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme	6000.00	6000.00	
6	Water Resources	6. National Hydrology project. Phase-II (Surface Water)	600.00	552.34	4442.83
		7. Rengali Irrigation Project-Phase-I, (Tranche-II)	7,000.00		
		8. Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture & Water Management Project	5,000.00	372.91	320.71
		9. Orissa Community Tanks Management Project	2,000.00		
7	Works	10. Orissa State Road Project	15,000.00	2689.00	2529.83
	TOTAL			16288.79	12703.71

4.5 The important objectives of 10 ongoing Externally Aided Projects are summarized in the statement given in Table-4.3.

Table 4.3

Important objectives of Different Externally Aided Projects

Sl.No	Name of the Project/ Implementing Deptt.	Donor Agency	Objectives
ONGOING PROJECTS			
1.	Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project. Forest & Environment	JICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 population of rural fuel saving techniques. • To restore degraded forests and improve the income level of villages by promoting sustainable forest management including JFM plantation and community / tribal development with larger goals of improving environment and alleviating poverty. • To protect the existing dense natural forests with their bio-diversity, both flora and fauna, to create livelihood support to the poor people living in and around forests. • To improve crown density of degraded forests through reforestation and aforestation, to enhance ability of Forest Department, VSS / SHG / Community for sustainable forest management and technological up gradation in forestry.
2.	Orissa Health Sector Development Plan Health & Family Welfare	DFID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The major thrust areas of this programme are National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Reproductive and Child Health, immunization control of communicable diseases strengthening and mainstreaming AYUSH and establishing IPHS in the Public Health standards in the Health system. • To accelerate the performances of health care system through improved health care services at the first referral level and selective coverage at community level. • To support other health programmes aimed at reducing infant and maternal mortality rate.
3.	Orissa Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project (Bhubaneswar & Cuttack City). Housing & Urban Development	JICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of public hygiene by introduction of Organised Sewerage network for collection of Sewerage from Households, their transportation and treatment. • Sewerage and storm water Drainage service in Cuttack by constructing and improving the

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Sl.No	Name of the Project/ Implementing Deptt.	Donor Agency	Objectives
			<p>Sewerage and drainage facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the sanitary conditions of the residence including the poor in concerned areas. • Project area will cover Cuttack and Khurda districts of target group of Urban population and Slum population in Cuttack & Bhubaneswar City. • Generation of Employment Opportunities for local professions and local labours
4.	<p>Targeted Rural Initiatives for Poverty Termination and Infrastructure</p> <p>Panchayati Raj</p>	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of opportunities to reduce Poverty by way of providing better Education, Health, Roads, Telecommunication, Water & Sanitation, Renewable Energy & Economic base. • Termination of Poverty and Improvement of Infrastructure in Rural Orissa through PRIs. • The project proposed to cover 1000 GPs in 3 districts, i.e., Jagatsinghpur, Sambalpur & Ganjam.
5.	<p>Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme.</p> <p>ST & SC Development</p>	IFAD/WFP/DFID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide the tribal 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.
6.	<p>National Hydrology Project Phase-II</p> <p>Water Resources</p>	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of design aids, development of design support system for early flood warning, drought monitoring and management as well as conjunctive use of surface and ground water.
7.	<p>Rengali Irrigation Project (Phase-I, Tranche-II)</p> <p>Water Resources</p>	JICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first phase of the project involves constitution of left bank canal from R.D. 29.177 km to 71.313 km. • The first Phase of the Project was divided into 2 Tranches, Tranche-I and Tranche-II. • 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.
8.	<p>Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Project.</p> <p>Water Resources</p>	ADB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project envisages Extension Renovation-Modernisation of existing Irrigation Project and improvement of drainage system in Brahmani-Baitarani-Budhabalanga-Subarnarekha Basin and part of Mahanadi-Delta Stage-I.

Sl.No	Name of the Project/ Implementing Deptt.	Donor Agency	Objectives
9.	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 and expect to rehabilitate 1025 tanks with a command area of about 1, 30 ,000 ha.
10.	Orissa State Road Project Works	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the traffic movement in the State Road network and the riding quality of the roads to minimize congestion in urban centers, improve drainage and raise road levels, provide route options for better distribution of traffic, provide structurally sound roads to minimize road maintenance cost. • To provide increased accessibility to education, health services and employment opportunities, thereby contributing to social development and poverty reduction in the long term. • The project will cover 14 districts of Orissa such as Cuttack, Kendrapara, Bhadrak, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Ganjam, Gajapati, Rayadada, Kalahandi, Bolangir, Nuapada, Nayagarh, Dhenkanal and Angul. • To make the State Government more responsive and efficient in addressing road transport infrastructure needs through institutional strengthening. • Aims at significant improvement of traffic flows and safety on selected congested state roads.

Focus on Improved Implementation

4.6 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 (LoC) in time, delegation of more powers to Engineering Departments for according Administrative Approval and effecting Technical Sanction and regular monitoring. Besides, the projects are monitored at different levels. The first stage of monitoring is carried out at the project level. In addition, projects are also monitored at the Departmental level and State Government level. The Chief Secretary and the Development Commissioner also monitor the implementation of the mega projects regularly. Some projects are also monitored by the office of the Chief Minister. It is expected that focused and improved monitoring of these projects shall help timely implementation of these projects as well as sorting out interdepartmental problems and achieving objectives of these projects. Besides, new projects are also appraised for placing the same for approval by the State Level Project Monitoring Committee (SLPMC) and subsequent submission to Government of India for consideration of external funding.

CHAPTER 5

ROLE OF INSTITUTIONAL CREDIT

5.1 Commercial banks, development financial institutions, RRBs and co-operative banks play a vital role in extending institutional credit for development of the State. The performance of most financial institutions has improved during last few years and commercial banks in Orissa have achieved all national parameters as on 31st March, 2010 except DRI advances. On year to year basis, the credit flow has increased by 24.70% and several performance indicative of financial institutions in respect of CD ratio, priority sector advances and advance to weaker sections have considerably improved. It is worthwhile to mention that credit to Agriculture Sector has substantially increased and crossed the national parameter of 18% as on 31.3.2010. It has gone up to 33.37% as on 31.3.10. The small and medium enterprises (SME) are the driving force behind economic development. A majority of such enterprises are small or medium. This sector has got enough scope for generating huge employment opportunities in the country. The future of SME is bright in the State in view of large scale industrialization coming in the State. All financial institutions have been steadily increasing their credit flow to this sector. The effort is on expanding the outreach of the formal credit delivery mechanism to the rural population and to provide adequate, timely, and hassle free credit.

5.2 The 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 and handicrafts in rural non- farm sector, (iv) reaching the poor through micro finance, (v) convergence of development interventions in the KBK region, and (vi) strategic use of RIDF funds for rural infrastructure building and disaster proofing.

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

linkages of SHGs, imparting skill / entrepreneurship trainings in rural areas and other support.

5.4 In order to make the planning process more effective at micro level, NABARD has, since 1987-88, taken initiatives for forging a link between the credit planning mechanism of banks and the development planning process of the State by preparing Potential Linked Credit Plans (PLPs) for each district of the Country. The main objectives of the PLP are to enable various organizations involved in the process of rural development in 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.

Banking Network

5.5 The State is served by a good network of bank branches. Thirty-six commercial banks (CBs) with their 1,942 branches, 5 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) with their 875 branches, the Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure with the Orissa State Cooperative Bank Ltd. (OSCB) at the Apex and 17 District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) having a total number of 328 branches and 2,494 affiliated Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS), 213 Large Size Adivasi Multi-Purpose Societies (LAMPS) and 7 Farmers' Service Societies (FSS) at the grass root level and the Long Term Cooperative Credit Structure with the Orissa State Cooperative and Rural Development Bank Ltd. (OSCARD Bank) at the apex and 46 affiliated CARD Banks, form the vast network of the credit delivery system in the State. The position of Bank branches as on 31st March, 2010 is furnished hereunder in Table 5.1. The performance of all banks in terms of credit ratio is given in Table 5.2. Some of the Key Banking Indicators as on 30.9.2010 are given in Table 5.3

Table- 5.1

Agency	No. of Banks	No. of Branches	Of which rural branches
Commercial Banks	36	1,942	916
Regional Rural Banks	5	875	753
OSCB	1	8	0
DCCB	17	328	150
OSCARDB	1	5	5
PCARDBs	46		
PACSs/LAMPs/FSSs		2714	2,714

Table- 5.2

Sl.No	Particulars	As on 31.03.08	As on 31.03.09	As on 31.03.10
1.	CD ratio (%)	73.97	57.90	65.12
2.	Priority sector adv. to total adv (%)	62.39	55.55	57.12
3.	Direct agril. finance to total adv (%)	29.96	23.75	25.27
4.	Adv to Weaker section to total priority sector adv (%)	30.67	33.98	30.64
5.	Ratio of DRI advance to total adv	0.18	0.12	0.06

Table- 5.3

(Rs. in crore)

Parameters	Commercial Banks	RRBs	Co-operative Banks
Total deposit	80,735.63	8,121.03	3,767.01
Total Advance	45,000.73	4,256.55	3,833.73
Total Priority sector Advance	22,794.73	3,448.71	3,308.65
Total Finance to Agrl.	9,313.07	1,742.63	3,260.95
Advance to MSE	6,417.18	744.30	66.10
Advance to services sector	7,114.51	961.78	541.42
Total Adv. To weaker sections	5,170.77	1,865.39	2,853.51
Total Adv to DRI	81.35	0.00	0.00
Advance to women	3,231.55	877.73	92.80
Total Adv to SC/ST	1397.39	866.17	626.13
Gross NPA	1,610.25	224.77	435.31
NPA to total advance (%)	3.58	5.28	11.35
CD ratio (%)	55.74	52.41	101.77
PS adv to total Adv (%)	50.65	81.02	86.30
Agrl adv to total adv (%)	20.70	40.94	85.06
Adv to weaker section to PS adv (%)	22.68	54.09	86.24
Adv to women to total advance (%)	7.18	20.62	2.42

Credit Planning

5.6 NABARD initiated preparation of district-wise Potential Linked Credit Plans (PLPs) from the year 1987-88 with a view to mapping the existing credit potentials and evolving an appropriate mechanism 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.

5.7 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 provided by the Government/ other agencies.

5.8 The PLPs are reviewed and recast every year taking into account 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, the Annual District Credit Plans of Banks are based on the potentials identified in the PLPs.

Credit Projections for 2011-12

5.9 The State Focus Paper (SFP) is prepared by NABARD on annual basis to project the credit potential and to identify infrastructure gaps in different sectors for the State as a whole. The State Credit Plan for 2011-12 has been prepared on the basis of the potential estimated for various activities in PLPs prepared for all districts in Orissa. It envisages credit requirement of Rs.25,019.39 crore in respect of exploitable potential for different activities under farm, non farm and other priority sectors in the State during 2011-12.

Credit Monitoring

Trends in Ground Level Credit Flow

5.10 A review of trends in ground level credit flow under Annual Credit Plan in Orissa reveals that though there was phenomenal growth in annual credit disbursement during 2009-10, this was less than the targets of Rs.11,502.55 crore for the year 2009-10. Table-5.4 summarizes targets and achievements in credit disbursements from 2005-06 to 2009-10.

Table-5.4

Year	Total ground level credit (Rs. In crore)	Growth rate (%) (GR)
2005-06	5,594.01	15.6
2006-07	6,739.75	20.5
2007-08	7,045.15	4.5
2008-09	7,484.49	6.2
2009-10	11,142.89	48.9

Purpose-wise Ground Level Credit Flow

5.11 Flow of ground level credit for production and investments under agriculture / allied activities and non-farm sector are given in Table 5.5. This shows an increasing trend.

Table-5.5

Purpose	(Rs. in crore)								
	2007-08	Share (%)	GR%	2008-09	Share (%)	GR%	2009-10	Share (%)	GR%
Crop loan	2,665.84	37.84	6.9	2,674.18	35.00	-2.0	3,944.91	35.40	50.9
Term Loan Agri. & Allied	991.44	14.07	2.8	836.37	11.00	-16.0	1,418.58	12.73	69.6
Total Agri. loans	3,657.28	51.91	5.7	3,450.55	46.00	-6.0	5,363.49	48.13	55.4
NFS	642.21	9.11	29.1	650.50	9.00	1.0	1,514.47	13.59	132.8
OPS	2,745.66	38.97	-1.4	3,383.44	45.00	23.0	4,264.92	38.27	26.0
Total	7,045.15	100.00	4.5	7,484.49	100.00	6.2	11,142.88	100.00	48.9

GR- Growth Rate over previous year.

5.12 An analysis of agency-wise credit flow for 2009-10 shows that Commercial Banks are the largest purveyors of credit (64%), followed by Co-operative Banks (25%), RRBs (10%) and 1% by other agencies including Urban Co-operative Banks. Table 5.6 gives year-wise details sector-wise credit flow from 2007-08 to 2009-10.

Table-5.6 (Rs. in crore)

Agency	2007-08	Share (%)	GR%	2008-09	Share (%)	GR%	2009-10	Share (%)	GR%
Commercial Banks	4,289.27	60.88	4.6	4,880.10	65.00	14.0	7,150.41	64	47
SCB / DCCBs	1,800.04	25.55	1.6	1,635.28	22.00	-9.0	2,836.62	25	73
ARDBs	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	<1	100
RRBs	858.19	12.18	1.9	906.71	12.00	6.0	1,130.00	10	25
Others	97.66	1.39	-	62.40	1.00	-36.0	25.73	<1	-59
Total	7,045.16	100.00	4.5	7,484.49	100.00	6.0	11,142.88	100.00	49

Spatial Flow of Ground Level Credit (GLC)

5.13 The PLP projections / Service Area Plan (SAP) targets / GLC (SAP) achievements for last three years in the KBK and non-KBK districts are indicated in Table 5.7.

Table-5.7 (Rs. in crore)

Sl No.	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
	PLP projections	SAP target	SAP Ach.	PLP projections	SAP target	SAP Ach.	PLP projections	SAP target	SAP Ach.
KBK districts									
1	959.53	865.40	788.64	1,085.87	1,030.94	774.80	1686.57	1455.10	1173.27
Non-KBK districts									
2	6,773.05	6,396.92	6,256.51	7,858.33	7,501.59	6,709.69	12228.02	10047.90	9969.62
Total	7,732.58	7,262.32	7,045.15	8,944.20	8,532.53	7,484.49	13915.59	11503.00	11142.89

5.14 The Ground Level Credit flow for priority sectors from financial institutions for the KBK region has increased and registered a growth rate of 64% in 2009-10 over 2008-09.

5.15 The sectoral comparison of achievements *vis-a-vis* targets during last two years is given in Table 5.8. The achievement under Crop Loans has significantly increased from Rs.836.37 crore in 2008-09 to Rs.1,418.58 crore in 2009-10.

Table 5.8 (Rs. in crore)

Sector	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
Crop Loan	2671.31	2665.84	100	3,227.19	2,614.18	81	4182.16	3944.91	94.3
Agril. Term Loan	1067.26	991.44	93	1,328.83	836.37	63	1732.04	1418.58	81.9
Total	3,738.57	3,657.28	98	4,556.02	3,450.55	76	5,914.20	5,363.49	90.7

Development Financial Assistance Support from NABARD

5.16 NABARD has been a major development partner in the State over the years. The performance of Orissa Regional Office during 2009-10 has been quite gratifying in both business and development parameters with the development financial assistance in the State recording Rs.2,285.56 crore. The details are given in Table 5.9.

Table-5.9

(Rs. in crore)

Short term Loan	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-10
SCB/CCBs	584.13	1,217.27	1,250.00
RRBs	41.05	41.00	130.50
Total	625.18	1258.27	1,380.50
Agriculture Term Loan			
CBs	54.46	76.66	19.54
Cooperatives	38.28	35.67	44.70
RRBs	117.81	77.06	23.07
Total	210.55	189.39	87.31
NFS			
CBs	34.71	76.69	62.18
SCB/CCBs	75.38	93.09	136.92
RRBs	37.87	51.77	16.03
Total	147.96	221.55	215.13
Agency-wise Refinance			
CBs	89.17	153.34	81.72
Cooperatives	697.79	1,346.03	1,431.62
RRBs	196.73	169.83	169.60
Total Refinance	983.69	1,669.20	1682.94
RIDF Disbursement	230.65	368.00	602.62
Total Dev. Assistance	1,214.34	2037.20	2285.56

Other Development Interventions by NABARD in the State

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

Disbursement under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

5.18 NABARD has been sanctioning projects for infrastructure development in Orissa since 1995-96 when RIDF was launched. As on 30.11.10,

1,16,521 projects have been sanctioned in Orissa involving RIDF loan of Rs.5,474.46 crore, against which disbursed amount is Rs.2,854.51 crore and 1,00,875 projects have been completed. Activity-wise projects sanctioned and loan disbursed is given in Table 5.10.

Table 5.10

(Rs. in crore)

Sector	No. of projects sanctioned	Loan sanctioned		Loan Disbursed	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
Roads & Bridges	953	2,992.09	55	1537.85	54
Drinking Water Supply System	1	24.00	0	1.87	0
Animal Husbandry Infrastructure	1,162	61.73	1	2.33	0
Irrigation	114,370	2,392.40	44	1,311.31	46
Passenger Jetties	3	3.89	0	0.80	0
Others	32	0.35	0	0.35	0
Total	1,16,521	5,474.46	100	2,854.51	100

Financial Targets for 2010-11

5.19 NABARD Head Office has intimated a normative RIDF allocation of Rs.690.00 crore for the State for the year 2010-11. During 2010-11, loans amounting to Rs.710.40 crore have been sanctioned under RIDF-XVI as in January, 2011 for 593 projects. The details are given in Table 5.11.

Table-5.11

(Rs. in crore)

Sector	No. of Projects	RIDF loan
Irrigation	544	298.83
Roads/Bridges	49	411.57
Total	593	710.40

Refinance for Investment Credit

5.20 The refinance for investment credit in the State was 302.46 crore in 2009-10 against Rs.410.95 crore in 2008-09. The sector-wise distribution of disbursement of the refinance assistance for the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 are compared in Table 5.12. It may be observed that the Rural Non-farm sector received highest refinance assistance which was 71.10% of total refinance assistance in 2009-10.

Table-5.12
Refinance Assistance Provided by NABARD in Orissa.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Assistance provided during			
		2008-09	Share in %	2009-10	Share in %
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Minor Irrigation	1.22	0.3	1.74	0.6
2	Land Development	5.04	1.2	2.17	0.7
3	Farm Mechanisation	26.75	6.5	26.63	8.8
4	Plantation and Horticulture	3.09	0.8	9.68	3.2
5	Fishery (Marine & Inland)	1.64	0.4	1.16	0.4
6	Dairy Development	3.34	0.8	2.63	0.9
7	Poultry	1.43	0.3	1.15	0.4
8	IRDP/ITDP/SC&ST Action Plan/PMRY etc	28.51	6.94	6.24	2.1
9	Non-farm Sector	221.55	53.9	215.14	71.1
10	Sheep/Goat/Piggery	2.05	0.5	7.52	2.5
11	Animal Husbandry- Others	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
12	Storage Godown / Market Yards	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.2
13	Other Farm Sector	116.33	28.3	27.91	9.2
Total		410.95		302.46	

5.21 Share of Cooperatives in the refinance assistance for investment credit was highest at 60.05% followed by Commercial Banks at 27.02 % and RRBs at 12.93%. No refinance disbursement was made to OSCARD Bank.

Promotion of Rural Non Farm Sector

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

Strengthening Credit delivery / credit innovation

5.23 These include guiding and supervising various aspects of rural credit management, developing technical expertise in Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks to handle Non-Farm Sector portfolios, training of personnel of field level agencies and coordinating the efforts of agencies supporting this sector. NABARD conducts training programmes for Primary Lending Institutions, Orientation/

Sensitisation Meets for banks, NGOs, Women Development Cells in Cooperative Banks and RRBs.

Developing entrepreneurs

5.24 NABARD provides grant assistance to eligible institutions for conducting capacity building programmes for rural entrepreneurs like REDPs, training for / by master craftsmen and skill development programmes. The objective of Rural Entrepreneurship Development Programme (REDP) is to develop entrepreneurial and activity-oriented skills among educated unemployed rural youth, Skill Development Programmes focuses on persons in rural areas looking for avenues for wage employment or livelihood opportunities. It also envisages to develop, upgrade or diversify existing skills of trainees / prospective entrepreneurs.

5.25 NABARD has sanctioned 611 REDP / SDP programmes, involving grant assistance of Rs. 301.48 lakh so far, benefiting 14,988 rural youth in various activities like, tailoring, mushroom production, food processing and in various crafts, which includes terracotta, applique craft, horn craft and bamboo craft.

Market oriented programmes

5.26 As a part of promotional strategies to create marketing infrastructure and improving marketing of rural products, NABARD has been supporting infrastructure development of Rural Haats. Under this scheme, grant are provided to Gram Panchayats / NGOs / SHG Federations for development of infrastructural facilities in existing/ new haats @ 90% of the total project cost or a maximum ceiling of Rs. 5 lakh per haat. The project components include compound wall with barbed wire fencing, raised platforms covered with semi-permanent roofing, drinking water, sanitary arrangements, cycle stand and notice board. NABARD has, so far, sanctioned grant assistance for infrastructure development in 28 rural haats in 13 districts.

5.27 Further, grant assistance is provided for setting up of rural marts by SHGs with an aim to increase the scope of marketing for rural products. The assistance is in the nature of grant support to meet the costs of establishment during the teething periods (15 months) and various expenses like cost of hiring premises, sales persons, display and storage, counters and measuring equipment. So far, NABARD has sanctioned grant assistance for 36 rural marts.

Area development programmes

a) Cluster Development

5.28 The cluster development programme of NABARD is a comprehensive strategy aimed at holistic development of clusters through planned interventions to achieve the main objective of raising the income levels and thereby improving standards of living of artisans through various interventions. Clusters help rural artisans in achieving economies of scale in terms of raw material procurement, production and post production operations. At present, Cluster Development

Programme in Terracotta in Keonjhar, Brass & Bell Metal in Nayagarh, Golden Grass in Puri, Handloom in Sambalpur and Sonepur districts, Terracotta craft in Nabarangpur districts, Coir craft in Puri and Agarbati in Khurda have been implemented with financial support from NABARD.

b) Rural Tourism

5.29 To exploit the growing demand for leisure travel, it has been decided to develop home based rural tourism in a big way through domestic and foreign tourists, with an objective of promoting sustainable livelihoods in rural areas by providing credit support for construction and repair/renovations of structures with a view to generating additional employment opportunities and income generation.

5.30 The focus is to develop 2-3 rural tourism clusters as pilot projects. These clusters will be developed taking into account infrastructure requirements, capacity building needed for service providers and credit requirements. Tourism clusters will be multi-activity clusters involving entrepreneurs for providing accommodation, catering, entertainment, tour operators, health and fitness related activities, travel guides and other service providers. While capacity building will be addressed by NABARD through its promotional funds, banks have been requested to address the credit requirements of these clusters to promote rural tourism.

c) Rural Innovation Fund

5.31 NABARD has set up Rural Innovation Fund (RIF) with a view to promoting livelihood opportunities and employment creation in rural areas and facilitating access to financial and business promotion services for the poor through new ideas and innovations with scaling up of potential in farm, non-farm and micro-finance sectors. NABARD has so far sanctioned 17 projects in the State, involving an amount of Rs. 161.32 lakh. Of these, 6 have already been completed.

d) Women Development Cell

5.32 Under the revised scheme for extending financial assistance to Women Development Cells (WDC) set up in State Co-operative Banks (SCBs), State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (SCARDBs) and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), various incentives are extended to banks. These include grant assistance for maintaining gender responsive MIS, mobility allowance for the WDC officers, awareness creation and capacity building expenses as also costs towards gender sensitisation programmes for the staff of banks. NABARD has sanctioned grant support for setting up of WDCs in 4 RRBs and 6 DCCBs so far. At present, provision of assistance has continued in 2 RRBs.

Promotion of Farm sector

1) Watershed Development Programme

5.33 Under Watershed Development Fund (WDF), the approach adopted in Orissa is development of a cluster of watersheds in the upper catchment of various river basins. The watershed based development attempted under WDF is participatory as it involves the people at various stages of the project. The project envisages to create a livelihood source for the landless of the project villages through training and establishment of Income Generating Activities for them based on certain skills / natural resources.

Present Status

No of ongoing WDF projects till last year	29
No of Projects launched during current year i.e. 2010-11	6

- ▲ There are two projects under full implementation phase, which are about to be completed in the State. There are 33 ongoing projects which are in capacity building / feasibility survey report phase.
- ▲ The total area covered/proposed to be covered under ongoing projects works out to about 30,000 ha
- ▲ It is targeted to cover about 50,000 ha in the State.

2) Umbrella Programme on Natural Resources Management

5.34 The Umbrella Programme on Natural Resource Management (UPNRM) is presently under implementation in 3 districts in the State. It is a loan-cum-grant based programme that has been implemented since 2007-08 under Indo-German collaboration. Details as under:

- (i) Enhancing livelihoods through traditional knowledge management on Mutually Aided Cooperative Society (MACS) for revitalisation of local health tradition in Orissa. The project area are Cuttack and Mayurbhanj districts.
- (ii) UPNRM Project of Pataneswari Agri Cooperative Limited: Harsha Trust & Bilt. The Project area is Jeypore (Koraput).
- (iii) Pataneswari Agri Cooperative Ltd (PACL) - Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) benefit from agro-forestry intervention in Koraput district of Orissa. The project area is Koraput district.

3) Tribal Development (WADI) Projects

5.35 NABARD has created a fund namely Tribal Development Fund (TDF) with an initial corpus of Rs. 50 crore to attempt orchard based development for tribal farmers in various tribal pockets of the country. The programme is firmed up based on the pattern of the Comprehensive Tribal Development Programme commonly known as ‘WADI’ programme introduced during 1980s in Vansda, Gujarat by BAIF Development and Research Foundation, Pune. Twenty-one projects are under implementation in 12 districts of the State covering an area of 19,000 acres. The main fruit crops grown are mango, cashew, lime and litchi.

4) Village Adoption Scheme

5.36 The Concept of adoption of villages in backward blocks is to bring infrastructure, social and economic development in an integrated manner. Therefore, it was decided to adopt one village in each District Development Manager (DDM) district and five villages in each Pilot Project on Integrated Development (PPID) block. The scheme started operations in the year 2007- 08. Under Phase I (2007-08 to 2009-10), total 76 villages had been identified covering all 30 districts. In Phase II, additional 56 villages have been identified under the scheme covering 26 districts. Major focus is on financial inclusion, increase in credit off take and social development.

Status of Village Development Programme (VDP) in Orissa

Phase I	
Identified for adoption	76
Villages taken up so far	63
Districts covered	30
Phase II	
Identified for adoption	56
Districts covered	26

- ▲ Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programmes have been undertaken in the targeted villages. Activities, like cleaning of village ponds, digging of wells for drinking water, supply of solar lanterns in villages without electricity, supply of pine apple succors, plantations of coconut trees and distribution of vanaraj chicks have been undertaken as a part of CSR.
- ▲ Hundred percent financial inclusion is targeted in each of the VDP villages.
- ▲ The major achievement of the VDP interventions in the State has been promotion of convergence.
- ▲ Other major achievements are technology transfer in VDP villages including System of Rice Intensification (SRI technology), introduction of mobile banking, cultivation of sun flower, caged pisciculture, banana tissue culture, sial leaf plate making, solar lanterns, establishment of village information center and others.

- ▲ Exposure visits for farmers have been arranged for technology appreciation and absorption.

5) Farmers' Clubs

5.37 NABARD introduced the Farmers' Club Programme in 1982 to popularise the concept of "Development through Credit" and 5 principles of 'Development through Credit' are (a) credit must be used in accordance with the most suitable method of science and technology, (b) the terms and conditions of credit must be fully respected, (c) work must be done with skills so as to increase production and productivity, (d) a part of the additional income created by credit must be saved, and (e) loan installments must be repaid in time and regularly so as to recycle credit. The programme has been up-scaled with the following new Mission with effect from 01 July 2008.

New Mission

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

Status of Farmers' Clubs in the State

5.38 The number of Farmers' Clubs established as on 30 November 2010 is about 4,550 in the State. Out of 3,375 clubs established upto last year, i.e., 2009-10, 350 were promoted by Commercial banks, 991 by RRBs, 403 by DCCB / OSCB and 1,538 by NGOs and 93 by KVKs.

POVERTY ALLEVIATION

5.39 Poverty is the most intractable problem of Orissa. According to the estimate made by Planning Commission in 2004-05, Orissa is the poorest among major States with 39.90% people living below poverty line. Several self-employment and wage-employment programmes have been 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. Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) is the main Centrally Sponsored Self-Employment Programme implemented in the State since 1st April, 1999. Under the scheme, 80,370 beneficiaries have been assisted against 1, 43,200 sanctioned cases during 2010-11 (as on 31.01.2011). During 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 92.50 crore has been utilized against the available funds of Rs.135.95 crore. The State Govt. also started implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in 19 districts in the State from 2006-07. Now it has covered all 30 districts in the State. The objective of the scheme is to provide enhancement of livelihood security to rural households by guarantying at least 100 days of wage

employment in a year to every household whose adult member agrees to do unskilled manual work. During 2010-11 (as on 31.12.10), about 15.32 lakh households of 30 districts have registered under the programme out of which 14.89 lakh job cards issued and about 603.70 lakh mandays employment have been provided.

5.40 The 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

5.41 The organised sector cannot absorb the huge pool of unemployed people. To mitigate the growing problem of unemployment in the State, the Government has initiated a number of steps as a 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 available human resources.

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

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

- A model law on contract farming has been enacted to enable creation a link between Agriculture and Industry sectors.
- Cooperatives have been 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 unemployed youth. Such schemes have training component for up-gradation of skills and entrepreneurial abilities.
- Assistance has been 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 has been given high priority.

- Export promotion in handloom, coir and cottage industries has been given priority.
- Anciliarization of large industries and promotion of downstream industries receives priority attention.
- National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme has been launched in all 30 districts of the State.

Meeting with Regional Heads of Commercial Banks

5.44 As per the previous year's commitment, the Employment Mission is in constant touch with leading nationalised / private sector / regional rural banks for taking up programmes under self-employment ventures. Meetings are taken up on quarterly basis with the Regional Heads of the major Commercial Banks, RRBs and Private Sector Banks for providing financing assistance leading to self and associated wage employment. During 2010-11, banks have extended credit support of Rs.3,904 crore with employment generation for 3.30 lakh persons as at the end of December, 2010.

Rural Self-Employment Training Institute (RSETI)

5.45 To provide employment / self-employment opportunities through skill development training of the rural youth, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, has decided to establish Rural Self-Employment Training Institutes in all Districts of the State. For this purpose, Government of India will give a grant of Rs.1.00 crore per RSETI towards construction of building and infrastructure after allotment of land by the State Government. Further, Government of India will also extend support towards recurring expenses for BPL candidates. During the year 2008-09, the Lead Banks of the State have opened 4 new RSETIs, enhancing the total number of RSETIs to 8 as on 31.3.2009.

Small and Medium Enterprise Sector

5.46 SMEs play a catalytic role in the development process of economy. In India, they account for a very significant proportion of manufacturing, exports and 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 accessing timely and adequate finances 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 are being overcome through establishment of credit information bureaus, credit rating agencies, marketing assistance and other initiatives, which have been tried successfully. Banks and other financial institutions have been urged to take note of the policy pronouncements and expand the flow of credit to SMEs.

5.47 With the Government guidelines to double Public Sector Banks' credit flow to SME sector in five years, i.e., by 2009-10 and various infrastructure support extended in the State, institutional credit to the SME sector has improved substantially since 2004-05. With the enactment of MSMED (Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development) Act, 2006, the definition of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises has been modified. Besides, various policy measures and supports have encouraged Credit Institutions to enhance credit flow to this sector. Credit flow to SME sector as on 30.9.2010 is given in Table 5.13.

Table-5.13

(Rs. in crore)

Bank	Net Bank Credit	Total adv to MSE Units	Adv. To medium Enterprise
Total Commercial Banks	54,565.10	7,161.48	1,236.66
Total co-operative Banks	3,833.73	66.10	0.00
Others	673.03	310.56	13.15
Total	59,071.86	7,538.14	1,249.81

Financing Clusters & Collateral Free Credit

5.48 Leading Credit Institutions are encouraged to extend credit on cluster based approach and 48 clusters have been adopted by 15 Credit Institutions for specific purposes in different districts of the State. Banks have extended credit flow to SME sector under the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) which helps entrepreneurs to avail collateral free loans up to Rs.50 lakh. This includes REGP under KVIC/KVIB. The position of coverage under CGTMSE has improved with approval of 7,668 proposals involving Rs.330.86 crore during 2010-11 (as on 30.9.2010) with the cumulative approval of 23,889 accounts amounting to Rs.810.55 crore.

5.49 Credit Institutions in the State have established their own Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) Training Institute at their own costs. Such institute extend various skill development programmes for extending credit flow to SME sector and to encourage self-employment. The State Bank of India, UCO Bank, Andhra Bank, Syndicate Bank and Canara Bank have established their own training institutes and other Commercial Banks are on their way to establish their training institutes. Besides, various banks and institutions extend support to establish more SME units under Handloom and Handicraft Projects.

Role of Institutional Credit for HR

5.50 The Commercial Banks with the support of the Government have extended credit for development of human resources by extending credit to 6,202

students to take up higher studies with an advance of Rs.10,827.62 lakh during 2010-11 (as on 30.9.2010). In fact, the Government and various Credit Institutions are operating in the State and have joined hands for the growth and all round development of Orissa.

MISSION SHAKTI

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

5.52 Under credit linkage to Women SHGs from 1.4.10 to 30.9.2010, banks have done a commendable job by credit-linking 28,198 women SHGs amounting to Rs.197.13 crore against the target of 1,01,483 and the percentage of achievement is 25.82 of annual physical target. Table 5.14 explains the bank-wise position.

Table-5.14

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Banking Sector	No.of SHGs credit linked during 1.04.10 to 30.9.10	
		A/c	Amount
1.	Total Public Sector Banks	13,833	11,475.93
2.	Total RRBs	9,868	5557.87
3.	Total Cooperative Banks	4,497	2678.87
Total		28,198	19,712.67

5.53 Since inception, till 30.09.10, an impressive number of 5,30,596 WSHGs have been credit linked involving Rs.2,479.34 crore which is an outstanding achievement.

Micro-enterprise and Microfinance

5.54 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, at least basic

principles of business can be instilled in them. Training should comprise of knowledge about business, products, policy environment and other aspects.

5.55 Micro enterprise sector contributes considerably to economic growth. Limited access to credit, low risk taking capacity of the people, poor skills, 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 financial institutions. The small and marginal farmers and landless peasants continue to depend, largely, on micro finance and money lenders. Bankers have a major role to play in the development of micro-enterprises and microfinance by combating these bottlenecks. Microfinance is an emerging solution to various problems of entrepreneurial development. The core of microfinance programmes go beyond, not by merely providing credit but to deeper issues of how money is utilized, invested and other issues such as business opportunity identification, rural talent search, business and production training, establishment of market linkages for inputs and outputs, policy reforms, and market research. Banks can partners with other agencies that facilitate resolution of such constraining issues. Banks, besides playing the major role, as credit providers, will have to act as change agents and facilitators for providing necessary infrastructure and hedging mechanisms to mitigate market risks. They should strengthen supply chains by building the capacity of all stakeholders involved in supply chains to create win-win situations for all. Through the development of micro-enterprises, the entrepreneurial qualities of people can also be developed.

5.56 The MFIs have been operating in Orissa to extend credit to many SHGs. The aggregate loan outstanding of MFIs in Orissa is estimated to be around Rs.300.00 crore. As on 31.3.2010, 22 financial institutions have lent Rs.709.04 crore to NGOs and 206 accounts.

Financial Inclusion

5.57 It is decided that banks, operating in the State should make available basic “no frill” accounts either with nil or very low minimum balance and to provide General Purpose Credit Card (GCC) facility without insistence of collateral, to enable hassle-free access to credit by rural households.

5.58 During 2010-11 (as on 30.9.2010), as many as 3,83,530 “no frill” accounts were opened in Orissa by different banks involving an amount of Rs.122.63 crore. As per SLBC data, 3,690 GCCs have been issued during that period. Banks are taking various steps to open “no frill” accounts for those who do not have any bank account till date. Agency-wise achievements are given in Table 5.15.

Table-5.15 (Rs. in lakh)

Banks	No Frill A/C (01.04.10 to 30.09.10)		GCC (01.04.10 to 30.09.10)	
	A/C	Amount	A/C	Amount
Public Sector Banks	1,61,403	1150.41	1,861	454.89
Private Sector Banks	70	0.46	0	0
RRBs	1,22,067	11,111.74	1,829	432.98
Cooperative Banks	99,990	0.00	-	-
Total	3,83,530	12,262.61	3,690	887.87
Cumulative	30,78,507	16,178.73	37,435	7,987.00

5.59 As a first step towards financial inclusion, it is decided to open one bank account per household and to attain complete financial inclusion in one district of the State, i.e., in Ganjam which has attained complete financial inclusion. Later Cuttack, Ganjam, Puri, Rayagada, Nayagarh, Keonjhar, Kendrapara, Angul, Balasore, Kandhamal, Sambalpur, Mayurbhanj and Dhenkanal have achieved 100% financial inclusion as on 30.9.2009. Out of 30 districts, only one district, i.e., Malkangiri has not achieved 100% financial inclusion, which will achieve financial inclusion by March, 2011.

CHAPTER 6

MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT

6.1 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.

6.2 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. JGSY and EAS schemes were merged and renamed as Sampurna Gramina Rojgar Joyana (SGRY) from 1st April, 2002. Again SGRY Stream-I & SGRY Stream-II were 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 30 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 2003-04 are given in Table 6.1. During 2006-07, wage employment to the tune of 183.61 lakh mandays through SGRY programme and 799.34 lakh mandays under NREGP have been generated. Similarly, during the year 2007-08, wage employment to the tune of 74.17 lakh mandays through SGRY and 430.90 lakh mandays under NREGP have been generated. The achievements for the year 2008-09 under SGRY and NREGP are 8.99 and 430.04 lakh mandays respectively. The achievements under SGSY and NREGP during 2009-10 come to 1.31 lakh (beneficiaries) and 513.65 lakh

mandays respectively. During Annual Plan: 2010-11, 1.43 lakh beneficiaries are targetted to be covered under SGSY, against which achievement up to January, 2011 is 0.80 lakh. Under NREGP during 2010-11, 665.10 lakh mandays have been generated upto January, 2011.

Table 6.1
Achievement under SGSY / NREGP

Sl No	Scheme	Unit	Achievements						
			2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 Upto Jan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	SGSY	Beneficiaries (No. in lakh)	0.66	0.64	0.69	0.87	1.06	1.31	0.80
2.	JRY/ JGSY/ SGRY (Stream-II)	Mandays (No. in lakh)	286.10		183.61	74.17	8.99*	Dis-continued	
3.	EAS / SGRY (Stream-I)	Mandays (No. in lakh)	297.81	556.02					
4	NREGP	Mandays (No. in lakh)			799.34	430.90	430.04	513.65	665.10

* The figure relating to the year 2008-09 is up to end of Dec., 2008. The scheme has been dropped.

6.3 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

6.4 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 6.2.

Table 6.2
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

6.5 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 6.3(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 6.3(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.

6.6 Information about workers available in Census-2001, viz. Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industry Workers and Other Workers and percentage of different categories of workers to total workers have been presented at Table-6.3(B).

Table-6.3(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

6.7 The Employment Market Information Area Report, compiled by the Directorate of Employment, reveals that the overall employment position in the organized sector shows a decreasing trend from 1995 to 2007. The employment position has gradually increased since 2008. The trend of employment from 1995-2005 (Five yearly analysis) and 2007-2010 (Annual progress) in the organized sector are indicated in Table 6.4. Of the total employed persons of about 7.27 lakh, the share of State Government was 50.62% in 2010. Private sector contributed only about 16.37% of employment during this year.

Table – 6.4

Trend of Employment in organized sector in the State

(Figures in lakh)

Sl.No.	Sector	Employment Position During						
		1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Public Sector								
1	Central Govt.	0.81 (10.05)	0.80 (10.02)	0.73 (9.80)	0.65 (9.45)	0.64 (9.13)	0.63 (8.56)	0.61 (8.39)
2	State Govt.	3.94 (48.88)	4.04 (50.63)	3.81 (51.14)	3.50 (50.87)	3.53 (50.36)	3.68 (50.00)	3.68 (50.62)
3	Quasi Govt.	2.17 (26.92)	2.08 (26.07)	1.83 (24.56)	1.65 (23.98)	1.64 (23.40)	1.70 (23.10)	1.61 (22.14)
4.	Local Bodies	0.18 (2.23)	0.19 (2.38)	0.18 (2.42)	0.18 (2.62)	0.18 (2.56)	0.18 (2.44)	0.18 (2.48)
Total -I		7.10 (88.08)	7.11 (89.10)	6.55 (87.92)	5.98 (86.92)	5.99 (85.45)	6.19 (84.10)	6.08 (83.63)
II	Private Sector	0.96 (11.92)	0.87 (10.90)	0.90 (12.08)	0.90 (13.08)	1.02 (14.55)	1.17 (15.90)	1.19 (16.37)
Grand Total		8.06 (100)	7.98 (100)	7.45 (100)	6.88 (100)	7.01 (100)	7.36 (100)	7.27 (100)

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

* Upto March, 2010.

Registered Unemployment

6.8 Employment Exchanges normally undertake registration of eligible candidates for possible placement at lower and middle level positions in the Government & 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.

6.9 The live register position, as indicated in Table 6.5, at the end of 1995 was around 9.20 lakh including 1.49 lakh female registrants. Over a five year period it increased only marginally by 5.22% in 2000. From 2005 to 2010 the live register position shows a mixed trend indicating a decrease in 2007 over the previous years and increase from 2007 onwards, showing an increase of 17.19% over the period. It is similarly seen that registration of SC & ST persons increased from 2007 onwards indicating an increase of 15.33% and 21.55% respectively over the period. This shows that awareness among SC/ST persons about job opportunities is gradually increasing and they are also getting jobs due to Reservation Policy of Government.

Table 6.5
Trend in Live Register Position in Orissa: 1995-2010

(Figures in lakh)

Sl. No.	Item	Live Registration Number By the End of						
		1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	I. Total Applicants							
1	Male	7.71	7.93	6.43	6.19	6.33	6.39	6.73
2	Female	1.49	1.75	1.91	1.78	1.99	2.24	2.61
	Total – I	9.20	9.68	8.34	7.97	8.32	8.63	9.34
	II. Educated Applicants							
1	General	5.58	5.95	4.66	4.48	4.63	5.07	5.50
2	Scheduled Castes	0.74	1.13	1.47	1.28	1.31	1.42	1.52
3	Scheduled Tribes	0.42	0.73	1.04	0.97	1.02	1.00	1.17
	Total – II	6.74	7.81	7.17	6.73	6.96	7.49	8.19
	III. Uneducated Applicants							
1	General	1.56	1.31	0.78	0.83	0.88	0.72	0.70
2	Scheduled Castes	0.52	0.33	0.23	0.22	0.26	0.15	0.21
3	Scheduled Tribes	0.38	0.23	0.16	0.19	0.22	0.27	0.24
	Total – III	2.46	1.87	1.17	1.24	1.36	1.14	1.15
IV	Total S.C. Applicants	1.26	1.46	1.70	1.50	1.57	1.58	1.73
V	Total S.T. Applicants	0.80	0.96	1.20	1.16	1.24	1.27	1.41

* Data relates up to June 2010

6.10 The number of registrants each year is far in excess of the number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges. For example, while 2,30,746 persons were registered in Employment Exchanges in the State during 2009, only 1,924 vacancies were notified and 6,034 placements were made during the same year. That is, notifications of vacancies and placements were 0.22% and 0.69% respectively of the registrations made during the reference year. The annual notifications of vacancy have shown increasing trend from 2005 to 2007. However, it decreased by 51% in 2008 over the previous year. Again it increased by 11.21% in 2009 over 2008. Placement position though increased drastically in 2007 compared to 2006 it has come down in 2008. Table 6.6 indicates the trends in notification of vacancies and placements during 1995 to 2005 and 2006-2010.

Table 6.6

Trend in Notification of Vacancies and Placement

Sl. No.	Item	Year							
		1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Live Register at the end of the year	9,20,767	9,67,644	8,34,435	9,07,298	7,79,047	8,32,553	8,63,705	9,34,444
2	Registrations made during the year	2,23,046	1,64,577	1,43,323	2,40,963	1,46,503	1,89,830	2,30,746	1,67,251
3	Notification of vacancies during the year								
	(i) Number	13,599	3,171	1,876	2,103	3,526	1,730	1924	1133
	(ii) % to live Register position	1.48	0.33	0.22	0.23	0.44	0.21	0.22	0.12
	(iii) % to Registrations made during the year	6.10	1.93	1.31	0.87	2.41	0.91	0.83	0.68
4	Placement								
	(i) Number	4,020	2,421	1,908	586	4,189	3,638	6,034	2,505
	(ii) % to live Register position	0.44	0.25	0.23	0.06	0.53	0.44	0.69	0.27
	(iii) % to registrations made during the year	1.80	1.47	1.33	0.24	2.86	1.92	2.61	1.50

* Upto June 2010

Educated Unemployed

6.11 The rate of unemployment among the educated category is increasing at a rapid pace. During 1990-2010, the live register position of the educated unemployed increased from 5.20 lakh to 8.19 lakh registering a growth of around 57.50% while live register position of the uneducated unemployed category during the same period exhibited a declining trend from 3.50 lakh to 1.15 lakh. But as revealed from the data for the year 2007, there is decrease in the number of uneducated unemployed and educated unemployed over the previous year. 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. Trend in the live register position of different categories of educated unemployed persons in the State from 1990 to 2010 is given in Table 6.7.

Table 6.7
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	907	151	559	171	5	21	756
9	2007	797	124	498	142	5	28	673
10	2008	832	136	509	154	3	30	696
11	2009	863	114	533	143	33	40	749
12	2010*	934	115	553	180	36	50	819

* Up to June, 2010

Employment of women

6.12 An analysis of Employment Market Information Area data presented in Table 6.8 reveals that the share of women employees in the organised sector has increased from 8.70% in 1990 to 15.54% in 2010. However, the number of women applicants in Live Register increased from 1.49 lakh in 1995 to 2.61 lakh in 2010, showing an increase of 75.16%. 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 6.8
Employment of Women in the Organised Sector

(Figures in thousand)

Sl. No.	Year	Total Employees in the organised sector	Women Employees in the Organised sector			Percentage of Women Employees to Total Employees
			Public	Private	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1990	770	54	13	67	8.70
2	1995	806	74	12	86	10.70
3	2000	798	89	10	99	12.41
4	2002	772	93	10	103	13.34
5	2003	750	92	10	102	13.60
6	2004	746	96	11	107	14.34
7	2005	745	100	11	111	14.90
8	2006	716	99	9	108	15.08
9	2007	688	92	10	102	14.83
10	2008	701	103	9	112	15.98
11	2009	736	103	11	114	15.48
12	2010*	740	104	11	115	15.54

*Upto March, 2010

Rate of Un-employment

6.13 Rate of unemployment 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 6.9
Rate of Unemployment 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

6.14 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. Recently, the Industrial Policy Resolution, 2007, has been framed which aims at reinforcing and further expanding this process.

6.15 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.

6.16 To tackle the growing unemployment among the educated people, the Plan strategy focuses on creation of Self & Associated Wage Employment opportunities. New areas for Self & Associated Wage Employment are being explored.

6.17 For generating employment avenues for the unskilled labourers of rural areas, NREGP is being implemented more vigorously during the Eleventh Plan Period.

6.18 State Government have emphasised on development of Handicraft and Handloom Sector so as to create maximum self employment opportunities for the Rural Artisans. Special Package for Weavers was implemented in the State for the year 2007-08 keeping in view the need of the Weavers and overall development of Handloom Sector in the State to promote self-employment. During 2008-09, 1000 Weavers have been imparted Skill Up-gradation Training through Textile & Handloom Department. Apparel Manufacturing training by ILFS, Ganjam has been imparted to 576 unemployed youth in the current year.

Drive for Self Employment

6.19 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 Programmes 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.

6.20 Year-wise targets and achievements under various Self Employment Programmes (SEPs) of the State are shown at Table- 6.10 below.

Table-6.10
Target and achievement under Self Employment Programme from 2000-01 to 2009-10

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	3.76	92.61
8	2007-08	4.40	4.26	96.82
9	2008-09	5.05	5.08	100.67
10	2009-10	4.79	4.65	97.07
11	2010-11*	5.52	2.63	47.62

* Upto December, 2010

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

6.21 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 comes to 12.02 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. Under various Self Employment Programmes, against a target of 5.52 lakh persons, self employment including associated wage employment opportunities have been provided to 2.63 lakh persons in 2010-11 up to December, 2010.

6.22 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. Under the Programme, the year-wise Target and Achievement of last 6 years has been indicated at Table No.6.11 below.

Table-6.11
Year-wise Target & Achievement under Mission Shakti

Year	Target (No. of S.H.Gs)	Achievement	
		No. of SHG formed	No. of women beneficiaries covered
1	2	3	4
2004-05	30,000	35,418	5,48,040
2005-06	35,000	21,439	2,72,807
2006-07	30,000	14,712	2,70,920
2007-08	35,000	19,592	2,35,104
2008-09	35,000	19,787	2,37,444
2009-10	35,000	22,402	2,68,824
2010-11*	35,000	7,287	87,444

* Upto December, 2010

6.23 PMRY was an important Self-Employment Programme in which financial assistance was accorded to the entrepreneurs for Self Employment. Skill Development Training was provided by the Government and the Programme was thoroughly monitored and supervised. This scheme was 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. 1,00,000/- or less, were eligible to avail loan assistance up to Rs.5.00 lakh to undertake Self-Employment Ventures. The beneficiaries were required to invest 5% of the project cost as margin money and can get subsidy to the tune of 15% of the project cost. Table 6.12 summarizes generation of employment opportunities under the scheme since implementation of the scheme in the State. The scheme has been discontinued from 2008-09. The scheme has been merged with “Rural Employment Generation Programmes” and renamed as “Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme”. The target of generation of employment under this programme is 22,225 persons during 2009-10 against which achievement is 8,884 persons. During 2010-11 against a target of 24,154 persons, achievement up to December, 2010 is 8,493 persons under this Programme. Table 6.13 shows target and achievement under PMEGP.

Table 6.12
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	16,507	91.71
2007-08	12,500	11,816	94.92
2008-09	-	7,377	(spill over cases)

Table 6.13
Target and Achievement under PMEGP in the State
(Figures in Nos.)

Year	Target	Achievement	Percentage
2009-10	22,225	8,884	39.97
2010-11*	24,154	8,493	35.16

* Up to December, 2010

6.24 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.

6.25 To monitor proper implementation of Self-Employment Schemes, a State Level Steering Committee has been constituted under the 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 Package for Creation of Self-employment

6.26 The State Government has undertaken a Special Drive to create Self-employment opportunities for 14.34 lakh persons during the Tenth Plan period. The achievement during the Tenth Plan under various SEPs is 83.82% of the target. As a part of this drive, the State Government were 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 included (i) Small Scale Industries (SSI), (ii) Agro Service Centre / Agri Business Enterprises including Horticulture / Floriculture, (iii) Cultivation of Medicinal Plants, (iv) Shopping Kiosks 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-imburement 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.
3	Forestry	1. Cultivation of Medicinal Plants through Self Help Groups (SHG)/ Vana Samarakshan Samities (VSS) in KBK districts.	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 from 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.
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6.27 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.

6.28 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

Apart from these, the Orissa State Employment Mission Society has been created under the Chairmanship of Development Commissioner-cum-Additional Chief Secretary to act proactively to achieve the objectives of Employment Mission with a missionary zeal.

Activities of Orissa State Employment Mission Society

6.29 State Employment Mission Society was established during the year 2005-06 to augment Skill Development Training and Self as well as Associated Wage Employment in the State. Allotment of funds to Orissa State Employment Mission Society for augmenting employment opportunities since its inception to 2010-11 is indicated in the Table 6.14.

Table 6.14
Allotment of funds to Orissa State Employment Mission Society
(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Year	Allotment of funds
1.	2005-06	1.50
2.	2006-07	7.95
3.	2007-08	17.00
4.	2008-09	36.00
5.	2009-10	10.10
6.	2010-11	19.90
	Total	92.45

6.30 OSEMS is imparting Skill Upgradation Training to unemployed youth through various Departments / Organisations to improve their employability. Year-wise achievement of the society is given in the Table 6.15.

Table 6.15

Physical Achievements of OSEMS

Sl. No.	Year	No.of persons trained
1.	2005-06	4516
2.	2006-07	12214
3.	2007-08	16691
4.	2008-09	21240
5.	2009-10	16996
6.	2010-11*	683
	Total	72,300

* Upto December, 2010

6.31 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.

6.32 Atma Nijukti Paramarsha Melas (ANPM) have been organized in each block to bridge the communication gaps between the job seekers and the opportunities available. During the year 2006-07, 78366 candidates have participated in the ANPMs. Similarly, during 2007-08, 61,027 persons have participated in the Melas. During 2008-09, 45,965 unemployed youths participated in these Melas. Moreover during 2007-08, Special ANPMs for the disabled persons were organized in all the blocks in collaboration with W & C.D. Department in which, 1,49,774 disabled persons participated.

6.33 Apart from Self Employment Counselling in these melas, Single Window System has been put in place to provide all possible support to the target group. Employment Mission is also arranging pre-recruitment training for Defence and Para-Military Forces which is going on, on an ongoing basis every year. Logistic and system support are extended to Army Recruiting Offices for conducting recruitment rallies in the State. College of Engineering & Technology has undertaken Skill Up-gradation Training for SC/ST Degree Engineers during 2008-09 in which 44 candidates have been enrolled against a target of 100. Skill Up-gradation Training Programmes viz. Apparel Manufacturing Training by Textile & Handloom Dept, Medical Attendant Training to 100 ST Girls by ST/SC Development Dept., Skill Up-gradation Training under Fishery Sector, Gardener Training by H & U.D Dept. etc. have been undertaken in the last year. Computer Training to 62,000 educated unemployed youths was imparted during 2009 through O.C.A.C. Moreover, Civil Work Supervisor Training has been imparted to 1941 ST youth through DRDA/ITDAs. Skill Upgradation Training in Mason and Form Work Carpentry is being imparted to unemployed youth at Bangalore through L&T-CSTI on continuous basis. A job mela was organized in Bhubaneswar in July, 2009 and another at Phulbani in December, 2009. In the later case, 2,830 unemployed youth participated out of which 38 were selected as Security Guards. During 2008-09, against a target of

2,08,800. Commercial Banks, Private Sector Banks and Regional Rural Banks have extended credit support amounting to Rs.4305 crores by which 6,99,870 persons have been provided with Self Employment including Associated Wage Employment opportunities. During 2009-10 all the Banks have extended credit support amounting to Rs.4,755.00 crore by which Self Employment including Associated Wage Employment opportunities have been provided to 5.82 lakh persons against a target of 2.30 lakh persons. Banks have been allocated a target of generation of Self & Wage Employment Opportunities for 6.42 lakh persons in the current year, against which self-employment including associated wage employment opportunities have been provided to 3.30 lakh persons by the Banks up to December, 2010 with credit support of Rs.3,904 crore. .

Employment Generation during the Eleventh Plan Period and Annual Plan 2011-12

6.34 As per the decisions of the Union Cabinet, the Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development has been set up with an objective to create 500 million Skilled Manpower in the country by 2022. In our State, Orissa State Employment Mission Society will take care of the goals envisaged by the National Skill Development Mission (NSDM).

6.35 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 6.15 exhibits projected magnitude of unemployment at the beginning and at the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan for Orissa.

6.36 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 Tenth 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.

6.37 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 are 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 at the end of the Eleventh Plan. Similarly in the Annual Plan 2011-12, 2.16 lakh person years of additional labour force are likely to be added to the

labour market and in the said period employment to the extent of 2.21 lakh person years are likely to be generated leaving a backlog of 13.93 lakh person years at the end of Annual Plan: 2011-12. 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. 6.16 below :

Table-6.16
Employment-Unemployment Perspective during
Eleventh Plan (2007-12) and Annual Plan (2011-12)

(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 7

TWENTY-POINT PROGRAMME

7.1 The Twenty Point Programme (TPP) was first announced by the Government of India in July, 1975. It was later restructured in 1982, again in 1986 and for the third time in 2006. The focus of the Programme was on the “Poverty Alleviation” and improvement in the “Quality of Life” of the poor and under-privileged people, providing a much needed safety-net to the deprived population. Thus, it plays a vital role to encourage growth with equity and social justice.

7.2 TPP consists of a package of schemes, relating to poverty alleviation, employment generation, education, housing, health, women empowerment, welfare of STs/SCs/ OBCs/ Minorities, rural roads, reduction in income inequalities, removal of socio- economic and regional disparities, well-being of labourers/ farmers/ youths, e-Governance etc. and reflects Government’s commitment towards raising the standard of the poor above the poverty line. These Programmes have been accorded high priority at the National level. TPP has been dovetailed into the State’s Planning process. Efforts are made to ensure that adequate funds are allocated in the budget of the concerned implementing Departments for different schemes under the programme.

Restructured Twenty Point Programme (TPP-2006)

7.3 The need for restructuring the programme for the 3rd time has been felt in the light of achievement and experience, gained over the years and following introduction of several new policies and programmes by the Central Government. Particularly in the areas of Human Development, a lot of improvement had taken place during the last decade. The Programme needed reorientation in view of the emerging challenges, with particular reference to the ongoing process of economic reforms, liberalization and globalization of Indian Economy.

7.4 Against this background, the TPP has been restructured in conformity with the priorities of the Government as spelt out 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 for the right to development, peace, security, gender equality, reduction of poverty and sustainable human development. The SAARC Social Charter, signed by the SAARC Heads of States, also envisages 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 reduction of poverty, raising productivity, reducing income inequalities and removing social and economic disparities.

7.5 The restructured programme, called TPP-2006, was approved by Government of India on 5th October, 2006 and has become operational since April, 2007. The new points / items / areas covered under TPP-2006 are as follows:

- National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
- Swarnajayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana
- Minimum Wages Enforcement
- Power to the People
- Support to the Farmers
- Welfare of Minorities and OBCs
- Child Welfare
- Prevention of Female Foeticide
- Food Security
- Rural Roads under PMGSY
- District Planning Committee
- Self Help Groups
- Local Self Government
- Prevention of Child Labour
- No Alienation of Tribal land
- Control of HIV / AIDs
- Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan
- Mid-Day-Meal Programme
- E-Shasan
- Social Security
- Development of Backward Areas

7.6 The restructured TPP-2006 consists of 20 points and 65 monitorable items for Nation-wide implementation. The same are indicated in the Table below :

List of 20 Points & 65 monitorable items under Restructured TPP-2006

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 Swarajgar Yojana
	3	Rural Business Hubs in Partnership with Panchayats
	4	Self Help Groups
		Urban Areas
	5	Swaranjayanti Shehari Rojgar Yojana
II		Jan Shakti (Power to People)
	6	Local Self Government (Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies) - Activity Mapping for Devolution of Functions - Budget Flow of Funds - Assignment of Functionaries
	7	Quick and Inexpensive Justice – Gram Nyayalayas and Nyaya Panchayats.
	8	District Planning Committees.

III		Kisan Mitra (Support to Farmers)
	9	Watershed Development
	10	Marketing and Infrastructural Support to Farmers
	11	Irrigation Facilities (including Minor and Micro Irrigation) for Agriculture
	12	Credit to Farmers
	13	Distribution of Waste Land to the Landless.
IV		Shramik Kalyan (Labour Welfare)
	14	Social Security for Agricultural and Unorganised Labour
	15	Minimum Wages Enforcement (including Farm Labour)
	16	Prevention of Child Labour
	17	Welfare of Women Labour.
V		Khadya Suraksha (Food Security)
	18	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)
	19	Rural Housing – Indira Awaas Yojana
	20	EWS/LIG Houses in Urban Areas
VII		Shudh Peya Jal (Clean Drinking Water)
	21	Rural Areas - Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
	22	Urban Areas - Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme
VIII		Jan Jan Ka Swasthya (Health for All)
	23	Control and Prevention of Major Diseases : (a) HIV/AIDS (b) TB(c)Malaria (d) Leprosy (e) Blindness
	24	National Rural Health Mission
	25	Immunisation of Children
	26	Sanitation Programme in - Rural Areas - Urban Areas
	27	Institutional Delivery
	28	Prevention of Female Foeticide
	29	Supplementary Nutrition for Mothers and Children
	30	Two Child Norm
IX		Sabke Liye Shiksha (Education for All)
	31	Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan
	32	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)
	33	SC Families Assisted
	34	Rehabilitation of Scavengers
	35	ST Families Assisted
	36	Rights of Forest Dwellers – Owners of Minor Forest Produce
	37	Primitive Tribal Groups
	38	No Alienation of Tribal Lands
	39	Implementation of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act [PESA]
	40	Welfare of Minorities
	41	Professional Education Among all Minority Communities
	42	Reservation of OBCs in - Education - Employment
XI		Mahila Kalyan (Women Welfare)
	43	Financial Assistance for Women Welfare
	44	Improved Participation of Women in (a) Panchayats (b) Municipalities (c) State Legislatures (d) Parliament
XII		Bal Kalyan (Child Welfare)
	45	Universalisation of ICDS Scheme
	46	Functional Anganwadis
XIII		Yuva Vikas (Youth Development)
	47	Sports for all in Rural and Urban areas
	48	Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana
	49	National Service Scheme
XIV		Basti Sudhar (Improvement of Slums)
	50	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)
	51	Afforestation (a) Area Covered under Plantation on Public and Forest Lands (b) Number of Seedlings Planted on Public and Forest Lands
	52	Prevention of Pollution of Rivers and Water Bodies

	53	Solid and Liquid Waste Management in - Rural Areas - Urban Areas
XVI		Samajik Suraksha (Social Security)
	54	Rehabilitation of Handicapped and Orphans
	55	Welfare of the Aged
XVII		Grameen Sadak (Rural Roads)
	56	Rural Roads – PMGSY
XVIII		Grameen Oorja (Energization of Rural Area)
	57	Bio-diesel Production
	58	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
	59	Renewable Energy
	60	Energising Pump Sets
	61	Supply of Electricity
	62	Supply of Kerosene and LPG
XIX		Pichhara Kshetra Vikas (Development of Backward Areas)
	63	Backward Regions Grants Fund
XX		e- Shasan (IT enabled e-Governance)
	64	Central and State Governments
	65	Panchayats and Municipalities

Monitoring Committees

7.7 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 State Level Standing Sub-Committees of Officers were constituted in the State in 1994 for review of TPP- Plan and Programmes in the following manner.

- (i) State Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister for review of implementation of TPP Plan and Programmes.
- (ii) Three State Level Standing Sub-Committees of Officers for review of implementation of TPP Plan and 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.

7.8 The Guidelines for TPP-2006 envisages constitution of a Three-tier Monitoring Mechanism in the State at State / District / Block Level for monitoring of TPP-2006. Necessary steps are being taken for reconstitution of existing Monitoring Committees at State / District / Block Level accordingly.

Monitoring by NGOs / Panchayats / Public

7.9 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 useful in execution of programmes like poverty alleviation, adult literacy, family welfare and afforestation.. Under TPP-2006, emphasis has been given on the participatory monitoring by Panchayats / NGOs / Resident Welfare Associations / Research Organisations / 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 to participate in the monitoring process. The proposed reconstitution of Monitoring Committees for TPP-2006 has taken note of this.

Ranking of Performances

7.10 The following 17 items / parameters have been identified for the purpose of ranking of performance of the States under TPP-2006 on monthly basis.

1. Individual Swarozagaries assisted under SGSY
2. SHGs provided with Income Generating Activities
3. Food Security – Targeted Public Distribution System (APL+BPL+AAY)
4. Food Security – Targeted Public Distribution System (Only AAY)
5. Food Security – Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)
6. Rural Housing – Indira Awas Yojana
7. EWS/LIG Houses Constructed in Urban Areas

8. Slipped Back Habitation and Habitations with Water Quality Problems addressed – ARWSP.
9. SC Families Assisted
10. Universalisation of ICDS Scheme
11. Functional Anganwadis
12. Area Covered under Plantation on Public and Forest Lands
13. Seedlings Planted on Public and Forest Lands
14. Rural Roads under PMGSY
15. Villages Electrified under RGGVY.
16. Energising Pump Sets
17. Supply of Electricity

7.11 Though the primary responsibility for monitoring of the individual programmes / schemes lies with the concerned Central Nodal Ministries and the State Governments, the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoS&PI), Government of India undertake overall monitoring of TPP. As part of this, performance of selected items of the TPP-2006 Programme are reviewed every month and a State-wise performance score card is compiled, taking into account achievements under ranking items. Orissa secured 6th in 2009-10 as against 9th position during 2008-09 in All-India ranking in the overall performance of TPP-2006. By the end of October, 2010 out of 17 ranking items the cumulative performance of the following 11 items have been rated “**very good**” (90% or above of the target) by the Ministry during the same period:

1. Food Security – Targeted Public Distribution System (APL + BPL + AAY)
2. Food Security – Targeted Public Distribution System (Only AAY)
3. Food Security – Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)
4. IAY
5. Universalisation of ICDS Scheme
6. Functional Anganwadis
7. Area Covered under Plantation on Public and Forest Lands
8. Seedlings Planted on Public and Forest Lands
9. Rural Roads under PMGSY
10. Supply of Electricity
11. Energising Pump sets.

CHAPTER 8

AGRICULTURE

INTRODUCTION

8.1 The State of Orissa, bestowed with vast natural endowments is predominantly agrarian. Agriculture and allied sectors contribute about 18.4% of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and continue to be the backbone of the State's rural economy. It provides employment, both direct and indirect, to about 64% of the total workforce. Therefore, the economic advancement of the State depends to a large extent on development of the Agriculture sector.

8.2 The total geographical area of the state is 155.71 lakh hectares. Out of this, the net sown area is about 60.18 lakh ha, which is nearly 39% of the geographical area. The State has about 39.66 lakh operational holdings of which small and marginal farmers (having <2 ha land) constitute 82% of the holdings and about 50% of the land. Land is becoming increasingly scarce on account of ever-burgeoning population, frequent diversions of land holdings and the scope for extending the area under crop production being limited. Hence, the emphasis is on increasing the productivity per unit land area and increasing cropping intensity. Irrigation facility in the kharif season is available to only 33% of cultivated area.

8.3 Although normal rainfall of the State is 1,482 mm spread over 72 rainy days, there are seasonal fluctuations, both in forms of quantity and distribution. This greatly influences kharif crops.

PLAN OBJECTIVES

8.4 The main objectives of the Plan is to achieve 4 per cent sustainable annual growth in agricultural production through proper management of natural resources and scientific management of crops. The key interventions are as follows:

- Implementation of State Agriculture Policy, 2008.
- Treatment of degraded soil with a view to improving moisture regime in uplands.
- Crop diversification from paddy to more remunerative non-paddy crops viz.: pulses, oilseeds, maize, sugarcane, cotton and vegetables and horticulture crops.
- Increasing seed replacement ratio (SRR) through massive production of quality seeds under seed village scheme and in departmental farms.
- Enhancement of captive irrigation facilities and exploitation of ground water potential through installation of STWs, MTWs, dug wells and deep bore wells.
- Increasing water use efficiency through popularization of micro-irrigation systems.

- Popularising farm mechanization with a view to reducing cost of production and improving productivity.
- Maintenance of soil health by judicious fertilizer applications based on soil test results through creation of soil testing facilities at block level for 2.00 lakh samples per annum.
- Promotions of organic farming, especially in districts with low fertilizer consumption.
- Streamlining of agriculture extension for facilitating improved agricultural practices, use of quality inputs, adoption of improved technologies and supporting this through delivery of a range of services needed by farmers.
- Implementation of the National Horticulture Mission (NHM) programme in the State for development of horticultural crops in 24 districts.
- Extension of NHM type of intervention for development of horticultural crops in other six Non MIssion Districts, i.e., Boudh, Bhadrak, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur and Jharsuguda through State Plan.
- Establishment of least one model nursery in each district and one small nursery in each Block.
- Implementation of Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Special plan for KBK districts under Watershed development programme and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP).
- Extension of livelihood component in 6 tribal districts of Koraput, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Nawarangpur, Kandhmal and Mayurbhanj districts under the scheme “Jeebika”.

PLAN SCHEMES AND OUTLAYS

8.5 The proposed outlays for different schemes in the agriculture sector under State Plan, Central Plan and Centrally Sponsored Plan schemes are indicated below:

STATE PLAN SCHEMES

8.6 An outlay of Rs.69,595.00 lakh has been proposed for implementation of following Plan Schemes during the year 2011-12. This includes provision of Rs.4,018.00 lakh as State share for CSP schemes.

Jala Nidhi (RIDF)

(Rs.6,315.00 lakh)

(Agriculture Department)

8.7 Irrigation is the key input for increasing agricultural production. Keeping this in view, the State Government has taken a loan from NABARD under RIDF for providing subsidy to farmers so as to encourage them for sinking shallow tube wells,

dug wells, bore wells and river lift/surface lift on their own field. The subsidy is up to 50% on shallow tube wells, dug wells, bore wells and river lift/surface lift project limited to Rs.20,000, Rs.50,000, Rs.50,000 and Rs.40,000 respectively. During 2010-11, 19,287 Private Lift Irrigation Points (PLIPs) which includes 15,068 STWs, 2,736 deep bore wells, 687 dug wells and 4 river lifts have been established up to November, 2010 by utilising subsidy under the scheme. The target for 2011-12 is 25,010 irrigation projects with a provision of Rs.6,315.00 lakh.

Grant-In-Aid to APICOL (Rs.50.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.8 Agricultural Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited (APICOL) has been created with a mission to bring enterprise into agriculture. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to provide support to APICOL.

Subsidy under Agriculture Policy (Rs.1,500.00 lakh)
(Capital Investment Subsidy)
(Agriculture Department)

8.9 The State Agricultural Policy 2008 includes provision of subsidy for setting up of commercial agri-enterprises. During 2011-12, a sum of Rs. 1,500.00 lakh has been proposed as outlay for the scheme.

Input Subsidy (Rs.3,000.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.10 Seed is one of the most important inputs that plays a key role in enhancing agricultural productivity. With a view to increasing Seed Replacement Rates (SRR) to desired level of 25%, the State Government has been providing subsidy on quality seeds. The State Government has also been providing need based subsidy on other inputs such as pesticides, bio-fertilizer etc. Rs.2,750.00 lakh were provided in 2010-11 for this purpose. A sum of Rs.3,000.00 lakh has been proposed for 2011-12 for the same.

Strengthening of Infrastructure Development of (Rs.160.00 lakh)
Training / Research Centre / Laboratories/Implements factory
(Agriculture Department)

8.11 There are 3 Regional Institutes for Training on Extension (RITE), 11 Soil Testing Laboratories, 13 Adaptive Research Stations and one Institution of Minor Irrigation and Water Use, One seed testing laboratory, one Orissa Farm Machineries Research and Development Centre under Directorate of Agriculture & Food Production, Orissa. Besides, four more Soil Testing Laboratories at Keonjhar, Angul, Subarnapur and Nuapada are being established for enhancing the soil testing capacity to 2 lakh samples per annum. Besides, 12 more Soil Testing Laboratories, two Fertilizer Testing Laboratories at Berhampur and Rayagada, one Bio-fertiliser Testing Laboratory at Bhubaneswar, one

Insecticide Testing laboratory at Sambalpur are in the process of being established/strengthened for enhancing the soils / fertilisers / bio-fertilisers / pesticides / seed testing capacity in the State. During 2010-11, Rs. 99.93 lakh was provided for the purpose. A budget provision of Rs.160.00 lakh has been proposed for 2011-12 for strengthening of infrastructure of these institutions.

Popularisation of Agriculture Implements (Rs.8,000.00 lakh)
including Manual & Bullock Drawn and Diesel Pump Sets
(Agriculture Department)

8.12 To popularize agriculture implements including manual and bullock drawn implements and diesel pump sets among farmers, subsidy is provided to farmers for purchase of the above implements. The scheme continues to be implemented in order to supplement the subsidy provided under different Centrally Sponsored Schemes and RKVY in accordance with the pattern of assistance provisioned under the State Agriculture Policy 2008 and also to cater to some additional requirement of such implements. A sum of Rs.8,000.00 lakh have been proposed during 2011-12.

Management of Acid Soils (Rs.500.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.13 More than 70% of paddy area in the State is acidic in nature and affects crop production. For the management of such acid soils, a subsidy on basic slag and paper mill sludge and its transportation is provided to farmers. A provision of Rs. 500.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2011-12 for continuation of the scheme.

Capacity Building of Extension Officers (Rs.140.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.14 This scheme is implemented in the State from 2007-08 with the objective of upgrading and refreshing the knowledge and skills of Agriculture Extension Functionaries actively engaged in transfer of technology from lab to land at various levels. Till now 2,450 extension personnel have been trained in modern crop husbandry and improved extension methodologies. It has been envisaged to continue the programme during the current year to train extension personnel on various pertinent subjects and a sum of Rs.140.00 lakh has been proposed for 2011-12.

Promotion of System of Rice Intensification (SRI Scheme) (Rs.660.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.15 The System of Rice Intensification (SRI) method of paddy cultivation requires less seed and water and has shown excellent results in increasing productivity of paddy. To popularise this method of cultivation, Rs.160.00 lakh was utilised during 2010-11. A provision of Rs.660.00 lakh has been proposed during 2011-12 for popularisation of SRI method.

**Sustainable Harnessing of Ground Water
in Water deficit Areas**

(Rs.15,000.00 lakh)

(Agriculture Department)

8.16 A new programme has been started in the State during the 2010-11 for sustainable harnessing of ground water resources in water deficit areas through installation of bore wells on cluster basis. The objective of the scheme is to provide irrigation facilities mostly in deficit/drought/tribal blocks covering 17 KBK & Non KBK districts of the State. After completion, the bore well project is to be handed over to individual farmers on ownership basis to provide irrigation to at least one hectare of cultivable land. Priority will be given to B.P.L., small and marginal farmers to an extent of 70% and balance 30% to others, taking district as unit. During 2010-11, Rs. 6500.00 lakhs has been provided for installation of 3,250 bore wells on farmers' fields in cluster mode. A sum of Rs. 15,000.00 lakh has been proposed during 2011-12 for the programme out of which Rs.2,500.00 lakh is proposed to be funded through one time Additional Central Assistance.

Development of Agriculture Farms

(Rs.1,000.00 lakh)

(Agriculture Department)

8.17 There are 62 Govt. Agricultural Farms, out of which 57 are actively engaged in production of foundation and certified seeds of desired varieties. The scheme will be implemented in the State for development and strengthening the infrastructure of these Agricultural farms. The funds will be utilized for creation of irrigation potential/ construction/ renovation of threshing floor/ boundary wall/ storage godowns / processing plants and purchase of farm machinery and equipments etc. An outlay of Rs. 1,000.00 lakh has been proposed for 2011-12 for the purpose.

Promotion of Integrated Farming

(Rs. 300.00 lakh)

(Agriculture Department)

8.18 A new Scheme namely Promotion of Integrated Farming will be implemented in the State to demonstrate and popularize integrated farming. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakh has been proposed for 2011-12 for the scheme.

Promotion of Improved Package of Practices

(Rs.1,000.00 lakh)

(Agriculture Department)

8.19 It is a new scheme which will be implemented in the State to demonstrate and promote improved agronomic packages of practices for various crops with the objective of enhancing production and productivity. An outlay of Rs. 1,000.00 lakh has been proposed for 2011-12 for the implementation of the scheme.

Technology Mission on Sugarcane Development (Rs. 300.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.20 It is a new scheme and will be implemented in the State in a Mission mode to enhance the area and production of sugarcane crops so that the crushing capacity of sugar mills will be utilized fully. New cultivars of Sugarcane will be popularized among farmers by large scale multiplication of planting material at breeder and foundation level. Under the scheme, improved methods of cultivation of sugarcane will be popularized among farmers. Besides, subsidy will be extended to improve agricultural implements used in the sugarcane cultivation. A sum of Rs.300.00 lakh has been proposed for 2011-12 for the scheme.

Infrastructure Development of Sale Centers (Rs.890.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.21 It is a new scheme which will be implemented in the State for infrastructure development of Agriculture Sale Centers so that the agri-inputs could be stored well in advance to facilitate timely availability of inputs to farmers. An outlay of Rs. 890.00 lakh has been proposed for the scheme.

Agricultural Extension & Research
(Agriculture Department)

8.22 The State has only one Agriculture University namely Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology (OUAT) with the network of colleges and researches stations. The university conducts degree and post graduate courses in agriculture, agricultural engineering, home sciences, fisheries, animal husbandry and veterinary sciences through its constituent colleges. The OUAT also maintains 8 regional research and technology transfer stations, 4 substations, 10 community centres and 13 adaptive research stations to carry out state level and national level research programmes.

Grant-in-Aid to OUAT (Rs. 550.37 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.23 Rs. 600.00 lakh was provided as grant in aid to OUAT during 2010-11. A sum of Rs. 550.37 lakh has been proposed during 2011-12 as grant-in- aid to OUAT.

Infrastructure Development of Veterinary and other Colleges (Rs. 200.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.24 The College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry is the only veterinary college in the State providing education to student under OUAT. During 2010-11, Rs.150.00 lakh was provided for development of infrastructure facilities for the college. A sum of Rs. 200.00 lakh has been proposed during 2011-12 for the college.

Infrastructure Development for Establishment of College of Agriculture at Bhawanipatna (Rs. 50.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.25 One new College of Agriculture at Bhawanipatna under OUAT has started functioning from academic year 2008-09. A sum of Rs.300.00 lakh was provided during 2010-11 for infrastructure development of the college. A budget provision of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed for 2011-12 to complete the infrastructure development of the College.

Establishment of Agro Poly Technique Centre at Deogarh & Boudh (Rs. 73.63 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.26 Two Agro Poly technique Centres have been established at Deogarh and Boudh with financial assistance from Western Orissa Development Council for infrastructure Development and first year recurring cost. A sum of Rs.73.63 lakh is proposed during 2011-12 for recurring expenses for second year.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) (Rs. 21,286.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.27 RKVY was launched in the country in the year 2007-08 with the objective of achieving 4% growth in agriculture. Various developmental programmes under RKVY are being implemented in project mode to suit the regional priorities for agriculture and allied sectors. During the year 2010-11, another new scheme “Bringing Second Green Revolution to Eastern India” as a subcomponent of RKVY has also been started. The Projects under RKVY are being implemented as State Plan schemes with 100 % Central Assistance. Rs. 27,440.43 lakh was provided during 2010-11 for implementation of various projects of Agriculture and allied sectors of the State. Some of the major interventions taken up under the scheme include Acid Soil Management, Farm Mechanisation, SRI methods of paddy cultivation, Establishment of storage godowns, Renovation of Agriculture farms, E pest Surveillance, Establishment of Vermi compost & Vermi hatcheries, Establishment of Farmer Information and Advisory Centre (FIAC), Establishment of Seed Processing Plants, Establishment/Strengthening of Soil Testing Laboratories, Establishment of Seed Testing Laboratories, Infrastructure Development of Training Institute, Profiling of secondary & micro-nutrients, Promotion of biofertilizer, Capacity building of extension personnel under Agriculture Sector; Establishment of Onion Storage Structure, Renovation of Horticulture Farms & Nurseries, Establishment of model nurseries in Non NHM districts, Establishment of Horticulture Training Institute; Watershed Development programme, Strengthening of Plant Disease Clinic (PDCs)/SCDCs, Establishment of Resource Centres under Soil Conservation Sector; Construction of Storage godown for Primary Agriculture Co-operative Society(PACS), Infrastructure Development of Market Yards, Development of Flori market under

Cooperative and Agriculture Marketing Sector; Command Area Development & Water Management activities for increasing Irrigation efficiency for Budabudhiani Salia, Pilasalki and Ghodahada Irrigation projects under CAD; Development of DDL & Strengthening of Regional Disease Investigation Laboratories, Improvement of poultry farm & hatcheries, Strengthening of livestock breeding farms, Installation of Travis, Integrated Fodder Production, Genetic upgradation of cattle & Female cross bred calf rearing, Establishment of milk chilling plants, Capacity expansion of Cattle feed Plant, Value addition to Horticulture Produce under Animal Husbandry & Dairy Sector; Modernisation of Shrimp hatcheries, Establishment of Artificial reef, Upgradation and Modernisation of Fish Seed Farms, Strengthening of Training Institutes under Fishery Sector and Infrastructure Development of Research Farms, need based Research projects under Agriculture Research Sector.

A sum of Rs. 2,1286.00 lakh has been proposed during 2011-12 under RKVY and its subcomponent 'Bringing Second Green Revolution to Eastern India' for implementation of the various activities under agriculture and allied sectors which includes both ongoing and new projects.

Agricultural Marketing
(Co-operation Department)

(Rs.100.00 lakh)

8.28 This scheme has been in operation since 2007-08. The objective of the scheme is to strengthen / develop agricultural marketing infrastructure in the market yards throughout the State. Infrastructural facilities including functional equipment for facilitating marketing of agricultural commodities produced by farmers in existing market yards of the State shall be taken up with these funds. These include setting up of essential facilities such as selling platforms (pindis), drying platforms, sheds and shop-rooms, equipments for cleaning, grading, standardization, weighing, packaging and specialized transportation for perishables. These common facilities are expected to improve the market efficiency and benefit users of markets, both sellers and buyers. An amount of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed as grant during 2011-12 under the scheme to strengthen infrastructural facilities in eight regulated Market Committees (RMCs).

Establishment of Market Yards at Block Level
(Co-operation Department)

(Rs.1,500.00 lakh)

8.29 A market yard, being a utility place for the public in general and for farmers and consumers in particular, there should be basic amenities available for them. The market yards will have the facilities of water supply, toilets, high mast lights, concrete roads, farmers' information centre besides the regular market requirements, i.e. godown, auction hall, covered sheds, open platforms, boundary walls, watchman shed and others. For establishment of market yards at block level, a sum of Rs.1,500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Crop Insurance (Rs.1,200.00 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

8.30 The National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS), also known as Rasahtriya Krishi Bima Yojana (RKBY), is implemented in the State since Rabi 1999-2000 crop season. Under the scheme, indemnity claim, premium subsidy and banking service charges are shared equally by the Government of India and the State Government. For the purpose, the State Government has constituted a State Crop Insurance Fund (SCIF) at the State level to deal with the payment of indemnity claims, premium subsidy, bank service charges and administrative costs. The SCIF is administered by the State Level Coordination Committee on Crop Insurance (SLCCI) headed by the Agriculture Production Commissioner (APC). The State Government provides necessary funds from out of the budget for crop insurance to facilitate the payment of the State Share of liabilities under the scheme. A provision of Rs.1,200.00 lakh is made under the scheme for the year 2011-12.

Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) (Rs.100.00 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

8.31 This scheme has been implemented during Rabi 2010-11 for paddy crop on pilot basis in five districts namely, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Kalahandi, Sonapur and Balasore. The main objective of the scheme is to provide insurance coverage to farmers in the event of failure of any of the notified crop as a result of natural calamities, pests, diseases and errant weather conditions. An amount of Rs.100.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards the State Share of premium subsidy for small and marginal farmers.

Extension of Crop Estimation to G.P. level (Rs.1,000.00 lakh)
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

8.32 At present estimation of crops is made at the Block level and District level through the scheme "Establishment of an Agency for Reporting Agricultural Statistics" (EARAS) which is fully assisted by Govt. of India under Central Plan. It is proposed to extend this scheme up to G. P. level for better grass-root planning and for extending assistance to the appropriate farmers under Crop Insurance Scheme. An outlay of Rs.1,000.00 lakh has been proposed for the scheme during 2011-12.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN SCHEMES

8.33 The Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes to be implemented during the financial year 2011-12 are as follows:

Macro Management Mode of Agriculture (Work Plan) (SS Rs.445.59 lakh
(Agriculture Department) CS Rs.4,010.31 lakh)

8.34 The scheme has been implemented in the State since 2001-02. The funding pattern of the scheme is 10:90 between the State and Centre. Macro Management of Agriculture includes schemes for Rice Development, Sugarcane Development, Ragi Development and Agriculture Mechanisation. The objective of the scheme is to provide assistance for technology up-gradation through provision of adequate demonstrations in farmers' fields, training of farmers on latest production technologies, exposure visit of the farmers to the higher productive areas to see the impact of improved methods of cultivation, increase in Seed Replacement Ratio (SRR) through providing incentives on production and distribution of certified seeds and popularisation of farm mechanisation by providing subsidy to farmers. As against provision of Rs.3,902.74 lakh (SS: Rs.390.00 lakh + CS: Rs.3,512.74 lakh) during 2010-11, a provision of Rs.4,455.90 lakh (SS: Rs.445.59 lakh + CS: Rs.4,010.31 lakh) has been proposed for 2011-12.

Intensive Cotton Development Program (ICDP-Cotton) (SS Rs.40.00 lakh
(Agriculture Department) CS Rs.184.00 lakh)

8.35 Cotton is a main commercial crop in Western and Southern districts of the State. The scheme is being implemented with 25:75 sharing between the State and Central Government. The main emphasis is on field demonstrations, farmers training, surveillance of pest and diseases, seeds treatment, subsidy on pheromone trap, bio-agent and bio pesticides and supply of sprayers, sprinkler sets to cottons farmers. A sum of Rs.224.00 lakh (SS: Rs.40.00 lakh + CS: Rs.184.00 lakh) has been proposed for the financial year 2011-12.

Integrated Scheme of Oilseed, Pulses, and Maize (ISOPOM) (S.S.Rs.707.09 lakh
(Agriculture Department) C.S.Rs.2,122.03 lakh)

8.36 The Oilseed Production Programme (OPP), National Pulses Development Programme (NPDP), Accelerated Maize Development Programme (AMDP) and Oil Palm Development Programme(OPDP) have been merged into a single scheme christened as ISOPOM (Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize) since 2004-05 with 75% assistance from the Centre and 25% from the State.

8.37 The main objective of the scheme is to provide assistance on production and use of quality seeds, demonstrations, farmers' training, subsidy on plant protection equipments, plant protection chemicals, weedicides, farm implements, micro nutrients, gypsum, Phosphorous Soluble Bacteria (PSB) exposure visit to outside the State for increasing coverage under above crops.

8.38 A sum of Rs.2,829.12 lakh (SS: Rs.707.09 lakh + CS: Rs.2,122.03 lakh) has been proposed for 2011-12. This includes Rs.2659.06 lakh(SS-Rs.665.06 lakh +

CS- Rs. 1994.0 lakh) for ISOPOM (Oilseeds), Rs.0.06 lakh (SS-0.03 lakh + CS- Rs. 0.03 lakh) for ISOPOM (pulses) and Rs.170.00 lakh (SS-42.00 lakh + CS- Rs. 128.00 lakh) for ISOPOM(Maize). The pulse programme will be taken under NFSM (Pulses) in all 30 districts of the State.

Micro Irrigation (SS Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.39 This is a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme with funds sharing at 40:30:30 between Centre, State and beneficiaries for better utilization of water. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been provided for 2011-12 for continuation of the scheme.

Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms (SS Rs.648.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.40 The scheme is implemented in all districts through establishment of Agricultural Technology Management Agencies (ATMA). The funds sharing between Govt. of India and Govt. of Orissa is 90:10. The main aim of the scheme is unification and intensification of extension activities in agriculture and allied sectors and also to minimize the productivity gap between actual and potential yields of various crops. ATMA provides a platform to solve farmers' problems at their door steps through their participation. Farmers are also involved in planning process of agriculture activities of the Block through Farmers' Advisory Committee. Besides, Institute of Management of Agricultural Extension (IMAGE) as State Agricultural Management and Extension Training Institute (SAMETI) provides the training needs on HRD of ATMA districts by facilitating preparation of Strategic Research & Extension Plan (SREP), conducting Techno Managerial Training at District level and other trainings, disseminating farm information by organising District level exhibitions and distribution of printed leaflets and such other activities. A sum of Rs.648.00 lakh has been proposed as State Share for 2011-12.

Jute Technology Mission-Mini Mission-II (SS Rs.6.30 lakh)
(Agriculture Department) CS Rs. 120.60 lakh)

8.41 This scheme was introduced in 2007-08 with 90:10 pattern of funding. A sum of Rs.126.90 lakh (SS Rs.6.30 lakh + CS Rs.120.60 lakh) has been proposed for 2011-12 for the purpose.

National Food Security Mission (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.42 The scheme is being implemented since 2007-08 with an objective to enhance production and productivity of rice and pulse crops in selected districts of the State in a Mission Mode. The NFSM-Rice is being implemented in 15 districts namely Bolangir, Jajpur, Dhenkanal, Angul, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Keonjhar, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur, Kandhamal, Boudh, Nayagarh, Deogarh, Jharsuguda and Sundergarh and

NFSM-Pulses in 10 districts namely Bolangir, Bargarh, Cuttack, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Khurda, Nayagarh, Puri and Rayagada of the State covering 21 districts in all. The scheme is covered under the Central Plan. However, to meet any contingency a token of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed under this for 2011-12 as State Share.

National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (SS Rs.170.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.43 Based on the recommendations of the Task Force on Balanced Use of Fertilizers, this new Centrally Sponsored Scheme entitled "National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSF)" has been formulated. The scheme is broad based in terms of its activities and other aspects. The component relating to balanced use of fertilizers, will henceforth be taken out of the purview of the Revised MMA Scheme and subsumed in the National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility with the following objectives.

Objectives:

- i. To facilitate and promote Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) through judicious use of chemical fertilizers, including secondary and micro nutrients, in conjunction with organic manures and bio-fertilizers, for improving soil health and its productivity.
- ii. To strengthen soil testing facilities and provide soil test based recommendations to farmers for improving soil fertility and economic return to farmers.
- iii. To improve soil health through green manuring.
- iv. To facilitate and promote use of soil amendments for reclamation of acidic/alkaline soils for improving their fertility and crop productivity.
- v. To promote use of micro nutrients for improving efficiency of fertilizer use.
- vi. To upgrade skills and knowledge of Soil Testing Laboratory (STL)/extension staff and farmers and their capacity building through training and demonstration including demonstration on farmers' fields regarding benefits of balanced use of fertilizers.
- vii. To ensure quality control of fertilizers through strengthening of fertilizer quality control facility including training for enforcement.

A provision of Rs. 170.00 lakh has been proposed for the scheme during 2011-12 as State Share.

CENTRAL PLAN SCHEMES

8.44 The following Central Plan Schemes are proposed to be implemented in the State with 100% Central Government assistance. The scheme-wise objective and financial provision are as follows.

**Promotion and Strengthening of Agriculture
Mechanisation through Training, Testing and Demonstration.** (Rs.103.12 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.45 The objective of the scheme is to produce proto-type of industrial design of agricultural implements, their trials and imparting training on use and maintenance through conducting demonstrations. A provision of Rs.103.12 lakh has been proposed during the year 2011-12.

**Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure
for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds.** (Rs.663.52 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.46 This scheme has been introduced in the year 2005-06 and implemented with 100% central assistance with the objective of increasing the seed replacement ratio 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. The outlay proposed for 2011-12 under the scheme is Rs.663.52 lakh.

**Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure
Facilities and Imparting Training for Seed
Development. Programme for Production and
Distribution /Strengthening of Seed Testing Lab.** (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.47 This scheme has been implemented since 2006-07. The objective is to develop and strengthen 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 2011-12 in anticipation of release of fund by Government of India.

National Project on Promotion of Organic Farming (Rs.19.60 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.48 This scheme has been launched in the year 2004-05 and implemented with 100 % assistance from Central Government with the objective of establishing Model organic farms, field demonstrations, training, vermiculture hatchery, bio-gas slurry preparation for sustainable crop production. Under the scheme, 12 model organic farms and 57 vermi-hatcheries have been established. A budget provision of Rs. 19.60 lakh has been proposed for 2011-12.

Strengthening and Modernisation of Pest Management (Rs.50.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.49 This is a restructured scheme of erstwhile Scheme “Strengthening of State Pesticide Testing Laboratory. The objective of the scheme is to modernize 7 Bio-control Field Stations for rearing and production of bio-agents at Balasore, Baripada, Berhampur, Bhubaneswar, Chandpur (Khurda), Kendrapara and Sundargarh besides upgrading the State Pesticide Testing laboratory in order to look into the quality control of pesticides in the State and make pest management more eco-friendly. No amount was received in 2010-11. A token provision of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2011-12 for the programme.

National Project on Fertilizer Quality Control (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.50 This is a new scheme under the Central Plan. The objective of the scheme is to strengthen and develop infrastructure for fertilizer testing, to ensure supply of good quality of fertilizers to farmers besides checking environmental pollution. No amount was received in 2010-11. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for 2011-12.

Agri clinics/Agribusiness Centers (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.51 This scheme will be implemented with a twin objective of training of unemployed science graduates on modern techniques of agriculture and export oriented agriculture with an aim to make them able to cater to the requirement of their fellow farmers of their respective areas. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been proposed during the year 2011-12.

Capacity Building to Enhance Competitiveness in Agriculture (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.52 This is a new scheme and will be implemented to encourage capacity building of agri-entrepreneurs for competing with their fellow entrepreneurs elsewhere in the world. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh have been proposed for 2011-12.

Contribution to Small Farmers’ Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC) (Rs. 0.01 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.53 The objective of the scheme is to provide equity to farmers and producers for facilitating setting up of agri-bisuness ventures in association with bankers. A token provision Rs 0.01 lakh has been proposed for 2011-12.

Scheme for Implementation of Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Act, 2001 (Rs. 0.01 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.54 The scheme will be implemented with the objective of protection of plant varieties. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for 2011-12.

Strengthening/Promoting Agricultural Informatics & Communication - AGRISNET Project (Rs.399.80 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.55 The objective of the scheme is to provide timely information to the farming community through use of ICT. Rs. 174.75 lakh have been received from Government of India in Phase-I. A provision of Rs.399.80 lakh has been proposed during the year 2011-12.

Post Harvest Technology & Management (Rs. 192.04 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.56 The Scheme has been implemented since 2007-08 with the objective of reducing post-harvest losses and educating farmers on quality management and value addition of agriculture produce. Under the scheme, farm machineries used in post-harvest are popularised and demonstrations are conducted. A sum of Rs.192.04 lakh has been proposed as outlay for the year 2011-12.

Agricultural Census (Rs.135.72 lakh)
(Planning and Co-ordination Department)

8.57 The scheme has been 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 in the series. 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.135.72 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 has been proposed.

Establishment of an Agency for Reporting Agricultural Statistics (EARAS) (Rs.2, 917.98 lakh)
(Planning and Co-ordination Department)

8.58 This Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme has been implemented in the State by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics since 1976-77. The main objective of the scheme is to estimate the area yield rate and production of selected major crops in the State. From the Year, 2007-08, the scheme has been converted to a Central Sector Scheme with 100% assistance from Government of India. An outlay of Rs. 2,917.98 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

HORTICULTURE

STATE PLAN SCHEME

8.59 The Annual Plan: 2011-12 for horticulture sub-sector has been formulated for integrated development of horticulture through area expansion under different fruit crops, vegetables, spices, root and tuber crops and floriculture. Emphasis has been given for dissemination of technology by way of massive training programme, production and distribution of quality planting materials at subsidized rate, establishment / revival of Block level Nurseries, establishment of vermi compost units etc. The proposed outlay is Rs.2,703.00 lakh for the year 2011-12 which includes Rs.2,001.00 lakh as State Share for Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Scheme wise allocation of funds is given below:

Horticulture Programme in Non-Mission Districts (Rs. 200.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.60 The National Horticulture Mission programme has been implemented in the State in 24 districts. Since, there is no other Centrally Sponsored Scheme to take up horticultural programmes in the remaining 6 districts, i.e., Jharsuguda, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Jajpur, Boudh & Bhadrak. This programme envisages crop development and infrastructure development in these six districts not covered under NHM, on the pattern of National Horticulture Mission. Rs. 100.00 lakh was provided for above 6 Non Mission districts.during 2010-11. A sum of Rs. 200.00 lakh has been proposed during 2011-12.

Development of Potatoes, Spices & Vegetables (Rs. 230.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.61 The scheme was introduced in 2007-08 to increase the production of potatoes, vegetables and spices in the State. The main objectives are supply of seed potatoes, vegetable seeds and planting materials of spices to farmers of the State at a subsidized rate. Rs. 199.98 lakh have been utilized in 2010-11. A sum of Rs.230.00 lakh has been proposed for 2011-12.

Input Subsidy (Rs 99.98 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.62 This scheme aims at backyard plantation through women Self-Help-Groups. Under the scheme, planting materials, i.e., grafts, gootees, seedling of quality fruits plants will be supplied to women SHGs for planting in their backyards. A minimum of five plants per women SHG members will be supplied under the scheme. A sum of Rs.99.98 lakh has been proposed during 2011-12 for the scheme.

Strengthening of School of Horticulture (Rs 22.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.63 This programme envisages providing institutional in-service as well as pre-service training to field staff under the Directorate of Horticulture and training to entrepreneurs. A budget provision of Rs 22.00 lakh has been proposed during 2011-12.

Establishment of Block level Nursery-cum-Sale Centres (Rs 150.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.64 In order to provide quality planting materials to farmers as well as utilization in Government programmes, it is proposed to develop one nursery in each block for production and stocking up of quality planting materials and seeds of fruit, vegetables and flowers. Rs.150.00 lakh have been provided for revival of 39 defunct nurseries during 2010-11. An outlay of Rs.150.00 lakh has been proposed during 2011-12 for the scheme.

Inter-cropping in Fruit Orchards (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.65 In order to popularize intercrops like pineapple, papaya, drumsticks, ginger and turmeric and root and tuber crops in fruit orchards as a short term assured economic benefit among farmers who develop new orchards, it is proposed to demonstrate the technique on government farms. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been proposed during 2011-12.

Production & Distribution of Quality Planting Materials (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.66 Quality planting materials are important inputs for increase in production of fruits and flowers like mango, litchi, guava, k.lime, pineapple, drumstick, papaya and rose. It is proposed to take up production of such planting materials in Govt. nurseries. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been proposed during 2011-12 for the scheme.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

National Horticulture Mission (NHM) (SS Rs. 975.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.67 The National Horticulture Mission (NHM) has been in operation in the State since 2005-06 and extended to 24 districts with the objective of increasing production of selected fruits in the State for enhancing the economic status of farmers, promotion of export oriented agro based industries through provision of subsidy on supply

of quality planting materials and training and development of market infrastructure. The scheme was implemented under the Central Plan with 100% Government of India funding in 2005-06 & 2006-07. From 2007-08, it has been included under CSP scheme with a funding pattern of 85:15 between Government of India and the State. Rs. 1,232.00 lakh was provided in 2010-11 towards the State Share. A sum of Rs.975.00 lakh has been proposed as State Share during 2011-12.

Establishment of Regional Coconut Nursery (SS- Rs.25.00 lakh
(Agriculture Department) CS- Rs.25.00 lakh)

8.68 This scheme envisages production of coconut seedlings in farms and nurseries, with financial assistance from the Coconut Development Board (CDB) as well as the State Govt. on 50:50 basis and its distribution / supply to farmers for area expansion of coconut in the State. Rs. 50.00 lakh was provided in 2009-10. Rs.50.00 lakh (SS Rs.25.00 lakh : CS Rs.25.00 lakh) has been proposed for continuation of the scheme during 2011-12.

Production of T x D Hybrid Coconut Seedlings (SS- Rs.2.00 lakh
(Agriculture Department) CS- Rs.2.00 lakh)

8.70 This is an ongoing scheme which aims at production of T x D hybrid coconut seedlings in departmental farms and nurseries with financial assistance from the Coconut Development Board as well as the State Govt. on 50:50 basis. Rs.5.98 lakh was provided in 2010-11. The total outlay of Rs.4.00 lakh (SS Rs.2.00 lakh: CS Rs.2.00 lakh) has been proposed for 2011-12.

ISOPOM : (Oil Palm Development) (SS- Rs.199.89 lakh
(Agriculture Department) CS-Rs.599.65 lakh)

8.70 Oil palm is an important commercial crop being promoted in the State. The scheme envisages on providing subsidies for oil palm seedlings as well as on maintenance cost on newly created plantation with a financial assistance from Govt. of India and State Govt. at a ratio of 75:25 under the scheme ISOPOM. Rs.951.07 lakh have been provided in 2010-11. An outlay of Rs.799.54 lakh (SS Rs.199.89 lakh: CS Rs.599.65 lakh) have been proposed during 2011-12.

Micro Irrigation Programme (SS- 798.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.71 This scheme is in operation since 2006-07 in the State. The scheme envisages providing subsidy on drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation suitable for fruit crops, vegetables, medicinal crops and floriculture crops. The pattern of funding is 40:30:30 i. e. Central Govt.: State Government: Beneficiary contribution. Rs.798.00 lakh has been proposed as State Share in 2011-12 for the scheme. It has been proposed to take

up 3,995 ha.drip irrigation and 20,430 ha. Sprinkler irrigation with a total financial outlay of Rs. 2,753.10 lakh which includes State share of Rs. 798.00 lakh.

Integrated Pest Management
(Agriculture Department)

(SS: Rs.0.01 lakh
CS: Rs.0.01 lakh)

8.72 The scheme envisages for control of Eriophyid Mite in coconut plantations with 50% assistance provided by the CDB to control the pest and the State Government provide 25% of the cost of treatment as subsidy and 25% by beneficiary in the districts like Puri, Khurda, Ganjam, Gajapati, Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Kendrapada, Balasore, Bhadrak, Dhenkanal, Angul and Mayurbhanj. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh each for both SS and CS has been proposed during 2011-12 for the scheme.

Coconut Palm Insurance
(Agriculture Department)

(SS:Rs.1.10 lakh
CS: Rs.2.21 lakh)

8.73 Govt. of India started a new Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme during the year 2010-11 being implemented in the State through Coconut Development Board (CDB) with the 50% assistance from CDB, 25% by State Government and 25% by beneficiary contribution to cover coconut farmers under Coconut palm insurance scheme. Initially, 500 ha will be covered under the scheme in Puri district during the year 2010-11 with a provision of Rs.3.31 lakh. A sum of Rs. 3.31 lakh (SS:Rs1.10 lakh and CS(CDB): Rs.2.21 lakh) has been proposed during 2011-12 for implementation of the scheme.

CENTRAL PLAN SCHEME

Integrated Farming in Coconut Holdings for Productivity Improvement
(Agriculture Department)

(Rs. 200.00 lakh)

8.74 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 in critical inputs will be given for development of coconut orchards. Rs. 184.09 lakh was provided for 2010-11. A sum of Rs.200.00 lakh have been proposed during 2011-12.

Technology Mission
(Agriculture Department)

(Rs.0.01 lakh)

8.75 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.0.01 lakh has been kept as token provision during 2011-12 for the purpose.

National Project on Promotion of Organic Farming (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.76 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. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been proposed for 2011-12.

National Food Security Mission (Rs.6,000.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.77 The scheme has been implemented since 2007-08 with an objective to enhance production and productivity of rice and pulse crops in selected districts of the State in a Mission Mode. The NFSM-Rice is being implemented in 15 districts namely Bolangir, Jajpur, Dhenkanal, Angul, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Keonjhar, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur, Kandhamal, Boudh, Nayagarh, Deogarh, Jharsuguda and Sundergarh and NFSM-Pulses in 10 districts namely Bolangir, Bargarh, Cuttack, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Khurda, Nayagarh, Puri and Rayagada of the State covering 21 districts in all. A provision of Rs.6,000.00 lakh has been proposed under this scheme for the Annual Plan:2011-12.

**Crop Estimation Survey on Fruits,
Vegetables and Minor Crops** (Rs.58.00 lakh)
(Planning and Co-ordination Department)

8.78 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 2011-12. An outlay of Rs.58.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

CHAPTER 9

SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION

9.1 Soil Conservation is a set of management strategies for prevention of soil being eroded from the earth's surface or becoming chemically altered by over use, by acidification, salinisation or other chemical soil conservation. Water Conservation refers to the reducing the wastage of water and recycling of waste water for different purposes such as cleaning, manufacturing and agricultural irrigation. Soil and Water Conservation are mutually interdependent on each other. It is required to protect soil from various abrasive factors and check excessive accumulation of water. The State Government as well as Government of India 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 under various schemes including National Watershed Development Projects in Rainfed Areas (NWDPA), River Valley Projects (RVP), Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP), programme under Special Plan of KBK Districts and Orissa Rural Livelihood Programme (JEEBIKA). While the schemes taken up under State Plan out of its own resources and the schemes under CSPs other than DPAP have been dealt in this Chapter, the programme under Special Plan for KBK and DPAP have been described in Chapter 15 and 14.

PLAN SCHEMES

9.2 An outlay of Rs.2,884.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 out of which an amount of Rs.1,384.00 lakh has been earmarked towards State share of CSP. The flow of funds out of watershed project towards Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) has been earmarked at Rs.669.30 lakh and Rs.394.00 lakh respectively. Besides, an outlay of Rs.1,068.75 lakh has been proposed for development of 150 new micro watersheds in KBK area out of Special Central Assistance under Special Plan for KBK districts.

STATE PLAN

JEEBIKA

(Rs.1,500.00 lakh)

9.3 The scheme "Jeebika" or "Orissa Rural Livelihood Project" is being implemented in 6 districts namely Koraput, Rayagada, Nawarangpur, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj and Kandhmal to provide livelihood support to the people of the watershed area of 460 ongoing watershed projects of IWDP and DPAP under watershed plus approach. The benefits of the scheme not only flow to the landed household but also to the poorest and vulnerable section by way of developing

alternative and diversified livelihood opportunities. For this scheme, an amount of Rs.1,000.00 lakh was provided during the financial year 2010-11. A sum of Rs.1,500.00 lakh has been proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

9.4 A sum of Rs.1,384.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for the following Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

National Watershed Development Project in Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA) Programme (SS Rs.200.00 lakh
CS Rs.1,800 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

9.5 The National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under Macro Management of Agriculture with 90:10 funding pattern between the Government of India and the State. This scheme aims at tackling the problem of low productivity due to lack of irrigation, receding water table and soil erosion. A provision of Rs.2,000.00 lakh (SS:Rs.200.00 lakh and CS: Rs.1,800.00 lakh) has been proposed to take up 221 ongoing micro watershed with a treatable area of 16,700 hectares during 2011-12.

River Valley Project (RVP) (SS.Rs.29.75 lakh
CS Rs.267.75 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

9.6 The scheme for RVP is also implemented under Micro Management Mode. It covers the catchment of four Inter-State-River Valley Projects i.e., Hirakud, Rengali-Mandira, Upper Kolab and Indravati to prevent soil loss from these catchments and to reduce siltation of multi-purpose reservoirs under Macro Management of Agriculture (Work Plan). A sum of Rs.297.50 lakh (SS:Rs.29.75 lakh and CS: Rs.267.75 lakh) is proposed for 2011-12 for the continuation of the scheme for treatment of 25 watersheds with treatable area of 2,500 hectares. Thus a sum of Rs.229.75 lakh as State share of CSP and Rs.2067.75 lakh as Central Share under NWDPRA and RVP respectively has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) (SS Rs.300.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

9.7 The scheme is being implemented with a sharing pattern of 11:1 between the Centre and the State. The Central Share is released by Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development direct to DRDAs / State Level Nodal Agencies (SLNAs). The Government in Agriculture Department releases the matching State Share to the DRDAs. DRDAs / SLNAs release the funds to the Project Implementing Agency and Watershed Committees. During 2010-11, a State share of Rs.249.99 lakh was released to the districts for treatment of 16,000 hectares.

Annual Plan: 2011-12

Chapter-9

A sum of Rs.300.00 lakh has been proposed for this scheme as State Share for treatment of 5,000 ha. for the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

**Enhancing Sustainability for
Dry land Rain-fed Farming System**
(Agriculture Department)

(SS Rs.0.01 lakh)

9.8 The objective of the scheme is to develop farm ponds in the farmers' fields. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for continuation of this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

**Integrated Watershed Management
Programme (IWMP)**
(Agriculture Department)

(SS Rs.854.24 lakh)

9.9 This is a new programme launched by Government of India during 2009-10 as per common Guidelines of Watershed Development. A sum of Rs.854.24 lakh a State Share of CSP has been proposed for this scheme for the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

CHAPTER 10

CO-OPERATION

10.1 Cooperatives facilitate increased participation of people and play a crucial role in transforming socio-economic conditions in an economy. 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 Annual Plan: 2011-12 has been formulated keeping in view the achievements made during 2009-10 as well as taking into account all continuing schemes implemented in the best interest of farmers of the State. The State Government have been providing interest subvention to the Co-operative Banks / PACs for the purpose of dispensing crop loan directed at 5%. However, it has been decided to reduce this rate to 3% if there is timely repayment by farmers.

ANNUAL PLAN: 2011-12

STRATEGY AND THRUST AREAS DURING 2011-12

10.2 Major strategy and thrust areas for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 will be as follows:

- (1) Share capital assistance to Short-term Credit Co-operative Societies will be provided for increasing their borrowing power during 2010-11.
- (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 continue to be provided to farmers under the Crop Insurance Scheme.
- (3) Emphasis will be given to improve economic standards of the people, especially belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities by allocating sufficient funds out of the Plan Budget in the districts where the SC and ST population is high.
- (4) Assistance for construction of godowns in Malkangiri and other KBK Districts for providing better infrastructure to tribal and other farmers for marketing their agricultural produce.
- (5) Funds will also be provided under the Agricultural Marketing Sector for strengthening and development of agricultural marketing infrastructure.
- (6) Grants to Agency Marketing Co-operative Society (AMCS) Ltd., Tikabali, District Kandhamal for collection of Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTPPs).

PLAN SCHEMES

10.3 A total outlay of Rs.10,300.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under the cooperation sector. Out of this, flow of funds of Rs.2,701.10 and 1,698.00 lakh have been ear-marked for TSP and SCSP respectively. The schemes proposed to be taken up are highlighted below.

Share Capital, Subsidy and Loan to ICDP (Rs.300.00 lakh)
in Angul and Dhenkanal districts
(Co-operation Department)

10.4 This scheme has three components i.e., loan, subsidy and share capital and is implemented with financial assistance from National Cooperative Development Council (NCDC). The objective of the scheme is to create infrastructure in rural areas for primary cooperative societies (PCS) including cooperative credit societies (CCS) for carrying on their economic activities in different sectors such as fisheries, dairy, poultry, handlooms and horticulture. A provision of Rs.300.00 lakh has been proposed during 2011-12 towards share capital, subsidy and loan to ICDP in Angul and Dhenkanal districts.

Interest Subsidy/Subvention to Co-operative Banks/PACS (Rs.8,000.00 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

10.5 The State Government has decided to provide interest subsidy to farmers so that they can avail crop loans from co-operative banks at the rate of 5 percent instead of 7 percent decided by the Government of India. It has been decided to further reduce the rate of interest to 3 per cent if timely repayment of loan is made by any farmer. For the purpose, an outlay of Rs.8,000.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12. Flow of funds towards TSP and SCSP is Rs.2,200.00 lakh and Rs.1,637.00 lakh respectively.

Implementation of Financial Package for Revival of the (Rs.0.03 lakh)
Long Term Co-operative Credit Structure
(Co-operation Department)

10.6 The revival package formulated by the Government of India on the recommendations of the Task Force constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. A. Vaidyanathan for implementation of the Long Term Rural Co-operative Credit Institutions has been accepted by the State Government. The State Share amounting to Rs.7.00 crore has been provided in 2009-10 as revival package of Long Term Credit Cooperative Societies (LTCCS). However, final terms and conditions of revival package have not been received from Government of India. A provision of Rs.0.03 lakh has been proposed in shape of grants as State Share under this Scheme during 2011-12.

Share Capital Investment in Cooperative Institutions (Rs.400.00 lakh)
Credit Societies for Strengthening of Share Capital Base
(Co-operation Department)

10.7 The objective of the scheme is to provide share capital assistance to the Short Term Cooperative Credit Institutions to strengthen the equity base for enhancing their borrowing power. During the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, the State Government have provided share capital assistance of Rs.4.56 crore, Rs.1.5 crore and Rs.4.00 crore respectively. A provision of Rs.400.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for providing share capital assistance to Short Term Co-operative Credit Societies.

Grant to Orissa State Co-operative Union (Rs.20.00 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

10.8 The Orissa State Cooperative Union conducts training and imparts cooperative education programmes for employees, office bearers, members and potential members of cooperative societies in the State. For information dissemination, education and training programmes, the Cooperation Department provides financial assistance in the form of a grant to the Union. A sum of Rs.20.00 lakh is proposed to be provided as grant to OSCU for the Financial Year 2011-12.

Infrastructure Development (Construction of Godowns of Service Co-operative Societies / PACS / LAMPS) (Rs.500.00 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

10.9 Many Service Cooperative Societies (SCS) /PACS / LAMPS in the State operate their offices in private buildings or in old dilapidated Grain Gola buildings. Further, godown facilities are not available with them for procurement of paddy and other marketable crops in different seasons. For construction of office buildings and godowns for the SCS / PACS / LAMPS, it is proposed to provide Rs.500.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Assistance to Sugar Mills (Rs.650.00 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

10.10 For upgradation / modernization of sugar mills, a sum of Rs.650.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Share Capital Assistance to Nimapara Multi-Commodity Cooperative Cold Storage (MCS) and Marketing Cooperative Society (MCS) (Rs.0.01 lakh)

10.11 The Nimapara MCS and MCS is a NCDC funded 2,500 MT capacity project under construction since December 2001. In order to provide working

capital loan, share capital assistance, token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

Implementation of Financial Package for revival of Short Term Cooperative Credit Institutions (Rs.0.03 lakh)

10.12 An amount of Rs.0.03 lakh is proposed to be provided in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards financial package for revival of short term cooperative credit institutions.

Assistance for Strengthening Cooperative Cold Storages (Rs.29.93 lakh)

10.13 The Uttarayani PGS & MCS Ltd., Satsankha was established in the year 1962 and its storage capacity is 2,000 MT. As the old/damaged compressors with driving motors and starters have now become worn-out and unserviceable, it is essential to replace them with latest design energy-efficient equipments for proper operation of cold storage. A sum of Rs.29.93 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for strengthening the Uttarayani PGS & MCS Ltd., Satasankha.

Training Cost of Key functionaries and Officers of Cooperation Department (Rs.50.00 lakh)

10.14 The officers and executives of Cooperation Department are discharging multifarious services while functioning in different sectors for which they were sent for undergoing different trainings imparted by institutions located inside and outside the State and also abroad. For training and studies of key functionaries of PACS/ LAMPCS/UCBs/OCS officers / SARCS/ICS, propagation for sensitization of member about different programme of Cooperation Department, a sum of Rs.50.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Construction and renovation of office buildings (Rs.350.00 lakh)

10.15 A sum of Rs.350.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards construction, repair and renovation of composite office building of division and circle offices.

CHAPTER 11

ANIMAL RESOURCES AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

11.1 Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Plan Programmes are implemented in rural areas to promote the standard of rural livestock holding for generation of additional income for farmers' families. Animal Resource Development Department plays a major role in providing veterinary health care services and in improving the production potentialities of livestock reared in the State. The 11th Plan strategy has capitalized on the accelerated poverty reduction and higher economic growth with justice. An outlay of Rs.6,138.00 lakh and an amount of Rs.500.00 lakh have been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for Animal Husbandry Sector and Dairy Development Sector respectively.

11.2 The Animal Resource Development Department outlined detailed strategies for animal resource development for the 11th Five Year Plan with appropriate and adequate inputs from the national 11th Five Year Plan. During the year 2011-12, these strategies have been further fine-tuned with induction of certain specific approaches to build-up the capacity of the Departmental Institutions to render quality services to livestock owners. The salient strategies for development of the sector are outlined below:

- (i) Production of Livestock Vaccines under Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) and Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) norms to produce required quantity.
- (ii) Monitoring of Livestock Disease Control Programme and upgradation of service institutions for flow of better services to livestock owners.
- (iii) Establishment of new Live -Stock Aid Centres (LAC) in the newly created Gram Panchayats (GPs) having no veterinary institution as a measure to ensure availability of services.
- (iv) Upgradation of skills of farmers/un-employed educated youth through organization of training for self employment.
- (v) Professional efficiency development through organization of trainings and interaction in the symposiums and conferences relating to the Livestock Health Care Disease control and reduction of mortality.
- (vi) Provision of quality breeding services at Frozen Semen Artificial Insemination (FSAI) centres through supply of inputs round the year.
- (vii) Development of fodder resources in rural areas involving Milk Unions and PRIs.
- (viii) Vaccination and deworming of small animals to improve their productivity.
- (ix) Production of 100 lakh eggs per day through promoting private investors by giving policy incentives and backyard poultry production.
- (x) Ensuring sustainable livelihood opportunities in Animal Resource Development sector through Integrated Livestock Development, Fodder

Development, Comprehensive Goat Development and Technology-Knowledge & Strategic Partnership in collaboration with Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation (BAIF) Development Research.

- (xi) Enhancement of livestock resources by provision of adequate nutrition and health coverage to genetically superior female calves through the Female Calf Rearing Project.

11.3 Targets for the 11th Five Year Plan for 2010-11, anticipated achievements for 2010-11 and annual targets for the year 2011-12 in respect of important animal husbandry and dairy development programmes are summarised in the following Table:

Name of principal activity	Unit	Target for 11th Plan	Target for 2010-11	Anticipated Ach. for 2010-11	Target for 2011-12
1. Production of Milk	TMT	7,000	1,651	1,597.06	1,800
2. Production of Egg.	Million	8,500	2,319	1,732	2,500
3. Production of Meat	TMT	300	Animal meat-70 Poultry meat-60	Animal meat-70 Poultry meat-60	A.m-70 P.m-60
4. FSAI	000'	4,600	1,493	1,187	1,600
5. Functioning of FSAI Centres	Nos.	2,939	4,620	5,760	6,000
6. Breeding Bull in use	Nos.	243	-	79	-
7. Production of Vaccines	Lakh doses	1,100	3,22.44	221.08	350
8. Up-gradation of skill of farmers	Nos.	1,39,260	6900	6900	2,320
9. Vaccination of Animals	Lakh	1,500	430	2,44.91	473

STATE PLAN

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

11.4 The Plan ceiling for 2011-12 has been approved for Rs.6,138.00 lakh for Animal Husbandry Sector out of which Rs.400.00 lakh is towards State Share of CSP, Rs.1,738 lakh under RIDF and Rs.4,000.00 lakh for other State Plan Schemes. Out of this Plan provision, the flow of funds to TSP and SCSP of Rs.2,076.70 lakh and Rs.1,683.60 lakh respectively.

Opening of New LAC (Rs.1,360.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

11.5 The aim of the scheme is to provide veterinary services in the GPs having no veterinary institution by establishing one LAC. It is proposed to keep a provision of Rs. 1,360.00 lakh for opening of 399 new LACs during the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Strengthening of Orissa Biological Products Institute (Rs.35.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

11.6 The production of Veterinary Biological products is the principal activity under the scheme. The State Plan assistance will continue during 11th Plan period to make it viable to carry on its own functions for production of vaccines independently. It is proposed to produce 400 lakh doses of livestock vaccines through induction of fermentor technology and automatic bottling Unit. The Annual Plan outlay for 2011-12 has been proposed for Rs.35.00 lakh. The recurring expenditure of Rs.30.00 lakh is proposed towards consumable, chemicals for the year 2011-12. For engagement of contract carriage for supply of biological products to field offices, a sum of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed.

Upgradation of Skills for Self-employment under ARD Sector (Rs.23.20 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

11.7 This is a continuing scheme and implemented in all districts of the State with organization of training programmes at GP level. Each training programme includes 20 farmers having actual livestock holdings and real interest for adopting animal husbandry as an occupation for self-employment. During 2011-12, it is proposed to provide Rs.23.20 lakh to organize 116 batches of farmers' training programmes involving 2,320 farmers in all districts of the State.

Utilisation of Crop Residues (Rs.10.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

11.8 The scheme has been implemented since 2008-09 with objective of enrichment of the crop residue for better utilization and preservation of seasonal excess fodder for the lean period. Enrichment of paddy crop will be done during Rabi season. The sugarcane top will be ensiled at the end of monsoon to feed the silage in lean period. It is proposed to organize demonstration to enrich 700 MT of crop residues. It is proposed to keep a provision of Rs.10.00 lakh during the year 2011-12.

Training and Demonstration in Fodder Cultivation and Pasture Development (Rs.45.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

11.9 During 2011-12, five fodder seed farms namely, Tarbod, Panchmahal, Randapalli, Kuarmunda and Chipilima will be strengthened. Funds amounting to Rs.45.00 lakh (@ Rs.9.00 lakh each) will be given to these farms for

production of certified planting materials. It is proposed to keep provision of Rs.45.00 lakh during 2011-12.

Grant-in-Aid to State Animal Welfare Board (Rs.5.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

11.10 The scheme has the objective of enforcing the Animal Welfare Laws and monitoring of various Animal Welfare Activities in the State towards prevention of cruelty to animals and birds. It is proposed to keep a provision of Rs.5.00 lakh during 2011-12 for implementation of the scheme.

Strengthening of Live stock Service Infrastructure and Modernization of Offices (Rs.945.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

11.11 It is a continuing State Plan Schemes. The aim of the scheme is to provide referral diagnosis and treatment facilities to provide better animal health services to livestock owners. It is proposed to provide, a sum of Rs.945.00 lakh during 2011-12 under the scheme for functioning of 200 LACs and 50 VDs and furnishing of 600 Veterinary institutions. The basic equipments will be supplied to 60 VDs and 100 LACs.

Organisation of Exhibition for Buyer-Seller Meet and Transfer of Technical Know-how to Farmers (Rs.13.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

11.12 The Buyer-Seller Meet will be organized to acquaint farmers with different breeds of livestock and poultry and its rearing practices for their economic benefits. This will establish direct contact between producer buying agents, processors and users. It is proposed to keep a provision of Rs.13.00 lakh during 2011-12 to organize State level meet and district level exhibitions during Gosambardhana week.

Upgradation of Livestock Health Care Services (Rs.291.80 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

11.13 This scheme was introduced in 2010-11. The aim of the scheme is to ensure availability of essential medicines and other consumables at veterinary field institutions for providing curative treatment of livestock. Animal Health Camps in intensive blocks and deworming camps at village level for sheep and goat will be organized. The life saving drugs will be supplied to veterinary institutions for treatment of livestock. The medicines and other consumables at the veterinary service institutions will be provided for due treatment for recovery from any ailments for increasing the productivity. It is proposed to keep a provision of Rs.291.80 lakh during the year 2011-12.

Capacity Building and Strengthening of Training Infrastructure under ARD Sector (Rs.50.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

11.14 To achieve the objective of human resource development in ARD Sector, the Societies for Management for Information, Learning & Extension (SMILE) will be strengthened. It is intended to initiate their activities in the field of HRD and extension services in the ARD Sector. SMILE will be an agency on behalf of Animal Husbandry Department to organize training at field level. The infrastructure at Livestock Inspector Training Centres (3), Veterinary Officers Training Institute, Frozen Semen Training Centre, Animal Disease Research Institute will be renovated for conducting basic L. I. Training (300 numbers @ 100 numbers per L. I. Training Centre). It is also targeted to send 50 staff (30 Veterinarians, 16 L.Is and 4 Fodder Officers) of Animal Husbandry Sector for exposure visits to premier institutions outside the State. It is proposed to keep a provision of Rs.50.00 lakh during the year 2011-12.

Encouragement of Commercial Poultry Entrepreneurs and Backyard Poultry Production (Rs.100.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

11.15 The aim of the scheme is to encourage commercial poultry farms by reimbursing the VAT on poultry feed ingredients and entry tax. It is also targeted to provide good quality day-old chicks from the nearby Govt. hatchery. The departmental poultry breeding farms will be strengthened to rear parent stock layer birds for production of hatching eggs. The hatching eggs will be supplied to Hatcheries for production of day old chicks. For reimbursement of VAT on maize and broken rice, entry tax on egg, chicks and poultry birds and recurring expenses for 10 farms, it is proposed to keep a provision of Rs.100.00 lakh during the year 2011-12.

Genetic Up-gradation of Small Animals (Rs.12.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

11.16 The aim of the scheme is to upgrade indigenous sheep, goat and pig to enhance their productivity. It is proposed to produce 800 breeding bucks in Government Farms, which will be supplied to Farmers Interest Groups (Goat Group) which will be constituted in different localities involving farming communities. It is proposed to keep a provision of Rs.12.00 lakh during the year 2011-12 for recurring expenses of 8 Government Farms.

Information, Education & Communication Programmes (Rs.30.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

11.17 The scheme envisages organization of film shows, calf rally, Exhibition, District Mahostav, production of documentary film/VDDs and telecasting, publication of booklets, Gramsat Programme & functioning of Audio Visual Van. The livestock extension programme is intended to educate farmers to practice modern and scientific methods for enhancing productivities of animal resources. It is proposed to keep a provision of Rs.30.00 lakh during the year 2011-12.

Conservation and Improvement of Threatened Indigenous Breeds (Rs.48.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

11.18 The scheme aims at conservation and improvement of local indigenous breeds like Binjharपुरi Cattle, Chilika and Paralakhemundi Buffalo for the benefit of farmers. The outstanding males and females detected in their native tracts will be brought to the nucleus herd and the replaced breeding stock will be sent to farmers' flocks, thus ensuring open nucleus breeding system. Farmers will be sensitized and given incentives for maintaining the nucleus herd. Monitoring and supervision will be done through Orissa Livestock Resource Development Society (OLRDS). It is proposed to keep a provision of Rs.48.00 lakh during the year 2011-12.

Strengthening of Disease Surveillance by Animal Disease Research Institute (ADRI) (Rs.32.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

11.19 The scheme intends to control / eradicate the contagious disease of animals having economic and zootomic importance. This scheme will pave the way for formulation of rules under Disease Acts to control migration of animals through establishment of animal check posts and quarantine camps in the border areas of the State. An amount of Rs.32.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme during the year 2011-12.

Assistance to "KALYANI" project through Research and Foundation (New) (Rs.1,000.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

11.20 This new scheme intends to take up integrated cattle development programmes in 10 districts and goat development programmes in 5 districts. Under the scheme, the Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation (BAIF) will open 100 cattle development centres and provide artificial insemination services to cattle and buffalo in their operational areas. The Government of Orissa has made an agreement with BAIF to undertake Integrated Livestock Development Programme "KALYANI" in 10 districts. Under RKVY, perennial and seasonal fodder demonstration will be taken up through BAIF Development Research Foundation. The recurring expense to take up fodder cultivation programme through BAIF amounting to Rs.350.21 lakh is required. Under goat development programme, it is proposed to supply 900 breeding bucks for genetic up-gradation of local goat. 600 Farmers' Interest Groups (Goat Group) will be constituted in different localities involving farming communities and 2,000 goat keepers will be trained. 900 breeding bucks suitable to local geographical situations will be kept for genetic upgradation. 25 goat rallies will be organized. The Government of Orissa has made an agreement with BAIF to undertake Integrated Livestock Development Programme – KALYANI in 5 districts viz., Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Keonjhar, Balangir and Deogarh. As per the proposed goat development project in 5 districts, an amount of Rs.150.64 lakh (for 2nd half of 1st year and total requirement of 2nd year) will be provided to BAIF for implementing the scheme. BAIF will provide required extension services to goat keepers participating in the project. An amount of Rs.1,000.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme during the year 2011-12.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (Rs.1,738 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

11.21 The aim of the scheme is to strengthen infrastructure of livestock service institutions such as Veterinary Dispensaries, Livestock Aid Centres and strengthening of Orissa Biological Product Institute (OBPI). New proposals are proposed to strengthen the production infrastructure of fodder farms, promotion of infrastructure relating to breeding activities and creation of infrastructure towards disease diagnosis. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.1,738.00 lakh for the year 2011-12 for RIDF.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD) (CS Rs.907.97 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department) (SS Rs.292.99 lakh)

11.22 This is a continuing CSP schemes 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. It is proposed to administer 355 lakh doses of preventive vaccination to livestock and poultry. The logistic required for carrying out routine vaccination in shape of vaccine carrier, needle, syringe, diagnostic kits, cotton etc. will be provided. Awareness- cum- Health camps will be provided. Awareness-cum-Health camps will be organized both at block level and district level. During 2011-12, it is proposed to provide Rs.292.99 lakh as State Share in CSP and Rs.907.97 lakh as Central Share for the implementation of the programme.

Sample Survey on Estimation of Production of Milk, Meat, Egg, and Wool (ISS) (CS Rs.40.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department) (SS Rs.40.00 lakh)

11.23 This is a continuing CSP scheme with funding pattern of 50:50 as CS:SS. The sample survey is undertaken to know the performance of plan programmes towards increasing livestock productivity. It is a salary oriented scheme for which a sum of Rs.40.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Grants to Orissa Veterinary Council for Professional Efficiency Development (CS Rs.4.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department) (SS Rs.4.00 lakh)

11.24 This is continuing CSP scheme with the funding pattern of 50:50 as CS:SS. The scheme supports programmes to improve the professional efficiency by implementing the norms of Veterinary Council of India. The training programme of Vets will be given emphasis under this programme. During 2011-12, Rs.4.00 lakh is proposed to be provided against the Central Share of Rs.4.00 lakh.

Fodder Seed Distribution in the State (CS Rs.0.01 lakh
(Fisheries & ARD Department) SS Rs.0.01 lakh)

11.25 This is a CSP scheme with the funding pattern of 75:25 as CS: SS. It is proposed to continue the programme during 2011-12 for which a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed as State Share. The aim of the programme is to encourage Fodder Cultivation by multiplication and distribution of Fodder Seeds.

Establishment of Poultry Estate (CS: Rs.39.00 lakh
(Fisheries & ARD Department) SS: Rs.13.00 lakh)

11.26 This is a CSP scheme with the funding pattern of 75:25 as CS:SS. One poultry estate at Mayurbhanj is to be established under CSP to promote small scale Poultry Farming in the State. This is to enable the entrepreneurs to set up different commercial layer/broiler unit. The Central Share and the State Share for implementation of the scheme is Rs.39.00 lakh and Rs.13.00 lakh respectively for the year 2011-12.

**Establishment and Strengthening of existing
Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD) (New)** (CS: Rs.150.00 lakh
(Fisheries & ARD Department) SS: Rs.50.00 lakh)

11.27 This is a new CSP scheme with the funding pattern of 75:25 as CS:SS. At present, there are no uniform criteria/ norms for setting up Veterinary Institutions (Veterinary Hospitals & Dispensaries) in the State. As a result of which, there is wide variation in the infrastructure / equipments available with these institutions. It is proposed to strengthen / equip the existing ones in order to bring parity among all these institutions. The Central Share for implementation of the scheme is proposed for Rs.150.00 lakh and the State Share is proposed for Rs.50.00 lakh for the year 2011-12.

CENTRAL PLAN

National Project for Rinderpest Eradication (Rs.40.00 lakh)
(Fisheries and A.R.D. Department)

11.28 The scheme carries the object of creating awareness among the farmers regarding eradication of the Rinderpest disease. The programme covers all the 30 districts. It is proposed to provide Rs.40.00 lakh under the scheme during 2011-12.

Livestock Census (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Fisheries & A.R.D. Department)

11.29 A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12 under the scheme.

Development of Grass Land and Grass Reserve (Rs.100.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & A.R.D. Department)

11.30 Under this continuing CP Scheme, potential area for Grassland and Grass Reserve will be developed leading to State Fodder Resources Development. The scheme has the objective of developing the fodder plot on the area ranging from 10-25 Acres through GP/BAIF/ SHG/ Milk Producer's Co-operative Societies (MPCS) /JFM. The forage obtained from these plots will be utilized as the reserves by establishing the fodder bank depots. The forage obtained from these plots will be utilized as the reserves by establishing the fodder bank depots. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.100.00 lakh under this scheme for the year 2011-12.

Rural Backyard Poultry Development (Rs.755.80 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

11.31 This programme was introduced during 2010-11. The scheme envisages establishment of 30,000 backyard poultry units along with establishment of 104 mother units (chick rearing unit). The loan component under this scheme will be released separately to NABARD. It is proposed to provide Rs.755.80 lakh under the scheme during 2011-12.

Integrated Development of Small Ruminants and Rabbits (Rs.205.44 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

11.32 This is a new Central Plan scheme to be introduced during 2011-12. The project is aimed at increase in the flock size with enhanced feed supply, higher price realization on selling of goats and sheep to an extent of 30% of the current realization and creation of employment avenues for 2500 numbers of small ruminant owners of the State. It is also aimed at strengthening of the sheep farm which will augur in providing quality breeding rams at village level. It is proposed to provide Rs.205.44 lakh under the scheme during 2011-12.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT**Strengthening of Dairy Organisation** (Rs.500.00 lakh)
(Fisheries and A.R.D. Department)

11.33 This is a continuing Scheme. 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. The logistics existing in the semen station, processing units and field institutions are to be replaced in due course for rendering uninterrupted services to the farmers. It is proposed to conduct 14 lakh A.I. during 2011-12 for which high pedigree semen straws, supply of liquid nitrogen, A.I. gun, Cryo-containers for replacement will be required. The identified bull mother farms of the States are to be strengthened to rear quality bull mothers for production of donor bulls for the future. Identification of animals, mineral mapping and ration balancing programme will be taken up. During 2011-12, it is proposed to provide Rs. 500.00 lakh for the scheme.

CENTRAL PLAN

**Strengthening of Infrastructure for
quality and clean Milk Production**
(Fisheries and A.R.D. Department)

(Rs.491.69 lakh)

11.34 This is a continuing scheme implemented through OMFED with objective of strengthening of infrastructure for quality and clean milk production. The organisation share is being borne by OMFED. During 2011-12, it is proposed to provide Rs.491.69 lakh as C.S. for implementation of the scheme.

CHAPTER 12

FISHERIES

Introduction

12.1 Agricultural dynamism in Orissa entails sufficient attention on the Fishery Sector. As per the recent policy, Pisciculture qualifies for different promotional incentives at par with Agriculture. Orissa is endowed with a coast line of 480 Kms with continental shelf area of 24,000 sq.km along the Bay of Bengal. It offers tremendous opportunities for development of fresh water, brackish water and marine fisheries with scope of fish production together with employment and income generation for socio-economic prosperity. Fresh water resources of the State are estimated to be 6.71 lakh ha. with a break-up of 1.20 lakh ha., of ponds/tanks, 2.00 lakh ha of reservoirs, 1.80 lakh ha of lakes, swamps and jheels and 1.71 lakh ha. of rivers and canals. The brackish water resources are of the order of 4.10 lakh ha. with a break-up of 2.98 lakh ha. of estuaries, 32,587 ha. of brackish-water land suitable for Shrimp culture programme out of which 14,374 ha. has already been developed and the largest Indian brackish water lagoon Chilika Lake measuring 79,000 ha. The State Agriculture Policy emphasises development of fisheries and envisages greater participation of people in this Sector.

12.2 Fish is a popular food item in Orissa. Per capita annual consumption of fish in the State was estimated to be 9.20 kg (Provisional) in 2009-10. During the 10th Five Year Plan, 9.61 lakh M.T. of Inland Fish have been produced against the target of 9.74 lakh M.T. and 2.46 lakh M.T. have been produced during the year 2009-10 against the target of 2.28 lakh M.T. During the year 2010-11, 1.24 lakh M.T. fish have been already produced upto November, 2010 against the target of 2.64 lakh M.T. The Fish Farmer Development Agencies (FFDA) have developed 235.65 ha water area till the end of November, 2010 under scientific pisciculture. The State has collected user charges from farmers and entrepreneurs through FFDA's to the tune of Rs.9.56 lakh up to the end of December, 2010. Fresh water prawn culture, ornamental fish culture and pearl culture have been introduced in the State for entrepreneurs and the un-employed youth. Efforts have been made to increase inland fish production under schemes like, SGSY and RKVY. The State has produced 251.23 crore and 52.56 crore spawns and fry respectively during 2010-11 upto the end of December, 2010. The emphasis has been given to create more hatcheries, nurseries and rearing species in private sector. Efforts are being made for production and supply of fingerlings/ yearlings for enhancement of fish production and steps are being taken to identify missing links in infrastructural gaps and to fill them under different schemes of the State as well as Government of India like SGSY and RKVY.

12.3 The State's long coastline measuring 480 km. provides ample scope for marine production and export and livelihood to about 3.5 lakh fishermen. Marine fishermen subsist on marine resources by using 4 fishing harbours and 59 Jetties and Fish Landing Centers. During 10th Five Year Plan period, an amount of

Rs.536.90 lakh has been provided for establishment of fishing harbours / fish landing centres under CSP Scheme. 1.29 lakh M.T marine fish have been produced against the target of 1.30 lakh M.T during the year 2009-10 and 0.90 lakh M.T. marine fish have been produced upto November, 2010 for the year 2010-11. Under Assistance to States for Development of Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDES) scheme, the State Government has received an amount of Rs.3.10 crore financial support for up-gradation of two fishing harbours. Further Rs.25.14 lakh has been collected as revenue under Improvement of Marine Fishing Regulation Act (IMFRA) activities during the year 2008-09 and Rs.24.30 lakh revenue has been collected up to the end of December, 2010 against the target of Rs.33.00 lakh. During 2011-12, it has been targeted to achieve Rs.30.00 lakh of revenue collection under IMFRA.

12.4 In order to promote marine fisheries, the following suggestions have been made to Government of India for effective utilization of available marine resources and enhancement of welfare of fishermen.

a) With a view to exploit and develop off-shore fisheries it is proposed to acquire 4 Intermediary Crafts of improved design to explore Off-shore Fisheries and thus motivate Private entrepreneurs for venturing such practices by way of availing assistance under CSP Scheme which has remain unexploited in the State so far.

b) In Boat Machine (IBM) Engines need be included within subsidy purview under the ongoing CSP Scheme "Motorisation of Traditional Crafts".

c) Central Share should be released in time under the scheme Saving-cum-relief fund.

12.5 An area of 1,403.33 ha has been developed under Brackish Water Fisheries Development Agency (BFDA) programme till the end of 10th Plan against the target fixed for 2,900 ha and user fees to the tune of Rs.8.69 lakh have been collected under this programme from 2004-05 to December, 2010. During 2010-11 till end of November 2010, 203.60 ha Brackish-water area have been developed against a target of 500 ha. It is targeted that 500 ha are to be developed during Annual Plan: 2011-12 with shrimp production of 13,000 M.T.

12.6 The Centrally Sponsored "National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen" envisages to provide financial assistance to fishermen for construction of houses, community hall, tube well and other assistance during lean period through Saving-cum-Relief Component. During 10th Plan period, 1,207 Low Cost Houses have been completed, against the target of 2,633. It is targeted to construct 1500 nos. low cost houses for the year 2011-12.

12.7 The Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) envisages formation of Fisherwomen Cooperatives under Marine Sector in coastal districts and integrated training of fisherwomen in the field of hygienic dry fish preparation, health, education, sanitation and management of cooperatives including marketing. Out of 3,000 fisherwomen, 1,559 fisherwomen have been trained for hygienic preparation of dry fish and prawns. The project period i.e. 2002-03 to 2004-05 has been over. During the said period, this Directorate has received Rs.85.14 lakh

against project cost of Rs.220.79 lakh. No further grant-in-aid has been received from Government of India. During the Annual Plan: 2011-12, it is proposed to give benefit to 100 women beneficiaries under FFDA Scheme. Out of the programme component of Rs.536.00 lakh under FFDA Scheme, Rs.20.00 lakh has been earmarked for area development by women.

12.8 By utilizing the potential of fishery sector 100 unemployed youth have been benefited under Self-Employment Programme in different schemes during 2010-11 till November, 2010 against the target of 800. The State Govt. intends to cover 800 unemployed youths under SEP in Fisheries sector in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

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

12.10 The following activities and programmes are proposed to be given priority in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

1. To promote sustainable development of Inland Fishery Sector for doubling fish production.
2. To stock fingerlings/ yearlings for enhancement of fish production and productivity.
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 develop human resources through their capacity building, training and awareness programme.

PLAN SCHEMES

12.11 In accordance with the strategy for fishery development and for achieving targets under different components, an outlay of Rs.2,958.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan, out of which Rs.1,500.00 lakh is proposed towards State-matching share for Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes. Besides, a sum of Rs.2,897.91 lakh has been proposed under Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme and Rs.602.92 lakh under Central Plan during Annual Plan: 2011-12. The funds under State plan include Rs.603.00 lakh under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for Fisheries Scheme. Out of state plan outlay of Rs. 2,958.00 lakh, Rs.1610.00 lakh has been fixed for District Sector and Rs.1,348.00 lakh for State sector. An amount of Rs.822.69 lakh and Rs.515.50 lakh has been earmarked for

SCSP and TSP Sector respectively. An amount of Rs.20.00 lakh has been kept for Women Component.

STATE PLAN

Strengthening of Technical Wings of the Districts (Rs.15.00 lakh) (Fisheries and Animal Resources Development)

12.12 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, a provision of Rs.15.00 lakh has been proposed towards cost of staff salary during the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture through FFDA's (Rs.400.00 lakh) (Fisheries and Animal Resources Development)

12.13 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.400.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12. The proposed outlay for the above scheme has been earmarked to meet salary of FFDA and BFDA staff, leave salary and pensionary contribution of deputation staff.

Upgradation of Skills for Self Employment in Fisheries (Rs.50.00 lakh) (Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

12.14 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, an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2011-12. It is proposed to impart training to 800 unemployed youths during Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Implementation of Marine Fishing Regulation Act (Rs.50.00 lakh) (Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

12.15 The Orissa Marine Fisheries Regulation Act is being implemented in the State to safeguard the coastal water area of the State. Registration of fishery boats, renewal of licenses and conservation of turtle species, which have become endangered are being taken up. During Annual Plan: 2011-12, an amount of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed for implementation of the scheme as well as maintenance of patrol boats.

Survey and Investigation of Fishing Harbour and Fish Landing Center Projects (Rs.10.00 lakh)

(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department):

12.16 For construction of fishing harbours and fish landing centers, survey and investigation and preparation of project reports are essential, for which an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Construction/ Repairing of Office Buildings (Rs.160.00 lakh)

(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

12.17 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.160.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for construction of Office Building in 6 districts i.e. Jharsuguda, Rayagada, Nabarangpur, Jajpur and Deogarh @ Rs.25.00 lakh for maintenance.

Construction/ Repairing of Staff Quarters (Rs.30.00 lakh)

(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

12.18 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.30.00 lakh has been proposed during Annual Plan: 2011-12 for construction of staff quarters in districts such as Sambalpur, Berhampur, Balasore and Puri.

Contribution towards NFDB Assistance (Rs.125.00 lakh)

(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

12.19 The existing CSP Schemes have provided inadequate funds to achieve the target of increasing fish production on account of various constraints. The developmental programme will be implemented in the State through NFDB in order to achieve doubling of fish production and tripling of exports. As per the decision of the High Level Committee, State Government have to contribute 10% of actual expenditure incurred by the Board. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs.125.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for construction of 11 nos. of captive hatchery, 60 ha. of captive nursery, 40 ha. of FRC and 25% lease value to be deposited with NFDB as collected from different reservoirs.

Exhibition and Organisation of Buyers/ Sellers Meet (Rs.15.00 lakh)

(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

12.20 Scientific fish production needs publicity for creating awareness among various stakeholders concerned with culture and capture of fish and fisheries products. For this, exhibitions highlighting recent developments need be

arranged at district/ block/ G.P. level for creation of awareness. Frequent buyers/sellers meet can bridge this gap, so that fish and fisheries products from producer's level can fetch sustainable price by its arrival at consumers end through whole sale/ retail sellers. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for meeting of Buyers and Sellers in 30 districts.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund

Development of Approach Road to Fishing Harbour/ Fish Landing Centre/ JETTIES) (Rs.603.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

12.21 The scheme envisages for development of approach road to fishing harbor/ fish landing centers, jetties and Reservoir through NABARD under RIDF on reimbursement basis. A sum of Rs.603.00 lakh has been proposed for implementation of 10 km. approach road to Reservoirs in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Development of Water Logged Areas (C.S. Rs.0.03 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department) (S.S. Rs.0.01 lakh)
(75:25)

12.22 There is vast potential for development of under waterlogged areas in Coastal Districts as well as in other districts including Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Sundargarh and Sambalpur. It is an awareness programme and training will be imparted to farmers and entrepreneurs to bring such Wetland resources into the fold of scientific culture. An amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Inland Capture Fisheries (Reservoirs/Rivers) (C.S. Rs. 34.50 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department) S.S. Rs. 11.50 lakh
(75:25)

12.23 In order to augment fish production in reservoirs, fish seed rearing units, Cage and Pen culture programmes as well as training will be imparted for sustainable management and operation of reservoirs. A sum of Rs.11.50 lakh has been proposed towards State Share in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for creation of 16 FLS and to cover 1000 Fishermen under boat and net scheme.

Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture through FFDA (Programme Component) (C.S. Rs.402.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department) S.S. Rs. 134.00. lakh)
(75:25)

12.24 An amount of Rs.134.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards 25% of State Share for Development of Inland

Fisheries. The above funds will be utilised through FFDA for excavation and renovation of Pisciculture tanks covering an area of 500 ha. new excavation and 500 ha. for renovation.

Development of Brackish Water Aquaculture through FFDA (Programme Component). (C.S. Rs.654.45 lakh
S.S. Rs.218.15 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department) (75:25)

12.25 The brackish water resources confined to 7 coastal districts for development of brackish-water fisheries. It has been targeted to develop 500 ha. water area. A provision of Rs.218.15 lakh towards State share has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of the scheme.

Group Accident Insurance (C.S. Rs.116.00 lakh
(S.S. Rs. 116.00 lakh)
(50:50)

12.26 Under the scheme, life of fishermen is to be insured against death and disabilities, for which an amount of Rs. 116.00 lakh has been proposed towards State Share to cover 8,00,000 fishermen during the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Savings-cum-Relief (C.S. Rs. 134.69 lakh
S.S. Rs. 134.69 lakh)
(50:50)

12.27 Under the scheme to give benefit to fishermen during lean period of fishing and also to inculcate the habit of savings among fishermen for which an amount of Rs. 134.69 lakh has been proposed towards State share to cover of 16,500 beneficiaries during the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Low Cost House (N.W.F.F.) (C.S. Rs. 200.00 lakh)
S.S. Rs. 200.00 lakh)
(50:50)

12.28 Under the scheme to provide basic civic amenities to eligible fishermen in inland and marine sectors like houses, drinking water and community hall, a token provision of Rs. 200.00 lakh has been proposed, for construction of 1,500 Low Cost Houses during the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations Motorisation of Traditional Crafts (C.S. Rs. 105.00 lakh)
S.S. Rs.105.00 lakh)
(50:50)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

12.29 The traditional marine fishermen are being provided subsidy for availing Out-board Engines for Mechanization (OBM) of their country crafts with 8-10 H.P. in order to enable them going deeper water for fishing and returning to

shore in a minimum time. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.105.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards State Share to cover 600 Fishermen for mechanizing their Crafts.

Fishermen Development Rebate on HSD Oil (C.S. Rs. 0.04 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department) S.S. Rs.0.01 lakh)
(80:20 basis)

12.30 Under this Scheme, the subsidy proved is 50% of the sales tax exemption on HSD by State Government with a maximum limit of Rs.3.00 per lit. The maximum quantity of HSD oil subsidiary will be 500 lit. per month per Fishing Craft except during the period of fishing ban. It is proposed to provide reimbursement of subsidy on HSD oil to 2,500 fishing crafts. It is proposed to provide a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh towards State share in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Establishment of Fishing Harbour and Fish Landing Center (C.S. Rs. 50.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department) S.S. Rs. 50.00 lakh)
(50:50)

12.31 Under the scheme it is proposed to complete the project like – Bahabalpur, Balugaon, Hatabaridi Fish Landing Center. During the Annual Plan: 2011-12 an amount of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed towards the State share for ongoing projects.

Fisheries Training and Extension (C.S. Rs.77.20 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department) S.S. Rs.19.30 lakh)
(80:20)

12.32 For payment of stipend to trainees, establishment of Fish Farmers Training Centers, Organisation of Workshops, Production of documentary Films and establishment of awareness centers at different places to popularize Fisheries activities in the state. An amount of Rs.19.30 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for meeting the State share for implementation of the aim and objective of this Scheme and for construction of 2 Training centers at Berhampur and Balasore districts.

Safety to Marine Fishermen during fishing (C.S. Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department) S.S. Rs.0.01 lakh)
(50:50)

12.33 It is proposed to provide life saving jacket to traditional fishermen with unit cost of Rs.3,000/- 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. It is proposed to cover 2,000 fishermen under this programme. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Innovative Initiative (Capacity Building & Training) (C.S. Rs.6.75 lakhs)
 (Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department) (S.S.Rs.2.25 lakhs)
 (75:25)

12.34 With the advent of new technology, new species are inoculated to the culture system with the IMC. So it is proposed to train 500 nos of beneficiaries. An amount of Rs.2.25 lakh has been proposed towards State share during the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Safety of Fishermen at Sea (C.S. Rs.207.00 lakh)
 (Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department) (S.S.Rs.69.00 lakh)
 (75:25)

12.35 Under this scheme it is required to provide Search Rescue Beacon (SRB)/ DAT to the Fishermen as welfare measure. An amount of Rs.69.00 lakh has been proposed towards State Share during the Annual Plan: 2011-12 to provide 500 SRB / DAT to the Fishermen.

Up Gradation & Modernisation of Fisheries Harbour and Fish Landing Centres (C.S.Rs.705.24 lakh)
 (S.S.Rs.235.08 lakh)
 (Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department) (75:25)

12.36 Under this scheme it has been proposed for up gradations of Dhamara fishing Harbour under TCP of FAO & to provide shore base facility, to two FLCs manly Chandravaga & Sanaaryapali. An amount of Rs.235.08 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for meeting the State Share for implementation of the Scheme.

Development of Shore Base Facilities (C.S.Rs.205.00 lakh)
 (Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department) (S.S.Rs.205.00 lakh)
 (50:50)

12.37 To facilitate procurement of Marine Fish production development of shore base is essential. For this purpose a provision Rs.205.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

CENTRAL PLAN

Strengthening of Data Base and Information Networking for Fishery Sector. (C.S. Rs.48.87 lakh)
 (Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

12.38 For improving statistical database relating to Fisheries sector under Central Plan Scheme, an outlay of Rs.48.87 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Enforcement of Marine Fishing Regulation Act (C.S Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

12.39 Under this Scheme a token provision has been kept during Annual Plan: 2011-12 for maintenance of Patrol Boats.

Introduction of Intermediate Craft of Improved Design (C.S. Rs. 0.01 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

12.40 The scheme will be implemented through NCDC and the beneficiaries of co-operatives will be eligible for assistance. An amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Safety of Fishermen at Sea (C.S. Rs. 0.01 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

12.41 Under this scheme, GPS and Wireless sets to the small-mechanized fishing vessels of below 20 mtr. Length, 75% of the Unit Cost of the equipments will be provided. For this, a provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been kept for Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Development of Post Harvest Infrastructure (C.S. Rs. 554.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

12.42 Developing marketing infrastructure such as retail vending Kiosks is 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 supply of Aluminium container, Bicycle with ice box, Auto Rickshaw with ice box and Solar Fish Drier and Fish Selling Platform. An amount of Rs.554.00 lakh has been proposed for the scheme during the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Enforcement of Legal Mechanism for Sustainable Fisheries (C.S.Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

12.43 For effective implementation of fisheries management initiatives by enforcing the rules and regulation for sustainable fisheries, it is proposed that adequate no of patrol crafts of different types this to be introduced for monitoring and surveillance in marine areas, chilika lake and selected major and medium reservoirs. For this, 2 nos of sea worthy fishing vessels and 20 nos of FRP outboard engine boat are required. A provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Promoting of Fuel Efficient Environment Friendly Fishing Practice- Promotion of CNG/LPG Driven Engine (C.S.Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

12.44 Under this scheme promotion of 200 nos of CNG/ LPG driven engine boats will be subsidized during the year 2011-12. A provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

CHAPTER 13

FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

13.1 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; re-charging ground-water levels; and checking soil erosion. Thus, the importance of forestry, as a life support system and as a sector having tremendous socio-economic value, is well established.

13.2 The total forest area in the State, as per official records, is about 58,140 square kilometer (sq. km), i.e., 37.34% of its geographical area of 155,707 sq. km. However, the State Forest Report, 2009 of Forest Survey of India indicates that of the recorded forest area of 58,140 sq. km, only 48,855 sq.km (31.38% of the total geographical area) is under forest cover. Of this, 7,073 sq. km is very dense forest (forests with canopy density greater than 70%), 21,394 sq. km is moderately dense forest (forests with canopy density between 40% and 70%) and 20,388 sq. km. is open forest (forests with crown density between 10% and 40%). In addition to the above, there is additional 4,435 sq.km of area under tree cover (2.85% of the total geographical area).

FORESTRY SECTOR VISION 2020

13.3 Forest Department in collaboration with DFID has finalized their vision 2020 after wide multi-stakeholder consultations with all levels of forest personnel, personnel of other Government Departments, civil society organisations and people. The following elements of the Vision have been identified for growth and development of forestry sector in Orissa:

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

13.4 Participatory decision making and management would form the key in implementation of the pilot project proposed under DFID support. The following themes have been identified for this purpose:

- (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

13.5 The forest sector objective in the Eleventh Five Year Plan period is to promote sustainable forest management in the State with a larger goal of supporting rural livelihoods. It is proposed to carry forward this objective in the Annual Plan: 2011-12. Recognizing crucial linkages between rural livelihoods and conservation of forest resources in the 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.

13.6 The immediate goal of forestry 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 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 tribals, scheduled castes as well as other economically marginalized classes of population living in and around forest areas for their socio-economic upliftment.

13.7 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.

13.8 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

13.9 The Forestry Sector development in the Five Year and Annual 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 the dense forests (crown density greater than 40%),
- (ii) Regenerating and developing open forests (crown density 10-40%),
- (iii) Afforesting and reforesting the 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 assigned forests, and
- (v) Promoting Eco-tourism and Eco-development in the protected areas.

13.10 The approach and strategy would be different for different categories of forests. In dense forest areas, the approach would be protection and conservation of 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 plantations 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 be encouraged with a view to generating revenue and promoting Eco-development and employment opportunities for local people.

PLAN SCHEMES

13.11 All ongoing Staff Schemes of the Forest Department have been transferred to the Non-Plan Budget effective from the first year of the Eleventh Plan. 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.

13.12 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, (iv) Thirteenth Finance Commission Grant, and (v) One-Time ACA

13.13 An outlay of Rs.19,498.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12. This includes Rs.10,000.00 lakh for the EAPs, Rs.4,137.00 lakh under Thirteenth Finance Commission Grant, Rs.461.00 lakh towards State Share for Centrally Sponsored schemes, Rs.200.00 lakh under One-Time ACA, and Rs.4,700.00

lakh under other State Plan schemes. Out of this plan provision, the flow of funds to Tribal Area Sub-plan and Scheduled Caste Sub-plan have been earmarked at Rs.5,087.26 lakh and Rs.4,083.11 lakh respectively. A brief account of various development schemes follows. Moreover, an additional allocation of Rs.178.00 lakh has been made under Special Plan for KBK, i.e., RLTAAP for forest development activities in the KBK districts. This scheme has been detailed in Chapter 15:

Special Area Development Programmes.**FORESTRY AND WILD LIFE****STATE PLAN****Economic Plantations**

(Rs.605.00 lakh)

(Forest & Environment Department)

13.14 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. Casuarina will be raised also on coastal sands. This will ensure substantially higher production of valuable timber in future. About 2,000 ha of block plantations of economic species will be created alongwith maintenance of 5,802 ha plantations created during last two years. An outlay of Rs.605.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for creation of 2,000 ha. of plantations and maintenance of 5,802 ha old plantations.

Forest Development Programme

(Rs.30.00 lakh)

(Silvi-Cultural Research)

(Forest & Environment Department)

13.15 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.30.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for this scheme.

Human Resource Development

(Rs.25.00 lakh)

(Forest & Environment Department)

13.16 The Forest staff need to be trained on technical aspects of forestry and extension methods. The training of initial recruits and orientation courses for in-service personnel are extremely important. The forest training institutions need to be strengthened by providing modern training facilities and equipments, amenities like boarding & lodging facility for trainees, facilities for sports and other curricular activities. Therefore, an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for this purpose.

Orissa Bamboo Sector Infrastructure Development

(Rs.120.00 lakh)

(Forest & Environment Department)

13.17 Bamboo has been rediscovered as material of future and emphasis has been given for all round development of bamboo by accelerating its growth in the State. To address all aspects of bamboo, the Orissa Bamboo Development Agency (OBDA) and District Bamboo Development Agencies (DBDA) in 26 districts have been constituted for development of bamboo resources. It is proposed to undertake different activities like common work place for bamboo artisans, society formation for artisans, value addition of products and marketing at different places. It is proposed to provide Rs.120.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for raising of bamboo plantations of 1,000 ha and maintenance of old plantations.

Policy Analysis & Strategic Planning Unit

(Rs.35.00 lakh)

(Forest & Environment Department)

13.18 Keeping in view the Orissa Forestry Sector Vision-2020, an amount of Rs.35.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for Policy Analysis and Strategic Planning Unit.

Buildings

(Rs.205.00 lakh)

(Forest & Environment Department)

13.19 Many personnel of the department in the ranks of Forest Guards, Foresters, Forest Rangers, Asst. Conservators of Forests and others are deprived of benefits of government quarters due to inadequacy. The frontline staff like Forest Guards and Foresters posted to remote and inaccessible areas are not able to stay at their headquarters due to absence of government accommodations and non-availability of rented accommodation in rural areas. It is essential to construct new quarters for them on a priority basis as well as to repair the old ones. A sum of Rs.205.00 lakh is proposed for the purpose in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Livelihood Opportunities for Forest Dwellers (Rs. 215.00 lakh)
including Nursery Raising
(Forest & Environment Department)

13.20 Decentralised nursery programme was started during 2006-07 wherein 50 lakh saplings were raised in 500 decentralised nurseries by selected VSS / SHG / individuals. These saplings were sold to different organizations during 2007-08 and sale value was reinvested by nursery growers to raise seedlings and sell incoming years. Realising the benefits of decentralized nursery programme, it was decided to merge this with strengthening JFM and Micro planning from the year 2008-09 and re-name it as "Livelihood Opportunities for Forest Dwellers including nursery raising". The present scheme is an amalgamation of both the above schemes. It is proposed to provide assistance to 250 VSS for raising seedlings and resolving tenurial conflict and enhancing forest based livelihood. In addition to this, 360 individuals will be provided assistance for raising and disposal of saplings of medicinal value. A sum of Rs. 215.00 lakh is proposed for the purpose in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Intensive Protection of Critically Endangered Areas (Rs.140.00 lakh)
(Forest & Environment Department)

13.21 This scheme has been proposed to strengthen efforts for protection of forests against organized mafia and timber smugglers and against illicit removal of firewood and poles. Forest protection measures will be beefed up in identified critically vulnerable belts of forests. This will comprise of development of a squad of 10 local youth under a forester and stationed at fixed locations in vulnerable forest belts. A sum of Rs. 140.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Medicinal Plant Activities at Patrapada (Rs.80.00 lakh)
(Forest & Environment Department)

13.22 An amount of Rs.80.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for taking up Medicinal Plant Activities at Patrapada.

Medicinal Plant Board (Rs.80.00 lakh)
(Forest & Environment Department)

13.23 An amount of Rs.80.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for Medicinal Plant Board Activities.

Development of Bindusagar Project (Rs.20.00 lakh)
(Forest & Environment Department)

13.24 An amount of Rs.20.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for environmental development, pollution control and other developmental activities of Bindusagar Project, Bhubaneswar.

Urban Plantations

(Rs.682.00 lakh)

(Forest & Environment Department)

13.25 The Orissa Forest Development Corporation has prepared a Scheme under the above component for tree planting in and around Bhubaneswar City Areas and other divisions like Baripada, Baleswar, Rourkela, Sambalpur, Balangir, Koraput and Berhampur. An amount of Rs.682.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Bald Hill Plantation

(Rs.543.00 lakh)

(Forest & Environment Department)

13.26 The districts of Cuttack, Jajpur, Ganjam, Khurda and Rourkela of Sundargarh are dotted with many bald hills, devoid of any vegetation cover. It was proposed to cover 600 ha of such bald hills with plantations under a new plan scheme "BALD HILL PLANTATIONS". But after finalization of the Scheme, plantation over an area of 558 ha has been undertaken during 2010-11 with appropriate trench fencing / barbed wire fencing / guard wall. Similarly, during 2011-12, it is proposed to take up plantation over 500 ha. alongwith 2nd year maintenance of 558 ha. plantation. Soil and moisture conservation measures will be in place and plantation is proposed to be taken up after filling pits with foreign soil. An outlay of Rs.543.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Eco Tourism Development

(Rs.120.00 lakh)

(Forest & Environment Department)

13.27 The Scheme was introduced during 2009-10 in the divisions of Athgarh, Nayagarh, Koraput and Keonjhar. Major works being taken up are Tainted structures, eco trails, solar lights and solar fencing, site development, and sitting benches. During 2010-11, development of eco-tourism at Mahavinayak, Jajpur district Nrusinghanath and Harisankar of Bargarh and Balangir districts and Ansupa lake at Cuttack district have been undertaken. There are excellent spots outside the sanctuaries and National Parks and are potentially good eco-tourism destinations. It is proposed to undertake activities at Deomali in Koraput district, Paralakhemundi in Gajapati district and Khandadhar in Sundargarh district during 2011-12. Minimal camping, trekking and nature exploration facilities were intended to be set up at these places. An amount of Rs.120.00 lakh has been proposed for the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project (EAP)

(Rs.10,000.00 lakh)

(Forest & Environment Department)

13.28 The Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project is a JICA supported project implemented in the State for a period of 7 years with a total estimated cost of Rs.659.80 crore. 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 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.

During 2011-12, an outlay of Rs.10,000.00 lakh has been proposed for the above schemes.

Strengthening & Maintenance of Forests (13th FC Grant) (Rs.3,617.00 lakh)
(Forest & Environment Department)

13.29 An amount of Rs. 3,617.00 lakh, out of the Thirteenth Finance Commission Grant is proposed under the State Plan during 2011-12 for strengthening maintenance and management of forests and other important activities in the forestry sector.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Intensification of Forest Management (CS:Rs.375.00 lakh)
(Forest & Environment Department) (SS:Rs. 124.00 lakh)

13.30 Forest fires are regarded as worst enemies of forests. This scheme aims at controlling forest fires. Under this scheme, provision for fire fighting equipments, extinguishing measures during the occurrence of fire and preventive measures like training of staff and people 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.124.00 lakh has been proposed for the

Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards State share. Similarly, a sum of Rs.375.00 lakh has been proposed towards Central Share for the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

SANCTUARIES AND NATURE RESERVES

STATE PLAN

Development and Beautification of Nandankanan Zoo and Botanical Garden (Rs.390.00 lakh) (Forest & Environment Department)

13.31 Special package for Development of Nandankanan Zoo has been introduced from the last year of Tenth Plan. The State Botanical Garden has been transferred to the management of Nandankanan Authority from August, 2006. An outlay of Rs.390.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for development and beautification of Nandankanan Zoo and Botanical Garden out of which Rs.110.00 lakh has been earmarked for development and beautification of Nandankanan Zoo, Rs.200.00 lakh for development of Nandankanan and Rs.80.00 lakh for development and beautification of Botanical Garden.

Wildlife Protection and Conservation Measures (Rs. 950.00 lakh) (Forest & Environment Department)

13.32 This scheme is for protection and conservation of wildlife within and outside sanctuaries and nature reserves. It is proposed to provide Rs. 950.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for strengthening anti-poaching measures, mapping, fencing of sanctuaries, relocation of families from sanctuary areas, management of wildlife depredation and payment of ex-gratia relief.

Implementation of Orissa Elephant Management Plan (Rs.400.00 lakh) (Forest & Environment Department)

13.33 The aim of the scheme is protection of elephants and their habitats, keeping away elephants from habitations and crop lands, payment of compassionate grants, development of fodder and water regime. An amount of Rs.400.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Sea Turtle Protection (Olive Ridley) Conservations & Research (Rs.60.00 lakh) (Forest & Environment Department)

13.34 In the State Plan Budget-Forestry and Wildlife, a new budget head has been created viz., “2312-Protection and Conservation of Olive Ridley Turtle” for Sea Turtle Protection and related activities. A specific Five Year Perspective Plan for “Project Sea Turtle” in Orissa for Rs.17.36 crore has been prepared. An outlay of Rs.60.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for this scheme.

Strengthening and Maintenance of Wild Life (13th Finance Grant)

(Rs.520.00 lakh)

(Forest & Environment Department)

13.35 An amount of Rs. 520.00 lakh, out of the Thirteenth Finance Commission Grant is proposed under the State Plan for strengthening and maintenance of wild life as per the provision of the Thirteenth Finance Commission in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Eco-tourism in Wildlife Sanctuary and Forest Resorts (One-Time ACA)

(Rs.200.00lakh)

(Forest & Environment Department)

13.36 The main aim of the scheme is to provide quality services in the following important service sectors:

- i. Clean and hygienic accommodation
- ii. Standard arrangements of food and water
- iii. Services of Naturalist and Eco guides, interpretation centre including appropriate signage
- iv. Efficient management of booking, reception, watch towers, camp maintenance, boating and trekking expedition.

For this purpose, an amount of Rs.200.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Nature Conservation (Nandan Kanan Zoological Park)

(SS Rs.10.00 lakh)

(Forest & Environment Department)

13.37 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. A token outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan:2011-12 as State Share for construction / renovation / redesign of enclosure and protection 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 for which an equivalent CZA assistance is likely to be available.

Similipal Tiger Reserve (CS Rs.700.00 lakh
(Forest & Environment Department) SS Rs.150.00 lakh)

13.38 Similipal Tiger Reserve 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.150.00 lakh as State share and Rs.700.00 lakh under Central share is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Satkosia Tiger Reserve (CS:Rs.500.00 lakh
(Forest & Environment Department) SS:Rs.117.00 lakh)

13.39 The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) Government of India declared Satkosia Gorge Sanctuary as the second Tiger reserve of our State in March, 2008. An outlay of Rs.117.00 lakh as State Share and Rs. 500.00 lakh as Central Share are proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitat (CS Rs.250.00 lakh
(Forest & Environment Department) SS Rs.60.00 lakh)

13.40 The scheme for development of National Parks, Sanctuaries and Nature Reserves has been replaced with a new scheme “Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats” from 2009-10. Prior to 2007-08, 100% Central assistance was provided by Government of India for various developmental activities in favour of one proposed National Park and 17 Protected Areas, but from 2007-08, 50% support towards selected recurring items has been provided by Government of India in addition to the 100% support under non-recurring items in favour of: (i) Chandaka Dampara, (ii) Khalasuni, and (iii) Nandankanan Wildlife Sanctuary. An amount of Rs.60.00 lakh as State Share and Rs.250.00 as Central share have been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for the scheme.

CENTRAL PLAN

Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat (Rs.600.00 lakh)
(Forest & Environment Department)

13.41 The scheme for development of National Parks, Sanctuaries and Nature Reserves has been replaced by a new scheme “Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats’ from 2009-10. This is a 100% Central Plan Scheme for protection, maintenance and developmental activities in 13 selected protected and 3 outside protected areas of the State. An amount of Rs.600.00 lakh is proposed for 2011-12.

Elephant Management Project

(Rs. 300.00 lakh)

(Forest & Environment Department)

13.42 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. It seeks to address the threats to survival of elephants on account of loss of habitat and corridors, poaching and issues arising out of elephant depredation. An amount of Rs.300.00 lakh is proposed for 2011-12.

Similipal Biosphere Reserve

(Rs.400.00 lakh)

(Forest & Environment Department)

13.43 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 for conservation and sustainable development in the context of Similipal Biosphere Reserve. An amount of Rs.400.00 lakh is proposed for 2011-12.

Relocation of Villages from Sanctuaries and National Parks

(Rs.0.01 lakh)

(Forest & Environment Department)

13.44 There are a number of villages and other habitations inside protected areas. These villages need to be relocated outside for proper management of identified protected areas. The relocation is being pursued through motivation of the people residing within sanctuaries. Voluntary relocation with attractive rehabilitation package at carefully selected resettlement sites and their development prior to actual shifting of the villagers have been proposed. The work is in progress in Similipal National Park and Chandaka Sanctuary and already 72 families from core area of Silmilipal proposed National Park and 85 families from Chandaka Sanctuary have been relocated. The remaining families from these two sanctuaries and families from other sanctuaries need to be relocated. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for this scheme for 2011-12 as the relocation package is not finalized.

Conservation and Management of Mangroves

(Rs.200.00 lakh)

(Forest & Environment Department)

13.45 Mangroves all along the Orissa coast are threatened due to rising population density and competing demand for land both for agriculture, prawn farming and over-exploitation for firewood, poles and other timber. Mangrove vegetation is fragmented and degraded. An amount of Rs.200.00 lakh is proposed for 2011-12 for conservation and management of mangroves.

CHAPTER 14

SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

14.1 Rural development has been the major thrust area of the State Government since nearly 85 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 were 39.80% and 40.30% respectively against the corresponding National average of 21.80% and 21.70% in the year 2004-05. Though substantial progress has been made with regard to poverty reduction and rural development, much still remains to be done.

PLAN OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY

14.2 Annual Plan: 2011-12 has the following focus:

- A multi-pronged strategy has been adopted by the State Government for accelerated poverty reduction and development acceleration.
- 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, improving social and economic infrastructure, providing universal access to basic public facilities, i.e., education, health, water supply and sanitation and improving the living conditions of SCs, STs and Minorities has been undertaken.
- Special attention has been given to vulnerable groups.

PLAN SCHEMES

14.3 In the Annual Plan: 2011-12, an outlay of Rs.33,145.01 lakh has been proposed for various special rural development programmes including Rs.20,825.00 lakh towards State Share for Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Rs.4,000.00 lakh towards EAP scheme. Besides, for Central Plan Schemes, outlay to the extent of Rs.790.51 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12. The details of the schematic proposals are given below.

STATE PLAN

Awards to Panchayati Raj Institutions
(Panchayati Raj Department)

(Rs.70.00 Lakh)

14.4 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:

I. State Level (10 Nos.)	
a) Zilla Parishad (2 nos)	
i) One prize at State Level for Non Scheduled districts	Rs. 5.00 lakh
ii) One prize for Zilla Parishads of Scheduled districts	Rs. 5.00 lakh
b) Panchayat Samiti (2 nos.)	Rs.3.00 lakh
i) One prize for P.S from Non-Scheduled districts	
ii) One prize for P.S from Scheduled districts	Rs.3.00 lakh
c) Gram Panchayat (6 nos.)	
i) One prize @ Rs.2.00 lakh each for 2 G.P.s from each Revenue Divisions (RDC)	Rs.12.00 lakh
II. RDC level (3 nos.)	
One prize at Rs.2.00 lakh each for one P.S. from each Revenue Division	Rs.6.00 lakh
III. District Level (30 nos.)	
One prize at Rs.1.20 lakh for one G.P from each district	Rs.36.00 lakh
Total	Rs.70.00 lakh

(1) Advance Survey & Map Publication (Rs.100.00 lakh)
(Revenue & DM Department)

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

- i) Printing of different types of maps i.e., Village maps, Thana maps and other maps as required by the State.
- ii) Purchase and repair of printing machines.
- iii) Purchase of consumables viz. map litho papers, chemicals, ink, zinc plates and other allied materials.
- iv) Cost of digitization of cadastral maps on pilot basis.
- v) Training of personnel

A sum of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed for printing of Maps during the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

(2) Building Construction Programme
(Revenue & DM Department)

(Rs. 7,000.00 lakh)

14.6 A sum of Rs.7,000.00 lakh has been proposed under Building Construction Programme as outlined below out of which flow of funds towards TSP and SCSP is Rs.1,514.36 lakh and Rs.1,154.89 lakh respectively.

(i) Construction of Tehsil Building

14.7 There are 316 Tahasils in the State. At present construction of office buildings is going on at different places. For completion of these buildings and construction of new Tahasil buildings, an amount of Rs.3,800.46 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

(ii) Construction of Collectorate building

14.8 For construction of Collectorate building and completion of ongoing works, an amount of Rs.700.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

(iii) Construction of Circuit Houses

14.9 An amount of Rs.314.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for completion of the ongoing works and execution of new works.

(iv) Registration office buildings

14.10 For completion of the ongoing work as well as execution of new works an amount of Rs.90.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

(v) Construction of R. I. Office buildings

14.11 Fund provision to the tune of Rs.565.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for construction of R. I. Office buildings.

(vii) Construction of Staff Quarters

14.12 Staff Quarters are being constructed at the newly created Tahasil Headquarters, District Headquarters, Sub-Divisional Headquarters and some other places. To complete these ongoing works as well as execution of new works an amount of Rs.1,450.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

(viii) Development of Drainage System in RDC Staff Colony, Berhampur

14.13 An amount of Rs.44.54 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for development of drainage system in RDC staff colony, Berhampur.

(ix) Improvement of Non-Residential Revenue Buildings.

14.14 For improvement of the condition of Revenue Buildings at several places, an amount of Rs.36.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

(3) Scanning of Legacy Data (Rs.100.00 lakh)
(Revenue & DM Department)

14.15 There are 177 Registration Offices in the State. Legacy Data maintained in those offices have to be scanned for facilitating issuance of Encumbrance Certificate to the public instantly. The job has been entrusted to OeSL and this programme is a part of e-Registration Scheme. Fund provision to the tune of Rs.100.00 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for the above scheme.

(4) Setting up of e-Registration Unit (Rs.200.00 lakh)
(Revenue & DM Department)

14.16 Government have approved introduction of e-Registration system in the 177 Registration Offices of the State in a phased manner. The total capital cost of the project is Rs.2,800.00 lakh. The project will spread over five years. During the Annual Plan: 2011-12, fund provision to the tune of Rs.200.00 lakh has been made for the above scheme.

(5) Protection of Government Land (Rs.750.00 lakh)
(Revenue & DM Department)

14.17 Protection of Government land is one of the concerns of Government. As land is the most important capital asset, protection of such capital asset would be a legitimate plan activity. The provision will be utilized for demarcation of Government land, eviction of encroachments and protection works for Government land. The scheme will be implemented with the available funds. Fund provision to the tune of Rs.750.00 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for the above scheme.

(6) Doppler Weather Radar (DWR) Stations (Rs. 0.01 lakh)
(Revenue & DM Department)

14.18 DWR is a digital Radar. It is a State-of-art equipment and gives quantified data. It is capable to find internal motions of hydrometers within a sample volume and hence to derive velocity and turbulence information to intensity, rain rate, vertical extent, drop size distribution etc. of weather systems around DWR site. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for setting up of DWR Stations.

(7) Conferment of land rights (Rs. 100.00 lakh)
(Revenue & DM Department)

14.19 State Government have taken a number of steps for conferment of land rights to eligible persons. It is envisaged to provide rayati status with title (pattas) and right of transfer to persons in lawful possession of Gramakantha Paramboke and Abadi (basti) lands as well as Khasmahal and Nazul lands. Dafayati rights (usufructory rights) are being conferred on eligible ST and SC families. Homestead land is being provided under Orissa Government Land Settlement Rules to homestead

less persons. There is need to provide support for awareness generation, holding of camps and meetings, printing of forms and publicity material and other support for the activities related to conferment of land rights. A provision of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed in the year 2011-12 for continuance of the scheme.

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

TRIPTI (Targeted Rural Initiative For Poverty Termination & Infrastructure) (Rs.4,000.00 lakh)
(Panchayati Raj Department)

14.20 Targeted Rural Initiative for Poverty Termination and Infrastructure (TRIPTI) is an innovative Project taken up by the State Government with the assistance of World Bank mainly to reduce poverty through enhancement of Socio Economic status of the poor, especially women and disadvantage groups in selected districts. The project is being implemented taking Aid from World Bank in shape of back to back loan. It has come into effect from 31st March, 2009 in 38 Blocks of 10 selected districts namely Angul, Balasore, bhadrak, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Kendrapara, Cuttack, Nayagarh, Khurda and Puri.

Taking a lead to achieve this goal, a number of initiatives like formation of SHGs, Constitution of Cluster Level Forums, Imparting Training to staffs on Situational Assessment, SHGs management, and Pro-Poor Inclusion Fund etc. have already been taken up emphatically. TRIPTI has now entangled with special SGSY programme sponsored by MoRD, Government of India and accordingly Job Mela and counseling Rural Youth have been completed in all the districts selecting 2026 youths for skill upgradation training which is to be imparted by 8 identified agencies. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 is Rs.4,000.00 lakh for this scheme with a flow of funds of Rs.906.50 lakh and Rs.661.20 lakh to TASP and SCSP respectively.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojagar Yojana (SGSY) (SS Rs.3,000.00 lakh,
(Panchayati Raj Department) CS Rs.9,000.00 lakh)

14.21 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.

14.22 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. An outlay of Rs.3,000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for this scheme. The flow of funds to TSP and SCSP is Rs.818.00 lakh and Rs.731.70 lakh respectively.

DRDA Administration

(Panchayati Raj Department)

(SS Rs.700.00 lakh,
CS Rs.2,100.00 lakh)

14.23 While rationalising and substituting different Centrally Sponsored schemes in operation and launching the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana, it has also been decided by the Government to introduce a new scheme called “DRDA Administration” with effect from 1.4.1999, instead of providing administrative cost for DRDA on percentage basis. Under this scheme, the ratio of funding the administrative costs of the DRDAs' between the Centre and the State is 75:25. An outlay of Rs. 700.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12. The flow of funds to TSP and SCSP is Rs.200.80 lakh and Rs.140.60 lakh respectively.

State Institute for Rural Development

(Panchayati Raj Department)

(SS Rs.18.00 lakh,
CS Rs.18.00 lakh)

14.24 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 in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for this scheme is Rs.18.00 lakh.

Extension Training Centres

(Panchayati Raj Department)

(SS. Rs.2.00 lakh,
CS Rs.5.00 lakh)

14.25 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. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for this scheme.

**Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment
Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)**
(Panchayati Raj Department)

(SS Rs.15,000.00 lakh,
CS Rs.1,35,000.00 lakh)

14.26 The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act came into force with effect from 2nd February 2006. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) has been renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). 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 volunteers to do unskilled manual work. Secondly, durable assets will be created which will strengthen the livelihood resource base of the rural poor. The scheme is implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on a cost sharing basis between the Centre and the State in the ratio of 90:10. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 is Rs.15,000.00 lakh with a flow of funds to TSP and SCSP of Rs.5,250.00 lakh and Rs.3,750.00 lakh respectively.

Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY)
(Panchayati Raj Department)

(SS:Rs.115.00 lakh
CS: Rs.345.00 lakh)

14.27 The State Government have taken a new initiative under this new CSP Scheme called RGSY to provide training through SIRD and capacity building of elected representatives of the PRIs other than the BRGF districts for sensitization of different schemes being implemented in the State. The funding pattern is 75:25 (GoI & State). The proposed outlay is proposed Rs.115.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 as State Share with flow of fund of Rs.25.40 lakh to TASP and Rs.19.00 lakh to SCSP.

National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)(SS Rs.1,290.00 lakh)
(Revenue & DM Department)

14.28 The main objective of the NLRMP is to develop a modern, comprehensive and transparent land records management system in the State with aim to implement the conclusive land-titling system with the guarantee. This system is based on four basic principles namely :-

(i) Single window to handle land records; (ii) the "mirror" principle which refers to the fact that cadastral records mirror the ground reality, (iii) the "curtain" principle which indicates that the record titling is true depiction of the ownership status, mutation is automatic following registration and the reference to past records is not necessary and (iv) title insurance, which guarantees the title for its correctness and the title holders against loss arising on account of any defect therein. The following are main components :-

- A. Computrisation of land records.
- B. Survey/resurvey and updating of the survey & settlement records following the modern technology.
- C. Computerisation of Registration.
- D. Modern Record Rooms.

- E. Training & Capacity Building.
- F. Core GIS
- G. Legal Changes.
- H. Programme Management.

Fund provision to the tune of Rs.1,290.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of the scheme out of which Rs.200.82 lakh is for computerization of Registration offices and Rs.1,089.18 lakh for the balance work.

Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) (SS Rs. 700.00 lakh,
(Agriculture Department) CS Rs.2,100.00 lakh)

14.29 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 Annual Plan: 2011-12 is Rs.700.00 lakh towards State Share.

CENTRAL PLAN

Intensifying Training Related Activities in SIRD (Rs.6.00 lakh)
(Panchayati Raj Department)

14.30 The proposed outlay in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 is Rs.6.00 lakh for training related activities of SIRD.

BPL Census and Allied Activities (Rs.784.51 lakh)
(Panchayati Raj Department)

14.31 A new Central Plan scheme namely, BPL Census and Allied Activities has been introduced during the year 2010-11 for conduct of socio economic BPL Survey of Rural Orissa. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 is Rs.784.51 lakh

14.32 Apart from the schemes elaborated in this chapter, an outlay of Rs.32,400.00 lakh has also been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards BRGF and Rs.16,500.00 lakh for Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana, which are reflected in Chapter-15: "Special Area Development Programme". Further, an outlay of Rs.19,000.00 lakh has been proposed under Housing, which is described in Chapter-27: "Urban Development and Housing". Besides, an outlay of Rs.3.00 lakh has been proposed for Labour and Employment programmes, which is reflected in Chapter-30: "Labour and Labour Welfare".

CHAPTER 15

SPECIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

15.1 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. Persistence of heavy incidence of poverty in these regions has been a cause of concern for the State Government as well as Government of India. However, 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.

15.2 Nine key initiatives have been taken to address severe problems of under-development and regional disparities. The initiatives are: (i) Special Plan for KBK districts, (ii) Biju KBK Plan for KBK districts, (iii) Biju Kandhamal 'O' Gajapati Yojana (iv) Backward Regions Grant Fund, (v) Integrated Action Plan (IAP) (vi) Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana, (vii) Western Orissa Development Council (WODC) for backward districts in the Western Orissa, (viii) Grants-in-aid received under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India to bridge critical infrastructure gaps in identified sectors in the TSP areas, and (ix) Implementation of development programmes in TSP areas funded out of Special Central Assistance.

The KBK Districts: A Profile

15.3 The erstwhile three districts namely, Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi popularly known as "**KBK districts**" have been re-organised into eight districts i.e, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur, Rayagada Kalahandi, Nuapada, Balangir and Subarnapur, since 1992-93. These districts cover 47,646 sq. km area and comprise 14 Sub-divisions, 37 Tahsils, 80 CD Blocks, 1,437 Gram Panchayats and 12,293 villages. As per the 1997 census¹ of families below poverty line (BPL), about 72% 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, Lanjia 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.

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.

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District-wise information about the number of TSP blocks and BPL families as per 1992 and 1997 census are summarized in Table 15.1.

Table 15.1
Census of Families Below Poverty Line (BPL): 1992 & 1997*

Sl. No.	District	Blocks (number)		1992 Census			1997 Census		
				Total	BPL	Percent	Total	BPL	Percent
		Total	TSP**	(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.

15.4 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.

15.5 Other socio-economic indicators including population composition and density, net area irrigated, rate of fertiliser use and hospital beds are also far from satisfactory. According to the report of “the Committee on the Constitution of Separate Development Board in 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.

15.6 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

² This report is also referred as the Ghadai Committee Report.

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adequate investments and managerial inputs over time. Intensive use of forests for sustenance coupled with lack of adequate investments and managerial inputs are, thus, continuously leading to forest degradation. Although one third (16,131 sq.km.) of the geographical area of this region is recorded as forests, only 11.3% (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.

15.7 The old Koraput and Kalahandi districts and portions of Balangir district are mainly hilly. Severe droughts and floods also very often visit this region and some areas in quick succession. Therefore, backwardness of this region is multi-faceted: (i) **tribal backwardness**, (ii) **hill area backwardness**, and (iii) **backwardness due to severe natural calamities**.

Strategies for Development of KBK Districts

15.8 The Special Plan for KBK districts under SCA and the new initiative, called the “**Biju KBK Plan**” launched by the State Government under State Plan (State’s own resource), will effectively maintain and strengthen the momentum gained by Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP). The Special Plan for KBK districts and the Biju KBK Plan aim at: (i) drought proofing, (ii) poverty alleviation, and (iii) improved quality of life in KBK districts. In order to achieve these objectives, the following strategies seem appropriate:

- ▶ **Building rural productive infrastructure** (e.g., roads, bridges, irrigation projects, tanks, watershed development, markets, storage godowns) and conserving natural resources (e.g., forests, soils and water).
- ▶ Developing programmes for **income generation on sustainable basis** (e.g., productive rural infrastructure, SGSY, SGRY, NREGP, agriculture development, and micro-credit support).
- ▶ **Mobilising and empowering the rural poor** (e.g., Self Help Groups (SHG), Vana Samrakshana Samities (VSS), Pani Panchayats, and Bhumi Panchayats).
- ▶ **Restructuring and enhancing the social security system** (e.g., emergency feeding programme, special nutrition programme, mobile health units, promotion of education among ST / SC girls).

Plan Schemes:

15.9 The State Government have attached high priority for balanced regional development for backward districts. The main objectives of the Special Area Development Programmes are to address severe problems of underdevelopment and regional disparities. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.1,52,745.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under Special Area Development Programme. This includes: Rs.13,000.00 lakh under Special Plan for KBK districts, Rs.12,000.00 lakh under Biju KBK Plan, Rs.2,850.00 lakh under Biju Kandhamal O Gajapati Yojana (BKGY), Rs.8,000.00 lakh under Western

³ In satellite imagery forests having less than 0.4 canopy density are categorised as open.

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Orissa Development Council (WODC), Rs.32,400 lakh under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), Rs.45,000.00 lakh under Integrated Action Plan (IAP), Rs.16,500.00 lakh under Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY), Rs.11,949.00 lakh under Special Central Assistance for TSP Areas, and Rs.11,046.00 lakh for Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. Further details are given below:

A. Special Plan for KBK Districts (Rs.13,000.00 lakh) (Planning & Co-ordination Department)

15.10 Under RLTA for KBK districts, Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the extent of **Rs.1,833.95 crore** has been received during 1998-99 to 2009-10 from Government of India . During 2010-11, the Planning Commission intimated that the SCA will be increased from Rs.130 crore to Rs.250 crore. Accordingly, the plan provision has been made to the extent of Rs.250 crore for the year 2010-11 and funds were allocated to different Administrative Departments in anticipation of approval of the Planning Commission. Subsequently, the Planning Commission communicated the approval of SCA under Special Plan (RTAP) for KBK districts to the extent of Rs.130 crore for the year, 2010-11.

15.11 The implementation of RLTA has accelerated the development process in the KBK districts and has had several positive impacts on the living conditions of the people. Some important achievements of RLTA in different sectors are as follows:

Achievements

- ✓ 464 **Micro watersheds** have been taken up and 1,41,572 ha. **area** has been **treated** out of which 8,225 ha. under plantation, 51,270 ha. under agricultural crops, 3,315 ha. under fruits, 4,122 ha. under vegetables and 1,645 ha. under pisciculture
- ✓ 3,742 Waterbodies have been created in 314 Micro watershed area.
- ✓ 3,742 Self Help Groups and 9,594 Users' Groups have been formed in 314 Micro watershed area
- ✓ 816 qtls of Improved Seed has been distributed to the farmers.
- ✓ 38 Agro Service Centres have been established.
- ✓ 58 additional Agricultural Sale Centres have been opened.
- ✓ 631 Power Tillers have been distributed to farmers at subsidized rate.
- ✓ 7,695 crop demonstrations conducted.
- ✓ 465 floriculture demonstrations conducted
- ✓ 1,583 LIPs and 25 MIPs have been constructed, resulting in additional irrigation potential of 33,609 ha.
- ✓ Under Co-operation, 12 Warehouses with capacity of 68,000 MT have been constructed.
- ✓ 111 Marketyards developed

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- ✓ Afforestation over an area of 1.60 lakh ha. have been made with involvement 4,601 VSS and 220.51 lakh mandays have been generated
- ✓ 20 Micro watersheds have been taken up in forest areas since 2009-10.
- ✓ 47 Veterinary Hospitals and 74 Live Stock Aid Centres have been constructed.
- ✓ 140 Dairy Co-operative Societies (DCS) organized with 4200 members.
- ✓ Under inland fisheries, 124 reservoirs covering 14,181 ha.area have been developed.
- ✓ 76 SHGs have been formed.
- ✓ 1,525 Fishermen have been trained.
- ✓ 2 lakh old, infirm and indigent persons are being covered annually under Emergency Feeding Programme.
- ✓ 9.42 lakh children in the age group 0-6 and other beneficiaries have been covered under Special Nutrition Programme annually
- ✓ 18,086 Women Self Help Groups have been assisted out of RLTAPEXCLUSIVELY.
- ✓ 740 Anganwadi Centre buildings have been constructed.
- ✓ 95 Mobile Health Units are functioning in 80 blocks of the KBK districts providing treatment to more than 14 lakh patients annually at their doorsteps.
- ✓ 400 forty seated hostels for the Girls reading in Primary Schools, 88 hostels for the Girls reading in Upper Primary Schools, 239 hostels for the Girls and 125 hostels for the Boys reading in High Schools have been constructed.
- ✓ Basic amenities to all 400 forty seated hostels have been provided
- ✓ Improvement in infrastructure of 472 schools/hostels have been taken up.
- ✓ Skill upgradation training has been provided to 458 youths.
- ✓ Pre-recruitment training has been imparted to 6,400 youths
- ✓ 8 High Schools have been upgraded to Higher Secondary Schools
- ✓ Pre-matric scholarships have been provided to 18,000 girl students annually.
- ✓ 57 Market Complexes have been developed at Gram Panchayat level.
- ✓ 383 Grain Banks have been established in remote pockets to address food insecurity at the time of crop failure or crop loss.
- ✓ 243 play grounds have been developed
- ✓ To enhance access to growth and service centres, 321 roads have been improved, 408 culverts and 51 bridges have been constructed 460.86 km. of roads constructed.

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- ✓ 14,187 tube wells / sanitary wells have been installed to provide safe drinking water to the rural poor.
- ✓ 11 Piped Water Supply projects have been taken up to meet additional drinking water demand.
- ✓ 42 Craft clusters have been developed covering 2,734 artisans in 184 SHGs.
- ✓ 3 new ITI s have been opened with additional intake capacity of 250 students.
- ✓ 70 artisans have been provided with improved training and looms.
- ✓ 372 acre has been covered under Mulberry plantation.
- ✓ 495 residential quarters in clusters for field level officials of different departments including doctors, para-medical staff, and teachers have been constructed.

Impacts

- ✓ A tentative analysis of National Sample Survey (NSS) data has indicated poverty got reduced by 24.6 percentage points from 87.1% in 1999-2000 to 62.5% in 2004-05 as per MRP Methodology.
- ✓ Enrolment rate in primary schools in KBK districts has gone up to 94.11 in 2008-09 from 75.89 in 1996-97. Similarly, the enrolment rate in upper-primary schools in KBK districts has gone up to 95.29 in 2008-09 from 56.39 in 1996-97.
- ✓ Dropout rate in primary schools in KBK districts has been reduced to 6.79 in 2008-09 from 57.13 in 1996-97.
- ✓ Female literacy rate has increased to 29.10 in 2001 from 15.87 in 1991. At the same time the overall literacy rate has increased to 43.30 in 2001 from 29.24 in 1991.

15.12 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 mass poverty and chronic backwardness of this region.

15.13 An outlay of Rs. 130.00 crore has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under State Sector with a flow of fund of Rs.58.78 crore and Rs.24.97 crore to TASP & SCSP respectively. The details of proposed outlay Department-wise and Scheme-wise are given in Table 15.2.

Table:15.2
Department-wise Outlay under Special Plan for KBK districts: 2011-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Department	Scheme / Programme		Proposed Outlay	Flow to TASP	Flow to SCSP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture	Development of 150 new Micro-Watersheds		1068.75	410.51	173.67
2	Forest & Environment	Forest Watersheds Development / other forest development activities		178.00	68.37	28.92
3	Housing & U D	Drinking Water Supply for urban poor		1000.00	384.10	162.50
4	ST & SC Welfare	(i)	Construction of hostels for ST / SC Girls / Boys	2000.00	1400.00	600.00
		(ii)	Water supply and Electrification of ST girls hostel under 1000 ST Girls' Hostel scheme	300.00	210.00	90.00
		(iii)	Providing amenities to Tribal Hostels	150.00	105.00	45.00
		(iv)	Infrastructure for Upgraded High Schools to +2 Colleges	233.00	163.10	69.90
		(v)	Sports activities in ST Girls' Schools	100.00	70.00	30.00
		(vi)	Differential Cost of Post-Matric Scholarship	17.00	11.90	5.10
Sub-Total				2800.00	1960.00	840.00
5	W & CD	Emergency Feeding Programme		3800.00	1459.58	617.50
6	Works	Connectivity Programme		1681.00	645.67	273.16
7	Water Resources	Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY).		1000.00	384.10	162.50
8	Planning & Co-ordination	Capital Outlay for strengthening productive infrastructure in KBK districts & for Knowledge Resource Centre in Balangir and Subarnapur districts		1472.25	565.49	239.24
Total				13000.00	5877.82	2497.49

New Eight Year Perspective Plan for KBK Districts

15.14 The State Government in consultation with Planning Commission have submitted a new Eight Year Perspective Plan for KBK Districts for Rs.4,550.00 crore for the period from 2009-10 to 2016-17.

B. Biju KBK Plan

(Rs.12,000.00 lakh)

(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

15.15 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 RLTA and up-scaling the public investment in the KBK region. This plan was implemented at a modest scale in the

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year 2006-07. The Plan has been continuing in a full-fledged manner from the year 2007-08 up to 2011-12.

15.16 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.

15.17 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, completion of projects/programmes under RLTA and thrust on **Bijli, Sadak and Pani**, i.e., village electrification including street lighting, construction of concrete roads within the village or any other form of connectivity, and creation of irrigation / drinking water source. Programmes under **Sadak and Pani** will continue to have major share of investment under the Scheme as Bijli programmes will be supplemented in case of such programmes are not covered under Biju Gramya Jyoti Yojana and RGGVY. During the year 2010-11, Rs.120 crore under Biju KBK Plan has been sanctioned to the KBK districts both under State Sector and District Sector. Action Plans of all the districts have been prepared and the programmes/projects are under implementation.

15.18 The Action Plan relating to Schemes / Programmes for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under Biju KBK Plan will be formulated and implemented at the district level for which an outlay of Rs.120.00 crore has been proposed.

C. Biju Kandhamal O Gajapati Yojana (BKGY) (Rs.2,850.00 lakh) (Planning & Co-ordination Department)

15.19 A new Special Area Development Initiative called: “**Biju Kandhamal O Gajapati Yojana (BKGY)**” have been launched by the State Government in 2009-10 under State Plan with an annual allocation of Rs.28.50 crore with a view to accelerating the development process and expediting poverty reduction in Kandhamal and Gajapati districts. Funds under the BKGY are to be used as additionality and may also be used with other programmes and other sources of funds under “Convergence Mode” with a view to enhancing development effectiveness of various flagship programmes and achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

15.20 The objectives of the Biju Kandhamal O Gajapati Yojana are as follows:

- Creating opportunities for economic, social and human development for the people of the districts,
- Accelerating poverty reduction and achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDG), and

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- Improving the quality of life of the local people and reducing regional disparities.

15.21 The BKGY shall be implemented under the District Plan Mode. Each district shall prepare comprehensive district plan incorporating projects / schemes identified under the BKGY. The State Government may, however, specify programmes/ schemes / projects under State Sector and District Sector.

15.22 The BKGY shall focus on **Bijli** (i.e., village/rural electrification and street lighting), **Sadak** (i.e., construction of culverts, bridges, roads for improving inter-village and intra-village connectivity and other roads), **Pani** (i.e., creation of irrigation and drinking water sources), **Livelihood Initiatives** (i.e., support for sustainable income and employment generating activities, development of livelihood sectors, and SHG) and Social Safety Net programmes (i.e. support for programmes that address the needs of vulnerable groups of people). During the year 2010-11, Rs.28.50 crore has been sanctioned to Kandhamal and Gajapati districts under Biju Kandhamal O Gajapati Yojana.

15.23 The Action Plan relating to Schemes / Programmes for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under Biju Kandhamal O Gajapati Yojana will be formulated and implemented at the district level for which an outlay of Rs. 28.50 crore has been proposed.

D. Western Orissa Development Council (WODC) (Rs.8,000.00 lakh) (Planning & Co-ordination Department)

15.24 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, Sonepur, 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. 8,000.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan: 2011-12 for WODC to undertake normally conceived developmental programmes for Rs.3,000.00 lakh and special projects for Rs.5000.00 lakh to be identified by the WODC with the approval of Government.

E. Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) (Rs.32,400.00 lakh) (Panchayati Raj Department)

15.25 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,

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- (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.

15.26 A well conceived participatory district development perspective plan is required to be formulated to address the backwardness during the year 2006-07 and the 11th Five Year Plan. The participatory plans prepared by each Panchayat and Municipality would be consolidated into the district plans by the District Planning Committees (DPC). BRGF consists of two funding windows, such as: (i) capacity building, (ii) substantially untied fund grant.

15.27 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, Sonepur and Sundargarh. These 19 districts also include 5 Rastriya SamVikas Yojana (RSVY) districts during the 11th Plan, i.e. the 5 RSVY districts will be subsumed into the BRGF in the 11th Plan.

15.28 During 2006-07, against the entitlement of Rs.324.67 crore, Rs.48.59 crore was made available for 8 backward districts for infrastructure development and capacity building under BRGF component. Similarly, during 2007-08, as against the entitlement of Rs.324.67 crore, Rs.317.05 crore has been received. During 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, Rs.178.10 crore, Rs.272.21 crore and Rs.244.73 crore have been received respectively under BRGF component. Out of the available amount, Utiliastion Certificates for Rs.777.35 crore have been furnished for the year 2006-07 to 2010-11 (up to 31.1.11). The details of receipt of funds are given in Table 15.3.

Table: 15.3
District -wise receipt of BRGF for the year 2006-07
to 2010-11 (up to 31.1.2011)

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl No	District	Type	Entitle-ment	Funds received					UCs Submitted
				2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
1	Bolangir	KBK	16.41		16.41	8.19	16.41	5.68	31.82
2	Boudh		12.94	1.00	12.94	8.68	12.94	5.00	32.27
3	Deogarh		12.52	5.00	12.52	8.62	12.52	12.52	44.37
4	Dhenkanal		15.42	11.59	11.89	0.00	15.42	15.42	37.73
5	Gajapati	RSVY	13.94		13.94	10.77	13.94	13.94	44.19
6	Ganjam	RSVY	22.85		22.85	15.41	14.98	22.85	47.93
7	Jharsuguda		12.58	5.00	12.58	8.28	7.54	12.58	36.21
8	Kalahandi	KBK	16.98		16.98	11.29	4.32	16.98	35.22
9	Kandhmal		16.89	10.00	12.80	0.00	16.89	6.92	39.55
10	Keonjhar	RSVY	19.13		19.13	13.01	19.13	19.13	50.53
11	Koraput	KBK	16.82		16.82	10.93	5.86	16.82	33.61
12	Malkangiri	KBK	13.84		13.84	9.83	13.84	13.84	31.39
13	Mayurbhanj	RSVY	22.04		22.04	14.03	22.04	22.04	63.07
14	Nawrangpur	KBK	15.04		15.04	9.78	15.04	4.18	39.86
15	Nuapada	KBK	13.07	7.50	13.07	9.91	13.07	3.19	35.32
16	Rayagada	KBK	15.37		15.37	8.94	9.83	3.81	30.69
17	Sambalpur		16.66	7.50	16.66	9.21	7.47	16.66	34.14
18	Sonepur	KBK	12.48	1.00	12.48	7.61	12.48	12.48	36.49
19	Sundargarh	RSVY	20.69		20.69	13.61	15.22	20.69	55.36
Capacity building			19.00		19.00		23.27		17.60
TOTAL			324.67	48.59	317.05	178.10	272.21	244.73	777.35
NB:-Districts covered under Rastriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) have been switched over to BRGF mode of funding from the year 2007-08									

15.29 In order to undertake schemes/programmes to be proposed by district plans under BRGF, an outlay of Rs.32,400.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan, 2011-12 with a flow of funds to the tune of Rs.6,869.00 lakh and Rs.5,892.00 lakh to TSP and SCSP respectively. The Action Plans relating to schemes / programmes under the District Window of BRGF will be formulated and implemented at the District level after the same are approved by District Planning Committees (DPC), State Government and Government of India.

F. Integrated Action Plan (IAP)

(Rs.45,000.00 lakh)

(Planning and Coordination Department)

15.30 With a view to bringing about quick perceptible improvement and visible impact in public infrastructure and services through formulation and implementation of prioritised projects reflecting the felt critical needs of the local people in selected 60 Tribal and Backward districts of 9 States, Government of India have introduced a special scheme called, "Integrated Action Plan (IAP)" from the year 2010-11. In Orissa, 15 districts have been covered under the ambit of Integrated Action Plan. These districts are: Bolangir, Deogarh, Gajapati, Kalahandi,

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Kandhamal, Keonjhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonepur and Sundargarh. Each district has been given a Block grant @ Rs.25.00 crore during the year, 2010-11. Further, all districts shall receive @ Rs.30.00 crore during the year 2011-12 for the purpose.

15.31 Planning & Co-ordination Department is the Nodal Department for administration of this scheme and Development Commissioner shall monitor the implementation of this development initiative in the State. A District Level Committee (DLC) under the Chairmanship of the Collector, consisting of Superintendent of Police and District Forest Officer has to develop Annual Action Plan under IAP and be responsible for implementation. The District Level Committee should draw up plan of concrete proposals for needed public infrastructure and services having short gestation period such as Village roads, Culverts, Small bridges, Check dams, Drinking Water Supply, School buildings including ST/SC Schools and Hostels, Additional class rooms, PHC buildings, Anganwadi Centres, Health Sub-Centres, electric lights in public places such as schools and PHCs, Skill upgradation and livelihood interventions, Conservation of water bodies, Separate toilets for girls and boys in ST/SC/Ashram Schools and Hostels, AWCs and health institutions to have drinking water and toilet facilities, provision for missing links in health infrastructure such as labour rooms and operation theatres, installing solar power systems in remote tribal schools/hostels, construction of sheds for weekly rural hats and other tangible projects giving immediate visible benefits to the people which cannot be accommodated under the normal on-going schemes/ flagship programmes. For implementation of the programme, Rs.45, 000.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

G. Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY) (Panchayati Raj Department)

(Rs. 16,500.00 lakh)

15.32 The Government of Orissa have also launched "the Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY)", during the year 2006-07 with a view to providing additional developmental assistance to the targeted 11 (Eleven) district which are not covered under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). The scheme will continue 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. The details of achievement under GGY for the year 2010-11 (up to 31st December, 2010) are given in Table 15.4.

Table:15.4
Achievements under Gopabndhu Gramin Yojana (GGY)
for the Year 2010-11 (Up to 31.12.2010)

(Rs. in Lakh)

SI No	District	Amount available	EXPENDITURE/ (NO OF PROJECTS)					Mandays (In lakh)
			BIJLI	SADAK	PANI	OTHERS	TOTAL	
			4	5	6	7	8	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Angul	2595.51	(3)	1410.50 (747)	(148)		1410.50 (898)	2.35
2	Balasore	2057.28		1027.00 (901)	13.43 (5)		1040.43 (906)	2.31
3	Bargarh	2815.45		1010.64 (377)	(5)	17.20 (24)	1027.84 (406)	2.95
4	Bhadrak	1897.45	12.11 (2)	889.25 (371)			901.36 (373)	2.00
5	Cuttack	1658.38		325.14 (686)	(11)		325.14 (697)	0.83
6	J. Singhpur	2327.19		542.77 (714)			542.77 (714)	2.38
7	Jajpur	1925.85		750.85 (578)			750.85 (578)	1.67
8	Kedrapada	2724.85		556.32 (390)			556.32 (390)	3.32
9	Khurda	2021.10	0.50 (4)	588.79 (920)			589.29 (924)	2.17
10	Nayagarh	2734.10		937.10 (636)	24.40 (25)		961.50 (661)	7.48
11	Puri	2345.72	(60)	734.80 (1394)	(69)		734.80 (1523)	2.72
12	Admn. cost	27.50						
Total		25130.38	12.61 (69)	8773.16 (7714)	37.83 (263)	17.20 (24)	8840.80 (8070)	30.18

NB:- Figures given in parenthesis indicate no of projects.

15.33 The principal objective of the scheme is to provide additional development funds to the targeted districts to provide infrastructure consisting primarily of Bijli, Sadak and Pani (i.e. electrification, roads and water supply) to every revenue village in the identified eleven districts. Some of the specific projects which could be taken under this Yojana would be in the nature of 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 untied nature and supplement the programmes, which are already available in the aforesaid sectors and provide synergy and convergence to the different development programmes. Each targeted district shall be provided with additional development assistance to the extent of Rs.10 crore per annum during Eleventh Five Year Plan.

15.34 An outlay of Rs.16,500.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan, 2011-12 with a flow of funds of Rs.1,029.00 lakh & Rs.3,101.00 lakh

towards TSP & SCSP respectively. Action plans relating to schemes / programmes under the District Window of GGY will be formulated and implemented at the District level.

H. Special Central Assistance for TSP Areas (Rs.11,949.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

15.35 Special Central Assistance (SCA) is being received from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for implementation of programmes under Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA), Micro Projects Clusters (MPC) and Dispersed Tribal Development Project (DTDP) for development of Scheduled Tribes. An amount of Rs.11,949.00 lakh has been proposed for 2011-12 for the programmes under SCA as per schemes given below. The achievements under the scheme for the Period from 2002-03 to 2010-11 (up to 31.1.2011) are given in Table 15.5.

i. Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)

15.36 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.9,609.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2011-12 for the activities of Integrated Tribal Development Agencies out of SCA receivable during the year.

ii. Modified Area Development Approach (MADA)

15.37 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. 900.00 lakh has been proposed under this scheme for the year 2011-12 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

15.38 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. 90.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 to be provided out of SCA.

iv. Micro-Projects

15.39 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.250.00 lakh has been proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan, 2011-12 out of SCA.

v. Dispersed Tribal Development Project (DTDP)

15.40 Tribal population is dispersed throughout the State and living in areas outside ITDA, MADA, Cluster and Micro project areas are covered under the Dispersed Tribal Development Project (DTDP) and assisted with beneficiary oriented schemes. The programme is being implemented by the Orissa State Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Co-operative Corporation Ltd. An outlay of Rs. 1,032.00 lakh has been proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 out of SCA.

vi. ITDP Monitoring, Evaluation and Co-operation

15.41 Several development and welfare measures are being operated for the upliftment of the socio-economic status of tribals of the State. These measures aim at bringing about the standard of living of tribal population at par with other people of the State. To develop appropriate programmes/projects/policy options that will help enhancing the standard of living of tribals and to ensure their participation in development programmes, it is essential to undertake timely monitoring and effective evaluation of the programmes/projects/ schemes. For this purpose, A sum of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

vii. Co-operation.

15.42 There are Tribal Cooperatives under the Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation (TDCC). For Grants-in-Aid for processing of minor forest produce through Tribal Cooperatives under TDCC, a sum of Rs.58.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

I. Grants Under Article 275(1) of the Constitution (Rs.11,046.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

15.43 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, provide grants-in-aid as SCA to the State under 1st proviso of Article 275 (1) of the Constitution for creation of infrastructure in TSP area and for setting up of Model Schools. An outlay of Rs.11,046.00 lakh has been proposed for 2011-12 for creation of infrastructure in TSP area as well as setting up of model schools. The achievements under the scheme for the Period from 2002-03 to 2010-11 (up to 31.1.2011) are given in Table 15.5.

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Table: 15.5
Achievements under SCA to TSP & Article-275(I)
(up to 31st January, 2011)

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	SCA to TSP				Article 275(I)		
	Financial Component		Physical Achievement		Financial Component		Works completed (No.)
	Amount released	Expenditure incurred	Beneficiaries covered (No.)	Works completed (No.)	Amount released	Expenditure incurred	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2002-03	6495.30	6495.30	53014	12121	3641.60	3641.60	217
2003-04	6184.94	6184.94	53373	1229	2830.00	2830.00	338
2004-05	7578.63	7578.63	42988	1361	4346.98	4346.98	1015
2005-06	6673.96	6673.96	69405	999	4445.48	4445.48	1247
2006-07	7829.33	7829.33	82367	1291	4029.11	4029.11	1312
2007-08	7400.00	6097.48	58516	1182	3428.39	1263.21	618
2008-09	10290.50	10290.50	74111	1348	4129.73	4129.73	480
2009-10	8885.55	8885.55	70368	1178	7026.00	7026.00	1206
2010-11 (Jan,11)	9990.00	9990.00	101500	653	9644.33	9644.33	403
Total	71328.21	70025.69	605642	21362	43521.62	41356.44	6836

CHAPTER 16

IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

IRRIGATION

16.1 Irrigation is one of the key inputs 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 53 percent of the total cultivable 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 are also matters of great importance. The State Government continues to attach a high priority to create irrigation potential as well as optimally utilize available water resources, during the 11th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Special Initiatives for Expansion of Irrigation

16.2 For expansion of irrigation coverage, the State Government has conceived various programmes to address the needs of farmers. **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, 116 blocks have already been provided with 35% irrigation facilities. The rest 198 deficit blocks are targeted to be covered by 2014. By the end of March 2010, 38 deficit blocks have already been provided with 35% irrigation facilities.** To accelerate the process, two new schemes namely construction of “Check Dams” & “Deep Borewells” have been started during the year 2010-11. It has also been proposed to take up a new scheme “Megalift Projects” during Annual Plan, 2011-12. The highlights of these schemes are enumerated below.

- (i) **Construction of Check Dam (In-stream storage):** The scheme has been launched during the Annual Plan 2010-11. The objective is to conserve water at the end of monsoon for drinking, ground water recharge and incidental irrigation. Preference has been given to blocks having less than 35% irrigation coverage, areas where farmers are using traditional irrigation by constructing temporary cross bunds on streams and where farmers are willing to take up operation & maintenance of the project. Funding for execution of check dams in KBK districts are to be met from Special Central Assistance (SCA) and Additional Central Assistance (ACA). Similarly, State’s own fund will also be utilised for execution of check dams in all potential districts. Initially, 1,000 check dams are targeted to be constructed during 2010-11. Out of the above, 263 check dams have been completed. Steps have been taken to complete balance

check dams before the onset of monsoon. During 2011-12, an outlay of Rs.200.00 crore has been proposed for construction of 1,000 check dams.

- (ii) **Deep Borewell Scheme:** The scheme has been launched during 2010-11. The main objective is to provide irrigation by exploiting ground water through deep bore wells covering 2 hectares in blocks having less than 35% irrigation coverage. During 2010-11, there is a target to install 5,000 bore wells to irrigate around 10,000 hectares of land in selected blocks of the State. Out of this target, drilling works in 658 borewells have been completed and energisation works of these borewells have been initiated. Drilling works of other borewells are in progress. During Annual Plan 2011-12, it has been targeted to install 6,000 borewells to irrigate around 12,000 hectares.
- (iii) **Megalift Scheme:** This new scheme has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for providing irrigation to upland areas by lifting water from rivers. The scheme will be taken up from the State's own resources. An outlay of Rs.50.00 crore has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 with a target to create additional irrigation potential of 7,200 hectare.
- (iv) **Other schemes:** The **Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY)** has been implemented throughout the State since 2001. By the end of March 2010, 77 Minor Irrigation (flow) projects and 5,259 Lift Irrigation Projects have been completed under BKVY and additional irrigation potential of 1.16 lakh hectare has been created.
- (v) **AIBP** has been implemented since December, 1996. Nineteen major and medium projects to create irrigation potential of 4.43 lakh hectare and to stabilize 61.62 thousand hectares and 81 surface minor irrigation projects to create irrigation potential of 23.96 thousand hectares have been included under this programme. In the meantime, 7 major & medium projects and 24 minor irrigation projects have been completed. By the end of December, 2010, additional irrigation potential of 103.82 thousand hectares (Major & Medium- 92.28 th.ha, minor- 11.537 th.ha) has been created and stabilization of 61.62 thousand hectares has been undertaken.
- (vi) **RIDF** scheme has been implemented in the State since 1995. Seventy eight major & medium projects and 414 surface minor flow projects have been sanctioned under this programme. By the end of December 2010, additional irrigation potential of 1.46 lakh hectares (major & medium- 69.18 th.ha, minor flow-76.11 th.ha, minor lift- 0.93 th.ha) has been created through these projects.
- (vii) Besides, additional irrigation potential has been created under BKVY projects taken up through RIDF scheme and Revised Long Term Action Plan scheme. To minimize the gap between potential creation and utilization, schemes namely Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Project (OIIAWMP) to stabilise irrigation potential of 2.18 lakh hectare, Orissa Community Tank Management Project

(OCTMP) to revive irrigation potential of 0.60 lakh hectare & RR&R of water bodies with domestic support to revive irrigation potential of 0.88 lakh hectares have been implemented in the State during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period.

16.3 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 have been implemented throughout the State in a mission mode and legal status has been accorded by enacting the Pani Panchayat Act, 2002 and Pani Panchayat Rules, 2003. By the end of March 2010, 19,551 Pani Panchayats (Water Users' Associations) have been registered involving an area of 17.89 lakh ha. Out of this, 13.28 lakh ha. has been handed over to 18,014 Pani Panchayats for operations and maintenance of the assigned irrigation systems. Experience has shown that wherever Pani Panchayats have taken over operations and management of a project, 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, fertilizers and other inputs. In Anuli Irrigation project, there is a Pani Panchayat which is entirely managed by Women Members, and this is unique in the entire country.

16.4 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 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 used. In this context, Government has amended "Rules & Procedures for Sanction of MLALAD Funds 1997" to make construction of P.P. buildings as admissible projects. Action has already been initiated for procurement of paddy and its sale to FCI through Pani Panchayats. To disseminate the concept of Pani Panchayats, mass awareness campaign has been started through out the State. It has been planned to hand over all irrigated commands to Pani Panchayats for operation and maintenance during the Eleventh Plan.

16.5 To harness irrigation potential, priorities are given for completion of ongoing major, medium, Extension Renovation & Modernization (ERM) and creek irrigation projects in order to derive optimum benefit out of the investment already incurred on them. At present, 34 major and medium irrigation projects are under progress. Maximum possible funds will be made available to those projects which are likely to be completed the during Eleventh Plan Period without jeopardizing other important programmes / projects. During the Eleventh Plan it has been programmed to complete all spillover ongoing projects the of 10th Plan. Emphasis has been given for survey, investigation and technical clearance of new projects so that shelf of projects is made available for future expansion.

16.6 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 6,165 th. ha. in the State,

it has been assessed that around 4,990 th. ha. can be brought under irrigation through major and medium, minor (flow) and minor (lift) irrigation sources as indicated below.

<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

16.7 By the end of March 2010, net irrigation potential to the tune of 2,931.75 th. ha. has been created in the following manner. This accounts for about 58.74% of the irrigable and 47.55 % of the cultivable area.

Sl.No.	Source	Potential Created by March, 2010 (Th. ha.)
1.	Major & Medium	1321.99
2.	Minor (Flow)	551.11
3.	Minor (Lift)	492.94
4.	Other Sources*	565.71
Total		2931.75

Source: *Data Agricultural statistics, 2008-09

PLAN SCHEMES

16.8 Total outlay proposed for the sector for the year 2011-12 is Rs.2,45,840.00 lakh. However, this chapter deals with various Plan schemes worth 2,44,840.00 lakh only. Other plan Schemes amounting to Rs.1,000.00 lakh have been summarized in Chapter 15: Special Area Development Programme. The schemes under the irrigation sector have an outlay of Rs.2,17,840.00 lakh and schemes under flood control and drainage have a share of Rs.27,000.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2011-12. The outlay of irrigation sector includes Rs.15,10,00.00 lakh for Major and Medium Irrigation, Rs.43,400.00 lakh for Minor (Flow) Irrigation, Rs.200.00 lakh for Minor (Lift) Irrigation, Rs.15,000.00 lakh for BKVY, Rs.640.00 lakh for Ground Water Survey & Investigation and Rs.7,600.00 lakh for Command Area Development in the Annual Plan: 2011-12. The proposed outlay includes Rs.1,48,000.00 lakh for implementation of AIBP projects and Rs. 43,800.00 lakh for RIDF projects.

16.9 It has been targeted to provide additional irrigation potential of 112.86 th. ha during 2011-12. The source-wise breakup is given below.

Sl.No.	Source	Potential to be created (Th. ha.) during 2011-12
1	2	3
(i)	Major & Medium	50.51
(ii)	Minor (Flow)	19.35
(ii)	Minor (Lift)	43.00
	Total	112.86

A. MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

16.10 By the end of March, 2010, irrigation potential to the tune of 1,321.99 th. ha. has been created under major and medium irrigation projects. It has been targeted to create additional irrigation potential of 50.51 th. ha during the year 2011-12.

PLAN SCHEMES

16.11 An outlay of Rs.1,51,000.00 lakh has been proposed for schemes under major and medium irrigation sectors in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under State Plan. Details of the schemes are outlined below.

STATE PLAN

16.12 An outlay of Rs.7,500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for the following Projects/Schemes under un-earmarked State Plan resources as indicated in the following Table. This amount includes Rs.2,500.00 lakh for construction of check dams, Rs.1,000.00 lakh for ERM work of major and medium projects, Rs. 200.00 lakh for water supply to Shamuka Beach, Rs.200.00 lakh for Maritime Museum, Rs.1,000.00 lakh for pre-project activities and Rs.1,000.00 lakh for periphery development of reservoirs of major & medium projects.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Project/Scheme	Proposed Outlay for 2011-12
1	Upkeep, residual payment for all completed projects and modernisation schemes and legal matters	500.00
2	Survey, Investigation, Research and MIS etc.	105.00
3.	Grant-in-Aid to WALMI	200.00
4	Construction of Maritime Museum at Jobra, Water supply to Samuka Beach, Lower Vansadhara, and Mahendratanaaya	1075.00
5	Other Expenditure	70.00
6	Information, Education & Communication Acitivites	50.00
7	Periphery Development of Reservoirs	1000.00
8	Pre-Project Activities (NPV, Compensatory Afforestation Payment, S&I, LA etc.)	1000.00

9	Restoration works of other Major & Medium projects	1000.00
10	Construction of Check Dams	2500.00
	Total	7500.00

16.13 Apart from the above projects/schemes, it is proposed to take up following projects out of tied resources.

Rengali Irrigation Project (EAP)
LBC (RD 29.177 Km to 71.313 Km)
(Water Resources Department)

(Rs.6,900.00 lakh)

16.14 This project is funded by Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA). Tranche-I of the Left Bank Canal (LBC) 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. An outlay of Rs.6,900.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for completion of the balance work of the project.

(in th. ha.)

Project	Appraisal potential	Irrigation Potential Status			Target for 2011-12
		Created upto 2009-10 (03/2009)	Target 2010-11	Anticipated Achievement during 2010-11	
Rengali LBC-II, Ph.-I (RD 29.177 to 71.313 Km)	29.18	24.56	4.62	4.62	Nil (Project completion)

Rengali Phase-II

Rengali LBC (RD 71.313 to 141.00 Km)(EAP) (New)

(Rs.100.00 lakh)

16.15 This is a new project expected to be implemented during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 to take up survey and investigation work of Rengali LBC from RD 71.313 to 141.00 Km. Preliminary project report has been submitted to MoWR for scrutiny.

National Hydrology Project PH-II Surface Water Component (EAP)

(Rs.600.00 lakh)

(Water Resources Department)

16.16 This project started during 2005-06 with the World Bank assistance. The main objective of the project is to build capacities within Water Resource Department for formulation, design aids and development of design support system for early flood warning, drought monitoring, management as well as conjunctive use of surface and ground water. An outlay of Rs.600.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for surface water component.

Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture & Water (New) Management Project (OIIAWMP) (EAP) (Rs.5,000.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

16.17 The scheme envisages extension-renovation-modernization of selected irrigation projects. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.1,084.19 crore. The project will be implemented in four tranches over a period of 8 years through financial assistance from Asian Development Bank. Six major projects namely Taladanda, MCII, Machagaon Canal, Pattamundai Canal, HLC Range-I, Jajpur Canal, nine medium projects namely Gohira, Remal, Sunei, Kansabahal, Ramial, Kanjhari, Bankabahal, Nesa and 1400 lift irrigation projects are proposed under this scheme. On completion, stabilization of 2.18 lakh ha. ayacut will be made. Besides, additional irrigation potential of 0.06 lakh ha. will be created. Loan Agreement for Trench-I has been signed during 2008-09. In the first tranche, 2 major, 3 medium namely MCII, Taladanda, Gohira, Remal, Sunei and 650 lift irrigation projects have been taken up. At present, tendering activities of major and medium irrigation projects and DPR preparation of 100 LI projects is in progress. An Outlay of Rs.5,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for OIIAWMP.

Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP)(EAP)
(Water Resources Department)

16.18 To rehabilitate distressed dams through the World Bank assistance, a project proposal amounting to Rs.147.74 crore for rehabilitating 38 dams has been submitted to the Central Water Commission for finalization. Preliminary activities are in progress.

Projects Funded from Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) (Negotiated Loans) (Rs.9,500.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

16.19 Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) has been launched by NABARD with an objective to provide financial assistance to the State Government for infrastructure development in rural areas. So far 78 major & medium irrigation projects have been taken up with NABARD funding under RIDF-I to RIDF-XVI, out of which 35 projects have been completed by the end of March, 2010. An outlay of Rs. 9,500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 to create additional irrigation potential of 9.46 th. ha. Tranche-wise details are given in Table 16.1.

Table No.16.1
Tranche-wise ongoing project status ending 01.04.2010 under RIDF

Tranche	No			Design Potential	Net Irrigation Potential Status				Proposed Outlay (2011-12)
	Taken up	Comp	Ongoing/reposed		Created upto 03/2010)	Target 2010-11	Anticipated Achievement during 2010-11	Target for 2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RIDF-ItoIX	36	31	01/04	58.33	54.17	0.27	0.27	-	-
RIDF-X	09	03	05/01	19.47/ 12.10 (S)	10.96/ 10.57 (S)	2.61	0.47	0.59	500.00
RIDF-XI	03	01	02	6.38/ 4.30 (S)	1.47 (S)	-	-		100.00
RIDF-XII	04	-	04	8.29/ 4.76 (S)	3.70	4.40	0.20	4.20	400.00
RIDF-XIII	03	-	03	1.25/ 2.45 (S)	0.20	0.55	-	0.55	780.00
RIDF-XIV	08	-	08	9.24/ 5.14 (S)	-	-	-	4.00	1170.00
RIDF - XV	09	-	09	0.124/ 8.02 (S)	-	-	-	0.124	2180.00
RIDF-XVI	06	-	06	2.70/ 7.40 (S)	-				1950.00
Total	78	35	38/05	105.78/ 44.16(S)	69.03/ 12.04(S)	7.83	0.94	9.464	7080.00
Pipeline Project including S&I	23	-	-		-	-	-		2420.00
GTOTAL	101	35	38/05			7.83	0.94	9.464	9500.00

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)
(Water Resources Department)

(Rs.1,21,400.00 lakh)

16.20 The Government of India has launched the AIBP for accelerating the pace of irrigation development in the country. Under this programme, 19 major and medium irrigation projects including 9 projects in KBK districts have been approved to create net irrigation potential of 443.42 thousand hectare and to stabilize 61.62 thousand hectare. In the meantime, 7 projects have been completed. Additional net irrigation potential of 92.28 th. ha. has been created by the end of March, 2010 that includes 20.38 th. ha. through 7 completed projects. Besides, stabilization to 61.62 th.ha has been done.

Chapter-16

16.21 Presently twelve projects including six projects in KBK districts are in progress. During 2009-10, one new project namely Rukura has been sanctioned under AIBP. An outlay of Rs.121400.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan : 2011-12 to create 41.05 th.ha of irrigation potential. The project-wise details for both KBK and non-KBK districts are given in Table 16.2.

Table No.16.2
Major and Medium Irrigation Projects under AIBP

Project Name	Net Irrigation Potential status(ICA)					Outlay proposed for 2011-12
	Design Potential (CCA)	Created up to 03/2010	Target 2010-11	Anticipated Achievement in 2010-11	Target for 2011-12	
Rengali Right Bank Canal	84.41	7.39	13.30	5.80	7.41	14000.00
Subernarekha	107.10	18.23	10.00	5.00	10.00	35000.00
Kanupur	29.58	-		-	-	15000.00
Chheligada	3.80	-		-	-	1500.00
Integrated Anandapur Barrage	65.87	5.88		-	-	12000.00
Rukura	5.75	0.00		-	0.00	4000.00
Total (Non-KBK Projects)	296.51	31.50	23.30	10.80	17.41	81500.00
Upper Indravati	52.68	35.20	5.25	5.25	13.78	12500.00
Lower Indra	29.90	3.20	10.00	7.00	9.86	14400.00
Lower Suktel	23.50	-		-	-	2000.00
Ret	8.50	-		-	-	3000.00
Telengiri	9.95	-		-	-	5000.00
Titilagarh St-II	2.00	2.00	-	-	-	200.00
Total (KBK Projects)	126.53	40.40	15.25	12.25	23.64	37100.00
Total (Ongoing Projects)	423.04	71.90	38.55	23.05	41.05	118600.00
Manjore	6.78	2.30		-	0.00	1000.00
Survey & Investigation, etc	-	-		-		1800.00
Total other Projects	6.78	2.30		0.00	0.00	2800.00
G.Total	429.82	74.20	38.55	23.05	41.05	121400.00

B. MINOR IRRIGATION (Flow)

16.22 Minor Irrigation (flow) covers irrigation projects having ayacut area of 40 to 2,000 ha. By the end of March, 2010, there were 3,847 Minor Irrigation (Flow) projects in the State as detailed below.

i)	Fully functional	-	1,998
ii)	Partly Derelict (PD) projects	-	1081
iii)	Completely Derelict (CD) Projects-		458
iv)	On-going Projects	-	<u>310</u>
	Total		3,847

16.23 The Minor Irrigation Projects have contributed substantially to augment irrigation potential in the State. By the end of March, 2010, irrigation potential to the extent of 551.11 th. ha. has been created through MIPs.

PLAN SCHEMES**STATE PLAN**

16.24 An outlay of Rs.43,400.00 lakh has been proposed for the Minor Irrigation (flow) sector in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 to create additional irrigation potential of 19.35 th. ha. Scheme-wise details are given below.

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl.No.	Scheme	Annual Plan Outlay 2011-12
1.	Orissa Community Tank Management Project (EAP)	2,000.00
2.	RIDF	5,000.00
3.	AIBP (KBK Projects)	5,000.00
4.	State Plan Fund (Clearance of liabilities and decretal dues Rs.100 lakh, Maintenance of MI project- Rs.100.00 lakh, Capacity Building of MI projects Rs.700.00 lakh)	900.00
5.	RRR scheme (Domestic Assistance)	8000.00
6.	Check Dam	
i	State Plan	15000.00
ii	ACA (Check Dam)	2500.00
7	Megalift Scheme (State Plan)	5000.00
	Total	43,400.00

**Projects / Schemes Funded from
NABARD Assistance (Negotiated Loan)(RIDF)
(Water Resources Department)**

(Rs.5,000.00 lakh)

16.25 An outlay of Rs.5,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for the following projects / schemes to be taken up with NABARD assistance. Out of the amount proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12, an amount of Rs.4,891.00 lakh will be utilised for completion of ongoing projects and the balance amount of Rs.109.00 lakh will be utilized for new projects. This will be distributed among different tranches in the Annual Plan: 2011-12, keeping in view the requirements of these projects taken up in different tranches. There is a target to create irrigation potential of 12,500 ha during 2011-12. The scheme-wise details for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 are given as under:

(i) RIDF-X

Sixty (60) MIPs have been sanctioned by NABARD at an estimated cost of Rs.4,620.44 lakh with a designed ayacut of 10,079 ha. under RIDF-X out of which 19 projects have been dropped. A sum of Rs.2,972.06 lakh has been spent by the end of December, 2010 and an irrigation potential of 4,539 ha has been created with completion of 26 projects. An outlay of Rs.302.00 lakh. has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for 15 MIPs with a target to create irrigation potential of 1,600 ha.

(ii) RIDF-XI

Thirty six (36) MIPs have been sanctioned under RIDF-XI by NABARD at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,636.00 lakh having designed potential of 8,089 ha. of which 2 projects have been dropped. By the end of December, 2010, sixteen (16) MIPs have been completed and irrigation potential of 3,079 ha has been created. An outlay of Rs.490.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for 18 MIPs with a target to create irrigation potential of 2,000 ha.

(iii) RIDF-XII

Eighteen (18) MIPs have been sanctioned under RIDF-XII by NABARD at an estimated cost of Rs.3,626.58 lakh and designed ayacut of 5,339 ha. out of which 2 projects have been dropped. A sum of Rs. 2,010.57 lakh has been spent by the end of December, 2010, three projects have been completed and irrigation potential of 1,503 ha created. An outlay of Rs.407.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for these MIPs with a target to create irrigation potential of 2,600 ha.

(iv) RIDF-XIII

Thirty-two (32) MIPs have been sanctioned under RIDF-XIII by NABARD at an estimated cost of Rs.8,046.50 lakh with a designed irrigation potential of 11,036 ha. out of which 2 projects have been dropped. A sum of Rs. 3,523.26 lakh has been spent by Dec 2010 and irrigation potential of 1,550 ha has been created with completion of three projects. An amount of Rs.1,531.00 lakh has been proposed in the

Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of these projects, with a target to create irrigation potential of 4,000 ha.

(vi) RIDF-XIV

One hundred sixty (160) MIPs have been sanctioned under RIDF-XIV by NABARD at an estimated cost of Rs. 16,855.20 lakh with a designed irrigation potential of 23,022 ha. out of which 16 projects have been dropped. A sum of Rs.5,168.16 lakh has been spent by the end of December, 2010, and irrigation potential of 2,485 hectare has been created with completion of three projects. An amount of Rs. 2,161.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 with a target to create irrigation potential of 2,300 ha.

(v) RIDF –XV

Three (3) MIPs have been sanctioned under RIDF-XV at an estimated cost of Rs. 798.57 lakh with a designed irrigation potential of 826 ha. out of which one projects have been dropped. An amount of Rs. 4.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for implementation of these projects.

(vi) RIDF –XVI

One hundred seventy four (174) MIPs approved by HPC during 2010-11 with an estimated cost of Rs.23,844.95 lakh with design potential of 26,923 hectare have been recommended for inclusion under RIDF-XVI. Out of the above 55 projects have been sanctioned by NABARD under XVI. The estimated cost of these projects is Rs.5,556.44 lakh with design potential of 7,455 ha. An amount of Rs. 105.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for implementation of these projects.

**Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme
(AIBP) in KBK districts**

(Rs. 5,000.00 lakh)

(Water Resources Department)

16.26 Fifteen (15) MIPs in Phase-I, six (6) MIPs in Phase-II, twenty (20) MIPs in Phase-III and forty (40) MIPs in Phase-IV have been taken up during 1999-2000, 2001-02, 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively with a revised cost of Rs.21,870.90 lakh having designed ayacut of 25,359 ha. in the KBK districts. Out of the above, 24 projects have been completed. By the end of March , 2010, an amount of Rs.14,550.80 lakh has been spent and 11,537 ha. of irrigation potential created. An outlay of Rs.5,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 to create additional irrigation potential of 3,500 ha.

Orissa Community Tank Management Project (EAP)

(Rs.2,000.00 lakh)

(Water Resources Department)

16.27 Nine hundred (900) partially derelict (PD) / completely derelict (CD) MIPs have been proposed to be taken up for rehabilitation under this scheme at an

estimated cost of Rs.54,600.00 lakh with an objective for restoration of 1,20,000 ha. of lost ayacut. Meanwhile, the scope of the scheme has been scaled down and 320 tanks with command area of 0.60 lakh ha. have been proposed. During 2008-09, loan agreement has been signed with the World Bank. In the first phase, fifty six (56) projects have been taken up on a pilot basis. An outlay of Rs.2,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Decretal Dues and Clearance of Liabilities (Rs.200.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

16.28 A sum of Rs.200.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 to meet the requirements such as decretal dues and any unforeseen liabilities due to land acquisition etc.

Construction of Check Dams (Rs.17,500.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

16.29 A sum of Rs.17,500.00 lakh (state fund –Rs.15000.00 lakh, ACA-Rs.2,500.00 lakh) has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for construction of 1,000 check dams. As already indicated earlier, an outlay of Rs. 2,500.00 lakh has also been proposed for completion of check dams under Major and Medium Irrigation Programmes.

Megalift Projects (Rs. 5,000.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

16.30 A sum of Rs.5,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for construction Megalift projects with a target to create irrigation potential of 7,200 hectare.

Other Plan Schemes (Rs.700.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

16.31 An outlay of Rs.700.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan in the Annual Plan 2011-12. for construction of new MIPS, pre-project activities of new MIPS such as survey & investigation, land acquisition, forest clearance activities and capacity building.

RRR of Water Bodies with Domestic Assistance (AIBP) (Rs.8,000.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

16.32 This is a new resource tied scheme launched by the Government of India. The funding pattern is 90:10 (central share: state share) for the KBK districts and tribal areas and 75:25 (central share: state share) for other areas. An outlay of Rs.8,000.00 lakh has been proposed as State share in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for rehabilitation of 597 tanks with revival of 40,170 hectare of irrigation potential.

C. MINOR IRRIGATION (LIFT)

16.33 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 restructured Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation to enable them 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 cultivators of Pani Panchayats. There are 20,895 LIPs installed and energised in the State by 31.3.2010. The status of LIPs are given below:

Description	KBK	Non-KBK	Total
No. of Operable LI Projects	3,951	10,500	14,451
No. of Defunct LI Projects	837	5,607	6,444
Total	4,768	16,107	20,895

PLAN SCHEMES

STATE PLAN

Restoration and Rehabilitation of Irrigation Infrastructure (Rs.200.00 lakh)
In Hirakud Command (Lift Irrigation Component)
 (Water Resources Department)

16.34 An amount of Rs.200.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards restoration and rehabilitation of fifteen (15) Lift Irrigation Projects with an irrigation potential of 300 ha. situated in the Hirakud Project Command Area.

Biju Krushak Vikash Yojana (BKVY) (Rs.15,000.00 lakh)
RIDF (Negotiated Loan)
 (Water Resources Department)

16.35 This innovative programme has been launched for taking up improvement of MIP / LIP in a participatory mode. The salient feature of the Biju Krushak Vikash Yojana (BKVY) is that there shall be an open invitation to farmers to form themselves into registered Pani Panchayats or Water Users' Associations (WUA) to derive benefits of irrigation assistance from the Government. Additional irrigation potential of 116.004 th. ha. has been created and 12.55 th. ha. lost ayacut has been revived by 31.3.2010. An outlay of Rs.15,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 to create additional irrigation potential of 22,000 ha.

Ground Water Survey and Investigation

(Rs.240.00 lakh)

(Water Resources Department)

16.36 Under this scheme, ground water survey and investigation is conducted for evaluation of ground water resources in the State under different topographical conditions. There are eight field divisions assigned with survey work. This survey work includes Vertical Electrical Sounding (VES) under Krishi Sahyak Kendras (KSK), geo-resistivity soundings, exploratory drillings, water sample analysis, yield draw down tests, aquifer performance tests, and periodic measurement of water tables, collection and compilation of hydrological data. An outlay of Rs.240.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for under taking Ground Water Survey and Investigations.

National Hydrology Project- Phase II - Ground Water Component (EAP)

(Rs.400.00 lakh)

(Water Resources Department)

16.37 This project has been implemented since 2005-06 with assistance from the World Bank. The project aims at 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 also aims at consolidating Hydrology Project Phase-I, Hydrological design aids, Drought Monitoring and Management, Conjunctive use of surface water and Ground water, R & D studies and awareness and Dissemination of data. An outlay of Rs.400.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

D. Command Area Development

16.38 The Command Area Development Programme has been implemented with a view to encouraging scientific water management and modern methods of cultivation to enhance agricultural production and productivity in irrigated commands of the State. The programme was started in the year 1976-77, during the Fifth Plan period.

16.39 The Command Area Development Programme is currently implemented in 14 irrigation projects under four Command Area Development Authorities (CADA) spread over 21 districts with a culturable command area of 9,95,861 ha. Besides, activities in 7 projects with CCA of 72,205 hectare have been completed. Details of the projects are given in Table 16.3.

Table 16.3
Project wise Culturable Command Area for Projects under CADA

SI 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	179.41	300.100
		2. Mahanadi Delta State-II	156.84	264.440
		3. Salia (Completed)	8.31	8.31
		4. Kuanria (completed)	3.780	5,508
		5. Salandi Left Canal System (completed)	44.635	60.140
		6. Salandi Right Canal System	40.178	41.280
		7. Baitarani	32.768	53.760
		8. Sunei (Newly included)	10.000	15.200
		9. Remal (Newly included)	4.313	6.431
2.	Hirakud, CADA, Sambalpur	1. Hirakud Irrigation Project	157.018	251.75
		2. Pitamahal (completed)	2.64	2.64
		3. Talsara (completed)	3.03	3.03
		4. Salki	19.87	31.280
		5. Kansabahal (completed)	5.05	7.95
		6. Gohira (Newly included)	8.304	14.117
3.	Jeypore CADA,Jeypore	1. Potteru-Satiguda	70.10	70.10
		2. Upper Kolab	47.715	83.501
		3. Upper Indravati (newly included)	128.00	128.00
4.	Rushikulya CADA, Berhampur	1. Rushikulya	61.79	61.79
		2. Daha (Completed)	4.76	7.850
		3. Jayamangal (medium)	7.35	10.48
Total			995.861	1,427.657

PLAN SCHEMES

16.40 The Command Area Development Programme was started as a Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme. During 2005, the guidelines have been changed and the scheme has since been implemented as a State Sector scheme. The Government of India bears 50% of the expenditure and rest 50% is borne by the State Government in all items except farmers training and crop demonstration where it bears 75 % under the restructured CADWM programme with effect from 1.4.2004. An outlay of Rs.7,600.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards the State share of the scheme.

STATE PLAN**Command Area Development Programme**
(Water Resources Department)

(Rs.7,600.00 lakh),

16.41 For taking up the following activities under the Command Area Development Programme, an outlay of Rs.7,600.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

(i) Topographical Survey and Soil Survey

16.42 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 mm, to assume the feasibility of consolidation operations. An outlay of Rs. 1,550.32 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for this scheme with a target of 50,450 ha. This includes a target of 16,000 ha. with outlay of Rs.507.00 lakh for TSP and 6,000 ha with outlay of Rs.274.00 lakh for SCSP during 2011-12.

(ii) Field Channels

16.43 Construction of field channels to provide regulated water flow to fields is the core item of the CAD Programme. Field channel construction has been completed over an area of about 4.99 lakh ha. by the end of March, 2010. An outlay of Rs.4,992.83 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12, with a target to cover 33,000 ha. This includes outlay of Rs.2,276.18 lakh with a target of 11,495 ha. for TSP and outlay of Rs.1,155.60 lakh with a target of 8,560 ha for SCSP.

(iii) Field Drains

16.44 Construction of field drains is taken up under CAD to drain out excess run off irrigation water from agricultural fields. Link drains are constructed and connected either to a distributary or to the main drain. By the end of March, 2010, field drains have been constructed over 1.48 lakh ha area. An outlay of Rs.745.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2011-12 with a target to cover 17,600 ha. area. This includes outlay of Rs. 205 lakh with a target of 4,100 ha. for TSP and outlay of Rs.80 lakh with a target of 2,000 ha for SCSP.

(iv) Farmers' Training

16.45 Farmers in command areas are imparted training in water management, water requirements of crops, pest and weed control, application of fertilizer and pesticides, maintenance of field channels and field drains to achieve optimum agricultural production. Besides, training is also imparted to CADA personnel to improve their efficiency. An outlay of Rs.16.10 lakh with a target to undertake 149 training programmes has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

(v) Demonstration Programme

16.46 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.80.00 lakh with a target to cover 1,450 ha. has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

(vi) Reclamation of Water Logged and Saline Lands

16.47 Due to continuous irrigation, water logging, salinity and alkalinity affects some irrigated commands. Lands on which water logging occurs need to be reclaimed. The Government of India has approved the proposal for reclamation of water logged areas extending over 209.50 ha. under Mahanadi Delta –II command. An outlay of Rs.33.75 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 with a target to cover an area of 250 ha.

(vii) Participatory Irrigation Management

16.48 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, the Government of India has introduced participatory irrigation management in the year 1995-96. Accordingly, Water Users Associations have been formed, taking 500 ha. of CCA as a standard in hydraulic boundaries below minors / distributaries. From the year 2000-2001, the State Government has 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 met out of the project expenditure covered under Pani Panchayats.

(viii) Correction of System Deficiencies

16.49 For this programme, an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

(ix) Other Activities

16.50 An outlay of Rs.180.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan:2011-12 for taking up other activities including establishment under Command Area Development Programme.

FLOOD CONTROL

16.51 To face natural calamities like floods, cyclones and saline inundation, different measures have been taken under flood control schemes. During the last five decades, some structural and non-structural measures have been taken to mitigate floods. As a part of structural measures, two flood control reservoirs namely Hirakud on Mahanadi river and Rengali on Brahmani river have been constructed. Similarly, the Chanduli Dam and Icha Dam (under construction) in Jharkhand State will control flood to some extent in Subarnarekha delta. 7,137 km of protective embankments have been

constructed in different basins to control floods and saline ingress in deltaic / low lying areas details of which are given in Table: 16.4:

Table 16.4
Status as on 31.03.2010

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	1189.386	1227.705	559.93	919.27	3896.291
2.	Brahmani	208.431	291.314	290.279	372.485	1162.509
3.	Baitarani	155.184	189.416	244.525	196.60	785.725
4.	Rushikulya	-	680.417	9.565	30.00	719.982
5.	Subarnarekha	30.00	26.50	123.70	28.00	208.20
6.	Budhabalanga	-	17.20	206.00	21.20	244.40
7.	Vansadhara	8.311	9.552	84.68	-	102.543
8.	Bahuda	-	-	13.85	-	13.85
9.	Nagabali	-	1.870	2.38	-	4.25
	Total	1591.312	2443.974	1534.909	1,517.67	7137.75

PLAN SCHEMES

16.52 An outlay of Rs.15,989.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for taking up flood control activities. This includes an outlay of Rs.3,350.00 lakh towards Centrally funded Flood Management Programme, Rs.7,739.00 lakh under RIDF & Rs.4,900.00 lakh from the State's own resources.

STATE PLAN

Flood Control Programmes and Anti-sea erosion (Rs.4,900.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

16.53 It is proposed to take up some critical flood control and anti sea-erosion works. An outlay of Rs.4,900.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for this purpose. This includes Rs.4,500.00 lakh for other flood control programmes, and Rs.400.00 lakh for anti-sea / river erosion works.

Flood Management Programme (FMP) (Rs.3,350.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

16.54 This scheme has been implemented with 75% central assistance from Government of India. Twenty-nine Flood control and drainage projects with estimated cost of Rs.13,575.00 lakh have been taken up under this scheme. By the end of March 2010, 25 projects were completed. It has been programmed to complete 3 projects in 2010-11 and 1 projects in 2011-12. An outlay of Rs.3,350.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for these works.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) (Rs.7,739.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

16.55 Total 67 flood control projects and 16 road projects with estimated costs of Rs.355.03 crore have been taken up under this programme. By the end of December 2010, 19 flood control projects and 5 road projects have been completed and an amount of Rs.11,074.00 lakh has been spent. Further, 34 new projects amounting to Rs.19,361.00 lakh has been approved by HPC for inclusion under RIDF. An outlay of Rs.7,739.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for execution of ongoing and new projects.

DRAINAGE

PLAN SCHEMES

16.56 An outlay of Rs.11,011.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for taking up flood control activities. This includes an outlay of Rs.2,650.00 lakh towards Centrally funded Flood Management Programme, Rs.6,361.00 lakh under RIDF & Rs.2,000.00 lakh from the State's own resources.

STATE PLAN (Rs.2,000.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

16.57 To overcome water logging problems in coastal areas of the State, an outlay of Rs.2,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 to take up drainage works. This provision includes Rs.300.00 lakh for the removal of drainage congestion of Konark Temple.

Flood Management Programme (FMP) (Rs.2,650.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

16.58 This scheme has been implemented with 75% central assistance from Government of India. Forty-one drainage projects with estimated cost of Rs.11,959.00 lakh have been taken up under this scheme. By the end of March 2010, 14 projects were completed. It has been programmed to complete 18 projects in 2010-11 and 9 projects in 2011-12. An outlay of Rs.2,650.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for these works.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) (Rs.6,361.00 lakh)
(Water Resources department)

16.59 Total 77 drainage projects with an estimated cost of Rs.252.54 crore have been taken up under this programme. By the end of December 2010, 24 drainage projects have been completed and an amount of Rs.10,403.00 lakh has been spent. Further, 7 new projects amounting to Rs.7,807 lakh has been approved by HPC for inclusion under RIDF. An outlay of Rs.6,361.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan :2011-12 for execution of ongoing and new projects.

CHAPTER 17

ENERGY

17.1 Energy is one of the prime inputs for both economic development as well as overall well-being of the people. Consumption of energy, both domestic and commercial, has increased steadily over the years. Generation and supply of power at affordable price has always remained a challenge before the Government. Increase in power generation has cascading effects on all sectors leading to increased growth, particularly in industry, agriculture, trade, business and other allied activities. Therefore, the 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 investments in the energy sector in the successive Plans by embarking on ambitious programmes and specifically, have introduced reform process in this Sector since 1995 to ensure a competitive environment in each of the sub-sector, namely, generation, transmission and distribution, under an independent and transparent regulatory regime. The State Government have also been attaching considerable importance to tapping energy from non-conventional sources that are renewable and environment-friendly.

CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY- PRESENT POSITION OF DEMAND & SUPPLY

17.2 The present demand for power in the State consists of peak system demand of 3,200 MW and average system demand of 2,600 MW. This demand for energy is met from the following sources:

	Installed Capacity (MW)
(a) Hydro power generation (Orissa Hydro Power Corporation)	2,085
(b) Small Hydel Generation units	57
(c) Thermal Power Stations	
(i) Ib Thermal Power Station (Orissa Power Generation Corporation)	420
(ii) Talcher Thermal Power Station (National Thermal Power Corporation)	460
(d) Central Allocation	1,069
Total	4,091

Power Sector Reforms

17.3 Orissa was the first State in the country for ushering in sweeping reforms in the power sector. The main objective of the power sector reforms is to provide consumers with reasonably cheap, reliable and assured supply of power. To achieve this end, the 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 existing Hydro Power Stations at Hirakud, Balimela, Rengali, Kolab and Upper Indravati have been entrusted to a newly created entity, the Orissa Hydro Power Corporation (OHPC). Transmission and distribution activities have been entrusted to the Orissa Power Transmission Corporation Ltd (OPTCL) and Grid Corporation of Orissa (GRIDCO) respectively. Subsequently the distribution business has been handed over from 01.04.1999 to privately managed companies WESCO, NESCO, SOUTHCO and from 1.9.1999 to CESCO, which has been renamed as CESU recently. Orissa Power Generation Corporation was incorporated in the year 1984 to look after the thermal power projects in the State.

17.4 The main objectives of the power sector restructuring process are:

- (i) to relieve Government from the burden of providing financial support to the power sector,
- (ii) to encourage private sector participation, and
- (iii) to introduce efficiency and cost effectiveness in the newly created corporate entities such as GRIDCO and OHPC.

17.5 In order to achieve the desired objectives of the reforms under the Orissa Electricity Reforms Act, the Orissa Electricity Regulatory Commission (OERC) has been created. The Regulatory Commission is entrusted with the responsibility of promoting efficiency and economy as well as protecting interests 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.

17.6 As a part of the ongoing reform process, Government of Orissa have disinvested 49% of its share in OPGC and realized Rs.603 crore through such disinvestment. Further, in consonance with the Electricity Act, 2003 enacted by Govt. of India, the State Govt have entrusted the trading work to the existing GRIDCO and have set up the Orissa Power Transmission Corporation Ltd.(OPTCL) on 9th June 2005 to undertake transmission of power.

PLAN SCHEMES

17.7 A sum of Rs 249901.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of various schemes under the conventional sources of energy sector. This includes a sum of Rs.51501.00 lakh for Government Schemes and Rs.198400.00 lakh for schemes of Public Sector Undertakings, namely, Orissa Hydro Power Corporation, Orissa Power Generation Corporation and Orissa Power Transmission Corporation Ltd. (OPTCL). The scheme-wise details follows :

STATE PLAN

Government Sector Schemes**Energy Conservation** (Rs.1000.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

17.8 Government of India is giving maximum thrust on Energy Conservation in the State through Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), New Delhi for which matching grant will be provided by the State. A 19-point programme has been stipulated by BEE for execution of Energy Conservation scheme in Orissa. Accordingly, the State will have to undertake activities like creation of independent Internet platform for Energy Conservation, collection of data of designated consumers, accredited Energy Auditors, Survey & Monitoring of Energy Consumption, periodical meetings and training courses Besides, with slight modification in Government Buildings, 30 % saving in electricity can be achieved with pay-back period of 2-3 years. A sum of Rs. 1000.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for this scheme.

Standard Testing Laboratory & construction of Record Room (Rs.300.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

17.9 The Standard Testing Laboratory, Bhubaneswar under Energy Department, Government of Orissa is a prestigious Laboratory in the field of testing and calibration of electrical equipments and materials. It acts as an arbitration laboratory in case of dispute in the field of electricity. It also renders services to the neighboring States like Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh. This laboratory was commissioned in 1998 and all its vital equipments need replacement due to advancement in technology and some more need to be procured. It is proposed to keep a provision of Rs.150.00 lakh for procurement of materials with a view to equip the laboratory with upgraded technology. Rs.125.00 lakh for construction of Standard Testing Laboratory and Rs.25.00 lakh for construction of Record Rooms in the premises of EIC, Electricity-cum-PCI, Orissa, Bhubaneswar. A sum of Rs.300.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for this scheme.

Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (APDRP) (Rs.1.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

17.10 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 (APDP)”, which was launched in the country in 1999-2000 for giving financial assistance to the State for adopting reform process in Power Sector. This programme has subsequently been renamed as Accelerated Power Development & Reform Programme (APDRP) from 01.04.02 and its scope 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 projects with estimated cost of Rs.592.22 crore have been approved by Government of India for implementation of APDRP Scheme in the State through DISTCOS. As per the APDRP guidelines, 50% of the project cost will be provided by Government of India in equal proportion of loan and grant, and the remaining 50% to be met by the implementing agencies either from their own resources or availing loan from any financial institution. A provision of Rs.1.00 lakh has been kept in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for this programme.

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) (Rs.2,500.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

17.11 Government of India has launched a scheme called “Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)” in April, 2005 in district sector under National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) for providing electricity to households in 5 years. The scheme envisages 90% capital subsidy and the remaining 10% is deemed to be loan to State Government. The scheme will be executed by NTPC, NHPC and PGCIL. Under the scheme, 17,895 villages, 40,706 habitations and 31.8 lakh BPL houses are to be electrified at an estimated cost of Rs.3594 crore. Funds amounting Rs.2527 crore has been released by Government of India through the REC to NTPC, NHPC & PGCIL as on 15.10.2010.

17.12 A sum of Rs.2500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for repayment of loan under RGGVY as State Share.

Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY) (Rs.5,000.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

17.13 Government of Orissa has launched a scheme called “Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY)” under district sector in September, 2007 to cover all villages / habitations having population less than 100 following the decision of Government of India not to include those villages / habitations under RGGVY. The district Collectors have been put in charge of execution of the scheme. Rs.36,600.00 lakh was kept under the scheme during the year 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11. A provision of Rs.5,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for the scheme.

Shamuka Beach Project (Rs.500.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

17.14 For electrification of Shamuka Beach Project the tentative requirement of OPTCL and CESU is nearly Rs.44.61 crore for construction 132/33 KV sub- station, feeder and up-gradation of 250 KV line, spreading over a period of 4 years. In the Annual Plan 2010-11, there was a plan provision of Rs.330.00 lakh under the scheme. The said amount has already been released in favour of Orissa power Transmission Limited as well as Central Electricity Supply Utilities for execution of the work. It is proposed to keep a provision of Rs.500.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to meet the requirement of OPTCL/ CESU under the scheme.

Electrification of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) At Bhubaneswar (Rs.800.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

17.15 Government of India has established one Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) at Bhubaneswar. The proposed place for IIT campus is at Argul in the district of Khurda. For providing power infrastructure like electricity connection, establishing grid sub-station, transformers and other ancillary works in the campus, there is a requirement of funds to the tune of Rs. 2000.00 lakh covering a period of three years. An amount of Rs.800.00 lakh has already been released in favour of OPTCL to take up the work. An outlay of Rs. 800.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan : 2011-12 for the purpose.

Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana (BSVY) (New Scheme) (Rs.2,000.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

17.16 After implementation of the Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana for electrification of villages / habitations having population less than 100 as well as BPL household electrification in rural areas, there is now demand from various quarters to extend the scheme to the Municipalities / NACs as similarly located habitations are also available in the Municipal / NACs areas for which Municipalities / NACs have no plan of action to provide electricity. There are some Municipalities / NACs which are almost equivalent to rural growth centres. The Municipalities / NACs are also not self-sufficient to provide electricity to those people. As a result people living in such Municipalities / NACs are deprived of access to electricity. Therefore, in order to fulfill the objective of providing electricity to the poor people living in the urban areas, the Government of Orissa has launched a new scheme "Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana" to take up electrification of habitations / yards within the Municipalities / NACs and provide connection to the BPL Household within these urban areas. Under the scheme, the yards / villages / slums within the limit of urban local bodies inside the State as well as BPL households will be electrified. There are 3 Municipal Corporations, 37 Municipalities and 63 NACs in our State. It has been decided in principle to provide Rs.1.00 crore for each Corporation, Rs.50.00 lakh for each Municipality and Rs.30.00 lakh for each NAC under this Scheme during the Year 2010-11. An amount of Rs.2000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under the scheme.

Viability GAP Funding (New Scheme) (Rs.4,300.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

17.17 The State Government is to provide budgetary assistance to OPTCL @ Rs.60.00 crore per year for five years beginning from financial Year 2010-11 for taking up new transmission projects for implementation of power supply in the un-served areas of KBK/ Tribal Districts in the State. In the Financial year, 2010-11 no funds provision has been made under the scheme. However, it is decided to make a provision of Rs.43000.00 lakh during the year 2011-12 for implementation of the Scheme.

Under Ground Cabiling system for

Grand Road & Puri Temple (New Scheme)

(Rs.900.00 lakh)

(Energy Department)

17.18 As per the recent Government decision the new scheme namely Under Ground Cabiling system for Grand Road & Puri Temple is to be implemented during the ensuing Financial year, 2011-12 with Financial contribution of Government of Orissa, amounting Rs.900.00 lakh and CESU amounting Rs.8000.00 lakh.

Improvement of Power Supply system in Konark area

(Rs.800.00 lakh)

(Energy Department)

17.19 As per the recent Government decision the new scheme namely Improvement of Power Supply system in Konark area is to be implemented during the ensuing Financial year, 2011-12 with Financial contribution of Government of Orissa amounting Rs.800.00 lakh and OPTCL Rs.1200.00 lakh.

CAPEX PROGRAMME:

(Rs.32,500.00 lakh)

(Energy Department)

17.20 With an objective to improve T & D System, Establishment of reliable system, Reduction of AT & C Loss to a sustainable level and improvement of quality power supply to the consumers of the State, it has been approved for investment of Rs.2400.00 crore in Distribution Sector including 13th Finance Commission Grant. As per the programme, State Government is to provide Rs.1200.00 crore (including 13th Finance Grant) to Distribution Companies as Loan through GRIDCO. The Distribution Companies have to arrange rest Rs.1200.00 crore as their own share for this programme. During the current Financial Year, Rs.20500.00 lakh has been made provision under the scheme which are to be provided to Distribution Companies through GRIDCO. It has been decided in the Ist Monitoring Committee of CAPEX Programme that during the period 2010-11 and 2011-12 total Rs.90000.00 lakh will be invested in the Project as per the table given below.

(Rs. in Crore)

Financial Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
State Government	300.00	400.00	250.00	250.00	1200.00
a) FC Grant	-	200.00	150.00	150.00	500.00
b) SS to FC grant	-	66.67	50.00	50.00	166.67
c) Loan to GRIDCO for counterpart	-	66.67	50	50.00	166.67
d) States own contribution	300.00	66.66	-	-	366.66
DISCOM	-	200.00	400.00	600.00	1200.00
					0
a) Counterpart DISCOM share for FC grant	-	66.67	50.00	50.00	166.67
b) DISCOM contribution	-	133.33	350.00	550.00	1033.33
Total Capex	300.00	600.00	650.00	850.00	2400.00

Annual Plan: 2011-12

17/6

It is now proposed to keep a provision of Rs.32500.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under CAPEX programme out of which Rs.12500.00 lakh relates to 13th Finance Commission Grant & Rs.20000.00 lakh relates to State Government Funds.

Special Programmes for Improvement in Distribution System: (Rs.300.00 lakh)
(New Scheme)
(Energy Department)

17.21 In order to improve the electricity supply & distribution system in Komna and Nuapara area, Government of Orissa have made a special programme by providing Rs.300.00 lakh in the Plan Proposal for the year: 2011-12.

**Special Programme for KBK Districts
Grid Upgradation in Subarnapur District**
(Energy Department)

(Rs.600.00 lakh)

17.22 Biramaaharajpur and Tarva area in Sonepur Districts are facing low voltage in power supply during the year especially in dry spell. With a view to improve the power supply position in these areas, Government have already provided Rs.650.00 lakh during Annual Plan 2010-11 under Special Programme for KBK district (RLTAP Scheme) out of Special Central Assistance for KBK Districts. Under the scheme, the following works have been programmed to be taken up:-

- (i) Construction of 33 KV Line over River Mahanadi from Sonepur Grid Substation to Biramaharajpur Primary substation.
- (ii) Construction of 33/11 KV Substation at Tarva under Sonepur Sub-division.

To take up the balance work under the scheme and other related works in Sonepur district, it is proposed to keep a provision of Rs.600.00 lakh during Annual Plan: 2011-12.

PSUs

Orissa Hydro Power Corporation (OHPC) Schemes

17.23 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, Chiplima, Burla and Upper Indravati and expansion of Balimela Power Station by 2 more units of 75 MW each. A sum of Rs.17,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for OHPC projects. Scheme-wise details are outlined below.

Renovation and Modernisation of Units I, II, III and Switchyard of Chiplima Power Station (Rs.600.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

17.24 For mobilizing advanced payment to the firm and procurement of Switchyard materials in the year 2011-12, it is proposed to keep a provision of Rs.600.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 2011-12 under the Scheme.

Renovation, Modernisation and Uprating of Unit 5 & 6 of Burla Power Station (Rs.4,000.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

17.25 For mobilizing advanced payment to the firm and procurement of Switchyard materials in the year 2011-12, it is proposed to keep a provision of Rs.4,000.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under the Scheme.

Renovation and Modernisation Unit-I of Rengali Hydro Electric Project (Rs.2,000.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

17.26 For taking up works like replacement of existing Roter Poles, Starter Winding, Governing System, Excitation Equipments, Repair of Gates and Embeded parts of Unit-I of Rengali Hydro Electric Projects, a sum of Rs.2,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Sindol HE complex (Rs.100.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

17.27 For civil works and procurement of materials for this project, a plan provision of Rs.100.00 lakh has been made under the scheme.

Renovation, Modernisation and Up- gradation of Unit I to VI of Balimela Hydro Electric Projects (Rs.100.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

17.28 For preparation of detailed Project Reports and procurement of materials, it is proposed a plan ceiling of Rs.100.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

New Hydro Electric Projects (Rs.200.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

17.29 A sum of Rs.200.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for taking up some new Hydro Electric Projects by OHPC.

Investment in Joint Venture

(Rs.10000.00 lakh)

17.30 OHPC and OMC's JV Company will take up a new Thermal Power Project, under the umbrella of "OTPCL". The proposed power plant have 2 units of 1000 MW each. The estimated cost of the project shall be around Rs.1100000.00 lakh. The project cost will be shared in the ratio of 50:50 basis between OHPC & OMC.

It is, proposed to keep a provision of Rs.7500.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under the scheme.

17.31 OHPC, Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB) & Gujarat Power Corporation Ltd. (GPCL) has formed a joint venture company named Baitarani West Coal Company Limited (BWCCL) having mining capacity of 15 million GTonne per annum. The estimated project cost is Rs.132000.00 lakh. It is, proposed to keep a provision of Rs.2500.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under the Scheme.

**Orissa Power Generation Corporation
(OPGC) Schemes (Expansion Plan)
(Energy Department)**

(Rs.120,000.00 lakh)

17.32 OPGC is contemplating to take up an expansion project with a capacity of 1320 MW by setting up of two more units of 660 MW each. It will facilitate OPGC to supply 1300 MW of Power to GRIDCO. The project will be executed by OPGC team through the specially defined responsibilities. The project will be executed under turnkey basis by EPC contractors selected by OPGC through competitive bidding. The estimated project cost for proposed 2 x 660 MW Units works out to Rs.8651 crore. The project cost includes all capital costs comprising cost of additional land and land development, boiler and turbine island balance of plant and systems, civil works, erection, testing and commissioning and other plans and installation associated with the project. A sum of Rs.120,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for construction of units 3 & 4 of Ib Thermal Power Station (ITPS) at Banharpali.

OPTCL Scheme

(Rs.61,400.00 lakh)

(Energy Department)

17.33 Orissa Power Transmission Corporation (OPTC) Ltd. has emerged as a separate entity with effect from June, 2005 for intra-State transmission and to function as the State Load Despatch Centre. It has commissioned many Grid Sub-stations and Transmission lines for quality and reliable power supply in the State. It is, proposed to keep Rs.61,400.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under OPTCL (PSU) Scheme for commissioning new transmission projects and upgradation of distribution system.

NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

17.34 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 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

17.35 A provision of Rs.1148.95 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of following schemes under the Non-Conventional sources of Energy sector. This includes Rs.808.90 lakh as State share under Centrally Sponsored Plan.

STATE PLAN

Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA) Administration (Rs.300.00 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

17.36 OREDA is promoting, executing, monitoring, planning, coordinating and evaluating various renewable energy sources in the State. To manage the core establishment for the above schemes, a sum of Rs.300.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2011-12.

National Biogas and Manure Management programme (NBMMP) (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

17.37 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. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for the scheme.

Waste Recycling Resources Recovery System (WRRRS) (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

17.38 This scheme, initiated by Government of India provides for construction of community biogas plants and institutional biogas plants. A token amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for the scheme.

Improved Chullah (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

17.39 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. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for the scheme.

Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) System (Rs.40.00 lakh) (Science & Technology Department)

17.40 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 under the scheme. An outlay of Rs.40.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for electrification of Tribal Schools and Kalijai Temple and its premises. An amount of 32.00 lakh is proposed as flow of funds to TSP for electrification of Tribal Schools.

Research and Development (Rs.0.01 lakh) (Science & Technology Department)

17.41 Under this scheme, modifications and innovations are incorporated into existing renewable energy devices and systems with the support of pioneer institutions like Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar. For continuance of the existing research and developmental activities, a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Promotion of Bio-diesel (Rs.0.01 lakh) (Science & Technology Department)

17.42 Bio-diesel has been accepted as a good-substitute of fuel, and is also eco-friendly and cost-effective. Bio-diesel is methyl or ethyl ester of fatty acids made from virgin or used vegetable oils, both edible and non-edible, as well as animal fats. It has the potential to replace the fossil diesel fully or partly. Karanj, Mahua, Polang, Kusum, Neem, Simarauba, Baigaba etc. have tremendous potential to support bio-diesel production in the State. Its large-scale production will bring about socio-economic upliftment of the farmers and entrepreneurs and would substantially save foreign exchange by reducing the import of fossil fuels. Further, this would also ensure "Energy security" in the country as the country's fossil fuel reserves are estimated to last for another 21 years only. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been made in the Annual :Plan: 2011-12 for the scheme.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

**Remote Village Electrification through
Non-conventional Sources of Energy**
(Science and Technology Department)

(SS: Rs.808.90 lakh
CS Rs.7280.10 lakh)

17.43 The Objective of the programme is to promote electrification of unelectrified remote villages and remote unelectrical hamlets of electrified 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. 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 cost of the scheme. An outlay of Rs.808.90 lakh has been proposed as State share in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 to electrify 500 remote villages.

CHAPTER 18

INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

INDUSTRIES

18.1 The Industrial Sector comprising the sub-sectors like mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity gas and water supply has been contributing a very high growth to Orissa's economy. During the first three years of the Eleventh Plan, the average real annual growth rate of this sector has been 12.6 per cent. The plan aims to achieve a sustainable high growth of the sector and generate employment opportunities for the unemployed by utilization of its abundant natural resources.

18.2 The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Policy of the State Government has the objective of: (a) maximizing growth of micro, small and medium enterprises, (b) creation of large scale employment opportunities in the State, (c) value addition to natural resources, augmentation of revenue and balanced regional development, (d) promotion of entrepreneurial spirit amongst the educated youth, and (e) arrest incipient sickness and revive / rehabilitate viable sick MSME.

18.3 The industrial scenario in the State has undergone radical changes during the last few years. The impact of liberalization of trade and recent economic policies has begun to be felt in terms of new opportunities for private investments in industrial projects. A large number of proposals for establishment of steel plants, petroleum, cement, alumina / aluminum projects and oil refineries by major national industrial enterprises have started taking shape. The emphasis during 2011-12 would be on sustaining the momentum already generated and providing all necessary support to facilitate projects.

18.4 Many large industrial projects in sectors like steel, alumina / aluminum, oil refining and fertilizer involving huge investment are in the pipeline. As many as 89 MOU for steel plants, petroleum oil refinery, alumina / aluminum, cement and auto components have been signed till the end of January 2011. Some others are under active consideration of the State Government. Investments of about Rs.4,61,232.00 crore are expected through these ventures. The Government has encouraged an industrial friendly climate to attract mega projects in non-mineral sectors as well as in gems / jewellery by providing incentives like Special Industrial Promotion Assistance (SIPA) under which 50% of Orissa Sales Tax paid by such industries would be given back to the approved units.

18.5 Orissa is fast emerging as an IT destination with the presence of major IT companies such as TCS, Infosys, Mindtree and Hexaware. The spurt of growth in the processing sector, manufacturing sector, service sector and special economic zones (SEZs) those likely to come up have necessitated the planning for human resource development for quality manpower for which Biju Patanaik University of Technology (BPUT) has been established. Besides, new ITIs are being set up and old ITIs are being upgraded for skill up-gradation of unemployed youth. There is a tremendous scope for development of small and medium enterprise (SME) sector in view of the fact that a large

number of steel and aluminum industries are being established. Apart from these, M/s Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) Ltd. has been promoting a refinery at Paradeep which is planned to be upgraded to 12-15 MTPA capacity with investment of about Rs.20,000-25,000 crore along with a Petrochemical Complex. Hence, a concrete plan of action to develop ancillary / downstream industries and infrastructure with private investment has been made. Developing infrastructure in Public Private Partnership mode and generation of employment opportunities will be major thrust areas for development.

18.6 In consonance with the objectives of IPR-2007, the Government has been prepared to fulfill the following broad objectives in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

- (i) To utilise resources for sustainable development and to create business climate conducive for higher investments in industries and infrastructure projects.
- (ii) To promote employment and economic growth in the State.
- (iii) To reduce regional disparities.
- (iv) To enhance 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.
- (v) To promote following priority sectors which have excellent export potential:
 - a) Craft based industries,
 - b) Agro-based industries,
 - c) Industries based on medicinal herbs and forest produce,
 - d) I.T. and Bio-Technology,
 - e) Creation of Clusters of SSI, Handicraft / Handloom.
 - f) Fly-Ash based industries utilizing fly ash 25% by weight as basic raw-materials.
 - g) Encourage Tourism, Handloom and Handicrafts.

Single Window System

18.7 The Single Window System has been implemented since 2006-2007 for expeditious clearance of project proposals to promote industries by:

- (i) Speedy and one point project clearance,
- (ii) Single dissemination of projects related information to assist prospective entrepreneurs for expeditious investment decisions.

18.8 The Contact Points “Silpa Jyoti” in IPICOL is meant to take care of large and medium projects. The “Silpa Sathi” in Directorate of Industries, Orissa and District Industries Centre is meant for promoting small units. In order to give effect to above, Orissa Industries (Facilitation) Act, 2004 has been enacted. Rules and Authorities have been constituted by Government.

18.9 The key promotional Institutions namely, Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (IPICOL), OSFC, OIIDC & OSIC have been active in achieving targeted industrial growth and for facilitating private investments. The OIIDC is the Nodal Agency for acquiring land for all major industrial projects. The OIIDC is also the agency for implementation of growth centres.

18.10 The Orissa State Financial Corporation (OSFC) promotes establishment of small scale industries including ancillary and down stream industries by providing loan facilities.

18.11 In the Handicrafts sector, thrust has been on promotion of specific crafts in identified clusters by following a mission approach to achieve all-round development in terms of design, production and marketing. Cluster development approach to ensure convergence of services like skill upgradation, new product designs as per market demand and linkage with markets through entrepreneurs or established exports will be the strategy for Handicrafts sector in order to improve economic conditions of artisans.

18.12 Orissa, being an attractive destination for mineral based industries, is committed to promote ancillary and downstream industries to cater to / utilize by-products of large upcoming industries.

18.13 The Government has 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 and cottage industries and proper utilization of loan amount for success in business.

18.14 The programmes of the Khadi and Village Industries Board are ideally suited to provide self-employment to artisans and other rural unemployed by providing margin money, loan assistance under Khadi and Village Industries Commission programmes.

18.15 Advanced Plastic Processing Technology Centre (APPTC) at Balasore, a unit of CIPET, Bhubaneswar with equal contribution of Government of India, Department of Chemicals and Fertilisers and State Government with project cost of Rs.1,500.00 lakh has been established.

18.16 Hospitality sector training has been introduced at Women’s Polytechnics, Berhampur and ITI, Puri with financial assistance of Government of India, Ministry of Tourism for encouragement of tourism.

PLAN SCHEME

18.17 The schemes in the industries and mineral sector have been classified into four segments: Large and Medium Industries, Village and Small Enterprises, Textile enterprises, Mining and Infrastructure development for steel industries. There is a total provision of Rs.9,010.00 lakh for industries and mineral sector in the Annual Plan: 2011-12. This includes Rs.7,950 lakh towards State Plan and Rs.1,060.00 lakh towards State share under Centrally Sponsored Plan. Rs.3,500.00 lakh has been earmarked towards NIFT.

The Break-up of proposed sectoral outlay is as follows.

	(Rs. in lakh)
1. Large & Medium Industries	500.00
2. Village & Small Enterprises (Village & Cottage Industries & Small Scale Industries)	1,510.00
3. Textile & Handloom	6,700.00
4. Minerals	<u>300.00</u>
Total	9,010.00

LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

PLAN SCHEMES

18.18 During the Annual Plan: 2011-12, under the large and medium sector, an amount of Rs.500.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan. The details are as indicated below :

STATE PLAN

**Managerial Grant and Subsidy to Orissa
Film Development Corporation (OFDC)** (Rs.0.02 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.19 The Orissa Film Development Corporation is a promotional agency for development of the Oriya film industry in the State. The Corporation takes measures to maximize utilization of infrastructure facilities created in the Kalinga Studio and Prasad Kalinga Laboratory at Bhubaneswar. In the Annual Plan: 2011-12, an amount of Rs.0.02 lakh has been proposed under this scheme towards managerial grant and subsidy.

Loan to Orissa Film Division Corporation (OFDC) (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.20 An amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Capital Investment Subsidy (CIS) to Large and Medium Industry (Rs.40.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.21 In order to promote establishment of industrial units in the State, provision is 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 disburse 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. For the purpose a sum of Rs.40.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Loan to Orissa State Financial Corporation (OSFC) (Rs 0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.22 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, Hotels, Nursing Homes, Commercial Complex, Housing & road construction equipments etc. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Loan to Orissa Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (OIIDCO) (Rs 0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.23 The OIIDC is the nodal agency for acquiring land for all major industrial projects and 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 an amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Grants to Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation Ltd. (IPICOL) (Rs.33.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.24 A new scheme “Grants to IPICOL” for operationalisation of Single Window mechanism and preparation of project profiles to facilitate ancillary and downstream has been made operational. An amount of Rs.33.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Special Grants to OFDC (Refund of E.T.) (Rs 0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.25 A new scheme namely “Special Grant to OFDC (Refund of Entertainment tax) was launched for implementation during the year 2007-08. In the Annual Plan: 2011-12, a token amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed.

Refund of Sales Tax to Mega projects under Special Industrial Promotion Assistance (SIPA) (Rs 175.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.26 Under this scheme, an outlay of Rs.175.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for refund of sales tax to eligible organisations.

Setting of Mega Food Park in the State (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.27 The scheme has been implemented since the year 2008-09. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Financial Assistance for Industrial Infrastructure Up-gradation (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.28 With a view to implementing IPR-2007, a token amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

External Infrastructure Linkage to SEZs (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.29 It is necessary to provide external infrastructure linkage in terms of roads, power and water supply. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh for the purpose in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Term Loan to Producers for Production of Oriya Feature Film (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.30 A token amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for term loan in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Soft-cum-Bridge Loan to the Producers of Oriya Feature Film (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.31 The OFDC extends soft-cum-bridge loans to the extent of Rs.4.00 lakh per film to the producers with a view to enabling them to complete their ventures. A token amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for Soft-cum-Bridge Loan to the Oriya Feature Film in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Soft Loan to Documentary / Short Oriya Film (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.32 To encourage makers of documentary / short Oriya films assigned by the Government Departments / Agencies, this scheme has been introduced from the year 2008-09. A token amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Organisation of Film Festival including Children's Film Festival (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.33 The OFDC organizes regional film festivals and children's film festivals with a view to encouraging cine makers and technicians of the State with cinematic development. A token amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for Organisation of Film Festival including Children's Film Festivals in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Integrated Textile Park at Bhubaneswar (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.34 A token amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Setting up of New Industrial Estate for Ancillary and downstream Industries (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.35 The scheme has been implemented 2008-09 for promotion of ancillary and downstream industries in the State. A token amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Annual Plan: 2011-12

**Subsidy in shape of financial assistance against VAT
Reimbursement in large sector**
(Industries Department)

(Rs.251.84 lakh)

18.36 A new scheme namely subsidy in shape of financial assistance against VAT Reimbursement in large and medium industries sector has been formulated. For implementation of the scheme, a token amount of Rs.251.84 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Loan to Orissa Small Industries Corporation (OSIC)
(Industries Department)

(Rs.0.01 lakh)

18.37 The Orissa Small Industries Corporation is a promotional agency which provides 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 and chemicals. A token amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

VILLAGE AND SMALL ENTERPRISES

18.38 The village and small enterprises sector includes handicraft and cottage industries and small scale industries (SSI). The sector has the potential for employing a large number of people with small capital investment. It also plays a vital role in the process of decentralization of industrial activities in the State. With a number of large industrial projects in the pipeline, the emphasis is on promotion and development of ancillary and downstream industries, establishment of functional industrial complexes and generation of employment. The contribution of Handicraft & Cottage Industries Sector towards economic development has been tremendous. It plays a vital role in socio economic development of artisans and for creating employment opportunities. Village & SSI sectors deserve high priority. The State Government has been making all out efforts to create conducive atmosphere, level playing ground and policy support to enable the SSI sector to achieve high levels of production, export and employment.

18.39 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 through out the State. The Annual Plan: 2011-12 has been prepared with a two-fold mission of achieving a balanced industrial growth and sustained livelihoods to artisans. It also aims at creating infrastructural facilities so as to attract more and more capital investment. The features of the Handicraft Sector are as follows:-

1. Low Capital Investment.
2. Utilisation of Local Resources.
3. Labour intensive.

4. Less or no electric power requirement.
5. Easy transfer of Skill.
6. Simple Technology.
7. Creativity.

18.40 The approach for the Handicraft & Cottage Industries sector during the Annual Plan period would be :

- Development of craft clusters on SHG mode with need based interventions.
- Sustenance of clusters already created in earlier years.
- Regular market oriented product development.
- Development of entrepreneurship among artisans and other entrepreneurs to set up handicraft enterprises.
- Market promotion through exhibition inside and outside the State.
- Export promotion by facilitating participation in trade fairs, organizing Buyer-Seller Meets and sharing market intelligence on national and international situation.
- Focus on development of specific crafts after detailed study,
- Establishment of Common Facility Centre on PPP mode.
- Strengthening Departmental Training Centres and SIDC.
- To renovate and open Utkalika Branches at strategic places.

Small Scale Industries (SSI) Sector

PLAN SCHEMES

18.41 Under small scale industries (SSI), it is proposed to take up the following schemes during 2011-12 with an outlay of Rs.860.00 lakh out of which an amount of Rs.204.10 lakh and Rs.157.30 lakh have been earmarked towards TSP and SCSP respectively and Rs.260.00 lakh towards State Share of CSP in the Annual Plan: 2011-12. Besides, an amount of Rs.81.70 lakh has been proposed under Central Plan.

STATE PLAN**Industrial Exhibitions, Fairs and Publicity & Promotion Development Programme** (Rs.16.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.42 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. An amount of Rs.16.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Capital Investment Subsidy to SSIs (Rs 30.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.43 In order to promote establishment of industrial units in the State, the Industrial Policy Resolutions (IPRs) provides subsidy on fixed capital investment at different proportions basing on the industrial backwardness of the area, category of entrepreneurs of pioneering industries, nature of industry and equipments. The Orissa State Financial Corporation is the agency through which the State Government disburses 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.575.05 lakh (SSI sector) against which an outlay of Rs.30.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations, Associations & ORIDCO (Rs 4.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.44 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 conduct seminars and meetings to motivate intending entrepreneurs for setting up of industries in the State. These associations are 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.4.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Grant to the Institute of Entrepreneurship Development (IED) for EDP Training (Rs 30.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.45 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 conducts workshops for industrial officers/executives of SSI Units. An outlay of Rs.30.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Interest Subsidy to SSI units (Rs.13.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.46 This scheme was introduced in the Annual Plan: 2003-04 to fulfill the promises made in the Industrial Policy Resolution (IPR)-2001. To make incentives 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 modernization. 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. An amount of Rs.13.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Financial Assistance against Sales Tax Re-imburement to SSI Units (Rs.17.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.47 An amount of Rs.0.02 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under general and TSP components.

Orissa Investment and Export Promotion Centre (Rs.30.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.48 For functioning of the Orissa Investment and Export Promotion Centre at New Delhi, a provision of Rs.30.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Upgradation of Testing Laboratory (Rs.60.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.49 A new scheme namely up-gradation of Testing Laboratory has been implemented since the year 2006-07. Six Testing Laboratories under the Directorate of Export Promotion and Marketing (DEPM), Orissa are to be upgraded gradually. The laboratory accreditation is a means to improve customer confidence in the calibration and

testing report issued by the laboratories. An amount Rs.60.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Implementation and Monitoring of Single Window (Rs.110.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.50 A new scheme namely "Implementation and monitoring of single window" under the Directorate of Industries has been implemented since the year 2007-08. An amount of Rs.110.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Financial Assistance for Road shows for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Rs.10.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.51 A sum of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for road shows for micro, small & medium enterprises under the scheme.

District Level Entrepreneurship Development Programme and Celebration of Entrepreneurship Development Week (Rs.30.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.52 A sum of Rs.30.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for this scheme.

Formation of Regional Industries Centre (Rs.33.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.53 A sum of Rs.33.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for formation of Regional Industries Centre.

Financial Assistance for Quality Certification under IPRs (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.54 A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Financial Assistance to conduct Shilpa Adalat under IPR (Rs.4.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.55 A timely and effective dispute/grievance resolution mechanism, has been prescribed under the provision of IPR-2007 to hear the grievances/complaint of investors and make recommendation to appropriate authority for redressal of grievances. A sum of Rs. 4.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Export Promotion and Publicity (Rs.40.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.56 A sum of Rs.40.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Biju Patnaik Centre of Excellency for Entrepreneurship Development Programme (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.57 A token sum of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Financial Assistance to set up Science and Technology Entrepreneur Park (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.58 A token sum of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

MSE Cluster Development Programme-State Initiative (Rs.11.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.59 A token sum of Rs.11.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Subsidy in shape of Financial Assistance against VAT Reimbursement in MSME sector units. (Rs.65.00 lakh)

18.60 An amount of Rs.65.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for subsidy in shape of financial assistance against VAT Reimbursement in MSME sector units as per IPR-2007.

Financial Assistance to Entrepreneurs for Patent Intellectual and Property Right (Rs.0.01 lakh)

18.61 A token sum of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for financial assistance to entrepreneurs for patent and property rights.

Financial Assistance to Entrepreneurs for Reimbursement of cost of Technical know-how (Rs.0.01 lakh)

18.62 A token sum of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for financial assistance to entrepreneurs for reimbursement of cost of technical know-how.

Implementation of MSME Policy (New) (Rs.0.03 lakh)

18.63 An amount of Rs.0.03 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Restructuring of DICs (Rs.23.00 lakh)

18.64 Progressive policy and new approaches like Single Window, Cluster Development and Creation of Conducive environment as strategies for promoting enterprises have added new dimensions to the functions of DICs. For restructuring the DICs, an amount of Rs.23.00 lakh including TSP and SCSP has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Subsidy in shape of Financial Assistance against capital Investment in units under SEP-2003 (Rs.13.91 lakh)

18.65 A sum of Rs.13.91 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for subsidy in shape of financial assistance against capital investment in units under SEP-2003.

Implementation of Cement (Quality Control) Order 2003 of Government of India (Rs.60.00 lakh)

18.66 The scheme namely "Implementation of Cement (Quality Control) Order, 2003" has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for cement testing facility in the 6 Testing Laboratories now under DEP & M for which Rs.60.00 lakh has been proposed to be provided in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Development of Growth Centres under SSI (SS Rs.80.00 lakh,
(Industries Department) CS Rs.153.00 lakh)

18.67 The 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.

Annual Plan: 2011-12

The original 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>

18.68 As per the investment patterns, the State Government has to contribute Rs.500.00 lakh for each Growth Centre and the Central Government's contribution would be Rs.1,000.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs.90.00 lakh under State share and Rs.153.00 lakh under Central share has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

MSE Cluster Development under SSI (SS Rs.179.99 lakh,
(Industries Department) CS Rs.658.22 lakh)

18.69 MSE scheme under SSI sector has been implemented since 2009-10. An amount of Rs.179.99 lakh under State share and Rs.658.22 lakh under Central share have been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Upgradation of Industrial Infrastructure of Plastic, Polymer and allied cluster at Balasore under IIUS (SS Rs.0.01 lakh,
(Industries Department) CS Rs.0.01 lakh)

18.70 This scheme "Upgradation of Industrial Infrastructure of Plastic, Polymer and Allied Cluster" has been implemented at Balasore. An amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

CENTRAL PLAN

Establishment of Nucleus Cell (Rs.81.70 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.71 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. A sum of Rs.81.70 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Handicraft and Cottage Industries Sector

PLAN SCHEME

18.72 The following schemes will be taken up in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under Handicraft and Cottage Industries sector with an outlay of Rs.650.00 lakh, out of which Rs.100.00 lakh has been earmarked towards State share of CSP.

STATE PLAN

Establishment of Crafts Villages (Rs.70.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.73 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.70.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Promotion of Handicraft Industries (Rs.230.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.74 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 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 Market Access Initiative (MAI) and also to manage institutional training programmes for development of Arts & Craft in the State. An outlay of Rs.230.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Grant to Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board (Rs.5.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.75 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. State Level seminars & exhibitions are held every year on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti. In addition to above, district level exhibitions are organized by the OK & VI Board to boost up sale

of khadi & village industries products. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Promotion of Coir Industry (Rs.40.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.76 The objective of the scheme is to provide for skill development of coir artisans, 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 equipments are provided to coir cooperatives under this scheme. An outlay of Rs.40.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Improvement of Salt Industry (Rs.12.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.77 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.12.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Rebate on Sale of Khadi Cloth (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.78 This scheme is introduced to provide subsidy to Khadi Societies of the State through the O.K. & V.I. Board on sale of khadi and poly-vastra products. The State Government provides rebate on the sale of khadi cloths every year. During the year 2007-08, an amount of Rs.52.00 lakh was provided for clearance of pending rebate claims of Khadi Societies. A token sum of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Financial Assistance for Self Employment under ACA (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.79 A token amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for subsidy for self employment under Handicraft Industries.

Subsidy for Self Employment Programme in KBK District under RL TAP (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.80 A token amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Annual Plan: 2011-12

Financial Assistance for Restructuring and Revival of Utkalika (Rs.80.96 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.81 For strengthening and revival of Utkalika, Rs.80.96 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Design Development Under Handicraft (Rs.25.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.82 In order to produce market oriented handicraft products, it has been proposed to undertake massive design development programme in association with NID/NIFT/CDC, Jaipur. An amount of Rs.25.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Promotion of Handicraft Enterprises (New scheme) (Rs.65.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.83 An amount of Rs.65.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Strengthening of Industrial Co-op. Societies (New scheme) (Rs.10.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.84 It is proposed to provide Rs.10.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for strengthening of Industrial Cooperative Societies.

Coir Cluster Development Programme (Rs.12.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.85 It is a newly introduced scheme for sustenance of 72 SHGs having 1,080 women artisan members for capacity building, skill up-gradation and CFC etc. Besides, new clusters will be developed with need based intervention. An amount of Rs.12.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Coir Enterprise Development (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.86 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 of the artisans / entrepreneurs to acquaint with new technologies developed in other States. An amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for Coir Enterprise Development.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Market Access Initiatives (SS Rs.19.96 lakh,
(Industries Department) CS Rs.28.45 lakh)

18.87 In order to promote export of handicraft products, aggressive international marketing project has been implemented by OSCHC Ltd., for a period of three years since 2006-07 with a project cost of Rs.565.00 lakh under MAI scheme of Ministry of Commerce & Industry, GoI. During 2011-12, funds to the extent of Rs.19.96 lakh and Rs.28.39 lakh have been proposed for State share and Central share respectively.

Establishment of Urban Haat at Puri and Konark (SS Rs.0.01 lakh,
(Industries Department) CS Rs.0.01 lakh)

18.88 The Urban Haat at Puri and Konark has been implemented in the State with the assistance from GoI at a project cost of Rs.240.00 lakh and Rs.200.00 lakh respectively. An amount of Rs.0.01 lakh towards Central Share and Rs.0.01 lakh towards State Share of CSP have been proposed respectively in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Development of Natural Fiber Cluster in Orissa (SS Rs.0.01 lakh,
(Industries Department) CS Rs.0.01 lakh)

18.89 The SIDAC has been constituted to provide handicrafts and handlooms and has been supported with total outlay of Rs.62.00 lakh over a period of three years under which 1,000 artisans will be assisted in different clusters. The Development Commissioner, Handicrafts 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. Accordingly, a token amount of Rs.0.01 lakh and Rs.0.01 lakh have been proposed under State Share of CSP and Central share respectively in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Market Development Assistance (MDA) for Coir Industries (SS Rs.3.30 lakh,
(Industries Department) CS Rs.3.30 lakh)

18.90 Financial assistance is provided to Co-operatives and public sector enterprises to undertake market development programmes viz. publicity, opening of new showrooms sales outlets, renovation of existing sales outlets, market study, godown facility, discount and other support. A provision of Rs.3.30 lakh and Rs.3.30 lakh have been proposed under State Share of CSP and Central share respectively in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

**Joint Programme of Work for
Development of Salt Industries**
(Industries Department)(SS Rs.10.00 lakh,
CS Rs.10.00 lakh)

18.91 The objective of the scheme is to undertake different developmental works with the assistance of the Salt Commission, Government of India for welfare of salt workers as well as development of salt industries operating in the State. The work includes construction of school buildings, roads and provision for drinking water. For the Annual Plan: 2011-12, an amount of Rs.10.00 lakh and Rs.10.00 lakh towards State share and Central share respectively have been proposed.

Namak Mazdoor Awas Yojana
(Industries Department)(SS Rs.11.70 lakh,
CS Rs.85.80 lakh)

18.92 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 i.e., dwelling units preferably in the places of working. The cost of each house / dwelling units will be of Rs.50,000/- on 90:10 basis (Central and State Govt.). Accordingly, an amount of Rs.11.70 lakh under State share and Rs.85.80 lakh under Central share have been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

**Setting up Common Facility Centre (CFC) in Handicrafts
at Kenduvilwa, Khurda**
(Industries Department)(SS Rs.15.00 lakh,
CS Rs.94.93 lakh)

18.93 Amounts of Rs.15.00 lakh and Rs.94.93 lakh have been proposed towards State share and Central share respectively in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

**Luburisingh Palm Jaggery Clusters
under SFURTI (New scheme)**(SS Rs.0.01 lakh,
CS Rs.0.01 lakh)

18.94 Token provisions of Rs.0.01 lakh and Rs.0.01 lakh have been proposed towards State share and Central share respectively in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Marketing Support and Services
(Industries Department)(SS Rs.40.00 lakh,
CS Rs.75.00 lakh)

18.95 A new CSP scheme "Marketing Support and Services" will be implemented from 2011-12. This is a Central Sector Programme designated to promote domestic and international market and publicity of handicrafts. The scheme has following components: (i) organization of crafts bazars / exhibitions (ii) opening / renovation of Utkalika branches, (iii) establishment of marketing hub, and (iv) international marketing events (Reverse Buyer Seller meet). An amount of Rs.40.00 lakh has been proposed towards State share in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

**Restructuring and Strengthening of
Orissa Coir Cooperative Corporation Ltd.**
(Industries Department)

(SS Rs.0.01 lakh)

18.96 It has been proposed to provide Rs.0.01 lakh under the scheme “Restructuring and Strengthening of Orissa Coir Cooperative Corporation Ltd.”, in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

TEXTILE AND HANDLOOMS

18.97 The Handloom Sector is the second largest provider of employment after agriculture. Thus, the growth and all round development of this industry has a direct bearing on the improvement of the economy of the State.

18.98 This sector covers handlooms, powerlooms, spinning and textile mills and sericulture. 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 has laid emphasis on the development of handloom industries in the organized sector by providing modern looms and accessories, imparting training to weavers for skill development, providing market support and design innovation. For development of the sector, Central and State grants are provided to the weavers through co-operative societies.

18.99 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 promotion of sericulture industry, the Government assistance is given to the sericulturists working in mulberry and tassar sectors.

18.100 The sericulture sector has also shown improvement. The micro project in Chandragiri has demonstrated the viability of taking up cluster based sericulture activities. Technology upgradation, exposure visits and training were implemented for farmers and private graineurs to improve their productivity. The raw silk production in tasar and eri has grown substantially.

18.101 From 2008-09 to 2010-11, number of weavers have benefited out of the Cluster Development and Group Approach. Technology upgradation, construction of common facility centres, exposure visits, organization of exhibitions, design interventions and publicity have infused new spirit in clusters. More weavers have been given identity cards and covered under the health insurance as well as Mahatma Gandhi Bunakar Bima Yojana. The sales of handloom products have been on an upswing, and new inroads are made in national and international markets. An International Buyer

Seller Meet was organized at Bhubaneswar for the first time. This yielded good results. A tie up with Fab-India through community owned company has been made. That will enable Orissa handlooms to find a niche in the national market. Similarly, buyer-seller meets have been organized with large stores and retail chains in the metros.

18.102 The Orissa State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd. (Boyanika), a State level apex body working with around 100 Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies and 30,000 individual weavers, has been restructured with special financial assistance from the Government of India and the Government of Orissa. The organisation has earned net profit in the year 2006-07. It is also active in supplying quality raw materials and market support to a large number of weavers across the State rejuvenating the sector further.

18.103 In the textile and apparel sector, advancement has been made in promotion of employment generation for the youth of Orissa. The nodal Apparel Training and Design Centre (ATDC) at Bhubaneswar has been successfully conducting courses with nearly 100% placement.

PLAN SCHEMES

18.104 An outlay of Rs.6,700.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12. This includes Rs.700.00 lakh towards State Share of Centrally Sponsored Plan. Out of this, an amount of Rs.3,500.00 lakh has been earmarked for establishment of NIFT. Besides, an amount of Rs.0.02 lakh has been proposed under Central Plan.

STATE PLAN

Promotion of Handloom Industries (Textiles and Handloom Department)

(Rs.1,114.90 lakh)

18.105 The objective of the scheme is to popularise handloom fabrics among consumers by organising exhibitions, fairs, festivals, workshops, exposure visits, technology demonstration, seminars and other such activities within and outside the State. The scheme includes activities like modernization of looms, provision of common facility centre, training as well as communication, publicity related activities like participation/organization of exhibitions/fairs, seminars and State level awards. During the eleventh five year plan period, the activities under the scheme have been expanded for participation in marketing events, brand building, capacity building of officers and staff, common facility centre, exposure visit, buyer and seller meet and capacity building workshop. Besides, the State Government have announced special package for the weavers. Achievement under the scheme for the year 2010-11 (up to January) and target for 2011-12 are as follows:

Promotion of Handloom Industries (POHI)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Components	2010-11		2011-12	
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Work shed	1166 units	408.10	1000 units	350.00
2	Raw Material Bank	06 nos.	42.00	05 nos.	35.00
3	Construction/ Renovation of Go down / CFC/Sale Depots	97 WCS	237.72	100 WCS	265.00
4	Supply of Looms / Accessories	1365 Weavers	53.27	2000 Weavers	152.40
5	Organisation/ Participation in Exhibitions	197 nos.	48.35	200 nos.	60.00
6	Margin Money	124 Weavers	2.48	150 Weavers	10.00
7	Exposure visit of Weavers	187 Weavers	12.31	320 Weavers	23.00
8	Publicity	-	47.00	-	50.00
9	State Handloom Museum			1 unit	50.00
10	State Cluster Development	1 Cluster(Part)	50.00	1 Cluster(Part)	50.00
11	Design Reference Collection	1 Design Library (Part)	79.70	1 Design Library (Part)	69.50
	T O T A L		980.93		1114.90

18.106 During the year 2011-12, a sum of Rs. 1,114.90 lakh has been proposed under the scheme for implementation of the different activities. **The special weavers' package** covers broadly workshed-cum-housing, raw material Bank, skill development training to 2000 weavers in each year, social security and welfare, implementation of State Cluster Development Programme (SCDP), setting up of a museum and documentation centre for Orissa heritage of hand woven products at Bhubaneswar and protection and registration of designs of handlooms.

Grants to SPINFED for Watch and Ward

(Rs.50.00 lakh)

Expenses of Closed Spinning Mill and Power loom Units

(Textiles and Handloom Department)

18.107 The scheme "Grant to SPINFED" aims at facilitating privatization/liquidation of co-operative spinning mills/power-looms and managerial assistance to SPINFED for watch and ward expenses as well as managerial and legal expenses of closed units of 5 spinning mills and 6 power-loom units. An amount of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed during Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Annual Plan: 2011-12

**Grants to Orissa State Textile Corporation (OSTC),
Bharat Textile Mill (BTM) Jharsuguda for
Watch and Ward Expenses** (Rs.5.00 lakh)
(Textiles and Handloom Department)

18.108 The objective of the scheme is to provide watch and ward with legal, managerial and other connected expenses of the Bhasker Textiles Mills, Jharsuguda. The aim of the scheme is to facilitate privatization/liquidation of BTM/NMTL/OTM, to undertake safety and security of the properties of the above unit. A provision of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 to meet managerial and legal expenses.

**Capacity Building in Handloom Sector
through Training and Technological Intervention.** (Rs.5.00 lakh)
(Textiles and Handloom Department)

18.109 It is proposed for skill development of weavers and technical officers as well as modernization of Handloom Sector through introduction of new inputs under the scheme. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Promotion of Textile Industries (Rs.5.00 lakh)
(Textile and Handloom Department)

18.110 The object of the scheme is to promote entrepreneurship among youth in textile and handloom sector. The purpose of the scheme is to create awareness among entrepreneurs with regard to latest technology adopted in other parts of the country in powerloom sector by providing exposure visits, participation in workshops, interaction with other entrepreneurs, exporters, bankers and business houses, which are engaged in manufacturing, weaving and marketing of products through single window system. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

State Resource Centre and Research Development Cell (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Textiles and Handloom Department)

18.111 The objective of the scheme is to monitor, supervise and implement cluster development programme in the State. The Centre shall be well equipped with professional and official with modern communication system to have access to the international market. Besides, the Centre will also act as a High Tech. Handloom Training and Resource Cell for imparting training for modern technology to attend cluster level programmes. A Research Development Cell will be set up on technical aspects covering dyeing practices and improved looms/product/Technique. An amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed as token provision in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

**Design Intervention for Business Development
In Handloom Sector (PPP)**

(Rs.0.01 lakh)

(Textiles and Handloom Department)

18.112 The Handloom Sector is highly decentralized and dispersed. It suffers from cost dis-advantages, technological obsolescence and marketing handicrafts in comparison to power loom and mill sector. It needs to upgrade technology in the areas of pre-loom, on-loom and post-loom activities for overall improvement. Three-fourth of the cost of the scheme is proposed to be provided by the State Government as subsidy and the balance 25% will be borne by entrepreneurs / agency. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Share Capital Investment to SERIFED

(Rs.5.00 lakh)

(Textiles and Handloom Department)

18.113 This is a continuing scheme. The Orissa Co-operative Tasar and Silk Federation (SERIFED) provides marketing support to sericulture farmers in the form of “support price” of silk cocoons. The working capital base of SERIFED is not adequate to provide marketing support to all silk cocoons being produced in the State. Hence, in order to strengthen the working capital base of SERIFED, provision of Share Capital assistance is proposed under the scheme. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

**Formation of Community Owned Company
through Fab India Ltd. for Promotion of
Rural Crafts (PPP)**

(Rs. 100.00 lakh)

18.114 The objective of the scheme is to set up a community owned company (COC) which shall be registered under the Companies Act, 1956. The scheme shall be implemented in association with the Artisan Micro Finance (P) Ltd., which is a subsidiary of Fab India Overseas (P) Ltd., New Delhi. The aim of the scheme is to supply raw materials to weavers, capacity building inputs, develop and support marketing of products of handloom weavers in international and domestic markets. Besides, the scheme ensures creation of jobs, keeping the jobs in rural areas and bringing sustainable prosperity to weaver communities. An amount of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

**Grants to Orissa State Handloom Development
Corporation Ltd. for Watch and Ward Expenses**

(Rs.5.00 lakh)

(Textiles and Handloom Department)

18.115 The objective of the scheme is to safeguard and protect the properties of the Corporation. It is essential to engage security personnel to safeguard properties of the Corporation. To meet the watch and ward managerial cost, a sum of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Annual Plan: 2011-12

Micro Project for Integrated Development of Bivoltine Silk in Orissa

(Rs.100.00 lakh)

(Textiles and Handloom Department)

18.116 The objective is to increase the production and productivity of sericulture farmers in clusters of Micro Project Area at par with that of sericulturists of advanced States and countries. The silk cocoon and raw silk of international quality can be produced enhancing the income of farmers making the culture much profitable. The following achievements have so far been made under the scheme:

- (i) 105 Ac. plantation taken up, 7 lakh nursery raised, 261.1 Ac. plantation Maintained,
- (ii) 100 rearing houses under construction,
- (iii) Assistance to 105 beneficiary is under progress,
- (iv) 7 units maintenance are under progress,
- (v) 23950 Dfl's chowki rearing taken up and
- (vi) Kg. 5488. 45 cocoons produced.

There is programme for taking up 100 new beneficiaries in the financial year 2011-12. An amount of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed during Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Promotion of Sericulture Industry

(Rs.300.00 lakh)

(Textiles and Handloom Department)

18.117 The objective of the scheme is to provide support for overall development of sericulture in the State. The schematic activities have been implemented through various programmes, i.e., HYV mulberry saplings/ cutting procurement for plantation, preparation and distribution of chawki worms to mulberry rearers along with mass disinfection of rearing house and rearing equipments, organization of state level workshop, procurement of technical books and journals, exposure visit to outside state/ country, maintenance of tasar S.M.C, renovation of cooperative infrastructures. An amount of Rs.300.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Grants in Aid to State Agency for Development of Handloom Cluster (SADHAC)

(Rs. 5.00 lakh)

(Textiles and Handloom Department)

18.118 This scheme has been implemented since 2009-10. This scheme has a wide range of activities of coordinating all ongoing schemes under State Plan, Central Plan and Centrally Sponsored Plan. Thus, the overall objective of "SADHAC" is its full involvement and attachment to Handloom Sector for social and economic welfare and upliftment of weavers of the State. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for the scheme.

Annual Plan: 2011-12

One Time Revolving Fund for procurement of raw materials (Rs.200.00 lakh)
(Textiles and Handloom Department)

18.119 The scheme has been formulated to provide the organizations with one time revolving fund to meet their additional raw material requirement from time to time: (i) to procure quality raw material (yarn, dyes and chemicals) from genuine producers/ suppliers and make available at competitive / cheaper price to the weavers/ Primary Weavers Cooperative Society (PWCS) / Federations/consortia/ related organizations for production of handloom fabrics and (ii) to procure small and essential accessories of good quality from genuine manufactures/suppliers and make available at a reasonable price to the weavers / PWCS / Federations / Consortia etc. for their use. An amount of Rs.200.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 to provide benefit to Handloom Organisation.

Micro Project for Development of Sericulture (Rs.0.02 lakh)
at Sukinda, Subarnapur and Kandhamal District
(Textiles and Handloom Department)

18.120 The agro-climatic condition of Subarnapur and Kandhamal districts is favourable for mulberry cultivation. If a Micro project for development of mulberry cultivation is implemented in the district, weavers can get good quality of silk yarn locally at comparatively low price. Total 250 families will be inducted in 250 acres of mulberry cultivation and silkworm rearing. The project also aims to help tassar rearers of Sukinda region besides assisting the proliferation of indigenous Sukinda eco-race. A token of Rs.0.02 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Re-structuring Plan of SERIFED (Rs.0.02 lakh)
(Textiles and Handloom Department)

18.121 This scheme aims at restructuring of SERIFED. An outlay of Rs.299.58 lakh where Rs.200.00 lakh is for working capital to increase the business turn over, Rs.50.00 lakh for infrastructure development and publicity items and Rs.49.58 lakh for reimbursement of CRS/VRS claims with a view to downsizing the staff from 83 to 46 in 2010-11. The turnover of tassar cocoon transaction is expected to increase by 10%, yarn business by 5%, fabric business by 20% every year. The total turnover in business will increase by 14% every year and profit of the organization will also increase by Rs.10.5 lakh. A sum of Rs.0.02 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Subsidy to Orissa Co-operative Tassar and (Rs.5.00 lakh)
Seed Federation for Sericulture Development (SERIFED)
(Textiles and Handloom Department)

18.122 The Orissa Coop Tassar & Silk Federation provided marketing support of silk cocoon and silk products to the ST, SC and backward sericulture farmers of the State. The organization also acts as a social catalyst by safe-guarding poor

sericulture farmers from distress sales of their produce. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Integrated Sericulture Development Programme (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Textiles and Handloom Department)

18.123 To increase the production of silk from 50 MT at present to 500 MT in next 15-20 years time, plantation of Asan, Arjun, Mulberry, Castor and Tapioca are required to be intensified over 2.5 lakh acres. This can provide employment and livelihood support to 4.50 lakh ST/SC/BPL families. A sum of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed during Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Reimbursement Cost on Procurement of REELABLE Tassar Cocoons (Rs. 0.02 lakh)
(Textiles and Handloom Department)

18.124 This is a new 11th Five year State Plan Scheme proposed to be implemented during the year 2011-12. The purpose of the scheme is to provide a bonus of Rs.0.25 paise on each reelable cocoon by which tassar rearers will not only be benefitted but also be encouraged to harvest and maintain more percentage reelable cocoons by doing so a rearer family may get additional income of Rs.1,500/- per crop per year. The proposed benefit will go directly to rearers. For the above purpose, a token provision of Rs.0.02 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Reimbursement of 10% One-Time Rebate on sale of Handloom Cloth by Handloom Agency (Rs.600.00 lakh)
(Textiles and Handloom Department)

18.125 Reimbursement of one time 10% rebate under the Central Plan scheme on sale of handloom products has been withdrawn from 31.3.09 vide Government of India letter No.3/27/2004/DCH/ZMD/Rebate dt. 01.09.09. This support has been proposed under the State Plan. To implement the scheme, an amount of Rs.600.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) (Rs.3,500.00 lakh)
(Textiles and Handloom Department)

18.126 The Institute will start its regular training course from February 2010 for weavers and artisans. An amount of Rs.3,500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 to meet the infrastructure cost and other relevant expenditure to be made for implementation of the scheme.

Share Capital Investment in Orissa State Handloom Weavers Weavers' Cooperative Society Ltd (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Textiles and Handloom Department)

18.127 Keeping in view the increase in business, the demand of raw material like yarn, dyes and chemicals, accessories has increased. The raw material bank of Boyanika has not been able to meet the entire requirement of raw materials for weavers working in different cluster of the State. For meeting the requirement of weavers in time and to strengthen the working capital base of Boyanika, it is essential for creating a revolving fund to procure required yarn, dyes chemicals and other accessories. An amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

18.128 The following schemes will be taken up in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Market Access Initiative (MAI) (SS: Rs. 0.01 lakh,
(Textiles and Handloom Department) CS: Rs.0.01 lakh)

18.129 In order to promote export of handloom products, aggressive international marketing project is to be implemented under MAI Scheme of Ministry of Commerce & Industry to access new markets by undertaking survey and market study. For the Annual Plan: 2011-12, a token amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed towards State share of CSP.

Integrated Handloom Development Scheme Marketing Incentive (SS: Rs.350.00 lakh,
(Textiles Hand loom Department) CS: Rs.350.00 lakh)

18.130 The "Marketing Incentive" component under the Integrated Handloom Development Scheme came into force from 01.04.2007 in place of Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana which has ceased its operation since 31.3.2007. The assistance under this component is 100% grant to Primary WCS and Apex bodies of the State for boosting up their sales. The State and Central Government bear their share on 50:50 basis. An amount of Rs.350.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards State Share of CSP.

**Integrated Handloom Development Scheme
Cluster Approach**

(SS: Rs.70.00 lakh,
CS: Rs.500.00 lakh)

(Textiles Hand loom Department)

18.131 The Cluster Development Approach focuses on formation of Weaver's Groups as viable entities so that groups become self-sustainable. The maximum project cost of each cluster is expected to be Rs. 60.00 lakh for a project period of 03 years with the following components.

1.	Base Line Survey	Rs. 1.25 lakh	100% GoI
2.	Formation of consortium	Rs.0.50 lakh	-do-
3.	Raw Material Support	Rs.3.00 lakh	-do-
4.	Skill Up-gradation	Rs.4.75 lakh	-do-
5.	Design Development & Product Diversification.		
	(i) Purchase of CATD	Rs.3.00 lakh	50:50
	(ii) Engaging Designer	Rs.6.00 lakh	100% GoI
6.	Infrastructure	Rs.30.00 lakh	
	(CFC-100% GoI)	(Dye House - 80:20)	
7.	Publicity & Marketing	Rs.12.50 lakh	75:25
8.	Project Management Cost.	Rs.7.20	100% GoI

A sum of Rs.70.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards State Share of CSP.

**Integrated Handloom Development Scheme
Group Approach**

(SS: Rs.60.00 lakh,
CS: Rs.150.00 lakh)

(Textiles Hand loom Department)

18.132 Handloom weavers, who are not covered by clusters will be benefited by a "Group Approach" which is implemented for development of handloom weavers in a contiguous geographical area, i.e., a revenue village, block in rural area and wards in urban areas, which have similar production characteristics. A group should have preferably 10 weavers or more which can be in the form of SHG/PWCS/Other independent/individual weavers. Basic inputs, skill up-gradation, construction of workshed components are covered under the Group Approach Schemes. A sum of Rs.60.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for the State Share.

Promotion of Sericulture Industries

(SS Rs.219.99 lakh,
CS: Rs.0.04 lakh)

(Textiles Hand loom Department)

18.133 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 and staff and publicity and propaganda programmes. Provision of funds under both the scheme SP and SS of CSP annual target for production of 1,368 lakh Tassar cocoon , 90 MT of Mulberry cocoon and 23 MT of Eri cocoon to be produced by providing employment 37,782 persons through generation of 37,782 lakh MD for the year 2011-12. An outlay of Rs.219.99 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards State share of CSP.

CENTRAL PLAN

Establishment of Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, Bargarh (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Textiles and Handloom Department)

18.134 It has been proposed to establish an Indian Institute of Handloom Technology in Western Orissa at Bargarh to provide technical education on Handloom and Textile to the students of Orissa as well as other States. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under Central Plan.

Restructuring of Sambalpuri Bastralaya (Rs.0.01 lakh)

18.135 Sambalpur Bastralaya Handloom Co-operative Society Ltd. is the biggest Primary Weavers Co-operative Society having 6126 weavers. At present, 4,280 looms function in 43 production centres. Production of the Society has gone down due to non-finance by the financing banks and liability which went up to Rs.45.21 crore. It has been decided to restructure the society through One-Time settlement of loan liability amounting to Rs.10.00 crore. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

MINERALS

18.136 Orissa occupies an important position both in terms of deposits and production of minerals. Orissa is endowed with several mineral resources. With a view to utilising mineral resources and to creating avenues for employment, State Government has initiated efforts for development of identified areas to set up steel plants and to promote establishment of mineral based industries in the State.

18.137 Focus is on acquisition of land at Gopalpur, Duburi and Keonjhar for establishment of Steel Plant. During 2011-12, 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. For

Annual Plan: 2011-12

promotion of steel plants, 50 numbers of MOU have been signed with a total capacity of 77.16 MTPA out of total 50 projects, 29 steel projects have started partial production.

PLAN SCHEMES

18.138 A sum of Rs.300.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of the following schemes.

STATE PLAN

Establishment of Steel Plant at Gopalpur (Rs.11.10 lakh)
(Steel and Mines Department)

18.139 An outlay of Rs.11.10 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for drawal of salary.

Duburi Area Land Acquisition Reclamation and Settlement (Rs.0.73 lakh)
(Steel and Mines Department)

18.140 It has been suggested to provide salary to the employees belonging to office of Duburi Area Land Acquisition Reclamation and Settlement. An amount of Rs.0.73 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Monitoring of Establishment at Headquarters relating to Steel Plant (Rs.0.13 lakh)
(Steel and Mines Department)

18.141 An amount of Rs.0.13 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for monitoring of establishment of steel plants at Headquarters. The aim of the scheme is to meet the logistic support to the Administrative Department to effect required monitoring of the process.

Establishment of Steel Plant at Keonjhar District (Rs.0.04 lakh)
(Steel and Mines Department)

18.142 To meet the salary cost of Special Land Acquisition Office (LAO) of Keonjhar district and other employees, an amount of Rs.0.04 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Intensive Mineral Exploration and Assessment of mineral resources (Rs.60.00 lakh)
(Steel and Mines Department)

18.143 The growth of steel industry has necessitated immediate and detailed exploration and assessment of minerals like, iron ore, chromite, manganese,

Annual Plan: 2011-12

bauxite and coal. For the purpose, a sum of Rs.60.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Research (Rs.30.00 lakh)
(Steel and Mines Department)

18.144 Attempt have been made for renovation of the Government Chemical Analysis laboratories with modern and sophisticated equipments, which aims at adopting an institutional method of analysis to ensure accuracy and speedy disposal of mineral samples. An amount of Rs.30.00 lakh has been proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Development of Weighbridge & Check Gates (Rs.170.00 lakh)
(Steel and Mines Department)

18.145 It has been provided for installation of 70 new weigh bridge in different locations in the mining circle offices in the State like Joda, Jajpur, Koraput, Koira, Talcher, Rourkela, Sambalpur, Keonjhar and Baripada. For development of check gates and weigh bridges, an amount of Rs.170.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Strengthening of Enforcement measures to stop pilferage / theft of minerals (Rs.28.00 lakh)
(Steel and Mines Department)

18.146 To provide salaries and other allowances to police personnel and other officials to be engaged as enforcement squad and district level enforcement squad. An amount of Rs.28.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for this scheme.

CHAPTER 19

TRANSPORT

19.1 An efficient transport network and communication system are basic pre-requisites for rapid economic development and sustained growth process. A well-developed transport network plays a vital role in promoting trade, social integration and enhancing the productivity and efficiency of the economy. High priority has, therefore, been accorded to the development of transport and other infrastructure sectors in the State.

19.2 The total road length in the State is 2,42,736 km. The length of different categories of roads in the State includes 3,590 km of National Highways, 5,102 km of State Highways, 18,192 Km. of Urban Roads, 31,167 km of Rural Roads, 4,277 km of Major District Roads (MDR), 6,314 km of Other District Roads (ODR), 20,324 km of Panchayat Samiti Roads, 1,39,942 km of Gram Panchayat Roads, 7,463 km of Forest Roads, 6,277 km of Irrigation Roads, and 88 km of GRIDCO Roads.

Plan Objectives

19.3 The major objectives of Transport Sector are to:

- improve the living conditions of rural people by providing all-weather road connectivity to inaccessible areas and upgrading the existing road network,
- facilitate trade and economic activities through improved connectivity, and
- enhance the access of people to markets and service centres.

Strategies and Thrust Areas

19.4 The main strategies under transport sector are as follows:

- Development of roads leading to industrial hubs and growth centers
- Development of roads leading to tourist centers
- 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

19.5 An outlay of Rs.1,65,110.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12. The break-up of allocation by departments is given below:

Annual Plan: 2011-12

<u>Departments</u>	<u>(Rs. lakh)</u>
Works	92,918.00
Rural Development	49,050.00
Panchayati Raj	10,000.00
H & UD	6,000.00
Transport	2,800.00
Commerce	470.00
General Administration	3,872.00
Total	1,65,110.00

TRANSPORT**PLAN SCHEMES**

19.6 Road transport has emerged as a predominant means of transportation of people and goods in India as well as in Orissa. Easy accessibility, flexibility of operations, door-to-door service and reliability have earned road transport an increasingly higher share of both passenger traffic and freight vis-à-vis other transport modes. 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 the responsibility of the Transport Department. Road transport sector consists of two segments: (a) transport services that serve the public or commercial interests directly, and (b) transport services that are used by transport service providers. The Transport Department has a major role in promotion as well as regulation of these services. By regulating use of vehicles and behavior of road users under various provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, it promotes public transport, road safety and protection of environment.

STATE PLAN

19.7 Rapid economic growth, a competitive and modern automobile industry, expanding road network and increasing mobility needs are leading to a high growth of personalized motor vehicles. There are many ongoing and proposed investments in mining and heavy mineral-based steel, aluminum and other industries in the State which do require massive road transport infrastructure and services. Investments are also required to increase passenger transport due to increasing urbanization and enhanced economic activities.

19.8 An outlay of Rs.2,800.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 including Rs.150.00 lakh for TSP and Rs.111.00 lakh for SCSP for implementation of various schemes under Transport Commissionerate and Orissa State Road Transport Corporation.

Schemes under Transport Commissionerate

(Transport Department)

19.9 Following schemes/works will be implemented under Transport Commissionerate during the year 2011-12 with an outlay of Rs.1,200.00 lakh including Rs.150.00 lakh for TSP and 111.00 lakh towards SCSP.

(i) Modernisation of the Department, STA, TC, RTO Offices and Regulatory Infrastructure and Services (Other charges) (Rs.844.00 lakh)

19.10 The quality and quantum of regulatory and promotional needs in the road transport sector have increased rapidly. The infrastructure available with the Transport Commissioner, State Transport Authority and Regional Transport Offices requires an urgent modernization to fulfill these needs. A sum of Rs.844.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for undertaking the following works.

- (a) Pilot project for setting up of a modernized vehicle fitness inspection and certification centre at Bhubaneswar and construction of Radio Frequency Identification Technology (RFIT) based Driving Training Tracks in 5 RTOs.
- (b) Infrastructure modernization of 5 RTOs.
- (c) Purchase and installation of 5 lorry weighbridges having 100 MT capacity at Chandikhole, Bileipada, Champua and Sundergarh.
- (d) Pilot project for computerization and modernization of Luharchati check gate in the district of Bargarh.
- (e) Setting-up of a model Driving Training school for imparting driving skills for LMV, HMV and construction equipments for Scheduled Caste youths.
- (f) Setting-up of a Driving Training Centre for imparting driving skills to youths in LMV, HMV and construction equipments for Scheduled Tribe youths.

(ii) Road Safety and enforcement (Rs.90.00 lakh)

19.11 Road Safety is an important responsibility of the Transport Administration. Large number of fatalities and injuries every year in road accidents lead to enormous social and economic costs to the society. Therefore, road safety has become a major public health concern in Orissa. Road safety involves many stakeholders including general public, vehicle manufacturers, road users, road engineers,

licensing officials, traffic enforcement personnel, healthcare professionals and hospitals, non-governmental organization, insurance companies and media. It also depends upon the quality and quantum of road safety infrastructure and services. The Transport Department, being the nodal Department for road safety, plans to make interventions spanning four areas called the 4Es- Education, Engineering, Enforcement and Emergency response. It will forge effective partnerships with different stakeholders in respect of all these areas. A sum of Rs.90.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards purchase of 15 Tata winger ambulances to set up fifteen 24 X 7 accident help lines jointly with Directorate of Fire Service and Home Guards including annual operational costs.

(iii) Support for Existing RTOs- (Non-salary component) (Rs.66.00 lakh)

19.12 A sum of Rs.66.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for expenses for non-salary items such as electricity, water, telephone, motor vehicles, wages, other charges RRT etc. for existing RTO offices at Angul, Gajapati, Jagatsinghpur, Bhadrak, Jharsuguda, Nawarangpur, Nayagarh and Nuapara offices.

(iv) Creation of new RTOs (Rs.100.00 lakh)

19.13 A sum of Rs.100.00 lakh is proposed for functioning of five new RTO offices at Boudh, Deogarh, Kendrapara, Malkangiri and Sonepur in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

(v) Building programme (Rs.100.00 lakh)

19.14 A sum of Rs.100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for undertaking the following construction works.

- (i) Construction of RTO Office building at Angul - Rs.22.37 lakh
- (ii) Construction of new Court Hall for the office of Member 2nd MACT, Berhampur and construction of residence of Member 2nd MACT, Berhampur - Rs.77.63 lakh

Orissa State Road Transport Corporation (OSRTC) (Rs.1,600.00 lakh)
(Transport Department)

19.15 The basic objective of the OSRTC is to provide safe and dependable transport facility to the public. The Corporation safeguards public interest during market strikes and bandh calls given by private operators. It is the sole operator providing services to the people of inaccessible and naxal-prone hilly areas. It acts as a regulator during demand for excess fare hikes. It provides travel concessions to physically handicapped persons, students and freedom fighters. The total present strength of buses in OSRTC is 348 out of which 297 buses are on road and 51 buses are off road. A sum of Rs.1,600.00 lakh has been proposed for purchase of new buses for OSRTC in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

COMMERCE

19.16 A sum of Rs.470.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of following schemes:

Minor Ports (Rs.245.00 lakh)
(Commerce Department)

19.17 Orissa is a Maritime State having coast line of 480 km from Bahuda mouth in Ganjam district to Subernarekha mouth in Balasore district. Thirteen potential port sites have been identified for development of minor ports in the State. It has been decided to convert Gopalpur Port into an all weather port. Accordingly, it has been handed over to the Gopalpur Port Private Limited on 30.10.2006 for expansion, development and operations of the port. The Gopalpur port Limited has commenced its operation with effect from January 2007. The Gopalpur Ports Limited has achieved the financial closure of Rs.1,212.55 crore for the project and has spent an amount of Rs.122.00 crore so far for development of the port.

19.18 For establishment of a mega port of international standard at Dhamra, the Dhamra Port Company Limited has undertaken the construction of the port and rail link from Bhadrak to Dhamra. The Dhamra Port Company Limited has achieved financial closure of Rs.2,464.00 crore during the year 2007. This has been enhanced to Rs.3,239.00 crore in the year 2010. The company has spent an amount of Rs.2,780.00 crore so far towards construction of the port.

19.19 The approval has been given to the POSCO India Limited for development of a captive port at Jatadhari Muhan in Jagatsinghpur district. The Government of Orissa has also signed a concession agreement with M/s Creative Port Development Private Limited, Chennai for development of a port at Subarnarekha mouth in Balasore district. An MoU has been signed with M/s Essel Mining and Industries Limited on 22nd October 2009 for development of a captive port at Chudamani in Bhadrak district. The Government have signed a concession agreement with M/s Navayuga Engineering Company Limited, Hyderabad on 22nd November 2010 for development of a port at Astarang in Puri district. A sum of Rs.245.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for development of minor ports.

Minor Ports (RIDF assisted Project) (Rs.160.00 lakh)
(Commerce Department)

19.20 Construction work of 8 jetties and 6 waiting halls at different locations in Bhadrak, Kendrapara, Khurda and Puri districts are in progress under RIDF-XIV. The projects have been approved by NABARD. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.485.83 lakh. A sum of Rs.160.00 lakh has been proposed under RIDF scheme for completion of the projects in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Inland Water Transport
(Commerce Department)

(Rs.65.00 lakh)

19.21 Inland Water Transport is the only mode of communication and transport for people living in inaccessible areas not connected by road or rail. Several such places have been identified in Chilika Lake and other inaccessible villages located in the coastal areas which can be negotiated only through water transport. The Inland Water Transport Directorate which started functioning in the year 1973 undertakes passenger launch services and training of personnel in the Crew Training Institute. A new directorate, i.e., "Directorate of Ports and IWT" has been formed and started functioning. The inland water transport organization functions under the new Directorate. For strengthening navigation facilities in the inland water transport sector, 3 numbers of 20-seater and one 50-seater new FRP boat have been procured during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11. An amount of Rs.65.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for different activities under Inland Water Transport.

Civil Aviation
(General Administration Department)

(Rs.3,872.00 lakh)

19.22 The Directorate of Civil Aviation maintains State Aircrafts which are mainly used for emergent public works such as aerial surveys of natural calamities, participation in meetings outside the State, maintenance of law and order, urgent visits of 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 in different parts of the State to facilitate safe landing of the State Aircraft. An outlay of Rs.3,872.00 lakh including Rs.3,500.00 lakh for purchase of a new aircraft has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

ROADS AND BRIDGES**PLAN SCHEMES**

19.23 Development and maintenance of an extensive road network is a major pre-requisite to accelerate pace and patterns of socio-economic development. So far only 40% of approximately 50,000 villages in Orissa have all-weather connectivity as compared to the national average of 60%. The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was conceived as a Centrally Sponsored Programme to overcome this vital deficiency. This programme has commenced from 2000-01 and is continuing. Major bridges shall have to be taken up with funding from other sources such as, RIDF and State Plan.

STATE PLAN

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

19.24 An amount of Rs.49,050.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of different Rural Development Projects out of which flow to TSP and SCSP is of the order of Rs.7,700.76 and 5,611.16 lakh respectively.

Rural Roads & Bridges (RIDF Assisted Projects) (Rs.19,000.00 lakh)
(Rural Development Department)

19.25 A sum of Rs.19,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for construction of Bridges and Roads under RIDF for implementation of approved projects including construction of 35 bridges and 125 km of roads.

Completion of incomplete/ongoing projects (Rs. 2,735.00 lakh)

19.26 For completion of incomplete/ ongoing projects of roads and bridges during the Annual Plan-2011-12, an outlay of Rs.2,735.00 lakh has been proposed out of which Rs.606.00 lakh and Rs.453.00 lakh have been earmarked for TSP and SCSP respectively.

Constituency-wise Allotment (CWA) (Rs. 2,840.00 lakh)
(Rural Development Department)

19.27 The Constituency-wise allocation was conceptualized to place Rs.20.00 lakh to each constituency so that critical road projects could be taken up in rural areas in consultation with local representatives (MLAs). An outlay of Rs.2,840.00 lakh has been proposed for improvement of critical rural roads covering 142 Assembly Constituencies during 2011-12.

Survey, Investigation & Preparation of DPR (Rs.350.00 lakh)

19.28 An amount of Rs.350.00 lakh has been proposed for survey, investigation and preparation of detailed project report for execution of bridges and roads for the year 2011-12.

Survey Equipments (Rs.125.00 lakh)

19.29 A sum of Rs.125.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards procurement of survey equipments with a view to facilitating quick and time bound investigation works.

Land Acquisition Charges (Rs.20.00 lakh)

19.30 A sum of Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 to meet the cost towards acquisition of private land required for construction of bridges where government land is not available.

Decretal Dues (Rs.5.00 lakh)

19.31 A sum of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards payment of decretal dues in accordance with the judgement of Hon'ble Courts.

Technical Training (Rs.25.00 lakh)

19.32 A sum of Rs.25.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 to incur expenditure for conducting technical training in road, building and bridge sectors in order to promote technical skills among the serving engineers.

Residential Buildings of R.W. Organisation (Rs.600.00 lakh)

19.33 A sum of Rs.600.00 lakh has been proposed for construction of residential buildings under R.W. Organization during the year 2011-12.

PMGSY Tender Premium (grant to OSRRA) (Rs.10,000.00 lakh)

19.34 A sum of Rs.10,000.00 lakh (excluding prorata charges) has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under grants to OSRRA to meet the differential cost of tender premium of PMGSY works.

PMGSY bridges (Grant to OSRRA) (Rs.3,500.00 lakh)

19.35 A sum of Rs.3,500.00 lakh (excluding prorata charges) has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under grants to OSRRA towards State's Share for execution of PMGSY bridges.

Non-Residential Buildings of R.W. Organisation (Rs.750.00 lakh)

19.36 A sum of Rs.750.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for construction of non-residential buildings of R.W. organization.

Incentive Allowance (Rs.100.00 lakh)

19.37 A sum of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards payment of incentives to contractors who undertake RIDF and other projects and complete them one month (minimum) ahead of the stipulated dates of completion.

Bridges on Roads in Rural Areas (Rs.8,000.00 lakh)

19.38 A sum of Rs.8,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards construction of bridges on roads in rural areas.

Improvement of existing R.D. roads (Rs.1,000.00 lakh)

19.39 For improvement of existing rural roads, a sum of Rs.1,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Construction of Residential Clusters for KBK Districts

19.40 A sum of Rs.400.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for construction of residential clusters building works SCA in KBK districts. The details are at Chapter-15.

WORKS

19.41 An amount of Rs.92,918.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 including Rs.21,776.58 lakh and Rs.16,233.52 lakh towards TSP and SCSP respectively for implementation of following projects of Works Department.

Externally Aided Project (OSRP) (Rs.15,000.00 lakh)
(Works Department)

19.42 An amount of Rs.15,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for World Bank Assisted Orissa State Roads Project. Out of 461.00 km, 204.00 km of road work has been proposed to be taken up in 2011-12. This includes the following road projects.

- i. Berhampur – Taptapani road - 41.00 km
- ii. Bhawanipatna-Kharia road - 68.00 km
- iii. Chandabali-Bhadrak-Anandapur road - 95.00 km

Rural Roads and Bridges (RIDF Assisted Projects) (Rs.33,000.00 lakh)
(Works Department)

19.43 Under this Scheme emphasis has been given to: (a) clear liabilities of completed works, (b) take up construction of all spill over projects, (c) take up new projects sanctioned / to be sanctioned under this scheme, (d) take up survey, investigation, design and preparation of Detail Project Reports and other pre-project activities like land acquisition, forest clearance and utility shifting for projects to be posed for clearance of High Power Committee (HPC). Funds to the extent of Rs.33,000.00 lakh has been proposed under this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Central Road Fund
(Works Department)

(Rs.8,318.00 lakh)

19.44 Under this Scheme, roads and bridges are improved with funds from Govt. of India. Funds under this scheme are sanctioned from State share of cess money collected from Oil Pool. Government of India have sanctioned 21 bridges and 143 road stretches under this scheme. Out of this, 131 road projects and 19 bridge projects have been completed by the end of December, 2010. A sum of Rs.8.318.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under the scheme.

Other State Plan Projects
(Works Department)

(Rs.25,200.00 lakh)

19.45 An outlay of Rs.25,200.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under other State Plan Projects for taking up the following works.

(a) Bridge work

19.46 Under this scheme, a sum of Rs.4,799.95 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for construction of 65 bridges, culverts and 3 flyover bridge at Nayabazar, Cuttack, Rajmahal Square, Bhubaneswar and road over bridge to IIT, Bhubaneswar.

(b) ROBs

19.47 It has been decided to take up some of ROBs on 50:50 cost sharing basis by the State Government with Railways. A sum of Rs.2,400.05 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under this scheme for 5 ROB projects and 6 new projects.

(c) Road work

19.48 A sum of Rs.8,210.45 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for ongoing road works and some new road projects including the following major projects.

	(Rs. lakh)
(i) Improvement of Cuttack-Paradeep Road	3,066.21
(ii) Construction of foot path at Badadanda, Puri	150.00
(iii) Construction of Biranarsinghpur Bypass road	60.00
(iv) Construction of approach road to IIT, Bhubaneswar	135.67
(v) Improvement to Tamaka-Mangalpur road	200.00
(vi) Improvement to Chitroda-Amarda-Rajghat road	150.00

(vii)	Construction of 4 lanning road to the both side of Daya west canal from 0.0 to 7.80 km including canal improvement work from Palasuni Chhak (NH-5) to Garage Chhak (NH-203)	500.00
(viii)	Road side plantations on Cuttack-Paradeep road	200.00
(ix)	Improvement to Kalighat-Beherapatna road	100.00
(x)	Improvement to Ring Road and Periphpheri road to Bolangir Town	200.00
(xi)	Improvement of Kamarda-Baliapal road	100.00
(xii)	Improvement to Rairangpur to Gorumahisahani road	120.00
(xiii)	Improvement to Bonei Boarder-Barbil-Nalda road	200.00
(xiv)	Improvement to Barbil-Kiriburi road	190.00
(xv)	Improvement to Joda-Bambari road	190.00
(xvi)	Improvement to Panposh –Uditnagar road	100.00
(xvii)	Improvement to Khurda Town road	100.00
(xviii)	Improvement to Boinda-Athamallick road	100.00
(xix)	Improvement to Chorda-Duburi road	300.00
(xx)	Improvement to Panikoili-Keonjhar road	100.00
(xxi)	Improvement to Angulai-Orathghat road	100.00
(xxii)	Improvement to Road from Tinimuhani to Angulai	150.00

(d) Lump provisions

19.49 A sum of Rs.2890.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under lump provisions for following works.

1.	Construction of RoB and construction/ re-construction of CD works and incomplete road and bridge works	Rs.1,000.00 lakh
2.	Incentive to Contractor	Rs. 30.00 lakh
3.	Preparation of DPR and Capacity Building	Rs.800.00 lakh
4.	Consultancy Service for IDCO	Rs. 10.00 lakh
4.	Special repair to NH under Chief Engineer, NH	<u>Rs. 1,050.00 lakh</u>
	Total	Rs. 2,890.00 lakh

(e) Survey, Investigation, Quality Control, Planning and Research

19.50 Survey investigation, Quality Control and Planning and Research are essential pre-requisites for any Road Development Programme. A sum of Rs.85.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

(f) Development Infrastructure

19.51 For construction of office building and staff quarters under Works Department and installation of work station for Orissa Secretariat Work Flow Automation Systems, it has been proposed to provide Rs.914.45 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

(g) Decretal Dues

19.52 Decretal dues are required to be paid for works executed by the contractors in the event of Court Judgements going in their favour. To meet such expenses. Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

(h) Land Acquisition

19.53 A sum of Rs.800.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for payment of land acquisition charges for the land to be acquired mainly for widening of roads, construction of bridges and roads and construction of approach road to bridge projects including PPP projects.

(i) Core Road network

19.54 It has been notified by the Government in Works Department to put in place Core Road Network (CRN) system pertaining to roads having high traffic density, economic and tourism importance and such other roads catering to the Mining & Industrial Areas of the State in order to provide better focus on management of road sector. The objective for having CRN system is to deploy adequate resources for development and better management of all roads included under it through separate budgetary support. It is intended to ensure improved services to road users by effective utilization of available resources as soon as this system is operationalised. Thirty-one roads of length 1558.33 km have been included under CRN. A sum of Rs.2,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for reconstruction of 1 minor bridge, improvement of roads and providing renewal coat for improvement of riding quality as per requirement for these roads.

(j) State Plan (PPP)

19.55 World Bank has funded the engagement of a consultant for PPP feasibility study and transaction services for following three corridors with a length of 229.00 km for implementation under Public Private Partnership (PPP).

(i) Sambalpur-Rourkela road (SH-10) - 165.00 km

- | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|---|----------|
| (ii) | Joda-Bambari road (Expressway-II) | - | 18.00 km |
| (iii) | Koira-Tensa-Luhunipada road | - | 46.00 km |

The Empowered Committee on Infrastructure (ECI) of Planning & Co-ordination Department has approved the above three projects based on the feasibility study as per the PPP Policy of the State. Besides, for Sambalpur-Rourkela Road, proposal has also been approved by the High Level Clearance Authority (HLCA) headed by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Orissa. As per the PPP policy, expenditure towards land acquisition, utility relocation and other statutory activities are to be borne by the State Government. This expenditure is likely to be carried out over a period of three years. A sum of Rs.2,600.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

(k) Supervision of Civil Works

19.56 For supervision of Civil works of year-1 World Bank Assisted Projects, an amount of Rs.400.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards expenditure on engagement of interim supervision consultant.

Development of Roads of Economic and Tourism Importance (One-Time ACA) (Rs. 9,300.00 lakh)
(Works Department)

19.57 A sum of Rs.9,300.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for improvement of important roads of economic and tourism importance with a target to improve 60,000 km of road length in different stretches.

RLTAP in KBK District
(Works Department)

19.58 A sum of Rs.1,681.00 lakh has been proposed under Connectivity Programme in KBK Districts. Details are indicated at Chapter-15.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN SCHEME

E & I Scheme (CS: Rs.2,100.00 lakh)
(Works Department) SS: Rs.2,100.00 lakh

19.59 A sum of Rs.2,100.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards State Share of the Centrally Sponsored Plan in respect of the projects sanctioned by Government of India under Economic Importance Projects of E & I Scheme on 50:50 cost sharing basis.

CENTRAL PLAN

19.60 A sum of Rs.74.18 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under Central Plan towards 100% Central Share for projects sanctioned by Government of India towards Inter-State Connectivity under E & I Scheme.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

19.61 A sum of Rs.10,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of schemes under Panchayati Raj Department. The details are as follows:

Cement Concret (CC) Roads (Rs.10,000.00 lakh)
(Panchayati Raj Department)

19.62 It has been contemplated to provide better connectivity to PRIs under this scheme for which a sum of Rs.10,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12. The flow of funds to TSP and SCSP is of the order of Rs.2,212.90 lakh and Rs.1,652.90 lakh respectively.

HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

19.63 A sum of Rs.6,000.00 lakh has been proposed for implementation of the following scheme under Housing & Urban Development.

Urban Roads (Rs.6,000.00 lakh)
(Housing and Urban Development Department)

19.64 For development of urban transportation, an amount of Rs.6,000.00 lakh has been proposed during 2011-12 for construction and improvement of roads in different ULBs of the State. Out of this, an amount of Rs.1327.80 lakh and Rs.991.80 lakh have been earmarked under TSP and SCSP sector respectively.

CHAPTER 20

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

20.1 Application of Science and Technology is crucial for sustainable socio-economic development. 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. The important objectives of this sector during the Annual Plan: 2011-12 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) Improvement in infrastructure and modernization of GRAMSAT / EDUSAT Development Programmes and Georeferencing of Cadastral maps of KBK districts.

20.2 This Chapter has three sub-heads, viz. (i) Scientific Research (including Bio-technology), (ii) Information Technology and (iii) Ecology and Environment. The schemes under each sub-head are explained below.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (Including Bio-technology)

PLAN SCHEMES

20.3 A sum of Rs.2,101.05 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of various schemes under scientific research. This includes amounts of Rs.150.80 lakh and Rs. 98.40 lakh towards TSP and SCSP respectively.

STATE PLAN

The following schemes will be taken up during the Annual Plan 2011-12.

Orissa Bigyan Academy (Rs.60.00 lakh)
(Science and Technology Department)

20.4 The 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 Exhibitions, (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. An outlay of Rs.60.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of the above programmes.

Pathani Samanta Planetorium (PSP) (Rs.595.00 lakh)
(Science and Technology Department)

20.5 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, programmes on astronomy, night sky watch programme, astrophysics and space science, publication, demonstration of models, seminars, workshops and Bigyan Lekhaka Sammukhya (Science Writers' Forum) and continuance of the show on "Light, Water & Sound System". An outlay of Rs.595.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for the following schemes.

1. Upgradation of light and sound programme by introducing bi-lingual modes, i.e., English version, Oriya version of Historic events.
2. Upgradation and digitisation of the Planetorium.
3. Establishment expenses of PSP

Orissa Space Application Centre (OSAC) (Rs.600.00 lakh)
(Science and Technology Department)

20.6 The Orissa Space Application Centre, as the State level Apex body for remote sensing application and research studies, is using the technology for natural resources surveys and management. Remote sensing data are used in various fields for forecast of agricultural crop acreage and production for the entire State, and for watershed management in the State. The Centre also undertakes surveys and mapping of natural resources, and helps in wasteland and ground water management, identification of flood-prone zones, spotting of forest fires, determination of urban land use patterns and wetland earmarking. The Centre also undertakes schemes such as research in atmospheric science and disaster mitigation. These activities will be of immense use to the State in forecasting natural calamities so that the Government can initiate appropriate remedial steps in advance.

20.7 During 2000-2001, GRAMSAT Pilot Project - Orissa scheme was introduced with the assistance of Department of Space, Government of India with the objectives: (i) interactive training for field functionaries; (ii) broadcasting of development information to rural audiences; (iii) providing access to GIS database

for development planning; (iv) e-Governance; and (v) disaster warning and providing information for facilitation of post-disaster reconstruction. This system has the capability of data transfer among the State Headquarters at Bhubaneswar, 30 districts, 314 blocks, 9 Important Offices of Government of Orissa, and 1,190 G.P.s through V-Sat network. Dynamic Routing System (DRS) network has also been installed.

20.8 Developmental programmes of various Government Departments are telecast in this system on all weekdays except Sunday and transmitted through Doordarshan in Channel DD1 and DD6, OTV and ETV. The Interactive Training Programmes (ITP) of various Departments of Government are also viewed through DRS in 1,190 Gram Panchayats.

20.9 Geo-referencing will be of immense utility for multi-level developmental planning and beneficiary oriented developmental schemes. Under modification of land records programme, the Revenue & D.M. Department gets cadastral sheets digitized. Indian Space Research Organisation has pursued the utilization of the space technology for education and development and come up with a dedicated satellite named as EDUSAT. Under this programme, ISRO has up ported installation of control centre and a few remote terminals in Orissa following the decision to utilize the channel for benefit of the High School students. Under this programme forty numbers of Satellite interactive Terminals (SITs) have been installed in the selected forty High Schools of Orissa with the central control centre of ORSAC, Bhubaneswar. During the year 2011-12, it is proposed for installation of SIT in 100 Schools in Orissa.

20.10 In order to carry out these programmes, an outlay of Rs.600.00 lakh is proposed for 2011-12.

Support to Scientific Institutions (Rs.540.00 lakh)
(Science and Technology Department)

20.11 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.540.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for these institutions.

(i) Institute of Material Sciences

20.12 The Centre proposes to take up experimental research programmes in the field of material sciences as this has a significant impact on future industrial development. The primary mandate is to create basic experimental research facilities to the researchers of the State in order to exploit the untapped natural research materials of our State for high value added product. An outlay of Rs.240.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

(ii) Institute of Mathematics and its Applications (IMA)

20.13 Mathematics is one of the fundamental 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. It also undertakes special mathematics training programme for ST/SC students. An outlay of Rs.300.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

State Council on Science and Technology (Rs.100.00 lakh)
(Science and Technology Department)

20.14 In order to promote 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 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 and conferences. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Documentation Centre-cum-Library (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Science and Technology Department)

20.15 The Science & Technology Department has a Documentation Centre-cum-Library which establishes a close link with various research institutions in the State and provides up-to-date information to researchers/ scientists in various fields of specialization. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for computerization and other ongoing activities.

Entrepreneurship Development Programme (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Science and Technology Department)

20.16 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. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Popularisation of Science & Technology (Rs.56.00 lakh)
(Science and Technology Department)

20.17 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 public about the role of science and technology, (iii) Publication of monthly Oriya Science Magazine "Bigyan Diganta" and distribution to Panchayati Raj Institutions free of cost, (iv)

Presenting awards to eminent scientists, researchers and writers of scientific literature in Oriya, and (v) Interactive session of Science Teachers and students. An outlay of Rs.56.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Natural Resources Data Management System (NRDMS) (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

20.18 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 is developed by ORSAC. Census and secondary data are also used to generate socio-economic, demographic, agro-climatic, environmental, infrastructure and amenities up to village level. An outlay of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Development of Bio-Technology (Rs.100.00 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

20.19 Biotechnology, has a potential to revolutionise many facets of industrial, agricultural and medicinal practices and is perceived as a major vehicle for socio-economic development through application and use of biological agents and materials in the production of appropriate goods and services. The priority areas identified in the draft Bio-Technology Policy of Government of Orissa are: (i) Agricultural bio-technology, (ii) Medical bio-technology, (iii) Industrial bio-technology, (iv) Aquaculture and marine bio-technology, (v) Environmental bio-technology, (vi) Bio-resources, (vii) Alternative resources of energy, and (viii) Animal bio-technology.

20.20 Various activities / programmes have been proposed to be taken up for infrastructure development related activities of the area in and around the BT Pharma, IT Park, coming up at Andharua under the Bhubaneswar Tahasil.

20.21 The activities / programmes proposed to be taken up are as follows: (i) financial support to short term research development project on Biotechnology, (ii) financial support for holding seminars / workshops / symposia / conferences / discussions on Biotechnology, (iii) Advertisement / road shows / brochures for showcasing the development of Biotechnology among other things, and (iv) Development of Marine Biotechnology Park in Ganjam district. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of the scheme.

Establishment of Sub-Regional Science Centre at Jeypore (Rs. 0.01 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

20.22 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 in the KBK region. In order to initiate the preliminary work of the project, an outlay of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Establishment of Sub-Regional Science Centre at Nrusinghnath of Baragarh District (Rs.50.00 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

20.23 A Sub-Regional Science Centre is proposed to be established at Nrusinghnath of Baragarh District to develop scientific temper, promote creative activities, highlight important and relevant topical issues in science and technology and popularize these for the benefit of the local communities. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for annual maintenance of the Sub Regional Science Centre at Nrusinghnath.

MASTPALM (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

20.24 MASTPALM is a registered society under Science and Technology Department for which a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT)

20.25 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. The development of a policy framework, provision of quality infrastructure, creation of a large pool of technically qualified professionals, spread of I.T. activities throughout the State and progressive use of Information Technology in Government are integral parts of the IT Policy of Orissa, 1998.

20.26 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.

20.27 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) functions as nodal agency for promotion and development of Information Technology in the State. Apart from playing an enabling role in promotion, development and implementation of 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 at Bhubaneswar.

20.28 The Orissa Computer Application Centre (OCAC), designated to function as Technical Directorate is under the administrative control of this Department. It also plays an enabling role in promotion, development and implementation of IT related e-Governance projects for the public sectors.

20.29 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 covers the following aspects:

- Inexpensive access to information.
- Transparency in governance practices,
- Door-step delivery of host services.
- Increased employment.
- High export turnover and economic growth.

PLAN SCHEMES

20.30 A sum of Rs.11,011.40 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for promotion and development of IT related activities under “State Plan” Sector. With the aforesaid funds, a total number of 17 schemes, programmes and projects has been proposed to be implemented under two Heads of Development, viz. (i) Scientific Research and (ii) Information Technology and NEGP.

STATE PLAN

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Out of the total plan ceiling of Rs.11,011.40 lakh, funds to the tune of Rs.250.00 lakh have been earmarked under the Head of Development “Scientific Research”. The following three ongoing schemes are proposed to be implemented during the year 2011-12.

Establishment of the Orissa

(Rs.135.00 lakh)

Computer Application Centre

(Information Technology Department)

20.31 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, for promoting various need based e-Governance activities in the State. It also continues to undertake various schemes, programmes and projects viz., State Wide Area Network (SWAN), Common Service Centres, State Data Centre, Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES), State Government Portal, Map Digitization Project of Revenue Department, Modernisation of Tahasils Record Rooms, CISCO Regional Academy Programme, Education & Training and Facility Centres, Secretariat LAN, Orissa Secretariat Automation System (OSWAS), OCAC is also conducting different training programmes for public i.e., O' Level, A' Level, Auto Cad, Stadd Pro, and CCNA. For the year 2011-12 OCAC has planned to launch Hardware & Maintenance Course in collaboration with HP and training on ORACLE & Tally Software in collaboration with ORACLE and Tally. An amount of Rs.135.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of the scheme.

**Computer Based Information System (CBIS)
in Government Departments**

(Rs.40.00 lakh)

(Information Technology Department)

20.32 This is a continuing scheme. Under the scheme, the IT Centre of the Department of Information Technology functions at the ground floor of the Secretariat Annex Building. The Centre supports need based computer training programmes for officials and staff of various Departments of Government, Heads of Departments and other Government Agencies in association with OCAC. The Centre has a sophisticated 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.

20.33 Under the scheme, various e-Governance activities are proposed to be undertaken during 2011-12 for improving citizen access to information. The activities include implementation of a significant programme called as e-Governance Seva exclusively designed for providing single window facility for various public services to 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. An amount of Rs.40.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for the above scheme.

District e-Governance Society (DeGS) (Rs.75.00 lakh)
(Information Technology Department)

20.34 In order to facilitate e-governance applications at the district level and to co-ordinate various e-governance activities taken up / proposed to be taken up by the Government at district level, a District e-Governance Society (DeGS) has been set up at each District Head quarters. The DeGS will have basic IT infrastructure and DeGS Coordinators and Junior Programmers to provide advisory services to District offices for successful implementation of e-Governance initiatives. A sum of Rs.75.00 lakh has been proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

20.35 A sum of Rs.10,761.40 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of the following schemes of I.T. Sector and NEGP.

Promotion & Facilitation of IT Industries (Rs.60.00 lakh)
(Information Technology Department)

20.36 This is an ongoing scheme which aims at participating in various prestigious national/international mega IT events, conferences, seminars, exhibitions and fairs as well as organization of road shows. The basic objective of participation is to highlight State Government's IT strength and showcase its potential and IT opportunities available in the State particularly at Bhubaneswar. Participation of State Government in events like INFOCOM, NASSCOM, Bangalore IT.Com, INFRACOM INDIA SOFT, ELITEX and IITF has become result oriented. IT Companies with National/International repute viz., Tata Consultancy Services, MINDTREE CONSULTING and WIPRO have already signed MOU with the State Government for setting up of their Development Centres at Bhubaneswar. For need of growth of the IT Sector in the State, the State Government have issued ICT Policy, 2004. As per the said policy, an Industry Facilitation and IT Promotion Cell has been functioning under IT Department for promoting Bhubaneswar as an ideal IT/ITES destination to prospective investors and providing Single Window Services to IT/ITES units for obtaining clearance from various Government Departments and ensuring hassle-free delivery of incentives. A sum of Rs.60.00 lakh has been proposed for implementation of the scheme during the year 2011-12.

IT Enabled Services (Rs.200.00 lakh)
(Information Technology Department)

20.37 This is an ongoing scheme and provides a broad range of Information Technology Enabled Services to the citizens of the State. It ensures service operations by radically reducing cost and improving service standards. The scheme has

already had the taste of success in providing network connectivity down to the level of Section Officers within the State Secretariat and Heads of Departments located in close vicinity of the Secretariat building. The Orissa Computer Application Centre has concentrated more on providing IT Enabled Services by undertaking important items of work, viz., network connectivity, hardware/software and infrastructure development and its applications 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 of delivering the need based citizen services by way of updating of information of different departments at a faster pace. The IT infrastructure set up for Orissa Secretariat a few years back needs upgradation. Its upgradation has been undertaken with the following objectives.

- The present campus LAN serves 2,500 data users
- The upgradation should be able to handle traffic for 3,500 data users
- Primary backbone should be of ring type for which 100% redundancy can be achieved
- During the upgradation process, restructuring of the present LAN network should also be taken up
- The upgraded IT infrastructure will be the state-of-the-art and must be able to handle voice video and data by integrating it with OSWAN including State including OSWAS.
- With various e-Governance projects coming up in the State, this network should be able to handle the traffic due to such initiatives by the Government.
- The plan is to establish connectivity with other offices in Heads of the Department building.
- The network must be highly secured, faster and manageable.
- The network must be designed keeping in mind the cost-effectiveness, scalability and reliability.

A sum of Rs.200.00 lakh is proposed during the year 2011-12.

**Financial Support for Closure of Sick Public Sector
Electronic Units viz. OSEDC Ltd. / Konark TV Ltd.**
(Information Technology Department)

(Rs.10.00 lakh)

20.38 The Orissa State Electronics Development Corporation (OSEDC) Ltd., along with its three subsidiary companies viz., IPTRON Times Ltd., ELCOSMOS Electronics Ltd., and ELCO Communication Systems Ltd., and Konark TV Ltd. have been closed. For meeting the post closure activities and legal expenses of the OSEDC Ltd. and its subsidiaries and Konark TV Ltd. pending in various Courts

funds are required. A sum of Rs.10.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme for the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Establishment of International Institute of Information Technology (IIIT-Bhubaneswar) (Rs.1,800.00 lakh)
(Information Technology Department)

20.39 With a view to provide a world class Information Technology Institution, the Government of Orissa have established on International Institute of Information Technology (IIIT-Bhubaneswar). It has been registered as a Society under the Society Registration Act, 1860, with affiliation to the Biju Patnaik University of Technology (BPUT). The institution aims at primarily to meet quality faculty requirement in the IT discipline of Engineering Colleges, to cater to the need of the Industries including IT and ITES sectors. IIIT-Bhubaneswar is also mandated to nurture academic research in cutting edge technologies and industry sponsored research programmes. A sum of Rs.1,800.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Secretariat Automation System (Rs.700.00 lakh)
(Information Technology Department)

20.40 The Government of Orissa, as part of its ongoing administrative reforms programmes and associated modernization initiatives, has decided to induct IT tools and technologies to improve the efficiency and transparency in Orissa Secretariat. Secretariat Automation System is an application intended to automate the functions of the Government Departments with the following objectives.

- Efficient and transparent administration
- Efficient monitoring and control
- Effective internal information exchange
- Building a knowledge base, enabling a robust decision support system
- A structured work environment in the Secretariat
- Collaborative work environment
- Effective policy making

A sum of Rs.700.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of the Scheme.

Development of Infocity-II SEZ (Rs.656.40 lakh)
(Information Technology Department)

20.41 For development of Infocity-II, Bhubaneswar, a project to be implemented in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode envisages direct employment for one lakh IT professionals and indirect opportunity for four lakh personnel in Service Sectors. As per ICT Policy, suitable framework has been aimed for enabling

competitive Special Economic Zone (SEZ) benefits. For providing external infrastructure linkages to IT SEZ viz., roads, water and electricity supply, it has been proposed to provide a sum of Rs.656.40 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Implementation of e-Governance Projects (Rs.2,065.00 lakh)
as per the National e-Governance Programme (NeGP)
(Information Technology Department)

20.42 The National e-Governance Programme (NeGP) envisions a three pillar model for delivery of ‘web-enabled Anytime, Anywhere access’ to information and services in rural India. These are:

- (a) Orissa State Wide Area Network (OSWAN)
- (b) Common Services Centres (CSC)
- (c) State Data Centre (SDC)

The State Data Centre (SDC) and Common Services Centre (CSC) are to be implemented by the Orissa Computer Application Centre (OCAC). OSWAN and State Data Centre would act as core e-Government infrastructure of the State to deliver multiple services through one stop shop, i.e., CSCs. Under this initiative, e-GRM has been prepared under the guidance of NISG-WIPRO covering 15 Departments as a Mission Mode Project, which would deliver 200 identified services in the first phase. In the meantime, tendering process of OSWAN has been completed and the job has been awarded to M/s. ITI Limited. The installation of State head quarters, all District Head Quarters (DHQ) and Block Head Quarters (BHQ) PoPs (Point of Presence) have been completed. VC connectivity between all DHQs and SHQ have been established. Hon’ble Chief Minister has inaugurated the OSWAN on 21.12.2010. For implementation purpose, the State is divided into six zones. The scheme is implemented in PPP mode in association with 3 private agencies i.e. M/s Zoom Developers, M/s SREI Infrastructure Finance Ltd. and M/s Bharatiya Samrudhi Finance Ltd which, in turn, appoint Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) to carry out the job. As on 30.11.2010, 5,985 CSC have been opened. A sum of Rs.2,065.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of the scheme.

OCAC Incubation Tower (Rs.400.00 lakh)
(Information Technology Department)

20.43 To promote BPO units, the State Government has approved the estimate of Rs.28.97 crore for construction of an IT Tower named “OCAC Incubation Tower” adjacent to existing OCAC Building, Bhubaneswar. This building will provide incubating facilities to BPO units and cater to the need of MSME software exporters, besides accommodating ancillary activities under NeGP. This was approved in the meeting of the SLEPC on ASIDE scheme. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs.28.97 crore over a period of time. A sum of Rs.400.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme during the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Horizontal Connectivity for OSWAN
(Information Technology Department)

(Rs.200.00 lakh)

20.44 This is a new scheme and the core objective of the network is to roll out important e-Governance applications of the State Government Departments. To enable this, it is required to connect the SHQs/DHQs/BHQs level offices of various Departments to OSWAN backbone, so that there is a seamless integration for voice, video and data services. It is through these field offices that services to citizens will be rendered. M/s. TCIL has surveyed the SHQs, DHQs and BHQs for identification of Horizontal Offices. The major components for this connectivity are mentioned below:

- **Site preparation:** Necessary physical site preparation works will be done at each of the Horizontal Offices including the installation of Racks for keeping the equipments.
- **Equipments:** The equipments necessary for connectivity are Access Router, Access Switch, UPS etc.
- **Bandwidth:** All the Horizontal Offices will be connected to their corresponding SHQs, DHQs or BHQs as the case may be through 2 Mbps leased lines from M/s. BSNL.
- **Consultancy, Third Party Auditor (TPA) and Administrative Expenses:** The Consultant will prepare the detailed RFP and help OCAC in evaluation of the Bids and monitor the overall implementation of the work. As the payment will be on BOOT basis, the TPA will examine the Service Level Agreement (SLA) with respect to actual status and recommend OCAC for release of payment.

A sum of Rs.200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of the Scheme.

Infrastructure for State Data Centre
(Information Technology Department)

(Rs.100.00 lakh)

20.45 OCAC is implementing the State Data Centre (SDC) Project under National e-Governance Programme. It is required to install 2 numbers of 500 KVA Transformers to meet the electrical load of the proposed SDC. As Department of IT (Government of India) has no provision for the Transformer under SDC scheme, the same facilities have to be made available by the State Government. A sum of Rs.100.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme during the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Unique Identification Cell (UID Cell) (Rs.100.00 lakh)
(Information Technology Department)

20.46 The UID Project is underway in Orissa. As per the approval by State Implementation Committee, all KBK districts will be covered under UIDAI by 31st March, 2011 and it will be extended to other districts subsequently. The Registrar General of India (RGI) will undertake this activity. The RGI will be beginning collection of bio-metrics data including KYR+ from January, 2011. An amount of Rs.100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of the Scheme.

Innovative Projects (Rs.500.00 lakh)
(Information Technology Department)

20.47 The interventions in various Departments have yet to mature and get institutionalized but there are several areas where IT can be applied successfully. So it is proposed to take up Innovative Projects which can be scaled up after successful completion. An amount of Rs.500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of the Scheme.

Capacity Building (Rs.400.00 lakh)
(Information Technology Department)

20.48 National e-governance Plan (NeGP) is an ambitious programme of the Government of India with the vision "Make all Government services accessible to the common man in his locality, through common service delivery outlets and ensure efficiency, transparency and reliability of such services at affordable costs to realize the basic needs of the common man". With this vision, the Government of India approved the NeGP to lay the foundation for the long term growth of e-Governance in the country. The Government of Orissa implements the NeGP project. The nature of e-Governance initiatives requires the State to take ownership of their implementation, manage consistent strategies for integration, resource optimization, prioritization and resolving conflicts and overlaps. A sum of Rs.400.00 lakh is proposed for the implementation of the scheme during the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

13th Finance Commission Grant for Incentivising-Issue of UID (Rs.3,570.00 lakh)
(Information Technology Department)

20.49 The UID Authority of India has been setup by the Government of India with the mandate to issue Unique Identification Numbers to all residents in the country. The basic objective is to improve service delivery, especially to the poor and marginalized sections of society. The UID Authority will create a platform to establish, identify and perform authentication that can be used by several Government and private service providers. A key requirement of the UID system is to capture information works across various system. The number that the UIDAI issues will be a) easily verifiable on online in a cost-effective way, and b) unique, and robust

enough to eliminate the large numbers of duplicate identities in Government and private databases. A sum of Rs.3,570.00 lakh is proposed for the implementation of the scheme during the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

20.50 Industrial development generally adversely impacts environment if proper checks are not put in place. It is in this context that the Government has 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: 2011-12 is 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

20.51 A sum of Rs.2,126.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of the following schemes under Ecology and Environment sector including Rs.420.00 lakh under State Plan, Rs.456.00 lakh as State share of CSP and Rs.1,250.00 under the 13th Finance Commission Award.

STATE PLAN

Protection to Endangered Eco-system and Conservation of Plant Resource Unit of Chilika Lake (Rs.99.00 lakh)
(Forest & Environment Department)

20.52 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 measures in the catchment area, (vii) socio-economic measures, and (viii) maintenance of salinity levels of the lake. On the recommendation of the Ramsar 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. 99.00 lakh has been proposed

in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 to meet the expenditure of Chilika Development Authority as well as ferry services from Satapada to Jahnikuda work component.

Strengthening of District Environment Society (Rs.66.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

20.53 The objective of the District Environment Society is to promote awareness of environment conservation and protection in the State. In order to achieve such objectives and initiating environment related action at district level, the District Environment Societies have been created in each district since 1984 headed by the Collector with both official and non official members. The Departmentally related Standing Committee in their meeting decided to include MLAs/MPs, Chairman, Panchayat Samitee as member of the D.E.S. An amount of Rs.66.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Grants to Centre for Environment Study and Environmental Awards and Fellowship (Rs.45.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

20.54 Prakruti Mitra and Prakruti Bandhu awards are given to institutions and individuals for their Excellence in Environmental Conservation. The Centre for Environmental Studies receives grant-in-aid towards celebration of World Environment Day every year. An amount of Rs.45.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 with a view to extend the award to Sub-division / Block level.

Capacity Building (Rs.40.97 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

20.55 There is need for knowledge upgradation and clear understanding of officials at the State and District Level involving implementation of various Environmental Rules and Regulation such as Environment Impact Assfessment Notification, 2006, Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011, Biomedical Waste Management and Handling Rules, 1998, Hazardous Waste Management and Handling Rules, 1989 for better enforcement. An amount of Rs.40.97 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Formation of New Eco-clubs (Rs.59.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

20.56 Establishment of Eco-clubs is to educate school children on environmental issues with the objective to encourage them for activities relating to protection, conservation and management of environment in order to make them able to assess and evaluate the environmental impacts. Eco-clubs imparts training to school children to become environmental ambassadors to aware the society for environment protection. An amount of Rs.59.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) & State Expert Appraisal Commission (Rs.10.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

20.57 An amount of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority and State Expert Appraisal Commission.

Development of Eco-Tourism (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

20.58 For development of Eco-tourism in and around Chandraput complex, a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Catchment Area Treatment Plan (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

20.59 A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

GIA to Regional Plant Resource Centre (RPRC) for establishment of Modern Tissue Culture Laboratory (Rs.100.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

20.60 The following project proposals have been taken up for establishment of Modern Tissue Culture Laboratory.

(i) Establishment of an orchidarium for ex situ conservation, propagation and improvement of wild orchids of Orissa with an estimated cost of Rs.30.00 lakh.

(ii) Inventory and Monitoring of plant Biodiversity in selected forest divisions and sanctuaries of Orissa with an estimated cost of Rs.20.00 lakh.

(iii) Standardisation of nursery technology and vegetative macropropagation of some timber-valued (non traditional) tree species with an estimated cost of Rs..10.00 lakh.

(iv) Standardization protocol for micro-propagation of rare, endangered and threatened species with an estimated cost of Rs.20.00 lakh.

(v) Biochemical analysis of macro-fungi of Orissa having medicinal and nutritional value with an estimated cost of Rs.20.00 lakh.

A total sum of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed for implementation of the aforesaid schemes during the Annual Plan; 2011-12.

Bio-diversity Board

(Rs.0.01 lakh)

(Forest and Environment Department)

20.61 The Orissa Bio-diversity Board has been constituted during the year 2009-10. The functions of the Board are as follows:

(a) To advise the State Government on guidelines issued by the Central Government on matters relating to conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of biological resources.

(b) To regulate by granting of approvals or otherwise requests for commercial utilization of bio-survey and bio-utilisation of any biological resource of Indians.

(c) To perform such other functions as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act or as may be prescribed by the State Government.

A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for implementation of the scheme during the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

THIRTEENTH FINANCE COMMISSION AWARD

**Consolidation and Strengthening of
Eco-restoration work in Chilka Lake (TFC)**

(Rs.1,250.00 lakh)

(Forest and Environment Department)

20.62 As part of the 13th Finance Commission Award, a sum of Rs.1,250.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for consolidation and strengthening of Eco-restoration work in Chilika Lake which will supplement the Government efforts in this regard under State Plan.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

**Implementation of Integrated
Coastal Zone Management Plan (ICZMP)**

(S.S. :Rs.456.00 lakh
C.S.: Rs.4,104.00 lakh)

(Forest and Environment Department)

20.63 This is a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme of World Bank with a total cost Rs.22,764.00 lakh for a period of 5 years commencing from 2010-11. The State share is 10% of the total project cost. Hence, Rs.456.00 lakh is the State share for the year 2010-11. An amount of Rs.456.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 as State share for implementation of the scheme.

CENTRAL PLAN

Conservation and wise use of natural resources of Chilika Lagoon (Rs.214.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

20.64 For implementation of the wise use of natural resources of Chilika Lagoon, an amount of Rs.214.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Conservation and Development of Kanjia wetland of Nadan Kanan Zoological Park (Rs.64.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

20.65 An amount of Rs.64.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of the scheme.

Conservation and Management and Development of Daha Wetland, Dist.Ganjam (GND, Bhanjanagar) (Rs.74.12 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

20.66 For implementation of the scheme, an amount of Rs.74.12 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Conservation and Management of Development of Ansupa Wet land. (Rs.629.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

20.67 An amount of Rs.629.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of the scheme.

Conservation, Management and development of Kuanria Wet land (Rs.57.09 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

20.68 An amount of Rs.57.09 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of the scheme.

CHAPTER 21

STATE PLANNING MACHINERY AND STATISTICAL SERVICES

STATE PLANNING MACHINERY

21.1 Economic planning is an elaborate exercise and involves data collection and analysis, coordination, conceptualization, programme formulation, monitoring and evaluation. The State Planning Machinery under the control of Planning & Coordination Department, among other things, looks into formulation of Five Year Plans, Annual Plans, District Plans, Regional Plans, and Manpower Projection and Planning. It undertakes evaluation and monitoring of various development programmes and issues general guidelines for formulation and implementation of development programmes at the District level by District Planning Committees (DPC) and other agencies. It is also responsible for collection and analysis of appropriate data and interpretation of statistics. The State Planning process is guided by the State Planning Board that is chaired by Hon'ble Chief Minister.

21.2 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. A Poverty Task Force (PTF) Cell has also been added to provide necessary support to activities undertaken by the PTF constituted for the purpose. Further, one Externally Aided Project (EAP) Cell to monitor and coordinate externally aided projects, one Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Cell to coordinate the PPP activities, and one Integrated Action Plan (IAP) Cell have been recently constituted to look into special development interventions for 15 (fifteen) selected Tribal and Backward districts of the State. Besides, one Statistical Cell has been constituted to analyse technical proposals received from Government of India and other quarters. One Section is also responsible for formulation and monitoring of the Long Term Action Plan for expeditious development of KBK districts.

PLAN SCHEMES

21.3 To facilitate operation and implementation of Plan schemes under the State Planning Machinery and Statistical Services, an outlay of Rs.46, 897.50 lakh under State Plan and Rs.1,903.82 lakh under Central Plan has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12. The details are indicated below.

STATE PLAN

Strengthening of State Planning Machinery
(Planning and Coordination Department)

(Rs.120.25 lakh)

21.4 This Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme, "Strengthening of State Planning Machinery", was introduced in the year 1989-90. The main objective of the

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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 Annual Plan: 2011-12 is Rs.120.25 lakh.

Monitoring of Special Plan for KBK Districts. (Rs.41.75 lakh) (Planning & Coordination Department)

21.5 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.41.75 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 has been provided.

State Public Private Partnership (PPP) Cell (Rs.200.00 lakh) (Planning and Co-ordination Department)

21.6 Public-Private Partnership (PPP) is increasingly becoming the preferred mode for conceptualization and implementation of infrastructure projects. It offers significant advantages in terms of attracting private capital for creating public infrastructure as well as improving efficiencies in the provision of services to users. Since private sector is, now-a-days, better equipped in terms of finance, human resources and managerial capabilities, ‘Public Infrastructure with Private Participation’ is a welcome step for development of infrastructure and services sector. The Government of Orissa have formulated a PPP policy: “Policy for Facilitating Public-Private Partnership for Infrastructure Development in the State of Orissa”.

21.7 In order to coordinate the PPP activities in the State, a PPP Cell has been set up under the Planning & Co-ordination Department, and is headed by a Special Secretary as per the recommendations that emerged in the National Level Conference of the Chief Secretaries organized by the Planning Commission on 20th May, 2006. To facilitate different activities in the State PPP Cell, a sum of Rs.200.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

MLA Local Area Development Fund (Rs.14, 700.00 lakh) (Planning and Coordination Department)

21.8 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.100.00 lakh will be provided to each constituency. A sum of Rs.14, 700.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 has been proposed for operation of the scheme.

Special Problem Fund

(Rs.2, 000.00 lakh)

(Planning and Coordination Department)

21.9 A “Special Problem Fund” scheme has been in operation to undertake developmental works of urgent and immediate nature. An outlay of Rs.2, 000.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 has been proposed under this scheme.

Strengthening of District Planning

(Rs.800.00 lakh)

(Planning and Co-ordination Department)

21.10 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 strengthening capacities at district level for decentralized planning, formulation of District Plans and other allied activities, a sum of Rs.800.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Capacity Building of District Planning & Monitoring Units

(Rs.2, 500.00 lakh)

(Planning and Co-ordination Department)

21.11 The State Government are committed for decentralization of planning process as enshrined in the 73rd and 74th Amendments of the Constitution. With a view to encouraging decentralized planning and strengthening the district planning apparatus, the State Government has constituted the District Planning and Monitoring Unit (DPMU) in all districts vide Planning & Coordination Department Resolution No. 8429/DPC dated 29.06.2010. The DPMU is mandated to serve three objectives: (i) collecting, analyzing, updating and maintaining desired district and sub-district level database, and generating useful knowledge for local level planning, (ii) providing secretarial and technical support to DPC, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) and Urban Local Bodies (ULB) for preparing and consolidating local level plans, and (iii) assisting DPC in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of developmental programmes. For capacity building of DPMU and other related activities, a sum of Rs.2, 500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Other Development Programmes

(Rs.999.98 lakh)

(Planning and Co-ordination Department)

21.12 These programmes are aimed at supporting innovative schemes under both State Sector and District Sector. Formulation of Draft District Development Plans, involving the three tier Panchyati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies, and their integration in the State Plan has been made mandatory from the 11th Five Year Plan. For preparation of meaningful and need based district development plans, different activities are to be organized and coordinated along with provision of technical support to the District Planning Committees (DPC), Panchayats at different levels and Urban Local Bodies. To facilitate people’s participation, capacity building of the stakeholders, decision making, implementation, monitoring and to meet other requirements for formulation of realistic district plans and to undertake other

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development programmes, a sum of Rs.999.98 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

GIA to Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar (Rs.0.02 lakh)
(Planning and Co-ordination Department)

21.13 To establish Management Colleges in Western Orissa in the districts like Sambalpur and Bolangir under PPP mode, a sum of Rs.0.02 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Grant-in-Aid to P H D M A (Rs.150.00 lakh)
(Planning and Co-ordination Department)

21.14 The Government of Orissa have attached greater focus on faster reduction of poverty and perceptible improvement in Human Development Indicators (HDI) to bring about quick visible impact in the quality of life of people. The State Government has constituted an Agency, called "Poverty and Human Development Monitoring Agency (PHDMA)", an autonomous registered organization under the administrative control of Planning & Coordination Department. To support and facilitate various activities of PHDMA, an outlay of Rs.150.00 lakh has been proposed during 2011-12.

Self-Employment Mission (SEM) (Rs.2, 000.00 lakh)
(Planning and Coordination Department)

21.15 As there is very limited scope for generation of employment in organized sector, the State Government have accorded very high priority to generating self-employment opportunities. The State Employment Policy, 2005 has been formulated and a High Power Employment Mission has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister. Five Steering Committees have been constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister to approve action plans 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.2, 000.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 has been proposed under the State Plan as Grant-in-Aid to the Orissa Self-Employment Mission for training programme, skill up-gradation and related self-employment programmes.

Advanced Training of Officers from Technical Services in Institutes of International Repute (Rs.50.00 lakh)
(Planning and Coordination Department)

21.16 The public sector functions have become increasingly specialized. Therefore, the need for highly specialized training for officers of various technical services in institutions of international repute/foreign universities has been considered desirable. The objectives of such technical training are to: (i) impart necessary high-end skills, (ii) develop right type of attitudes, (iii) increase in decision making abilities, and (iv) stimulate critical and innovative thinking leading to human

resources development. Therefore, it has been proposed to impart advance training to officers of technical services in institutions of international repute/foreign universities during the year, 2011-12. For the purpose, a sum of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Management Development Programmes (Rs.50.00 lakh)
for Officers of General /Technical Services
(Planning and Coordination Department)

21.17 In order to formulate and manage development programmes, there is a need to expose officers of general and technical services to Management Development Programmes (MDP) in Management Institutions of repute. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Special Development Programmes (Rs.11, 085.50 lakh)
(Planning and Coordination Department)

21.18 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 2011-12, an outlay of Rs.11, 085.50 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

District Innovation Fund (Rs.1, 500.00 lakh)
(Planning and Coordination Department)

21.19 A new Scheme namely, "District Innovative Fund" has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 with the financial assistance from the 13th Finance Commission which aims at increasing the efficiency of capital assets already created. This investment will be used to fill in vital gaps in public infrastructure already available in the district, which is not being fully utilized for want of a relatively small investment. The object will be to renew or better utilize an existing capital asset and provide immediate benefit. To meet investment of aforesaid nature at the district levels, a sum of Rs. 1, 500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

State Viability Gap Fund (VGF) (Rs.10, 000.00 lakh)
(Planning and Coordination Department)

21.20 With the objective of bridging up critical gaps in investment and timely completion of projects taken up in PPP mode in the State, the State Government has proposed to launch a new intervention namely, **Viability Gap Fund (VGF)** from the year 2011-12. To accommodate such initiatives during the current year, an outlay of Rs.10, 000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Construction of Office Buildings and Staff Quarters. (Rs.642.00 lakh)
(Planning and Coordination Department)

21.21 An outlay of Rs.642.00 lakh has been proposed as lump provision for construction of different offices and residential buildings of Planning & Coordination Department in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

STATISTICAL SERVICES

21.22 The Directorate of Economics and Statistics is mandated to cater to data needs of various government organisations and academic institutions. It is currently engaged in conducting various studies and surveys including state income estimation, capital formation, employment, national sample survey, annual survey of industries, census of state government employees, manpower studies, socio-economic studies, economic survey and preparation of analytical reports. These activities are funded under State Plan and Central Plan Schemes. The scheme details are given below.

**Upgradation of Regional Institute of Planning,
Applied Economics and Statistics (RIPAE&S)** (Rs.8.00 lakh)
(Planning and Coordination Department)

21.23 The Regional Institute of Planning, Applied Economics & Statistics (RIPAE&S) functions under the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. It imparts in-service training to statistical personnel working in different Departments of Government of Orissa as well as Public Sector Undertakings. A sum of Rs.8.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for this scheme, to take up training programmes.

**Capacity Building of Regional Institute of Planning,
Applied Economics and Statistics (RIPAE&S)** (Rs.50.00 lakh)
(Planning and Coordination Department)

21.24 The Regional Institute of Planning, Applied Economics & Statistics (RIPAE&S) is the only training institute of its kind in the eastern region of India. It is proposed to impart training to elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions and conducts training programmes sponsored by the Government of India from time to time. RIPAE&S has been selected as the Centre of Excellence. Trainees from outside the country also take part in the training programmes conducted in the institution. To increase the capacity of the institution in different fields, a sum of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

CENTRAL PLAN**Rationalization of Minor Irrigation Statistics** (Rs.36.61 lakh)
(Planning and Co-ordination Department)

21.25 This scheme has been in operation in the State from the year 1988-89 to collect quarterly and annual progress reports on different minor irrigation schemes from concerned executing agencies and Regional Rural Banks. A consolidated report for the State on different Minor Irrigation Projects describing projects completed, irrigation potential created and potential utilised is then prepared. An outlay of Rs.36.61 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 to conduct and complete the 4th Minor Irrigation Census with reference year, 2006-07 covering all villages of the State for collection and compilation of quarterly progress report for submission of the same to Government of India.

Indian Statistical Strengthening Project (Rs.20.03 lakh)
(Planning and Co-ordination Department)

21.26 This scheme has been implemented from 2009-10 fully financed by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India to prepare a **Strategic Statistical Plan (SSP)** which would seek to address not only the current operational requirement, difficulties and professional bottlenecks but in fact also those which can be anticipated in the years to come by Statistical Organisations in the States. The SSP would strive / endeavour to set out a medium strategy to produce comprehensive and relevant socio-economic data for the country. An outlay of Rs.20.03 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Sixth Economic Census (Rs.0.05 lakh)
(Planning and Co-ordination Department)

21.27 To ascertain the basic economic standards of the people of the State, another census is being undertaken namely the Sixth Economic Census after successful completion of the Fifth Economic Census. A token provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (Rs. 0.05 lakh)
(Planning and Co-ordination Department)

21.28 Achievement of balance development of all regions is the goal of a welfare State. But due to several barriers and constraints this has not been achieved. In order to know the level of development of an area, it is required to know the gaps in development indicators based on the basic statistics of different regions for bringing about suitable measures. For collection and compilation of basic statistics on local level development, this new scheme is being funded by Government of India. For this scheme, a provision of Rs.0.05 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

CHAPTER 22

TOURISM

22.1 Tourism holds the promise of prosperity for a developing economy. This sector has great potential to stimulate growth of economy and employment. Accordingly high priority has been accorded for development of tourism which is one of the critical sectors of the State Economy in terms of foreign exchange earnings as well as creation of employment opportunities. It induces generation of employment in a wide spectrum of activities like hotels, transport, shopping, food, entertainment, guiding and other activities. It can have strong backward and forward linkages. Though Orissa has vast potential for development of tourism, much of this potential has remained untapped so far. For tourism prospects in Orissa thrust is also given to projects under Public Private Partnership model and Human Resource Development by appropriate training.

22.2 Tourism related activities not only create direct jobs, but also create opportunities for indirect jobs. The ratio of indirect jobs to direct jobs in the Tourism Sector is approximately 3:1. Proper focus and investment on tourism will have multiplier effects.

22.3 Development of tourism is generally measured in terms of tourist arrivals to the State. The recorded figures during the last 3 years are given below in Table 22.1. It is found that there is growing trend of tourist arrivals to the State due to publicity campaigns. The tourist arrivals in 2010-11 have been of the order of 39.60 lakh (0.23 lakh foreign tourists, and 39.37 lakh domestic tourists) upto October, 2010.

Table No.22.1
TOURIST VISITS IN ORISSA DURING LAST 3 YEARS

Year	Domestic	Foreign	Total
2007-08	62,10,586	43,311	62,53,897
2008-09	64,82,213	42,303	65,24,516
2009-10	71,04,079	47,105	71,51,184
2010-11*	39,36,523	23,223	39,59,746

* Up to October, 2010

22.4 The growth rate at the National level is around 18%, whereas the growth rate in Orissa has been of the order of 15%. However, the target for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 is set at 94.57 lakh tourists.

22.5 There is a paradigm shift in the policy and planning for development of tourism at the Central vis-à-vis State levels. While Central Assistance was earlier given for individual projects, it is now given for Integrated Development of Destinations and Travel Circuits under different schemes so that the benefit of investment can be reaped to the maximum. Similarly, the Central Financial Assistance

is considered more for improvement of infrastructure like approach roads, landscaping, parking space, public convenience, and interpretation centre.

OBJECTIVES & STRATEGY

22.6 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 given to projects under Public Private Partnership model and Human Resource Development by appropriate training. Emphasis is given for appropriate promotion and marketing campaign both inside and outside the country for promoting the State as a favoured tourist destination. Both Public and Private investments are encouraged.

22.7 Following strategies have been adopted for development and promotion of tourism during the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

- (i) Completion of the ongoing projects.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Creation and upgradation of tourism infrastructure.
- (iv) Grant to State Institute of Hotel Management.
- (v) Incentive under New Tourism Policy.

PLAN SCHEMES

22.8 An outlay of Rs.4,000.00 lakh has been proposed for implementation of various schemes including Rs.1,000.00 lakh towards State's share for Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes for the Annual Plan: 2011-12. Scheme-wise details are as follows.

STATE PLAN

22.9 State Government has earmarked the following schemes to be implemented during the year 2011-12 with an outlay of Rs.3,000.00 lakh.

I. Tourist Accommodation

(Tourism Department)

22.10 A sum of Rs.1450.00 lakh has been proposed under Tourist Accommodation in the Annual Plan: 2011-12. The details of the schemes are as follows:

Tourist Centres

(Rs.500.00 lakh)

(Tourism Department)

22.11 A lot of identified tourist spots have a potential to attract domestic as well as foreign tourists, but are languishing due to non availability of adequate basic amenities and other infrastructure. Hence, an outlay of Rs.500.00 lakh has been proposed for the above in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Furnishing of Tourism Units

(Rs.49.99 lakh)

(Tourism Department)

22.12 Development and improvement of Tourism Units is a regular process so as to maintain their presentability. Furnishing of new units and refurbishing the existing units is necessary for running the units successfully. For meeting required expenditure in this sector, an outlay of Rs.49.99 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Tourist Offices and Tourist Counters

(Rs.100.00 lakh)

(Tourism Department)

22.13 Tourist offices and Tourist Counters are set up for disseminating information to tourists. These offices and counters serve as mirror images of Orissa Tourism. For refurbishment of these units and their regular upkeep and maintenance, an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 has been proposed.

Promotion of Wayside Amenities

(Rs.200.00 lakh)

(Tourism Department)

22.14 Keeping in view the needs of tourists, basic wayside amenities are to be provided in collaboration with Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) under PPP mode. These centers will provide facilities like filling oil, restaurant, toilet block, drinking water facilities, cloak room, parking place and landscaping in uniform pattern. It has been proposed to establish WAC at different places at a cost of Rs.50.00 lakh each. It will entail an expenditure of Rs.200.00 lakh during 2011-12. Hence an outlay of Rs.200.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Acquisition of Land/ Land Bank (Rs.300.00 lakh)
(Tourism Department)

22.15 The Department of Tourism shall take steps for identification of land for development of tourism project across the State. These land parcels shall be reserved in the form of a Land Bank for development of appropriate categories of tourism projects as identified by the Department. In order to create such Land Bank by way of acquisition, funds are required to be made available with the Department. For the purpose, an outlay of Rs.300.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Project Monitoring Unit, Consultancy & Architectural Fees (Rs.200.00 lakh)
(Tourism Department)

22.16 It is felt that a project monitoring unit shall be formed in the Department of Tourism comprising of one highly professional consultant/ Architect, one Executive Engineer, Two Assistant Engineers, Two Junior Engineers and Two Data Entry Operators. An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan: 2011-12 for the purpose.

Provisions under New Tourism Policy and Critical Gap (Rs.100.00 lakh)
(Tourism Department)

22.17 The Draft Tourism Policy envisages an aggressive and proactive approach to achieve the growth potential by initiating identified policy measures. The policy aims to streamline and strengthen the Human Resource Development activities which include Capacity Building Programme, Sensitisation of Stake Holders in Tourism Industry and making available trained manpower in hospitality and tourism. Ministry of Tourism, Government of India are funding many projects under the destination, circuit and Rural Tourism Scheme in which some components like road, external electrification and water supply are not admissible for which the State Government has to bear the cost to make the projects full-fledged. Similarly the Software components of Interpretation Centres like light and sound show, Laser show with 3D and 4D Provisions are required to give better knowledge of heritage sites of Dhauli, Konark, Gandhi Smruti Pitha, Netaji Subash Bose Memorial Hall and others. A provision of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Clearance of Liabilities (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Tourism Department)

22.18 A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 in order to meet the liabilities.

II. Promotion and Publicity

22.19 Besides, the State Government have proposed to continue the ongoing promotion & publicity schemes with an outlay of Rs.1,550.00 lakh.

(a) Promotion

22.20 A sum of Rs.250.00 lakh has been proposed for various promotional schemes, the details of which have been furnished below:

Grants to State Institute of Hotel Management (SIHM) (Rs.100.00 lakh)
(Tourism Department)

22.21 The Food Craft Institute (FCI), Balangir has been set up with joint assistance from the State Government and Central Government with a view to train and develop skilled manpower for the dynamic Hotel & Tourism Industry. Started in the year 2004, the Institute has been elevated to the status of State Institute of Hotel Management w.e.f. 18.10.2010. The institute is currently offering education at degree level in Hospitality and Hotel Administration, Diploma in Food Production, Diploma in Food & Beverage Services, Diploma in Front Office operations and Diploma in House Keeping operations. Keeping in view the advancements in the ever evolving hospitality industry, the Institute has been equipped with modern labs to effectively train prospective students on various aspects of Hotel operation. The Institute also provides Hostel facilities for both boys and girls. A team of qualified faculty members have been engaged for the purpose. Therefore, an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards grant-in-aid for operation State Institute of Hotel Management (SIHM), Bolangir.

Deployment of Tourist Police Personnel/ Beach Cleaning, Life Guard and safety equipment. (Rs.150.00 lakh)
(Tourism Department)

22.22 Keeping in view the receipt of complaints from victimized tourists, it is felt necessary for deployment of Tourist Police at different tourist spots for safety and security of tourists. The tourist police can also provide necessary help and guidance to tourists to make their stay pleasurable. Most tourists are fascinated to the beaches of Orissa especially at Puri, Gopalpur, Chandipur and Chandrabhaga. Due to large crowds, the beaches get dirty. It is felt that the beach cleaning equipments should be procured and placed at the disposal of local authorities. Besides, Orissa Human Rights Commission have indicated to augment the strength of Home Guards for Puri to the extent of 60 by recruiting from among Nolia Community to function as Life Guards at the beach at least in 2 shifts. This will help in rescuing the drowning cases. An outlay of Rs.150.00 lakh has been proposed for the purpose in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

(b) Publicity

22.23 The Tourism sector as a whole, aims at attracting tourists from outside the State irrespective of their caste, creed & society. For the purpose, publicity is essential. The details of schemes under publicity amounting to Rs.1300.00 lakh are as follows:

Advertisement through Electronic Media (Rs.800.00 lakh)
(Overseas and Domestic), Print Media, Hoarding,
Signages etc. & Design & Development of Souvenir.
(Tourism Department)

22.24 To attract more tourists both international and domestic, emphasis has been given for placing advertisements in electronic media which is a more effective method of selling tourism products. Electronic Media plays an important role in marketing a destination for its visual impact as well as wider global reach. For telecasting Orissa's Destinations in India, South East Asia, Asia Pacific, Europe, USA and Australia and New Zealand important TV channels like Discovery, National Geography and BBC (World) are identified to promote Orissa as a special campaign on a regular basis. It has been decided to place tourism advertisements in Print Media and also through display of pictorial hoardings and signages during 2011-12. Besides, tourism maps, folders, brochures, posters and stickers are important tools of publicity. The Department of Tourism is planning to develop indigeneous design souvenirs of International/ National standard. Hence, an outlay of Rs.800.00 lakh has been proposed for the purpose in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Organisation of International Events and Road Shows, (Rs.500.00 lakh)
State Level/ National Level Fares and Festivals and
Support to District Level Festivals.
(Tourism Department)

22.25 In order to attract more foreign tourists to the State, vigorous publicity campaigns including organisation of road shows is required to be made on a regular basis in overseas countries to promote Orissa as a tourist destination. Participation of Orissa Tourism in different Travel Marts and Exhibitions outside the Country such as WTM, London, ITB, Berlin, Asia, PATA, Arabian Travel Mart, Dubai, Eco Tourism Festival, USA will provide good opportunities to sale Orissa as a Tourist Destination abroad. Konark Festival, ShreeKshetra Utsav, Toshali National Craft Mela, Mukteswar Dance Festival, Raja Rani Music Festival, Satkosia Eco Festival and Ekamra Festival have been identified as State Level Festivals by Government of India. For organization of all these and many district level festivals an outlay of Rs.500.00 lakh has been proposed for the purpose in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

**Development of Destination Tourism, Circuit
Tourism, Eco-tourism and Mega Tourism**
(Tourism Department)

(SS: Rs.1,000.00 lakh)

22.26 A good number of projects have been sanctioned by Government of India under Circuit Development, Destination Development and Mega Tourism Development Schemes. For completion of continuing projects and implementation of new projects under such schemes, a sum of Rs.1,000.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 has been proposed towards State Share of CSP.

CHAPTER 23

CIVIL SUPPLIES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

23.1 The State Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare Department is responsible for procurement, distribution and supply of essential commodities to consumers at fair prices. This Department executes the following State Plan Schemes. (i) Marketing Intelligence and Quality Control, (ii) Civil Supplies, (iii) Weights and Measures, and (iv) Social Security and Social Welfare.

STATE PLAN SCHEMES

23.2 An outlay of Rs.947.00 lakh has been proposed under different State Plan Schemes to be funded in the Annual Plan: 2011-12. This includes Rs.257.00 lakh towards State Share of CSP. Details of the schemes are highlighted below.

(i) Marketing Intelligence and Quality Control

(a) **Marketing Intelligence** (Rs.2.00 lakh)
(FS & CW Department)

23.3 The Market Intelligence Organisation of the Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare Department plays a vital role in monitoring prices and availability of essential commodities and provides inputs to the Department on the market trends in the open market. The market intelligence wing is to be strengthened through capacity building programmes for officers and computerisation of the M.I. Wing. This wing is making available the Marketing Intelligence information to the Department of Consumer Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Defense Government of India, Reserve Bank of India and Food Corporation of India. An outlay of Rs 2.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

(b) **Quality Control** (Rs.1.00 lakh)
(FS & CW Department)

23.4 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. It is proposed to modernise the Quality Control Laboratory at Bhubaneswar for testing of food grains and to set up facilities for testing of petroleum products. It is also proposed to modernise six regional laboratories of the Department for testing of food grains. Quality Control Cell makes surprise checks of the quality of stocks procured by State Government agencies and draw samples to check the quality or cross check if the analysis has already conducted. They inspect the storage points and storage condition of

the rice mills to see the scientific principles adopted to maintain the quality standard of food grains. They also investigate public complains relating to quality of food-grains with a view to redressing the grievance of the consumers. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

(c) Promotion of Rice Milling Industry (Rs.15.00 lakh)
(FS & CW Department)

23.5 Under the decentralized procurement scheme of Government of India, paddy is procured and distributed under Government schemes on payment of Minimum Support Price to the farmers growing paddy. However, there is a regional imbalance in the rice milling capacity which limits the scope of price support operations in the State. In a number of districts, the rice milling capacity is inadequate to process even 30% of the paddy produced in the district. It is proposed to take up publicity campaign including Workshops/ Seminars/ road shows to attract investment and entrepreneurial development programmes for augmentation of rice milling capacity in districts where existing capacity is inadequate to process the paddy grown in the district. It is also proposed to encourage entrepreneurs through mass media campaigns to up grade their existing rice hullers into modern rice mills. Diagnostic and technical studies will be undertaken for improving the productivity of the rice mills so as to improve their capacities for paddy processing. The State Government has the responsibility to procure paddy and to distribute the Custom Milled Rice (CMR) under Public Distribution System and other welfare schemes. A provision of Rs.15.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for these activities.

(ii) Civil Supplies

23.6 For implementation of the following State Plan Schemes, an outlay of Rs.81.37 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2011-12. Scheme-wise details are given below:

Consumer Protection (Rs.81.37 lakh)
(FS & CW Department)

23.7 The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 aims at providing simple, speedy and inexpensive redressal of grievances of consumers. It also seeks to promote a broad-based consumer movement in the State. For implementation of the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, the State Government have constituted thirty-one Consumer District Redressal Fora (District Fora) and a State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission at Cuttack.

23.8 In order to provide pre and post purchase service counseling to consumers, Consumer Counseling Centres are proposed to be set up in all 31 District Forums. To make Counseling Centres functional and viable, there is a proposal to provide financial assistant to Consumer Counseling Centres. Besides, various activities for improving the consumer awareness like production, publication and dissemination of publicity materials, mass media campaigns, organizing seminars, and workshops at district and block levels have to be undertaken. Further, essential commodities are being distributed to Below Poverty Line consumers at subsidized prices under the *Annual Plan: 2011-12*

Public Distribution System (PDS). Generation of public awareness about the PDS schemes and rights of consumers under PDS is essential for protecting the rights of consumers. It is proposed to take up campaign for promoting consumer awareness for PDS consumers through mass meeting, publication of posters, production and telecast of programmes in electronic media, outdoor advertisements, seminars and workshops. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.81.37 lakh has been provided. This includes Rs.5.00 lakh and Rs.3.00 lakh towards TSP and SCSP respectively and Rs.0.37 lakh towards replacement of all ration cards for the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

(iii) Weights and Measures**Legal Metrology Laboratories** (Rs.17.60 lakh)
(FS & CW Department)

23.9 The Legal Metrology Laboratories need to be upgraded and modernised with facilities for inspection of electronics / digital equipments for weights and measures, with introduction of new technology and wide range of electronics / digital equipments for weights and measures in the market. Strengthening of infrastructure of the Legal Metrology wing and capacity building of enforcement officers of Legal Metrology Organisation is essential to protect the interest of consumers. There is necessity to modernise legal metrology for conducting training by introduction of latest testing equipments and programmes to upgrade skills of the officers of Legal Metrology Organisation. A provision of Rs.17.60 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for the purpose.

Strengthening of Legal Metrology (Rs.75.00 lakh)
(FS & CW Department)

23.10 For construction of 5 office buildings of Assistant Controllers of Legal Metrology (ACLM) at Balasore, Cuttack, Berhampur, Bolangir and Phulbani, an amount of Rs.75.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 @ Rs.15.00 lakh for each district.

Grants and Subsidies (Rs.498.00 lakh)
(FS & CW Department)

23.11 Destitute old age persons who are eligible for old age pension but are not receiving such pension are being provided 10 kg rice per person per month free of cost under the 'Annapurna Yojana'. The cost of food grains and expenditure incurred for distribution thereof is provided to the Orissa State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. under this scheme. A provision of Rs.498.00 lakh has been proposed for the financial year 2011-12 for implementation of this scheme. Out of this TSP and SCSP component are of Rs.115.00 lakh and Rs.100.00 lakh respectively.

Creation of Capital Assets (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(FS & CW Department)

23.12 A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for creation of Capital Assets like Storage Godowns, Transport vehicles for running Public Distribution in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Creation of Model Fair Price Shop (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(FS & CW Department)

23.13 A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for creation of Model Fair Price Shop in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Strengthening of Public Distribution System (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(FS & CW Department)

23.14 For Strengthening of Public Distribution System a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN**Consumer Awareness Programme** (SS: Rs.3.00 lakh)
(FS & CW Department) (CS: Rs.3.00 lakh)

23.15 Activities are undertaken for consumer awareness generation by organizing seminars, and workshops. The facilities in Consumer Forums are also proposed to be upgraded. It is also proposed to strengthen the Public Distribution System (PDS) so as to ensure that benefits of PDS reach genuine consumers. Activities for consumer protection of PDS and other generation consumers are proposed to be undertaken. An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakh is proposed during the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards State Share of CSP.

Grain Bank Scheme (SS: Rs.4.00 lakh)
(FS & CW Department) (CS: Rs.4.00 lakh)

23.16 Government of India is implementing a scheme for setting up of Village Grain Banks for providing food security to poor families. The State Government has to meet 50% of the transportation cost and the cost towards Value Added Tax. A provision of Rs.4.00 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for grain banks towards State Share of CSP.

Fund for Consumer Welfare (SS: Rs.250.00 lakh)
(FS & CW Department) (CS: Rs.750.00 lakh)

23.17 A proposal has been received from Government of India regarding constitution of a Corpus Fund for Rs.1000.00 lakh. For this purpose, Government of India will provide Rs.750.00 lakh under Central Share of CSP and the

State Government will provide Rs.250.00 lakh under State Plan towards State Share of CSP as matching contribution. The total amount of Rs.1,000.00 lakh will be kept in a separate interest bearing account. The interest on the principal amount will be utilized on the following ground.

- a) To undertake research and investigation into consumer problems.
- b) To undertake testing programmes regarding quality and quantity of various consumer products by setting up testing laboratories.
- c) To organize training courses, workshops, symposia or the like for the exclusive purpose of training consumer activities to work for consumer protection and guidance by training institutions.
- d) To organize consumer education and awareness programmes both in urban and rural areas through exhibitions, talks, film shows and demonstrations.
- e) To purchase equipment such as film projectors, documentary films, public address systems, testing kits, library books and magazines for exclusive use for promotion/ advancement of consumer movements in urban and rural areas.
- f) For any other scheme or activity which contributes towards consumer protection as may be considered appropriate by Government from time to time.

For implementation of the Scheme an amount of Rs.250.00 lakh has been proposed as State share of CSP in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

CENTRAL PLAN

Machinery and Equipments

(Rs.6.00 lakh)

23.18 Government of India Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution Department of Consumer Affairs New Delhi has sanctioned an amount of Rs.6.00 lakh in favour of Legal Metrology unit towards operational cost of Mobile Kits. A provision of Rs.6.00 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under Central Plan for this purpose.

CHAPTER 24

EDUCATION, SPORTS, ART AND CULTURE

24.1 Knowledge base, levels of skills of the people and evolution of art and culture in a society depend on education. Education emancipates, empowers, opens avenues for earning and helps upholding human dignity. It is the experience the World over that educated persons earn more than illiterate persons. Education is an important indicator for human development. Investment in education is, therefore, a long term social investment.

24.2 The State Government is 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 percentage points between 1991-2001. 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 lower than the national average of 53.67%. The gender gap of 24.8% in literacy rate is a matter of concern. The State Government, has attached high priority to reduce this gap. The literacy rates among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population are 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 2001. Apart from reducing the gender gap, the State Government has accorded high priority to raise the literacy rate from 63.08% to 83.96% in the Eleventh Plan period.

24.3 Education is an important tool in empowering people with skills and knowledge and addressing poverty and unemployment. Skill formation and improvement is possible through liberal and technical education. Besides, sports, art and culture are specific areas of human development. The State Government has, therefore, accorded due priority to these areas in the Eleventh Five Year Plan: 2007-12 and Annual Plan: 2011-12. The proposed outlay for the education, sports, art & culture sectors in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 is Rs.1,55,112.00 lakh which includes Rs.74,078.93 lakh as State Share for Centrally Sponsored Plan schemes and Rs.20,325.00 lakh as 13th Finance Commission Grants.

SCHOOL AND MASS EDUCATION

24.4 The schemes under the School and Mass Education Programmes are broadly categorised as: Elementary Education, Teachers Education, Mass Education and Secondary Education. The plan outlay of the School & Mass Education Department has been proposed at Rs.1,21,350.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under State Plan. This includes Rs.48,000.00 lakh towards State Share for Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan and other Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes. The break-up of the State plan outlay for different sub-sectors of the School and Mass Education is given below.

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Sub-Sectors</u>	(Rs. in lakh) Annual Plan: 2011-12
(i)	Elementary Education	70,500.00
(ii)	Teacher Education and SCERT	350.00
(iii)	Mass Education	1,000.00
(iv)	Secondary Education	<u>49,500.00</u>
Total		1,21,350.00

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

24.5 “Universalisation of Elementary Education” has been adopted as one of the components of “Basic Minimum Services”. During the year: 2011-12, it has been targeted to enroll about 68.00 lakh children in the age group of 6–14 years. The drop-out rate has registered a substantial decline both at primary and upper primary stages. The State Government has been making concerted efforts with its available resources to reduce the drop-out rate, which has come down from 18.49% during the year 2005-06 to 2.83% during 2009-10. The number of out of school children has also been reduced from 6.03 lakh from 2005-06 to 1.87 lakh in 2009-10. The Central Government has also extended support for building infrastructure and removing other constraints.

STATE PLAN

Pre-Matric Scholarships / Primary Merit & Merit-cum-Poverty Scholarships / Upper Primary Merit & Merit-cum-Poverty Scholarships (Rs.63.60 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

24.6 In order to create competitiveness among children at elementary level, it is decided to give them incentives in the form of scholarships at an enhanced rate of Rs.50/- for primary students and Rs.100/- for upper primary students per month. An outlay of Rs.63.60 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for the purpose.

Grants to New Life Trust (Rs.29.00 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

24.7 Payment of grant-in-aid to New Life Trust will continue in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for which there is a provision of Rs.29.00 lakh.

Oriya Primary Schools, Outside the State (Rs.4.71 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

24.8 The objective of the scheme is to promote Oriya language outside the State. Under this, grant-in-aid is given for four posts of two Oriya Medium Primary Schools, established outside the State. An outlay of Rs.4.71 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for this scheme.

Opening of Primary Schools (Rs.0.03 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

24.9 Under this scheme, new government primary schools are proposed to be opened during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plans in needy areas for universalisation of primary education. A token provision of Rs.0.03 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Taken Over Urban Municipal Primary & Upper Primary Schools (Rs.929.36 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

24.10 It was decided to take the teachers engaged in Urban Municipal Primary and Upper Primary Schools to Government fold. This will continue. For the scheme, funds to the tune of Rs.929.36 lakh have been proposed to be provided in the Annual Plan 2011-12 as per the details given below.

- a) Municipality Primary School- Rs.548.80 lakh.
- b) Municipality U.P. School- Rs.380.56 lakh

Block Grants to Eligible U.P. Schools (Rs.763.30 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

24.11 This scheme will continue in the Annual Plan: 2011-12, for which a sum of Rs.763.30 lakh has been proposed for continuance of 867 eligible U.P. Schools.

Engagement of Contract URDU Teachers in Govt & Non-Govt. UP Schools. (Rs.10.00 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

24.12 In order to provide Urdu teaching at primary level, 16 posts of contract Urdu teachers were created in Government and non-Government U.P. Schools in the State. For continuance of the scheme, funds to the tune of Rs.10.00 lakh have been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) (S.S.: Rs.2,000.00 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department) (C.S.:Rs.2,688.88 lakh)
(45:55 basis)

24.13 This is a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme proposed to provide good education to SC / ST girls in rural areas. Under this scheme residential schools are opened for SC / ST girls students. The Central Government provides 55% of the scheme cost and the rest 45% is borne by the State Government. An outlay of Rs.2,000.00 lakh has been proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards State Share.

Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan (SSA) (S.S.: Rs.48,000.00 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department) (C.S. Rs.72,751.54 lakh)
(45:55 basis)

24.14 This is a Central Scheme that aims to universalize education up to Class-VIII. The amount spent under SSA is for infrastructure development, i.e., for constructing new school buildings and additional class rooms, engagement of SSA teachers to popularize primary education and to provide training to teachers and supply much needed teaching learning materials. The scheme is implemented with 55% assistance from Govt. of India. For improving the quality of education in the State from Class-I to Class-VIII, SSA Programme has already been launched in the State. To provide State Matching Contribution of 45%, an outlay of Rs.48,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12. This includes NPEGEL Scheme.

Thirteenth Finance Commission Award (SS Rs.18,700.00 lakh)

24.15 The Thirteenth Finance Commission recommended grant for Elementary Education in the State which is to be utilized towards State share of SSA under Plan Sector. An outlay of Rs.18,700.00 lakh has been recommended for the Annual Plan: 2011-12

TEACHER EDUCATION AND SCERT**STATE PLAN**

Popularisation and Improvement of Science Exhibition (Rs.50.00 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

24.16 Science exhibitions at block, district and State levels are organised for popularising science education among students. Three hundred fourteen exhibitions at block level, 30 exhibitions at district level and one exhibition at the State level are scheduled to be organized during 2011-12. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual: Plan 2011-12.

Grant-in-Aid to SIET (Rs.140.00 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

24.17 SIET is the only Educational Media based Organisation of the State fully funded by the Government of India. Since last three years, the Government of India has stopped financial support for salary of 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. An outlay of Rs.140.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for this scheme.

Provision for Running of B. Ed Training College at Kandhamal (Rs.75.00 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

24.18 For continuance of B.Ed College in Kandhamal, funds to the tune of Rs.75.00 lakh have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

Continuance of Curriculum Development Cell (New) (Rs. 10.00 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

24.19 For continuance of Curriculum Development Cell, funds to the tune of Rs.10.00 lakh have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

Opening of 2 Govt. S.T. Schools in Kandhamal (New) (Rs.50.00 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

24.20 For opening of 2 Government S.T. Schools in Kandhamal district, funds to the tune of Rs.50.00 lakh have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

Continuance of NTS / NMMS Examination (New) (Rs.25.00 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

24.21 To conduct NTS / NMMS Examination, an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

CENTRAL PLAN**Integrated Education for Disabled Children** (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

24.22 A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been kept for continuance of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Advanced Studies in Education, College of Teachers' Education and District Institution of Education and Training (Rs.3,325.37 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

24.23 Under this Central Plan Scheme, there are three sub-schemes. The objective, the plan of action and the amount proposed in the Annual Plan:2011-12 for each sub-scheme are given below. For all these three sub-schemes, an amount of Rs.3,325.37 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan:2011-12.

(Rs. in lakh)			
Sl No.	Sub-Scheme	Objective and Target	Annual Plan2011-12
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	253.36
2	Colleges of Teacher Education	To continue six colleges and to bring out 546 B.Ed. 24 M.Ed. pass outs.	536.34
3	DIET	To continue 13 DIETs and to bring out 650 CT trained pass outs	2,535.67
Total			3,325.37

MASS EDUCATION

24.24 The Mass Education Programme, as a part of National Literacy Mission, was introduced in the State in the year 1991-92 with the objective of making all adult illiterates up to the age of 45 years and subsequently 55 years literate. The programme comprises two phases: (i) Total Literacy Campaign (TLC), and (ii) Post Literacy Campaign (PLC). The State Government has been making all out efforts to bring older age group (35+) into the Adult Literacy fold in the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

STATE PLAN

Special Cell in the Department (Rs.68.00 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

24.25 An outlay of Rs. 68.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for continuance of a Special Cell to deal with huge numbers of court cases in the Department.

Administrative Structure at Directorate and District level (Rs.232.00 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

24.26 Outlays of Rs.79.00 lakh and Rs.153.00 lakh have been proposed for strengthening of administrative structure at Directorate level and district level respectively in the Annual Plan:2011-12.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Saakshar Bharat (New)
(School and Mass Education Department) (C.S. Rs.2,100.00 lakh
S.S. Rs. 700.00 lakh)

24.27 The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of “Saakshar Bharat” is to promote and strengthen adult education, specially of women by extending educational options to those adults who have lost the opportunity of access to formal education and crossed the standard age for receiving such education. Outlays of Rs.2,100.00 lakh as Central share (75%) and Rs.700.00 lakh as State share (25%) have been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

CENTRAL PLAN

Mahila Samakhya Programme (Education for Women’s Equality) (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

24.28 A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for the education and empowerment of women in rural areas, particularly women from socially and economically backward groups.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

24.29 An outlay of Rs.49,500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under Secondary Education. Priority will be given for continuation of Scholarship Schemes. The following schemes will be taken up under the State Plan.

STATE PLAN

Continuance of Block Grant to Newly Eligible Non Govt.High Schools , Non Govt.Girls' High Schools Proposed One High School per GP (New) and 100% Block Grant to Non Govt. Girls High Schools and Non Govt. High Schools. (Rs.10,000.03 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

24.30 Under this programme, block grants to eligible High Schools, Girls High Schools, Proposed one High School per Gram Panchayat (New) and 145 Non Government High Schools will be provided. An outlay of Rs.10,000.03 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 as per the following details.

Sl. No	Sub-Scheme	Objective	Outlay Rs. in lakh
1	2	3	4
1.	Block Grant to Eligible High Schools.	To extend block grant to the teaching & non teaching posts of eligible Non-Govt. High Schools	8000.00
2.	Block Grant to Girl's High Schools	To extend block grant to the teaching & non teaching posts of eligible Non-Govt. Girls High Schools	900.00
3.	Block Grant to Proposed one High School per Gram Panchayat (New)	To extend block grant to the teaching & non teaching posts of eligible Non-Govt. Girl's High Schools	1,100.00
4.	Block grant to 145 Non-Govt. High Schools (New)		0.03
Total			10000.03

Grants to English Language Training Institutes (ELTI) and Other Institutions (Rs.167.00 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

24.31 English language training institution is an autonomous institution with headquarters at Bhubaneswar. There are five districts 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. This programme will continue as per the following break-up.

Sl.No.	Subject / Scheme	Outlay (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3
1	ELTI	35.00
2	Oriya High School out side the state-Grants to Utkal Samilani	80.00
3	Oriya Bhasa Pratistana	45.00
4	Bharat Scouts & Guides	4.00
5	Junior Red Cross	3.00
	TOTAL	167.00

Benefit to State Awardee Teachers, Community Singing & State Government Merit Award (Rs.13.17 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

24.32 Under this Scheme, the following activities will be taken up in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

(Rs.in lakh)

(i)	Financial benefits to State Awardee teachers	6.50
(ii)	Community singing	0.60
(iii)	State Govt's Merit awards	6.00
(iv)	Reconstruction of Govt. High School Buildings	0.01
(v)	Purchase of furniture in Govt. High Schools	0.03
(vi)	Purchase of Library books in Govt. High Schools	0.03

TOTAL- 13.17

Taking over of Urban Municipal High Schools (Rs.2,673.51 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

24.33 For payment of salary to teaching and non-teaching staff of the Urban Local Body High Schools taken over by the Government, an amount of Rs.2,673.51 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan :2011-12.

Engagement of Contract Teachers in Government High Schools (Rs.10,066.26 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

24.34 For payment of remuneration to the contract teachers engaged in Government High Schools, an amount of Rs.10,066.26 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Pre-Matric Scholarships (Rs. 0.02 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

24.35 To create competitiveness among students of secondary level, it has been proposed to provide incentives in the form of scholarships. In the Annual Plan:

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2011-12, an amount of Rs.0.02 lakh has been kept as token provision for continuance of the scheme.

Opening of Class-IX in Upgraded UP Schools (Rs. 0.01 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

24.36 A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for continuance of the scheme.

Block Grants to Newly Eligible Madrasa (New) (Rs.80.00 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

24.37 It has been proposed to provide block grants for approved teaching posts of newly eligible Non-Government Madrasas in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 with an outlay of Rs.80.00 lakh.

Distribution of Cycles to Class-X Students (Rs.4,500.00 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

24.38 The State Government has decided to distribute free cycles to all Class-X girl students of Government and Government-Aided High Schools during 2011-12. An amount of Rs.4,500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for provision of cycles.

Mathematics Talent Search - Pathani Samanta Scholarship (Rs.2,000.00 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

24.39 In order to create competitiveness among children in mathematics at secondary level, it has been decided to organize talent search and give incentives in the form of scholarships named after Pathani Samanta. An amount of Rs.2,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

24.40 A sum of Rs.20,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards State Share of Centrally Sponsored Plan for implementation of the following schemes. The Government of India is expected to provide the required Central Share.

Implementation of Information and Communication Technology Programme in Secondary Schools (S.S. Rs.1,000.00 lakh)
(C.S. Rs.3,000.00 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

24.41 This is a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme implemented for information and communication technology programme in secondary schools. The scheme is implemented with 75% assistance from the Government of India and 25% assistance from the State Government. For this, a sum of Rs.1,000.00 lakh has been

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proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under State Share and Rs.3,000.00 lakh under Central Share.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Sikshya Abhiyan (RMSA) (S.S. Rs.14,497.97 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department) (C.S. Rs.43,493.91 lakh)

24.42 This Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme aims for universalisation of access to, and improvement of quality of, education at secondary stage (SUCCESS). The objective is to provide a good quality education to students from Class-IX to Class-X in the State. The scheme is implemented with 75% assistance from the Government of India and 25% matching contribution by the State Government. For this, a sum of Rs.14,497.97 lakh under State Share and Rs.43,493.91 lakh towards Central Share has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Construction and Running of Girls' Hostels for Students of Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools (New) (S.S. Rs.425.03 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department) (C.S. Rs.3,825.27 lakh)

24.43 This is a Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme implemented for construction and operationalisation of girls hostels for students of secondary schools in the State. The scheme is implemented with 90% assistance from the Government of India and 10% assistance from the State. The scheme will cover girl students studying in Class-IX to XII belonging to SC, ST, OBC, Minority Community and BPL families. An outlay of Rs.425.03 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards State share, which will be suitably upgraded keeping in view the Central allocation.

Establishment of Model Schools in the Backward Blocks of the State (New) (S.S. Rs. 4,077.00 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department) (C.S. Rs. 12,231.00 lakh)

24.44 This is a Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme implemented for establishment of model schools in backward blocks of the State. The scheme is implemented with 75% assistance from the Government of India and 25% assistance from the State. The schools will be on the model of Kendriya Vidyalayas. The 1st installment of grant will be at the rate of Rs.3.20 crore per school. It is proposed to establish 30 such model schools in backward blocks of the State in the 1st phase during 2011-12 with an outlay of Rs.4,077.00 lakh under State Share and Rs.12,231.00 lakh under Central Share.

CENTRAL PLAN

Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary Education (IEDSS) (New) (Rs.2,400.00 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

24.45 This scheme is to enable students with disabilities completing eight years of elementary schooling and giving them an opportunity to complete four years of secondary schooling (classes IX to XII) in an inclusive and enabling

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environment and to provide educational opportunities and facilities to students with disabilities in the general education system at the secondary level (classes IX to XII). This scheme also supports training of general school teachers to meet the needs of children with disabilities at the secondary level. To implement the scheme, an amount of Rs.2,400.00 lakh has been proposed in the year 2011-12.

Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrass (SPQEM)(New) (Rs.452.50 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

24.46 This scheme is to encourage traditional institutions like Madararas and Maktabas by giving financial assistance to introduce science, mathematics, social studies, hindi and english in their curriculum so that academic proficiency for classes I-XII is attainable for children studying in these institutions. To implement the scheme, an amount of Rs.452.50 lakh has been proposed in the year 2011-12.

Scheme for Infrastructure Development of private aided/ Unaided Minority Institutes (Elementary, Secondary/ Senior Secondary Schools) (IDMI)(New) (Rs.1,088.72 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

24.47 This scheme is to facilitate education of minorities by augmenting and strengthening school infrastructure in minority institutions (elementary/ secondary/ senior secondary schools) in order to expand facilities for formal education to children of minority communities. The scheme will, inter alia, encourage educational facilities for girls, children with special needs and those who are educationally most deprived amongst minorities. To implement the scheme, an amount of Rs.1,088.72 lakh has been proposed in the year 2011-12.

Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (New) (Rs.1,050.00 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

24.48 This scheme aims at establishing an enabling environment, reducing drop outs and promoting enrolments of girls belonging to SC /ST communities in secondary schools and ensuring their retention up to 18 years of age. For this, a sum of Rs.3,000/- will be deposited in her name, and she would be entitled to withdraw it on reaching 18 years of age. To implement the scheme, an amount of Rs.1,050.00 lakh has been proposed in the year 2011-12.

Other Central Plan Schemes (Rs.0.02 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

24.49 An outlay of Rs.0.02 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under Central Plan for the following schemes :

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Scheme</u>	(Rs. in lakh) <u>Annual Plan</u> <u>2009 - 10</u>
i)	Financial Assistance for modernisation of Sanskrit Pathasalas.	0.01
ii)	Financial Assistance for Modernisation of Madrasa Education.	<u>0.01</u>
Total		0.02

HIGHER EDUCATION

24.50 Higher Education in Orissa comprises University Education, Post-Graduate and Under Graduate Education and Education at Higher Secondary level including Vocational Education. The Higher Education Department also deals with a number of research and specialised institutions like Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies and Institute of Physics.

24.51 Higher Education plays a vital role in creating a value-based society. Emphasis has been laid on consolidation and expansion of facilities in educational institutions. Efforts have been 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 Government Colleges. A systematic effort has been made to develop human resources to meet the challenges of the new millenium, emerging out of the impact of liberalisation, globalisation and privatisation. An outlay of Rs.24,100.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12. This includes Rs.1,951.00 lakh as State Share for CSP Schemes and Rs.400.00 lakh for construction of Government College Buildings.

STATE PLAN

24.52 An outlay of Rs.22,149.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for continuation of the following schemes. This includes Rs.1,000.00 lakh towards scholarships for students pursuing professional education with the objective of enhancing the employable skills of the young generation.

Scholarships for Professional Education

(Rs.1,000.00 lakh)

(Higher Education Department)

24.53 It has been proposed to provide scholarships to students persuing professional education such as Engineering, Medical, MBA and MCA. Under the scheme, scholarships @ Rs.10,000/- per person per annum will be provided. An outlay of Rs.1,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for this purpose.

Continuance of Posts in Three Regional Directorates

(Rs.280.00 lakh)

(Higher Education Department)

24.54 At present there are 3 Regional Directorates of Higher Education Department located at Bhubaneswar, Sambalpur and Berhampur to look after 13,10 and 7 districts respectively. During last decade, the number of colleges has been increased manifold. It has, therefore, been proposed to open district office in each district called "District Education Office". An amount of Rs.280.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Vocational Education

(Rs.299.55 lakh)

(For Vocational Institutions)

(Higher Education Department)

24.55 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 alternatives to those who do not wish to pursue higher education. The Directorate of Vocational Education & three Regional offices will continue during 2011-12 with proposed outlay of Rs.299.55 lakh.

Vocational Higher Secondary Schools

(Rs. 392.30 lakh)

(Higher Education Department)

24.56 Higher Secondary Vocational Schools allow admissions to students in 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 regular posts, it is decided to post one Principal in Class-II rank, one Clerical staff, one Peon and one Full Time Resource Person on contract basis 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 would be utilized in different vocational schools according to their qualifications. For this, an outlay of Rs.392.30 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Grants to Universities

(Rs.5,300.00 lakh)

(Higher Education Department)

24.57 Grants for infrastructure development of Ravenshaw University and Law University in the State will continue for which an outlay of Rs.300.00 lakh and Rs.5,000.00 lakh respectively have been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Infrastructural Development in Government Colleges

(Rs. 10.00 lakh)

(Higher Education Department)

24.58 Infrastructure development activities will be taken up in Government Colleges including laboratories and libraries and equipments and books will be provided in order to provide quality education. In the Annual Plan: 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been proposed for this scheme.

Honours in Computer Science
(Higher Education Department)

(Rs.10.01 lakh)

24.59 The Government have introduced honours in Computer Science in 19 Degree Colleges. This has become highly popular among students. This will continue. An amount of Rs. 10.01 lakh has been proposed under this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Other Grantee Organisations
(Higher Education Department)

(Rs.52.00 lakh)

24.60 Grants to different institutions are provided for development and research facilities. Under this, grants will be provided to Institute of Physics and Naba Krushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS). An outlay of Rs. 52.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 2011-12 for this purpose.

Grant-in-Aid to Non-Government Colleges
(Higher Education Department)

(Rs.14,000.00 lakh)

24.61 The State Government, with its limited number of Government colleges, is not able to provide higher education to all desirous students. As an alternative, the Government decided to encourage establishment of Colleges through private initiative, particularly in rural areas and provide grant in their favour. This scheme will continue. An outlay of Rs.14,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12. This includes Rs.12,650.00 lakh towards payment of Block Grant to newly eligible Non-Government Colleges.

Construction of Government College Buildings /Hostels
(Higher Education Department)

(Rs.400.00 lakh)

24.62 Completion of the ongoing projects, renovation of colleges, hostels and residential buildings and UGC assisted building projects will be taken up in the Annual Plan: 2011-12, for which an outlay of Rs.400.00 lakh has been proposed.

N.C.C. (Opening of new NCC Units)
(Higher Education Department)

(Rs. 0.12 lakh)

24.63 New N.C.C. Units will be opened and there will be enhancement of Cadets in the State. In the Annual Plan: 2011-12, an outlay of Rs.0.12 lakh has been proposed for the scheme.

Orissa State Open University
(Higher Education Department)

(Rs. 0.01 lakh)

24.64 The establishment of the Orissa State Open University will be taken up in the Annual Plan: 2010-11. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been made under this scheme in the Annual Plan, 2011-12.

Rovers and Rangers

(Higher Education Department)

24.65 The purpose of the scheme is to make students courageous and daring and help them to build their character inculcating the spirit of patriotism in them. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of the scheme.

New Initiatives in e-Governance (New)

(Rs.50.00 lakh)

(Higher Education Department)

24.66 There are nearly 2,100 colleges and 8 universities under the administrative control of the Higher Education Department. There is urgent need for preparation of a database on information of all employees of the government, non-government colleges and universities. A sum of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of the scheme.

Infrastructure Assistance to Non-Government Colleges (New)

(Rs.100.00 lakh)

(Higher Education Department)

24.67 For completion of on-going projects, renovation of colleges, hostels and residential buildings of non-government colleges, an amount of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Infrastructure Assistance to SU-IIT (New)

(Rs.0.01 lakh)

(Higher Education Department)

24.68 A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been made for Infrastructure Assistance to SU-IIT in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Evaluation & Monitoring Cell (New Scheme)

(Rs.50.00 lakh)

(Higher Education Department)

24.69 An amount of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed to establish and strengthen Evaluation & Monitoring Cell of Higher Education Department in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Center of Excellence & Multi Skill Education including

(Rs.200.00 lakh)

Language Laboratory in Government College &**Non-Government College (New Scheme)**

(Higher Education Department)

24.70 For Center of Excellence and multi-skill education including language laboratory, Rs.200.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Grant-in-Aid to Naba Krushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NKCDS) (SS : Rs.50.00 lakh
CS Rs. 50.00 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

24.71 This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented for improvement of Social Sciences Education & Research facilities in the State on a 50:50 basis. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards grant-in-aid to Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies under State Share.

National Service Scheme (NSS) (SS Rs.230.00 lakh
CS Rs.322.00 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

24.72 N.S.S. is a Centrally Sponsored scheme that provides avenues for youth activities with rural bias. It provides an opportunity to N.S.S. volunteers to take leadership in social activities. The pattern of funding by the Central Government and the State Government is in the ratio of 7:5. Besides, State share for NCC is to be provided. An outlay of Rs.230.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards State Share for NSS and Rs.322.00 lakh as Central Share.

Construction of Govt. College Buildings in GER Districts (SS Rs. 1,620.00 lakh
CS Rs. 810.00 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

24.73 Construction of Govt. College Buildings in GER districts is a Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme. The pattern of funding by the Central Government and the State Government is in the ratio of 33:66. An amount of Rs.1,620.00 lakh has been proposed as State Share of CSP in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Implementation of ICT Programme (New) (SS Rs.50.00 lakh
CS Rs.150.00 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

24.74 The pattern of funding by the Central Government and the State Government is in the ratio of 75:25 basis. An amount of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards State share for implementation of ICT Programme.

Payment of Grant to 2(f) Non-Government Aided Colleges to reach 12(b) status (SS Rs.1.00 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

24.75 An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards State share for payment of grant to 2 (f) Non-Government Aided Colleges to reach 12(b) status.

CENTRAL PLAN**Computer Literacy Programme in Schools and Colleges** (Rs.132.03 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

24.76 An amount of Rs.132.03 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for Computer Literacy Programme.

Grants to State Bureau of Text Book Preparation & Production (Rs.25.00 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

24.77 An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for grants to the State Bureau of Text Book in anticipation of receipt of Central Assistance.

Award of Scholarships to Students for Post Matric Studies in Hindi (Rs.20.00 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

24.78 An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for award of scholarships to students of post matric studies in Hindi in anticipation of receipt of Central Assistance.

State NSS Cell in Higher Education Department (Rs.40.00 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

24.79 The expenditure incurred by the State Government for continuance of posts in the State NSS Cell in Higher Education Department is reimbursed by the Central Government in the subsequent year after receipt of Utilisation Certificates from the State Government. An outlay of Rs.40.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for continuance of posts in the State NSS Cell in Higher Education Department.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

24.80 An outlay of Rs.4,850.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under State Plan, including Rs. 869.93 lakh as State Share of CSP.

STATE PLAN**Parala Maharaja Engineering College, Berhampur,** (Rs.305.60 lakh)
(Industries Department)

24.81 A provision of Rs.500.00 lakh was made during 2009-10 for infrastructure development of this college. It has been proposed to continue the scheme

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in the Annual Plan 2011-12, for which a sum of Rs.200.00 lakh has been proposed for infrastructure development and Rs.105.60 lakh for salaries and other expenditure.

Government College of Engineering, Bhawanipatna, Kalahandi (Rs.555.60 lakh) (Industries Department)

24.82 An amount of Rs.450.00 lakh has been proposed for infrastructure development and Rs.105.60 lakh towards staff salaries and other recurring expenditure in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Grants to Constituent Colleges of BPUT (Rs. 900.00 lakh) **for Infrastructure Development** (Industries Department)

24.83 For these constituent Engineering Colleges of BPUT, the State Government provides all expenses including their infrastructure development. This scheme will continue during 2011-12 with proposed outlay of Rs.900.00 lakh.

Establishment of Biju Patnaik Technological (Rs. 211.96 lakh) **University in the State** (Industries Department)

24.84 The Biju Patnaik University of Technology has been established in the State during 2003-04 to streamline the functioning of the Engineering Colleges and to upgrade infrastructures and other available facilities in the State for Technical Education. An amount of Rs.211.96 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for this purpose.

Grants to IMIT, Cuttack for Infrastructure Development (Rs.121.05 lakh) (Industries Department)

24.85 This will continue in the Annual Plan: 2011-12, for which an outlay of Rs.121.05 lakh has been proposed.

Grants to IGIT, Sarang for Infrastructure Development (Rs. 210.00 lakh) (Industries Department)

24.86 A provision of Rs.210.00 Lakh has been made for this scheme in the Annual Plan, 2011-12.

Improving Employable Skills & Creation of (Rs.1,270.84 lakh) **Self Employment Opportunities for Un-employed youths** (Industries Department)

24.87 An amount of Rs.1,270.84 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 2011-12 for improving employable skills & creation of Self Employment opportunities for SC, ST and Other Youths.

Economic Development Action Plan for Naxal Affected Districts (Rs. 0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

24.88 The Economic development programme will continue in the naxal-affected districts during the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for which a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been made.

Promotion of Employable Skills under RLTA in KBK District (Rs. 0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

24.89 This will continue in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for which a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed.

Establishment of New Polytechnics (Rs.165.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

24.90 The Government of India, Ministry of Human Resources Development has sanctioned financial assistance for infrastructure development of 22 new Polytechnics in the State. But, the cost on account of staff salaries and other recurring expenditure is to be borne by the State Government. An outlay of Rs.165.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for the purpose.

Grants to VSSUT, Burla for Infrastructure development (Rs.240.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

24.91 An amount of Rs.240.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for infrastructure development of Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology, Burla.

CENTRALLY SPONSERED PLAN

24.92 A sum of Rs.869.93 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards State Share of CSP. The following CSP schemes will be taken up during 2011-12. The Government of India will provide the required Central Share.

Shifting of Mining Discipline from M.P., Talcher to OSME, Keonjhar (SS Rs. 19.93 lakh)
(Industries Department) (CS Rs.13.28 lakh)

24.93 The above scheme is operated under the Centrally Sponsored Plan with assistance from Coal India Ltd. Matching State Share for Diploma Courses in Mining discipline of Orissa School of Mining Engineering (OSME), Keonjhar is provided. Coal India Ltd. provides 40% of the total cost and the State Government provides the rest 60% of the cost under this scheme. An outlay of Rs.19.93 lakh towards

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State Share and Rs.13.28 lakh as Central Share have been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (Phase-II) (SS Rs. 549.99 lakh)
(Industries Department) CS Rs.1,649.97 lakh)

24.94 This is a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSP) and has been approved for implementation in the ratio of 25% State share and 75% Central Share. An outlay of Rs.549.99 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards State Share.

Up gradation of 200 Technical Institutions (SS Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department) CS Rs.0.01 lakh)

24.95 This is a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSP) scheme to be implemented in the ratio of 50:50 State Share and Central Share. An outlay of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards State Share.

Infrastructure Development of Advanced Plastic Polymer Processing Technology Centre (APPTC) at Balasore. (SS Rs.300.00 lakh)
(Industries Department) CS Rs.300.00 lakh)

24.96 This is a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSP) and has been approved for implementation in the ratio of 50:50 State share and Central Share. An outlay of Rs.300.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards State Share.

CENTRAL PLAN

Establishment of new Polytechniques (Rs.11,613.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

24.97 For infrastructure development of 22 (twentytwo) new polytechniques with the aid of the Government of India, an amount of Rs.11,613.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Introduction of Hospitality Sector Courses in Women Polytechnique, Barhampur (Rs. 110.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

24.98 A sum of Rs.110.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for infrastructure development and introduction of Hospitality Sector courses in Women Polytechnique, Barhampur.

SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES

24.99 The focus of Sports and Youth Services sector is on providing sports infrastructure, spotting and nurturing of budding talents, arranging competitions, providing stipend to students and pensioners, and above all promoting youth activities.

24.100 For streamlining Sports and Youth Services activities from the grass-root level, it is required to provide new sports infrastructure, intensive coaching for talents for achieving excellence in various competitions and organise adventure sports and youth activities in the State. An outlay of Rs.1,200.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2011-12, which includes Rs.200.00 lakh towards State Share of Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes.

STATE PLAN

24.101 An outlay of Rs.1,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under State Plan and the following Schemes are proposed to be taken up.

Directorate of Sports and Youth Services, (Rs.46.75 lakh)
(Sports & Youth Services Department)

24.102 To strengthen the Directorate of Sports and Youth Services and organize different sports and youth services activities, the required manpower is not sufficient. 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 in 15 uncovered districts, purchase of new computer shall be met under this programme. An outlay of Rs.46.75 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan:2011-12.

Purchase of Sports Goods for Sports Hostels, (Rs.20.00 lakh)
(Sports & Youth Services Department)

24.103 Provision has been made for purchase of sports goods for use by the sports hostel inmates of 14 sports hostels, 3 Centres of Excellence and 30 District Coaching Centres of the State. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan:2011-12.

Rent, Rate & Taxes (Rs.20.00 lakh)
(Sports & Youth Services Department)

24.104 Fourteen Sports hostels function in the State both under Plan and Non-Plan sectors. Six hostels are under plan side. Out of 6 sports hostels, 5 hostels function in rented buildings due to non-availability of government accommodation. Provision has been made to meet the rent, rate and taxes for these sports hostels. Besides, provision has been made for payment of Municipal Holding Tax of J. N. Indoor Stadium, Cuttack / Kalinga Stadium, Bhubaneswar / Berhampur Stadium,

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Berhampur / Gymnasium-cum-Indoor Hall, Saheednagar, Bhubaneswar etc. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Establishment of Sports Schools / Hostels (Rs.131.90 lakh) (Sports and Youth Services Department)

24.105 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, fifteen sports hostels have been established in the State, out of which 7 hostels run under Non-Plan Sector, 2 under State Plan, 2 under SCP and rest 4 are under TASP Sector. The sanctioned strength of these hostels is 676, but the present strength of 620. 620 students in these hostels get @ Rs.100/- per day except summer vacation period of one month in a year. For all these, an amount of Rs.131.90 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Sports Competitions (Rs.23.70 lakh) (Sports and Youth Services Department)

24.106 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. Competitions will be organized during the year 2011-12 with an outlay of Rs.23.70 lakh.

Development of Kalinga Stadium (Rs.150.00 lakh) (Sports and Youth Services Department)

24.107 The 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 the State Headquarters conforming to national / international standards. The Sports Academy Project has been submitted to the Government of India with an estimate of Rs.20.40 crore, out of which the Government of India will provide Central Assistance of 25% of the cost for the project and balance 75% is to be borne by the State Government and sponsors of the project. An outlay of Rs.150.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for this scheme.

Government Collages & Institutes (Rs.0.01 lakh) (Sports and Youth Services Department)

24.108 A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been made for this scheme in the Annual Plan, 2011-12.

Maintenance of Stadia, Gymnasia, Swimming Pools and Play Fields (Rs.30.00 lakh) (Sports and Youth Services Department)

24.109 The policy of the State Govt. is to provide one utility stadium, one gymnasium-cum-indoor hall at each district headquarter and at least one play field for each block of the State. A number of stadia, gymnasia and play fields have been

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constructed / being constructed by the State Govt. Maintenance of the J.N. Indoor Stadium at Cuttack, Kalinga Stadium, Bhubaneswar and other Sports centres at Bhubaneswar including payment of wages of DLRs engaged therein, maintenance of lawn and plantation are to continue in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under district sector with an outlay of Rs.30.00 lakh.

Grants to Youth Exchange Programme (Rs.3.00 lakh) (Sports and Youth Services Department)

24.110 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 youths of other States during such visits. A provision of Rs.3.00 lakh is made during the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for continuance of the scheme.

Grants for Nehru Hockey Tournament (Rs.1.70 lakh) (Sports and Youth Services Department)

24.111 Participation of State Hockey Team (Both for boys and girls) in the National Nehru Hockey Tournament will be taken up under this scheme with an outlay of Rs.1.70 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Grants to State Youth Welfare Board (Rs.14.00 lakh) (Sports and Youth Services Department)

24.112 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. This will continue in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 with a proposed outlay of Rs.14.00 lakh.

Grants to Orissa Council of Sports, Cuttack (Rs.40.00 lakh) (Sports and Youth Services Department)

24.113 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 the Orissa Council of Sports for imparting coaching in different hostels and district coaching centres to talents in the field of sports and games. The maintenance of the Council and payment of remuneration will be provided in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 with proposed outlay of Rs.40.00 lakh.

Other Sports Programme (Rs.10.00 lakh)
(Sports and Youth Services Department)

24.114 For organizing Biju Pattnaik Mini Marathon at Bhubaneswar, Non-Residential Summer Coaching Camps and Sports Day etc., it is proposed to have an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Organisation of Kalinga Cup Football Tournament (Rs.15.00 lakh)
(Sports and youth Services Department)

24.115 The prestigious Kalinga Cup Football Tournament, which has acquired national status will be organized in the State during the year 2011-12 for which an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakh has been proposed.

Coaching for Excellence (Rs.20.20 lakh)
(Sports and youth Services Department)

24.116 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 standards. Intensive coaching is provided to students for achieving excellence. Provision of lodging and boarding with special dietary support, purchase of equipments, and sports uniforms will be taken up under this programme. For this programme, an outlay of Rs.20.20 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Pensions to Indigent Sportsmen (Rs.16.00 lakh)
(Sports & Youth Services Department)

24.117 It is a continuing scheme, for which an outlay of Rs.16.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Incentives and Awards (Rs.10.00 lakh)
(Sports and Youth Services Department)

24.118 It has been proposed to give incentives / awards to outstanding sports persons, who have made a distinctive mark at the national level and have represented the country in international events. The award is proposed to be given in the form of Gold/Silver/Bronze medals and also cash awards. This will continue in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 with proposed outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh.

Felicitations and Cash Incentive for Outstanding Performance in National & Inter-National events (Rs.12.00 lakh)
(Sports & Youth Services Department)

24.119 It has been decided to felicitate and give cash awards to outstanding sports persons for their participation and achievement at national and international levels. This will continue in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 with proposed outlay of Rs.12.00 lakh.

Refresher Training Course for Coaches

(Rs.2.00 lakh)

(Sports & Youth Services Department)

24.120 Excellent coaches / sports persons will participate in refresher training courses organized by S.A.I / different federations inside and outside the State under this scheme. A sum of Rs.2.00 lakh has been proposed for continuance of the Scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Specialised Training / Camps by International Coaches

(Rs.2.74 lakh)

(Sports & Youth Services Department)

24.121 Coaches / sports persons will participate in the specialized training camps / programmes conducted by international coaches both inside and outside the State duly sponsored by State /S.A.I. / Government of India / Federation of approved games / disciplines. An outlay of Rs.2.74 lakh has been proposed for continuance of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Grants for Promotion of National Integration

(Rs.2.99 lakh)

(Sports and Youth Services Department)

24.122 The scheme provides a framework for Inter-State/Inter-District visits, holding of seminars and conferences 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. This will continue in 2011-12 with proposed outlay of Rs.2.99 lakh.

Grants for Voluntary Youth Organisations

(Rs.5.00 lakh)

(Sports and Youth Services Department)

24.123 The scheme aims at providing financial assistance for implementation of different youth programmes like training of youth in environment protection, sustainable development, social reconstruction, promotion of research and experimentation in youth activities through various registered voluntary organisations of the State. This will continue in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 with proposed outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh.

State Youth Festival

(Rs.19.00 lakh)

(Sports and Youth Services Department)

24.124 It is proposed to organise a State Youth Festival every year outside the State Capital on regional basis. This will include seminars, symposium, debates, exhibition and sports events for youths. For this, a sum of Rs.19.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

State Youth Award (Rs.1.00 lakh)
(Sports and Youth Services Department)

24.125 With a view to promoting a sense of competition among youths, Govt. have introduced State Youth Awards to best youths / youth organizers. This scheme will continue in 2011-12. For this, a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed.

Youth Excursions (Rs.3.00 lakh)
(Sports & Youth Services Department)

24.126 Under Youth Excursion scheme, youths of the State will be sent to participate in different events at national level to know their heritage and culture and art of living. For continuance of this programme during 2011-12, an outlay of Rs.3.00 lakh has been proposed.

Organisation of Adventure Sports (Rs.2.00 lakh)
(Sports & Youth Services Department)

24.127 Orissa is a land of hills, forests and rivers. It has a fairly long coast line. As such, there are excellent potentials for organising adventurous sports like coastal trekking, river swimming, boating and mountaineering for youths and tourists. This will be organized during 2011-12 with proposed outlay of Rs.2.00 lakh.

Youth Hostel (Rs.1.00 lakh)
(Sports & Youth Services Department)

24.128 Regular upkeep of youth hostels in the State will be taken up under this scheme during 2011-12 with proposed outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh.

Equipment Support to Blocks / G.Ps (Rs.75.00 lakh)
(Sports & Youth Services Department)

24.129 It has been proposed to provide equipment support for promotion of sports and games in different blocks / G.Ps of the State in identified disciplines to popularise that area for which funds would be provided through respective Collectors. For this, an outlay of Rs.75.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Grants for Block Level Youth Camps (Rs.30.00 lakh)
(Sports & Youth Services Department)

24.130 It has been proposed to activate the State Youth Welfare Board by implementing different youth schemes. For example, block level youth camps at selected places / boarder areas of the State should be organized through the State Youth Welfare Board. This programme will continue in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 with an outlay of Rs.30.00 lakh.

Coastal Trekking

(Sports & Youth Services Department)

24.131 This is an adventure sport which needs to be promoted by the State Government to inculcate the spirit of adventure among youth. It has been proposed to provide an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Talent Scouting Programme

(Rs.8.00 lakh)

(Sports & Youth Services Department)

24.132 For selection of talents for sports hostels and Centres of Excellence established in the State, regular skill and battery test every year is organised by the Department. An outlay of Rs.8.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Construction of Sports Infrastructure

(Rs.145.01 lakh)

(Sports & Youth Department)

24.133 It has been proposed to create sports infrastructure like stadia, gymnasia, swimming pools and development of play fields at district headquarters and to construct boundary walls, approach roads, drainage system, garage and peripheral development of 20 numbers of E-Type staff quarters at Kalinga Stadium, Bhubaneswar. An outlay of Rs.145.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for this purpose.

Grants to State and District Level Sports Associations

(Rs.10.00 lakh)

(Sports & Youth Services Department)

24.134 It has been proposed to promote sports and games in the State through different sports associations by way of providing grants to them. There are 56 State Level Sports Associations, Thirty District Sports Associations and many Small Sports Associations function in the State. It has been proposed to provide an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Development of Play Fields

(Rs.100.00 lakh)

(Sports & Youth Services Department)

24.135 The State Government have framed a State Level Play Field Association in line with the National Play Field Association to regulate play field activities in the State. It is proposed to provide suitable sports infrastructural facilities in rural areas through development of play fields in Annual Plan, 2011-12 for which a sum of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed.

Maintenance of P.H.S. System of Staff Qrs.

(Rs.5.00 lakh)

(Sports & Youth Services Department)

24.136 An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for improvement of P.H. & sewerage system of staff qrs. of this Department.

Women Sports Festival
(Sports & Youth Services Department)

(Rs.14.00 lakh)

24.137 In order to promote sports activities among women, for organization of competitions from Block level to National level in different Sports disciplines, an outlay of Rs.14.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan:2011-12.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN**Development of Panchayat Yuba Krida Aur
Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)**(S.S.Rs.200.00 lakh
C.S. Rs.600.00 lakh)

(Sports & Youth Services Department)

24.138 This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme that aims to create competitive spirit among rural students and non-students under 16 years of age in the field of sports. Competitions are organized from panchayat level to national level. The seed money for infrastructural development is provided by Government of India in agreed ratio. i.e., 75:25 basis. An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakh has been proposed towards State Share of this Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

ART AND CULTURE

24.139 The rich cultural heritage of the State with its historical monuments, archaeological sites, tribal and traditional arts, sculpture, dance and music attracts a large number of scholars, tourists and artists to the State. The Department of Culture looks after systematic and comprehensive promotion of Art and Culture in the State and preservation of ancient cultural traditions and antiquities with the help of its subordinate offices and autonomous organisations working under it. In the Annual Plan: 2011-12, an amount of Rs.3,612.00 lakh has been proposed for development of Art and Culture. This includes the 13th Finance Commission Grant for Rs.1,625.00 lakh and Rs.8.00 lakh towards State Share of CSP.

STATE PLAN**Development of Modern Indian Languages**

(Rs.1.00 lakh)

(Culture Department)

24.140 Promotion of languages and literature (including publication of rare manuscripts preserved in the State Museum) is a major activity of Cultural Development. Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for continuance of this scheme.

Organisation of Cultural Functions

(Rs.62.50 lakh)

(Culture Department)

24.141 Organisation of periodic cultural functions is one of the major activities of this Department. Rs.62.50 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan:

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2011-12 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 (Rs.20.00 lakh) (Culture Department)

24.142 There are a large number of registered cultural organisations working in various spheres of cultural development in the voluntary sector. Recurring and non-recurring grants are provided to selected institutions for carrying out their cultural activities. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Art and Crafts College, Khalikote (Rs.5.99 lakh) (Culture Department)

24.143 An outlay of Rs.3.51 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for improvement of the standard of teaching, payment of stipends to students as well as smooth running of the Art and Crafts College, Khalikote.

Vikram Dev Art School, Jeypore (Rs.1.30 lakh) (Culture Department)

24.144 The Vikram Dev Art School, Jeypore is the oldest school which imparts education in different disciplines of arts and crafts. For development of standard of teaching units, opening of photography unit, library facility, payment of stipends to students and smooth functioning of the school, a sum of Rs.1.30 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

B.K.College of Art and Crafts, Bhubaneswar (Rs.6.75 lakh) (Culture Department)

24.145 An amount of Rs.6.75 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 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 and also up-gradation and maintenance of ceramic unit in art.

Utkal Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Bhubaneswar (Rs.20.03 lakh) (Culture Department)

24.146 The Mahavidyalaya has 10 independent Departments of performing Arts with teaching facilities from +2 level to Master Degree level. The Mahavidyalaya organises "Sangeetayana" (a musical programme) each month under the initiative of Department of Culture, Govt. of Orissa for practical proficiency and creating new artistic talents for future. For proper execution of all above programmes including development of infrastructure in hostel building, an amount of Rs.20.03 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Grants Towards Film Awards (Rs.6.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

24.147 With a view to encouraging development of films, there is a scheme for giving awards in different disciplines of Oriya films and serials. An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under this scheme.

Orissa Sangeet Natak Academy (Rs.35.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

24.148 The Orissa Sangeet Natak Academy is the State Academy of music, dance and drama. It promotes dance, drama, music and other performing arts in the State. A provision of Rs.35.00 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for this institution.

Orissa Sahitya Academy (Rs.42.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

24.149 The Orissa Sahitya Academy is an autonomous body that functions under the Department of Culture for promotion of literature and literary activities. An amount of Rs.42.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for functioning of this organisation.

Orissa Urdu Academy (Rs.16.50 lakh)
(Culture Department)

24.150 The Orissa Urdu Academy has been constituted for promotion and development of Urdu language and literature. An outlay of Rs.16.50 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for this organization.

Orissa Lalitakala Academy (Rs.24.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

24.151 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, inter alia include sanction of awards 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. An amount of Rs.24.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for this organization.

Directorate of Culture (Rs.32.05 lakh)
(Culture Department)

24.152 Directorate of Culture is functioning under the administrative control of the Culture Department. An amount of Rs.32.05 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 to meet the expenses of the Directorate. This includes Rs.2.50 lakh for development of infrastructure and Rs.20.00 lakh for National Art Exhibition.

Tribal Area Sub-Plan (Rs.15.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

24.153 For promotion of Tribal Art and Culture, it has been decided to organize different exhibition on Tribal Art and Paintings and also to organize cultural programmes on various Tribal Dance and Music. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

District Cultural Centres (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Culture Department)

24.154 Thirty (30) District Culture Centres function in the State under the administrative control of the Culture Department. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Grants to Memorial Hall (Rs.15.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

24.155 The scheme is undertaken by the Department of Culture to construct memorial halls, installation of statues at different places in the State to commemorate the memories of the eminent personalities. An amount of Rs.15.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Construction of Buildings (Rs.19.45 lakh)
(Culture Department)

24.156 An outlay of Rs.19.45 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for special repair and maintenance including electrical installation in the building of BK College of Art and Craft, Bhubaneswar.

Odissi Research Centre (Rs.60.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

24.157 The Odissi Research Centre has been functioning since 1983 to promote documentation and research on Odissi Dance and Music. An outlay of Rs.60.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12. This includes Rs.10.00 lakh for organizing Oddissi Sandhya, Rs.15.00 lakh for National Festival of Oddissi Dance and the rest for other activities of the centre.

State Library
(Culture Department)

24.158 The Hare Krishna Mahatab (HKM) State Library is the apex library of the State. This caters to the needs of scholars and other readers. It functions in three shifts in a day. An outlay of Rs.5.75 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for the library.

Grants to Rural Libraries (RRRLF)

(Rs.75.00 lakh)

(Culture Department)

24.159 In collaboration with the Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF), the State provides assistance in shape of books to various libraries of the State. An outlay of Rs.75.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for rural libraries.

Miscellaneous Grants

(Rs.23.53 lakh)

(Culture Department)

24.160 For development of Orissa Art & Culture, grants are given to different institutions under various schemes for which an amount of Rs.20.52 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12. The details are as follows:

a. Grants to authors for publication	Rs. 1.00
b. Grants for development of theatre and drama	Rs. 3.00
c. Grants to South East Asian Project	Rs. 5.00
d. Grants to Dance and Music School of the State	Rs. 3.00
e. Grants for other development programme	Rs. 1.00
f. Grants to State Council of Culture	Rs. 3.00
g. Grants to Netajee Birth Place Museum Trust	Rs. 2.50
h. Financial Assistance to Dasarathi Patnaik Memorial Library and Museum	Rs. 5.00
i. Establishment of Kala Mandal (State Share)	Rs. 0.01
j. Development of NBM (State Share)	Rs. 0.01
k. Financial Assistance for Development of Utkal Gourab Madhusudan Smarki at Cuttack.	<u>Rs. 0.01</u>

Total**Rs.23.53****Pension to Indigent Artists**

(Rs.180.00 lakh)

(Culture Department)

24.161 As a measure of social security, the Department provides pension to 1,500 indigent artists at the rate of Rs.1,000/- per month. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.180.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

District Councils of Culture

(Department)

24.162 The District Councils of Culture have been formed in all districts with respective Collectors as chairpersons since 1994. These are registered cultural organisations formed for promotion of culture and act as co-ordinating agencies at the district level. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakh has been provided to each District Council of Culture for the purpose. Further, it has been decided to create a revolving fund for financial assistance to Indigent Artist Federation of District and Block level for development of Art and Culture from grass root level. An outlay of Rs.855.50 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2011-12. The details of which are as follows:

a. Grants to Chhow Dance	Rs. 2.50
b. Grants for Establishment of Music School	Rs. 10.00
c. Grants to District Council of Culture	Rs .60.00
d. Grants for District Cultural Festival	Rs. 5.00
e. Creation of revolving fund for Financial Assistance to Indigent Artist Federation at District and Block level.	<u>Rs.778.00</u>

Total**Rs.855.50****Orissa State Museum**

(Rs.62.56 lakh)

(Culture Department)

24.163 The Orissa State Museum epitomizes the glorious cultural heritage of the State. Amongst its valuable rare collections, palmleaf manuscripts in particular, have earned national acclaim. An outlay of Rs.62.56 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for maintenance and different developmental works of the State Museum.

Grants to Utkal University of Culture

(Rs.60.00 lakh)

(Culture Department)

24.164 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.60.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for the Culture University.

State Archaeology

(Rs.9.01 lakh)

(Culture Department)

24.165 The Orissa State Archaeology looks after conservation, preservation and excavation of old monuments in the State. An outlay of Rs.9.01 lakh has been proposed for maintenance of this office in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Chapter-24

State Archives

(Rs.4.51 lakh)

(Culture Department)

24.166 The Orissa State Archives which functions under the Department of Culture is the storehouse of old valuable records. An outlay of Rs.4.51 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Capital Sector

(Rs.319.05 lakh)

(Culture Department)

24.167 For development of Art & Culture, different projects (as listed in Table below) have been taken up by the Culture Department through IDCO for which an outlay of Rs.319.05 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects	Amount proposed (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3
(i)	Construction of Biju Pattnaik Sanskruti Bhawan at Berhampur	0.01
(ii)	Construction of Multi Purpose Auditorium-cum-Theatre House at Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar	0.01
(iii)	Renovation of Bhanjakala Mandap through IDCO	10.00
(iv)	Construction of Mini Theatre Hall in the premises of Odissi Research Centre, Bhubaneswar.	85.00
(v)	Construction of Memorial Museum on Freedom Fighters of Orissa in the premises of Sahidi Smaraki Swadhinata Sangrami Sadan at Bhubaneswar	0.01
(vi)	Construction of Golden Jubilee Hall of Orissa Sahitya Academy	0.01
(vii)	Renovation of building of Art & Craft College, Khalikote as centre of excellence	60.00
(viii)	Construction of Administrative Block and Boys & Girls' Hostel building of Utkal University of Culture, Orissa	114.00
(ix)	Construction of Shreekshetra Sanskruti Museum at Puri.	50.00
(x)	Maintenance of AC plant and ACs in Rabindra mandap	0.01
Total		319.05

Support to Culture Department

(Rs.1.51 lakh)

(Culture Department)

24.168 The Department of Culture controls the over-all functioning of its Directorates and sub-ordinate offices. An outlay of Rs.1.51 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 to meet necessary administrative and development activities.

Thirteenth Finance Commission Grant (TFC)
(Culture Department)

(Rs.1,625.00 lakh)

24.169 The 13th Finance Commission has provided a grant of Rs1,625.00 lakh for preservation of Monuments and Buddhist Heritage sites in the State during the span of four years beginning from: 2011-12. As the first installment, an outlay of Rs.1,625.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN**Grants to Indigent Artists**
(SS of Expenditure in CSP)
(Culture Department)(SS: Rs.8.00 lakh)
(CS: Rs.24.00 lakh)

24.170 Under this scheme, “Grants to Indigent Artists”, the 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.8.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 as State Share of CSP. Similarly, a sum of Rs.24.00 lakh has been proposed as Central share.

CHAPTER 25

HEALTH

25.1 Health sector has been one of the priority areas of the State Government during the 11th Plan Period. There is a continuous endeavour to provide adequate health care services and improve health status of the people with due focus on tribals and backward regions of the State. Besides addressing the health needs of the under-privileged and under-served people, steps have been taken to improve the existing healthcare system in the State through various reforms and innovative measures.

OBJECTIVES

25.2 The objectives under the health sector for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 are as follows:

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

STRATEGY

25.3 Following strategies have been adopted to achieve the objectives under the health sector.

1. Reduction of 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 69 in 2008 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 strategies have been implemented in addition to augmentation of the on-going Family Welfare and Immunization Programmes.

(A) After implementation of Janani Surakhya 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 Officers by engaging their subordinate staff and involving P.R.I. Members.

(B) Chemoprophylaxis:- It is observed that large number of pregnant mothers usually suffer from malaria. As a result, they are affected by anemia and sometimes die. This also causes 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 suffering from malaria.

(C) Awareness is created among the people for breast feeding, safe delivery and skilled delivery in rural areas through newspapers and electronic media.

(D) Inter-sectoral coordination among W & C.D. personnel, PRI and Health providers at base level is encouraged.

2. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

The main objectives of NRHM are to provide comprehensive integrated healthcare to the rural and vulnerable sections of the society. In order to have better management of primary healthcare, 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 Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) for every 1,000 population in rural areas. At present, 34,178 ASHAs are in position.

3. 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 have been 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.

4. 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 assistance 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.5,000/- respectively. For accommodation of staff, cluster of quarters have been taken up out of RLTA funds in the KBK Districts.

5. Devolution of Responsibilities

The Health and Family Welfare Department has already started devolution of responsibilities. The Department has empowered the Chief District Medical Officers to fill up all district level vacancies like pharmacists, junior laboratory technicians (pathology), MPHWS (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.

6. District Plans and Block Plans

Steps have been taken for formulation of District Health Plans for identified schemes.

PLAN SCHEMES

25.4 An outlay of Rs.32,385.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under State Plan. This includes Rs.8,500.00 lakh towards State share for Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Rs. 10,000.00 lakh under EAP. Out of total plan outlay, Rs.6,058.00 lakh and Rs.5,048.00 lakh have been earmarked towards TSP and SCSP respectively. Besides, a sum of Rs.25,850.78 lakh has been proposed under Central Plan. Scheme-wise details under Health Sector are described below.

STATE PLAN

Orissa Health Sector Development Plan (EAP) (Rs.10,000.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

25.5 An outlay of Rs.10,000.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards Grants to Orissa State Health & Family Welfare Society (NRHM) under DFID assistance to undertake various health activities of the State under the banner of Orissa Health Sector Plan (OHSP). The flow to TSP and SCSP come to Rs.2,300.00 lakh and Rs.1,744.33 lakh respectively.

Grant-in-aid to Acupuncture and Acupressure Institutions (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

25.6 A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 to identify suitable private institute for Acupuncture and Acupressure for providing grant-in-aid.

Grant-in-aid to Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) (Rs.61.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

25.7 A sum of Rs.61.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for providing grant-in-aid to the State Branch of IRCS for undertaking charity work. The SCSP flow is Rs.9.15 lakh.

Grant-in-aid to State Blood Transfusion Council (SBTC) (Rs.5.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

25.8 To ensure proper monitoring of Blood Bank System and to impart training to officers and laboratory technicians of Blood Banks of all hospitals in the State, a provision of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards payment of Grant-in-Aid to SBTC. The SCSP flow is Rs.0.65 lakh and flow to TSP is Rs.1.25 lakh.

Payment of Decretal and Legal Dues (Rs.7.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

25.9 An outlay of Rs.7.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for payment of decretal dues arising out of legal complications.

Mental Health (Rs.10.00 lakh)
(Health and Family Welfare Department)

25.10 A sum of Rs.10.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards Grants-in-Aid to State Mental Health Authority. The flow to TSP and SCSP come to Rs.2.5 lakh and Rs.2.00 lakh respectively.

Continuance of State Health Transport Organisation (Rs.60.95 lakh)
(Health and Family Welfare Department)

25.11 A sum of Rs.60.95 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards continuance of the State Health Transport Organisation.

Post of Deputy Secretary (Rs.21.00 lakh)
(Health and Family Welfare Department)

25.12 A sum of Rs.21.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for continuance of one post of Deputy Secretary in the Department of Health & Family Welfare.

New Government Ayurvedic Dispensaries (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Health and Family Welfare Department)

25.13 A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for opening of new Government Ayurvedic Dispensaries / Hospitals in the Naxalite infected / Tribal areas of the State.

New Government Homoeopathy Dispensaries (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Health and Family Welfare Department)

25.14 A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for opening of new Government Homoeopathy Dispensaries / Hospitals in the Naxalite infected / Tribal areas of the State.

Drug Testing, AIDS Testing & Food Testing (Rs.10.00 lakh)
(Health and Family Welfare Department)

25.15 A sum of Rs.10.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards purchase of equipments for drug testing, AIDS testing and food testing laboratories. The entire amount will flow to TSP.

Equipments for Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer Institute, Cuttack(Rs.50.00 lakh)
(Health and Family Welfare Department)

25.16 A sum of Rs.50.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards infrastructure development and other equipment of Acharya Harihar Cancer Institute.

Training (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

25.17 In order to provide skill up-gradation and multipurpose training to doctors and para-medical staff to operate modern machineries, a provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been made during the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Opening of a New Pharmacy College (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

25.18 A sum of Rs.0.01 lakh has been taken as token provision in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for establishment of Pharmacy College in Koraput district.

Grants to Regional Spinal Injury Centre (Rs.73.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

25.19 A sum of Rs.73.00 lakh has been provided in Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards Grants-in-Aid to the Spinal Injury Centre. The Tribal Sub Plan flow is Rs.15.00 lakh and Scheduled Caste Sub Plan flow is Rs.8.00 lakh.

Establishment of AIIMS at Sijua (New) (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

25.20 A sum of Rs.0.01 lakh has been taken as token provision in the Annual Plan:2011-12 for establishment of All India Institute of Medical Science at Sijua (Bhubaneswar).

GIA to St. John Ambulance (Rs.5.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

25.21 An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards Grants-in-aid to St. John Ambulance. The entire amount will flow to TSP.

Provision for Acquiring Oil Orissa Building (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

25.22 A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan:2011-12 in order to meet the anticipated expenditure for transfer of Oil Orissa Building under Agriculture Department to H & F.W. Department.

Employees State Insurance (ESI) (Rs.135.00 lakh)
(Labour & Employment Department)

25.23 An outlay of Rs.133.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards establishment charges of ESI dispensaries at Duburi, Kuanrunda, Lapanga, Damanjodi and Meramundali and continuance of IMP system at Barang. Further, a sum of Rs.2.00 lakh has been proposed towards waste-management system at ESI Hospital, Choudwar and ESI Hospital, Bhubaneswar.

Building Programme (Rs.930.84 lakh)
(Works Department)

25.24 An outlay of Rs.930.84 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan:2011-12 for infrastructure of Capital Hospital, Bhubaneswar and three Medical Colleges to meet MCI norms and maintenance of ICU, Cathlab and SNCU.

Building Programme (Rs.263.67 lakh)
(Rural Development Department)

25.25 An outlay of Rs.263.67 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for construction of new buildings for 39 PHCs. The entire amount will flow to SCSP.

Building Programme (Rs.1,689.45 lakh)
(Works Department)

25.26 An outlay of Rs. 1,689.45 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for construction and maintenance of buildings in 3 Government Medical Colleges.

Strengthening of Drugs Controller Administration (Rs.500.00 lakh)
(Works Department)

25.27 An outlay of Rs.500.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan:2011-12 for Strengthening and Upgradation of Drugs Controller Administration (i.e. for building programme). The entire amount will flow to SCSP.

Control of Blindness under NPCB (Rs.300.00 lakh)
(H& FW Department)

25.28 An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards prevention and control of blindness and trachoma under NPCB.

Mo Mashari (Rs.300.00 lakh)
(H& FW Department)

25.29 For control of malaria 3.35 lakh family size Long Lasting Insecticidal Treated Nets (LLIN) will be provided to pregnant women in 14 high endemic districts during 2011-12. Boarders of Tribal Residential Schools will be provided with Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNS). For the purpose, an outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2011-12. The entire amount will flow to TSP.

Opening of New Inspectorate of Ayurveda and Homeopathy (Rs.50.00 lakh)
(H& FW Department)

25.30 An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for opening of 19 new Inspectorates of Ayurveda and 21 new Inspectorates of Homeopathy.

Strengthening of Drug Testing Laboratory (ISM) Bhubaneswar (Rs.3.00 lakh)
(H& FW Department)

25.31 An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 2011-12 to meet recurring expenditure of DTL (ISM), Bhubaneswar.

Strengthening of Homeopathic Hospitals at Berhampur & Rourkela (Rs.10.00 lakh)
(H& FW Department)

25.32 An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards salary of the Staff of Homeopathic Hospitals at Berhampur and Rourkela.

Emergency Health Services (Rs.450.00 lakh)
(H& FW Department)

25.33 An outlay of Rs.450.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for Emergency Health Services. The flow to TSP comes to Rs.250.00 lakh.

Leprosy Home (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(H& FW Department)

25.34 A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for Leprosy Home.

Renal Transplant Unit (Rs.100.00 lakh)
(H& FW Department)

25.35 An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for opening of a Renal Transplant Unit in SCB Medical College.

Effluent Treatment Plant at MKCG Medical College & Hospital, Berhampur (Rs.45.00 lakh)
(H& FW Department)

25.36 An outlay of Rs.45.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan :2011-12 for effluent treatment plant of MKCG Medical College and Hospital, Berhampur.

Effluent Treatment Plant of SVPPGIP, Cuttack (Rs.55.00 lakh)
(H& FW Department)

25.37 An outlay of Rs.55.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan:2011-12 for effluent treatment plant of SVPPGIP, Cuttack.

Opening of Unani Dispensary, Cuttack (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(H& FW Department)

25.38 A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for opening of an Unani Dispensary in Cuttack.

Upgradation and Renovation of Buildings etc. in SCB Medical College & Hospital and SVPPGIP, Cuttack (Rs.625.00 lakh)
(Works Department)

25.39 An outlay of Rs.625.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan:2011-12 for up-gradation and Renovation of buildings in SCB Medical College and Hospital and SVPPGIP, Cuttack.

Construction and Renovation of buildings in MKCG Medical College & Hospital, Berhampur (Rs.625.00 lakh)
(Works Department)

25.40 For construction and renovation of buildings in MKCG Medical College Hospital, Berhampur an outlay of Rs.625.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan:2011-12.

Construction and Renovation of buildings in VSS Medical College & Hospital, Burla (Rs.625.00 lakh)
(Works Department)

25.41 A sum of Rs.625.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan:2011-12 for construction and renovation of buildings in VSS Medical College and Hospital, Burla.

Construction of 25 Staff quarters in Ayurvedic, Homeopathic and Unani Dispensaries (Rs.375.00 lakh)
(R.D. Department)

25.42 For construction of 25 Staff Quarters in Ayurvedic, Homeopathic and Unani Dispensaries an outlay of Rs.375.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Construction of 316 Sub-Centre buildings (Rs.3,950.00 lakh)
(R.D. Department)

25.43 An outlay of Rs.3,950.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan:2011-12 for construction of 316 Sub-Centre buildings in the State. The flow to TSP comes to Rs.1,300.00 lakh

Construction 13 PHC (N) buildings and Construction of Staff quarters (Rs.2,550.00 lakh)

25.44 An outlay of Rs.2,550.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan:2011-12 for construction of 13 PHC (N) buildings and construction of Staff Quarters. The flow to SCSP comes to Rs.1,600.00 lakh.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN SCHEMES

25.45 An outlay of Rs.8,500.00 lakh has been proposed under State share of Centrally Sponsored Plan as detailed below:

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) (SS Rs.7,400.00 lakh)

25.46 The NRHM has been providing comprehensive integrated healthcare to rural and vulnerable sections of the Society. An outlay of Rs.7400.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 towards 15 percent State share to NRHM against total funds to be received from Government of India. Out of the total outlay of Rs.7,400.00 lakh, the flow to TSP is Rs.1,610.00 lakh and to SCSP is Rs.1,050.00 lakh.

National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP) (SS Rs.29.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department) (CS Rs.29.00 lakh)

25.47 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, interruption of transmission of the disease through spray of DDT and to make people aware of the precautions 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.29.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 as the State share. The flow to TSP and SCSP come to Rs.8.00 lakh and Rs.10.00 lakh respectively.

National Filariasis Control Programme (NFCP) (SS Rs.62.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department) (CS Rs.62.00 lakh)

25.48 This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme funded on a sharing pattern of 50:50 between the Centre and the State. An outlay of Rs.62.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 as the State share. The flow to TSP and SCSP come to Rs.12.00 lakh and Rs.10.00 lakh respectively.

Orientation Training of Medical and Paramedical Workers (SS Rs.9.00 lakh
(Health & Family Welfare Department) CS Rs.9.00 lakh)

25.49 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.9.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 as the State Share out of which Rs.2.11 lakh and Rs.1.35 lakh will flow to TSP and SCSP respectively.

Strengthening and up-gradation of Medical College with new P.G. disciplines (SS Rs.308.17 lakh
(H & FW Department) CS Rs.924.51 lakh)

25.50 An outlay of Rs.308.17 lakh has been provided as State share in the Annual Plan:2011-12 for strengthening and Up-gradation of Medical Colleges for starting new P.G. disciplines.

Up-gradation of Ayurvedic & Homeopathic Hospitals (SS Rs.76.04 lakh
(H & FW Department) CS Rs.861.70 lakh)

25.51 An outlay of Rs.76.04 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan:2011-12 as State Share for up-gradation of 4 Ayurvedic and 4 Homeopathic Hospitals.

Establishment of Homeopathic Clinics in PHCs (N) (SS Rs.106.67 lakh
(H & FW Department) CS Rs.604.46 lakh)

25.52 An outlay of Rs.106.67 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan:2011-12 for establishment of 547 Homeopathic Clinics in PHCs (N).

Establishment of Ayurvedic Clinics (SS Rs.119.93 lakh
(H & FW Department) CS Rs.679.60 lakh)

25.53 An outlay of Rs.119.93 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan:2011-12 as State Share towards medicine and contingency for continuation of 615 Ayurvedic Clinics in PHC (N).

Supply of Essential Drugs to AYUSH Hospital (SS Rs.5.76 lakh
(H & FW Department) CS Rs. 32.61 lakh)

25.54 An outlay of Rs.5.76 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan:2011-12 as State Share for supply of essential drugs to AYUSH dispensaries.

National Programme for Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE) (SSRs.21.71 lakh
(H & FW Department) CS Rs.86.84 lakh)

25.55 An outlay of Rs.21.71 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan:2011-12 as State Share under this Scheme.

**National Programme for Prevention and Control
Of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio-Vascular Diseases
and Stroke (NPCDCS)**
(H & FW Department)

(SS Rs.28.72 lakh
CS Rs.114.88 lakh)

25.56 An outlay of Rs.28.72 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan:2011-12 as State Share for National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio-Vascular Diseases and Stroke.

ANM & GNM School
(H & FW Department)

(SS Rs.333.00 lakh)

25.57 An outlay of Rs.333.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan:2011-12 as State Share for ANM & GNM School.

CENTRAL PLAN

25.58 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: 2011-12 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.

25.59 An outlay of Rs.25,850.78 lakh under Central Plan for 37 schemes has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12. The scheme-wise provision is given below:

(Rupees in lakh)		
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Proposed Provision for Annual Plan 2011-12
1	2	3
1	Continuance of State F.W. Bureau	128.63
2	Purchase and distribution of contraceptives	1800.00
3	Continuance of district F.W. Bureau in NT areas	353.00
4	Continuance of Dist. F.W. Bureau in Tribal areas	191.80
5	Continuance of H& FW Training centres at Cuttack & Sambalpur	84.43
6	Training of Nurse & Midwives and LHV in Non Tribal areas	388.17
7	Continuance of training of Nurses, Midwives and LHVs in Tribal areas	191.66
8	Continuance of F.W. sub-centres in Non Tribal areas	10921.00
9	Continuance of F.W. sub-centres in Tribal areas	7647.00
10	Continuance of 1UFWC at Rourkela (Non Tribal)	86.02
11	Continuance of 5 UFWCs and 3 voluntary	28.81

	organizations (Tribal)	
12	Continuance of Urban Revamping scheme in Bhubaneswar and Cuttack (NT)	143.11
13	Continuance of Urban revamping scheme at Rourkela (Tribal)	82.79
14	Continuance of Health Workers (M) Training	62.63
15	Continuance of posts under DSIH&FW	59.46
16	Continuance of District F.W. Bureau in NT areas	157.19
17	Continuance of Dist. F.W.Bureau in Tribal areas under DSIH&FW	85.16
18	Continuance of H&FW training centers under DSIH&FW	2.99
19	Procurement of Anti T.B. Drugs	200.00
20	National Goiter contr. Programme	16.08
21	Cost of materials under NMEP	3000.00
22	Strengthening of Drug Testing Laboratory under ISM	6.88
23	Development of ISM & Hom. Pharmacy at Dr. ACHMC&H, Bhubaneswar	110.00
24	Estt. of ISM&H wing in Allopathic Hospitals	0.01
25	Strengthening of State Drug Controller of ISM & quality Control Drugs	7.33
26	Introduction of P.G. course in Govt. Ayurvedic college, Bolangir	62.99
27	Strengthening of Govt. Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Bhubaneswar	0.96
28	ROT and CME programme (Tribal)	0.43
29	ROT and CME programme (Non Tribal)	0.80
30	Medicine-Ayurvedic (Non Tribal) (NEW)	1.23
31	Medicine-Ayurvedic (Tribal) (NEW)	0.89
32	Medicine to unani (Non Tribal) (NEW)	0.01
33	Medicine to Unani (Tribal) (NEW)	0.01
34	Continuance of FW Cell in H & F W. Department	20.00
35	Development of Orissa Medical College of Homoeopathy & Research, Sambalpur	6.03
36	Supply of essential medicines to Homoeopathic Dispensaries in Non-Tribal areas	3.26
37	Supply of essential medicines to Homoeopathic Dispensaries in Tribal areas	0.02
	Total Central Plan	25,850.78

CHAPTER-26

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

26.1 The availability of safe drinking water plays a pivotal role in the health and wellbeing of the people. It is the social responsibility of the State to provide potable water facilities to all households in rural and urban areas. Poor sanitation facility not only causes pollution to the environment but also invites several health and hygienic problems to the people. Both the State Government and the Central Government have launched several sanitation programmes.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

26.2 The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Organization, which functions under the Rural Development Department, primarily aims at providing safe drinking water and sanitation facilities to rural people of the State. This organization is required to fully cover all identified habitations of the State by providing safe drinking water sources. The thrust is to augment and maintain the water supply system and the quality of services in the State.

26.3 To ensure implementation of different rural water supply and sanitation schemes, an outlay of Rs.21,050.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for the following schemes.

Rural Water Supply

STATE PLAN

Capacity Building (Rs.50.00 lakh)

26.4 Under this scheme, the capacity of the Rural Water Supply Organisation is strengthened by way of providing infrastructure facility. During the year 2011-12, an amount of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan for construction of buildings.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (SS: Rs.19,000.00 lakh)

26.5 From the year 2011-12, rural water supply is carried out as per the new policy of Government of India under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). The goal of the programme is to provide every rural person with adequate water for drinking, cooking and other domestic basic needs on a sustainable basis. There is a paradigm shift in measuring coverage from the conventional trend in terms of litres per capita per day norms to ensure drinking water security for all in a community. To meet the emerging challenges in the rural drinking

water sector relating to availability, sustainability and quality components under the programme are: NRDWP (coverage), NRDWP (Sustainability), NRDWP (Water Quality), NRDWP (National Calamity) and NRDWP (Support). Funds will also be available under operation and maintenance. To meet the above needs, an amount of Rs.19,000.00 lakh as State share under CSP has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Rural Sanitation

(SS Rs.2,000.00 lakh

(Rural Development Department)

26.6 In order to address rural sanitation needs through community empowerment, the centrally sponsored “Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)” has been implemented in all 30 districts of the State. The entire operation under this campaign is looked after by the “Orissa State Water & Sanitation Mission” of Rural Development Department and the District Water and Sanitation Missions. Government of India directly releases Central Share to the District Missions and the State Government releases their share to the District Missions after making appropriate provision in its budget. Under this scheme subsidy is provided to BPL rural households for construction of toilets. In the Annual Plan for 2011-12, an amount of Rs.2,000.00 lakh has been proposed as State Share.

URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

26.7 Extending basic facilities such as drinking water and sanitation to urban population has become an important component of Urban Planning. In order to meet the above requirements, the Public Health Engineering Organisation under the Department of Housing & Urban Development, functions in 3 Municipal Corporations, 37 Municipalities, 63 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.

26.8 The objective of the Annual Plan is 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 systems, replacement of small dia pipes by large dia pipes as well as old and dilapidated pipes by new ones and extension of distribution systems to newly developed areas.

PLAN SCHEMES

26.9 For implementation of the Plan Scheme under Urban Water Supply & Sanitation Sector, an outlay of Rs.22,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12. Out of this, An amount of Rs.1,000.00 lakh has been proposed for execution of different water supply schemes for Urban Poor under RLTAAP for KBK

districts and an amount of Rs.10,000.00 lakh has been proposed under EAP for implementation of Sewerage & Sanitation Project. Schemewise details are as follows:

Urban Water Supply Programme (Rs.8,000.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

26.10 During 2011-12, improvement / augmentation / extension of water supply projects in different ULBs will be taken up. These projects include Urban Water Supply schemes at Bolangir, Rairakhol and other ULBs. For the purpose, an outlay of Rs.8,000.00 lakh has been proposed. This includes cost of hand pumps and tube wells to be installed in different scarcity pockets of urban areas to supplement the urban pipe water supply system. Clearance of liabilities in case of completed water supply projects, service level bench marking, water audit and zonal bulk metering in Bhubaneswar and Berhampur in Phase-I and implementation of continuous water supply in 2 pilot zones of Bhubaneswar City are also included in the proposed plan outlay.

Preparation of DPR (Rs.100.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

26.11 An amount of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed during 2011-12 for preparation of DPRs of different sewerage schemes in different urban areas of the State.

Construction of Public Toilets (Rs.100.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

26.12 During 2011-12, an amount of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed for construction of public toilets in different urban areas.

Urban Sewerage & Sanitation (Rs.200.00 lakh)

26.13 An amount of Rs.200.00 lakh has been proposed for Sewerage & Sanitation during the year 2011-12 in different urban areas.

O & M and Energy Charges for Bidyadharpur & Khannagar Pump Houses (Rs.20.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

26.14 An amount of Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed for O & M and Energy Charges for Bidyadharpur and Khannagar Pump Houses during the year 2011-12.

Land Acquisition in Bhubaneswar for Execution of Sewerage Schemes under JNNURM (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

26.15 An amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed during 2011-12 for acquisition of land in Bhubaneswar for execution of sewerage schemes under JNNURM.

Administration and Supervision (A&S) Charges for Execution of Sewerage Schemes of NRCD and JNNURM (Rs.339.42 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

26.16 An amount of Rs.339.42 lakh has been proposed during 2011-12 towards A&S charges for execution of different sewerage schemes of National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) by Orissa Water Supply & Swerage Board (OWS&SB).

Preventing Pollution in Taladanda Canal, Cuttack (Rs.173.39 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

26.17 An amount of Rs.173.39 lakh has been proposed during the year 2011-12 as per direction of Hon'ble High Court for preventing pollution in Taladanda Canal, Cuttack.

Construction of Boundary Walls of 15 MLD Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP), Puri (Rs.20.27 lakh)
(Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

26.18 An amount of Rs.20.27 lakh has been proposed during 2011-12 for construction of boundary walls of 15 Million Litre Daily (MLD) Sewerage Treatment Plant at Mangalahat, Puri under NRCD.

Escalation Charges for Construction of 33 MLD STP at Matgajpur, Cuttack (Rs.11.50 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

26.19 An amount of Rs.11.50 lakh has been proposed during 2011-12 for settlement of excess work and escalation charges for construction of 33 MLD Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP) at Matgajpur, Cuttack.

Acquisition of Land for Execution of Integrated Sewerage System for Bhubaneswar and Cuttack under JICA (Rs.400.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

26.20 An amount of Rs.400.00 lakh has been proposed during 2011-12 for acquisition of land towards execution of Integrated Sewerage System for Bhubaneswar and Cuttack City under JICA.

Capacity Development and Preparation of DPR (Rs. 100.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

26.21 An amount of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed during 2011-12 towards Capacity Development and Preparation of DPRs.

Procurement of Voltage Stabiliser (Rs.0.01 lakh)

26.22 An amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for procurement of Voltage Stabiliser for all Pumping Stations at Puri during 2011-12.

Execution of STP at Puri towards acquisition of land (Rs.135.37 lakh)

26.23 An amount of Rs.135.37 lakh has been proposed for execution of STP at Puri towards acquisition of land by OWSSB.

Payment of excess charges (Rs.300.00 lakh)

26.24 An amount of Rs.300.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan for depositing of funds with Works Department / P. R. Department/ N. H. Division towards reconstruction of roads which have been damaged due to implementation of water supply projects.

A & S Charges for execution of Sewerage Schemes under JICA (Rs. 0.01 lakh)

26.25 An amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed towards A&S Charges for execution of Sewerage Schemes by OWSSB in 2011-12.

Construction of Boundary Wall under JNNURM/ JICA (Rs.100.00 lakh)

26.26 Construction of Boundary Wall around different STP at Bhubaneswar under JNNURM/ JICA by OWSSB an amount of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed in 2011-12.

Construction of Pumping Station at Jatia Baba Chhack, Puri (Rs.0.01 lakh)

26.27 For construction of pumping station at Jatia Baba Chhack Puri an amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in 2011-12.

Construction of Concrete pavement and railing at Puri (Rs.0.01 lakh)

26.28 For construction of Concrete pavement and railing over aerated lagoon for 15 MLD STP at Puri by OWSSB an amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in 2011-12.

Sewerage & Sanitation Project (EAP) (Rs.10,000.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

26.29 For implementation of different sewerage and sanitation (Pipeline) projects in Bhubaneswar and Cuttack towns, an outlay of Rs.10,000.00 lakh

has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2011-12. Integrated Sewerage & Drainage Project Cuttack and Bhubaneswar have been taken up with loan assistance of Rs.756.36 crore from Japan Bank for International Co-operation.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Sewerage Treatment Plant at Puri (Rs.50.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

26.30 An amount of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed during 2011-12 towards state matching contribution for execution of Sewerage Treatment Plant at Puri.

Implementation of Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) Programme (Rs.950.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

26.31 An amount of Rs.950.00 lakh has been proposed during 2011-12 towards state matching contribution for implementation of Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) programme with the objective of introducing low cost poor flush latrines in slum areas and to provide better access to sanitation to the urban poor.

SCA for KBK Districts

26.32 An amount of Rs.1,000.00 lakh has been proposed for execution of different water supply schemes for urban poor under RLTAAP for KBK districts. This has been dealt in a separate chapter.

CHAPTER 27

URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

27.1 Accelerated growth in the economy leads to increased urbanisation. Preceding years have witnessed a high growth of urban population. This has put a severe strain on the existing urban infrastructure and required creation of additional urban amenities. Therefore, the focus of the sector is to improve and develop urban infrastructure, and improve delivery of services such as sanitation, drinking water, roads and lighting. At the same time, it is also imperative to have perspective plans to develop existing as well as 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 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 existing urban centres as well as rapid pace of urbanization in the State.

27.2 In order to meet the needs of rapid urbanisation, the Government through its various organizations and agencies including 3 Municipal Corporations, 37 Municipalities and 63 NACs provide basic minimum facilities like sanitation, lighting, education and other services. 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 Development Authorities, 36 Special Planning Authorities and 7 Regional Improvement Trusts along with Directorate of Town Planning are responsible for improvement of urban areas in a planned manner. The State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) has the prime responsibility for poverty alleviation programmes.

PLAN SCHEMES

27.3 In the Annual Plan: 2011-12, an outlay of Rs.33,195.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan for implementation of various urban development programmes. This includes Rs.27,125.00 lakh towards JNNURM Programme and Rs.570.00 lakh towards other Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

STATE PLAN

Protection & Conservation of Water Bodies (Rs.200.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

27.4 An amount of Rs.200.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 towards protection and conservation of water bodies in

different urban areas. Out of the above, an amount of Rs.48.45 lakh and Rs.35.30 lakh have been earmarked under TSP and SCSP respectively.

Capacity Building of H & UD Department (Rs.10.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

27.5 An amount of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed towards Capacity Buildings of H & UD Department in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Preparation of CDP / Master Plan (Rs.320.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

27.6 An amount of Rs.320.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards preparation of Comprehensive Development Plan / Master Plan for important towns in Orissa. Out of the above an amount of Rs.101.75 lakh and Rs.74.15 lakh have been earmarked for TSP and SCSP components respectively.

Solid Waste Management (Rs.100.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

27.7 This scheme has been introduced with the objective of introducing low cost flush sanitary latrines in slum areas and to provide better access to availability of sanitation to the urban poor. During 2011-12, an amount of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed under this Scheme. Out of the same, TSP and SCSP components are Rs.24.20 lakh and Rs.17.65 lakh respectively.

Implementation of E-Governance in ULBs (Rs.300.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

27.8 This is one of the reform programmes committed by the State Government. The Government have initiated steps for undertaking reforms in all Municipalities, Municipal Corporations and District Head Quarter NACs. During 2011-12, an amount of Rs.300.00 lakh has been proposed for implementation of this scheme. Out of the above, an amount of Rs.72.70 lakh is TSP component and Rs.52.90 lakh SCSP component.

Development of Parks Greenery and Afforestation in ULBs/DAs (Rs.400.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

27.9 During 2011-12, an amount of Rs.400.00 lakh has been proposed for Development of Parks and Greenery in different Urban Areas and Development Authorities of the State. Out of the above, an amount of Rs.96.90 lakh and Rs.70.60 lakh have been earmarked for TSP and SCSP respectively.

Maintenance of STP-I & II and Payment of Energy Charges (Rs.39.99 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

27.10 An amount of Rs.39.99 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards maintenance of the Sewerage Treatment Plant I and II at Matagajpur, Cuttack.

Grants to ULBs towards Implementation on Accounting System (Rs.50.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

27.11 An amount of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards implementation on Accounting System in ULBs.

Construction of Boundary Walls for Protection of Govt. Land in Major Urban Areas (Rs.400.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

27.12 During 2011-12, an amount of Rs.400.00 lakh has been proposed towards construction of boundary walls for protection of Govt. land in major urban areas. Out of the above, an amount of Rs.96.90 lakh and Rs.70.60 lakh have been earmarked under TSP and SCSP respectively.

Implementation of Animal Birth Control Programme (Rs.80.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

27.13 An amount of Rs.80.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of the scheme.

Creation of State Level Pooled Finance Development Fund (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

27.14 A sum of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for creation of State Level Pooled Finance Fund in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

State Capital Project (Rs.3,000.00 lakh)
(General Administration Department)

27.15 The State Capital Project includes government housing project, maintenance of parks, improvement of road network, protection of government lands, construction of residential buildings and water supply and sanitary installations for non-residential office buildings at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack. An amount of Rs.3,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for taking up different works under the State Capital Project.

Chapter-27

27.16 Works for which funds have been proposed in the State Capital Project are as follows :

	<u>(Rs. in lakh)</u>
(i) Maintenance of Parks at Bhubaneswar	20.00
(ii) Improvement of open space	150.00
(iii) Development at Satyanagar for public meetings	0.01
(iv) Infrastructure Development of Kalinga Nagar Plotted Scheme	162.00
(v) Construction of Residential Buildings at New Capital.	200.00
(vi) Improvement of non-residential building at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack (Civil works)	200.00
(vii) Improvement of Toshali Plaza(Civil works)	50.00
(viii) Improvement of non-residential buildings at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack (Electrical works)	250.00
(ix) Improvement of Toshali Plaza(EI works)	0.01
(x) Improvement to residential building at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack (Civil works)	150.00
(xi) Improvement to Govt. residential building at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack (EI works)	70.00
(xii) Extension of stair cases to lower type flat quarters at Bhubaneswar	200.00
(xiii) Construction of garage to medium type quarters	200.00
(xiv) Construction of garage to higher type quarters / Blocks	50.00
(xv) Provision of common boundary wall / barbed wire fencing to residential quarters	200.00
(xvi) Improvement / Construction / Widening of roads / drains at New Capital	250.00
(xvii) Construction of roads from Capital Hospital square to Air port via Bhimpur	0.01
(xviii) Payment of decretal dues towards acquisition of lands for development of New capital.	0.01
(xix) Water Supply and Sanitary installation for General Administration Department	847.94
(xx) Construction and renovation of drainage sluice	0.01
Total	<u>3,000.00</u>

Jawaharlal Neheru National

(Rs.27,125.00 lakh)

Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

(Housing & Urban Development Department)

27.17 This is a reform linked flagship programme launched by Government of India with funding pattern of 80:10:10 between Government India, State Government and Implementing Agencies. Under this programme, the following schemes will be taken up in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

	Schemes	Proposed outlay (Rs. in lakh)	Flow to TSP (Rs.in lakh)	Flow to SCSP (Rs. in lakh)
(i)	Urban Infrastructure Governance (UIG)	11,800.00	1,621.30	2,143.30
(ii)	Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)	1,504.31	206.70	273.30
(iii)	Urban Infrastructure Development Schemes for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)	7,820.69	1,074.50	1,420.50
(iv)	Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)	6,000.00	824.40	1,089.80
	Sub-total	27,125.00	3,726.90	4,926.90

Renovation of Dying Water Bodies in Bhubaneswar & Cuttack (Rs.500.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

27.18 An outlay of Rs.500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for renovation of Dying Water Bodies in Bhubaneswar and Cuttack.

Development of Urban Infrastructure for Construction of Depos & Terminals (Rs.100.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

27.19 For construction of Depos and Terminals, an outlay Rs.100.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rojagar Yojana (SJSRY) (SS: Rs.560.00 lakh)
(Housing and Urban Development Department) (CS: Rs.1,680.00 lakh)

27.20 This is a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme and has been under implementation in all ULBs of the State from 1st December 1997. The ratio of fund sharing is 75:25 between the Centre and State. The objective of the scheme is to provide gainful employment to the urban poor through self-employment ventures and wage employment. The major scheme components are as below:

- i) Self employment through micro-enterprises,
- 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, and
- v) Mother and child care activities and community empowerment.

An amount of Rs.560.00 lakh has been proposed towards SS of CSP for implementation of this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12. Out of the above, an amount of Rs.54.00 lakh and Rs.37.00 lakh have been earmarked under TSP and SCSP respectively.

Women Councilors Programme Fund
(Housing and Urban Development Department)

(SS: Rs.10.00 lakh
CS: Rs.30.00 lakh)

27.21 An amount of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for imparting training to Women Councillors of different ULBs.

HOUSING

27.22 Housing being a basic need, the State Government has made conscious efforts to address this need of the people belonging to different income groups in urban areas. Priority has been given to families living below 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 a financial institution,
- To provide loans for construction of low cost, fire proof and cyclone resistant houses promoting low cost technology, and
- To provide individual loans to the people of Orissa for construction of houses depending on their eligibility.

PLAN SCHEMES

27.23 For implementation of different State Plan Schemes of the Housing sector, an outlay of Rs.20,001.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12. This includes Rs.7,001.00 lakh towards the State Plan Schemes and Rs.13,000.00 lakh towards the Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes.

STATE PLAN

Infrastructure Development of LIG & EWS Houses (Rs.1.00 lakh)
(Housing and Urban Development Department)

27.24 A token provision of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for Infrastructure Development.

Mo Kudia (Rs.6,000.00 lakh)
(Panchayati Raj Department)

27.25 The scheme "Mo Kudia" has been in operation in the State since 2008-09. It aims at providing dwelling houses to the needy rural poor below poverty line. The scheme will supplement resources available under IAY and increase availability of housing for the rural poor. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 is Rs.6,000.00 lakh with flow of funds amounting to Rs.1,536.80 lakh and Rs.1,572.00 lakh for TSP and SCSP respectively.

Rajiv Awas Yojana (Rs.1,000.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

27.26 An outlay of Rs.1,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of the Rajiv Awas Yojana out of which Rs.137.40 lakh and Rs.181.60 lakh have been earmarked for TSP and SCSP respectively.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

27.27 For implementation of Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes relating to Housing, an outlay of Rs.13,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) (SS: Rs.13,000.00 lakh)
(Panchayati Raj Department) (CS: Rs.39,000.00 lakh)

27.28 Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) was launched during 1985-86 as a sub-scheme of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). Thereafter, it continued as a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) up to 31.12.95. 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 households below poverty line. This scheme is executed all over the State with a cost sharing in the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and the State. The unit cost of IAY normal (new) is Rs.45,000.00. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 is Rs.13,000.00 lakh out of which TSP and SCSP components are Rs.3,329.80 lakh and Rs.3,406.00 lakh respectively.

CHAPTER 28

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

28.1 Introduction of Right to Information Act, 2005 increase the importance of this sector as it creates awareness among the people and provides facilities to get information from Government directly. 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. As such 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.

28.2 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.

STATE PLAN SCHEMES

28.3 An outlay of Rs.875.00 lakh has been proposed in this sector for the year 2011-12 for implementation of State Plan schemes. The scheme-wise details follows.

Information Commission

(Rs.300.00 lakh)

28.4 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 of Information Commission, a sum of Rs.300.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12..

28.5 As per provisions of the Act, orders of the State Commission are binding and no Court can entertain any suit, application or other proceedings in respect of any order made under this Act. But in view of the writ jurisdiction vested in the Hon'ble High Court a large number of cases have been filed in Hon'ble High Court and stay order have been obtained. The State Commission has been made a party in such cases and as such the State Commission has to be represented by Advocates of eminence whose fees will have to be borne by the Commission.

28.6 Besides, to ensure that the Orissa Information Commission functions in terms of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, it is absolutely necessary that the State Commission has adequate legal support and Infrastructure. These aspects have been kept in view while framing the Budget Estimate at the minimum required level.

Films and Documentation

(Rs.190.52 lakh)

28.7 Films show the status of society. It is the easiest and simplest medium to have impact upon viewers. Different documentary which shows the progress and development of scheme attract participants to play a role on the development works. Two new plan proposals namely Establishment of Film Archives and Conversion of film into CD/DVD has been introduced. It has been decided to provide an outlay of Rs.190.52 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Press information services

(Rs.20.02 lakh)

28.8 The Press Information Services is the vital Services to Government. The main Objective of this Scheme is to keep the interest and welfare of the Journalist/ Media persons. During the financial year 2011-12, a sum of Rs.20.02 lakh has been proposed for following items.

- a) Press Information Services TA for PIS
- b) Welfare of working Journalist
- c) Pension & Health Insurance for Journalist

Advertising and Visual Publicity

(Rs.63.00 lakh)

28.9 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), have been increasing every year. Special advertisements on occasion like Republic Day, Independence Day and Orissa Day are also issued. An out lay of Rs.63.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2011-12. The scheme includes the following components :

- a) Advertisement
- b) Cost of News Paper Bills
- c) Maintenance of Display Board
- d) MV (POL/ DOL) with purchase of Vehicle

Field Publicity (Community Listening)

(Rs.30.82 lakh)

28.10 It aims at ensuring wide-range communication activities to increase radio listener ship in far flung areas of the State, covered for four numbers of FM Radio Stations functioning at Bolangir, Berhampur, Rourkela, and Cuttack. It is proposed to supply computers, cordless microphone, T.V. sets and other A.V. equipments to all DIPRO Offices for improvement of Information and Publicity activities. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.30.82 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2011-12. Details are given below.

- a) Purchase of FM Radio Set for LPT Zones
- b) Purchase of Computers & its maintenance
- c) Purchase of AV equipments with PA system arrangement system for Districts.
- d) Development of Software system for Advertisement
- e) Gopabandhu Gramina Yojana & Biju- KBK Yojana

Other Plan Schemes (Exhibition)

(Rs.126.00 lakh)

28.11 Exhibitions are considered highly desirable for 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 the products of Small and Cottage Industries, Handicraft, Handlooms, Tribal products etc. Besides, State Government participated in India International Trade Fair (IITF) at New Delhi every year. For organisation of execution at different levels, a sum of Rs.126.00 lakh have been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12. Details of schemes are indicated below.

- a) Participation in National Events and special celebration IITF
- b) T.A. for IITF participants
- c) Organisation of Exhibition at State Head quarter
- d) Organisation of Exhibition at District & Sub-division levels
- e) Purchase/Maintenance of cost of Camera and its accessories/ Video coverage of TV unit.
- e) Purchase and maintenance of cameras for photo units

Special Celebration

(Rs.65.01 lakh)

28.12 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. For this purpose a sum of Rs.65.01 lakh have been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12. The details are highlighted below.

- a) Participation on National events & Special celebration for State Head quarter and District / Sub-Divisional level.
- b) Preparation of Tableau at New Delhi during Republic Day Celebration
- c) Centenary Celebration

Building Programme

(Rs.30.00 lakh)

28.13 During the Financial Year: 2011-12 and amount of Rs.30.00 lakh has been proposed for the following programmes.

1. Construction of Office Building of DIPRO, Baudh & Bargarh
2. Improvement of Pavillion at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.
3. Electrical maintenance of Pavillion at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.

Songs & Drama Services

(Rs.28.00 lakh)

28.14 The object of this scheme is to encourage and promote traditional art and culture through use of traditional forms of entertainment like Pala, Daskathia, Ghodanacha, Jatra, Gotipua Dance etc. Informative and educative theme are highlighted at these events. Some of them are given below. An out lay of Rs.28.00 lakh have been proposed for organisation of the following programmes during the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

- a) Organisation of Traditional Folk programmes at District/Sub-divisions.
- b) Organisation of Traditional Folk programmes at State Hqrs. during important Celebrations.
- c) Organisation of Inter-State Film and cultural programme outside the States.

Direction & Administration (New)

(Rs.13.00 lakh)

28.15 During the financial year 2011-12, an outlay of Rs.13.00 lakh has been proposed towards smooth function of Administrative Building of I & P R Department as details below:

- a) Development of Lawns
- b) Security of Departmental building
- c) Sanitation of Department building

Information Centre

(Rs. 8.63 lakh)

28.16 To Strengthen the Information Centers a new plan proposal has been introduced during the financial year 2011-12 to provide more books and facility to Information Centre-cum-Reading Room Rs.8.63 lakh has been proposed for the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

CHAPTER 29

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES, SCHEDULED CASTES, OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES AND MINORITIES

29.1 The Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities of Orissa have rich and varied ethos, ideology and cultural heritage. They range from nomadic food gatherers and hunters to skilled and settled agriculturists and horticulturists. Tribal areas of the State present a diverse socio-economic panorama. Out of 365 tribal communities in India, 62 are found in Orissa including 13 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs). The Scheduled Caste (SC) population is spread all over the State, although they are in greater concentration in coastal districts. Majority of SC communities are agricultural labourers. Other important occupational groups among SCs are weavers, fishermen, cobblers and sweepers.

29.2 The ST and SC population together constitute about 38.66 percent of Orissa's total population. According to 2001 Census, the Scheduled Tribes population of the State is 81.45 lakhs and the Scheduled Castes population is 60.82 lakhs constituting 22.13% and 16.53% respectively of the State's total population. The Scheduled Tribes of Orissa constitute 9.66% of the country's tribal population.

29.3 The Scheduled Areas spread over 69,614 sq.km (i.e., 44.71%) of the total geographical area of 1,55,707 sq.km of the State. There are 118 blocks in 12 districts that are included in the Scheduled Areas. Besides, there are 46 MADA and 14 cluster pockets.

29.4 The State Government is committed to all-round development of STs, SCs, Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and minorities in the State and to implement schemes meant for these vulnerable classes. This chapter includes only such schemes / programmes that are directly implemented in ST and SC Development Department of Govt. of Orissa.

Broad Objectives

29.5 The broad objectives for welfare of ST, SC, OBC and minorities are as under:

- Improving socio-economic conditions of the ST, SC, OBC and minorities
- Reducing poverty
- Mainstreaming ST, SC, OBC and minorities and enabling them to participate in the development process in an equitable manner
- Developing critical infrastructure in the Scheduled Areas
- Increasing their access to education, health, housing and other services
- Creating / increasing opportunities for their self employment / wage employment
- Securing their rights over forests and lands

Thrust Areas

29.6 The tribal areas of the State have a higher incidence of poverty. Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes people are relatively poorer than other. One of the main objectives of the developmental planning is to provide these poor and disadvantaged people access to resources to enhance their welfare, livelihood and employment opportunities and bring them above poverty line.

29.7 Accelerating the development of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) and bringing them at par with the rest of population is another important objective of the planned development of this sector. The State Government continues to strive to secure forest rights and land rights of ST people and to promote development of forest dwellers and shifting cultivators.

29.8 Tribal areas also lack adequate infrastructure to support developmental activities. An important objective, therefore, is to bridge the critical gaps in communication, roads and other economic infrastructure as well as social infrastructure in tribal areas.

29.9 Health and nutritional standards of ST & SC population are relatively poorer than others. Also, the quality of health services in tribal areas is generally poor. Provision of basic health services and improvement in health and nutritional standards of the ST and SC population leading to an improvement in their health indicators is also an important objective of the 11th Plan.

29.10 Tribals also have low literacy levels. 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. The overall literacy rate and the literacy of STs and SCs have improved respectively from 49.1%, 22.3% and 36.8% in 1991 to 63.1%, 37.4% and 55.5% respectively in 2001. Bridging the literacy gap between the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and general population is an important development objective during the Eleventh Plan and thrust on literacy and primary education of the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste population will continue. Special emphasis has been substantially augmenting female tribal literacy.

Sectoral Strategies

29.11 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 tribal areas in which all developmental programmes irrespective of their sources of funding operate in unison for achieving the common goal of economically developing the area and improving the quality of life of tribal people living in the area.

29.12 The State Government draws a *five year perspective plan* for each I.T.D.A. on the basis of an analysis of the potentials of the area, strengths and opportunities available for tribal population and the state of the existing economic and social infrastructure for supporting development. Critical infrastructure gaps are identified in important sectors like health, education, communication and water harvesting, which are essential for development to take place in the area. The sectoral

plans aim at filling such gaps. Wherever necessary, Special Central Assistance for TSP and grants received under Article-275(I) are applied to bridge critical gaps.

29.13 For income generating schemes, the strategy generally is to take up activities which can be sustainable and supported by resources available locally. The aptitudes of local tribes and communities and their traditional skills are also improved. Emphasis is laid on skill-upgradation and capacity building. All income generating schemes are market linked and only such productive activities, for which there is a ready or a developing market, are encouraged.

29.14 The strategy relating to Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities is designed to raise general awareness levels of ST and SC population about various developmental programmes undertaken for them in targetted areas as well as to make them conscious of their rights and entitlements and to raise their levels of awareness about health and hygiene, about the importance of childcare, education, and skill up-gradation.

29.15 The Special Component Plan for the development of Scheduled Castes has been 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 different sectoral plans to ensure adequate flow of funds to benefit SC households.

29.16 Self Employment Schemes for SCs are implemented to improve employable skills and provide for loans and subsidies to enable the targeted households to cross poverty line. Need based composite programmes are implemented for occupational groups like weavers, leather workers, fishermen, and sericulturists with emphasis on supply of raw materials, developing market linkages for products, skill up-gradation and introduction of modern technology. Special attention will be given for economic development of 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 SC basties are accorded priority with a view to improving the quality of life of SC families.

PLAN SCHEMES

29.17 The total proposed outlay for this sector for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 is Rs.72,895.00 lakh including Special Central Assistance for TSP of Rs.11,949.00 lakh, Grants under Article 275(1) of Rs.11,046.00 lakh and Special Central Assistance for KBK districts of Rs.2,800.00 lakh. Besides, towards Central share of CSP and CP schemes under this sector, amounts of Rs.1,200.00 lakh and Rs.8,847.33 lakh respectively are proposed for the year, 2011-12. The break up of the proposed outlay is as under.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Item	Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan: 2011-12		
		State Plan (including State Share of CSP)	Central Share of CSP	Central Plan
1	Welfare of STs	70,750.41	85.03	3,758.88
2	Welfare of SCs	2,082.54	964.94	4,018.45
3	Welfare of OBCs	12.04	0.03	920.00
4	Welfare of Minorities	50.01	150.00	150.00
	Total	72,895.00	1,200.00	8,847.33

29.18 Various plan schemes proposed to be implemented for welfare of the STs, SCs, OBCs and Minorities during the Annual Plan: 2011-12 are outlined below.

I. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

STATE PLAN

Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (OTELP) (EAP) (ST & SC Development Department)

(Rs.6,000.00 lakh)

29.19 Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (OTELP) 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 Nawrangpur. The programme supports Land & Water Management, Forestry Management and Agricultural and Horticultural development on watershed basis with involvement of NGOs and Self-Help Groups, User groups and other stakeholders. An outlay of Rs.6,000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for this programme.

Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme Plus (OTELP Plus) (ST & SC Development Department)

(Rs.41.98 lakh)

29.20 It has been decided to extend the activities of OTELP to another 244 micro watersheds in Koraput and Malkangiri district to be funded by the State Government by way of convergence of ongoing schemes. The scheme will be implemented over a period of seven years with effect from 2011-12 in the extended area. The estimated project cost is Rs.263.96 crore, which includes Rs.186.74 crore

towards project implementation through convergence and Rs.77.22 crore towards establishment and operational charges to be met out of the State Plan. An outlay of Rs.41.98 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of the scheme.

29.21

Tribal Development Projects implemented (Rs.11,949.00 lakh)
with Special Central Assistance
 (ST & SC Development Department)

29.22 Special Central Assistance is received from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for implementation of programmes by way of Integrated Tribal Development Agency, Modified Area Development Approach, Micro Projects, Clusters and Dispersed Tribal Development Project for development of Scheduled Tribes. Special Central Assistance amounting to Rs.11,949.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of various programmes indicated below.

(a) Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs)

29.23 There are 21 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies in the State, which implement 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. For the year 2011-12, a sum of Rs.9,609.00 lakh has been proposed under this scheme out of S.C.A for carrying out different activities of ITDAs. Out of the proposed allocation, a sum of Rs.3,169.00 lakh has been earmarked to be utilized towards creation / acquisition of capital assets for tribals.

(b) Modified Area Development Approach (MADA)

29.24 The Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) evolved towards the end of the Fifth Plan with a view to bringing tribal population living outside Tribal Sub Plan areas under the fold of integrated approach to tribal development. Forty six MADA pockets having population 10,000 or more each with more than 50 % tribals function outside the Tribal Sub Plan area of the State. A sum of Rs.900.00 lakh has been proposed under this Scheme for the year 2011-12 out of S.C.A. for implementation of I.T.D.A.-type Income Generating and Infrastructure Development Schemes through blocks. Out of this, a sum of Rs.270.00 lakh is proposed to be utilized towards creation / acquisition of capital assets for tribals.

(c) Cluster Approach

29.25 The cluster approach is 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 14 cluster pockets, which cover parts of 13 blocks in 10 districts. Different community oriented schemes and individual benefit oriented schemes on the same pattern as in I.T.D.A.s are implemented for the benefit of tribal households living in the clusters. For Annual Plan: 2011-12, a sum of Rs.90.00 lakh has been proposed out of S.C.A. for implementation of this scheme. Out of this, a

sum of Rs.27.00 lakh has been proposed to be utilized towards creation / acquisition of capital assets for tribals.

(d) Micro-Projects

29.26 Seventeen micro projects function in the State for all-round development of 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG), that reside in parts of 20 blocks in 12 districts. These PVTG are given full subsidy for individual and family benefit schemes. An outlay of Rs.250.00 lakh has been proposed out of S.C.A for the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12. Out of the said allocation, a sum of Rs.75.00 lakh has been proposed to be utilized towards creation / acquisition of capital assets for the PVTG.

(e) Dispersed Tribal Development Project (DTDP)

29.27 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 has been implemented by the Orissa State Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Co-operative Corporation Ltd. A sum of Rs.1,032.00 lakh has been proposed out of S.C.A for this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

(f) Monitoring and Evaluation

29.28 Several development and welfare measures are implemented for the upliftment of socio-economic conditions of tribals in the State. It is, however, essential to undertake timely monitoring and effective evaluation of the plan programmes / projects / schemes implemented under ITDPs, MADAs, Clusters and PVTGs. A sum of Rs.10.00 lakh out of the SCA has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for monitoring and evaluation of plan programmes implemented under TSP.

(g) Co-operation

29.29 Under this scheme financial assistance in shape of grant is provided to tribal co-operatives and marketing societies for MFP collection, storage, processing etc. Also, assistance is provided to MFP processing units taken up through LAMPs, TDCC and other tribal co-operatives. A sum of Rs.58.00 lakh out of SCA has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of the scheme.

**Grants under Article 275(I)
of the Constitution of India**

(Rs.11,046.00 lakh)

(ST & SC Development Department)

29.30 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 of India for creation of infrastructure in T.S.P. area and for setting-up of model schools. A sum of Rs.11,046.00 lakh has been proposed under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12. There are proposals for construction of 5 new Ekalabya Model Residential

Schools (EMRS) in Malkangiri, Nuapada, Balangir, Kalahandi and Subarnapur districts out of funding under Article 275(1). The proposals for construction of new EMRS at Malkangiri and Nuapada have been approved by Government of India during 2010-11 with project cost of Rs.1,200.00 lakh each. The rest three new EMRS are likely to be approved during 2011-12. The provision under Article 275(1) for 2011-12 will be utilized in the following manner.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Item / Implementing Agency	GIA	Capital Assets	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	ITDA	-	5,513.20	5,513.20
2.	Micro Project	-	150.00	150.00
3.	MADA	-	625.00	625.00
4.	Cluster	-	70.00	70.00
5.	Monitoring & Evaluation	220.00	-	220.00
6.	EMRS	1,940.40	2,400.00	4,340.40
7.	Language Teachers	37.40	-	37.40
8.	Forest Right Act	90.00	-	90.00
Total		2,287.80	8,758.20	11,046.00

Special Programmes for KBK Districts
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.31 A sum of Rs.2,475.10 lakh has been proposed out of Special Central Assistance for KBK districts in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for strengthening of educational infrastructures in KBK districts as given below:

(Rs. in lakh)

a)	Water Supply & Electrification of ST Girls Hostels under 1000 Girls Hostels Scheme	...	300.00
b)	Construction of Hostels for ST Girls / Boys	...	1,675.10
c)	Up-gradation of High Schools to +2 Colleges	...	215.00
d)	Providing Amenities to Tribal Hostels	...	150.00
e)	Sports activities in ST Girls / Boys Schools	...	100.00
f)	Differential cost of Post-Matric Scholarship in 8 nos. of upgraded High Schools	...	35.00
Total			2,475.10

Pre-Matric Scholarship to ST Students
(ST & SC Development Department)

(Rs.10,503.30 lakh)

29.32 Improvement in the levels of literacy and spread of primary education among tribals has been one of the avowed objectives of the 11th Plan. With a view to promoting primary and secondary education among tribals, a large number of residential educational institutions have been established 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 tribal areas. At present, 1,003 girls' hostels function in the State with intake capacity of 100 students each. In addition, 400 hostels with 40 seats in each for tribal girl students have been opened in the KBK districts.

29.33 Pre-Matric scholarship is currently paid @ Rs.500/- and Rs.530/- pm for boy and girl boarders respectively prosecuting their studies from class I to X in 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. The rate of Pre-Matric Scholarship has been revised by the State Government to Rs.600.00 and Rs.630.00 per month for boy and girl boarders respectively, which would be effective from 2011-12.

29.34 Pre-matric scholarship for day scholars has also been revised in the following manner:

- (a) M.E. school level (class VI and VII):
 - Boys @ Rs 150/- per annum
 - Girls @ Rs 200/- per annum
- (b) High School level (VIII to X):
 - Boys @ Rs 200/ per annum
 - Girls @ Rs 250/- per annum

29.35 It is proposed to provide pre-matric scholarships to ST students with an outlay of Rs.10,503.30 lakh during 2011-12. This includes Rs.4,303.30 lakh being 50% of the additional requirement of funds towards payment of pre-matric scholarships to boarders of a large number of new ST boys and girls hostels that would be made functional during 2011-12.

Post-Matric Scholarships to ST Students
(ST & SC Development Department)

(Rs.60.00 lakh)

29.36 Post-matric scholarships 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. The entire funding for this scheme is provided by Govt. of India over and above the State's committed liabilities at the end of 10th Plan.

29.37 Post-matric scholarships 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.)	740	330
II	Other professional and technical graduate and post graduate level courses not covered under Group-I, CA / ICWA /CS etc 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 - XI and XII in 10+2 system and intermediate examination etc. not covered in Group-II or III, ITI courses, other vocational courses (if minimum required qualification to pursue the course is at least matriculation).	235	140

29.38 The committed liabilities of the State Government that is proposed in the State Plan is Rs.60.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under the scheme. Balance liability is met out of non-plan funds.

Infrastructure Support for Programmes (Rs 69.00 lakh)
Implementation by the District Welfare Officers (DWOs)
 (ST & SC Development Department)

29.39 Field establishments @ one in each of the 30 districts function for

directing and administrating tribal and SC development programmes in the State. This administrative machinery needs infrastructural support in the shape of office equipments, vehicles and buildings. A sum of Rs 54.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of this scheme. This includes Rs. 15.00 lakh for the Directorate establishment.

29.40 More than 1,000 verification reports of fake caste certificates have been received by District Vigilance Cells of different districts, which are scrutinized by the State Level Scrutiny Committee. A provision of Rs.15.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 to meet the contingent expenditure, motor vehicle charges and telephone charges at the State headquarters in connection with implementation of this programme. This includes a provision of Rs.3.00 lakh for verification of fake caste certificates.

Information, Education & Communication (Rs. 56.01 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.41 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 a need for systematic and sustained IEC activities in the Scheduled Areas. A sum of Rs.56.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under the scheme. This includes financial support of Rs.20.00 lakh for the Annual State Level Adivasi Exhibition, awards and prizes connected with tribal development activities and improvement of Adivasi Exhibition Ground and a sum of Rs.2.00 lakh for creation of awareness on the provision of PCR and POR Act.

29.42 A provision of Rs.34.00 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for the State Level 'Adivasi Sishu Prativa Mela'. It has been decided by the Government to organize three-day long State Level Adivasi Sishu Prativa Mela at the State headquarters every year to give exposure and encouragement to talented ST / SC students from Class – V to X of Sevashram / Ashram / Residential Ashram / High Schools of ST & SC Development Department schools and other schools. Workshops on health care / mathematics / science / crafts / sports and debate / elocution / quiz / painting / dance / song / archery competitions, cultural shows including song / dance / music / drama etc., science exhibition, awareness rally are organized in this State level ceremony. This mela provides a platform for ST / SC students to showcase their skills and upgrade their extracurricular and co-curricular activities by interacting with other students and learning through workshops.

Supply of Nationalised Text Books and Writing Materials for ST students (Rs. 30.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.43 Under DPEP, nationalised text books are supplied to all ST students up to Class – VIII in all schools under the control of School & Mass Education Department as well as ST & SC Development Department. The ST students residing in the hostels under ST & SC Development Department and reading in Class-

IX to X are supplied with writing materials / geometry boxes etc. under this scheme along with N.T. books. Annually 15,000 students benefit under this scheme. A sum of Rs. 30.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for the scheme.

Pre-examination Training of Scheduled Tribes candidates for Recruitment into Armed Forces and CPMF (Rs.2.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.44 To create awareness among unemployed ST youths regarding employment opportunities in Armed Forces and Central para-Military Forces and to help them qualify in recruitment tests, pre-recruitment training is provided to such candidates in the State since 1987-88. Training camps are organised in districts with high concentration of tribal population under the guidance of Zilla Sainik Boards. An allocation of Rs.2.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under this scheme.

Rehabilitation of & Legal Aid to ST Victims of Atrocities (Rs. 15.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.45 Under this scheme, monetary relief is provided to Scheduled Tribe victims of atrocities. Besides, legal aid is given to deserving ST persons involved in litigation for establishing their rights, titles and possessions 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 as well as for cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and POA Act. 1989. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under this scheme. Out of this, a sum of Rs.5.00 lakh has been earmarked towards legal aid to STs and Rs.10.00 lakh towards monetary relief to ST victims of atrocities.

Preservation and Promotion of Tribal Dialects and Culture (Rs.50.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.46 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.50.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for this purpose.

Managerial Subsidy to Tribal Dev. Cooperative Corporation (Rs.40.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.47 The main function of the Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation (TDCC) is to make effective market interventions to ensure fair and reasonable prices for surplus agricultural produce and minor forest produce collected by tribals by purchasing the same when prices decline and arranging for its marketing. Managerial subsidy is provided to TDCC for facilitating their activities. An outlay of

Rs.40.00 lakh has been proposed towards managerial subsidy to the TDCC during 2011-12.

Managerial Subsidy to Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Cooperative Corporation (OSFDC) (Rs.150.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.48 OSFDC provides subsidy to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries for bankable income generating schemes through lending banks. The Corporation maintains separate staff in districts to implement Dispersed Tribal Development Project (DTDP) and at the State headquarters to implement the credit linked income-generating programme for SC and ST beneficiaries. Besides, it has undertaken massive training Programmes in various recognized institutions for unemployed ST & SC youths. An amount of Rs. 150.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 to meet the establishment cost and salary of staff at headquarters and district offices.

Pay and Allowances for High School Teachers & Staff including Coaching Allowances and Remuneration of Cook-cum-Attendants (Rs.1,297.25 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.49 Under this scheme, an amount of Rs.1,297.25 lakh has been proposed for the year 2011-12 for payment of salary of 29 high school teachers and staff of the upgraded / newly opened high schools under the control of ST & SC Development Department including the consolidated pay posts, coaching allowances to teachers and remuneration of cook-cum-attendants of hostels attached to these schools. This includes an estimated amount of Rs.125.65 lakh being 50% of total requirement towards new CCAs for new hostels during 2011-12.

Continuance of Higher Secondary Schools (Rs.175.40 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.50 An outlay of Rs.175.40 lakh has been proposed for 2011-12 towards consolidated pay of 72 junior lecturers and 32 laboratory assistants including other contingent charges for 8 higher secondary schools under the control of ST & SC Development Department.

Continuance of Hostels for Tribals (Rs.4,596.07 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.51 An outlay of Rs.4,596.07 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for hostels under ST & SC Development Department. The break-up of the proposed provision is as under:

(Rs in lakh)

(i)	Remuneration of 3,232 Cook-cum Attendants (CCAs) in 400 hostels in KBK districts, 1,825 hostels in TSP areas, 1,007 newly opened ST girls hostels and 50% of the estimated requirement amounting to Rs.227.77 lakh for CCAs of hostels to be made functional during 2011-12.	1,586.00
(ii)	Salary (consolidated pay) for 1,007 lady watch and ward staff @ Rs 3,502/- per month and 50% of the estimated requirement amounting to Rs.227.77 lakh for hostels to be made functional during 2011-12.	650.95
(iii)	Superintending allowance @ Rs.500/- per month for 3,000 existing hostels and new hostels to be made functional during 2011-12.	19.96
(iv)	Provision of amenities such as cots, beds, mosquito nets etc. in existing hostels and new hostels to be made functional during 2011-12.	1,000.00
(v)	Medical expenses for treatment of boarders in hostels	132.15
(vi)	Renovation / improvement of non-residential buildings and special adivasi hostels (Rs.700.00 lakh) and residential buildings i.e., staff quarters (Rs.507.00 lakh)	1,207.00
(vii)	Health measures	0.01
	Total	4,596.07

**Provision of Solar Lamps in Hostels
of ST & SC Development Deptt. Schools**
(ST & SC Development Department)

(Rs.82.50 lakh)

29.52 This scheme has been introduced by the State Government for providing solar lamps facilities in 150 selected hostels in ST & SC Development Department schools in Micro Project and TSP Areas having no electricity connection. Ten solar lamps with total estimated cost of Rs.55,000/- @ Rs.5,500/- per lamp were provided to each identified hostel. In order to extend the same facilities to other hostels during 2011-12, a provision of Rs.82.50 lakh has been proposed under the Scheme.

**Provision for Cooking Gas &
Equipments to Hostels**
(ST & SC Development Department)

(Rs.100.00 lakh)

29.53 The system of cooking with LPG has been introduced in hostels under ST & SC Dev. Department in a phased manner. A provision of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed for cooking gas (LPG) and its equipments under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Construction of 1,000 new Girls Hostels (Rs.21,500.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.54 In order to check high rate of dropout and to promote ST girls education, ST & SC Development Department have opened 1,007 girls hostels spread over 30 districts of the State. The construction of 1,040 ST girls hostels is under progress, for completion of which an outlay of Rs.5,042.30 lakh has been proposed for 2011-12. Besides, a sum of Rs.16,457.70 lakh has been proposed for construction of another 1,000 new hostels for ST students (700 for girls and 300 for boys) with an estimated cost of Rs.50.00 lakh per hostel during 2011-12.

Training School (B.Ed. College in Kandhamal District) (Rs.46.74 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.55 In order to provide adequate avenues to tribal boys for higher studies and better employment opportunities in educational institutions, a B.Ed. College at R. Udayagiri in Kandhamal District has been opened during 2008-09. An outlay of Rs.46.74 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards recurring expenses of the college.

Promotion of Extra Curricular Activities in ST & SC Development Department Schools (Rs.200.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.56 A provision of Rs.200.00 lakh has been proposed under the Scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12, which will be utilized in the following manner:

		<i>(Rs. in lakh)</i>
1.	Promotion of Archery Training Centre in Nodal Schools of KBK districts	8.00
2.	Promotion of Sports and Games for Block Level Competition (equipment & other facilities)	17.90
3.	Co-curricular Activities in selected 100 nos. of High Schools/ Girls High Schools with provision of funds @ Rs.1.00 lakh per school to cover at least two events with upper limit of Rs.0.50 lakh for each event.	100.00
4.	Implementation Scouts and Red Cross in High Schools	40.00
5.	Block Level, Zonal Level Science Exhibition and State Level Competition	34.10
Total		200.00

Payment of Ex-gratia to the Next of Kins of SC & ST Students (Rs.25.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.57 Under this scheme, ex-gratia is paid to the next of kins of the deceased in case of death due to diseases and accidents of boarders of ST & SC Dev. Deptt. hostels. A provision of Rs.25.00 lakh has been proposed under the Scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Computer Education in High Schools (Rs.75.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.58 It is proposed to introduce computer aided learning in high schools by use of computers, multimedia projectors / LCD to make the process of teaching and learning simple and interesting. This programme will be implemented in a phased manner. A provision of Rs.75.00 lakh has been proposed under the Scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Computerization of Pre & Post Matric Scholarship (Rs.25.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.59 The Programme envisages implementation of a comprehensive MIS to facilitate release, disbursement and monitoring of scholarships to ST, SC & OBC and Minorities students. Scholarship is proposed to be sanctioned online to bank accounts of students. A provision of Rs.25.00 lakh has been proposed under the Scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Exemption of Tution Fees in Sainik School & Promoting best SC/ST Students in best Schools (Rs.50.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.60 It has been decided by the State Government to provide / reimburse entire expenditure of ST / SC students prosecuting their studies in Sainik Schools and for admission of 100 best ST & SC students in best Schools of Orissa. The proposed scheme aims at grooming students for better opportunities and competitive skills at par with others. A provision of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed for implementation of the scheme during 2011-12.

Other Schemes (Rs.5.03 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.61 A sum of Rs.5.03 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for the following schemes for welfare of STs:

(Rs. in lakh)

(i)	Share Capital Assistance to OSFDC	0.01
(ii)	Training Programme under National Training Policy	0.01
(iii)	Committees & non Officials (Tribes Advisory Council, SC Advisory Council and other statutory meetings) - TE & OC	5.00
(iv)	Distribution of Bicycles to ST girls	0.01
	Total	5.03

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Construction of Hostels for ST Boys and ST Girls (CS: Rs.0.01 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department) (SS: Rs.0.01 lakh)

29.62 Under this scheme, hostel facilities are provided to scheduled tribe boys and girls for pursuing studies at pre-matric and post-matric levels. The funding pattern of the scheme is in the ratio of 50:50 between the Centre and the State in respect of Boys Hostel. But 100% Central Assistance is provided for ST Girls Hostels. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed towards the State share for implementation of the scheme in non-naxal affected districts during 2011-12. An equivalent amount of the Central share has been assumed under the scheme for the year 2011-12.

Research and Training (CS: Rs.80.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department) (SS: Rs.80.00 lakh)

29.63 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, art and crafts of 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 a Tribal Art Gallery. A Documentation Center and a Resources Center are also being set up. The institute 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. An outlay of Rs.80.00 lakh has been proposed towards the State share of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 and an equivalent amount of the Central Assistance is assumed under the scheme for the year.

Research-cum-Training (Construction Activity) (CS:Rs.0.01 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department) (SS: Rs.0.01 lakh)

29.64 For construction and improvement of Tribal Museum, Research Centre, Tribal Hostel inside R&TI, a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 in anticipation of receipt of Central Assistance under the scheme on 50:50 sharing basis.

Book Bank for ST Students in Medical and Engineering Colleges (CS: Rs.5.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department) (SS: Rs.5.00 lakh)

29.65 This scheme has been implemented since the year 2002-03 with a cost sharing between the Centre and the State in the ratio of 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.5.00 lakh has been proposed towards the State share of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12. An equivalent amount of the Central share has been assumed under the scheme for the year.

Pre-examination Training to STs for Civil Services (CS: Rs.0.01 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department) (SS: Rs.0.01 lakh)

29.66 A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed towards the State Share in anticipation of receipt of the Central Assistance under the CSP scheme during 2011-12 on 50:50 sharing basis.

CENTRAL PLAN

Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups in the State (Rs.1,224.83 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.67 This scheme is meant for the development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups. For effective interventions for the development of PVTGs, 5-year perspective plans have been prepared for each of the 17 Micro Projects established in the State. 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 given agro-climatic conditions, health and educational needs and critical gaps in the existing economic and social infrastructure. Annual Action Plans have been prepared keeping in view the 5-year Perspective Plans in respect of each Micro Project. A Central Assistance of Rs.1,224.83 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under this Scheme.

Grant-in-Aid to State Tribal Development (Rs.150.00 lakh)
Co-operative Corporation for MFP operation
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.68 The State Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation (STDCC) was set up in 1972 to extend marketing support and ensure fair prices to tribals for agricultural and minor forest produce. The Corporation also deals in 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 provision of Rs.150.00 lakh has been proposed towards the Central Assistance for implementation of the scheme during 2011-12.

Post-Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Tribe Students (Rs.660.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.69 Post-matric scholarships are 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. The total expenditure on the scheme beyond the committed liability of the State assessed at the close of the 10th Plan would be borne by the Centre. A Central Assistance of Rs.660.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 to meet the expenditure under the Scheme.

Upgradation of Merit of Scheduled Tribe Students (Rs.26.52 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.70 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. As per guidelines of the scheme, 34 awards have been envisaged in a year covering 4 ST students for each award. Thus, in total 136 ST students can avail the benefit under this scheme. The award amount is Rs.19,500.00 per year per student. A central assistance of Rs.26.52 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under the Scheme.

Vocational Training Institutes in Tribal Areas (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.71 Seventeen Vocational Training Centers have been established under the scheme for imparting training to ST students in vocational trades. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs was granting Rs.6.78 lakhs per center per year for training fifty students in any five trades. But no fund has so far been released by Government of India under this scheme during 2010-11. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed towards the Central Assistance in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for continuance of this scheme.

Hostels for ST Girls and Boys
(ST & SC Development Department)

(Rs.1,697.50 lakh)

29.72 Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India have communicated their approval for construction of 65 ST girls / boys hostels with a total estimated cost of Rs.2,697.50 lakh @ Rs.41.50 lakh per hostel. Funds amounting to Rs.1,000.00 lakh have been released by Government of India during 2010-11. Balance Central Assistance of Rs.1,697.50 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under this scheme.

Construction of Ashram Schools
(ST & SC Development Department)

(Rs.0.01 lakh)

29.73 Revised guidelines for construction of Ashram Schools, i.e., school building, hostels, kitchen and staff qrs. for girls in TSP Areas and establishment of Ashram Schools in the Naxal affected districts of TSP Areas for boys have been launched by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India with 100 percent Central Assistance. Central Assistance for approved / committed projects has already been provided by Government of India. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for continuance of the scheme during 2011-12.

Research-cum-Training
(ST & SC Development Department)

(Rs.0.01 lakh)

29.74 No Central Assistance has been received so far during 2010-11 under this scheme. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed towards Central Assistance in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for research and training and award of research and fellowship in anticipation of receipt of Central Assistance under the scheme.

II. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES**STATE PLAN**

29.75 Improvement in the levels of literacy and spread of primary education among Scheduled castes has been one of the avowed objectives of the 11th five year plan. Emphasis has been given for awarding scholarships to Pre Matric & Post Matric students.

Pre-Matric Scholarship to SC Students
(ST & SC Development Department)

(Rs.645.70 lakh)

29.76 Pre-Matric Scholarship is paid @ Rs. 500/- & Rs. 530/- 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. Boarders of schools managed by the S & ME 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 ST students. It has been decided by the State Government to revise the rate of pre-matric Scholarship to Rs.600.00 and Rs.630.00 per month for boy and girl boarders respectively from 2011-12. An outlay of Rs.645.70 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for providing pre-matric Scholarships to SC students.

29.77 A large number of SC boy and girl hostels in the State are expected to be made functional during 2011-12. The proposed outlay of Rs.645.70 lakh for 2011-12 under Pre-Matric Scholarship to SC students include Rs.490.90 lakh towards current liability and Rs.154.80 lakh towards students of new hostels.

Post-Matric Scholarships to SC Students (Rs. 110.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.78 Post-matric scholarships are awarded to SC students for pursuing higher studies and technical education, like Medical, Engineering, Veterinary, Agriculture, Polytechnic and Post-Graduate in recognized educational institutions inside as well as outside the State as per rules prescribed by Govt. of India from time to time.

29.79 As per the scheme, financial assistance is provided to SC students for pursuing approved courses at post-matriculation stage in recognized institutions inside as well as outside the State. Post-matric scholarships are fully funded by the Central Government over and above the State's committed liability at the end of 10th Plan. The eligibility criteria and the rate of post-matric scholarships for SC students are same as that for STs.

29.80 An outlay of Rs. 110.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for providing post-matric scholarships to SC students.

Supply of Nationalised Text books and Writing Materials for SC Students (Rs. 20.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.81 Under DPEP, nationalised text books are supplied to all SC students up to Class-VIII in all the schools under the control of School & Mass Education Department as well as ST & SC Development Department. SC students residing in hostels under ST & SC Development Department and reading in Class-IX to X are supplied with writing materials/geometry boxes including N. T. books under this scheme. This scheme helps students to pursue their studies. A sum of Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for continuance of the scheme.

Rehabilitation of Victims of Atrocities and Legal Aid to SCs (Rs.17.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.82 The scheme aims at giving monetary relief to Scheduled Caste victims of caste atrocities. Besides, legal aid is given to deserving scheduled caste persons involved in litigation for establishing their rights, titles 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. The scheme is required to be continued during the year 2011-12, for which an outlay of Rs.17.00 lakh has been proposed.

Special Programmes for KBK Districts (Rs.324.90 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.83 A sum of Rs.324.90 lakh is proposed out of Special Central Assistance for KBK districts for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for construction of hostels for SC girls / boys in KBK districts.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Share Capital Assistance to OSFDC (CS: Rs.0.01 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department) (SS: Rs.0.01 lakh)

29.83 Under this Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme, capital contribution is provided to the OSFDC by the GOI and the State Government in the ratio of 49:51. Unless the share capital base is increased to the tune of authorized share capital (Rs.25.00 crore), the financial health of the Corporation may not improve. With a view to increasing the paid-up share capital in phased manner, this scheme needs to be continued. No Central Assistance has been released by Government of India under this scheme so far during 2010-11. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed towards the State Share and an equivalent amount towards Central Share in anticipation of release of Central Share for continuance of this scheme during 2011-12.

Construction of Hostels for Scheduled Caste Girls and Boys (CS: Rs.152.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department) (SS: Rs.152.00 lakh)

29.84 Under the Centrally Sponsored scheme “Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrabas Yojana”, 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 in respect of SC Boys’ Hostel. But 100% Central Assistance has been provided for SC Girls’ Hostel. An outlay of Rs.152.00 lakh has been proposed towards the State share of this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12. An equivalent amount of the Central share has been assumed under the scheme for the year.

Enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act (CS: Rs.807.92 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department) (SS: Rs.807.92 lakh)

29.85 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 given under this scheme. An outlay of Rs.807.92 lakh has been proposed towards State Share of this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12. An equivalent amount of Central share has been assumed under the scheme for the year. Under this scheme, the proposed provision will be utilized in the following manner.

(Rs. in lakh)

1.	Legal Aid	715.84
2.	Inter-Caste Marriage	300.00
3.	Public Awareness Generation Programme including 'Sanjog Helpline'	40.00
4.	Relief & Rehabilitation to the victims	200.00
5.	Grant-in-Aid to the NGOs	30.00
6.	Establishment of Special Courts	300.00
7.	TA & DA to the witnesses for investigation and trial of cases	30.00
Total		1615.84

Coaching and Allied Schemes for Scheduled Caste candidates (CS: Rs.0.01 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department) (SS: Rs.0.01 lakh)

29.86 The funding pattern for this scheme between the Centre and State is in the ratio of 50:50. 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. Under this scheme, no Central Assistance has been received from Government of India so far during 2010-11. However, a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed towards State Share and an equivalent amount of Central Share under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for its continuance.

Book Bank for SC Students in Medical and Engineering Colleges (CS: Rs.5.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department) (SS: Rs.5.00 lakh)

29.87 This CSP scheme is implemented with a cost sharing between the Centre and the State in ratio of 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.5.00 lakh has been proposed towards State share in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of this scheme. An equivalent amount of Central share has been assumed under the scheme for the year.

CENTRAL PLAN

**Pre-Matric Scholarship for the Children
Whose Parents are engaged in Unclean
Occupations** (Rs.39.72 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.88 Under this scheme, Pre-matric scholarship is provided to SC 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. A central assistance of Rs.39.72 lakh has been proposed for the year 2011-12 under this Central Plan Scheme.

Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste Students (Rs.770.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.89 Post-matric scholarships are awarded to SC students for pursuing 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 scholarships, while the State Govt. meets the committed level of liability at the end of the Tenth Plan. A central assistance of Rs.770.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for continuance of this Central Plan Scheme.

Upgradation of Merit of Scheduled Caste Students (Rs.36.60 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.90 The aim of the scheme is to provide special coaching to SC students at selected Higher Secondary Institutions of the State to upgrade their academic skills to enable them to seek entrance into elite academic and technical institutions. Government of India have approved 61 awards for SC students to avail the package assistance of Rs.15,000.00 per student in a year under the scheme. A central assistance of Rs.36.60 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under this Central Plan scheme.

**Special Central Assistance (SCA) for
Special Component Plan (SCP) for SCs** (Rs.2,836.78 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.91 Special Central Assistance is released by Govt. of India under 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 and education. This programme is implemented through OSFDC, which is the State channelising agency. The Special Central Assistance under SCP to SCs is utilized for composite schemes / programmes for specially vulnerable groups in clusters including skill upgradation for assisting SC families. A Special Central Assistance of Rs.2,836.78 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of various Income Generating Schemes for Scheduled Castes. Out of this, a sum of Rs.280.00 lakh has been proposed to be utilized for creation of capital assets for the SCs.

Hostels for SC Girls & Boys (Rs.335.35 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.92 A Central Assistance of Rs.335.35 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for construction of hostels for SC girls and boys.

III. WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

STATE PLAN

Economic Development of Other Backward Classes (Rs. 0.01 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.93 This scheme is meant 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 Co-operative Corporation (OBCFDCC) is supported by providing the matching contribution of the State Govt @ 10% to avail finance from National Backward Classes Finance Development Corporation (NBCFDC) for development of OBCs. The State Govt provides matching share against funds released by NBCFDC. The scheme is executed by the OBCFDCC. During 2010-11, no fund has so far been released by the NBCFDC for implementation of this scheme. However, a token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for continuance of this scheme.

Managerial Subsidy to Other Backward Classes (Rs.12.00 lakh)
Finance and Development Cooperative Corporation
 (ST & SC Development Department)

29.94 The Orissa Backward Classes Finance and Development Cooperative Corporation (OBCFDCC) 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.12.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under the scheme.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls (CS: Rs.0.01 lakh)
 (ST & SC Development Department) (SS: Rs.0.01 lakh)

29.95 Under this Scheme, hostel facilities are provided to OBC students pursuing higher studies. The funding pattern of the scheme between the Centre and State is in the ratio of 50:50. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed towards State share in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for continuance of the scheme. An equivalent amount of Central Assistance is assumed under the scheme for the year.

Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC Students (CS: Rs.0.01 lakh)
 (ST & SC Development Department) (SS: Rs.0.01 lakh)

29.96 The funding pattern of the scheme is 50:50 between the Centre and the State. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh towards State share and an equivalent amount of Central Assistance have been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for continuance of the scheme.

Multi Sectoral Development Programme (CS: Rs.0.01 lakh)
of Gajapati District. (SS: Rs.0.01 lakh)
 (ST & SC Development Department)

29.97 This Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme has different sharing patterns between Government of India and State Government for different components, i.e., 75:25 for construction of houses under Indira Awas Yojana, 75:25 for construction of Additional Class Rooms in High Schools and 85:15 in respect of construction of buildings for primary health centres in Gajapati district. As per the commitment of Govt. of India, full Central Assistance has been released for approved components of the scheme during 2010-11. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh towards State share and an equivalent amount of Central Share have been proposed for continuance of the scheme during 2011-12.

CENTRAL PLAN**Scholarship to OBC Students**

(Rs.100.00 lakh)

(ST & SC Development Department)

29.98 Post-matric scholarships are provided to OBC students to encourage them to pursue their higher studies. Keeping in view the conditions imposed by the GOI to take over the committed liabilities beyond the 10th Plan period, It has been proposed to provide post-matric scholarships to 2,000 students belonging to OBCs / SEBCs during 2011-12. A central assistance of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed for the year, 2011-12 under this Central Plan scheme.

Multi-Sector Development Programme

(Rs.820.00 lakh)

(ST & SC Development Department)

29.99 Proposal has been submitted to Government of India for construction of two ITIs in Gajapati district with an estimated cost of Rs.405.00 lakh each. Proposal for monitoring and evaluation of the Multi-Sector Development scheme at a cost of Rs.10.00 lakh has been approved by Government of India. Accordingly, a provision of Rs.820.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under this scheme.

IV. WELFARE OF MINORITIES**STATE PLAN****Economic Development of Minorities**

(Rs.0.01 lakh)

(ST & SC Development Department)

29.100 The scheme was introduced with a view to provide loan at a concessional rate of interest to members of minority communities living below poverty line for setting up self-employment ventures. Government of India have set up National Minorities Development Finance Corporation (NMDFC) at national level with the objective of helping enterprising individuals of minority communities by way of providing loans to take up income generating activities. Under the scheme, beneficiaries contribute 5% of unit cost of the proposed 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 Tribes Development Finance Cooperative Corporation as the channelizing agency for implementation of income generating schemes for minorities. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for continuation of this scheme.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Pre-Matric Scholarship for Minorities (CS: Rs.150.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department) (SS: Rs. 50.00 lakh)

29.101 This CSP scheme is implemented with funding pattern of 75:25 between the Centre and the State. A provision of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed in Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards State Share under the scheme. Central Share for an amount of Rs.150.00 lakh is assumed for 2011-12 under the scheme.

CENTRAL PLAN

Post-Matric Scholarship for Minority Students (Rs.100.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.102 A Central Assistance of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2011-12 towards Post-Matric Scholarship for students of Minority Communities.

Merit means based Scholarship for Minority Students (Rs.50.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.103 A Central Assistance of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2011-12 under this Scheme for providing scholarship to meritorious students of Minority Communities.

CHAPTER 30

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

30.1 Both Government of India and State Government have taken a number of initiatives to create more employment and self-employment opportunities. Efforts have been made for welfare of workers and employees.

30.2 An outlay of Rs.3,793.00 lakh has been proposed for this sector under State Plan out of which Rs.1,579.00 lakh is the state share under Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes. The schemes to be taken up under this sector are indicated below.

STATE PLAN

30.3 Following Schemes have been proposed to be implemented in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under State Plan with an outlay of Rs.214.00 lakh.

Headquarters Organisation- Establishment Charges of Labour Commissioner, Orissa (Rs. 8.00 lakh)
(Labour & Employment Department)

30.4 A sum of Rs.8.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 2011-12 for the smooth functioning of the office of Labour Commissioner, Orissa.

Refresher Course for Labour Officers (Rs. 1.00 lakh)
(Labour & Employment Department)

30.5 A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 2011-12 for Refresher Course for labour officers regarding organization of awareness camps & seminars on child labour in 30 districts.

Grant-in-Aid to State Labour Institute (Rs. 32.56 lakh)
(Labour & Employment Department)

30.6 A sum of Rs.32.56 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 2011-12 for State Labour Institute to impart in-service training to officers of Labour Directorate.

Implementation of Child Labour (P&R) Act, 1986 (Rs. 0.03 lakh)
(Labour & Employment Department)

30.7 A sum of Rs.0.03 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 2011-12 for elimination of Child Labour in all its form by implementation of Child Labour Act.

Implementation of Building and other Construction Workers Welfare and Cess Act.1996 (Rs. 15.56 lakh)
(Labour & Employment Department)

30.8 This Act has been enacted with an objective to regulate the employment and conditions of service of the Building & other Construction Workers and to provide for their safety, health & welfare measures including social security benefit. A sum of Rs.15.56 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under this scheme.

Rescue of Exploited Migrated Labour (Rs. 0.01 lakh)
(Labour & Employment Department)

30.9 Migration of workmen from Orissa to other states is a regular phenomenon. In some cases, exploitation of labourers occurs from the side of contractors & other middle men. For rescue operations of exploited labourers, a sum of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Headquarters Organisation of Director of Factories and Boilers, Orissa (Rs. 2.50 lakh)
(Labour & Employment Department)

30.10 A sum of Rs.2.50 lakh has been proposed in Annual Plan: 2011-12 for smooth functioning of the office of Director of Factories & Boilers.

Construction Works of Director, Employment & Labour Commissioner, Orissa (Rs. 150.00 lakh)
(Labour & Employment Department)

30.11 For various construction works in different sub-ordinate offices of Director of Employment and Labour Commissioner, a sum of Rs.150.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Vocational Guidance (Rs. 4.34 lakh)
(Labour & Employment Department)

30.12 An outlay of Rs.4.34 lakh has been proposed for development of MIS under Vocational Guidance in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

National Apprentice Training (Rs.120.00. lakh)
(Industries Department)

30.13 To operationalise National Apprentice Training in 14 Apprentice Zones in ITIs and to make payment under Payment of Professional and Special Services (PPSS) to part time faculties in ITIs as per revised rate effected from December, 2009 an amount of Rs.120.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 2011-12.

Infrastructure Development of ITIs (Rs. 931.96 lakh)
(Industries Department)

30.14 For Infrastructure Development of existing ITIs and for their modernization under General, SCSP and TSP categories, an amount of Rs.931.96 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Capacity Expansion of Vocational Training in the State (Rs. 783.04 lakh)
(Industries Department)

30.15 For Infrastructure Development of ITIs and for introduction of new trade /establishment of new ITIs under General, SCSP and TSP categories, an amount of Rs.783.04 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Establishment of ITIs at Purusottampur, Hinjilicut, SIPT, Pattamundai and others (Rs. 165.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

30.16 For the salaries and other recurring expenditure of new ITIs at Purusottampur, Hinjilicut, SIPT, Pattamundai and others and payment of professional and special services, an amount of Rs.165.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN**Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojana** (C.S : Rs.3000.00 lakh)
(Labour & Employment Department) (S.S : Rs.1000.00 lakh)

30.17 Health Insurance provides financial protection against high medical expenses besides improving access to quality medical care which poor informal workers are unable to get. This is a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme which has been launched during 2008-09. The scheme will continue during 2011-12, for which an amount of Rs.1000.00 lakh has been proposed as state share. For implementation of this scheme, the contribution of Central Government and State Government is fixed in the ratio, i.e., 3:1.

Upgradation of Existing ITIs in the State (C.S : Rs1728.00 lakh)
(Industries Department) (S.S : Rs.576.00 lakh)

30.18 Under the scheme selected existing ITIs are upgraded into Centres of Excellence. The scheme has the funding pattern of 75:25 between the Centre and State. It is proposed to provide Rs.576.00 lakh towards state share during 2011-12.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

(Panchayati Raj Department)

(C.S : Rs.3.00 lakh

S.S : Rs.3.00 lakh)

30.19 The scheme has the funding pattern of 50:50 between the Centre and State. The main aim is to rehabilitate the freed bonded labourers. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.3.00 lakh has been proposed towards State share of CSP under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

CENTRAL PLAN

Introduction of Hospitality Sector Courses at ITI, Puri

(Rs.130.00 lakh)

30.20 An amount of Rs.130.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for infrastructure development and introduction of hospitality sector courses at ITI, Puri.

Establishment of ITI at Minority Concentrated Areas Under MSDP at Gumma and Chandragiri

(Rs.1,297.00 lakh)

30.21 An amount of Rs.1,297.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for establishment of ITI at Minority Concentrated Areas under Multi Sectors Development Plan (MSDP) at Gumma and Chandragiri of Gajapati district.

Implementation of Skill Development Initiative based on Modular Employable Skill.

(Rs.400.00 lakh)

30.22 An amount of Rs.400.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of Skill Development Initiatives based on Modular Employable Skill.

Operationalisation of State Implementation Cell under “Upgradation of 1,396 Government ITIs through PPP”

(Rs.12.25 lakh)

30.23 An amount of Rs.12.25 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for “Operationalisation of State Implementation Cell” under “Upgradation of 1,396 Government ITIs through PPP”

CHAPTER 31

SOCIAL WELFARE AND NUTRITION

31.1 Social welfare programmes aim at improving the quality of life and cater to special needs of vulnerable sections like children, women and handicapped. The problem of under-nutrition and malnutrition widely afflicts certain sections of the population. The nutritional deficiency disorders are closely associated with poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, lack of environmental sanitation and hygiene, birth order, non-observance of spacing between children and lack of safe drinking water.

31.2 The social welfare programmes, aimed at improving welfare of children and women, have been undertaken through several specially designed schemes and programmes. Empowerment of women and improved quality of life for children, are the two main planks of strategies for improving their welfare. Welfare schemes have also been implemented for the aged and the disabled. With a view to decentralising the implementation of social welfare development programmes, Panchayati Raj Institutions have been vested with more powers for administering and supervising these programmes. The "Mission-Shakti", a Self Help Mission for empowerment of women, has been launched for furthering the cause of women empowerment.

31.3 Emphasis has also been given on inter-departmental co-ordination and convergence of services. The Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) continues as a major vehicle for promotion of all-round development of young children by provision of supplementary nutrition, health check-ups, immunisation and referral services. Income generating schemes (IGS) for women have also been conceived to further the objective of economic empowerment of women.

31.4 As a first step for 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 has 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 has been 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 and mobility support to Anganwadi workers programme have been implemented.

PLAN SCHEMES

31.5 An outlay of Rs.1,11,851.50 lakh has been proposed for Social Welfare and Nutrition Programme under State Plan and State Share of CSP. Besides, an outlay of Rs.3,800.00 lakh has been proposed under Special Programme for the KBK Districts during the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

A. SOCIAL WELFARE**STATE PLAN****(i) HANDICAPPED WELFARE****Rehabilitation of Cured Leprosy Patients** (Rs. 23.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.6 In order to provide social security and economic independence, leprosy cured patients, State Government have adopted a rehabilitation programme since 1985-86 and grant-in-aid has been 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 to meet the cost of food and clothing and for payment of salaries to the employees of the H.K.N.S., Orissa State Branch, Bhubaneswar. Funds are provided for maintenance of 242 beneficiaries. The State Government supports the diet charges @ Rs.20/- per person per day and clothing charges @ Rs.100/- per beneficiary per year. For Annual Plan: 2011-12 an amount of Rs. 23.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Maintenance of P.H. and M.R. Children (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.7 For continuance of the scheme "Maintenance of P.H. & M.R. Children" in the plan side, a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Training and Rehabilitation of the Handicapped (Rs.15.45 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.8 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, have been provided financial assistance by the Women and Child Development Department for maintenance of inmates and meeting the training cost. For the Annual Plan: 2011-12, an amount of Rs.15.45 lakh has been proposed under State Plan towards honorarium of staffs.

**Rehabilitation of Physically and Mentally Challenged,
Socially Disadvantaged Persons** (Rs.276.45 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.9 The aim of the scheme is to rehabilitate physically and mentally challenged and socially disadvantaged persons. An amount of Rs.276.45 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under this scheme.

Special Industrial Training Institute (ITI) for the Disabled (Rs. 0.01 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.10 A Special I.T.I. for disabled persons in the State may be necessary so that they can go in for trades suitable for them in a barrier free environment. For the Annual Plan: 2011-12, a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed.

Care and Protection of Spastic Children (Rs. 1.50 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.11 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 parents of spastic children and to provide training and education to children to make them self-sufficient. For the Annual Plan: 2011-12, an amount of Rs.1.50 lakh has been proposed under the State Plan.

Scholarships and Stipends to Disabled Students (Rs. 55.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.12 This scheme was introduced during the year 1978-79 to award scholarships to 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 provided at the prescribed rates to students from primary school level to the University level. Besides, the trainees of the Vocational Rehabilitation Centre (VRC), Bhubaneswar also get stipend out of the Budget provision made under the head “Scholarships / Stipends to Disabled Students”. An amount of Rs.55.00 lakh has been proposed under the State Plan for the year 2011-12.

Setting up of the Commission for Disabled (Rs.56.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.13 The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 is a Central Act for disabled people and has been implemented in the State. The Section 60 of the Act provides for appointment of a Commissioner for persons with disabilities in the State. The Commissioner-cum-Secretary to Government, 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 provide facilities to persons with disabilities under the Act. For functioning of the Commission, an amount of Rs.56.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan for the year 2011-12.

Early Detection and Cure of Disabilities (Rs. 10.58 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.14 The Scheme 'Early Detection and Cure of Disability' was introduced during 1998-99 in the State. The aim of this scheme is to encourage prevention and early detection of childhood disability in the State. It has been decided to provide the tapering amount of District Disability Rehabilitation Centre for reduction of 10% of Government of India grant for these DDRCs under the scheme. An amount of Rs.10.58 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Campaign, Seminars & Sports (Rs.12.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.15 This scheme is for organizing State Level workshops, seminars, events and cultural functions for celebration of the "International Day for the Disabled". For the Annual Plan: 2011-12, an amount of Rs.12.00 lakh has been proposed.

Setting up Directorate for Persons with Disabilities (Rs.50.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.16 The State Government has decided in principle to set up Directorate for Persons with Disabilities. A number of schemes are being implemented in the State for welfare of persons with disabilities. In order to monitor the continuing programmes and launching of new schemes besides implementation of provisions of different Acts & Rules, the setting up of Directorate has been felt necessary. A provision of Rs.50.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

(ii) CHILD WELFARE

Maintenance of Orphan and Destitute Children (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.17 The scheme "Maintenance of Orphan & Destitute Children" has been implemented during 2008-09, for maintenance of orphan children in SOS Village under the family strengthening programme. Under the scheme, the orphan children benefit to stay with their relatives. The State Government bears Rs.500/- P.M. per child, whereas the SOS Village (NGO) bears Rs.1,000/- P.M. per child. An amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed during Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Care and Protection of Street Children (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.18 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 implements the scheme at Bhubaneswar, Cuttack and Sambalpur. For continuance of the scheme, a token provision of Rs.0.01 has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

State Council for Child Welfare (Rs.6.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.19 The scheme aims at providing additional infrastructure for activities related to child welfare programmes. The State Council for Child Welfare is a State Level Nodal Agency to coordinate schemes, programmes, activities relating to children particularly in difficult circumstances. It plays an important role in scrutinising applications for adoption. The maintenance and supervision of deemed orphans are also scrutinised by the Council. For the Annual Plan: 2011-12, an amount of Rs.6.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Adoption of Orphans and Destitute Children (Rs. 1.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.20 The scheme of adoption has been 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, an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Reduction of Child Malnutrition & Child mortality (Rs. 0.01 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.21 This scheme has been introduced during 2003-04. Under the scheme, Rs.1,500/- per annum is provided to each Anganwadi Centre for strengthening Referral System at Anganwadi Centre level. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed during Annual Plan: 2011-12

Provision of Funds for Construction of CDPO Office Building-cum-Godown for 2011-12 (Rs.1,396.73 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.22 The total number of ICDS Projects in the State is 326. Out of these, only 152 projects have their own buildings. So 174 CDPO Offices need to be constructed for better delivery of ICDS services. An amount of Rs.1,396.73 lakh has been proposed during Annual Plan: 2011-12.

**Secretarial Support to District Juvenile Justice Board/
Child Welfare Committee** (Rs. 0.01 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.23 This scheme has been implemented since the year 2005-06 for which financial assistance has been provided. An amount of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

**Honorarium & Allowances to Anganwadi
Workers and Anganwadi Helpers** (Rs.5,789.10 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.24 During the year 2008-09, it was decided by the State Government to provide honorarium @ Rs.500/- per AWWs and @ Rs.250/- per AWHs out of its own source, over and above the honorarium provided by GOI. An amount of Rs.5,789.10 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 to meet the requirement of 41,697 AWCs.

**Provision for Supply of Sarees to AWWs /
Mini AWWs and AWHs** (Rs.264.11 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.25 Government of India has introduced a scheme for providing two sarees @ Rs.200/- per saree to ICDS functionaries vide the guidelines issued. At the State level, it has been decided to provide sarees each costing of Rs.300/- The extra cost of Rs.100/- per saree has been borne by the State Government since 2009-10. During 2011-12, it is proposed to provide two sarees to each of 1,32,052 ICDS functionaries. For the purpose, an amount of Rs.264.11 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) (Rs. 43.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.26 It has been decided to constitute the “State Commission for Protection of Child Rights” as per the provisions laid U/S 17 of the Child Rights Act, 2005. In exercising powers conferred U/S 36 of the Act, the State Government vide notification No.20527 dt. 25.11.2009 has notified its State Rules to carry out the provisions of this Act. The rules will be laid before the house of the State Legislature as per the provisions of section 36(3). For functioning of the council, office accommodation is to be provided by the State Government and salaries and allowances payable to the chairperson and members and the administrative expanses including salary allowance and pension payable to the Secretary and other officers and his staffs are to be paid by the State Government by way of grants. An amount of Rs.43.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Mobility Support to AWWs for Reduction of Infant Mortality Rate (KBK) (Rs. 0.01 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.27 Under the scheme financial support is provided to Anganwadi Workers / ANMs @ Rs.100/- per report each on the death of children within 72 hours of death in order to reduce Infant Mortality Rate. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Infrastructure Support for Renovation of Utkal Balashram (Rs. 500.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.28 At present 6 Balashrams are running under the nomenclature “Utkala Balashram” at Puri, Balasore, Cuttack, Jajpur, Berhampur and Nawarangpur. In these Balashrams, Orphan and destitute children are taken care. The aforesaid 6 Balashrams are run by the State Government. Inadequate provision of funds for infrastructure of these Balashrams has caused lot of problems in the past years. The old buildings are in dilapidated conditions. Hence, it has been proposed for development of infrastructure facilities of these institutions in order to make them Model Child Care Institutions of the Government. An amount of Rs.500.00 lakh has been proposed for provision in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Construction of BAL Bhawan (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.29 There is a provision of Rs.0.01 lakh for the year 2010-11. Steps will be taken to tie up funds from outside sources to construct this building. An amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Construction of Anganwadi Centre Buildings (TFC grant) (Rs.10,000.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.30 A large number of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) have no building. The Thirteenth Finance Commission have awarded Rs.10,000.00 lakh for construction of AWCs buildings in the State. Accordingly, it is suggested for a provision of Rs.10,000.00 lakh during 2011-12.

(iii) WOMEN WELFARE

Grants to State Commission for Women (Rs.119.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.31 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 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 living conditions for women prisoners. The Commission also intervenes in instances of complaints of sexual harassment and trafficking of women. In the Annual Plan: 2011-12, an amount of Rs.119.00 lakh has been proposed for this scheme.

Managerial Subsidy to Mahila Vikash Samabaya Nigam (MVSN) (Rs.5.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.32 The MVSN undertakes various training programmes for upgrading skills and capacity building of women, as well as for disabled people in order to enable them to take up different sustainable income-generating activities. The expenditure on account of such training is met from the training grant received by the Nigam from the State Govt. The training programmes conducted by the MVSN, include "Entrepreneurship Development Programme", "Managerial Development Programme", "Training for marketing & sales promotion", "Business Orientation Programmes for disabled people" and other special training programmes for women.

31.33 The Entrepreneurship Development Programme and Management Development Programmes are conducted for members of affiliated Societies of the Nigam. At present, there are 196 Women's Societies. In the Annual Plan: 2011-12, an amount of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed as managerial subsidy to the Mahila Vikash Samabaya Nigam.

Managerial Subsidy to MVSN (Rs.67.16 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.34 The Mahila Vikas Samabaya Nigam functions with 21 sanctioned posts. The funds for meeting salaries of the staff and contingencies for meeting miscellaneous expenditure of the Nigam are being provided by the State Govt. in the shape of managerial subsidy. In the Annual Plan: 2011-12, an amount of Rs.67.16 lakh has been proposed.

Support to MVSN for Support to Mission Shakti and Mission Kshyamata and for Activities on Prevention of Violence against Women (Rs.50.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.35 This scheme has been implemented since the year 2005-06. In the Annual Plan: 2011-12, an amount of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed.

Training Support for Mahila and Shishu Desks (Rs. 10.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.36 This scheme has been implemented since 2005-06. In the Annual Plan: 2011-12, an amount of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed.

Support for DNA testing

(Rs. 1.00 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

31.37 This scheme has been implemented since 2005-06. In the Annual Plan: 2011-12, an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed.

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence

(Rs. 25.00 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

31.38 The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 came into force with effect from 26.10.2006 in the State. The Act is meant to provide protection to wife or female live-in partner from violence at the hands of husband or male live-in partner or his relatives. It is a civil law aimed at providing relief to women affected by physical, sexual, verbal, economic and emotional forms of abuse. Any women affected by the above abuses has the right to seek:

- (i) Protection Order i.e. the offender can be stopped from aiding or committing violence within and outside the home, communicating with the woman, taking away her assets or intimidating her family.
- (ii) Residence Order, i.e., the woman cannot be evicted from the shared household,
- (iii) Monetary relief and maintenance, i.e., it includes medical expenses damage to property or loss of earning.
- (iv) Custody Order, i.e., the Court can grant her temporary custody of children.
- (v) Interim or Ex-parte order to prevent violence and final order in the absence of the other party to the dispute in court.
- (vi) Compensation order, i.e., she can claim damages for mental and physical injuries.

For implementation of the above Act, the State Government is required to appoint independent Protection Officers U/s. 8 of the Act and provides them with necessary infrastructure to enable them to work effectively. Further, a wide publicity of the provisions of the Act through out the State is required so that women can avail its benefits and training of the Protection Officers, Counselors, Police and Judiciary officials are required for effective implementation. For the purpose, an amount of Rs.25.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Functioning of Gender Cell

(Rs. 40.00 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

31.39 Main objectives of Gender Cell are:

- (a) To facilitate awareness generation on gender issues and promote gender sensitive programmes, policies, laws and schemes,

- (b) To create new databases and update the existing gender database.
 - (c) To set up an information network and to co-operate through it with interested organization at the local, national and international level.
 - (d) To undertake social research and policy analysis on problems and processes of gender development especially in the State of Orissa.
 - (e) To involve and enhance participation of key stakeholders in programmes related to gender and development on a common platform.
 - (f) To link and facilitate the activities of Voluntary Organisations and other groups.
 - (g) To contribute to national policies and programmes on gender and development.
 - (h) To conduct gender audit in related departments and programmes.
 - (i) To design programmes and monitor and technically backstop the relevant schemes/projects/programmes.
 - (j) To channelise and coordinate the existing resources.
 - (k) To provide any other such services those are in furtherance of the above objectives of Gender Cell.
- 31.40 Action Plan of Gender Cell for the year 2010-11 are as follows.
- (a) Operationalisation of the Gender Cell.
 - (b) Strengthening of library
 - (c) Providing technical inputs for Gender Planning, Gender Budgeting, Gender Analysis and Audit of Policies, Programmes and outcomes, Gender Convergence and Gender Advocacy to various organizations and Departments in the State.
 - (d) Customisation of training modules and manuals.
 - (e) Building capacities of the many stakeholders and change agents to enable effective gender mainstreaming.
 - (f) TOT to personnels of various Departments, instructors of various training institutes etc.
 - (g) Gender Budgeting Initiatives in the districts.
 - (h) Analysis of schemes of various Departments.
 - (i) Research and analysis of different schemes of W & CD Department.

For functioning of the Gender Cell, an amount of Rs.40.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Anti-Human Trafficking Measures (Rs. 105.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.41 The problems of trafficking of women and children for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation has assumed serious proportion in recent years. Commercial exploitation of women and children takes place in various forms including brothel based prostitution, sex tourism, entertainment industry and pornography in print and electronic media. In some cases, victims are taken to other States, while in some other cases, the trafficking takes place within the State. The State Government has decided to combat trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation, including labour exploitation.

31.42 The objectives of the comprehensive policy cover various aspects such as: (i) prevention of trafficking, (ii) intelligence sharing, (iii) rescue, (iv) rehabilitation, (v) economic empowerment, (vi) health care, (vii) education, housing, (viii) legal reforms, and (ix) creation of corpus fund for addressing the problems of trafficking.

31.43 It has been decided to set up an Integrated Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (IAHTU) in the office of the I.G. (Crime Branch), Commissionerate of Bhubaneswar-Cuttack, in the offices of I.G. (Rourkela), DIG (Sambalpur) and DIG (Berhampur). Each IAHTU will be provided a consolidated grant of Rs.1.00 lakh for meeting the expenditure on contingency items which include non-expendable, expendable and contingency items on an annual basis from the budget of Women and Child Development Department. An amount of Rs.105.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for this scheme.

Construction of Working Women's Hostel (Rs.200.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.44 The scheme aims at providing accommodation for Working Women, un-married girls, widows, divorcees, separated women and women receiving training for employment. The aim of the present project is to meet the accommodation need of the working women in general and women with disabilities in particular. The scheme has been implemented through State Social Welfare Board. A provision of Rs.200.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Financial Support to WSHGs under 'Mission Shakti' (Rs.4,374.83 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.45 The 'Mission Shakti' is a Self-Help Mission for empowering women through promotion of Women's Self Help Groups (WSHGs). This was launched in the State on 8th March, 2001. The Mission aimed at empowering women through formation and promotion of one lakh Women's Self-Help Groups over a period of four years, 2001 to 2005, and strengthening already existing ones by providing them

financial and technical support for their capacity building and for ensuring credit linkages of the WSHGs to enable them to be engaged in gainful economic activities for income generation. Under this scheme, Rs.500.00 lakh is proposed for staff support and Rs.3,874.83 lakh as Seed Money to WSHGs.

Setting-up of Training-cum-Production Centre (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.46 The scheme “Setting up of Training-cum-Production Centre” is to be introduced during 2011-12. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Support to Social Welfare Board (Rs.3.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.47 This scheme was introduced during 2005-06 under State Plan. For the year 2010-11, a provision of Rs.3.00 lakh was made for the purpose. An amount of Rs.3.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

(iv) OTHER WELFARE PROGRAMMES

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

The following five schemes are in operation in the State under NSAP.

- (i) National Old Age Pension (NOAP) (Rs.22,332.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.48 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 has been revised to Rs.200/- per beneficiary per month. The entire amount is borne by the Government of India. Till the year 2001-02, this was a Central Plan scheme but this scheme has been transferred to the State Plan from the year 2002-03. To cover existing 11,93,176 beneficiaries, an amount of Rs.22,332.00.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

- (ii) National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) (Rs.2,000.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.49 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.10,000/- is being provided to the bereaved families in each eligible case, the

total of which is borne by the Government of India. Till 2001-02, 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. An amount of Rs.2,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

- (iii) **Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)** (Rs.2,500.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.50 Government of India has launched the scheme during February 2009. Persons with severe or multiple disabilities between 18-64 years and belonging to households below poverty line will be eligible to get pension @ Rs.200/- per month under this scheme. For identification of the beneficiaries, Government of India has given direction to States to use BPL List-2002. An amount of Rs.2,500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

- (iv) **Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)** (Rs. 5,000.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.51 Government of India has launched the scheme during February 2009. Widows who are between 40-64 years and belonging to households below poverty line will be eligible to get pension @ Rs.200/- per month in the above scheme. An amount of Rs.5,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

- (v) **Annapurna (NSAP)** (Rs.498.00 lakh)
(Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare Department)

31.52 This scheme ensures food security to the aged destitutes in the State. Destitute old age persons who are eligible for old age pension but do not receive such pension are provided 10 kg rice per person per month free of cost under the Annapurna Yojana. An amount of Rs.498.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

- Probation Services (others)** (Rs.1.50 lakh)
(Home Department)

31.53 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 financial assistance to released prisoners and BPL family members in prisons. An amount of Rs.1.50 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Home for the Aged

(Rs.14.99 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

31.54 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 four voluntary organizations. One hundred fifty older persons (25 in each of the three Home for the Aged and 75 in the Care Centre for aged) irrespective of sex, caste, creed, colour and religion are provided free food and clothing, medical treatment and recreation facilities in these institutions. An amount of Rs.14.99 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Computerisation of DSWOs Office

(Rs.0.01 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

31.55 This scheme was introduced during 2005-06 under the State Plan for computerization of DSWO Offices of the State. For the year 2010-11, there is a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh and for the year 2011-12, an amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed under the Scheme.

Madhu Babu Pension Yojana (MBPY)

(Rs.12,000.00 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

31.56 The Madhu Bau Pension Yojana (MBPY) has been introduced in Orissa from 2007-08 by merging the two pension schemes, i.e., State Old Age Pension and Orissa Disability Pension schemes. All beneficiaries covered under the State are treated as beneficiaries under the Madhu Babu Pension Yojana from the date it came into force, i.e, 01/01/08. The present coverage under the scheme is 9,08,400 under Non-Plan and 5,00,000 under State Plan. An amount of Rs.12,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN**ICDS Scheme**

(S.S.Rs.3,512.00 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

C.S.Rs.31,608.00 lakh)

31.57 The ICDS Programme aims at providing the following six packages of services 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. The ICDS Scheme is in operation in all 314 Blocks and 12 Urban Local Bodies of the State. Government of India has intimated the State Government to make 10% provision of the total requirement towards State Share. As such the 10% comes to Rs.3,512.00 lakh as State Share and Rs.31,608.00 lakh towards Central Share have been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)
(Women and Child Development Department)

(Rs.488.00 lakh)

31.58 This scheme has been implemented during the year 2010-11. The objectives of the scheme are as follows.

- (i) **Child protection- a shared responsibility:** The responsibility for child protection, a shared responsibility of Government, family, community, professionals and civil society. It is important that the role of each stakeholder is articulated clearly and understood by all engaged in the effort to protect children. Government has an obligation to ensure a range of services at different levels.
- (ii) **Reducing child vulnerability:** There is a need for a focus on systematic preventive measures to address protection failures at various levels. A strong element of prevention has been integrated into the programmes like livelihood support (NREGS), SHGs, PDS, health child day care, education, to strengthen families and reduce the likelihood of child neglect, abuse and vulnerability.
- (iii) **Strengthen family:** The major thrust is to strengthen the family capabilities to care for, and protect, the child by capacity building, family counselling and support services and linking to development and community support services.
- (iv) **Promote non-institutional care:** Institutionalisation should be used as a measure of last resort after all other options have been explored.
- (v) **Inter-sectoral linkages and responsibilities:** Child protection needs dedicated sectoral focus as well as strengthening protection awareness and protection response of other sectors outside the traditional protection sector including in emergencies and HIV/AIDS programming.
- (vi) **Establishing standards for care and protection:** providing child protection professional services at all levels, strengthening crisis management system at all levels, reintegration with family and community, protection of child in urban poverty and child impact monitoring.
- (vii) **Building capacities:** Protection services require skilled and sensitive staff, equipped with knowledge of child rights and standards of care and protection. Capacities of all those in contact with children required strengthening on a continuing basis including families and communities.

An amount of Rs.488.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under this scheme.

Village Grain Bank (SS: Rs.4.00 lakh)
(Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare Department) (CS: Rs.4.00 lakh)

31.59 An amount of Rs.4.00 lakh has been proposed under the Scheme in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards State share. Government of India will also provide same amount as matching share.

Civil Defence (SS: Rs.1.00 lakh)
(Home Department) (CS: Rs.353.84 lakh)

31.60 This is a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme. Under the scheme, physical infrastructure is created, equipment are procured and publicity and awareness campaign are taken up. Besides, training camps are organized. While the training component of the scheme has a funding pattern of 50:50 between the Centre and the State, the cost of other components are fully borne by Government of India. An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed under the Scheme towards State Share and Rs.353.85 lakh as Central Share in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

B. NUTRITION

STATE PLAN (Rs.3,800.00 lakh)

Emergency Feeding Programme (EFP) Special Programme for KBK
(Women & Child Development Department)

31.61 The intensity of poverty in the KBK region caused by low productivity of agriculture and the devastation of forest-based livelihoods has over the years, resulted in poor nutritional status of the population and low life expectancy. The old lack the capability of earning and contributing to the family income. Under this programme, emergency feeding is provided to old and infirm in the KBK districts. An outlay of Rs.3,800.00 lakh has been proposed under the scheme. Details of the scheme have been indicated in Chapter 15.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) (SS: Rs. 24,000.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department) (CS: Rs.24,000.00 lakh)

31.62 With a view to improving the health and nutritional status of children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers, the Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) has been launched as one of the components of the ICDS Programme. Malnutrition, endemic poverty and low household incomes over the years have resulted in poor nutritional status of the population in these households resulting in food distress and food insecurity. Food

insecurity impacts some more adversely. When families and people suffer, children and women suffer most due to their greater vulnerability and higher biological needs for nutritional protection and security. Growing infants and children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and nursing mothers face far greater risk from nutritional depletion than others. This nutritional insecurity of pregnant and nursing women and children in their formative years is addressed through the Supplementary Nutrition Programme. Malnutrition impairs physical and mental development and hence providing nutritional support to children in the vulnerable age group is essential to prevent the onset of malnutrition and growth faltering in the formative years.

31.63 Under the scheme, supplementary nutrition is provided to needy children and 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. This intervention aims at supplementing and not substituting the family food. Through this, an important contact point is established with the pregnant women and nursing mothers to educate them about the nutritional needs and care of pregnant women, care of the newborn and young children. Key messages are given to them relating to exclusive breast feeding up to 6 months of age, continued breast feeding up to 2 years of age, introducing timely complementary feeding at home for infants between 6-9 months of age with full diet for young children by one year. Further, pregnant women and nursing mothers are provided counseling with regard to certain key services such as ante-natal care, post-natal care, iron supplementation and improved care during pregnancy, timely immunisation and special care for children in the age group of 0-3 years for improved childcare and feeding practices.

31.64 The Supplementary Nutrition Programme is carried on in 41,697 AWCs covering 48,79,722 beneficiaries. With receipt of 50:50 central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme, the State Government provides nutritional support to 43,96,204 beneficiaries in 27 districts through 294 ICDS Projects. World Food Programme (WFP) also provide some food assistance to 4,83,518 beneficiaries in 3 districts, i.e., Koraput, Malkangiri and Nawarangpur covering 32 Projects through 4197 AWCs. The coverage of beneficiaries under SNP during 2008-09 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)	43,96,204	27	Children	80	30
				Severely malnourished Children	130	40
					190	30
				P & L mother		
2	Ready to Eat Food	4,83,518	3	Children	R.T.E- 80	
				Severely malnourished Children	R.T.E. - 160	
					R.T.E. - 160	
				P & L mother		
Total		48,79,722	30			

31.65 As per direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 07.10.04 in writ petition case No.196/2001 (People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) vrs. Union of India (UOI) & others), the coverage of beneficiaries of all 30 districts under SNP have already been universalized. The Government of India have revised the cost norm to Rs.4.00, Rs.6.00 & Rs.5.00 for normal mild moderate children, severely malnourished children and pregnant and lactating mothers respectively in place of Rs.2.00, Rs.2.70 & Rs.2.30. The State Government has adopted the Government of India cost norms with ration cost of Rs.2.00 per day per normal, mild and moderate children, Rs.2.30 per day per pregnant and lactating mother and Rs.2.70 per day per severely mal-nurished children. An amount of Rs.24,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Programme

(Women & Child Development Department)

(S.S.Rs. 15,950.00 lakh

C.S.Rs.63,109.25 lakh)

31.66 The Mid-Day-Meal Programme was introduced in 1995 to provide a cooked noon meal to primary school children of all Government and Government-aided Schools studying in Class I to V all over the State for 210 working days in a year. The scheme aims at increasing the enrolment and reducing the number of school dropouts while improving the nutritional status of children.

31.67 As per direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, cooked meal at noon time is provided to all students of all Government / Government aided Primary Schools with effect from 01.09.04. The coverage under the scheme during the year 2008-09 was 46.9 lakh primary students, in 66,230 schools and 17.77 lakh Upper Primary students in 18,930 schools. Under the scheme, the Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, New Delhi provides free rice @ 100 grams and cooking cost @ Rs.1.88 per beneficiaries per day for 210 days in an academic year for primary students and @ 150 grams rice and cooking cost @ Rs.2.10 per beneficiary per school day in an academic year for Upper Primary students. Government of India also provides transportation

charges for transportation of rice from FCI Depots to school points @ Rs.75/- per quintal.

31.68 Government of Orissa provides funds towards purchase of dal, vegetables, oil, condiments and transportation charges under the scheme at the rate of Rs.1.42 and Rs.2.11 per beneficiary per day for primary and upper primary students respectively. The calorific value of the prescribed meal is 464 k. calorie and 14.2 gms. of protein for primary classes and 681 k. calorie and 19.8 gms. of protein for upper primary classes. To maintain the quality of dal, the Government has conferred the responsibility of quality testing to Mothers' committees which will certify the quality of dal basing on which suppliers of dal will get payment. In order to give the School Teacher ample time for teaching, the Govt. has entrusted the management of MDM Programme at school level to WSHGs. Till date, 33,210 number of schools of the State have been handed over to them. Efforts have been made to hand over the remaining schools to WSHGs very shortly. An amount of Rs.15,950.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls – SABLA (RGSEAG)
(Women and Child Development Department)

(Rs. 50.00 lakh)

31.69 The scheme "Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls-SABLA" has been introduced by the Government of India, Ministry of W & CD, merging the existing schemes "Nutrition for Adolescent Girls (NPAG)" and "Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY)". The scheme would be implemented using the platform of AWCs and would be a CSP scheme. Hundred percent financial assistance from the Central Government for all inputs except nutrition for which Central Assistance to the State Government will be to the extent of 50% of the actual expenditure incurred by the State or 50% of the cost norm which ever is less, so the 50% of SNP cost will be provided by the State. Out of school girls in the age group of 11 to 14 years out of the school going girls and all girls in the age group of 15 to 18 years are beneficiaries under the scheme. For the purpose, Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

CENTRAL PLAN

Swayamsiddha
(Women & Child Development Department)

(Rs.0.03 lakh)

31.70 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. The programme was in operation from 2001-02 to 2007-08. For continuance of the scheme, it is suggested to have a token provision of Rs.0.03 lakh during 2011-12.

**Indira Gandhi Matritava Sehyog Yojana (IGMSY)-
Conditional Maternity Benefit (CMB) Scheme**
(Women & Child Development Department)

(Rs.2,381.00 lakh)

31.71 The IGMSY is a new scheme for pregnant and lactating women. This scheme has been implemented on pilot basis in 52 selected districts across the country. In Orissa, the scheme is implemented in Baragarh and Sundargarh. The objectives of the scheme are to improve the health and nutrition status of pregnant and lactating women and infants by

- (i) promoting appropriate practices, care and service utilization during pregnancy, safe delivery and lactation,
- (ii) encouraging women to follow optimal practices including early and exclusive breast feeding for six month, and
- (iii) enabling better environment by providing cash incentives for pregnant and nursing mothers.

An amount of Rs.2,381.00 lakh has been proposed in the Central Plan in 2011-12.

CHAPTER 32

STATIONERY, PRINTING, PUBLIC WORKS AND OTHERS

32.1 Public works of different types under the State Plan are major activities under this sector. Various public works like construction of staff quarters and office buildings, provision for fire services, maintenance, stationery and printing, strengthening of excise administration, cyclone reconstruction and disaster management programme, public enterprises reform programme and improvement of jail and court buildings are being undertaken under the State Plan.

PLAN SCHEMES

32.2 To facilitate implementation of Plan schemes under this sector, an outlay of Rs. 17, 913.50 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

STATE PLAN

Stationery and Printing (Rs.200.00 lakh)
(Commerce and Transport Department)

32.3 The Orissa Government Press, having four different units, is located at Cuttack. Seven of its branch presses are also functioning at Bhubhaneswar, Khandapada, Chhatrapur, Bolangir, Bhawanipatna, Keonjhar and Deogarh. The main objectives of the Government Press are: (i) to meet the printing needs of Government of Orissa, (b) supply of all standard forms to Government offices, (c) distribution of stationery articles, repair and maintenance of office machineries like type writer and duplicating machines, and (d) storage, publications and sales of all Government publications. The available printing and allied machineries of the Government Press have become very old and obsolete leading to frequent breakdown. This has necessitated replacement of old machines and modernization of the Government Press. A sum of Rs.150.00 lakh has been proposed for modernization of Government Press at Cuttack and Rs. 50, 00 lakh has been proposed for Government Press at Bhubaneswar in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Strengthening of Excise Administration (Rs.36.50 lakh)
(Excise Department)

32.4 To streamline the activities relating to excise administration, a sum of Rs. 36.50 lakh has been proposed for the year 2011-12.

Buildings of Training Institute (GAA) (Rs.45.00 lakh)
(General Administration Department)

32.5 With a view to strengthening training institute in the State, it has been proposed to undertake improvement of residential and non-residential buildings of

Chapter-32

Gopabandhu Academy of Administration. An outlay of Rs.45.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for the above purpose.

Buildings of State Vigilance Organisation (Rs.200.00 lakh) (General Administration Department)

32.6 With a view to strengthening Vigilance Administration in Orissa, an outlay of Rs.200.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for completion of incomplete buildings on priority and other related new projects.

OAT Building at Cuttack & Bhubaneswar (Rs.752.00 lakh) (General Administration Department)

32.7 For land acquisition and construction of OAT building at Cuttack and completion of the 1st Floor of OAT Building at Bhubaneswar, an outlay of Rs.704.00 lakh and Rs.48.00 lakh respectively has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Public Works under Jails (Rs.3, 200.00 lakh) (Home Department)

32.8 For fortification and strengthening of Jail buildings in Naxalite areas, extension of perimeter walls, renovation, reconstruction, special repair to sanitary installation, water supply to jails, addition and alteration and special repair of jail buildings including kitchen, procurement and installation of security related items like, Cell phones, Jammer, and CCTV in the jails, purchase of computers, fax machines, external electrification to newly constructed sub-jails and special repair to staff quarters, a sum of Rs. 700.00 lakh under State Plan and Rs. 2, 500.00 lakh under Thirteen Finance Commission Grant totaling to Rs. 3, 200. 00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Public Works under Fire Services (Rs.4, 050.00 lakh) (Home Department)

32.9 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. Rs 300.00 lakh under State Plan and Rs. 3, 750.00 lakh under Thirteen Finance Commission Grant totaling Rs. 4, 050.00 lakh has been proposed for different activities like construction of staff quarters, construction of Fire Station buildings, and purchase and supply of fire fitting equipments in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Public Work at Courts (Rs.1, 370.00 lakh) (Home Department)

32.10 A sum of Rs.300.00 lakh under State Plan and Rs. 1, 070.00 lakh towards State Share of CSP in total Rs. 1, 370.00 lakh has been proposed

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during 2011-12 for Public Works at Courts involving multistoried building of Orissa High Court, repair and maintenance of judicial quarters of High Court judges and staff.

Completion of Orissa Complex, New Mumbai (Rs.100.00 lakh) (General Administration Department)

32.11 Orissa Complex is being constructed at Vashi, New Mumbai. For completion of the aforesaid complex, an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Renovation of Utkal Bhawan, Kolkata (Rs.30.00 lakh) (General Administration Department)

32.12 The Utkal Bhawan situated at Kolkata needs renovation for its proper functioning. An outlay of Rs.30.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for taking up renovation activities to the aforesaid building.

Police Welfare and Buildings (Rs.5, 750.00 lakh) (Home Department)

32.1 To undertake construction of office buildings of various offices under police establishment, construction of staff quarters, residence-cum-office buildings, boundary walls, electrification and barracks for police personnel and IR Battalions and other administrative services like education and training, an amount of Rs.5, 750.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Establishment of Gram Nayalayas (Rs.100.00 lakh) (Law Department)

32.2 A sum of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed during 2011-12 towards State Share of CSP for establishment of Gram Nayalayas in the State.

Public Works in Lord Jagannath Temple (Rs.100.00 lakh) (Law Department)

32.1 A sum of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed during 2011-12 for Lord Jagannath Temple towards undertaking various development works.

Corpus Fund for Lord Jagannath Temple (Rs.300.00 lakh) (Law Department)

32.2 A sum of Rs.300.00 lakh has been proposed during 2011-12 for Lord Jagannath Temple towards maintenance Corpus Fund for Lord Jagannath Temple.

Orissa Human Rights Commission (OHRC) (Rs.50.00 lakh) (Law Department)

32.1 A sum of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed for OHRC during the year 2011-12 for implementation of different development schemes and procurement of

different items towards official infrastructure development and improvement to the office building of the Commission.

Construction of Staff Quarters (Rs.30.00 lakh)
(Law Department)

32.2 For construction and repair of staff quarters for ministerial and judiciary staff, an amount of Rs.30.00 lakh has been proposed during the year 2011-12.

Orissa State Renewal Fund (Rs.600.00 lakh)
(Public Enterprises Department)

32.3 A sum of Rs.600.00 lakh has been proposed as corpus fund for Orissa State Renewal Funds Society during 2011-12 for continuance of Public Enterprise reform programmes.

Cyclone Reconstruction and Disaster Management Programme (EAP) (Rs.1, 000.00 lakh)
(Revenue Department)

National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)

32.4 Orissa Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) will be implemented in Orissa with assistance from Government of India and the World Bank. Investment Proposal involving a cost of Rs.576.12 crore under Component-B was submitted to National Disaster Mitigation Authority (NDMA). The project will be implemented in the coastal districts of Balasore, Bhadrak, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur, Puri and Ganjam and parts of Khurda adjoining the Chilika Lake. The Government will bear 25% of the project cost. The project has following four components.

Component-A- On last mile connectivity i.e. VHF connection to villages within 2-5 km of sea shore-100% grant by Government of India (GoI).

Component-B- On structural measures-75:25 share between Centre and State.

Component-C- On Capacity Building Activities – By Gopabandhu Academy of Administration- 100% Grant by GoI.

Component-D- Project Implementation and Monitoring- 100% by GoI.

A sum of Rs.1, 000.00 lakh has been proposed as the State Share during the year 2011-12 out of which Rs.221.40 lakh and Rs.165.40 lakh will be the TSP and SCSP Component respectively.

CHAPTER 33

WOMEN COMPONENT PLAN

33.1 Gender disparity results mainly from deeply ingrained social biases against women and girls. Removal of gender disparities has been one of the important development strategies adopted by the State Government during successive Five Year Plans. Over the years, several policy initiatives and developmental programmes have been directed at overall development of women, who constitute 49.29% (i.e., 181.44 lakh) of the total State population (Census 2001).

33.2 The female literacy rate has increased from 34.68% in 1991 to 50.51% in 2001. The State's female literacy rate of 50.51% in 2001 is, however, lower than 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 40.33% and 23.37% respectively as per 2001 Census, is still low. Similarly, the share of women, employed in the organised sector, which was about 14.3% in 2004 has gone up to 15.48% in 2009. Women have been increasingly and actively participating in economic activities. As per 2001 census, female workers were 24.7% of the total female population, and their percentage to total workers was 31.3%. The main workers and marginal workers among females constituted 35.41% and 64.59% of the total female workers respectively. The percentage of women workers engaged in agricultural sector to total workforce has come down to 21.43 % in 2001 from 47 % in 1991. This indicates that women workers now shift their preference from agricultural sector to other sectors.

Approach

33.3 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. 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

33.4 The State Government has taken following measures for empowerment of women:

- (i) Legislative measures have been taken to provide at least 30% reservation for women in all elected local self-government bodies such as Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipalities.
- (ii) A “State Commission for Women” has been set up at the State level for protecting rights of Women.
- (iii) A Mahila Vikash Samabaya Nigam (MVSAN) has been set up for economic empowerment of women. Steps have also been taken for expanding employment opportunities in the public sector for women.
- (iv) One third of the total number of vacancies in a year in Group-B, Group-C and Group-D State Civil Services/posts which are required to be filled up by direct recruitment, have been reserved for women since 1992. Accordingly, a set of statutory rules called “The Orissa Civil Services (Reservation of Vacancies for Women in Public Services) Rules, 1993” have been framed and are now in force. It has been decided by the State Government that all posts of Anganwadi workers, Supervisors and CDPOs will be filled up by women only. This has opened job opportunities for women in the State even at village level.
- (v) With a view to enhancing the participation of women in the co-operative sector, the 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.

- (viii) Incorporation of a chapter on “Gender Sub-Plan” in Comprehensive District Plans prepared in all districts of the State.
- (ix) The State Government implemented the “Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act., 2005” for protecting women from domestic violence. Thirty Protection Officers have been appointed at the district level.

Engendering State Plan and Establishment of Gender Cell

33.5 With a view to mainstreaming gender related issues, the State Government have taken an initiative for “Engendering State Plan”. This initiative is supported under GoI – UNDP project implemented by the State Government. Under this initiative, the State Government intends to take a number of activities which include the following:

- (i) Workshops and consultations
- (ii) Gender as a cross cutting issue for all plans.
- (iii) Establishment and strengthening of a gender cell in W&CD Department
- (iv) Context specific action research
- (v) Development of training materials, modules and manual.
- (vi) Capacity building of stakeholders.
- (vii) Documentation of best practices on human development
- (viii) Knowledge management through resource centre and library of reference materials
- (ix) Sensitization and awareness programmes
- (x) Process documentation of activities through audio - visual methods. .
- (xi) Monitoring and evaluation

33.6 A dedicated unit, called “Gender Cell” has been established in Women and Child Development Department with support from Planning and Coordination Department. The Gender Cell supports, amongst other things, the following activities:

- (a) Preparation of Gender Sensitive Plan Documents and District Human Development Report (DHDR) for Ganjam, Kalahandi, Kandhamal and Mayurbhanj Districts.
- (b) Support to Gopabandhu Academy of Administration and other institutions for training on gender and other related HD Issues. These institutes will organise training of trainers (ToT) for staff of concerned line Departments, develop training manuals on HD related topics for the districts / sub districts level officials and also develop a training curriculum on HD and

gender related issues that will fit into their normal training programmes so as to cover a wide range of personnel.

- (c) Development of toolkits and manuals, formats for collection of sex-disaggregated data and data on gender related issues.
- (d) Thematic studies, surveys and training of planning personnel.
- (e) Training on Women Component Plans at State, District and Block Levels in 4 selected districts.
- (f) To setup a monitoring system for monitoring important schemes / programmes to track their impact on women and men. Analytical studies on sex segregated data will also be taken up (e.g., age group wise sex ratio, social group wise analysis etc.)

33.7 The Women Component Plan which records funds earmarked for schemes that target women and girls and those with a significant Women's Component is an effective mechanism in the planning process for targeting public expenditure in favour of women. The Women Component Plan and Gender Budgetting initiatives have brought out the need to further strengthen women oriented initiatives in certain sectors.

33.8 Outlays under State Plan and flow to Women Component under different sectors have been given in Table 33.1.

Table – 33.1
Sector-wise Outlay and Flow of Funds under the
Women Component: Eleventh Plan (2007-12) & Annual Plan (2011-12)

SI No.	Sector	Annual Plan (2010-11)	Annual Plan (2011-12)		10 th Plan 2002-07	11 th F.Y.P. (2007-12)	
		Anticipated Expenditure under Women Component	Total Outlay	Flow to Women Component	Expenditure under Women Component	Total Outlay	Expected Flow to Women Component
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	8205.62	65,169.35	18,741.40	308.03	18,458.43	4,299.15
2	Rural Development	7,640.00	18,000.00	4,851.00	20,110.50	113897.50	30,988.18
3	Industry and Minerals	188.00	7,524.93	1,422.95	161.82	6,609.99	1,966.66
4	Social Services	87,486.42	2,24,359.97	84,991.72	35,586.14	2,14,533.81	51,541.45
5	Special Area Programme	0.00			26.94	1799.95	269.99
6	Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	51.31	1,404.40	688.16
7	Science,	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00

Sl No.	Sector	Annual Plan (2010-11)	Annual Plan (2011-12)		10 th Plan 2002-07	11 th F.Y.P. (2007-12)	
		Anticipated Expenditure under Women Component	Total Outlay	Flow to Women Component	Expenditure under Women Component	Total Outlay	Expected Flow to Women Component
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Technology & Environment						
	Total	103,520.04	315,054.25	110,007.07	56,249.74	3,56,704.08	89,753.59

33.9 Several women welfare schemes have been launched in the State. An outlay of Rs.1,100.07 crore will flow to Women Component under different schemes during 2011-12. However, some important schemes exclusively benefiting women are highlighted below:

Grants to State Commission for Women (Rs.119.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

33.10 The State Commission for Women functions at Bhubaneswar to sort out family disputes and problems concerning women and to monitor the conditions 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 community about women's problems and makes visits to jails to suggest improvements in jails to ensure better conditions for women prisoners. The Commission also addresses issues / complaints pertaining to sexual harassment and trafficking of women. An amount of Rs.119.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 2011-12 for this scheme.

Training Programme by Mahila Vikash Samabaya Nigam (MVSN) (Rs. 5.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

33.11 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 and sales promotion; Business Orientation Programmes for persons with disabilities and other special training programmes for women. At present there are 196 Women Societies affiliated to MVSN. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 2011-12 for this scheme.

Financial Support to WSHGs under “Mission Shakti” (Rs.4,374.83 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

33.12 "Mission Shakti" is a Self-Help Mission for empowering women through promotion of Women's Self-Help Groups (WSHG) and was launched in the State on 8th March, 2001. The Mission aims at empowering women by way of (i) formation and promotion of two lakh Women's Self-Help groups over a period of seven years i.e. from 2001 to 2008, (ii) strengthening existing WSHGs by providing them financial and technical support for their capacity building and (iii) for ensuring credit linkages of the WSHGs to enable them to be engaged in economic activities for income generation. Under this scheme Rs.500.00 lakh is proposed for staff support and Rs.3,874.83 lakh for seed money to WSHGs. An amount of Rs.4,374.83 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for this scheme.

Managerial Subsidy to MVSN (Rs.67.16 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

33.13 The Mahila Vikas Samabaya Nigam functions with 21 sanctioned posts. The funds for meeting the salaries of staff and contingencies for meeting miscellaneous expenditure of the Nigam are being provided by the State Govt. in the shape of managerial subsidy. An amount of Rs.67.16 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for the scheme.

Support to MVSN for Support to Mission Shakti and Mission Kshyamata and for Activities on Prevention of Violence against Women: (Rs.50.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

33.14 This scheme was introduced during 2005-06. An amount of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Training Support for Mahila and Shishu Desks (Rs. 10.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

33.15 This scheme was introduced during the year 2005-06. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for this scheme.

Support for DNA Testing (Rs. 1.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

33.16 This scheme has been implemented since 2005-06. For the Annual Plan: 2011-12, an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Support for Social Welfare Board (Rs. 3.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

33.17 An amount of Rs.3.00 lakh has been proposed during Annual Plan: 2011-12 under this scheme for organising more awareness programme.

Construction of Working Womens' Hostels (WWH) (Rs.200.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

33.18 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. For the Annual Plan: 2011-12, an amount of Rs.200.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Establishment of Gender Cell (Rs.40.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

33.19 An amount of Rs.40.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for the Gender Cell within the Women and Child Development Department.

An Action Plan for the Gender Cell for the year 2011-12 is as follows:-

- Operationalisation of the Gender Cell.
- Strengthening of library.
- Providing technical inputs for Gender Planning, Gender Budgeting, Gender Analysis & Audit of Policies, Programmes and outcomes, Gender Convergence and Gender Advocacy to various organizations and Departments in the State.
- Customisation of training modules and manuals.
- Building capacities of the many stakeholders and change agents to enable effective gender mainstreaming.
- TOT to personnels of various Departments, instructors of various training institutes etc.
- Gender Budgeting Initiatives in the districts.
- Analysis of schemes of various Departments.
- Research and analysis of different schemes of W&CD Department.

Anti Human Trafficking Measures

(Rs.105.00 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

33.20 The problem of trafficking of women and children for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation has assumed serious proportions in recent years. In some cases, the victims are taken to other States, while in some other cases, trafficking takes place within the State. A comprehensive policy has been framed and it was decided to set up integrated Anti Human Trafficking Unit in the Office of the I.G. (Crime Branch) Commissionerate of Bhubaneswar / Cuttack, in the offices of I.G., Rourkela, DIG, Sambalpur and Berhampur. An amount of Rs.105.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for the purpose.

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence

(Rs.25.00 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

33.21 The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 came into force w.e.f. 26.10.2006 in the State. For implementation of the Act, the State Government is required to appoint independent Protection Officers u/s 8 of the Act and provide them with necessary infrastructure to enable them to work efficiently. Wide publicity is also required so that women can avail its benefits. Training of the Protection Officers, Councilors, Police and Judiciary officials is also required for effective implementation. For the purpose, an amount of Rs.25.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)

(Rs.5,000.00 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

33.22 The Government of India has launched this scheme during February, 2009. Widows who are within 40-64 year and belong to a household below poverty line are eligible to get pension @Rs.200/- per month under the scheme. An amount of Rs.5,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for this scheme.

33.23 Apart from the aforesaid women welfare programmes, women also benefit under various social security and social welfare programmes like National Old Age Pension (NOAP), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS), Madhubabu Pension Yojana, etc.

Programme Achievements and Targets

33.24 The physical achievements during the 10th Plan (2002-07) and proposed targets for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2011-12 in respect of some selected schemes having Women Component are indicated in Table 33.2.

Table – 33.2
Scheme-wise Physical Targets and Achievement under
Women Component: Eleventh Plan: 2007-12 and Annual Plan: 2011-12

Scheme	Unit	10 th Plan (2002-07) achievement	11 th Five Year Plan (2007-12) Target.	Annual Plan 2011-12 Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Agreculture & Allied Activities				
1. Horticulure (A) Production				
(a) Compact Area Plantation	Ha		1,600	150
(b) Area Expansion	Ha	12.92	4,500	600
(c) Drip irrigation	Ha	12,610	4,500	633
(d) Sprinkler irrigation	Ha	9.47	6,000	3,269
(e) Establishment of new plantation	Ha	0.66	18,500	-
2. Soil & water Cunservation				
i) NWDPRRA	Ha.	12,206	3,879.00	407
ii) RVP	Ha.	1,106	637.00	117
3. Animal Husbandry				
a) Skill up gradation in Self employment under ARD sector	Nos.		41,780	3,768
4. Fisheries- FFDA				
a) Beneficiary benefited	Nos.		500	100
(b) Training	Nos.	4,983	1500	-
c) Water area to be developed	Ha.	3,714.95	250	50
II. Rural Development				
1. SGSY	No. of Swarozgaris	1,22,835	1,46,821	38,120
2. SGRY	Lakh person days	626.69	406.88	N.A.
3. N.R.E.G.P.	Lakh person days	284.58	2,345.00	412.50
III. Urban Development				
SJSRY	Nos.	7,200	8,000	2,200
IV. Handlooms / Power-looms				
a. Production in organized sector	Lakh sq.m.	118.00	255.00	16
b. Employment in organized sector	No. of person	29,000	38,000	11,000
V. Sericulture				
a) Production	M.T.	58.00	75.00	3.5
b) No. of employment	No of person	13,000	19,000	1,400
VI. Education				
<i>(a) Enrolment of Girls:</i>				
(i) Primary Schools	Thousand	1,459	2,605	2,425
(ii) UP School	-do-	517	969	901

Scheme	Unit	10 th Plan (2002-07) achievement	11 th Five Year Plan (2007-12) Target.	Annual Plan 2011-12 Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(iii) Mass Education (TLC)	-do-	712	1,200	148
(iv) Secondary Education (Enrolment) Class-IX - X	-do-	3,436	3,436	666
(v) Teachers Education				
a. Science workshop / Seminar	Nos	50	50	10
b. Students participants	Nos	6,600	6,600	1,320
c. Teachers participants	Nos	2,000	2,000	400
IX. Art & Culture				
(i) Pension to Indigent Artist.	Nos.	60	250	
X Welfare of SC, ST & OBC.				
(a) Welfare of ST.				
(i) Pre-matric scholarship of ST students	Nos.	5,33,333	N.A	
(ii) Post matric scholarship to ST students	Nos.	8,472	80987	
(b) Welfare of SC.				
(i) Pre-matric scholarship to SC students	Nos	5,55,668	5,83,333	
(ii) Post-matric scholarship to SC students	Nos	19,284	1,15,555	
XII. 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	1,096	1,050	1500
(iii) Home for the Aged	No. of Institution	2	2	4
(iv) Rehabilitation of Cured Leprosy Patient	No. of beneficiaries	472	375	75
b. Women Welfare				
(i) Mahila Vikas Samabaya Nigam	No. of trainees	4,500	5,200	-
(ii) Managerial subsidy to MVSN	No. of Beneficiaries	-	-	1,300
(iii) Financial support to weak WSHG under Mission Shakti	No. of WSHG	25,480	5,000	5,000
(iv) Seed money to SHGs	No. of groups	N.A.	1,00,000	7,500
(v) Providing cycles to school going ST/SC Girls	No.		1,09,294	-
(vi) Provision for supply of Sarees to AWWs/ AWH	No. of Beneficiaries			1,32,052
c. Pension				
1. National Old Age pension	No. of beneficiaries	1,48,020	9,65,100	3,57,949
2. National Family Benefit Scheme	-do-	4,380	NA	
3. Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension	No. of beneficiaries	-	-	37,690

Scheme	Unit	10 th Plan (2002-07) achievement	11 th Five Year Plan (2007-12) Target.	Annual Plan 2011-12 Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4. Indira Gandhi National Window Pension	No. of beneficiaries	-	-	3,06,923
d. Nutrition				
(i) Supplementary Nutrition Programme	No. of beneficiaries	2,29,230	71,21,539	14,72,640
(ii) Emergency Feeding Programme in KBK districts	No. of beneficiaries	60,000	60,000	60,000
(iii) Mid- Day -Meal	No. of beneficiaries		15,00,680	17,70,000
(iv) Madhubabu Pension for destitutes	No. of beneficiaries	-	-	7,00,000

CHAPTER 34

RURAL COMPONENT PLAN

34.1 Out of 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 1,000 males in rural areas against the State average of 972 as per 2001 census. The literacy rate among the rural population of the State in the age group of 6+ years is 59.8 % during 2001 against the State average of 63.1%. According to the estimates released by Planning Commission, based on the Mixed Recall Period (MRP)-consumption distribution data of NSS 61st round, 39.8% of the rural population in Orissa live below poverty line against 39.9% for the State as a whole.

34.2 Access to various infrastructural facilities and essential services in rural areas is deficient compared to those in urban areas. Keeping this in view, rural based programmes continue to receive high priority in the development plans of the State. The Plan objective has been to allocate more funds on schemes benefiting the rural population with a view to bridge the rural – urban divide in development.

34.3 The rural masses also suffer from higher degree of socio-economic deprivation in terms of human development indicators. Therefore, greater emphasis is laid on improving social services and schemes for improving the quality of life as well as empowering rural poor for getting benefits of various schemes and programmes both in the economic as well as social sectors. Steps have been taken to ensure greater flow of funds to rural areas in social sectors like housing, social security, welfare of SC/STs and nutrition.

34.4 For the purpose of assessing the flow of funds to the rural sector, the Plan programmes of the State benefiting rural areas have been broadly divided into following two categories:

- (I) Programmes which are directly identifiable as rural development programmes on the basis of incidence of benefits or location criterion have been classified as category-I programmes. Plan programmes of Agriculture and Allied Sectors, Rural Development, Special Area Programmes (excluding WODC), Irrigation and Flood Control, Rural Electrification, Handicraft & Cottage Industries, Rural Roads, C C Roads of P R Department, Inland Water Transport, Rural Water Supply & Sanitation, Rural Housing and Forests, Sanctuary and Nature Reserve and Grain Bank come under this category. The entire outlay for such programmes is treated as "Rural Component".

- (II) There are also programmes which, though benefit rural areas to a great extent, but are not clearly identifiable as a part, the same focus on both rural and urban areas. It is assumed that at least 75% of fund provision for such programmes would flow to rural areas. These programmes are treated as Category-II programmes of the rural component. The major sectors involving such programmes are Energy, Industry, Transport, Ecology & Environment and Social Services such as Education, Health, Child & Women Welfare, Welfare of SC, ST and OBC, Social Welfare and Nutrition, and Cyclone Reconstruction Programme.

34.5 The Rural Component of anticipated expenditure under Category-I programmes of the State Plan during 2010-11 works out to Rs.5,28,179.12 lakh. The expected flow of funds to the Rural Component under such programmes in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 is estimated at Rs.6,42,340.01 lakh. Table-34.1 indicates the details of the expenditure / outlays under these programmes during 2010-11 and 2011-12.

Table 34.1

**Funds flow under programmes directly identifiable as Rural Component
by location or benefit
(Category- I)**

Sl. No.	Development head/ Sub-head	(Rs. in lakh)	
		Annual Plan 2010-11 Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan 2011-12 Proposed Outlay
1	Agriculture and allied activities	72,637.43	92,393.00
2.	Rural Development	25,936.70	33,145.00
3	Special Area Programmes (excluding WODC)	1,09,655.00	1,44,745.00
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	2,11,109.00	2,44,840.00
5	Energy:		
	(i) Rural Electrification		
	a. RGGVY	12,000.00	2,500.00
	b. Biju Gram Jyoti	5,000.00	5,000.00
	(ii) IREP	0.01	0.01
6	Industry and Minerals:		
	Village & Small Industries :		
	(i) Handicraft & Cottage Industries	580.00	650.00
7	Transport		
	(i) Rural Roads	32,000.00	49,450.00
	(ii) C C Roads (P R Department)	7,500.00	10,000.00
	(iii) Inland Water Transport	60.00	65.00

Sl. No.	Development head/ Sub-head	Annual Plan 2010-11 Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan 2011-12 Proposed Outlay
8	Science, Technology & Environment		
	Forest & Wildlife'		
	(i) Forests	16,076.98	16,641.00
	(ii) Sanctuary & Nature Reserve	2,470.00	2,857.00
9	General Economic Services		
	(i) Improving Rural Growth and Productivity Opportunity for poor in Orissa	50.00	0.00
10	Social Services		
	(i) Indira Awas Yojana	8,000.00	13,000.00
	(ii) Mo Kudia	6,000.00	6,000.00
	(iii) Village Grain Bank	4.00	4.00
	(iii) Rural Water Supply	17,100.00	19,050.00
	(iv) Rural Sanitation	2,000.00	2,000.00
	TOTAL	5,28,179.12	6,42,340.01

34.6 Under Category-II programmes, substantial funds flow to rural areas, though there are programme to programme variations. In the absence of definite information about actual flow of funds to rural areas under these programmes, it has been estimated that 75% of the allocation / expenditure is towards the rural component. The anticipated expenditure under the Category-II programmes during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 is Rs. 3,695.24 crore and the Rural Component of this works out at Rs. 2,771.43 crore. The proposed outlay for these programmes in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 is Rs.4,960.00 crore, out of which flow of fund to the Rural Component has been estimated at Rs.3,720.00 crore. The Table-34.2 indicates the details of the anticipated expenditure and outlays under Category-II programmes in the State Plan for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12.

Table 34.2
Funds flow subject to apportionment to rural areas by location and / or benefit
(Category II)

(Rs. in lakh)			
Sl. No	Development head/ Sub-head	Annual Plan 2010-11 Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan 2011-12 Proposed Outlay
1	Special Area Programme :		
	Grants to WODC	8,000.00	8,000.00
2	Energy :		
	(i) Non-conventional sources of Energy	1,034.94	1,148.95

3	Industry and Minerals:		
	(i) Small Scale Industries	820.00	860.00
	(ii) Textile & Handloom	5,300.00	6,700.00
4	Transport:		
	(i) Road Transport	1,100.00	1,200.00
	(ii) Other Roads (Works Department)	78,975.00	92,918.00
5	Science, Technology and Environment:		
	(i) Ecology and Environment	400.02	2,126.00
6	General Economic Services:		
	(i) Civil Supplies	84.00	334.40
	(ii) Regulation of Weight and Measures	16.00	17.60
	(iii) District Planning & other development programme	21,049.00	21,400.00
	(iv) Tourism	2,280.00	4,000.00
	(v) Self -Employment Mission	2,000.00	2,000.00
	(vi) Special Development Programme	6,370.00	11,085.50
7	Social Services:		
	(i) General Education	1,02,854.57	1,45,451.00
	(ii) Sports & Youth Services	1,000.00	1,200.00
	(iii) Medical and Public Health	16,500.00	32,385.00
	(iv) Labour and Employment	3,293.30	3,793.00
	(v) Social Security & Welfare (Except Village Grain Bank)	42,402.50	4,4847.50
	(vi) Nutrition	28,100.00	40,000.00
	(vii) Women Welfare	5,040.00	5,000.00
	(viii) Child Welfare	11,700.00	22,000.00
	(ix) Information & Publicity	505.00	875.00
	(x) Welfare of SC, ST & OBC	25,650.00	47,100.00
8	General Services:		
	(iii) Cyclone Reconstruction Programme	5,050.00	1,550.00
	TOTAL (Category -II)	3,69,524.33	4,95,991.95
	Estimated Rural Component (@75%)	2,77,143.25	3,71,994.00

34.7 Total expenditure under the Rural Component during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 has been estimated at Rs.8,053.22 crore. It has been estimated that resources to the extent of Rs.10,143.34 crore are expected to flow towards the Rural Component during the Annual Plan: 2011-12. This works out to about 67.62% of the State's total proposed outlay of Rs.15,000.00 crore and 78.03% of the total proposed plan outlay excluding allocation for PSUs for the year 2011-12. Table-34.3 gives an overall picture of the Rural Component of the anticipated expenditure during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 and the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Table - 34.3**Abstract****Tentative Flow of expenditure/outlays to Rural Component****(Rs. in lakh)**

Sl. No	Development head/ Sub-head	Annual Plan 2010-11 (Anticipated Expenditure)	Annual Plan 2011-12 (Proposed Outlay)
(i)	Total State Plan Outlay / Expenditure	11,00,000.00	15,00,000.00
	Total State Plan Outlay / Expenditure (excluding PSUs)	10,00,000.00	13,00,000.00
(ii)	Tentative flow of funds to Rural Component from :		
	(a) Category - I Programmes (@ 100% of total expenditure / outlay)	5,28,179.12	6,42,340.01
	(b) Category - II Programmes (@ 75% of total expenditure / outlay)	2,77,143.25	3,71,994.00
	Total of Rural Component (a + b)	8,05,322.37	10,14,334.01
(iii)	(a) Rural Component as percentage to Total Outlay / Expenditure	73.21%	67.62%
	(b) Rural Component as percentage to Total Outlay / Expenditure, excluding allocation for PSUs	80.53%	78.03%

CHAPTER 35

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

35.1 Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities are distinct as regards their social, cultural and occupational practices and traits. They are generally in a state of social, educational and economic backwardness. The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) is a strategic policy initiative to secure overall development of STs and to remove all socio-economic and educational disparities between them and the rest of the population. The TSP strategy has been adopted since the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-75). Its approach envisages integrated development of tribal areas, wherein all programmes irrespective of their sources of funding operate in unison to achieve the common goal of bringing the area at par with the rest of the State and to improve the quality of life of tribals. The original approach was oriented towards taking-up family oriented income generating schemes in the field of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, elimination of exploitation, human resource development through education and training programmes and infrastructure development programmes. This tribal development approach has now been re-oriented to cover employment-cum-income generation activities and development of infrastructure incidental thereto.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

35.2 According to 2001 census, the tribal population of the State is 81.45 lakh constituting 22.13% of the total population of the State and about 10% of the total tribal population of the country. Out of the total Scheduled Tribe (ST) population in the State, about 77 lakh (94.52%) reside in rural areas and 4.5 lakh (5.5%) in urban areas. The number of Scheduled Tribe households in the State is about 18 lakh. There are 62 tribal communities including 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) in the State. Orissa has the third largest concentration of tribal population in the country. About 44.71% 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 about 55.5 lakh. This accounts for 68% of the total tribal population of the State. The remaining tribal population spreads all over including MADA / Cluster pockets and other areas.

OCCUPATIONAL PATTERNS

35.3 As per 2001 census, the total number of workers among ST communities was about 40 lakh, out of which about 23 lakh (57.36%) are main workers and the remaining 17 lakh (42.64%) 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 Scheduled Tribes are marginal farmers, share croppers and small farmers.

LITERACY

35.4 The rate of literacy among STs is 37.37% against the overall State 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

35.5 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. Their social, educational and economic status, in general, is considered backward compared to others. Due to historical reasons, they have their own distinctiveness, social and cultural milieu. 62 Scheduled Tribes in Orissa speak as many as 74 dialects. Their cultural heritage acts as a unifying force. Their skills and aptitude in different regions of the State are different. At one end, there are nomadic food gatherers and hunters like Juangs, Khadias and Mankadias, while at the other end there are highly skilled agriculturists and horticulturists like Sauras. The tribal areas of Orissa, therefore, present a diverse socio-economic panorama.

OBJECTIVES OF TSP

35.6 The objectives of the TSP are basically of two folds, i.e., (i) socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes, and (ii) protection of tribals against exploitation. Some of the broad objectives of the Eleventh Five Year Plan under TSP are as follows:

- Increasing access of the poor and assetless tribals to livelihood resources for raising their socio-economic condition.
- Creating / enhancing capabilities for their self-employment / wage-employment in order to bring their income level at par with the general population and reducing poverty.
- Augmenting productive assets in favour of STs to sustain the growth likely to accrue through development efforts.
- Accelerating protection and development of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and bringing them at par with the rest of the ST population.
- Securing their forest rights, especially of forest dwellers and shifting cultivators.

- Bridging critical gaps in communication and such other economic as well as social infrastructure in tribal areas to support developmental activities for tribals.
- Providing basic health services and improvement in health and nutritional standards of 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 general population. Low literacy and lack of primary education has resulted in increased vulnerability of the tribal population.
- Providing free access to housing facilities.

STRATEGIES AND THRUST AREAS

35.7 Formulation and implementation of TSP has been the core strategy for tribal development in the State and the TSP strategy is adopted within the framework of the Five Year Plans to ensure adequate flow of benefits from various development sectors to target groups. The guidelines for TSP stipulate that earmarking of funds for TSP from the State Plan outlay should be at least in proportion of ST population to the total population of the State.

35.8 The State Government has initiated a programme for drawing up a *five year perspective plan* for each I.T.D.A. on the basis of an analysis of potentials of the area, strengths and opportunities available for Tribal population and the state of existing economic and social infrastructure for supporting development. Critical infrastructure gaps are identified in important sectors like health, education, communication, water harvesting and other areas and efforts are made to bridge these gaps through sectoral plans. Wherever necessary, the Special Central Assistance for TSP and grants received under Article-275(I) are provided to bridge these critical gaps.

35.9 A multi-pronged tribal development strategy that is in line with the tribal development strategies articulated in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Some such strategies are as follows.

- Education, being the most effective instrument of empowering tribal groups, has been given high priority.
- Efforts have been made to achieve universalisation of elementary education for members of Scheduled Tribes keeping in view low literacy rates, particularly among girls, and high drop-out rates.
- Steps have been taken to substantially increase number of hostels, scholarships and other facilities to increase enrolment and retention of tribal children in schools.

- Special attention has been given to the implementation of employment oriented income generating programmes / self-employment schemes. In the implementation of income generating schemes, skills and aptitudes of local tribes and communities are taken into account. Emphasis has been laid on skill-upgradation and capacity building. All income generating schemes are attempted to be market linked and only those activities producing goods and services, for which there is a ready or a developing market, are generally encouraged.
- In all income-generating activities, community / cluster approach is 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 has also received due attention.
- Regulation 2 of 1956 has been thoroughly amended to prohibit transfer of lands by Scheduled Tribes to non-tribals and even from tribals having marginal and small land holdings to other tribals having large land holdings.
- A watchdog role has been given to Gram Panchayats under the amended money lending regulation to enable tribal communities to protect individual tribals from exploitation by money lenders.
- Adequate training to beneficiaries in all individual benefit oriented programmes like SGSY and ITDA is imparted and closely monitored.
- Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) have been considered as a primary vehicle for implementing development programmes for tribals and giving them social justice.
- Women Self Help Groups have been vigorously promoted.
- Wherever necessary, missing infrastructure support for sustainable economic activities undertaken by tribal beneficiaries are provided through National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme and ITDA programmes.
- Rural connectivity has been provided for all tribal villages having 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.

- Upgradation of skills of tribal youth in traditional and modern vocations is also a thrust area. For this purpose, Vocational Training Centres, Industrial Training Centres and vocational training through NGOs have been encouraged.
- Particular attention has been given for the development of PVTGs, so that they join the mainstream.
- An appropriate delivery system is attempted to be put in place for providing medical services within easy reach of tribals.
- Information, Education and Communication (IEC) techniques have to be designed to raise general awareness level of STs about various development programmes undertaken for them as well as to make them conscious of their rights and entitlements. Besides, awareness campaign need be undertaken on a massive scale to raise their awareness about health and hygiene, importance of child care and education.

STATE PLAN

35.10 The State Government, in its pursuit to bring about socio-economic development of ST communities, has launched special programmes, which include legal aid, rehabilitation of victims of bonded labour and atrocities, housing facilities, construction of ST girls hostels, supply of bicycles to ST girls students, establishment of special employment exchanges, reservation in employment and other appropriate interventions.

35.11 In order to promote tribal education 1,598 educational institutions have been established in the State exclusively for tribals, which includes 11 Ekalabya Model Residential Schools, 8 Higher Secondary Schools, 156 High Schools, 143 Girls High Schools, 109 Ashram Schools, 142 Residential Sevashrams, 1,026 Sevashrams, one B.Ed. Training College and 2 Secondary Teachers' Training Schools. Besides, 1,548 Primary School Hostels in TSP areas, 400 Primary School Hostels in KBK districts and 7 special Adivasi hostels have been established in the State. Besides, 1,007 Girls Hostels including 3 College Hostels in Sundargarh district have also been established exclusively for STs with a capacity of 100 boarders per hostel and 1,040 ST Girls Hostels are under construction.

35.12 With a view to enhancing tribal girls' education at the post-matric stage, the State Government has been providing bicycles as an incentive to tribal girl students reading in class-X and +2 colleges.

35.13 In view of limited scope for creation of employment opportunities in the organized sector in the State, the State Government has accorded very high priority to generation of employment opportunities through self-employment ventures. Unemployed youths and especially the tribals are being trained in emerging trades to take up self-employment activities keeping in view the local needs.

35.14 In order to promote sports and games among the tribal youths, establishment of sports hostels with coaching facilities are being encouraged by the State Government.

35.15 The State Government has declared the ST &SC Development Department as Nodal Department for formulation and monitoring of the TSP and SCSP. In order to effectively monitor and review the implementation of TSP and SCSP, a State Level Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Development Commissioner-cum-Additional Chief Secretary. Also, District Level and Block Level Monitoring Committees on TSP and SCSP have been constituted. Funds earmarked for TSP under various development sectors are provided in the State Budget under a separate Minor Head “796-Tribal Area Sub-Plan (TASP)” in Demands of different Administrative Departments.

35.16 There is a directive that the proportion of budgetary allocations earmarked for Tribal Development out of the State Plan must not fall short of the population equivalent of STs, i.e., 22.13% of the total outlay.

35.17 The projected flow of funds to TSP for the Eleventh Five Year Plan of the State under different development sectors is Rs.7,571.02 crore out of the total proposed outlay of Rs.32,225.00 crore, which accounts for 23.49% of the total projected outlay. For the Annual Plan: 2011-12, the projected flow of funds to TSP is Rs.3,620.45 crore out of the total proposed outlay of Rs.15,000.00 crore constituting 24.14% against Rs.2,463.08 crore (22.39%) out of the total anticipated expenditure of Rs.11,000.00 crore during the Annual Plan: 2010-11. 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.

35.18 The Special Central Assistance to TSP is provided by the Government of India as 100% grant to cover employment-cum-income generation activities and development of infrastructure incidental thereto for tribals. The ultimate objective of extending SCA to TSP is to boost need based income generation programmes to raise incomes and social status of tribals. Besides, elimination of exploitation, human resources development through education, upgradation of skills are other important schemes. Special Central Assistance is provided to different executing agencies like I.T.D.A., MADA, Cluster, Micro Projects and DTDP areas in conformity with the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India. A sum of Rs.11,949.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 towards Special Central Assistance for TSP.

35.19 Additional Central Assistance is received under the first proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for upgradation of economic and social infrastructure in tribal areas to bring them at par with other areas of the State. The grants are tied to specific project proposals of the State 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 for creation of infrastructure like improving road communication, creation of irrigation facilities, setting up of Model Schools are executed with this fund. This is an additionality to the Tribal Sub-Plan outlay. A sum of Rs.11,046.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under first proviso of Article-275(1) of the Constitution of India.

35.20 Apart from the State Plan outlay, Central Assistance under CP and CSP also flows to the TSP areas for socio-economic development of ST communities. Institutional finance also supplements implementation of various schemes meant for STs in the TSP areas.

35.21 The projected flow of funds to TSP during the Eleventh Plan, anticipated flow in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 and likely flow in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under various development sectors are indicated in Table 35.1.

Table 35.1
FLOW OF FUNDS TO TSP

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	Eleventh Plan (2007-12)		Annual Plan 2010-11		Annual Plan 2011-12	
		Total Projected Outlay	Of which flow to TSP	Total Anticipated Expenditure	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>
1.	Agril. & Allied Activities	70274.63	12281.57	72637.43	11076.80	92393.00	13707.89
2.	Rural Development	176236.72	43913.59	25936.70	7154.10	33145.00	9465.89
3.	Special Area Prog.	425691.00	162439.87	117655.00	45641.00	152745.00	60446.50
4.	Irr. & Food Control	702886.28	156699.59	211109.00	50797.40	244840.00	71625.34
5.	Energy	430688.00	31571.10	146228.95	23134.70	251049.95	42482.40
6.	Industry & Minerals	17890.35	2476.91	7480.00	1104.50	9010.00	1336.70
7.	Transport	269238.56	60023.67	127360.00	21544.70	165510.00	33256.56
8.	Science, Tech. & Env.	100072.80	16317.95	30779.05	5564.60	35146.45	6327.56
9.	Gen Eco. Services	153803.48	28848.51	33367.00	447.60	51961.00	447.60
10.	Social Services	846833.17	237106.97	313929.37	77035.70	446362.50	120109.34
11.	General Services	28885.01	5422.24	13517.50	2807.00	17837.10	2839.20
Total		3222500.00	757101.97	1100000.00	246308.10	1500000.00	362044.98
Percentage to Total			23.49		22.39		24.14

PHYSICAL TARGETS

35.22 The programme-wise targets for the Eleventh Plan, anticipated achievements during Annual Plan: 2010-11 and proposed targets for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 in respect of some important schemes under TSP are indicated in Table 35.2.

Table 35.2

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER TSP

Sl. No.	Programme / Scheme	Unit	Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	Annual Plan 2010-11	Annual Plan 2011-12
			Target	Anticipated Achvt.	Proposed Target
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
1	Coverage of ST families under:				
	(a) ITDAs	000' Nos.	385.00	82.60	90.00
	(b) MADAs	000' Nos.	25.00	5.97	6.50
	(c) Cluster Pockets	000' Nos.	2.50	0.69	0.75
	(d) Micro Projects (Primitive Tribes)	000' Nos.	18.00	3.44	3.80
	(e) DTDPs	000' Nos.	20.50	8.81	9.60
	Total	000' Nos.	451.00	101.51	110.65
2	SGSY	000' No. of ST beneficiaries	124.58	20.41	20.41
3	MGNREGS	Lakh Mandays	2203.00	420.00	550.20
4	IAY	No. of Houses	1,89,308	25,314	26,241
5	Mo Kudia	No. of Houses	-	2,133	2,980
6	SJSRY	No. of Persons	5,000	1,000	1,100
7	Dev. of Water Areas for Fisheries	Ha.	2,500	400	400
8	Employment under Handloom Sector	000' No. of ST persons	560.00	10.00	10.00
9	Employment under Sericulture Sector	000' No. of ST persons	450.00	25.00	25.00
10	Pre-Matric Scholarship	000' No. of ST Students	1,600.00	111.91	185.30
11	Post-Matric Scholarship	000' No. of ST Students	16.00	6.29	6.92
12	Rehabilitation of victims of atrocities	No. of ST beneficiaries	500	298	325
13	Pre-Recruitment Trg. for Armed Forces and Police Services	No. of ST beneficiaries	250	100	40

SPECIAL PROJECTS FOR TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT.

35.23 The TSP areas in Orissa comprised of 21 ITDAs covering 55.46 lakh tribals, which is 68.09% of the total tribal population of the State. Beyond the Sub-Plan areas, there are 46 MADA pockets and 14 Clusters. The remaining tribal population of the State live outside the major project areas in a dispersed manner. They are covered under the DTDP programme. In addition, 17 Micro Projects function for all-round development of 13 PVTGs, out of which 13 Micro Projects are within the Sub-Plan areas and 4 are outside Sub-Plan areas. Special Central Assistance is provided to these agencies for socio-economic development of tribals.

Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDA)

35.24 Blocks having 50% or more tribal concentration have been brought under the umbrella of TSP. Under TSP approach, there are 21 ITDAs in the State, covering 118 blocks. In general, a Revenue Sub-Division is taken as the operating area of an ITDA. Various income generating schemes and infrastructure development programmes for tribals incidental to income generation in these areas are implemented through ITDAs. SCA for an amount of Rs.9,609.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of different development programmes through ITDAs.

Micro-Projects for Development of Primitive Tribes

35.25 The Govt. of India has recognized 13 PVTGs in Orissa. For development of these tribes, 17 Micro Projects operate in the State in parts of 20 blocks in 12 districts with a tribal population of 78,519 as per a Survey conducted in 2007. The PVTGs, residing in Micro-Project areas, get 100% subsidy in respect of 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 taken to secure more financial assistance from the Government of India for accelerating the development of these tribes. For implementation of different schemes under Micro Projects, SCA to the tune of Rs.250.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Modified Area Development Approach (MADA)

35.26 For all-round development of 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 pockets. Forty-six such pockets in 47 blocks of 17 districts, covering 5.68 lakh tribal populations function in the State. In these pockets, individual family oriented income generating schemes and critical infrastructure development programmes are implemented. There is a MADA level Advisory Committee for each MADA pocket under the chairmanship of the concerned 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.900.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for undertaking different family oriented schemes and community benefit-oriented schemes in MADA pockets.

Cluster Approach

35.27 The cluster approach has been introduced in order to bring smaller areas of tribal concentration beyond 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 0.62 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 community and individual benefit oriented schemes on the same pattern as ITDAs. A sum of Rs.90.00 lakh under SCA has been proposed in *Annual Plan: 2011-12*

the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of various schemes in these cluster pockets.

Dispersed Tribal Development Programme (DTDP)

35.28 The TSP strategy has been further refined and extended to cover all 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.1,032.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for implementation of various schemes under DTDP.

CHAPTER 36

SCHEDULED CASTES' SUB-PLAN

36.1 Scheduled Castes in Orissa constitute a sizeable chunk of the State population. The Special Component Plan approach for development of Scheduled Castes is a strategic policy initiative to secure overall development of SCs and to remove all socio-economic disparities between the people of these communities and others in the society. The Special Component Plan for SCs has been renamed as Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) since 2006. A comprehensive SCSP is formulated by co-ordinating different sectoral plans to ensure adequate flow of funds for benefiting the SC people.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

36.2 There are 93 Scheduled Caste (SC) communities in the State with a total population of 60,82,063 as per 2001 census. This 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. The districts with a high concentration of SC population are Ganjam (5.87 lakh), Cuttack (4.47 lakh), Balasore (3.81 lakh) and Jajpur (3.74 lakh), while Gajapati district (0.39 lakh) has the minimum concentration. The proportion of SC population to the total district population in Sonepur district is 23.62%, which is highest in the State. 'Panas' with 10.79 lakh population (17.73%) are the most dominant SC community. The growth rate of SC population in the State during 1991-2001 was 18.57% against all India average of 20.60%.

OCCUPATIONAL PATTERNS

36.3 As per the 2001 census, the total number of workers among the SC communities was 23,92,067, of which 15,49,377 (66.77%) were main workers and 8,42,690 (35.23%) marginal workers. Cultivators accounted for 18.17% of total workers, whereas agricultural labourers accounted for 45.66%. Workers engaged in house-hold industries constituted 5.98% of total workers. Thus, majority of workers in Scheduled Caste communities are agricultural labourers. Most of the cultivators among Scheduled Castes are marginal farmers, share croppers and small farmers. Other important occupational groups are weavers, fishermen and cobblers. There are 15 communities in the category of sweepers and scavengers apart from nomadic, semi-nomadic and de-notified communities identified as Special Vulnerable Groups among Scheduled Castes.

LITERACY

36.4 The literacy rate among 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 SCs is lower than the overall literacy of the State and it is further lower among SC females. Over the last 10 years, there has been a significant improvement in literacy among SCs in the State, which recorded an increase from 36.78% in 1991 to 55.53% in 2001. The literacy of SCs is comparatively higher in coastal districts, such as Bhadrak, Cuttack, Ganjam, Jajpur, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur and Puri than other districts.

SOCIAL DISABILITIES

36.5 Lack of awareness among Scheduled Castes about their civil rights and lack of desired 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

36.6 SC people are generally assetless. Only a few of them are in possession of tangible 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 has put in place mechanisms for socio-economic development of these communities by empowering them through legislative and other regulatory measures. Through provisions of the Government Land Settlement Act, priority has been given to the SCs in settlement of government lands and ceiling surplus lands in their favour. Transfer of land of the SCs to non-SCs without sanction of the competent authority is prohibited under the provisions of the Orissa Land Reform (OLR) Act, 1960. This Act also provides for restoration of property to original holders of property or their legally recognised heir in case of illegal transfer or unauthorised possession. The Orissa Money Lenders Act, 1939 and the Orissa (Sch. Area) Money Lenders Regulation, 1967 provide regulatory framework for 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 Bonded System (Abolition) Act, 1976 provides for identification and release of bonded labourers among Scheduled Castes.

36.7 Reservation in government and semi-government jobs through the 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. Eight percent of total seats are reserved for SC candidates in all educational institutions

including technical and professional institutions. Reservation of seats for SCs in the Lok Sabha Constituencies, State Legislative Assembly and the Panchayati Raj Institutions 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, various development programmes have been taken up for necessary flow of benefits to this weaker section of the State, for their socio economic upliftment.

36.8 Need-based composite programmes have been taken up for the main occupational groups among the Scheduled Castes like weavers, cobblers, fishermen, sericulturists and cultivators with emphasis on increased production, marketing of products and development of human resources. Special attention has been given for economic development of vulnerable groups among them.

OBJECTIVES OF SCSP

36.9 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 levels at par with general population.
- Upgradation of skills of traditional occupational groups for greater employment.
- Encouraging members of SC communities to integrate them in the mainstream of the society and thereby enabling them to have equal share in the development process.
- Developing critical infrastructure including communication.
- Providing free access to education, health and housing.
- Providing basic minimum services to improve the quality of their lives.
- Elimination of scavenging

STRATEGIES AND THRUST AREAS

36.10 The people of the Scheduled Caste community are generally poor. One of the main thrust under SCSP is to provide these poor and assetless people access to resources to enhance their employment opportunities and bring their incomes at par with the general population. The broad strategies 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 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 main occupational groups like weavers, leather workers, fishermen and sericulturists with emphasis on supply of raw materials, developing market linkages for products, skill upgradation and introduction of modern technology.
- Basic amenities like provision of safe drinking water, link roads, electrification, house-sites and housing facilities in SC Bastis will be accorded priority with a view to improving the quality of life of SC families.
- Information, Education and Communication activities will be taken up on a massive scale to raise general awareness level of SC population about various developmental programmes undertaken for them as well as to make them conscious of their rights and entitlements, health, hygiene importance of child care and other development measures.

STATE PLAN

36.11 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.

36.12 The guidelines on Scheduled Caste Sub-plan stipulate that the proportion of budgetary allocation earmarked for development of SCs out of the State Plan must not fall short of the population equivalent of SCs, i.e.,16.53% of the total outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

36.13 The projected flow of funds to SCSP for the Eleventh Five Year Plan of the State under different development sectors is Rs.5,326.80 crore out of the total proposed outlay of Rs.32,225.00 crore, which accounts for 16.53% of the total projected outlay. During the Annual Plan: 2011-12, the likely flow of funds to SCSP is Rs.2,479.51 crore out of the total proposed outlay of Rs.15,000.00 crore, constituting 16.53% of the proposed outlay against Rs.1,817.90 crore (16.53%) out of the total anticipated expenditure of Rs.11,000.00 crore during Annual Plan: 2010-11.

36.14 Apart from the State Plan outlay, a substantial amount of Central Assistance under CP and CSP flows to the State for all round development of SCs. Institutional finance supplements implementation of various schemes meant for SCs in the State.

36.15 The projected flow of funds to SCSP during the Eleventh Plan, anticipated flow during Annual Plan: 2010-11 and likely flow during the Annual Plan: 2011-12 under various development sectors are indicated in Table 36.1.

Table 36.1
FLOW OF FUNDS TO SCSP

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	Eleventh Plan (2007-12)		Annual Plan 2010-11		Annual Plan 2011-12	
		Total Projected Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP	Total Anticipated Expenditure	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>
1.	Agril. & Allied Activities	70274.63	16532.18	72637.43	8738.60	92393.00	11263.88
2.	Rural Development	176236.72	34943.09	25936.70	5300.00	33145.00	6996.42
3.	Special Area Prog.	425691.00	61617.88	117655.00	17088.00	152745.00	21431.30
4.	Irr. & Food Control	702886.28	148381.68	211109.00	55128.40	244840.00	69673.84
5.	Energy	430688.00	35379.62	146228.95	19350.00	251049.95	40034.50
6.	Industry & Minerals	17890.35	1958.55	7480.00	1233.90	9010.00	1517.80
7.	Transport	269238.56	55495.37	127360.00	18617.10	165510.00	24666.50
8.	Science, Tech. & Env.	100072.80	14056.36	30779.05	4653.40	35146.45	5225.31
9.	Gen Eco. Services	153803.48	21189.10	33367.00	333.60	51961.00	333.60
10.	Social Services	846833.17	139106.33	313929.37	49314.04	446362.50	64407.73
11.	General Services	28885.01	4019.34	13517.50	2032.50	17837.10	2400.34
Total		3222500.00	532679.50	1100000.00	181789.54	1500000.00	247951.22
Percentage to Total			16.53		16.53		16.53

36.16 To achieve the objective of assisting SC families living below poverty line, composite programmes have been implemented for main occupational groups like weavers, cobblers, fishermen, cultivators and sericulturists among Scheduled Castes with provision for supply of raw materials, marketing facilities, development of skills and introduction of modern technology and modern tools. Availability of necessary back-up services and market linkages to the beneficiaries are ensured by implementing Departments and agencies. Special attention is laid on the economic development of specially vulnerable groups among Scheduled Castes. Gainful self-employment schemes for Scheduled Castes residing in urban areas have been implemented by the Orissa S.C. and S.T. Development Finance Cooperative Corporation.

36.17 The Orissa Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Cooperative Corporation (OSFDC) has been entrusted with the programme of rehabilitation of liberated scavengers and their dependants with introduction of the National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their dependants in the State.

36.18 High cost schemes with term loan assistance from NSFDC have been implemented in the State through OSFDC for 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, 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

36.19 The proposed target for the Eleventh Plan, anticipated achievement during Annual Plan: 2010-11 and the proposed target for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 in respect of selected schemes that are intended to benefit Scheduled Castes are indicated in Table 36.2:

Table 36.2

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER SCSP

Sl. No.	Programme / Scheme	Unit	Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	Annual Plan, 2010-11	Annual Plan, 2011-12
			Proposed Target	Anticipated Achievement	Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Training to farmers and farm labourers	000' No. of families	35.00	7.14	7.14
2.	Demonstration on agriculture	000' No. of families	24.92	5.10	5.10
3.	Power Tiller	No. of families	1,071	316	316
4.	Coverage of beneficiaries under FFDA/BFDA	No. of beneficiaries	3,000	400	400
5.	SGSY	000' No. of beneficiaries	88.98	36.86	37.80
6.	NREGS	Lakh Mandays	1,989.18	300.00	393.00
7.	IAY	000' No. of houses	169.38	27.62	29.51
8.	Mo Kudia	-do-	-	6.33	8.76
9.	Employment under Handloom Sector	000' No. of persons	28.00	5.80	5.80

Sl. No.	Programme / Scheme	Unit	Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	Annual Plan, 2010-11	Annual Plan, 2011-12
			Proposed Target	Anticipated Achievement	Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Employment under Sericulture	-do-	3.00	3.40	3.50
11.	Promotion of Handicraft Industries	Nos.	1200	345	345
12.	Urban W/S Programme	000' No. of beneficiaries	160.00	5.00	5.00
13.	SJSRY	No. of Persons	4,250	1,000	1,000
14.	Enrolment of SC students:				
	(i) Primary Schools	000' Nos. (Annual)	952	879	879
	(ii) UP Schools	-do-	352	325	325
	(iii) Secondary Edn. (Class IX-X):				
	Boys	-do-	119	113	113
	Girls	-do-	96	91	91
15.	Technical Education:				
	(i) Diploma holder	Nos.	2,700	903	903
	(ii) Degree holder	Nos.	640	238	238
16.	National Apprenticeship Training	No. of students	4,050	810	810
17.	Pre-Matric Scholarship	000' No. of students (Annual)	17.50	15.80	10.70
18.	Post-Matric Scholarship	-do-	15.00	4.29	4.71
19.	Rehabilitation of victims of atrocities & Legal Aid to SCs	No. of beneficiaries	750	857	1,000

CHAPTER 37

VOLUNTARY SECTOR

37.1 The Voluntary sector has contributed significantly to finding innovative solutions to poverty, deprivation, discrimination and exclusion through various means, such as, awareness raising, social mobilization, social delivery, training, research, and advocacy. 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. 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.

37.2 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 the time due to their expanding roles in the sphere of social development, mobilisation and empowerment of local communities. There is growing need for collaboration between Government, the voluntary sector, as well as the private sector at different levels. It is accepted that Voluntary Sector enjoys following distinct advantages 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.

37.3 Recognising the increasing role of voluntary sector to further socio-economic development, the State Government have been encouraging participation of VOs, NGOs, SHGs and other people's organisations in the process of socio-economic development.

Recognition of Voluntary Sector in the earlier Five Year Plans

37.4 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.

37.5 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

37.6 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.

37.7 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.

37.8 An effective mechanism for a constructive and collaborative partnership between the Government and Voluntary Sector has been evolved over the years in the State through a system of 3-tier Consultative Committees, consisting of Block-Level Consultative Committee (BLCC), District-Level Consultative Committee (DLCC) and the State-Level Consultative Committee (SLCC)-with representatives from both Government and voluntary organisations. These committees are constituted with the responsibilities to: (i) ensure co-ordination and complementarity between the two sectors, (ii) provide representative forum for VOs of the State, (iii) provide feed-back system for the Government to know reactions of the Voluntary Sector on various Government policies and programmes, and (iv) monitor the implementation of developmental works assigned to the VOs. 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.

37.9 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 a State Level Directory of NGOs to serve as a guide book on NGO Sector.

Strategy and Approach

37.10 In the context of formulation of the Eleventh Five Year Plan: 2007-12, a Steering Committee was 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.

37.11 Meanwhile, the Steering Committee has submitted the report. The Steering Committee report was circulated by the Planning Commission for necessary follow-ups by the Central Government/State Governments/U.Ts.

37.12 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 has also been framed by the Central Government.

37.13 The specific areas in which Voluntary Sector is expected to play a significant role in the State 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.

37.14 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 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

37.15 The State Government is in the process of formulating appropriate policy measures in pursuance of this Resolution and a Task Force has been constituted 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.

37.16 The Civil Society Task Force met five times and discussed various key issues pertaining to Voluntary Sector within the ambit of its Terms of Reference (ToR) and with special reference to National Policy on Voluntary Sector as well as recommendations of the Steering Committee on Voluntary Sector. The Task

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Force has submitted a report containing various recommendations to the Government. After due consideration by the Government, appropriate follow-up actions will be taken in this regard to strengthen the partnership between Government and Voluntary Sector for common good of the society.

CHAPTER 38

DECENTRALISED PLANNING AND FORMULATION OF DISTRICT PLANS

Decentralising Planning

38.1 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 development plans for their districts and sub-district units. Pursuant to the provisions contained in Article-243-ZD of the Constitution of India, the State Government have enacted the Orissa District Planning Committees (ODPC) Act, 1998 and framed the Orissa District Planning Committees (ODPC) Rules, 2000. The Act and Rules elaborate composition, responsibilities and functions of a DPC.

District Planning Committees (DPC)

38.2 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 30 DPCs were reconstituted as per the provisions of aforesaid Act and Rules by 2003. **Eighty percent** 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, a Minister 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 permanent 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 District Planning Committees have been reconstituted in the year 2007 after the PRIs Elections. The details of composition and constitution of DPCs are given in **Appendix: 38.1** at the end of the Chapter.

Functions of DPCs

38.3 The powers and functions of 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. Instructions are sent from time to time to districts in connection with convening of DPC meetings regularly for formulation and consolidation of district plans and other related matters.

Strengthening of District Planning Machinery

38.4 With a view to increasing the planning capabilities at the district level and strengthening the district planning apparatus, the State Government have constituted a District Planning and Monitoring Unit (DPMU) in each district under the direct administrative supervision and control of the District Collector and Member-Secretary of the District Planning Committee (DPC) vide Planning & Coordination Department Resolution No. 8429/DPC dated 29.06.2010. The DPMU is mandated to serve three objectives: (i) collecting, analyzing, updating and maintaining desired district and sub-district level database, and generating useful knowledge for local level planning, (ii) providing secretarial and technical support to DPC, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) and Urban Local Bodies (ULB) for preparing and consolidating local level plans, and (iii) assisting DPC in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of developmental programmes. The process of operationalisation of DPMU is in progress. For capacity building of DPMU and other related activities, a sum of Rs.2, 500.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Status of Devolution of Powers & Responsibilities

38.5 The status of devolution of power and responsibilities includes;

- Transfer of functions
- Transfer of functionaries; and
- Transfer of funds

38.6 **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 (PESA) 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) Meanwhile, some of the reform driven programmes of Government of India are in operation which envisage 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 & 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 1/3rd 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

38.7 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 more untied funds for allocation to districts.

38.8 Funds under five major State Plan Schemes namely, Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY), Biju KBK Yojana, Biju Kandhmal "O'Gajapati Yojana, Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), and Integrated Action Plan (IAP) are provided to the targeted districts as untied resources. For these programmes, an outlay of Rs. 1, 087.50 crore has been earmarked towards district sector for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 for the districts in which these schemes are under implementation. Besides, the State Government have identified several district sector schemes, for which an outlay of Rs.6, 124.86 crore has been earmarked to be included in District Plans for the year 2011-12. In total, resources to the tune of Rs.7, 212.36 crore has been earmarked for District Plan schemes out of the total State's plan outlay of Rs.15,000 crore for the year 2011-12 .

Preparation of District Plan Documents

38.9 In consultation with Government of India in Ministry of Panchayati Raj and the Planning Commission, Government of Orissa decided to get the Annual District Plans prepared for all 30 districts from the year 2008-09. With a view to assisting the districts and the District Planning Committees (DPC) for preparation of the District Plans in a **consultative** and **participatory** manner and facilitating the participatory process, Government selected and assigned reputed Technical Support Institutions (TSI) for preparation of district Plans in consultation with Gram Sabhas, Panchayat Samitees, Zilla Parishad, Urban Local Bodies, Civil Society Organisations, People's Representatives, concerned Administrative Departments, District Administration, District Level Officers, concerned Citizens and other Stakeholders. District Vision: 2020, Five Year Perspective Plan: 2008-13, Comprehensive District Plan: 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 incorporating RKVY, NREGS, BRGF, wherever applicable including other Flagship and District Sector programmes have been prepared for all 30 districts..

38.10 The State Government issued instructions to all districts during June, 2010 for preparation of draft District Annual Plan documents for the year 2011-12 in a consultative and participatory manner as per the Manual for Integrated District Planning, instructions and guidelines of State Government as

well as Government of India issued from time to time. Government have also involved reputed Technical Support Institution (TSIs) in facilitating preparation of district plans in respect of all districts. The draft district plan documents for the year, 2011-12 for 30 districts have been also prepared. The summary of these 30 district plans for the year 2011-12 is given in **Appendix: 38.2** at the end of the chapter. The total plan outlays for all districts may be different from what has been given in Table 38.1 because this includes funds under NREGS, PMGSY and other programmes which are not part of the State Plan budget. Table 38.1 on the other hand reflects resource allocation as per the State Plan Budget: 2011-12.

Resource Envelope for District Plans: 2011-12

38.11 Resources to the extent of Rs.7,212.36 crore out of the total projected State's annual plan outlay of Rs.15,000 crore has been earmarked for district plan schemes for the year 2011-12. The District Sector outlays constitute about 48.08% of the State's total plan outlay for the year 2011-12.

38.12 District Sector Schemes are covered under 10 different Sectors namely: (i) Agriculture & Allied Activities, (ii) General Economic Services, (iii) Industries & Minerals, (iv) Irrigation & Flood Control, (v) Rural Development, (vi) Science Technology & Environment, (vii) Social Services, (viii) Special Areas Programmes, (ix) Transport, and (x) Energy. Table 38.1 depicts the details of Sectoral Outlays under District Sector Schemes for the Annual Plan: 2011-12.

Table 38.1

Allocation under District Sector Schemes.

DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES & OUTLAYS FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN, 2011-12 (Rs. in Lakh)					
SL.NO	Sector	Major & Minor Heads of Development / Resource Head	Eleventh and Annual Plan: 2011-12		% of the District Plan Outlay: 2011-12
			Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	1. Crop Husbandry	7070.75	33679.00	
		2. Horticulture	2871.98	2656.00	
		3. Soil & Water Conservation	1415.00	2884.00	
		4. RKVY		21286.00	
		5. Co-operation	6846.93	9500.00	
		6. Fisheries	5486.33	2213.00	
		7. Animal Husbandry	596.03	5388.00	
		Total of Agriculture & Allied Activities			24287.02
2	General Economic Services	1. District Planning	55125.00	14700.00	
		Total of General Economic Services			55125.00
3	Industries and Minerals	1. Village & Small Enterprises	8870.92	1213.71	
		2. Textile & handlooms		2280.00	
		Total of Industries and Minerals			8870.92
4	Irrigation & Food Control	1. BKVY		15000.00	
		2. Minor Irrigation (Flow)	20090.00	37500.00	
		3. Minor Irrigation (lift)		5000.00	
		Total of Irrigation and Flood Control			20090.00
5	Rural Development	1. D P A P (SS of CSP)		700.00	
		2. Rural Employment	145597.50	22000.00	
		3. Other Rural Devt. Programmes	52.90	287.00	
		4. DRDA Administration		700.00	
		Total of Rural Development			145650.40
6	Science, Technology & Environment	1. Forest	2329.54	7585.00	
		Total of Science Technology & Environment			2329.54
7	Social Services	1. Devt. of SC/ST and OBC	45173.06	37354.94	

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DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES & OUTLAYS FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN, 2011-12					
<i>(Rs. in Lakh)</i>					
SL.NO	Sector	Major & Minor Heads of Development / Resource Head	Eleventh and Annual Plan: 2011-12		% of the District Plan Outlay: 2011-12
			Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan	
		2. Empowerment .of Women and development of Children	88756.40	21980.40	
		3. General Education	80155.00	115268.75	
		4. Housing	34922.11	19000.00	
		5. Medical and Public Health	42416.20	15208.00	
		6. Social Security and Social Welfare	106583.38	44874.48	
		7. Sports and Youth Services	2250.00	950.00	
		8. Urban Development	54197.95	29675.00	
		9. Water Supply and Sanitation	60026.00	27100.00	
		10. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	2.50	3.00	
		11. Art and Culture		855.50	
		12. Labor & Labor welfare		1169.94	
		13. Nutrition		30088.00	
		Total of Social Services	514482.60	343528.01	47.63
8	Special Area Programmes	1. Other Special Area Programme	271683.74	150996.00	
		Total of Special Area Programmes	271683.74	150996.00	20.94
9	Transport	1. Roads and Bridges	72240.56	31740.00	
		Total of Transport	72240.56	31740.00	4.40
10	Energy	1. Power		10400.00	
		Total of Energy		10400.00	1.44
	District Sector Outlay	Grand Total	1114759.78	721235.72	100.00
	State Sector Outlay		2107740.22	778764.28	
	Plan Size of the State		3222500.00	1500000.00	
	% of District Sector Outlay to State Plan Outlay		34.59	48.08	

Appendix 38.1**DISTRICT PLANNING COMMITTEES (DPCs) IN THE STATE:**

SI. No	Districts	Composition of District Planning Committees					Reconstitution of District Planning Committees	
		Elected from		Nomi-nated by Govt.	Total Members	% of Col. 3 & 4 to Col. 6	Notific-ation No.	Date
		Z P	ULBs					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Angul	14	2	4	20	80	11273	11.07.07
2	Balasore	15	1	4	20	80	12834	10.08.07
3	Bargarh	15	1	4	20	80	10460	30.06.07
4	Bhadrak	14	2	4	20	80	13369	22.08.07
5	Bolangir	14	2	4	20	80	10226	26.06.07
6	Boudh	7	1	2	10	80	10268	26.06.07
7	Cuttack	12	4	4	20	80	10472	30.06.07
8	Deogarh	7	1	2	10	80	10244	26.06.07
9	Dhenkanal	15	1	4	20	80	10478	30.06.07
10	Gajapati	11	1	3	15	80	10466	30.06.07
11	Ganjam	13	3	4	20	80	12852	10.08.07
12	Jagatsinghpur	15	1	4	20	80	12630	04.08.07
13	Jajpur	15	1	4	20	80	10860	02.07.07
14	Jharsuguda	8	4	3	15	80	12636	04.08.07
15	Kalahandi	15	1	4	20	80	9936	22.06.07
16	Kandhamal	15	1	4	20	80	10256	26.06.07
17	Kendrapada	15	1	4	20	80	12840	10.08.07
18	Keonjhar	14	2	4	20	80	11286	11.07.07
19	Khurda	11	5	4	20	80	13363	22.08.07
20	Koraput	13	3	4	20	80	10220	26.06.07
21	Malkanagiri	11	1	3	15	80	10854	02.07.07
22	Mayurbhanj	15	1	4	20	80	10262	26.06.07
23	Nawarangpur	15	1	4	20	80	10250	26.06.07
24	Nayagarh	15	1	4	20	80	12624	04.08.07
25	Nuapada	11	1	3	15	80	10274	26.06.07
26	Puri	14	2	4	20	80	9953	22.06.07
27	Rayagada	14	2	4	20	80	11280	11.07.07
28	Sambalpur	11	5	4	20	80	10848	02.07.07
29	Sonepur	11	1	3	15	80	12846	10.08.07
30	Sundargarh	11	5	4	20	80	11292	11.07.07

Appendix: 38-2**ANGUL****Vision**

The district envisions a holistic development of agriculture and industrial sectors with the focus on the socio-economic development of the district towards a sustainable growth by 2020.

District Profile at a glance

Sl. No	Details	Value
1	Geographical Area [sq. km]	6,375
2	Forest Area [%]	42.60
3	Subdivisions [No.]	4
4	CD Blocks [No.]	8
5	Municipality/N.A.C [No.]	3
6	Gram Panchayat [No.]	209
7	Villages [No.]	1,910
8	Population in Lakh [2001 Census]	11.40
9	Rural Population [%]	86.10
10	Urban Population [%]	13.90
11	ST Population [%]	11.66
12	SC Population [%]	17.20
13	Population Density [Person/sq. km]	179
14	Decennial Population Growth rate [%]	18.62
15	Sex ratio [Females/1000 males]	941
16	Literacy rate [%]	68.79
17	Female Literacy rate [%]	55.37
18	Male Literacy rate [%]	81.43

Angul has 28% of its population as agriculture labourers and 30.3% of its total work force as cultivators. Mining & industrialization in substantial parts of the district have significantly influenced traditional occupations of the local population partly because of direct or indirect employment opportunities in these sectors.

SWOT Analysis

Angul district has better indicators of Health, Education and Energy in comparison to those for the State. The district has tremendous scope for agriculture, eco-tourism and agro forest based industries. Demand for Bandha Kala handlooms industry is a promising potential livelihood source.

Angul faces challenges in the shape of migration of youths from rural areas to industrial areas for better options, absence of storage facility and cold chain system for perishable products.

Sector wise Allocations: 2011-2012

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability (Proposed Outlay)	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	2,806.47	1,637.42	1,169.05
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	12,105.88	9,654.93	2,450.95
3	Rural Development	18,162.31	15,850.81	2,311.50
4	Energy	1,249.35	894.71	354.64
5	Industries and Minerals	252.89	170.39	82.50
6	Transport	27,467.07	24,460.77	3,006.30
7	Science, Tech. and Environ	2,372.03	2,369.03	3.00
8	Social Service Sector	34,049.30	26,903.85	7,145.45
9	General Economic Services	2,341.48	2,341.48	0.00
10	General Services	256.45	53.51	202.94
11	Urban Development	2,079.02	2,079.02	0.00
	Sub total	1,03,142.25	86,415.92	16,726.33
13	MGNREGS + Other sources		16,726.33	-16,726.33
	Grand Total	1,03,142.25	1,03,142.25	0.00

Lead Sectors

Social services sector has been identified as the lead sectors of the district.

Gap Filling

The total resource availability is of Rs. 86,415.92 lakh against the requirement of Rs. 1, 03,142.25 lakh. The gap filling that has been done from MGNREGS, GGY and other sources has already been subsumed within the availability of resources. Hence efforts should be directed to garner additional resources under MGNREGS and other sources to the tune of Rs.16, 726.33 lakh for fulfilling the total requirement of the district.

BALASORE

Vision

To fulfill aspirations of the people, without any discrimination, particularly those of people of weaker sections and the disadvantaged, to provide urban amenities in rural areas and encourage entrepreneurship as well as private–public partnership for creating opportunities through employable skill development for sustainable self employment by 2020.

District Profile at a glance

Sl. No	Details	Value
1	Geographical Area [sq. km]	3,806
2	Forest Area [%]	8.66
3	Subdivisions [No.]	2
4	CD Blocks [No.]	12
5	Municipality/N.A.C [No.]	4
6	Gram Panchayat [No.]	289
7	Villages [No.]	2,952
8	Population in Lakh [2001 Census]	20.24
9	Rural Population [%]	89.11
10	Urban Population [%]	10.89
11	ST Population [%]	11.28
12	SC Population [%]	18.84
13	Population Density [Person/sq. km]	532
14	Decennial Population Growth rate [%]	19.33
15	Sex ratio [Females/1000 males]	953
16	Literacy rate [%]	70.56
17	Female Literacy rate [%]	58.90
18	Male Literacy rate [%]	81.69

Balasore has a long coastline and fertile agriculture land. Agricultural is the major source of livelihoods of about 90% population. It is well connected with roads and rails. Its proximity to port, industrial centers coupled with better law and order situation provide overall development opportunities. The district with its calm beaches and temples present an opportunity for developing tourism as an additional source of employment and incomes.

SWOT Analysis

The district has a good potential for marine fisheries, creek river mouths serve as ideal ground for Brackish water culture, Rice Husk based gasifier for power generation .Frequent occurrence of natural calamities stand as a barrier to economic progress of the district in the agricultural front.

Sector wise Allocations: 2011-2012

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	9,751.37	6,790.97	2,960.40
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	5,092.12	5,084.12	8.00
3	Rural Development	9,504.31	9,039.31	465.00
4	Special Area Programs	464.75	464.75	0.00
5	Energy	1,403.46	968.46	435.00
6	Industries and Minerals	401.54	401.54	0.00
7	Transport	26,968.62	19,206.62	7,762.00
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	66.43	66.43	0.00
9	Social Services	44,924.00	33,849.10	11,074.90
10	General Services	1,513.99	296.99	1,217.00
	Sub Total	1,00,090.59	76,168.29	23,922.30
11	MGNREGS + Other sources		23,922.30	-23,922.30
	Grand Total	1,00,090.59	1,00,090.59	0.00

Lead Sectors

There are five productive sectors which have got tremendous scope such as Social Services, Transport, Rural Development, Irrigation & Flood Control and Agriculture.

Gap Filling

The total resource availability is of Rs. 76,168.29 lakh against the requirement of Rs. 1,00,090.59 lakh. The gap filling that has been done from MGNREGS and GGY allocations has already been subsumed within the availability of resources. Hence efforts should be directed to garner additional resources under MGNREGS and other sources to the tune of Rs.23,922.30 lakh for fulfilling the total requirement of the district.

BARGARH

Vision

Bargarh district aims to reduce poverty at accelerated pace and focuses on bridging various divides that continue to fragment the society. It also aims at putting the economy on a sustainable growth trajectory with a growth rate of approximately 10 percent by the end of 11th Plan period.

District Profile at a glance

Sl. No	Details	Value
1	Geographical Area [sq. km]	5,837
2	Forest Area [%]	47.58
3	Subdivisions [No.]	2
4	CD Blocks [No.]	12
5	Municipality/N.A.C [No.]	3
6	Gram Panchayat [No.]	248
7	Villages [No.]	1,207
8	Population in Lakh [2001 Census]	13.46
9	Rural Population [%]	92.31
10	Urban Population [%]	7.69
11	ST Population [%]	19.36
12	SC Population [%]	19.37
13	Population Density [Person/sq. km]	231
14	Decennial Population Growth rate [%]	11.53
15	Sex ratio [Females/1000 males]	976
16	Literacy rate [%]	63.99
17	Female Literacy rate [%]	50.26
18	Male Literacy rate [%]	77.41

Bargarh district has an agrarian economy and is a major beneficiary of Hirakud Command Area. Due to cultivation of rice in both Kharif and Rabi season in large areas and higher productivity of rice, the district is considered as the rice bowl of Orissa. The productivity of rice is more than the State average and at par with the National average.

SWOT Analysis

There is tremendous scope for employment in agricultural and allied activities, factories and handloom sector. The immense scope for integrated watershed development, Installation of cold storage and contract farming of aromatic and export oriented paddy, Broiler farming, Rice Fish Integrated farming system in command area, eco-tourism, MSME units on Agro food engineering, glass, ceramic, use of urban waste for agriculture, plantation of *Jatropha* as a Bio-diesel exists in the district.

Sector wise Allocations: 2011-2012

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	7,933.92	3,232.52	4,701.40
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	5,518.00	2,548.37	2,969.63
3	Rural Development	3,733.18	4,220.92	-487.74
4	Special Area Programs	1,100.00	1,100.00	0.00
5	Energy	980.00	723.80	256.20
6	Industries and Minerals	2,632.29	400.69	2,231.60
7	Transport	4,200.00	4,129.40	70.60
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	21.33	30.01	-8.68
9	General Economic Services	1,645.80	1,550.78	95.02
10	Social Services	22,047.20	21,448.05	599.15
11	General Services & Others	4,587.64	3,479.62	1,108.02
	Sub Total	54,399.36	42,864.16	11,535.20
12	MGNREGS + Other Sources		11,535.20	-11,535.20
	Grand Total	54,399.36	54,399.36	0.00

Lead Sectors

Agriculture and allied sectors, textiles and handlooms are considered to be the lead sectors in the district.

Gap Filling

The total resources available are of Rs. 42,864.16 lakh against the requirement of Rs.54,399.36 lakh. The gap filling that has been done from MGNREGS and GGY allocations has already been subsumed within the availability of resources. Hence, efforts should be directed to garner additional resources under MGNREGS and other sources to the tune of Rs.11,535.20 lakh for fulfilling the total requirement of the district.

BHADRAK

Vision

Vision 2020 of Bhadrak district envisages an integrated and holistic development with greater focus on achieving higher growth in rural economy and ensuring sustainable rural livelihoods.

District Profile at a glance

Sl. No	Details	Value
1	Geographical Area [sq. km]	2,505
2	Forest Area [%]	0.27
3	Subdivisions [No.]	1
4	CD Blocks [No.]	7
5	Municipality/N.A.C [No.]	2
6	Gram Panchayat [No.]	193
7	Villages [No.]	1,311
8	Population in Lakh [2001 Census]	13.34
9	Rural Population [%]	89.42
10	Urban Population [%]	10.58
11	ST Population [%]	1.88
12	SC Population [%]	21.50
13	Population Density [Person/sq. km]	532
14	Decennial Population Growth rate [%]	20.61
15	Sex ratio [Females/1000 males]	974
16	Literacy rate [%]	73.86
17	Female Literacy rate [%]	62.85
18	Male Literacy rate [%]	84.65

Bhadrak It is an agriculturally advanced district which is divided into 3 agro-ecological zones and has good soil fertility in all the 3 agro-ecological zones. Its arable tract is considered as the granary of the State. The district has considerable fishing potential for marine fishery, brackish water fishery and fresh water fishery.

SWOT Analysis

The district has modernized rice, oil and flour Mills. Vast low-lying areas are conducive for pisciculture. It has presence of Bulk & Milk Cooler Network. Land is suitable for growing *paira* crops in flood prone areas. Alluvial soil is very suitable for vegetables and cultivation of spices.

Occurrence of frequent cyclone and floods, erratic rainfall, acidic and saline soils, non availability of grazing lands for livestock are a concern in the district. Bhadrak falls under “A” category of districts with regards to AIDS.

Sector wise Allocations: 2011-2012

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	2,574.44	398.64	2,175.80
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	5,008.37	4,040.11	968.26
3	Rural Development	11,904.56	13,733.99	-1,829.43
4	Energy	424.00	21.93	402.07
5	Industries and Minerals	25.27	18.90	6.37
6	Road & Transport	21,742.45	12,795.90	8,946.55
7	Science, Tech. and Environ	194.45	194.45	0.00
8	Social Services Sector	18,497.94	14,753.65	3,744.29
9	General Services & Others	145.85	181.09	-35.24
	Sub Total	60,517.33	46,138.66	14,378.67
10	MGNREGS + Other Sources		14,378.67	-14,378.67
	Grand Total	60,517.33	60,517.33	0.00

Lead Sectors

Development of agriculture and allied sectors mainly fishery, livestock rearing, horticulture and agro-based industries are the key to overall growth in rural economy and ensuring sustainable rural livelihood.

Gap Filling

The total resources available are of Rs. 46,138.66 lakh against the requirement of Rs. 60,517.33 Lakh. The gap filling that has been done from MGNREGS and GGY allocations has already been subsumed within the availability of resources. Hence efforts should be directed to garner additional resources under MGNREGS and other sources to the tune of Rs.14, 378.67 lakh for fulfilling the total requirement of the district.

BOLANGIR

Vision

The district envisions vigorous growth in social and economic sectors by 2020 which will be sustainable and viable socially, economically and environmentally.

District Profile at a glance

Sl. No	Details	Value
1	Geographical Area [sq. km]	6,575
2	Forest Area [%]	23.48
3	Subdivisions [Nos.]	3
4	CD Blocks [Nos.]	14
5	Municipality/N.A.C [Nos.]	4
6	Gram Panchayat [Nos.]	285
7	Villages [Nos.]	1,794
8	Population (2001 Census) [lakh]	13.37
9	Rural Population [%]	88.46
10	Urban Population [%]	11.54
11	ST Population [%]	20.62
12	SC Population [%]	16.92
13	Population Density [person / sq. km]	203
14	Decennial Growth rate [%]	8.63
15	SEX Ratio [Females/1000 males]	984
16	Literacy Rate [%]	55.70
17	Female Literacy Rate[%]	39.51
18	Male Literacy Rate [%]	71.67

Balangir is predominantly rural. Agriculture is the principal occupation in the district, 68% of the main work force being dependent on agriculture for their employment and livelihoods.

SWOT Analysis

The district has a high potential of organic farming. This district is drought prone. The existing forests surrounding Harishankar area can be utilized for cultivating and promoting medicinal plants.

Though Balangir receives an average annual rainfall of 118.8 cm, the rainfall is very erratic and prolonged dry spells adversely affect standing crops.

Insufficient employment opportunities induce migration out of the district. There is a lack of access to formal financial and credit institutions in major parts of the district.

Sector wise Allocations: 2011-2012 (Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied	6,434.63	2,677.01	3,757.62
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	3,322.38	1,354.30	1,968.08
3	Rural Development	8,770.43	8,211.98	558.45
4	Special Area Programs	3,085.41	2,659.28	426.13
5	Energy	1,584.16	712.75	871.41
6	Industries and Minerals	965.77	399.32	566.45
7	Transport	13,731.46	10,789.14	2,942.32
8	Science, Tech. and Environment	719.20	288.42	430.78
9	Social Services	27,926.81	15,394.16	12,532.65
10	General Services and Others	4,969.99	4,939.64	30.35
	Sub Total	71,510.24	47,426.00	24,084.24
11	MGNREGS and other schemes		24,084.24	-24,084.24
	Grand Total	71,510.24	71,510.24	0.00

Lead Sectors

Agriculture, Horticulture, Livestock Development, Fisheries and Services Sector are the major Lead sectors for economic development of the districts.

Gap Filling

The total resource requirement for the district is Rs. 71,510.24 Lakh. The total available resource is Rs.47, 426.00 lakh which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from MGNREGS, BRGF and Biju KBK Plan. The additional resource gap of Rs. 24,084.24 lakh can be met by availing more resources from MGNREGS, IAP or any other schemes.

BOUDH

Vision

The district envisions all round development with concerted efforts to substantially increase incomes of all individuals and households so that they live well.

District Profile at a glance

Sl. No	Details	Value
1	Geographical Area [sq. km]	3098
2	Forest Area [%]	37.1
3	Subdivisions [Nos.]	1
4	CD Blocks [Nos.]	3
5	Municipality/N.A.C [Nos.]	1
6	Gram Panchayat [Nos.]	63
7	Villages [Nos.]	1,186
8	Population (2001 Census) [lakh]	3.73
9	Rural Population [%]	95.17
10	Urban Population [%]	4.83
11	ST Population [%]	12.48
12	SC Population [%]	21.90
13	Population Density [person / sq. km]	121
14	Decennial Growth rate [%]	17.55
15	Sex Ratio [Females/1000 males]	984
16	Literacy Rate [%]	57.73
17	Female Literacy Rate[%]	39.02
18	Male Literacy Rate [%]	76.23

Boudh is predominantly rural. Agriculture forms the backbone of the district economy as more than 95 % people in the district live in villages. The rivers like Mahanadi, Bagh, Salki and Tel facilitate irrigation and make production of rice, cereals, pulses and vegetables conducive with high growth potential. It is an industrially backward district and also is flood prone.

SWOT Analysis

Due to the adequate availability of surface and ground water, the district has high potential for development of irrigation for multi cropping. Farmers are shifting to mechanized ways of cultivation and acquiring tractors, power tillers and other equipments. However there is no seed and soil testing laboratory in the district.

The landholdings are small with over dependency on agriculture. Crop insurance coverage is very low. Potential for dairy, poultry and piggery exists, however, veterinary services and cold storage facilities are limited. Traditional handloom weaving skills persist in the district.

Sector wise Allocations: 2011-2012

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	6,531.33	3,993.40	2,537.93
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	11,676.05	8,233.00	3,443.05
3	Rural Development	5,508.19	2,916.21	2,591.98
4	Special Area Development Programs	4,470.20	2,335.10	2,135.10
5	Energy	5.60	2.80	2.80
6	Industries and Minerals	404.86	262.36	142.50
7	Transport	8,029.00	4,689.00	3,340.00
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	323.61	198.61	125.00
9	General Economic Services	38.93	20.00	18.93
10	Social Services	20,285.61	10,759.82	9,525.79
11	General Services and Others	5,686.09	5,585.09	101.00
	Sub Total	62,959.47	38,995.39	23,964.08
12	MGNREGS and other schemes		23,964.08	-23,964.08
	Grand Total	62,959.47	62,959.47	0.00

Lead Sectors

The lead sector of the district is Social Services Sector as it improves socio economic condition of the people.

Gap Filling

The total resource requirement for the district is Rs. 62,959.47 Lakh. The total available resource is Rs. 38,995.39 which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from MGNREGS, BRGF and RKVY. The additional resource gap of Rs.23, 964.08 lakh could be possibly met by availing more resources from MGNREGS or any other flagship programmes /schemes.

CUTTACK

Vision

“Synchronization of different sectors for human development by fair and transparent processes towards achieving a balanced development growth of 10 percent plus for the district and to achieve that, it should focus on development of infrastructure like construction of rural roads, transportation, irrigation, power supply and jobs for unemployed”.

District Profile at a glance

Sl. No	Details	Value
1	Geographical Area [sq. km]	3,932
2	Forest Area [%]	20.10
3	Subdivisions [No.]	3
4	CD Blocks [No.]	14
5	Municipality/N.A.C [No.]	4
6	Gram Panchayat [No.]	342
7	Villages [No.]	1,950
8	Population in Lakh [2001 Census]	23.41
9	Rural Population [%]	72.61
10	Urban Population [%]	27.39
11	ST Population [%]	3.57
12	SC Population [%]	19.08
13	Population Density [Person/sq. km]	595
14	Decennial Population Growth rate [%]	14.02
15	Sex ratio [Females/1000 males]	938
16	Literacy rate [%]	76.66
17	Female Literacy rate [%]	66.90
18	Male Literacy rate [%]	85.82

Cuttack is one of the commercial districts of Orissa. The entrepreneurial capacity of the people has led to establishing a number of small scale industries.

SWOT Analysis

Availability of ample water, good land, skilled and innovative manpower and other resources are seen as strengths of the district. There is considerable scope for value addition and market linkages in agriculture sector. Genetic up gradation of livestock and improvement in fishery and poultry coupled with artisans skill development are areas seen as opportunities for development of the district.

Cuttack is highly vulnerable to natural calamities like cyclone and floods. Due to increased industrialization, there has been considerable pressure on local environment leading to increased temperatures by 1 to 2 degrees. Poor water management and drainage system, fragmentation of land for pasture management and poor urban basic services are weak areas to be worked upon in the district.

Sector wise Allocations – [2011-2012]

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	27,944.48	27,994.48	0.00
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	4,870.00	4,670.00	200.00
3	Rural Development	11,250.96	11,250.96	0.00
4	Special Area Programs	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00
5	Energy	823.50	680.00	143.20
6	Industries and Minerals	396.51	396.51	0.00
7	Transport	24,351.87	23,109.64	1,242.23
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	467.23	423.74	43.49
9	Social Services	30,526.20	29,495.85	1,030.35
10	General Economic Services	1,100.00	1,100.00	0.00
	Sub Total	1,03,230.75	1,00,571.48	2,659.27
11	MGNREGS + Other Sources		2,659.27	-2,659.27
	Grand Total	1,03,230.75	1,03,230.75	0.00

Lead Sectors

Agriculture & Allied Activities, Social Sector, Transport and Rural Development have been identified as lead sectors for the district.

Gap Filling

The total resource requirement for the district is Rs. 1,03,230.75 lakh. The total available resource is Rs. 1, 00,571.48 lakh which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from MGNREGS and GGY. The additional resource gap of Rs.2, 659.27 lakh can be met by availing more resources from MGNREGS, GGY, SSA and NRHM or any other schemes.

DEOGARH

Vision

The district envisions the holistic development of agriculture and allied sector with prime focus on the socio- economic and intellectual well being of the community.

District Profile at a glance

Sl. No	Details	Value
1	Geographical Area [sq. km]	2,940
2	Forest Area [%]	46.73
3	Subdivisions [Nos.]	1
4	CD Blocks [Nos.]	3
5	Municipality/N.A.C [Nos.]	1
6	Gram Panchayat [Nos.]	60
7	Villages [Nos.]	875
8	Population in Lakh (2001 Census)	2.74
9	Rural Population [%]	92.67
10	Urban Population [%]	7.33
11	ST Population [%]	33.61
12	SC Population [%]	15.37
13	Population Density [person / sq. km]	93
14	Decennial Growth rate [%]	17.02
15	Sex Ratio [Females/1000 males]	980
16	Literacy Rate [%]	60.36
17	Female Literacy Rate[%]	47.18
18	Male Literacy Rate [%]	73.33

Deogarh is predominantly rural. Agriculture is the mainstream occupation of the District. The agriculture production of the district has been increasing over the years. This can be further enhanced by appropriate farm mechanization, high yielding hybrid crop cultivation etc. Major workforce is involved in this sector as cultivators and agricultural labourers with women workforce accounting as high as 42.62 %.

SWOT Analysis

The land is very fertile with favourable climatic condition for Agriculture, Horticulture and Sericulture. There is a huge potential for inland fisheries. There is a good potential for Small and Medium scale Agro based industries in the district. Large forest cover offers ample opportunities for enhancement of income for the tribals through collection and trading of a variety of Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP). Scope of Eco- Tourism is quite good in the district, especially in Pradhan Pat. The district has limited areas under electrification.

Sector wise Allocations: 2011-2012

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	2,069.92	1,149.95	919.97
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	2,088.10	1,044.05	1,044.05
3	Rural Development	3,925.43	2,121.86	1,803.57
4	Special Area Programs	2,637.58	1,653.80	983.78
5	Energy	2918.06	2,828.06	90.00
6	Industries and Minerals	78.73	29.62	49.11
7	Transport	3,599.21	2,249.50	1,349.71
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	1,561.70	1,007.55	554.15
9	Social Services	8,805.07	6,893.85	1,911.22
10	General Economic Services	1.00	0.45	0.55
	Sub Total	27,684.80	18,978.69	8,706.11
11	MGNREGS and other schemes		8,706.11	-8,706.11
	Grand Total	27,684.80	27,684.80	0.00

Lead Sectors

The lead sectors include Agriculture and Allied sector, Tourism, Transport and Social Sector.

Gap Filling

The total resource requirement for the district is Rs. 27,684.80 Lakh. The total available resources are Rs. 18,978.69 Lakh which include gap filling resource allocations garnered from MGNREGS and BRGF. The additional resource gap of Rs. 8,706.11 lakh can be met by availing more resources from MGNREGS / BRGF / IAP or any other flagship programmes.

DHENKANAL

Vision

The district envisions achieving the National Developmental Goals by the year 2020.

District Profile at a glance

Sl. No	Details	Value
1	Geographical Area [sq. km]	4,452
2	Forest Area [%]	25.62
3	Subdivisions [Nos.]	3
4	CD Blocks [Nos.]	8
5	Municipality/N.A.C [Nos.]	3
6	Gram Panchayat [Nos.]	199
7	Villages [Nos.]	1,215
8	Population (2001 Census) [lakh]	10.67
9	Rural Population [%]	91.29
10	Urban Population [%]	8.71
11	ST Population [%]	12.79
12	SC Population [%]	18.48
13	Population Density [person / sq. km]	240
14	Decennial Growth rate [%]	12.56
15	SEX Ratio [Females/1000 males]	961
16	Literacy Rate [%]	69.42
17	Female Literacy Rate[%]	57.89
18	Male Literacy Rate [%]	80.57

Dhenkanal's economy is predominantly agrarian. Over seventy per cent of the population depends on agriculture. About 40% people are dependent on forests for their livelihoods. This district has acquired good industrial base. There is a spurt in investment in the district particularly in iron & steel and power sectors.

SWOT Analysis

The land is very fertile with favourable climatic condition for Agriculture. There is a good availability of agricultural labour. There is a good potential for Small and Medium scale Agro based industries in the district. Good forest cover offers ample opportunities for collection and trading of a variety of Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP).

Sector wise Allocations: 2011-2012

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	2,653.79	2,295.89	357.90
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	15,455.42	14,207.90	1,247.52
3	Rural Development	52,360.52	48,628.97	3,731.55
4	Energy	469.81	247.11	222.70
5	Industries and Minerals	116.84	116.84	0.00
6	Transport	4,572.97	4,572.97	0.00
7	Science, Tech. and Environ	772.96	772.96	0.00
8	Social Services	20,890.90	17,987.75	2,903.15
9	General Economic Services	4,071.33	4,071.33	0.00
10	General Services	77.97	77.97	0.00
	Sub Total	1,01,442.51	92,979.69	8,462.82
11	MGNREGS and other Schemes		8,462.82	-8,462.82
	Grand Total	1,01,442.51	1,01,442.51	0.00

Lead Sectors

The lead sector includes Rural Development, Irrigation & Flood Control and Social Services.

Gap Filling

The total resource requirement is Rs. 1, 01,442.51 Lakh. The total available resources is Rs. 92,979.69 lakh which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from BRGF, MGNREGS and other schemes. The additional resource gap of Rs. 8,462.82 lakh can be met by availing more resources from MGNREGS / BRGF or any other flagship programmes.

GAJAPATI

Vision

The district envisions for making it a place where people live with happiness, dignity and self sufficiency.

District Profile at a glance

Sl. No	Details	Value
1	Geographical Area [sq. km]	4325
2	Forest Area [%]	53
3	Subdivisions [Nos.]	1
4	CD Blocks [Nos.]	7
5	Municipality/N.A.C [Nos.]	2
6	Gram Panchayat [Nos.]	129
7	Villages [Nos.]	1,619
8	Population (2001 Census) [lakh]	5.18
9	Rural Population [%]	89.81
10	Urban Population [%]	10.19
11	ST Population [%]	50.86
12	SC Population [%]	7.51
13	Population Density [person/sq. km]	120
14	Decennial Growth rate [%]	14.10
15	Sex Ratio [Females/1000 males]	1031
16	Literacy Rate [%]	41.26
17	Female Literacy Rate[%]	28.42
18	Male Literacy Rate [%]	54.71

Gajapati is richly endowed with natural resources including perennial rivers, streams and forests. The district has favorable climate for agriculture, horticulture and allied sectors. The district is regularly affected by various natural calamities including droughts and floods.

SWOT Analysis

Agriculture forms the major economic activity of the people in the district. Gajapati is well known for its heritage of handicrafts. The overall literacy level is low with high disparity in female and male literacy rates. Inadequate infrastructure facilities like all weather roads, hospitals and clinics, quality primary schools and safe drinking water facilities are major constraints for human development. Good forest cover offers ample opportunities for Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP).

Sector wise Allocations: 2011-2012

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	NA	1,212.96	NA
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	NA	838.00	NA
3	Rural Development	NA	1,369.58	NA
4	Special Area Programs (BRGF)	NA	2,750.78	NA
5	Industries and Minerals	NA	106.01	NA
6	Transport	NA	242.00	NA
7	Science, Tech. and Environ	NA	380.00	NA
8	Social Services	NA	9,650.43	NA
	Sub Total		16,549.76	

Lead Sectors

The lead sectors include Agriculture, Horticulture and Allied sectors, Irrigation, Rural Development and Social Services.

Gap Filling

For development of Gajapati district a sum of Rs. 16,549.76 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2011-12 which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from BRGF, RKVY, MGNREGS and other schemes.

GANJAM

Vision

Reduce poverty, hunger and starvation through balanced, inclusive and complementary growth. Reduce disparity across regions and groups and ensure gender equity.

District Profile at a glance

Sl. No	Details	Value
1	Geographical Area [sq. km]	8,206
2	Forest Area [%]	38.38
3	Subdivisions [Nos.]	3
4	CD Blocks [Nos.]	22
5	Municipality/N.A.C [Nos.]	18
6	Gram Panchayat [Nos.]	475
7	Villages [Nos.]	3212
8	Population (2001 Census) [lakh]	31.61
9	Rural Population [%]	82.40
10	Urban Population [%]	17.60
11	ST Population [%]	2.87
12	SC Population [%]	18.56
13	Population Density [person/ sq. km]	385
14	Decennial Growth Rate [%]	16.88
15	Sex Ratio [Females/1000 males]	998
16	Literacy Rate [%]	60.77
17	Female Literacy Rate[%]	46.44
18	Male Literacy Rate [%]	75.22

Ganjam economy is predominantly agrarian. Around 80% of the population depends on agriculture and allied activities. The long sea and Chilika coast line is a source of rich marine products and lime shells. Ganjam is a major salt-producing district in the state. It witnesses a high degree of migration. The district has also seen a strong Self Help Group (SHG) movement with nearly 20,000 SHG groups having nearly 2.5 lakh members.

SWOT Analysis

Agro-climatic conditions of Ganjam are very congenial and suitable for agriculture and horticulture. It is the major producer of paddy in the state. The long cost line offers great scope for fishing, salt production and eco-tourism. However the district is frequently affected by natural calamities like droughts, floods and cyclones.

Sector wise Allocations: 2011-2012

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	7,082.06	5,982.02	1,100.04
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	47,096.70	45,394.64	1,702.06
3	Rural Development	13,483.12	13,483.12	0.00
4	Special Area Programs (BRGF)	3,684.93	3,684.93	0.00
5	Energy	28.00	28.00	0.00
6	Industries and Minerals	114.53	114.53	0.00
7	Transport	37,710.10	31,610.06	6,100.04
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	98.74	931.87	-813.13
9	Social Services	62,785.29	61,383.26	1,402.03
10	General Economic Services	1,793.00	1,793.00	0.00
11	Sub Total	1,73,876.47	1,64,405.43	9,471.04
12	MGNREGS + Other Sources		9,471.04	-9,471.04
13	Grand Total	1,73,876.47	1,73,876.47	0.00

Lead Sectors

The lead sector includes Agriculture and Allied sectors, Irrigation, Rural Development, Social Service, and Road Infrastructure.

Gap Filling

The total resource requirement is Rs. 1,73,876.47 Lakh. The total available resources is Rs. 1,64,405.43 lakh which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from BRGF, MGNREGS and other schemes. The additional resource gap of Rs. 9,471.04 lakh can be filled up by availing more resources from MGNREGS, BRGF, SSA and NRHM or any other flagship programmes.

JAGATSINGHPUR

Vision

Jagatsinghpur district's vision revolves around the philosophy of "Development Planning" that has two meanings: firstly, it is the action of formulating development interventions, and secondly, it is a term used to explain a conceptual approach to public policy that supposedly was supplanted by more enlightened "Development management" towards overall socioeconomic growth of its citizens.

District Profile at a glance

Sl. No	Details	Value
1	Geographical Area [sq. km]	1,668
2	Forest Area [%]	7.97
3	Subdivisions [No.]	1
4	CD Blocks [No.]	8
5	Municipality/N.A.C [No.]	2
6	Gram Panchayat [No.]	194
7	Villages [No.]	1,288
8	Population in Lakh [2001 Census]	10.58
9	Rural Population [%]	90.12
10	Urban Population [%]	9.88
11	ST Population [%]	0.81
12	SC Population [%]	21.04
13	Population Density [Person/sq. km]	634
14	Decennial Population Growth rate [%]	13.26
15	Sex ratio [Females/1000 males]	963
16	Literacy rate [%]	79.08
17	Female Literacy rate [%]	69.28
18	Male Literacy rate [%]	88.55

Jagatsinghpur district has the deepest and largest port at Paradeep and the famous temple of Goddess Saraswati who is worshiped as Maa Sarala at Jhankada. Main workers account for 75.07% of total workers and the rest 24.39% are marginal workers.

SWOT Analysis

Jagatsinghpur district has fertile land coupled with abundant ground water and labour force with a suitable climate for agriculture and horticulture development. There is enough scope for undertaking dairy and animal husbandry activities

Poor facilities for marketing of milk discourage people to adopt dairy farming. It is prone to frequent occurrences of various natural calamities like floods, cyclones and droughts. Absence of all weather roads connecting the major roads is another constraint to overall development.

There is also need to improve irrigation facilities, undertake flood control measures and to develop road and power infrastructures.

Sector wise Allocations: 2011-2012

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	3,476.50	3,181.55	294.95
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	11,224.80	10,977.49	247.31
3	Rural Development	7,112.38	6,942.41	169.97
4	Energy	4,600.00	4,540.00	60.00
5	Industries and Minerals	266.67	174.92	91.75
6	Transport	14,015.25	13,913.34	101.91
7	Science, Tech. and Environ	102.38	51.17	51.21
8	Social Services	20,031.19	19,714.49	316.70
9	General Economic Services	46.00	31.00	15.00
	Sub Total	60,875.17	59,526.37	1,348.80
10	MGNREGS + Other Sources		1,348.80	-1,348.80
	Grand Total	60,875.17	60,875.17	0.00

Lead Sectors

Agriculture and allied sectors, particularly agriculture, horticulture, fisheries, animal husbandry and promotion of industrial and service sector activities are the considered lead sectors.

Gap Filling

The total resources available are of Rs. 59,526.37 lakh against the requirement of Rs. 60,875.17 lakh. The gap filling that has been done from MGNREGS and GGY allocations has already been subsumed within the availability of resources. Hence efforts should be directed to garner additional resources under MGNREGS and other sources to the tune of Rs. 1,348.80 lakh for fulfilling the total requirement of the district.

JAJPUR

Vision

Jajpur district will become an Industrial hub of Odisha simultaneously ensuring socio-economic development through proactive people's participation and convergent partnerships with government and other agencies.

District Profile at a glance

Sl. No	Details	Value
1	Geographical Area [sq. km]	2,899
2	Forest Area [%]	24.83
3	Subdivisions [No.]	1
4	CD Blocks [No.]	10
5	Municipality/N.A.C [No.]	2
6	Gram Panchayat [No.]	280
7	Villages [No.]	1,778
8	Population in Lakh [2001 Census]	16.25
9	Rural Population [%]	95.51
10	Urban Population [%]	4.49
11	ST Population [%]	7.75
12	SC Population [%]	22.98
13	Population Density [Person/sq. km]	560
14	Decennial Population Growth rate [%]	17.18
15	Sex ratio [Females/1000 males]	972
16	Literacy rate [%]	71.44
17	Female Literacy rate [%]	60.76
18	Male Literacy rate [%]	81.89

Jajpur has the highest cropping intensity district in the state. Irrigated area covered under groundnut crop (2, 0, 1,800 Ha.) during Rabi season is highest in the State. Per capita availability of milk, eggs and meat in the district is higher than the state average.

SWOT Analysis

Agriculture is the backbone of the district. Sukinda and Danagadi regions have rich mineral reserves of chromate which had attracted Steel & ISPAT industries. Kundapatna is famous for making of brass utensils. The stone carving of Balichandrapur is famous in the State. Handloom industries of Goplapur have their goodwill in the handloom market.

Natural calamities eat into the agricultural output. A bulk amount is also spent to control the fury of floods. Profession such as bell metal crafts, weaving and other crafts are losing their sheen due to fierce competition from mechanized mass production.

Sector wise Allocations: 2011-2012

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	2,094.65	1,704.42	390.23
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	4,157.01	3,916.50	240.51
3	Rural Development	9,097.58	9,273.12	-175.54
4	Special Area Programs	1,589.30	1,589.30	0.00
5	Energy	4,255.27	4,007.00	248.27
6	Industries and Minerals	282.91	227.16	55.75
7	Transport	16,124.00	15,420.00	704.00
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	343.85	120.86	222.99
9	Social Services	34,625.73	32,215.39	2,410.34
10	General Economic Services	1,183.90	1,183.90	0.00
	Sub Total	73,754.20	69,657.65	4,096.55
11	MGNREGS + Other Sources		4,096.55	-4,096.55
	Grand Total	73,754.20	73,754.20	0.00

Lead Sectors

The lead sectors include Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Forest, Infrastructure and Social Services.

Gap Filling

The total resources available are of Rs. 69,657.65 lakh against the estimated requirement of Rs. 73,754.20 lakh. The gap filling that has been done from MGNREGS and GGY has already been subsumed within the availability of resources. Hence efforts should be directed to garner additional resources under MGNREGS and other sources to the tune of Rs. 4,096.55 lakh for fulfilling the total estimated requirement of the district.

JHARSUGUDA

Vision

The district envisions being sufficient in energy production and entrepreneurship development and will have better food and nutritional security for maintaining a healthy life.

District Profile at a glance

Sl. No	Details	Value
1	Geographical Area [sq. km]	2,081
2	Forest Area [%]	9.2
3	Subdivisions [Nos.]	1
4	CD Blocks [Nos.]	5
5	Municipality/N.A.C [Nos.]	3
6	Gram Panchayat [Nos.]	78
7	Villages [Nos.]	348
8	Population (2001 Census) [lakh]	5.10
9	Rural Population [%]	63.53
10	Urban Population [%]	36.47
11	ST Population [%]	31.32
12	SC Population [%]	17.06
13	Population Density [person / sq. km]	245
14	Decennial Growth rate [%]	15.28
15	Sex Ratio [Females/1000 males]	946
16	Literacy Rate [%]	70.65
17	Female Literacy Rate[%]	58.48
18	Male Literacy Rate [%]	82.16

Jharsuguda is industrially developed district. It is well connected with the state capital as well as neighboring states. There is a spurt in investment in the district particularly in iron and steel and power sector. The agricultural productivity is low with poor soil and water management.

SWOT Analysis

The district has a good potential for agriculture and allied activities. There is a good availability of skilled agricultural labour with a good participation of women workforce. The district is well connected with roadways and railways. Huge industrial development is witnessed in the district. Environmental concerns are gaining ground.

Sector wise Allocations: 2011-2012

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	7,294.79	6,141.09	1,153.70
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	2,052.58	211.33	1,841.25
3	Rural Development	4,104.10	3,590.55	513.55
4	Special Area Programs (BRGF)	2,130.42	1,533.11	597.31
5	Energy	586.50	442.39	144.11
6	Industries and Minerals	66.89	334.00	-267.11
7	Transport	11,352.03	8,958.98	2,393.05
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	176.28	17.05	159.23
9	Social Services	8,065.44	6,910.63	1,154.81
10	General Economic Services	345.00	200.00	145.00
11	General Services	48.25	26.28	21.97
	Sub Total	36,222.28	28,365.41	7,856.87
11	MGNREGS and other schemes		7,856.87	-7,856.87
	Grand Total	36,222.28	36,222.28	0.00

Lead Sectors

The lead sector includes industrial sector particularly iron, steel and power sectors, agriculture and allied sector, rural development, social services and trade, road infrastructure.

Gap Filling

The total resource requirement for the district is Rs. 36,222.28 lakh. The total available resource is Rs. 28,365.41 lakh which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from MGNREGS and BRGF. The additional resource gap of Rs. 7,856.87 lakh can be met by availing more resources from MGNREGS or any other flagship programmes.

KALAHANDI

Vision

The district envisions for better education, health and prosperous economy without hampering the environment and Industrial growth will go hand in hand with agriculture and better agricultural productivity will be achieved in a self sustained manner.

District Profile at a glance

Sl. No	Details	Value
1	Geographical Area [sq. km]	7,920
2	Forest Area [%]	32.05
3	Subdivisions [Nos.]	2
4	CD Blocks [Nos.]	13
5	Municipality/N.A.C [Nos.]	3
6	Gram Panchayat [Nos.]	273
7	Villages [Nos.]	2,236
8	Population (2001 Census) [lakh]	13.36
9	Rural Population [%]	92.5
10	Urban Population [%]	7.5
11	ST Population [%]	28.63
12	SC Population [%]	17.66
13	Population Density [person / sq. km]	169
14	Decennial Growth rate [%]	18.09
15	Sex Ratio [Females/1000 males]	1001
16	Literacy Rate [%]	45.94
17	Female Literacy Rate[%]	29.28
18	Male Literacy Rate [%]	62.66

Kalahandi economy is predominantly agrarian. Over seventy per cent population depends on agriculture. The industrial development has just begun. Good forest cover offers ample opportunities for Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP).

SWOT Analysis

Agriculture is the prime occupation of the people and the backbone of the district economy. More than 70% people of the district are dependent upon agriculture which is basically mono cropping. The area is drought prone. The district has very challenging human development indices. There is a need of institutional credit for small and marginal farmers. The district lacks storage facilities.

Sector wise Allocations: 2011-2012

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	2,850.00	2,641.39	208.61
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	4,376.00	3,966.68	409.32
3	Rural Development	6,837.91	6,837.91	0.00
4	Special Area Programs	9,000.47	9,000.47	0.00
5	Energy	1,200.00	1,194.11	5.89
6	Industries and Minerals	90.00	78.37	11.63
7	Transport	4,728.00	3,825.06	902.94
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	154.68	154.68	0.00
9	Social Services	27,579.00	26,166.79	1,412.21
10	General Economic Services	660.66	660.66	0.00
	Sub Total	57,476.72	54,526.12	2,950.60
11	MGNREGS and other Schemes		2,950.60	-2,950.60
	Grand Total	57,476.72	57,476.72	0.00

Lead Sectors

The lead sectors include agriculture and allied sector, irrigation, rural development, social service, industries and road infrastructure.

Gap Filling

The total resource requirement is Rs. 57, 476.72 lakh. The total available resource is Rs. 54,526.12 lakh which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from BKBK, BRGF and MGNREGS programmes. The additional resource gap of Rs. 2,950.60 lakh can be met by availing more resources from MGNREGS, BRGF and IAP or any other flagship programmes.

KANDHAMAL

Vision

The district envisions being one of developed districts in Orissa with fully developed infrastructure such as road connectivity, electricity and water & sanitation facilities to all villages.

District Profile at a glance

Sl. No	Details	Value
1	Geographical Area [sq. km]	8,021
2	Forest Area [%]	71
3	Subdivisions [Nos.]	2
4	CD Blocks [Nos.]	12
5	Municipality/N.A.C [Nos.]	2
6	Gram Panchayat [Nos.]	153
7	Villages [Nos.]	2546
8	Population (2001 Census) [lakh]	6.48
9	Rural Population [%]	93.20
10	Urban Population [%]	6.80
11	ST Population [%]	51.97
12	SC Population [%]	16.89
13	Population Density [person /sq. km]	81
14	Decennial Growth rate [%]	18.66
15	Sex Ratio [Females/1000 males]	1008
16	Literacy Rate [%]	52.68
17	Female Literacy Rate[%]	35.86
18	Male Literacy Rate [%]	69.79

Kandhamal has an agricultural economy. Agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, forest produce trading and tourism are the mainstay of the economy. The district is a major producer of ginger and turmeric and has created a name for itself for spice cultivation.

SWOT Analysis

The district has appropriate agro-climatic conditions for cultivation of horticulture crops. The district has a good potential for organic farming and tourism. Good forest cover offers ample opportunities for collection and trading of many Non-Timber Forest Produces (NTFP). The district needs to address human development issues such as health, education and livelihood.

Sector wise Allocations: 2011-2012

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	6,333.83	4,824.04	1,509.76
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	1,295.45	1,088.45	207.00
3	Rural Development	18,012.56	16,212.81	1,799.75
4	Special Area Programs (BRGF)	3,019.00	2,914.20	104.80
5	Energy	914.58	814.50	100.08
6	Industries and Minerals	371.76	352.17	19.59
7	Transport	24,214.79	22,032.02	2,182.77
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	553.98	553.98	0.00
9	Social Services	14,693.03	14,037.23	655.80
10	General Economic Services	89.43	89.43	0.00
11	General Services	2,520.58	2,520.58	0.00
	Sub Total	72,018.99	65,439.41	6,579.58
12	MGNREGS and other Schemes		6,579.58	-6,579.58
	Grand Total	72,018.99	72,018.99	0.00

Lead Sectors

The lead sector includes agriculture and allied sectors, irrigation, rural development, tourism and social services.

Gap Filling

The total resource requirement for the district is Rs.72, 018.99 lakh. The total available resource is Rs.65, 439.41 lakh which leaves a resource Gap of Rs.6,579.58 lakh This unfilled gap can be met by availing more resources from MGNREGS, BRGF and IAP or any other flagship programmes.

KENDRAPADA

Vision

Kendrapara, district envisions balanced growth in all sectors with equitable benefits to all citizens without compromising quality of life and discrimination due to gender, caste or creed focusing around sectors such as agriculture and allied sectors mainly fishery, livestock rearing, horticulture and agro-based industries for overall growth in rural economy and ensuring sustainable rural livelihood.

District Profile at a glance

Sl. No	Details	Value
1	Geographical Area [sq. km]	2,644
2	Forest Area [%]	9.47
3	Subdivisions [No.]	1
4	CD Blocks [No.]	9
5	Municipality/N.A.C [No.]	2
6	Gram Panchayat [No.]	230
7	Villages [No.]	1,540
8	Population in Lakh [2001 Census]	13.02
9	Rural Population [%]	94.31
10	Urban Population [%]	5.69
11	ST Population [%]	0.52
12	SC Population [%]	20.52
13	Population Density [Person/sq. km]	492
14	Decennial Population Growth rate [%]	13.27
15	Sex ratio [Females/1000 males]	1,014
16	Literacy rate [%]	76.81
17	Female Literacy rate [%]	66.76
18	Male Literacy rate [%]	87.11

Kendrapara is one of the most populous districts of the State. Agriculture and allied sectors are the main-stay of economy and provide employment to 68% workforce. In fact a network of 12 rivers and 17 creeks constitutes most conspicuous features of the district.

SWOT Analysis

The district has fertile agricultural land, alluvial deposit of major rivers (76% are alluvial soil). Major part of the district is plain and cultivated. Climate is suitable for cultivation of main agricultural and horticultural crops (fruits, vegetables, flowers, spices) and mushrooms.

Floods, cyclones, droughts, hailstorms and tides occur at frequent intervals and affect the agricultural operations and livelihoods. As a consequence, farmers are reluctant to diversify into commercial agriculture fearing increase in debt burden due to increase in cost of cultivation. Due to lack of irrigation facilities, standing crops sometimes fail and farmers face major setback. Though major part of the geographical area is under cultivation, but the cropping intensity is low.

Sector wise Allocations: 2011-2012

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	2,340.41	2,134.41	206.00
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	17,362.20	11,396.55	5,965.65
3	Rural Development	10,779.88	10,249.88	530.00
4	Energy	1,566.68	1,116.68	450.00
5	Industries and Minerals	193.75	193.75	0.00
6	Transport	19,872.25	9,463.00	10,409.25
7	Science, Tech. and Environ	379.12	379.12	0.00
8	Social Services	35,707.93	28,368.01	7,339.92
9	General Services	288.00	288.00	0.00
	Sub Total	88,490.22	63,589.40	24,900.82
10	MGNREGS and other Schemes		24,900.82	-24,900.82
	Grand Total	88,490.22	88,490.22	0.00

Lead Sectors

The agriculture and allied activities, irrigation and flood control, transport, social services and rural development have been identified as the lead sectors.

Gap Filling

The total resource availability is of Rs. 63,589.40 lakh against the requirement of Rs. 88,490.22 lakh. The gap filling that has been done from MGNREGS and GGY has already been subsumed within the availability of resources. The additional resource gap of Rs.24, 900.82lakh can be met by availing more resources from MGNREGS or any other flagship programmes.

KEONJHAR

Vision

The district envisions raising each and every household above the poverty line with round the year involvement in economic activity.

District Profile at a glance

Sl. No	Details	Value
1	Geographical Area [sq. km]	8,303
2	Forest Area [%]	38.97
3	Subdivisions [Nos.]	3
4	CD Blocks [Nos.]	13
5	Municipality/N.A.C [Nos.]	4
6	Gram Panchayat [Nos.]	286
7	Villages [Nos.]	2,122
8	Population (2001 Census) [lakh]	15.62
9	Rural Population [%]	86.36
10	Urban Population [%]	13.64
11	ST Population [%]	44.50
12	SC Population [%]	11.61
13	Population Density [person / sq. km]	188
14	Decennial Growth rate [%]	16.83
15	Sex Ratio [Females/1000 males]	977
16	Literacy Rate [%]	59.24
17	Female Literacy Rate[%]	46.22
18	Male Literacy Rate [%]	71.99

Keonjhar occupies a prominent place in the mineral map of the Country. Iron ore formations occupy a large part of the district. Besides manganese, chromite, quartzite, bauxite, gold, pyrophyllite and limestone are also found in the district.

SWOT Analysis

Nearly 80% of the rural population earns their livelihoods through combination of practices which includes traditional agriculture, cutting and selling of fuel woods, collection of non-timber forest products and wage earning. Small and marginal farmers constitute 74 percent of total number of farming families. The district is one of the premier mineral producing districts in Orissa. Better road connectivity and electricity supply are among the top priorities of the district.

Sector wise Allocations: 2011-2012

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	3,303.23	3,303.23	0.00
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	25,027.04	25,027.04	0.00
3	Rural Development	52,273.60	52,273.60	0.00
4	Special Area Programs (BRGF)	5,140.34	5140.34	0.00
5	Energy	1,018.52	1,018.52	0.00
6	Industries and Minerals	297.41	297.41	0.00
7	Transport	21,829.08	21,829.08	0.00
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	621.22	621.22	0.00
9	Social Services	24,802.31	24,802.31	0.00
10	General Economic Services	840.00	840.00	0.00
	Sub Total	1,35,152.75	1,35,152.75	0.00
	Grand Total	1,35,152.75	1,35,152.75	0.00

Lead Sectors

The lead sector includes mining & industrial development, agriculture and allied sector, irrigation, rural development, social services, and road infrastructure.

Gap Filling

For development of Keonjhar district, a sum of Rs.1,35,152.75 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan:2011-12. The gap filling that has been done from MGNREGS and BRGF and other schemes has already been subsumed within the availability of resources.

KHURDA

Vision

Khurda district envisions touching upon all sectors by understanding the current situation and existing potential with a hope to fulfill the legitimate aspirations of all individual towards equitable socio-economic development by focusing on the productive, human and infrastructure development sectors.

District Profile at a glance

Sl. No	Details	Value
1	Geographical Area [sq. km]	2,813
2	Forest Area [%]	21.99
3	Subdivisions [No.]	2
4	CD Blocks [No.]	10
5	Municipality/N.A.C [No.]	5
6	Gram Panchayat [No.]	168
7	Villages [No.]	1,561
8	Population in Lakh [2001 Census]	18.77
9	Rural Population [%]	57.08
10	Urban Population [%]	42.92
11	ST Population [%]	5.17
12	SC Population [%]	13.54
13	Population Density [Person/sq. km]	667
14	Decennial Population Growth rate [%]	24.99
15	Sex ratio [Females/1000 males]	902
16	Literacy rate [%]	79.59
17	Female Literacy rate [%]	69.30
18	Male Literacy rate [%]	87.70

Khurda district has the capital city of Bhubaneswar along with National institutes for agriculture, horticulture; water management, pisciculture and others. It also has a huge tourist potential due to presence of Chilka bird sanctuary, capital city Bhubaneswar, Dhauli, Khandagiri and Nandan Kanan.

SWOT Analysis

Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) is operational and provides the technical inputs and support to agriculture sector. Well organized participatory irrigation management system through Pani Panchayats.

Poor yield of pulse due to non-use of bio-fertilizer and lack of soil amelioration and mono cropping of rice and other crops. Lack of infrastructure for fruit processing, preservation units as well as storage facilities for fruits and vegetables needs to be addressed for improving access. Inadequate infrastructure facility at tourist places and the safety of the tourist are the concerns to be redressed.

Sector wise Allocations: 2011-2012

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	7,923.67	4,018.40	3,905.27
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	10,851.58	6,713.52	4,138.06
3	Rural Development	4,555.52	2,865.52	1,690.00
4	Special Area Programs	2,871.93	1,373.93	1,498.00
5	Energy	12,322.76	10,759.96	1,562.80
6	Industries and Minerals	1,614.07	364.07	1,250.00
7	Transport	18,008.76	13,063.26	4,945.50
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	1,442.50	45.50	1,397.00
9	Social Services	44,787.90	34,604.40	10,183.50
10	General Services & Others	518.92	338.92	180.00
11	General Economic Services	6,711.06	4,836.06	1,875.00
11	Sub Total	1,11,608.67	78,983.54	32,625.13
12	MGNREGS + Other Sources		32,625.13	-32,625.13
13	Grand Total	1,11,608.67	1,11,608.67	0.00

Lead Sectors

Agriculture & allied activities, tourism, housing & urban development, transport, communication and social services have been identified as the lead sectors of the district.

Gap Filling

The total resource availability is of Rs. 78, 983.54 lakh against the requirement of Rs. 1,11,608.67 lakh. The gap filling that has been done from MGNREGS and GGY has already been subsumed within the availability of resources. Hence efforts should be directed to garner additional resources under MGNREGS and other sources to the tune of Rs.32,625.13 lakh for fulfilling the total requirement of the district.

KORAPUT

Vision

The district envisions substantially reducing poverty, hunger and malnutrition promoting gender, social and regional equality and ensuring environmental sustainability.

District Profile at a glance

Sl. No	Details	Value
1	Geographical Area [sq. km]	8,807
2	Forest Area [%]	21.34
3	Subdivisions [Nos.]	2
4	CD Blocks [Nos.]	14
5	Municipality /N.A.C [Nos.]	4
6	Gram Panchayat [Nos.]	226
7	Villages [Nos.]	2,028
8	Population (2001 Census) [lakh]	11.81
9	Rural Population [%]	83.19
10	Urban Population [%]	16.81
11	ST Population [%]	49.60
12	SC Population [%]	13.03
13	Population Density [person / sq. km]	134
14	Decennial Growth rate [%]	14.67
15	Sex Ratio [Females/1000 males]	999
16	Literacy Rate [%]	35.72
17	Female Literacy Rate[%]	24.26
18	Male Literacy Rate [%]	47.20

Koraput has great potential in agriculture and industrial sectors. Considering the backwardness of the region prioritized needs includes road communication, drinking water, primary education, health, irrigation, soil conservation and urban infrastructure.

SWOT Analysis

The district is rich in natural resources and has favourable agro-climatic diversity which provides great potential for development of horticulture, forestry, agriculture and industrial sectors. There is a good potential to promote eco tourism. The district scores low on human development indices. The problem of left wing extremism poses serious threat to the law and order and overall development and growth of the district.

Sector wise Allocations: 2011-2012

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	7,401.92	1,779.94	5,621.98
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	3,591.30	1,809.58	1,781.72
3	Rural Development	47,000.77	7,940.64	39,060.13
4	Special Area Programs (BRGF)	6,232.25	2,338.94	3,893.31
5	Energy	847.00	1,279.59	-432.59
6	Industries and Minerals	1,539.35	42.46	1,496.89
7	Science, Tech. and Environ	2.00	2.00	0.00
8	Social Services	19,267.57	17,714.75	1,552.82
9	General Services and Others	0.00	0.53	-0.53
10	General Economic Services	610.00	0.00	610.00
	Sub Total	86,492.16	32,908.43	53,583.73
11	MGNREGS and other schemes		53,583.73	-53,583.73
	Grand Total	86,492.16	86,492.16	0.00

Lead Sectors

The lead sectors include agriculture and allied sectors, large, small and cottage industries, rural development and social services.

Gap Filling

The total resource requirement for the district is Rs.86, 492.16 lakh. The total available resource is Rs. 32,908.43 lakh which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from BRGF and Biju KBK plans. The additional resource gap of Rs.53,583.73 lakh can be met by availing more resources from MGNREGS, BRGF and IAP or any other flagship programmes.

MALKANAGIRI

Vision

The district envisions attaining high economic growth and achieving high rate of poverty reduction, sustainable and optimal use of human and natural resources and substantial reduction in social and gender disparities.

District Profile at a glance

Sl. No	Details	Value
1	Geographical Area [sq. km]	5,791
2	Forest Area [%]	57.94
3	Subdivisions [Nos.]	1
4	CD Blocks [Nos.]	7
5	Municipality/N.A.C [Nos.]	2
6	Gram Panchayat [Nos.]	108
7	Villages [Nos.]	1,045
8	Population (2001 Census) [lakh]	5.05
9	Rural Population [%]	93.13
10	Urban Population [%]	6.87
11	ST Population [%]	57.33
12	SC Population [%]	21.31
13	Population Density [person / sq. km]	87
14	Decennial Growth rate [%]	19.39
15	Sex Ratio [Females/1000 males]	997
16	Literacy Rate [%]	30.53
17	Female Literacy Rate[%]	20.91
18	Male Literacy Rate [%]	40.14

Malkanagiri is endowed with vast natural resources. It has huge coverage of forest area and majority of the population depends on forests for their livelihood. The district lags in various Human Development Indicators (HDI) such as literacy, health, food security, nutrition, drinking water supply and infrastructure. This is one of the most extremist affected districts (MEAD) of Orissa.

SWOT Analysis

The agro climatic conditions of the district are conducive and suitable for agriculture and other allied sectors including horticulture, animal husbandry & fisheries. Large number of reservoirs augments the irrigation potential. Large forest cover offers ample opportunities for enhancement of incomes for the local people including tribals through collection and trading of a variety of Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP). The problem of acute left wing extremism in the district poses serious threat to the law and order and overall development and growth of the district.

Sector wise Allocations: 2011-2012

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	2,955.41	860.62	2,094.79
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	3723.06	343.40	3,379.66
3	Rural Development	29,039.11	6,050.26	22,988.85
4	Special Area Programs (BRGF)	4,491.40	1,842.10	2,649.30
5	Energy	6,676.88	4,570.60	2,506.28
6	Industries and Minerals	504.86	14.79	490.07
7	Science, Tech. and Environ	0.00	2.00	-2.00
8	Social Services	20,272.27	5,046.77	15,225.50
9	General Services and Others	0.00	0.53	-0.53
10	General Economic Services	431.00	31.94	399.06
	Sub Total	68,093.99	18,763.01	49,330.98
11	MGNREGS and other schemes		49,330.98	-49,330.98
	Grand Total	68,093.99	68,093.99	0.00

Lead Sectors

The identified lead sectors are agriculture and allied sectors including horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry, infrastructure and social services.

Gap Filling

The total resource requirement for the district is Rs. 68,093.99 lakh. The total available resources are Rs. 18,763.01 lakh which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from BRGF, MGNREGS and RKVY. The additional resource gap of Rs. 49,330.98 lakh can be met by availing more resources from MGNREGS, BRGF and IAP or any other flagship schemes.

MAYURBHANJ

Vision

Mayurbhanj envisions faster all round economic growth, modernization of traditional handicrafts and industries, technical development of people's skills, and concerted efforts to address effectively deprivation and poverty, atrocities against women and social bias.

District Profile at a glance

Sl. No	Details	Value
1	Geographical Area [sq. km]	10,418
2	Forest Area [%]	42
3	Subdivisions [Nos.]	4
4	CD Blocks [Nos.]	26
5	Municipality /N.A.C [Nos.]	4
6	Gram Panchayat [Nos.]	382
7	Villages [Nos.]	3,950
8	Population in lakh(2001 Census)	22.23
9	Rural Population [%]	93.00
10	Urban Population [%]	7.00
11	ST Population [%]	56.61
12	SC Population [%]	7.68
13	Population Density [person /sq.km]	213
14	Decennial Growth rate [%]	17.98
15	Sex Ratio [Females/1000 males]	980
16	Literacy Rate [%]	51.91
17	Female Literacy Rate[%]	37.84
18	Male Literacy Rate [%]	65.76

Mayurbhanj has the largest tribal population in Orissa and is rich in natural resources. It is rich in mineral resources with heavy deposits of iron ore, china clay, quartzite, vanadium-bearing titanium, ferrous magnetic iron ore, soapstone, kainite, fire clay, copper ore and asbestos. The district is primarily an agrarian economy with around 70% of its total work force dependant on agriculture. The district has a huge potential for horticulture.

SWOT Analysis

Good forest cover offers ample opportunities for collection and trading of many Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP). Potential for developing eco-tourism in Similipal reserve forest, hahala, Barehipani, Joronda, Meghasani, Bhimkund, Devkund, Sitakund can be harnessed for livelihood development. Health tourism by promoting herbal treatment by tribal techniques can also be an area for alternative livelihoods.

Sector wise Allocations: 2011-2012

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability (Proposed outlay)	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	7,101.44	6,763.28	338.16
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	4,195.11	3,995.34	199.77
3	Rural Development	30,441.06	28,991.49	1,449.57
4	Energy	777.83	770.13	7.70
5	Industries and Minerals	290.99	290.99	0.00
6	Transport	1,847.02	1,847.02	0.00
7	Science, Tech. and Environ	2,477.23	2,477.23	0.00
8	Social Services	45,399.73	44,509.54	890.19
9	General Economic Services	71.14	71.14	0.00
10	General Services	3,851.61	3,851.61	0.00
11	ULB Fund	10,799.66	10,692.67	106.99
	Sub Total	1,07,252.82	1,04,260.44	2,992.38
12	MGNREGS and other schemes		2,992.38	-2,992.38
	Grand Total	1,07,252.82	1,07,252.82	0.00

Lead Sectors

The lead sectors include agriculture and allied sectors, irrigation, rural development, social services as well as forest and environment related activities

Gap Filling

The total resource requirement for the district is Rs. 1,07,252.82 lakh. The total available resources are Rs. 1,04,260.44 lakh which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from BRGF, MGNREGS and RKVY. The additional resource gap of Rs. 2, 992.38 lakh can be met by availing more resources from MGNREGS, BRGF and IAP or any other flagship programme / schemes.

NAWARANGPUR

Vision

Nabarangpur will have self-reliant and dynamic village communities with increased capabilities for optimal and sustainable production to address their poverty, ill-health, ill-literacy, housing, unemployment, food and nutritional security, safe drinking water, sanitation and gender equity.

District Profile at a glance

Sl. No	Details	Value
1	Geographical Area [sq. km]	5,291
2	Forest Area [%]	46.51
3	Subdivisions [Nos.]	1
4	CD Blocks [Nos.]	10
5	Municipality /N.A.C [Nos.]	2
6	Gram Panchayat [Nos.]	169
7	Villages [Nos.]	901
8	Population in lakh (2001 Census)	10.26
9	Rural Population [%]	94.22
10	Urban Population [%]	5.78
11	ST Population [%]	55.01
12	SC Population [%]	14.09
13	Population Density [person / sq. km]	194
14	Decennial Growth rate [%]	21.15
15	Sex Ratio [Females/1000 males]	991
16	Literacy Rate [%]	33.93
17	Female Literacy Rate[%]	20.67
18	Male Literacy Rate [%]	47.04

Nabarangpur district is rich in forest resources with abundant floral and faunal species, NTFP, medicinal herbs and timber wood, bamboo and other grass species.

SWOT Analysis

Favorable agro-climatic condition, fertile soil, adequate rainfall and hospitable terrain are suitable for development of agriculture, horticulture and allied sector activities. The large network of streams and nallahs can be used to augment the irrigation potential. In-efficient farming practices, marginal use of human and natural resources are due to physical factors such as inaccessibility, isolation and undulated topography and poor connectivity. Unscientific and under utilization of land as well as other natural resources are factors responsible for low productivity.

Sector wise Allocations: 2011-2012

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	15,365.72	15,365.72	0.00
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	4,020.31	4,020.31	0.00
3	Rural Development	19,403.46	19,403.46	0.00
4	Special Area Programs	4,077.10	4,077.10	0.00
5	Energy	826.88	826.88	0.00
6	Industries and Minerals	45.76	45.76	0.00
7	Transport	18,176.47	18,176.47	0.00
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	1,006.90	1,006.90	0.00
9	Social Services	24,822.08	24,822.08	0.00
10	General Services and Others	205.50	205.50	0.00
11	General Economic Services	499.00	499.00	0.00
	Grand Total	88,449.18	88,449.18	0.00

Lead Sectors

The lead sectors include agriculture and allied sectors, irrigation, rural development, social services as well as forest and environment related activities

Gap Filling

The total resource requirement for the district is Rs. 88,449.18 lakh. The total available resources is Rs. 88,449.18 lakh which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from BRGF, MGNREGS and BKBK programmes/schemes.

NAYAGARH

Vision

Nayagarh district envisions holistic socioeconomic growth and development through integrated natural resource management providing rural livelihood opportunities by focusing upon productive, human and infrastructure development sectors ensuring sustainable growth with due regard to ecology and environment.

District Profile at a glance

Sl. No	Details	Value
1	Geographical Area [sq. km]	3,890
2	Forest Area [%]	85.16
3	Subdivisions [No.]	1
4	CD Blocks [No.]	8
5	Municipality/N.A.C [No.]	2
6	Gram Panchayat [No.]	179
7	Villages [No.]	1,695
8	Population in Lakh [2001 Census]	8.64
9	Rural Population [%]	95.71
10	Urban Population [%]	4.29
11	ST Population [%]	5.88
12	SC Population [%]	14.05
13	Population Density [Person/sq. km]	222
14	Decennial Population Growth rate [%]	10.46
15	Sex ratio [Females/1000 males]	938
16	Literacy rate [%]	70.52
17	Female Literacy rate [%]	57.64
18	Male Literacy rate [%]	82.66

Nayagarh district banks upon Agriculture as the main source of economy and subsistence for the rural people. Forestry, particularly bamboo harvesting and other NTFP collection like siali leaf provides seasonal income to the people in some areas.

SWOT Analysis

The public water bodies occupy 80% of total water resources hence fishery occupies an important place under the agriculture & allied sectors. 80% of its population prefers fresh water fish and its per capita consumption have recently increased.

Development of agriculture has demonstrated a slow growth due to various constraints like traditional methods of cultivation, inadequate capital formation and low investment, predominance of rain fed farming. The district is also vulnerable to drought and moisture stresses. The land holdings are generally small.

Sector wise Allocations: 2011-2012

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	2,444.08	1,854.28	589.80
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	4,875.20	4,633.37	241.83
3	Rural Development	10,609.85	9,499.84	1,110.01
4	Special Area Programs	180.00	168.23	11.77
5	Energy	2,062.37	2,062.37	0.00
6	Industries and Minerals	239.49	233.03	6.46
7	Transport	9,721.63	9,381.75	339.88
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	632.70	632.70	0.00
9	Social Services	18,910.70	17,960.82	949.88
10	General Services	2,520.58	2,520.58	0.00
11	General Economic Services	56.43	56.43	0.00
	Sub Total	52,253.03	49,003.40	3,249.63
12	MGNREGS + Other Sources		3,249.63	-3,249.63
	Grand Total	52,253.03	52,253.03	0.00

Lead Sectors

The lead sectors identified in the district are agriculture and allied sectors, irrigation, industries such as sugar industry and other agro-industries and ecotourism.

Gap Filling

The total resource availability is of Rs. 49,003.40 lakh against the requirement of Rs. 52,253.03 lakh. The gap filling that has been done from MGNREGS and GGY allocations has already been subsumed within the availability of resources. Hence efforts should be directed to garner additional resources under MGNREGS and other sources to the tune of Rs.3,249.63 lakh for fulfilling the total requirement of the district.

NUAPADA

Vision

Nuapada district envisions that by 2020 “every person lives with happiness, dignity and self respect; all of its population has sustainable food security, access to quality education, safe drinking water, sanitation, health care, employment opportunity and basic infrastructure facilities”.

District Profile at a glance

Sl. No	Details	Value
1	Geographical Area [sq. km]	3,852
2	Forest Area [%]	48.43
3	Subdivisions [No.]	1
4	CD Blocks [No.]	5
5	Municipality/N.A.C [No.]	2
6	Gram Panchayat [No.]	109
7	Villages [No.]	663
8	Population in Lakh [2001 Census]	5.30
9	Rural Population [%]	94.34
10	Urban Population [%]	5.66
11	ST Population [%]	34.75
12	SC Population [%]	13.64
13	Population Density [Person/sq. km]	138
14	Decennial Population Growth rate [%]	13.04
15	Sex ratio [Females/1000 males]	1,007
16	Literacy rate [%]	42.00
17	Female Literacy rate [%]	25.79
18	Male Literacy rate [%]	58.46

Nuapada district has several archeological sites and religious places such as Patora, Godhus water fall, Sunabeda Sanctuary area to boost regional tourism. The existing climatic factor and soil condition seem to be feasible for the cultivation of crops like mango, banana, cashew, lemon and floriculture.

SWOT Analysis

The district has presence of large natural pastures to support goat, sheep rearing and also for dairy and animal husbandry. Live-stock production can be increased and there is also opportunity for development of fishery in the district. There is ample opportunity for cultivation of medicinal plants and value addition processing of the produces. There is scope for agriculture/ horticulture marketing centers, cold storage and processing units. Mono cropping, low skilled farmers and rain fed agriculture are major bottlenecks for crop diversification. Marketing system for agriculture and allied sectors is not well developed. Remote villages are not well connected with road links.

Sector wise Allocations: 2011-2012

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	4,139.98	3,748.5	391.48
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	1,146.50	1,146.50	0.00
3	Rural Development	10,515.44	10,149.15	366.29
4	Special Area Programs	5,214.77	5,214.77	0.00
5	Energy	5,584.77	5,251.60	-333.17
6	Industries and Minerals	56.45	56.45	0.00
7	Transport	6,403.08	4,813.29	1,589.79
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	331.83	331.83	0.00
9	Social Services	12,590.72	12,589.80	0.92
10	General Economic Services	245.25	245.25	0.00
	Sub Total	46,228.79	43,547.14	2,681.65
11	NREGS + Other Sources		2,681.65	-2,681.65
	Grand Total	46,228.79	46,228.79	0.00

Lead Sectors

Agriculture, horticulture, minor irrigation, tank irrigation, tourism have been identified as lead sectors for sustained economic growth of the district. Emphasis has also been given to drinking water, electricity, road & communication, health facility and education.

Gap Filling

The total resource requirement for the district is Rs 46,228.79 lakh. The total available resources is Rs. 43,547.14 lakh which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from MGNREGS, BRGF, RKVY and Biju KBK plans. The additional resource gap of Rs.2, 681.65 lakh can be met by availing more resources from MGNREGS or any other flagship programmes including IAP.

PURI

Vision

Puri district envisions touching upon all sectors by understanding the current situation and existing potential with a hope to fulfill legitimate aspirations of all individual towards equitable socioeconomic growth by focusing upon the productive, human and infrastructure development sectors.

District Profile at a glance

Sl. No	Details	Value
1	Geographical Area [sq. km]	3,479
2	Forest Area [%]	4.09
3	Subdivisions [No.]	1
4	CD Blocks [No.]	11
5	Municipality/N.A.C [No.]	4
6	Gram Panchayat [No.]	230
7	Villages [No.]	1,715
8	Population in Lakh [2001 Census]	15.02
9	Rural Population [%]	86.42
10	Urban Population [%]	13.58
11	ST Population [%]	0.29
12	SC Population [%]	18.23
13	Population Density [Person/sq. km]	432
14	Decennial Population Growth rate [%]	15.12
15	Sex ratio [Females/1000 males]	968
16	Literacy rate [%]	77.96
17	Female Literacy rate [%]	67.57
18	Male Literacy rate [%]	88.08

Puri district has immense tourist potential due to presence of Jagannath Temple at Puri, famous Sun Temple at Konark, attractive sea beach, and Alarnath temple at Bramhagiri. The district has opportunities such as marine fishing, plantations like, coconuts, cashew nuts and casuarinas.

SWOT Analysis

The district is surplus in vegetables, fruits, meat, milk and fish production. It also has skilled artisans making famous arts and crafts such as pattachitra of Raghurajpur, applique works of Pipili and coir products of Satyabadi. The presence of technological institutions like KVK, Puri and CIFA adds technical inputs for growth of farm sector.

The district lacks institutional mechanisms for establishing backward and forward linkages for arts and crafts. It also needs to improve the storage and processing plant infrastructure to support the horticulture sector in the district. The amenities and infrastructure quality to boost tourism is another area to be addressed expeditiously.

Sector wise Allocations: 2011-2012

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	39,283.19	32,441.09	6,842.10
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	42,688.17	15,206.28	27,481.89
3	Rural Development	15,403.98	4,383.38	11,020.60
4	Special Area Programs	3,667.34	1,523.93	2,143.41
5	Energy	1,746.83	754.93	991.90
6	Industries and Minerals	1,644.05	574.05	1,070.00
7	Transport	35,811.47	20,380.47	15,431.00
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	210.81	85.81	125.00
9	Social Services	42,388.01	34,491.53	7,896.48
10	General Services	703.92	338.92	365.00
11	General Economic Services	20,045.90	8,389.60	11,656.30
	Sub Total	2,03,593.67	1,18,569.99	85,023.68
12	MGNREGS + Other Sources		85,023.68	-85,023.68
	Grand Total	2,03,593.67	2,03,593.67	0.00

Lead Sectors

The district identifies agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, soil conservation and tourism as its lead sectors.

Gap Filling

The total resource availability is of Rs. 1,18,569.99 lakh against the requirement of Rs.2,03,593.67 lakh. The gap filling that has been done from MGNREGS and GGY allocations has already been subsumed within the availability of resources. Hence efforts should be directed to garner additional resources under MGNREGS and other sources to the tune of Rs.85,023.68 lakh for fulfilling the total requirement of the district.

RAYAGADA

Vision

Rayagada district vision encompasses the objectives of people accessing developmental facilities, eliminating poverty and creating self-reliant society at the grass root level. These objectives can be achieved through decentralized, consultative and participatory planning by the people.

District Profile at a glance

Sl. No	Details	Value
1	Geographical Area [sq. km]	7,073
2	Forest Area [%]	39.76
3	Subdivisions [No.]	2
4	CD Blocks [No.]	11
5	Municipality/N.A.C [No.]	3
6	Gram Panchayat [No.]	171
7	Villages [No.]	2,667
8	Population in Lakh [2001 Census]	8.31
9	Rural Population [%]	86.80
10	Urban Population [%]	13.85
11	ST Population [%]	55.76
12	SC Population [%]	13.91
13	Population Density [Person/sq. km]	118
14	Decennial Population Growth rate [%]	16.40
15	Sex ratio [Females/1000 males]	1,028
16	Literacy rate [%]	36.15
17	Female Literacy rate [%]	24.56
18	Male Literacy rate [%]	48.18

Rayagada district has the varied physiographic characteristics and high tribal population that sustains their ethno-cultural identity. Conducive climatic factors and hill slopes are considered suitable for pineapple and coffee cultivation.

SWOT Analysis

Agro-climatic conditions of the district are very congenial and suitable for horticultural crops like mango, cashew, banana and spices, cotton, til, niger, kandul, maize and coffee.

The district has mineral deposits like bauxite, graphite, quartz, manganese, granite and red Oxide, minor forest produces viz., tamarind, hill brooms, fibers, oilseeds, kendu leaves, medicinal plants, fruits, roots, gums, tuber, flowers, jhuna and others. Inadequate irrigation facilities, semiskilled manpower and poor cultivation techniques are major constraints for development of profitable agriculture.

Also lack of adequate market facilities for agriculture, horticulture and minor forest products becomes a hurdle in the growth of the district.

Sector wise Allocations: 2011-2012

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	3,261.91	NA	NA
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	3,859.55	NA	NA
3	Rural Development	11,427.23	NA	NA
4	Special Area Programs	14,014.76	NA	NA
5	Energy	190.15	NA	NA
6	Industries and Minerals	27.70	NA	NA
7	Transport	14,055.00	NA	NA
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	681.88	NA	NA
9	Social Services	27,862.70	NA	NA
	Total	75,380.88	71,220.87	4,160.01
	NREGS + Other Sources		4,160.01	-4,160.01
	Grand Total	75,380.88	75,380.88	0.00

Lead Sectors

The identified lead sectors of the districts are the agriculture and allied activities, irrigation and flood control, transport and social services.

Gap Filling

The total resource requirement for the district is Rs 75,380.88 lakh. The total available resources is Rs. 71,220.87 lakh which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from MGNREGS, BRGF, RKVY and BKBK. The additional resource gap of Rs. 4,160.01 lakh may be met by way of increasing allocations under MGNREGS and other flagship programmes including IAP.

SAMBALPUR

Vision

Sambalpur district envisions itself as development hub linked to growth centers for accelerating inclusive growth with high rate of employment, income redistribution and food and nutrition security through building capacity, adopting improved technology across sectors, improving management and coordination, increasing investment and its efficiency in key sectors, ensuring high level of participation in a decentralized set-up, and improving processing and marketing, and public governance with social audit .

District Profile at a glance

Sl. No	Details	Value
1	Geographical Area [sq. km]	6,657
2	Forest Area [%]	54.53
3	Subdivisions [No.]	3
4	CD Blocks [No.]	9
5	Municipality/N.A.C [No.]	5
6	Gram Panchayat [No.]	148
7	Villages [No.]	1,322
8	Population in Lakh [2001 Census]	9.35
9	Rural Population [%]	72.88
10	Urban Population [%]	27.12
11	ST Population [%]	34.52
12	SC Population [%]	17.05
13	Population Density [Person/sq. km]	141
14	Decennial Population Growth rate [%]	15
15	Sex ratio [Females/1000 males]	969
16	Literacy rate [%]	67.25
17	Female Literacy rate [%]	55.16
18	Male Literacy rate [%]	78.99

Sambalpur district has the Hirakud multipurpose dam project that contributes substantially to its economic development. The district is endowed with rich natural resources in terms of good forest coverage and mineral resources like coal, china clay, quartz, soap stone, diamond, gold, and fire clay.

SWOT Analysis

The district has a suitable agro-climatic condition for production of horticultural crops like guava, litchi, sapota, cashew nuts and lemon and other crops for employment generation. It also has scope for cottage industries like handloom weaving, terracotta works, bamboo works, wood carving and other activities.

The district is prone to drought and floods .The most of the cultivated land is upland with a low irrigation potential created. Agriculture is generally dependent on monsoon.

The district has been identified as rice milling cluster by UNIDO and can serve as a marketing hub in Western Orissa.

Sector wise Allocations: 2011-2012

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	5,474.99	3,407.21	2,067.78
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	1,647.16	247.16	1,400.00
3	Rural Development	7,879.41	3,318.56	4,560.85
4	Special Area Programs	7,610.23	3,841.07	3,769.16
5	Energy	7,420.34	3,665.17	3,755.17
6	Industries and Minerals	210.38	130.38	80.00
7	Transport	13,031.58	6,515.98	6,515.60
8	Science, Tech. and Environment	244.12	94.12	150.00
9	Social Services	35,703.72	20,800.03	1,403.69
	Sub Total	79,221.93	42,019.68	37,202.25
10	MGNREGS + Other Sources		37,202.25	-37,202.25
	Grand Total	79,221.93	79,221.93	0.00

Lead Sectors

The district identifies agriculture and allied activities, irrigation & flood control and social sector as its lead sectors.

Gap Filling

The total resource requirement is Rs 79,221.93 lakh. The total available resources are Rs. 42,019.68 lakh which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from MGNREGS, BRGF and other schemes. The additional resource gap of Rs. 37, 202.25 lakh can be met by availing more resources from MGNREGS, BRGF and IAP or any other flagship programmes/schemes.

SONEPUR

Vision

Sonepur district envisions deriving a balance between the resource availability and resource requirement for accelerated growth and development by evaluating and setting growth targets for the economic sectors in partnership with various stakeholders.

District Profile at a glance

Sl. No	Details	Value
1	Geographical Area [sq. km]	2,337
2	Forest Area [%]	22.67
3	Subdivisions [No.]	2
4	CD Blocks [No.]	6
5	Municipality/N.A.C [No.]	3
6	Gram Panchayat [No.]	96
7	Villages [No.]	959
8	Population in Lakh [2001 Census]	5.42
9	Rural Population [%]	92.61
10	Urban Population [%]	7.39
11	ST Population [%]	9.77
12	SC Population [%]	23.61
13	Population Density [Person/sq. km]	232
14	Decennial Population Growth rate [%]	13.6
15	Sex ratio [Females/1000 males]	966
16	Literacy rate [%]	62.84
17	Female Literacy rate [%]	46.17
18	Male Literacy rate [%]	78.94

Sonepur district has abundant water sources from rivers like Mahanadi and Tel and irrigation facilities for promoting agriculture and its allied activities as its major sector for overall growth of the district. It is also seen as a tourist destination due to presence of lot of temples and historical monuments adding to its religious importance.

SWOT Analysis

The district needs to establish market linkages for growth sectors. It should promote industries, tourism, handloom crafts and at the same time design strategies to evaluate the scope for crop diversification and expand the basket of organic products for demand driven development options. Limited agro and food processing industries has led to high dependence on other districts for processed agro and other food products. Inadequate availability of inputs for agriculture continues to be a serious concern of the district.

Sector wise Allocations: 2011-2012

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	2,048.10	1,465.57	582.53
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	3,087.00	2,218.86	868.14
3	Rural Development	5,330.68	4,325.23	1,005.45
4	Special Area Programs	3,771.60	3,701.76	69.84
5	Energy	673.00	531.00	142.00
6	Industries and Minerals	218.45	196.52	21.93
7	Transport	1,491.70	1,491.07	0.63
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	236.23	232.23	4.00
9	Social Services	6,227.91	5,326.09	901.82
10	Social Welfare	2,279.16	2,079.86	199.30
11	Own Resources(RLB)	79.56	79.56	0.00
12	Own Resources(ULB)	1,018.42	1,018.42	0.00
13	MPLAD	55.00	55.00	0.00
14	MLALAD	200.00	200.00	0.00
	Sub Total	26,716.81	22,921.17	3,795.64
15	MGNREGS + Other Sources		3,795.64	-3,795.64
	Grand Total	26,716.81	26,716.81	0.00

Lead Sectors

Agriculture and allied sectors including horticulture, fisheries and animal husbandry are lead sectors of the district. Social development sector gets the priority and small scale and cottage industries need to emerge as growth engines and have been identified as potential growth engines.

Gap Filling

The total resource requirement is Rs 26,716.81 lakh. The total available resources are Rs. 22,921.17 lakh which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from MGNREGS, BRGF, RKVY and Biju KBK plans. The additional resource gap of Rs.3, 795.64 lakh could be met by availing more resources from NREGS, BRGF and IAP or any other flagship programmes/ schemes.

SUNDARGARH

Vision

Sundargarh district envisions “evolving a development model that allows conservation and development, and balances traditional wisdom with modernity by institutionalizing a process for efficient utilization of resources available in the form of government programmes, natural resources, and self generated income for ensuring comprehensive development of the district for enhancing the quality of life for citizens.”

District Profile at a glance

Sl. No	Details	Value
1	Geographical Area [sq. km]	9,712
2	Forest Area [%]	51
3	Subdivisions [No.]	3
4	CD Blocks [No.]	17
5	Municipality/N.A.C [No.]	4
6	Gram Panchayat [No.]	262
7	Villages [No.]	1,764
8	Population in Lakh [2001 Census]	18.31
9	Rural Population [%]	65.63
10	Urban Population [%]	34.37
11	ST Population [%]	50.18
12	SC Population [%]	8.61
13	Population Density [Person/sq. km]	188
14	Decennial Population Growth rate [%]	16.34
15	Sex ratio [Females/1000 males]	957
16	Literacy rate [%]	64.86
17	Female Literacy rate [%]	53.88
18	Male Literacy rate [%]	75.34

Sundargarh district has abundant mineral deposits of iron ore, coal, lead, limestone, dolomite and quartz. Other valuable minerals available in the district are fire clay, bauxite, kaolin, feldspar and kyanite.

SWOT Analysis

Sundargarh district has abundant land for agriculture, horticulture crops and vegetable cultivation, suitable climate for the production of variety of agricultural and horticultural products as well as availability of labour force. The district has ample water bodies, but there is a huge gap in demand and supply of fishery products as the resources are partially and sub optimally utilized for fresh water fish cultivation. It is also rich in forest products such as, timber (Bija, Asan, and Sal) and Kendu leaves as well as other non timber forest products(NTFP) like siali leaves, char seeds, broomsticks, Kusum seeds, Sunari bark, honey, lac, sabai grass, mahua flowers and mahua seeds . The district also has industries such as Rourkela Steel

Plant, OCL cement factory at Rajgangpur, L&T heavy engineering factory at Kansbahal, and refractory units of Orissa Industries Ltd.

Sector wise Allocations: 2011-2012

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	9673.59	8,004.31	1,669.28
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	4,520.12	4,520.12	.00
3	Rural Development	10,004.30	10,004.30	0.00
4	Special Area Programs	6,557.86	6,557.86	0.00
5	Energy	3,821.30	3,821.30	0.00
6	Industries and Minerals	275.90	90.13	185.77
7	Transport	14,255.13	13,775.13	480.00
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	853.30	853.30	0.00
9	Social Services	40,359.25	36,664.72	3,694.53
10	General Economic Services	1,170.00	1,170.00	0.00
11	Sub Total	91,490.75	85,461.17	6,029.58
12	MGNREGS + Other Sources		6,029.58	-6,029.58
	Grand Total	91,490.75	91,490.75	0.00

Lead Sectors

The lead sector includes agriculture and allied sectors, irrigation, rural development, social services and road infrastructure.

Gap Filling

The total resource requirement is Rs 91,490.75 lakh. The total available resources are Rs 85,461.17 lakh which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from MGNREGS, BRGF, RKVY and other schemes. The additional resource gap of Rs. 6,029.58 lakh could be met by availing more resources from NREGS, BRGF, RKVY, SSA, NRHM and IAP or any other flagship programmes/ schemes.

CHAPTER 39

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

39.1 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).

39.2 Government of Orissa is committed to rapid industrial and economic development in 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 has vast scope to bring in substantial investments in the sectors like Mining, Industries, Information Technology and Tourism. For this 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 limitation of Government resources. Government of Orissa recognizes that greater private sector participation would be critical for development of quality physical and social infrastructure in the State. With this broad objective, the State Government has promulgated a PPP policy i.e. "Policy for facilitating Public Private Partnership for Infrastructure Development in the State of Orissa".

ORISSA PPP POLICY - 2007

Objectives

39.3. The Orissa PPP Policy – 2007 envisages following key objectives: -

- To leverage State and Central Government funds, support private investment and to create a conducive environment to utilize the efficiencies, innovativeness & flexibility of the private sector to provide better infrastructure & service at an optimal cost.
- To set up a transparent, consistent, efficient administrative mechanism to create a level playing field for all participants and protect interest of all stakeholders.
- To prepare a shelf of projects to be offered for PPP and take them forward with assistance of the owner departments through a transparent selection process.
- To put in place an effective and efficient institutional mechanism for speedy clearance of the projects.

- To provide necessary risk sharing framework in the project structure so as to assign risks to the entity most suited to manage them.
- To create a robust dispute redressal mechanism / regulatory framework for PPP projects.
- To provide the required viability gap funding (VGF) where the essential projects are intrinsically unviable.
- To create Orissa Infrastructure Development Fund (OIDF) to facilitate implementation of the objectives of the Policy.

Salient Features of the PPP Policy

39.4 Some of the important mandates of the PPP Policy formulated by the State Government are: -

- Formation of a High Level Clearance Authority (HLCA) consisting of a group of Ministers under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister to clear PPP Projects having investments of over Rs.500.00 crore and also to grant any special concessions.
- Formation of an Empowered Committee on Infrastructure (ECI) consisting of a group of Secretaries under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to sanction PPP Projects up to Rs.500.00 crore and to adopt, adapt, develop Model Concession Agreements for various sectors and grade and supervise the PPP initiatives in the State.
- 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 PPP Projects, to act as secretariat of the Empowered Committee on Infrastructure (ECI) and High Level Clearance Authority (HLCA), to interact with Planning Commission, Government of India and other funding agencies like World Bank particularly for arranging Viability Gap Funding (VGF).
- 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).
- 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.
- Systematic project identification and structuring for implementation in PPP mode.

Infrastructure Sectors Covered Under PPP Policy

39.5 The infrastructure sectors covered under the PPP Policy are: -

- Roads, Bridges and Bypass
- Ports and Harbours
- Airports, Airstrips and Heliports
- Inland container depots and logistics hubs
- Industrial parks, Theme Parks like Information Technology (IT)/ Bio-Technology (BT) Parks, Knowledge Parks, Special Economic Zones and Townships.
- Water supply, Treatment and Distribution
- Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution Systems
- Solid waste Management
- Sewerage & Drainage
- Inland water Transport
- Tourism and related infrastructure
- Healthcare Facilities
- Education
- Trade fair, convention, exhibition, cultural centers
- Urban infrastructure including entertainment and recreational facilities
- Urban Transportation Systems / Improvement of Public Transport Facilities including construction of state of art bus-stands.
- Railway & related projects
- Agricultural Production and Marketing
- Any other sector / facility as may be included by the Government from time to time

OPERATIONALISATION OF PPP POLICY

39.6. In conformity with the PPP Policy, State PPP Cell has been set up under the Planning and Co-ordination Department, which is headed by a Special Secretary as per the recommendations that emerged in the National level conference of the Chief Secretaries organized by the Planning Commission on 20th May, 2006. A Society has been formed and registered in the name and title of “**Orissa PPP Technical Society**” to assist the State PPP Cell and to discharge the functions of the Technical Secretariat as laid down in the Orissa PPP Policy 2007. Minister P & C is the President of this society with Chief Secretary as its Vice-President and the Special Secretary PPP its Managing Director-cum-Member Secretary. Further it has been decided to have a PPP Cell in each department, headed by a Nodal Officer to look after the departmental PPP projects including co-ordination with State PPP Cell.

39.7. The goals envisaged in the PPP Policy are being operationalised as per the following strategy: -

- Each Department is to prepare a PPP Plan outside the regular Plan, giving details of the projects proposed to be taken up in PPP mode and the amount of additional private sector resources it would try to attract.

- Each Department has to set up a PPP Cell with a Nodal Officer to look after the PPP projects including co-ordination with State PPP Cell.
- Each Department has to identify, conceptualize probable PPP projects and prepare a preliminary report/ concept note wherein the need for the project, the benefits of doing under PPP mode, the responsibilities of the State and the concessionaires, outlines of the project and its structure, its main features, value for money (VFM) test etc may be indicated. This would be done by the department in close co-ordination with the State PPP Cell.
- All projects should normally be tested for PPP amenability and only strong reasons {Economic Rate of Return (ERR) if not Internal Rate of Return (IRR)} need to justify for fully state funded projects.
- The above shelf of probable PPP projects is to be placed before the ECI through the State PPP Cell for prioritization and taking approval to go ahead.
- After in-principle approval of ECI/ HLCA (as the case may be) on the basis of concept note, the Departments will have to get prepared an Initial Screening Report (ISR) of projects either in-house or through suitably hired consultants.
- After ascertaining the feasibility of the projects through the ISR, the same shall again be put up to ECI/ HLCA (as the case may be) through the State PPP Cell for approval.
- Further modalities including preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR), other structuring details, concessions required, details of land requirement, VGF requirement types of State support, value for money analysis, proper risk allocation etc need approval of ECI/ HLCA.
- Proposal for VGF, if any, is to be processed through the State PPP Cell, at all stages.
- The Departments have to go for preparation of bid documents and also adoption & modification of Model Concession Agreements (MCAs).
- The bid and concession documents and the outcome of bid process is to be got approved from ECI/ HLCA as the case may be, before award of the project to the Developer.
- Appropriate structure to manage, run and supervise the project both in its construction and Operation and Maintenance stage shall be worked out by the departments concerned.
- Provision for contingency of failure and abandoning of the project by Developer should be made at the conceptualization/ Project report preparation stage.

Orissa PPP Website

39.8. The Orissa Public Private Partnership (PPP) website, registered in the name of www.ppporissa.gov.in provides comprehensive information on the PPP initiatives in the state. Some of the important features of the website are listed below: -

- The Orissa PPP Policy – its implementation and way forward
- High Level Clearance Authority (HLCA)
- Empowered Committee on Infrastructure (ECI)
- Pipeline of Projects
- Links to Important Websites relating to PPP

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

39.9. The Government of Orissa has been taking steps for capacity development to carry forward the mandates of PPP Policy in the State. The State Government is regularly interacting with the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Government of India, World Bank Institute (WBI), Asian Development Bank Institute (ADB), and Public Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF) in this regard and availing technical assistance. Officers concerned of the State PPP Cell and PPP Cell of line departments are being deputed to training programmes on PPP organised by different forums. PPP Cell has been organising workshops and training programmes inside the State for the officers of the line departments.

Technical Assistance

39.10. The Government of Orissa has signed MOU with Department of Economic Affairs, New Delhi to get technical assistance from ADB for capacity building of PPP Cell. The Technical Assistance has been provided in the form of 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.

Workshops and Interactive Sessions

39.11 The State Government has been organising workshops and interactive sessions for the officers of the line departments on different sector specific as well as general themes. Details of such workshops and interactive sessions are given below.

Table 39.1

Capacity Development Workshops

Date	Programme	Participants	Theme
19 th May 08	PPP Workshop	Planning Commission, Govt. of Orissa, CII, TAs/ Consulting Firms	MCAs, VGF, Project Preparation Facilities, Regulatory Issues

4 th Apr 2009	Visioning Workshop Agriculture	Officers of the Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sector-specific PPP scope and feasibility • Identifying, conceptualizing, taking further PPP projects • Institutional Framework for project approval
6 th Apr 2009	Visioning Workshop Industry	Officers of the Directorate of Industry and DTET	
4 th May 2009	Visioning Workshop Health, Fisheries, Animal Resources	Officers of the Directorate of NRHM, Health, Fisheries, Animal Resources	
5 th May 2009	Visioning Workshop Handicraft, Cottage Industry, Horticulture	Officers of the Directorate of Handicraft, Cottage Industry, Horticulture	

Table 39.2

PPP Training Programmes

Date	Programme	Participants	Theme
Feb 08	Departmental PPP Nodal Officers interactive sessions	Officers concerned of the line departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sector-specific PPP scope and feasibility • Identifying, conceptualizing, taking further PPP projects • Institutional Framework for project approval • Review the status of PPP projects of each department.
Jul – Aug 2008	Departmental PPP Nodal Officers interactive session – 2nd phase	Officers concerned of the line departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various PPP financing schemes of Govt. of India, such as the IIPDF & VGF schemes supporting project viability was discussed. • Avail services of Transaction Advisors empanelled by Govt. of India (DEA).
Jan – Feb 2009	District Level Officers interactive session	Officers from 30 districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPP concept & modalities • Viable projects were identified at district level

20th June 2009	Mid-level Officers Training Session	Mid-level Officers of Panchayati Raj, Commerce & Transport, School & Mass Education, Science & Technology, Sports & Youth Welfare, Forest & Environment Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sector-specific PPP scope and feasibility • Identifying, conceptualizing, taking further PPP projects • Institutional Framework for project approval
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National PPP Capacity Building Programme (NPCBP)

39.12. Under the National PPP Capacity Building Programme (NPCBP) the Govt. of Orissa has decided to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Govt. of India, and India PPP Capacity Building Trust (I-cap), New Delhi for capacity building in PPP. The Programme envisages creating a cadre of trainers through selection and training, for rolling out training programmes on PPP in different modules to suit different target participants, at the State level through State Administrative Academy.

39.13. Gopabandhu Academy of Administration have been identified for the purpose in our State and first batch of selected Trainers of the State have already attended the Training of Trainers (ToT) Programme organised by the I-Cap at Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA), Pune.

PPP PROJECTS OF THE STATE

Approved and Cleared by ECI/ HLCA

39.14. PPP cell with the help of different Departments and consultants like IL&FS, E&Y, PWC etc., have drawn up a shelf of PPP projects (as listed below) that are in different stages of operationalization like conceptualisation, project report preparation and implementation.

Table 39.3
Shelf of PPP Projects

Sector	No. of Projects	Approximate Cost (Rs.Cr.)
1	2	3
Civil Aviation	1	90.00
Education	1	64.00
Health	1	-
Housing	1	493.00
Information Technology	7	1,103.76
Port	6	13,858.00
Railways	3	1,162.81
Real Estate	6	952.70
Revenue	1	63.00

Road	9	2,919.20
Rural Development	1	-
Science & Technology	1	93.32
Tourism	16	483.40
Transport	4	-
Urban	4	763.00
Total	62	22,046.19

Sector-wise summary of the above projects is given at Appendix-I.

Other Projects in Conceptual Stage

39.15. Apart from the 62 PPP projects appraised and cleared by ECI/HLCA, there are many other projects which are in conceptual stage. A brief outline of such projects is given in the table below.

Table 39.4

<u>Sector</u>	Projects Conceptualised
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Hospitals in KBK and Other Districts • Establishment of Medical Colleges in Balasore, Cuttack & Rayagada • Capacity Enhancement in Existing Hospital • Diagnostic Centres • Medical & Dental Colleges & Hospital at Bolangir under WODC
<u>Sector</u>	Projects Conceptualised
Housing & Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing for One lakh people in Urban Areas • Establishment of Night Shelters for Destitute and Poor women and Children • Slum Development in Bhubaneswar Town • Wholesale and Retail Fish Markets in Bhubaneswar • Pay & Use Toilet • Lake Side Development, Bhubaneswar
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Science High School, Public Schools
Commissionerate of Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCTV Surveillance System in Bhubaneswar • GPS tracking of Police Vehicles in Town, Government Buses, PDS Vehicles
Commerce & Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driving Training Institute in each District Headquarter
Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up-gradation and Improvement of Regional Plant Resources Centre(RPRC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ampri Theatre - Commercial Floriculture
Industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Diploma Institutes at District and Sub Divisional Level • Zonal Skill Upgradation Institute in Bolangir & Koraput

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Engineering Colleges in KBK, non-KBK and WODC Districts • Mini Tool Room
Panchayati Raj	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Multiplex in Grama panchayats • Mini-Secretariats in Each District Headquarter

STATE PLAN SUPPORT

39.16. As per the provision of the Orissa PPP Policy – 2007, State PPP Cell and Orissa PPP Technical Society (OPPPTS) have been created to attend following activities: -

- (a) To identify, conceptualize and create a shelf of projects in consultation with the owner departments/ agencies and recommend approval of such projects for PPP from time to time to the ECI.
- (b) To assist different government departments/agencies in preparing prefeasibility reports by itself or through consultants.
- (c) To assist the respective departments/agencies for preparing Detailed Project Reports.
- (d) To appoint / select consultants to take the projects up to selection of developer stage in consultation with the concerned department.
- (e) To help respective departments/agencies to conduct the bidding process for appointment of developers.
- (f) To interact with the Planning Commission, Government of India (GoI) and other funding agencies like World Bank for obtaining approval under VGF and any other fund created for such purpose.
- (g) To recommend the requirement of multilateral/bilateral funding for furthering the objectives of the Policy.
- (h) To act as the nodal agency for capacity building for PPP in the state. To further this function it shall conduct/recommend exposure visits and training programs on PPP.
- (i) To recommend appropriate regulatory mechanism / robust grievance redressal mechanism as per requirement of the project.
- (j) To recommend requirements from the PPP Fund for development of projects, gap funding and for any other requirement for furthering the objectives of the PPP Policy. Formulation and recommendation of any legislation if required for creation, administration and monitoring of the Fund.
- (k) To develop internal evaluation guidelines by PPP Cell in consultation with the respective departments/agencies to evaluate and assess the projects whether the projects are to be funded by the State Government through multilateral/bilateral funding and/or implemented with Private Sector participation.

39.17. In the Annual Plan – 2011-12 an outlay of Rs 200.00 lakh has been proposed to enable the PPP Cell and the OPPPTS to carry on their mandated activities.

State Viability Gap Fund (VGF)

39.18. With a view to provide viability gap funding for the PPP projects of State priority requiring such support, an outlay of Rs 100.00 crore has been proposed in the Annual Plan – 2011-12 as a new intervention of State in the name of “State Viability Gap Fund (VGF)”.

Appendix-I

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	PPP Type	Location (District)	Sector	Estimated Project Cost (Rs. crore)	Sponsoring Authority	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jharsuguda Airport	BOOT	Sambalpur	Civil Aviation	90.00	General Administration (GA) Dept.	Pipeline
2	Setting up of ITIs/ ITCs.	BOO	All over Orissa (Districts not having ITIs)	Education	64.00	Industry Dept.	Under Construction
3	Emergency Medical Ambulance Services (EMAS)	O&M	All over Orissa	Health		Health & Family Welfare Deptt. & PPP Cell,	Pipeline
4	Integrated Residential Township, Suango & Ranasinghpur	DBT	Bhubaneswar	Housing	493.00	Housing & Urban Development Dept.	Bidding
5	IT & Corporate Tower Chandrasekharpur	BOOT	Bhubaneswar	Information Technology	140.00	Industry Dept / Orissa Industrial Development Corporation (IDCO)	Pipeline
6	Info Park	BOOT	Bhubaneswar	Information Technology	500.00	Industry Dept. / Orissa Industrial Development Corporation (IDCO)	Bidding
7	SEZ-IT/ITES/BPO	BOOT	Mancheswar, Bhubaneswar	Information Technology	352.03	Industry Dept. / Orissa Industrial Development Corporation (IDCO)	Pipeline
8	IT & Commercial Complex	BOOT	Rourkela	Information Technology	76.06	Industry Dept. / Orissa Industrial Development Corporation (IDCO)	Under Construction
9	IT & Commercial Complex	BOOT	Berhampur	Information Technology		Industry Dept. / Orissa Industrial Development Corporation (IDCO)	Pipeline
10	Knowledge Park SEZ with Integrated Township (Infocity-2)	BOOT	Bhubaneswar	Information Technology	35.67	Industry Dept. / Orissa Industrial Development Corporation (IDCO)	Pipeline
11	City Surveillance System	BOO	Bhubaneswar	Information Technology		Commissioner of Police, Bhubaneswar & PPP Cell,	Pipeline
12	Dhamara Port	BOOST	Balasore	Ports	3239.00	Commerce & Transport Dept.	Under Construction
13	Gopalpur Port	BOOST	Gopalpur, Ganjam	Ports	2000.00	Commerce & Transport Dept.	Financial closure
14	Kirtania Port (Subarnarekha Mouth)	BOOST	Balasore	Ports	2187.00	Commerce & Transport Dept.	Bidding
15	Jatadhar Muhan Port	BOOST	Jagatsinghpur	Ports	1432.00	Commerce & Transport Dept.	Pipeline
16	Chudamani Port	BOO	Bhadrak	Ports	1500.00	Commerce & Transport Dept.	Bidding

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	PPP Type	Location (District)	Sector	Estimated Project Cost (Rs. crore)	Sponsoring Authority	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17	Astaranga Port	BOOST	Astaranga/ Puri	Ports	3500.00	Commerce & Transport Dept.	Pipeline
18	Haridaspur-Paradeep BG Rail Link	DBOT	Paradeep	Railways	594.34	Industry Dept. / Orissa Industrial Development Corporation (ID`CO)	Under Constructi on
19	Angul-Duburi Sukinda Rail Link	BOT	Dhenk anal	Railways	417.47	Commerce & Transport Dept.	Pipeline
20	Gunpur-Theruvalli Rail Link	BOT	Gunpur	Railways	151.00	Commerce & Transport Dept.	Pipeline
21	Integrated Commercial- cum-Residential Complex-Gajapati Plaza	DBOOT	Berhampur, Ganjam	Real Estate	9.40	Berhampur Development Authority, Housing & Urban Development Dept.	Bidding
22	Market-cum-Residential Complex - Shahid Nagar Enclave	DBT	Bhubaneswar	Real Estate		Housing & Urban Development Dept. / Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation (BMC)	Under Constructi on
23	Commercial Shopping Complex, Unit-IV	DBOO	Bhubaneswar	Real Estate		Housing & Urban Development Dept. / Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation (BMC)	Under Constructi on
24	A.C. Market Complex, Unit-IV	DBOT	Bhubaneswar	Real Estate	20.30	Housing & Urban Development Dept. , Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation (BMC)	Under Constructi on
25	Integrated Commercial- cum-Residential Complex, Chandra- sekharapur	BOO	Bhubaneswar	Real Estate	211.00	Bhubaneswar Development Authority (BDA)/ Housing & Urban Development Dept.	Bidding
26	Multi-product SEZ, Paradeep	BOOT	Marshaghai Tehsil of Kendrapara	Real Estate	712.00	Industry Dept. / Orissa Industrial Development Corporation (IDCO)	Pipeline
27	eRegistration System	BOOT	All over Orissa	Revenue	63.00	Revenue Dept.	Operati onal
28	Capital Region Ring Road (CRRR)	BOOT	Khurda & Cuttack	Roads	304.00	Works Dept.	Pipeline
29	Bhubaneswar-Paradeep Road	BOOT	Khurda & Cuttack	Roads	562.00	Works Dept.	Pipeline
30	Four Laning of Sambalpur-Rourkela Road	BOT	Sambalpur & Sundargarh Districts	Roads	1483.00	Works Dept.	Pipeline
31	Joda-Bamebari Road	DBFOT	Keonjhar	Roads	110.00	Works Dept.	Pipeline

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	PPP Type	Location (District)	Sector	Estimated Project Cost (Rs. crore)	Sponsoring Authority	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32	Koira-Tensa-Lahunipara Road	BOT	Keonjhar	Roads	392.20	Works Dept.	Pipeline
33	Palaspanga-Bamebari Road	BOO	Keonjhar	Roads	68.00	SPV-Keonjhar Industrial Development Corporation (KIDCO)	Under Construction
34	Shaukati-Dubuna Road	BOT	Keonjhar	Roads		Works Dept.	Pipeline
35	Tensa-Barsuan-Lahunipada Road	BOT	Sundargarh	Roads		Works Dept.	Pipeline
36	Chorada-Duburi Road	BOT	Dhenkanal	Roads		Works Dept.	Pipeline
37	Rural Multiplex	BOO	All over Orissa	Rural Development		Panchayati Raj Dept. & PPP Cell,	Pipeline
38	Biotech Park (Konark Knowledge Park)	BOOT	Andharua, Bhubaneswar	Science & Technology	93.32	Industry, Science & Technology Depts.	Under Construction
39	Shamuka 4 hotels Project - (4/5 Star Hotels)	DBFOOT	Puri	Tourism		Tourism Dept.	Bidding
40	Shamuka Master Developer Project	DBFOOT	Puri	Tourism		Tourism Dept.	Bidding
41	Mindspace IT Park	DBOOT	Bhubaneswar	Tourism	480.00	Industry Dept. / Orissa Industrial Development Corporation (IDCO)	Bidding
42	Mahodadhinivas - a Hotel with Heritage Look & feel	design, renovate, augment, finance, operate, maintain & transfer	Puri	Tourism		Tourism Dept. & Orissa Tourism Development Corporation (OTDC)	Financial Closure
43	Operation of Hop-on-Hop-Off Tourist Bus	O & M	Bhubaneswar	Tourism		Tourism Dept. & Orissa Tourism Development Corporation (OTDC)	Operational
44	OTDC Restaurant Project	upgrade, develop, operate, maintain, share and transfer	Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Rourkela, Konark, Nandankanan, Barkul, Sambalpur and other identified Panthanivas locations	Tourism		Tourism Dept. & Orissa Tourism Development Corporation (OTDC)	Bidding

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	PPP Type	Location (District)	Sector	Estimated Project Cost (Rs. crore)	Sponsoring Authority	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
45	OTDC Spa Project	upgrade, develop, operate, maintain, share and transfer	Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Rourkela, Konark, Nandankanan, Barkul, Sambalpur and other identified Panthanivas locations	Tourism		Tourism Dept. & Orissa Tourism Development Corporation (OTDC)	Bidding
46	OTDC Eco-Resort Project	upgrade, Operate, Maintain, Manage, Share and Transfer	Ramchandi, Near Konark, Dist. Puri	Tourism		Tourism Dept. & Orissa Tourism Development Corporation (OTDC)	Financial Closure
47	Orissa Tourism Portal-Operation & Management	Operation, Maintenance & Marketing	Bhubaneswar	Tourism		Tourism Dept. & Orissa Tourism Development Corporation (OTDC)	Bidding
48	31 Tourism Property	Lease, Develop, Upgrade	All over Orissa	Tourism		Tourism Dept. & Orissa Tourism Development Corporation (OTDC)	Pipeline
49	Eco-Camps, Baliput	Development, Operation & Maintenance, Management & Transfer	Narasingpur, Angul	Tourism		Tourism Dept. & Orissa Tourism Development Corporation (OTDC)	Bidding
50	Development of Tourism Properties at Kapilas, Daingibadi, Dhableswar, Patharajpur, Sunabeda, Rameshwar, Jajpur, Ramachandi, Aradi	Lease, Develop, Upgrade, Operate, Maintain	Dhenkanal, Kandhamal, Cuttack, Koraput, Khurda, Jajpur, Kendrapara, Balasore	Tourism		Tourism Dept. & Orissa Tourism Development Corporation (OTDC)	Bidding
51	Convention Centre with 3-star or above category	Design, Built, Finance, Operate, Maintain & Transfer	Puri	Tourism		Tourism Dept. & Orissa Tourism Development Corporation (OTDC)	Pipeline

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	PPP Type	Location (District)	Sector	Estimated Project Cost (Rs. crore)	Sponsoring Authority	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
52	Water Sports at Tourist Destinations	Development, Operation & Management	(Ramchandi, Nua Nai) - Puri, (Bhanjanagar, Tampara) - Ganjam, (Chilka, Salia, Deras, Jhumuka) - Khurda, (Naraj) - Cuttack, (Hirakud) - Sambalpur, (Derjang) - Anugul, (Upper Jank) - Nuapada, (Upper Kolab, Jagannath Sagar) - Koraput, (Pitamahal) - Sundargarh	Tourism		Tourism Dept. & Orissa Tourism Development Corporation (OTDC)	Pipeline
53	Wayside Amenities Centre	Development, Operation & Management	Alongside Highways	Tourism		Tourism Dept. & Orissa Tourism Development Corporation (OTDC)	Pipeline
54	Multimedia Laser Show at Dhauli	Design, Built, Finance, Operate, Maintain, Share & Transfer	Bhubaneswar/ Khurda	Tourism	3.40	Tourism Dept. & Orissa Tourism Development Corporation (OTDC)	Pipeline
55	Modern Bus Terminals along with Commercial Facilities	Design, Finance, Construct, Operate and Maintain	Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Dhenkanal and Angul	Transport		Commerce & Transport Dept.	Bidding
56	Driving Training Institute	BOO	Chatia	Transport		Commerce & Transport Dept. & PPP Cell,	Bidding
57	Modern Bus Terminals along with Commercial Facilities	Design, Finance, Construct, Operate and Maintain	Sambalpur	Transport		Commerce & Transport Dept.	Bidding

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	PPP Type	Location (District)	Sector	Estimated Project Cost (Rs. crore)	Sponsoring Authority	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
58	Computerised Checking System at the Border Check Gates	DBFOT	Girisola, Jamsola, Nalda, Murga Mahadev, Sunki, Kereda, Biramitrapur, Kanaktora, Chaksuliapada, Upperjunk, Bahalda, Birahandi	Transport		Finance Dept.	Pipeline
59	Housing-cum-Commercial Complex, Patrapada & Ranasinghpur	DBOOT	Bhubaneswar	Urban Others	600.00	Housing & Urban Development Dept. & Orissa State Housing Board (OSHB)	Bidding
60	Development of Integrated Residential Complex at Paikarapur	DBOOT	Bhubaneswar	Urban Others	163.00	Housing & Urban Development Dept. & Bhubaneswar Development Authority	Bidding
61	Development of Integrated Residential Project near Damana Chhack	DBOOT	Bhubaneswar	Urban Others		Housing & Urban Development Dept. & Bhubaneswar Development Authority	Bidding
62	Development of Integrated Residential Project at Suango	DBOOT	Bhubaneswar	Urban Others		Housing & Urban Development Dept. & Orissa State Housing Board (OSHB)	Bidding
