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ORISSA

VOLUME-I

GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

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CHAPTER 1

DEVELOPMENT PROFILE AND PLAN APPROACH

PHYSICAL SETTING

1.1 Orissa, located on the east coast, is flanked by West Bengal and Jharkhand in North, Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh in West and Andhra Pradesh in South. It has more than 480 km long coastline. It is the **9th largest** State with an area of 155,707 km², and **11th largest** in terms of population with 36.80 million people as per 2001 census. It is **14th** with regard to population density with 236 persons per km² in 2001. It contributes about 2% of the national income. Its decadal population growth rate (16.25% in 1991-01) is lower than the national average, though there are wide inter-district variations. As per 2001 census, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively constitute 16.56% and 22.13% of total population. Its sex ratio has marginally improved from 971 in 1991 to 972 in 2001 and is better than the national average. It is, however, disturbing that sex ratio in 0-6 year age group has sharply declined to 953 during 2001.

Physiogeography & Ecology

1.2 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, it can be divided into four zones: (i) Northern Plateau comprising Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh districts and covering about 18.3% area of the State, (ii) Central Table Land comprising undivided Bolangir, Dhenkanal and Sambalpur districts and covering about 23.9% area, (iii) Eastern Ghats mainly comprising undivided Kalahandi, Kandhamal and Koraput districts and covering 32.0% area, and (iv) Coastal Plain consisting of undivided Balasore, Cuttack, Ganjam and Puri districts with 25.8% area of the State. Administratively, Orissa has been divided into 30 Districts, 58 Sub-divisions, 314 Blocks, 6,234 Gram Panchayats and 51,349 villages.

1.3 The State can be broadly divided into ten agro-climatic zones basing on various factors like land, climate, elevation, water availability and other variables. Ten agro-climatic zones of the State with their distinguishing characteristics are listed in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1
Agro-climatic Zones of Orissa

S. No	Agro-climatic Zone	Climate	Mean annual rainfall (in mm)	Soil type
1	North western plateau	Hot and moist	1,648	Red and yellow
2	North central plateau	Hot and moist	1,535	Red loamy
3	North eastern coastal plateau	Hot and moist Sub-humid	1,568	Alluvial
4	East and south eastern plateau	Hot and moist	1,449	Coastal alluvial saline (near the coast line)
5	North eastern ghat	Hot and moist Sub-humid	1,597	Laterite and brown forest
6.	Eastern ghat high land	Warm and humid	1,522	Red, brown
7	South eastern ghat	Warm and humid	1,522	Red, mixed red and yellow
8	Western undulating	Warm and humid	1,527	Black, mixed red and black
9	West central table land	Hot and moist	1,527	Red, heavy textured colourous
10	Mid central table land	Hot and dry sub-humid	1,421	Red loamy, laterite, mixed red and black

Natural Resource Endowment

1.4 The State is rich in both renewable and non-renewable natural resources. A brief outline of natural resource endowment of Orissa is as follows.

1.5 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.

1.6 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 as on 1st April, 2005. 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 the Table 1.2. The State has recently taken several steps to increase utilization of its mineral resources.

Table 1.2
Mineral Reserves and Their Rate of Exploitation in Orissa
(million tone)

Sl No	Ore/Mineral	Total reserve in 2006-07	Exploitation during 2007-08	Rate of exploitation to total reserves (%) 2007-08 (P)
1	Iron ore	5,305	74.50	1.40
2	Chromite	180	3.28	1.83
3	Coal	65,353	89.69	0.14
4	Bauxite	1,802	4.69	0.26
5	Lime stone	1,013	2.83	0.28
6	Dolomite	334	1.78	0.53
7	Fire clay	176	0.08	0.05
8	Nickel ore	174	-	-
9	Quartz, quartzite and Silica	71	0.29	0.41
10	Mineral sands	82	0.24	0.29
11	Graphite	4.5	0.07	1.45
12	Manganese ores	121	0.71	0.58

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

1.7 The State has a recorded forest area of 58,136.23 sq. km. which is 37.34% of the State's total geographical area. This includes 26,329 sq. km.(45.29%) of reserve forests, 15,525 sq. km.(26.70%) of protected forests and 16,282 sq. km. (28.01%) of un-classed forests. However, as per the "State of Forest Report, 2007" published in 2009 the actual forest cover in Orissa is only 48,855 sq. km. This is 100 sq. km. more than the actual forest cover of 48,755 sq.km in 2005. The actual forest cover of 48,855 sq.km. in 2007 includes 7,073 sq. km of very dense forest (Crown density more than 70%), 21,394 sq. km of moderately dense forest (Crown density 40-70%) and 20,388 sq. km of open forest (Crown density 19 - 40%). Thus, while the recorded forest area constitutes about 37.34% of the total geographical area of the State, actual forest cover exists over only 31.38% of the geographical area.

1.8 The State has around 11% of the total water resource of the country with 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 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 by the end of 2008-09 from all sources is 28.56 lakh ha.

1.9 With a coastline of 480 kms and a continental shelf area of 24,000 sq. km., there is excellent scope for marine fish production in the State. The inland fisheries resources of the State include fresh water area of 6.73 lakh ha and brackish water area of 4.18 lakh ha including the largest brackish water lagoon of the

Country i.e., Chilika. With total fish production of 3.75 lakh tonne (during 2008-09) there is, however, considerable potential that has remained unutilized.

1.10 As per livestock census conducted in 2003, total livestock population in the State was 240.22 lakh of which cattle population alone accounted for 142.81 lakh, buffaloes 14.39 lakh, goat 59.74 lakh, sheep 17.59 lakh and pigs 5.69 lakh. Total milk production in the State during 2008-09 was 15.98 lakh tonne, with per capita availability of 113 gm. of milk per day. Egg production in 2008-09 was 1,439.74 million with a per capita availability of 36 numbers per annum. Meat production in 2008-09 was 62.14 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.

MACRO ECONOMY

1.11 As per advance estimates for the year 2009-10, Orissa's GSDP is of the order of Rs.150,946.38 crore at current prices or Rs.90,229.18 crore at constant prices (1999-2000=100). The sectoral composition of Orissa's economy for different periods is summarized in Table 1.3, which reflects that Orissa's economy still has a high share of Agriculture & Allied Activities sector, However, during the last three Plan periods the share of Agriculture & Allied Activities sector has steadily declined from a level of 37.69% of GSDP during 8th Plan to 19.82% of GSDP during first three years of 11th Plan.

Table 1.3

Composition of Orissa's Economy vis-à-vis National Economy (At 1999-2000 prices)

(Figures are sectoral share in GSDP in percentage)

Plan Period	Agriculture & Allied Activities		Industry and Minerals		Services	
	Orissa	India	Orissa	India	Orissa	India
8 th Plan	37.69	28.06	23.59	26.73	38.72	45.21
9 th Plan	32.44	24.74	23.57	25.91	44.00	49.35
10 th Plan	25.45	20.28	26.37	26.14	48.18	53.58
First three years of 11 th Plan	19.82	17.43*	30.68*	26.19*	49.50	56.38*

Source: Directorate of E & S, Orissa. * This is in respect first two years of 11th Plan.

1.12 During the 10th Plan period, Orissa's economy has grown at an average annual growth rate of 9.51% at constant prices (1999-2000) against the targeted annual growth rate of 6.2%. This is much higher than 2.02% in the 8th Plan and 5.30% in the 9th Plan. During the 10th Plan, Agriculture & Allied Activities sector grew at a rate of 3.10% while Industries and Minerals sector grew at a rate of 16.13%. The growth rate in services sector was 10.13%. During the 1st three years of the 11th Plan the growth rate in the GSDP, was 16.81% at current price and 8.73% at constant (1999-2000) price.

1.13 Per capita NSDP at current prices has increased from Rs. 10,622 in 1999-2000 to Rs.32,814 (Advance Estimates) in 2009-10. At constant prices (1999-2000=100), per capita NSDP has increased from Rs.10,622 in 1999-2000 to Rs.19,456 in 2009-10. Table 1.4 compares some macro-economic indicators for Orissa with those for India.

Table 1.4
Some Macro-economic Indicators for Orissa vis-à-vis India

Sl No	Macro Indicator	Reference Year	Orissa	India	
1	Per capita NSDP at 1999-2000 prices (Rupees)	2002-03	10,500	17,109	
		2006-07	15,760	22,580	
		2007-08(P)	17,352	24,295	
		2008-09(Q)	18,212	25,661	
		2009-10 (A)	19,456		
2	Per capita debt burden at current prices (Rupees)	2001-02	5,600	4,865	
		2006-07	9,921	11,064	
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*	
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	25
		(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	53
		(iv) Current Daily status	2004-05	150	83

A-Advance Estimate, Q-Quick Estimate, P-Provisional Estimate

* - This is in respect of only Public Sector Banks and till June, 2008 end.

CONSTRAINTS AND CONCERNS

1.14 There are some development constraints and concerns that deserve close attention while drawing up development strategies for Orissa. The important ones among the same are the recurring natural calamities, regional gender and social disparities in development, high debt burden and left wing extremism. A brief outline of these issues is given below.

Natural Calamities

1.15 Orissa is highly 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 2009-10 are given in Table 1.5.

Table 1.5
Loss / Damage due to Natural Calamities in Orissa
(During 1998-99 to 2005-06)

Sl. No.	Year	Nature of calamity	Areas affected	Loss (In money value terms) (Rs. In crore)
1	1998-99	Drought	9 Districts worst affected and others partly (10.66 lakh ha.)	414.13
2	1999-2000	Super Cyclone including Ganjam Cyclone	14 Districts	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

1.16 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 such as 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 the adverse impact of such shocks.**

Regional, Gender & Social Disparities

1.17 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.

1.18 Eight 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, Sonepur and Sundergarh under "Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)". **Third**, the State Government have also launched Gopbandhu Gramin Yojana in 11 additional districts including Bargarh and coastal districts 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.

High Debt Burden

1.19 Orissa has made successful efforts to come out of the acute fiscal crisis that it faced in 1999-2000 and subsequent years. However, one of the difficult problems affecting the State's finances is heavy debt overhang. Orissa's Debt-GSDP ratio was 55.36% in 2002-03 compared to all State's average of 34.21% as worked out by the 12th Finance Commission. Heavy debt and interest repayments coupled with high salary and pension costs significantly constrained the capacity of the State Government to allocate higher resources for development purpose in the early years of the current decade. Therefore, the State Government has taken several steps to reduce debt burden and debt-servicing liabilities. These measures include generation of more revenues, contraction of unproductive expenditure and thus mobilization of higher resources for debt repayment and debt servicing. The State Government has been consistently repaying, and swapping, high cost debts. As a result of these measures, the Debt-GSDP ratio has come down to 31.10% in the year

2009-10. However, efforts are continuing to further bring down Debt-GSDP ratio to 28% as recommended by the 12th Finance Commission. Table 1.6 summarizes improvements in debt reduction and other fiscal indicators.

Table 1.6
Improvement of Debt Position of Government of Orissa

(Rs in crore)								
Year	Revenue Receipt	Net addition of the Debt during the year	Total Debt stock at the year end	Payment of interest	Debt stock as % of GSDP	Debt stock as % of Revenue Receipt	Interest payment as % of Revenue Receipt	Revenue Deficit as % of Net loan incurred
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1999-00	5884.63	3349.64	18100.80	1237.77	42.18	308	21.00	36.85
2000-01	6902.02	2901.10	21001.90	2286.88	48.29	304	33.10	66.50
2001-02	7047.98	3031.71	24033.73	2834.96	51.19	341	40.20	93.47
2002-03	8438.77	3767.59	27801.19	2885.58	55.36	329	34.20	41.39
2003-04	9440.24	3832.77	31633.96	2860.28	51.50	335	30.30	37.07
2004-05	11850.19	2417.22	34051.18	3332.02	47.67	287	28.12	21.61
2005-06	14084.71	2405.53	36456.45	3697.10	46.17	259	26.25	Rev surplus
2006-07	18032.62	793.06	37249.51	3188.43	39.89	207	17.68	Rev surplus
2007-08	21,967.19	(-)1 338.07	36,311.61	3,169.48	34.11	165	14.43	Rev surplus
2008-09	26,809.92	2283.06	39,195.07	4,312.30	32.08	146	16.08	-
2009-10	26,550.09	2692.92	42,172.54	4,592.60	31.10	159	17.30	-

Left Wing Extremism

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

1.21 On the development front also, the following specific strategies have been envisaged to provide good governance and improved delivery of public services in the extremists affected areas: (i) Measures against exploitation of the poor

and the vulnerable, (ii) Resolution of forest related issues with focus on development of agriculture and allied 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.

DEVELOPMENT STATUS

Human Development

1.22 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 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.

PAHELI Survey

1.23 **With** a view to generating disaggregated information on key human development indicators, Orissa has implemented a **People's Audit of Health, Education and Livelihood (PAHELI)** survey in all 30 districts during the year 2009-10 under the GoI-UNDP supported project "Strengthening State Plans for Human Development". There is also a need to sensitize people at local levels about human development issues, and to mainstream human development concerns in the development dialogue. The PAHELI survey aims to generate a Development Report Card comprising human development indicators, i.e., health, water and sanitation, education, and livelihoods for each district. The observations made in the PAHELI survey are expected in improving the planning, implementation and monitoring process both at the State and district levels. The outcomes of PAHELI survey are under final stage of preparation. A tentative summary of some key indicators for Rural Orissa is given in Table in Appendix-I to this Chapter.

Human Resource Utilisation

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

1.25 The Census data reveal that, while the percentage of total workers to total population in the State has increased from 37.53% in 1991 to 38.79% in 2001, the percentage of main workers to total workers has declined from 87.33% to 67.17%. This indicates 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.

1.26 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.

Poverty & Consumer Expenditure

1.27 Family income and the consumption patterns are important determinants of material life quality. Poverty measures are generally based on consumption patterns as per periodical NSS surveys. While the poverty ratio for Orissa has come down from 66.18% in 1973-74 to 39.90 in 2004-05, it is still above the all India average of 21.80% in 2004-05. An analysis of the State sample of NSS data of 61st round has indicated that the State has achieved its targets for poverty reduction during the 10th Plan. Table 1.7 provides a status of poverty ratio in different years, income distribution, consumer expenditures, malnutrition status and other relevant indicators in Orissa.

Table 1.7
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 (63 rd round of NSS) (in Rs.)			
	(i) Rural	2006-07	458.56	695.16
	(ii) Urban	2006-07	1072.13	1312.50
3	Engel's ratio (proportion of consumption expenditure under food items to total expenditure – 63 rd round of NSS) (in %)			
	(i) Rural	2006-07	57.86	52.28
	(ii) Urban	2006-07	42.15	39.41
4	Gini ratio for per capita consumption exp.			
	(i) Rural	1999-00	0.242	0.258
	(ii) Urban	1999-00	0.292	0.341

Housing and Amenities

1.28 In Orissa, 80.6% people in rural areas are still without pucca houses as compared to 56.1% at all India level. In urban areas, 63.9% households have pucca houses compared to national average of 81.7%. A comparative picture of the status of housing and household amenities in the State vis-à-vis India is given in Table 1.8.

Table 1.8**Status of Housing and Household Amenities in Orissa**

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

Health and Nutrition

1.29 Improved health is desirable not only in itself, but also because it leads to enhanced capacity to work and participate in economic activities. A comparative picture of health status of Orissa vis-à-vis India in respect of key health indicators and health infrastructure is summarized in Table 1.9.

Table 1.9**Health Status of Orissa Vis-à-vis 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
2	Crude birth rate per 1000	2003	23.0	24.8	

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference year	Orissa	India
	population	2005	22.3	23.8
		2007	21.5	23.1
		2008	21.4	22.8
3	Crude death rate per 1000 population	2003	9.7	8.0
		2005	9.5	7.6
		2007	9.2	7.4
		2008	9.0	7.4
4	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	1981	125	110
		1991	124	80
		2001	91	66
		2004	77	58
		2007	71	55
		2008	69	53
5	Maternity Mortality Rate (per lakh births)	2001-03	358	301
7	Total fertility rate (number of children per couple)	2004	2.6	3.0
		2005	2.1	2.9
8	No. of Govt. Medical Institutions /100,000 people	2004-05	4.48	4.00
		2007-08	4.29	-
10	Hospital beds per lakh population	1997	-	93
		2004	38	-
		2007	36	-
11	Doctor population ratio (Govt.)	1999	1:7,440	1:1,923
		2002	1:7,560	-
		2007	1:7,792	-

Education

1.30 The literacy rate for Orissa has increased by 14 percentage points from 49.09% in 1991 to 63.08% in 2001. However, there are substantial social and regional disparities in literacy rates. The female tribal literacy in Orissa is very low. By the end of 2008-09, there were 50,062 primary schools with enrolment of 45.87 lakh students in the State, while the number of upper primary schools was 19,057 with enrolment of 21.28 lakh students. Like-wise, the number of high schools has gone up to 7,506 with total enrolment of 13.94 lakh students. The gross enrolment of students in relevant age groups has gone up to 97.48% at primary school level and 99.06% at upper primary level in 2008-09. Overall development status of Education in the State in terms of different key indicators compared to national level is given below :

Table 1.10
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
2	Percentage of Gross enrolment of students at Primary School level	2004-05	-	107.80
		2006-07	93.49	111.24

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference year	Orissa	India
	(within age group of 6-11 years)	2007-08	96.66	-
		2008-09	97.48	-
3	Percentage of Gross enrolment of students at Upper Primary School level (within age group of 11-14 years)	2003-04	54.01	62.49
		2004-05	74.10	69.93
		2006-07	100.31	73.63
		2007-08	104.28	-
		2008-09	99.06	-
4	No. of Primary Schools per lakh population	2003-04	117	-
		2005-06	117	69
		2007-08	122	-
		2008-09	123	-
5	No. of Upper Primary Schools per lakh population	2003-04	38	-
		2005-06	40	25
		2007-08	48	-
		2008-09	47	-
6	Teacher-Pupil ratio (Pupils per teacher)			
	(i) Primary	1997-98	35	42
		2005-06	40	-
		2007-08	36	-
		2008-09	36	-
	(ii) Upper Primary	1997-98	33	37
		2004-05	44	-
		2007-08	40	-
		2008-09	38	-
	(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	-
	(ii) Classes I to VIII	1998-99	68.02	56.82
		2006-07	18.05	-
		2007-08	13.27	-
		2008-09	8.42	-
	(iii) Classes I to X	1998-99	52.27	67.44
		2006-07	62.00	-
		2007-08	59.60	-
		2008-09	59.3	-

1.31 The State has 9 Universities and 2098 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 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. Biju Patnaik University of Technology (BPUT) has been set up in the State since July, 2002. Presently 8 Government and 86 Private Engineering Colleges are there in the State with an intake capacity of 31,008 students. Regional Engineering College, Rourkela, with a intake capacity of 360, has been declared a deemed University with effect from 1.4.2003. Besides this there are 73 Engineering Schools / Polytechnics including 13 in the Public Sector, with intake capacity of 24,135 students. There are also 29 colleges in the State to provide Masters Degree Courses in Computer application (MCA) with intake capacity of 1,481 students. Also there are 19 colleges, including 2 Government colleges, imparting MBA courses in the State with a intake capacity of 1,237 students. There are 231 Industrial Training Institutes including 25 under Government and 206 under private management, with intake capacity of 21,453 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 Government Sector. Besides, there are one Medical College, one Dental College, two Ayurvedic Colleges, two Homoeopathic Colleges and thirteen Pharmacy Colleges in the Private sector.

Women Development

1.32 The female literacy rate in the State has increased from 4.5 percent in 1951 to 50.51 percent in 2001. The proportion of women to the total employees in the organized sector has increased from 8.7% in 1990 to 16.00% in 2008. One of the reasons for such increase is the reservation of 1/3rd vacancies in all categories of posts under the Govt. for women since 1992. Half of State Old Age Pension beneficiaries are women, their number being 3.43 lakh in 2006-07. Similarly, under the National Old Age Pension Scheme 2.51 lakh women (51.0%) benefited during the same year. The State Govt. have 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 2008-09, 3,72,748 Women SHGs have been formed with 44.73 lakh members and Rs. 1,294.44 crore credit has been advanced. This apart State Government have been taking a number of steps to curb violence against women. The State Human Rights Protection Cell is monitoring dowry related cases. NGOs are being encouraged with financial assistance to act 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, monitor condition of women prisoners and intervene in cases of sexual harassment and trafficking of women. The State Social Welfare Board implements a number of women welfare programmes.

Table 1.11
Status of Women Development in Orissa

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference year	Orissa	India
1	Sex ratio (Number of female per 1000 males)	1991 2001	971 972	927 933
2	Female literacy rate (In percent)	1991 2001	34.68 50.51	39.29 54.05
3	Percentage of gross enrolment of girls at primary school level	2003-04 2004-05	107.44 127.37	95.67 105.48
4	Percentage of gross enrolment of girls at upper primary school level	2003-04 2004-05	49.69 69.21	57.69 65.76
5	Life expectancy of girls at birth (yr)	2002-06	59.6	64.2
6	Percentage of women in organized sector employment	2003 2007	- 14.80	18.4 -
7	Death rate	2002 2005	9.8 9.5	8.1 7.8

Development of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes

1.33 One of the major concerns of the State has been very adverse socio-economic indicators for ST and SC, who together constitute 38.65% (STs 22.13% and SCs 16.53%) of the total State population. The State Government have 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 commensurate with the proportion of ST and SC population to total population are being earmarked for the Tribal Sub-plan and Scheduled Caste Special Plan respectively in respect of all development programmes with a view to accelerating socio-economic upliftment of these communities.

Infrastructure Development

1.34 Historically State has remained deficient in infrastructure development. As per 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

1.35 The total road length in the State was 2.37 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. State Government has been striving to improve the road connectivity in the State. Road construction / repair works are being taken up in massive scale through programmes/ funding like Bharat Nirman Yojana, PMGSY, RIDF, rural connectivity through constituency-wise allotment, 12th Finance Commission grants, special repair programme and National High Way Programme. Orissa is also deficient in rail networks. The State had 2,439 km of railway route,

including 54 km narrow gauge railways by the end of 2008-09. The railway route length in the State per thousand sq. km of area comes to 15.66 km. A comparative picture of the rail and road connectivity status of Orissa vis-à-vis India is given in Table 1.12.

Table 1.12

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
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	-
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

1.36 Paradeep is among 11 major ports of the country. Mainly minerals and metallurgical products are exported through this port. 26.52 million tones cargos were exported during 2008-09 through this port and 19.89 million tones cargos imported. 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, Dhamra and Kirtania ports through private participation. MoUs have been signed for the ports of Dhamra, Kirtania and Astarang.

Irrigation

1.37 The net irrigation potential created by the end of 2008-09 from all sources was 28.56 lakh hectares, which is 57.23% of the estimated irrigable area of the State. Out of this, 48.12% was through major and medium irrigation, 18.97% through minor (flow) irrigation, 16.59% by minor (lift) irrigation and balance 19.41% through other sources. Out of the total cultivable area of 61.65 lakh ha. in the State, area covered under irrigation till the end of 2008-09 was 46.32%.

1.38 Participatory Irrigation Management in the form of Pani Panchayats has been adopted as a policy for development and optimum utilization of water resource. 17,946 Pani Panchayats have been formed as on March, 2009 covering an area of 16.68 lakh ha out of which, 12.03 lakh ha has been handed over to 16,888 Pani Panchayats.

Power

1.39 Presently the State's share in the total installed capacity of power is 4,070 MW out of which 2142 MW is from the hydro power sector, 880.00 MW from the thermal sector and 1,048 MW drawn from Central sector. Besides this, the State is getting around 200 to 300 MW surplus power from captive generating stations of private industrial units. Out of 47,529 inhabited villages in the State, 28,871 villages have been electrified by the end of 2008-09 (as per the revised norm) accounting for 60.75% of all inhabited villages.

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

Production SectorsAgricultural Production

1.41 Agriculture sector continues to be the backbone of State's economy contributing nearly one fifth of total GSDP and accounting for more the 65% of the total workforce. While the contribution of Agriculture sector to GSDP has come down to about 18.26% during 2009-10 from a level of 55% in 1980-81, there has not been appreciable decrease in the workforce engaged in the sector.

1.42 The production of food grains in the State has increased from 51.04 lakh tonne in 1970-71 to 73.93 lakh tonne in 2008-09, but the increase in yield rate of food grain from 847 kg/ha in 1970-71 to 903.28 kg/ha in 2007-08 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 1.13.

Table 1.13
Status of Agricultural Production

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference year	Orissa	India
1	Average operational holding size (ha)	1990-91	1.34	1.57
2	Per capita net area shown (ha)	2004-05	0.15	0.14
		2007-08	0.13	-
		2008-09	0.14	-
3	Per capita food grain production (kg.)	2005-06	190	185
		2007-08	203	-
		2008-09	185	-
4	Yield rate of food grain (kg/ha)	2004-05	1,154	1,562*
		2007-08	903	-
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	-

* This relates to the year 2002-03.

1.43 Over-dependence on paddy cultivation even in rainfed condition is a limiting factor to agricultural growth because of State's proneness to natural calamities and drought condition. In terms of area, the share of paddy out of the net area sown, has reduced from 64.36% in 1950-51 to 57.18% in 2002-03, which is still quite high. Other major constraints to adoption of modern agricultural practices in the State are, low levels of capital formation and small size of operational holdings. The Orissa Agriculture Policy, 1996 addressed these issues and the overall agriculture production in the State has improved during the Tenth Plan. However, keeping in view the past experiences, and changed scenario, the State Government has announced a new Agricultural Policy-2008 which 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

1.44 During 2008-09, total milk production in the State was 15.98 lakh tonne. Egg production was 1,439.74 million and meat production was 62.14 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 2007-08.

Fish Production

1.45 The total fish production in the State was 3.75 lakh tonne in 2008-09, of which the marine fish accounted for 1.36 lakh tonne, brackish water fish 0.26 lakh tonne and fresh water fish 2.13 lakh tonne. However, this production level is not commensurate with the available potential and there is a considerable scope for stepping up fish production substantially. Export of fish to other States and countries during 2008-09 was estimated at 97.75 thousand metric tonne (TMT). The per capita consumption of fish in the State has increased from 7.71 kg in 2000-01 to 9.29 kg in 2008-09 as against 11 kg recommended by WHO.

Minerals Production

1.46 Though Orissa is rich in minerals, their exploitation level has generally remained low. The rate of exploitation of minerals / ores in the State has been less than 1% in all cases till 2007-08 except chromite and iron ore. While iron ore production has increased during 2007-08 by 13.88%, chromite production has fallen by 11.83%. Table 1.14 represents the picture of mineral-wise production in the State from 2001-02 to 2007-08.

Table 1.14
Production of Minerals

		(lakh tonne)						
Sl No	Mineral / Ore	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	Fuel (Coal)	478.0 (6.67)	520.3 (8.85)	602.0 (15.70)	668.2 (11.00)	705.45 (5.57)	812.81 (15.22)	896.86 (10.34)
2	Metals	227.2 (14.69)	311.1 (36.93)	434.1 (39.54)	554.7 (27.78)	641.25 (15.60)	750.02 (16.96)	831.81 (10.91)
3	Non-Metals	44.6 (3.72)	42.2 (-5.38)	44.01 (4.27)	47.6 (8.18)	50.1 (5.25)	51.67 (3.07)	57.14 (10.59)
	Total	749.8 (8.79)	873.6 (16.51)	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)

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

Industries

1.47 With vast mineral resources and abundant raw materials, the State has immense potential for industrializations. The industrializations process till the Tenth Plan was quite slow. As per a survey conducted in 1990-91, Orissa had a share of only 3.19% of the total investment, 1.33% of 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 compared with the country average of Rs.2,303. The industrialization process has, however, picked up in the State after the launching of the Industrial Policy Resolution, 2001. The Government of Orissa have already signed 79 Memoranda of Understanding / Agreement with private parties desirous of setting up of their units in the State with a proposed investment of about Rs. 3,65,327.20 crore. Out of this, till the end of 31.12.2009, investment to the extent of Rs.63,289.95 crore has materialized.

1.48 There were 1,01,933 Micro Small & Medium Enterprises by the end of 2008-09, with an investment of Rs.3,348.60 crore and providing employment to 6,01,205 persons. Besides, 9,294 cottage industries were set up with an investment of Rs.34.83 crore providing employment to 16,279 persons during 2008-09. By the end of 2008-09, 750 coir industries were set up with production of 12,731 MT of coir products and giving employment to 10,740 persons. During 2008-09, there were 49,095 looms producing 166.65 lakh mtr. of cloth and giving employment to 98,190 lakh persons. During 2007-08, Khadi & Village Industries provided employment to 8,244 persons. The status of Industry Sector in Orissa is indicated in Table 1.15.

Table 1.15

Status of Industries Sector in Orissa

Sl. No.	Indicator	Reference year	Orissa	India
1	Per capita value added by manufacturing sector (in Rs.)	2001-02	526.46	1,390.26
		2003-04	848.26	1,892.50
		2004-05	1554.09	2347.64
2	Per capita gross output in industry (in 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 (in Rs.)	2002-03	1,025,638	1,378,773
	(ii) Per worker Net value added (in Rs.)	2003-04	168,884	216,419

State Finances

1.49 The State Government has undertaken a number of fiscal correction measures including expenditure rationalization and revenue generation measures to improve the fiscal situation of the State in recent years. As a result, the financial year 2005-06 ended with revenue surplus of Rs.481.19 crore. The improved scenario was sustained in subsequent years and revenue surplus reached the level of Rs. 4243.92 crore by the end of 2007-08. This has, however, declined to a level of Rs.760.23 crore by the end of 2008-09 due to the impact of global recessionary trends and implementation of pay revision of employees. Likewise, fiscal surplus reached the level of Rs. 1,323.13 crore by the end of 2007-08, but declined to a deficit of 2,810.88 crore by the end of 2008-09. The State's Own tax and non tax revenue have increased. This has helped the State to create a fiscal space for supporting higher Plan allocations and expenditure, especially on Capital Account.

1.50 Some improved Fiscal indicators are as follows:

- (i) State's **Own Tax Revenue** as percentage of GSDP has increased from 3.97% in 1999-2000 to 6.34% in 2005-06 and this has reached the level of 6.28% by 2008-09.
- (ii) The **Revenue Deficit** which was Rs.2,574.19 crore in 1999-2000 has been eliminated in 2005-06. The Revenue Surplus in 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 have been Rs.481.19 crore, Rs.2,260.60 crore and Rs. 4243.92 crore respectively. As percentage of GSDP, the deficit of 6.00% in 1999-2000 was eliminated in 2005-06 and Revenue Surplus of (+) 0.61%, (+) 2.42% and (+) 3.99% of GSDP were generated in 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 respectively. The level of Revenue surplus has however declined to Rs.760.23 crore by 2008-09 which is 0.62% of GSDP.

- (iii) The **Fiscal Deficit**, which was Rs.3,836.44 crore in 1999-2000 has been eliminated, and Fiscal **Surplus** of (+) Rs.823.18 crore and (+) Rs. 1,323.13 crore have been generated in 2006-07 and 2007-08 respectively. As percentage of GSDP, the Fiscal Deficit which was 8.94% in 1999-2000 has been converted to a Surplus of (+)1.24% by 2007-08. The position has, however, changed during 2008-09 to a deficit of 2,810.88 crore, i.e. about 2.30 % of GSDP for the reason already explained.
- (iv) The **Debt stock**, which was 329.4% of total revenue in 2002-03, has been reduced to a level of 159% by 2009-10.
- (v) Similarly, **Interest payment** as percentage of revenue receipt has been reduced from 40.2% in 2001-02 to 17.30% in 2009-10.
- (vi) **Capital Outlay** – The total capital outlay was Rs.1,038.06 crore in the year 2005-06 which was 1.31% of GSDP. The total capital outlay increased to a level of Rs.2,843.42 crore constituting 2.67% of GSDP by 2007-08. This has now increased to a level of Rs.3,259.63 crore which is about the same 2.67% of GSDP.

Decentralised Planning in the State

Progress in District level planning

1.51 The State Government is committed to decentralization of planning process in the State. Pursuant to the provisions of 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 District Planning Committees (DPCs) for all 30 districts of the State are functional since 2003. In pursuance to the direction of the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India, State has been preparing Comprehensive District Plans from 2008-09. As the Planning capacity of districts is very limited the State Government have involved reputed Technical Support Institutions (TSIs) to facilitate preparation of District Plans.

Formulation of District Plans: 2010-11

1.52 The State Government have identified several district sector schemes, for which an outlay of Rs.3,972.79 crore has been earmarked for allocation in the District Plans for 2010-11. Funds under four major State and Central Plan Schemes namely, Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY), Biju KBK Yojana, Biju Kandhmal "O'Gajapati Yojana and Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) to the tune of Rs. 637.50 crore, have been provided to the districts as untied resources for the District Plans 2010-11. In total, resources to the extent of Rs.4,610.29 crore has been earmarked for district plan schemes for the year 2010-11. This constitutes about 45.20% of the State's total plan outlay of Rs.10,200.00 crore for the Annual Plan: 2010-11. The draft District Plan documents for the year 2010-11 for 30 districts of the State have been prepared. A summary of 30 District Plans is given in Chapter 38 of this document.

ANNUAL PLAN 2010-11

Development Imperatives

1.53 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 physiogeographic and socio-economic conditions and its development scenario vis-à-vis other progressive States and the national average. An outline of these development imperatives is given below.

Bridging the Overall Development Gap

1.54 The Gross State Domestic Product of Orissa in current price was 3.49% of GNP of India during 1951-52 which has come down to a level of 2.76% by 2007-08. Likewise, the per-capita income of the State as a percentage of national per capita income has declined from 96.81% in 1951-52 to 71.42% in 2007-08. This clearly shows that over the years, both in terms of size of the economy and level of development, State has lagged behind national average. This calls for achieving a faster economic growth to catch up with the nation.

Need for Higher Agricultural Growth

1.55 Agriculture and allied activities sector continues to be the mainstay of Orissa economy contributing nearly a one fifth of total GSDP and employing about 65% of the total workforce. 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.

Insulating the Economy against Natural Calamities

1.56 For ages, performance of the State economy has been adversely affected by frequently occurring natural calamities while the drought condition affects the production process of one year, natural calamities like floods and cyclones affect the production process of the current as well as the succeeding years by retarding the capital formation process. This calls for two-pronged strategies: 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.

Diversification of the Economy

1.57 Over-dependence of the State economy on less productive agriculture and allied activities sector which is 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.

Special Attention to Depressed Sections

1.58 Socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, constituting about 22.13% and 16.53% of State's population, has

been much lower than that of the rest of the population. In case of Scheduled Tribes, even the process of their mainstreaming is an issue till date. This apart, women across all communities, in the State are yet to share the same level of development and empowerment compared to their male counterparts. This calls for sustained efforts to mainstream, develop and empower these marginalised sections of the population.

Focus on Unemployment and Under-employment

1.59 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, special effort are required to generate large scale employment and self-employment avenues and improve employable skills of both educated and uneducated persons.

Need for Infrastructure Upgradation

1.60 State has embarked upon a massive industrialization process. In the coming years, a large number of big and medium industrial units are expected to come up in different parts of the State. In order to support this industrialization process and also to stimulate the rural economy to grow faster, it is necessary to upgrade the physical infrastructure base of the State.

Urgency of Poverty Reduction

1.61 Over the years, incidence of poverty in the State continues to be at a high level. While the overall development process is expected to reduce poverty, the extent and intensity of poverty in the State require urgent and special efforts to address the same.

Eleventh Five Year Plan for the State

1.62 Keeping in view the aforesaid development imperatives, Orissa has fully endorsed the Eleventh Plan Approach, as approved by the National Development Council. Accordingly, the Eleventh Five Year Plan for the State has been drawn up with a proposed outlay of Rs. 32,325 crore focusing on higher broad-based inclusive economic growth and faster poverty reduction. Plan envisages to achieve high overall growth rate with "Industries" and "Services" sectors spearheading the same while ensuring atleast 4% growth rate in Agriculture and Allied activities sector. This calls for upgradation and quality improvement in physical infrastructure of the State. Accordingly 43.53% of the total plan outlay i.e., Rs.14,028.13 crore has been earmarked for Infrastructure sector comprising of Irrigation and Flood Control, Energy and Transport sub sectors. In conformity with high priority attached to the Agriculture and Allied activities sector, apart from sectoral allocation of Rs. 702.75 crore, another Rs. 7,028.86 crore i.e., 21.81% of the total plan outlay has been earmarked for Irrigation and Flood control component of Infrastructure sector. This apart, keeping in view State's commitment to development of social sector and realization of monitorable targets for the plan (indicated below). 26.28% of the total plan outlay i.e., Rs. 8,468.33 crore has been earmarked for Social Services Sector in the 11th plan.

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)	In percent	28.3	31.5
6	Sex Ratio (0-6 years)	No. of female per 1000 male	977	961
7	Drop-out Rate in Elementary Education	In percent	20	31.99
8	Literacy Rate	In percent	85.00	83.96
9.	Gender gap in Literacy	In percentage points	10.00	15.10

Progress Annual Plan: 2009-10

Progress in Expenditure

1.63 Planning Commission has approved a plan outlay of Rs.9,500 crore for Orissa for the year 2009-10. The approved plan outlay for 2007-08 and 2008-09 were Rs.5,520 crore and Rs.7,500.00 crore respectively against which expenditure incurred were Rs. 6,032.81 crore and Rs.7,572.20 crore respectively. The sectoral break up of plan outlays and progress in Plan expenditure during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in the Table-1.17.

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

(Rs. In Crore)

SI No	Sector	Eleventh Plan 2007-12	Annual Plan: 2007-08		Annual Plan: 2008-09		Annual Plan: 2009-10	
			Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expr.	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expr.
1.	Agriculture and Allied Activities	702.75	175.35	176.18	360.20	399.79	359.65	359.65
2.	Rural Development	1,762.37	145.83	137.36	213.54	239.58	260.76	260.76
3.	Special Area Programme	4,256.91	866.40	824.90	1,115.10	1,029.48	1,016.84	1,016.84
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	7,028.86	1,488.17	1,541.57	1,556.38	1,572.87	1,788.00	1,788.00
5	Energy	4,306.88	336.68	329.90	472.93	375.87	1,973.42	1,973.42

6	Industries & Minerals	178.90	68.94	164.94	54.53	53.92	38.35	38.35
7	Transport	2,692.39	363.29	408.14	778.10	937.23	931.77	931.77
8	Science, Technology & Environment	1,000.73	105.33	126.52	217.87	212.51	242.35	242.35
9	General Economic Services	1,538.03	257.94	260.14	352.66	369.42	274.86	274.86
10	Social Services	8,468.33	1,653.73	1,996.33	2,292.36	2,272.28	2,501.69	2,501.69
11	General Services	288.85	58.34	66.83	86.33	109.25	112.35	112.35
Grand total		32,225.00	5,520.00	6,032.81	7,500.00	7,572.20	9,500.00	9,500.00

Physical Achievements during 2009-10

1.64 As per advance estimates, growth rate in Orissa's economy has been projected at 8.35% during the year 2009-10. Progressive Physical achievements during 2009-10 upto December 2009 in respect some important plan programmes, are given below.

- Under NREGS, 264.84 lakh mandays of employment have been generated and wages in cash amounting to Rs. 25,961.11 lakh have been disbursed.
- Under SGSY, 4,002 individual beneficiaries have been assisted and income generating activities have been promoted through 8,321 SHGs.
- 278 ha of waste land has been distributed among landless families.
- Under Indira Awas Yojana, 47,823 houses have been constructed.
- Institutional deliveries have been carried out in the State in 3.84 lakh cases.
- Target of covering 326 operational ICDS centres has been fully realised in the State and there are 54,964 functional Anganwadis.
- Plantations in forest and public land have been carried over 1,18,201 ha.
- Under PMGSY 2,245 km roads have been constructed.
- Under RGGVY 4,204 villages have been electrified.
- The target to provide cycles to 1,09,294 school going BPL, ST and SC girls will be fully realised by the year end.
- Under National Old Age Pension scheme, 6,43,400 beneficiaries are being covered in the State.
- Under Madhubabu Pension Yojana 3,00,000 beneficiaries are being covered in the Plan side and another 9,08,400 in the Non-Plan side.
- Under supplementary Nutrition Programme in 41,697 AWCs 48,79,722 beneficiaries are being serviced
- Under the Mid Day Meal Scheme, 46,89,829 primary school students and 17,77,230 upper primary students have been covered.

- Under Emergency Feeding Programme, 2 lakh beneficiaries have been covered in KBK districts.

Annual Plan 2010-11: Development Strategies

1.65 Keeping in view the overall agreed development goals envisaged for the Eleventh Five Year Plan for the State and progress in realization of the same so far, the following development strategies have been drawn up for the Annual Plan, 2010-11.

- (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 with a view to realize envisaged average annual growth rate of 9% during 11th Plan period.
- (iii) For inclusive, broad-based and sustainable growth, efforts will be continued 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. This apart, all ongoing anti-poverty programmes will be continued with greater thrust so as to realize the 11th Plan goal of reducing poverty in the State by 15 percentage points.
- (v) Significant improvement will be made in people's access to basic facilities like health care, education, clean drinking water and sanitation.
- (vi) Special attention will be continued 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 be continued.

- (ix) Efforts to improve connectivity to growth centres and service centres will be continued. Apart from providing all weather connectivity to villages, efforts will be made to significantly improve the quality of existing road network to effectively support upcoming industries. The State aims to connect all villages with 1000+ population in general and villages with 500+ population in tribal, hilly and interior pockets. District level Connectivity Master Plans shall be implemented.
- (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) Large-scale employment will be generated to absorb the backlog of unemployed as well as new entrants to the labour force. Because of limited scope in generation of regular organized sector employment, emphasis will be on creation of self-employment avenues. The State's efforts 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. Development of youth is also an important priority of the Government.
- (xiii) Sustained efforts of the State in the area of 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 of the State Government towards effective devolution of powers and responsibilities to the Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies and decentralization of planning process will be further strengthened.

Annual Plan 2010-11: Proposed Outlay

1.66 In order to operationalise development strategies and achieve Plan objectives, the State Government has been substantially increasing the sizes of Annual Plans during the Eleventh Plan period. The Annual Plan: 2007-08 at Rs. 5,520 crore was about 53% higher than the Annual Plan: 2006-07. Likewise the size of Annual Plan: 2008-09 with an outlay of Rs. 7,500 crore, was about 36% higher than that of Annual Plan: 2007-08. The Plan out lay for the Annual Plan 2009-10 at Rs.9,500 crore was about 27% higher than that for Annual Plan 2008-09. The resource constraints experienced by the State during the current fiscal have limited the scope of continuing with the same level of incremental growth in plan size for 2010-11. The Annual Plan, 2010-11 with an outlay of Rs. 10,200 crore has been proposed, with a step up of 7.4% in allocation over current year's Plan.

1.67 Broad sectoral outlays proposed for the Annual Plan 2010-11 along with agreed sectoral outlays for the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the Annual Plan: 2007-08 the Annual Plan 2008-09 and Annual Plan 2009-10 are given in the Table 1.18.

Table 1.18
Broad Sectoral Outlays Proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11
(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	
	Approved Outlay	% of Allocation	Outlay	% of Allocation	Outlay	% of Allocation	Agreed Outlay	% of Allocation	Proposed Outlay	% of Allocation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Agriculture & Allied Activities	702.75	2.18	175.35	3.18	360.20	4.80	359.63	3.79	468.37	4.59
Rural Development	1,762.37	5.47	145.83	2.64	213.54	2.85	260.76	2.74	259.37	2.54
Special Area Programmes	4,256.91	13.21	866.40	15.69	1,115.10	14.87	1,016.84	10.70	1,040.58	10.20
Irrigation & Flood Control	7,028.86	21.81	1,488.17	26.96	1,556.38	20.75	1,788.00	18.82	2,210.64	21.67
Energy	4,306.88	13.37	336.68	6.10	472.93	6.31	1,973.42	20.77	1,257.29	12.33
Industry & Minerals	178.90	0.56	68.94	1.25	54.53	0.73	38.35	0.40	66.80	0.65
Transport	2,692.39	8.35	363.29	6.58	778.10	10.37	931.77	9.81	1,271.60	12.47
Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Science, Technology & Environment	1,000.73	3.11	105.33	1.91	217.87	2.91	242.35	2.54	220.23	2.16

General Economic Services	1,538.03	4.77	257.94	4.67	352.66	4.70	274.86	2.89	365.67	3.59
Social Services	8,468.33	26.28	1,653.73	29.96	2,292.36	30.56	2,501.68	26.33	2,922.13	28.65
General Services	288.85	0.89	58.34	1.06	86.33	1.15	112.34	1.19	117.32	1.15
GRAND TOTAL	32,225.00	100.00	5,520.00	100.00	7,500.00	100.00	9,500.00	100.00	10,200.00	100.00

Annual Plan 2010-11: Sectoral Priorities

1.68 Inter-sectoral allocations of funds for the Annual Plan 2010-11 has been made in conformity with the development strategy drawn up for the 11th Five Year Plan and consistently followed during the past three years of the plan period. During the 10th Plan and the first three years of the 11th Plan average annual growth rates in Industries & Minerals sector have been 16.13% and 10.36% respectively. Services sector has also been growing at a comparably fast rate (10.13% during 10th Plan and 11.09% during first three year of 11th Plan). In order to sustain this growth process, it is necessary to upgrade and improve the quality of physical infrastructure in the State. For stepping up growth rate in agriculture and allied sector, it is necessary to substantially improve irrigation facilities. Accordingly, State has been steadily allocating higher order funds for infrastructure sector. During 2007-08, allocation for infrastructure (i.e., irrigation, energy and transport sectors) was 39.64% of the total plan outlay. This was followed up with same higher order allocation of 37.43% and 49.4% of the Plan size during 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively for Infrastructure. In the proposed Annual Plan 2010-11, with a sectoral share of 46.47%. the allocations for infrastructure sector; has been further increased from Rs.4,693.19 crore in 2009-10 to Rs.4,739.53 crore (i.e. Rs.2,210.64 crore for Irrigation, Rs.1,257.29 crore for energy and Rs.1,271.60 crore for transport) for the year 2010-11.

1.69 In conformity with the State Government's commitment to development of social sectors and to ensure that marginalized sections benefit from emerging development opportunities, a high sectoral allocation of Rs.2,922.13 crore (i.e., 28.65% of total Plan outlay) has been proposed for "Social Sector". This is Rs.420.45 crore more than the allocation for the sector during 2009-10.

1.70 For realizing the objective of broad-based inclusive growth, it is necessary that Agriculture and Allied sectors, that provide livelihood support to more than 65% of the workforce in the State, has to grow at a faster rate. The State has targeted to achieve a growth rate of 4% for the sector during 11th Plan. Accordingly, high allocation of funds has been made for the sector during the past three years and in the Annual Plan 2010-11, sectoral allocation is proposed to be further increased by Rs.108.74 crore from the last year's level. The proposed outlay of Rs.468.37 crore is 4.59% of total proposed Plan outlay for 2010-11. Further, keeping in view the objectives of providing assured irrigation at least to the extent of 35% in each block during the 11th Plan and also to achieve targeted growth rate in

agriculture Rs.2,210.64, i.e., about 21.67% of the total Plan outlay has been proposed for “Irrigation & Flood Control Sector”.

1.71 The objective of inclusive growth calls for accelerated development of depressed regions. Keeping this in view, the State has been consistently making efforts to ensure faster development of the regions that are lagging behind in overall development. Accordingly, substantial amount of funds has been allocated for the sector “Special Area Programme”. Percentage share of allocation for the sector has been consistently maintained at a level of more than 10% of the total plan outlay during the first three years of the 11th Plan. In the Annual Plan 2010-11 also, with a proposed outlay of Rs.1,040.58 crore, which is 10.20% of the total Plan outlay same level of emphasis has been given to the sector.

1.72 Department-wise Plan proposals for 2009-10 have been detailed in the following Chapters which also include likely flow of Central funds under Central Plan schemes and Centrally Sponsored Plan schemes.

Appendix-1

Summary of State level Development Indicators for Rural Orissa
(Sample size is Approximately 18,000 Rural households)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>Development Indicators</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1.	HEALTH (MOTHER & CHILD)	Institutional Deliveries	59.4
2.		Mothers who took Iron Tablets	87.3
3.		Mothers who had at least one check-up	72.7
4.		Babies visited by Health Worker	74.3
5.		Babies Breast-fed Colostrum	88.9
6.		Babies exclusively breast fed for 6 months	45.8
7.		Children with immunization card	86.6
8.		Children who suffered from Diarrhea	54.9
9.		Children who were administered ORS ¹	77.3
10.		Men whose BMI ² is below normal	15.3
11.		Women whose BMI is below normal	22.3
12.	WATER & SANITATION	Water supply by hand pump, tube well or tap	71.8
13.		In Summer time	70.1
14.		Public/government source of water	59.9
15.		Source of water at or close to home	80.8
16.		Less than 1 hr taken for collection of water	70.5
17.		Bacterial contamination of drinking water	46.8
18.		Open Defecation	86.6
19.	EDUCATION	3-6 yr old Children enrolled in Anganwadi	72.5
20.		Out of school children (6-14 yrs age group)	4.6
21.		Children in III-V who can read class I text	65.4
22.		Children in III-V who can do subtraction	68.8
23.		Women who can read a Std I text	62.9
24.		Men who can read Std I text	74.6
25.		Households with Kutchha house or no house	64.5
26.	LIFE & LIVELIHOOD	Firewood used for cooking	87.8
27.		Households using Kerosene for light	59.6
28.		No animal households	31.5
29.		No Asset Households	13.1
30.		No loan households	51.5
31.		Households affected by migration	15.1

1 ORS (Oral Rehydration Solution)

2 BMI (Body Mass Index)

CHAPTER 2

POVERTY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Human Development has been conceived as processes that enable people to improve their skills, capabilities and choices to live long, healthy and fulfilled life. 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 9.15% and reduction in poverty by 7.3 percentage points in 2004-05 over 1999-2000. 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% 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. Table 2.1 summarizes poverty headcount ratios (i.e., percentage of people below poverty line), as estimated by Planning Commission, for Orissa and India from 1973-74 to 2004-05.

Table 2.1

People Below Poverty Line (%) in Orissa and India: 1973-74 to 2004-05

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

* 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% by the end of the 11th Five Year Plan period.

Poverty Incidence in Orissa by Social Groups:

2.8 Incidence of poverty in Rural Orissa has also been estimated and compared in 2004-05, 1999-00 and 1993-94 in Table 2.3 by social groups: Scheduled Tribes (ST), Scheduled Castes (SC), Other Backward Castes (OBC) and Others. It may be observed from Table 2.3 that ST and SC communities are poorer than others. 64.30% ST and 38.60% SC persons are poor. About two-thirds (65%) of the total poor in rural Orissa belong to either the ST or the SC groups.

Table 2.3
Incidence of Poverty and Related Variables by Social Groups
Rural Orissa: 2004-05, 1999-2000 and 1993-94

Social Group	HCR	Contribution to Poverty	MPCE	Sample Households (number)
2004-05*				
ST	64.30	44.88	307.89	1750
SC	38.60	20.59	382.11	1415
OBC	24.50	27.20	454.99	3042
OTHERS	15.60	7.33	556.74	1466
Total	35.53	100.00	398.91	7673
1999-2000				
ST	73.10	41.01	284.55	861
SC	52.30	22.74	351.10	747
OBC	39.70	26.02	394.96	1069
OTHERS	24.01	10.23	477.80	800
Total	48.14	100.00	372.95	3477
1993-94				
ST	71.31	35.98	175.10	816
SC	49.79	18.51	212.02	628
OTHERS	40.23	45.51	242.30	1894
Total	49.81	100.00	219.80	3338

* 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 in 3 regions: Coastal, Northern and Southern.

Table 2.4
Incidence of Poverty by Regions: 2004-05, 1999-2000 and 1993-94

Region	HCR	Contribution to poverty	MPCE	Sample Households (Number)
2004-05*				
Coastal	18.37	24.01	475.84	3518
Southern	62.50	33.60	333.25	1520
Northern	43.69	42.39	404.04	2635
Total	35.53	100.00	423.88	7673
1999-2000				
Coastal	31.81	31.44	425.18	1795
Southern	87.14	33.40	246.29	575
Northern	49.84	35.15	368.59	1107
Total	48.14	100.00	372.95	3477
1993-94				
Coastal	45.33	43.03	226.57	1590
Southern	68.84	25.26	179.22	638
Northern	45.87	31.71	232.04	1110
Total	49.81	100.00	219.80	3338

* Tentative Analysis of Pooled NSS data using MRP Method.

Some Special Features of Poverty in Orissa:

- 2.10 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.

- (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 9.15% 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:

2.11 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.

2.12 In addition to the above, Special Programmes 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.

2.13 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.

2.14 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.

2.15 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.

2.16 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.

2.17 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.

2.18 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), Jeebika and Orissa Fund for Development Initiative (OFFDI). 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.

2.19 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

2.20 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.

2.21 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.

2.22 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.

2.23 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

2.24 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(2004-SRS)	22.7 Per1000 Population
Crude Death Rate (2004-RS)	9.6 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 (2004- SRS)	13.1%
Total Fertility Rate (NFHS-3)	2.4%
Couple Protection Rate (NFHS-3)	50.7%
Life Expectancy at Birth (1996-2001)	61.64 years
Maternal Mortality Rate (2002- SRS)	358 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 –2005

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

Source: Statistical Abstract of Orissa, 2005, Govt. of Orissa, Economic Survey, GoI:2006-07

Table 2.7
Inter-State Comparisons of Life Expectancy: 1981 –2005

State	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)							
	1981-86		1991-96		1996-01		2001-2005 (Projected)	
	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
Maharashtra	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

2.25 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.

2.26 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.

2.27 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

2.28 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.

2.29 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.

2.30 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

2.31 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.

2.32 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.

2.33 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

2.34 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.

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

2.35 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

2.36 Wide variations have been observed in human development across the districts. District-wise HDI for all 30 districts has been summarized 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
13	Jajpur	0.540	22	0.386	28	114.19	10
14	Jharsuguda	0.722	2	0.687	1	109.59	12

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
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

2.37 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.

2.38 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 will function as Joint Programme Monitoring Cell for the Programme. A “State Level Steering Committee on Convergence” has been constituted for smooth functioning of this programme.

2.39 The State Government in collaboration with Government of India and UNDP have been contemplating to have a collaborative approach for

livelihood promotion in the State with a view to enhance the impact of livelihood promotion and employment generation in a sustainable manner. There will be an over all umbrella Mission, “**Orissa Livelihood Mission**”. The purpose of the Mission is to pursue livelihood approaches for effective poverty reduction and use mission apparatus as strategic architecture.

2.40 It has been envisaged that to achieve “Orissa Livelihood Mission” objectives, the mission plan should also focus on household based Micro-Planning to provide support for livelihoods of most vulnerable groups in different parts of the State by way of convergence of various developmental schemes/programmes. Special attention shall be paid to most vulnerable region such as the KBK region.

2.41 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.

2.42 To start with Government of Orissa in Planning & Coordination Department has been preparing District Human Development Reports (DHDR) for four selected districts, i.e., Ganjam, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, and Mayurbhanj under the GoI-UNDP project “Strengthening State Plans for Human Development”. 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, 2010. Besides, it has also been programmed to prepare DHDR for Sundargarh district under GOI-UN supported joint programme on convergence. 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

2.43 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	11 th 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

2.44 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, Government of India had 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.4,17,134.30 lakh has been proposed under Bharat Nirman for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under the State Plan. The component wise break-up is given in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Component	Annual Plan: 2009-10 Agreed Outlay	Annual Plan: 2010-11 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4
1.	Rural Electrification		
	(a) RGGVY	8,000.00	12,000.00
	(b) Biju Grama Jyoti Yojana	100.00	5,000.00
2.	Rural Roads		
	(a) Rural Roads	2,20,000.00	2,20,000.00
3.	Rural Drinking Water Supply		
	(a) Drinking Water Supply	18,713.00	20,584.30
	Total	2,46,813.00	2,57,584.30

4.	Irrigation		
	Major & Medium		
	(a) JBIC Projects	7,000.00	6,000.00
	(b) AIBP assisted projects	90,700.00	1,23,500.00
	(c) RIDF projects	2,395.00	1,050.00
	Minor Irrigation (Flow)	5423.41	8,500.00
	Minor Irrigation (River Lift & Ground)	11,988.00	12,500.00
	Total	1,17,506.41	1,51,550.00
5.	Rural Housing		
	(a) IAY	23,355.64	8,000.00
	Total	3,87,675.05	4,17,134.30

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 NTPC, NHPC and PGCIL. In the State Plan side, the proposed outlay for 2010-11 for RGGVY is Rs.12,000.00 lakh.

3.7 Government of Orissa has also launched a new scheme, called "Biju Grama Jyoti Yojana" to cover all village habitations having population less than 100, those which are not included under RGGVY by Government of India. An outlay of Rs.5,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2010-11 for taking up work under Biju Grama Jyoti Yojana.

Rural Roads

3.8 The achievement figures under Rural Roads during 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2

Sl No.	Item	Progress during 2008-09		Progress during 2009-10	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement Upto Jan.'10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1					
	(a) More than 1000 population	2,029	1,768	697	200
	(b) More than 500 population in scheduled area.	455	437	356	63
2	Total habitations	2,484	2,205	1053	263
3	New connectivity (in km.)	3,200.00	2,064.18	2500.00	1999.40
4	Upgradation of through rout (In km.)				
	(a) Up-gradation	800.00	576.81	2,000.00	687.74
	(b) Renewal	1,000.00	1,502.54	1,000.00	585.37
	Total Length	5,000.00	4,143.53	5500.00	3272.51

Rural Drinking Water Supply

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

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

3.10 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.

3.11 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 covered 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 2009-10 is given in Table 3.3

Physical Progress of Bharat Nirman from 2005-06 to 2009-10

Table 3.3

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-7,484 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 (upto January,2010)	NC-1,500 PC-10,847 Schools-36 Quality affected habitations- 2,000	NC-660 PC-2,051 Schools-5 Quality affected habitations -918

Irrigation

3.12 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 had 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

Table 3.5

Achievement during 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10 (Up to Sept., 2009)

Sector	Financial (Rs. in crore)				Potential in Th. Ha. (New creation & Revival)			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total
1	4	5		6	8	9	10	11
Major & Medium	881.28	948.92	214.31	2,044.51	22.543	55.558	10.170	88.271
Minor (Flow)	46.97	69.42	32.70	149.09	18.190	13.399	1.726	33.315
Minor (River lift & Ground)	49.62	55.55	10.87	116.04	22,694	36,851	2.7	62.245
Total	977.87	1073.89	257.88	2309.64	63.427	105.808	14.596	183.831

3.13 Achievement for the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in Table 3.5.

Rural Housing

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

3.15 An outlay of Rs.23,355.64 lakh with physical target of 2,15,715 Nos. of IAY houses was proposed in the Annual Plan: 2009-10. As against the target, 59,287 IAY Houses have been constructed as on January, 2010. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 is Rs.8,000.00 lakh.

CHAPTER 4

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

4.1 The State Government have sought financial assistance from various external sources including international donors in order to bridge the resource gap for development projects and programmes for implementation of Externally Aided Projects in different sectors during the year 2010-11. Twenty four (24) 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 the marginalized during 2010-11. This includes ten (10) ongoing projects and fourteen (14) pipeline projects. Project-wise details are indicated in Table 4.1. Details of programmes in respect of these projects are also given in relevant chapters.

4.2 Resources from external sources in the order of Rs.1,147.88 crore have been projected for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for implementation of 11 ongoing and 13 pipeline EAPs. An outlay of Rs.598.10 crore has been initially provided for implementation of 24 Externally Aided Projects. This includes Rs.542.6998 crore for the ongoing EAPs which have been fully funded. For the pipeline projects, an allocation of Rs.55.4003 crore has been made at the initial stage. This would, however, be suitably augmented after the projects are actually launched or at the time of additional requirements during the course of the year, so as to fully avail the projected ACA of Rs.1,147.88 crore for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

4.3 Out of the 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 being implemented in KBK districts. Similarly, out of fourteen pipeline projects, following projects, when sanctioned, will be implemented in the State, also covering the KBK districts. They are: (i) Improvement of Animal Health Care System in Orissa, (ii) Catchment Area Treatment Plan of Upper Kolab Hydro Electric Project, (iii) Catchment Area Treatment Plan of Upper Indravati Multipurpose Project, (iv) Improving Rural Growth and Productivity Opportunities for Poor in Orissa, and (v) Orissa Water Sector Improvement Project.

4.4 It is expected that a tentative sum of Rs.13,915.682 lakh and Rs.11,313.861 lakh will flow towards TSP and SCSP respectively, which comes to 23% and 19% of the total proposed outlay for EAPs. The total flow of funds towards TSP and SCSP will be in the order of Rs.25,229.543 lakh which is 42% of the total outlay under EAPs during 2010-11. The Department-wise and project-wise allocation towards TSP and SCSP are given in Table 4.2.

4.5 During the year 2010-11 a new project in pipeline i.e. Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) has been taken up to be implemented with the assistance from World Bank for the span of 5 years.

Table 4.1

**Sector-wise Summary of Outlays of Ongoing / Pipeline Externally Aided Projects
for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.**

(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 2009-10	Expenditure incurred up to December, 2009 (Provisional)	Outlay for 2010-11
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	50.00		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	50.00		10.00
3.	# Improvement of Animal Health Care System in Orissa	JICA F & ARD Deptt.	2009-2010/ 2010-2011	15,000.00	100.00		50.00
4.	# Multi-State Agricultural Competitiveness Project (MACP)	WORLD BANK/ Co-operation	2009-2010/ 2013-2014	45,000.00	100.00		0.01
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
5.	Targeted Rural Initiatives for Poverty Termination and Infrastructure (TRIPTI)	WORLD BANK/ Panchayati Raj	2009-2010/ 2012-2013	31,500.00	3000.00		2,170.00
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	479.00	186.03	605.00 200.00
7.	Rengali Irrigation Project- (Phase-I Tranche-II)	JICA (JAPAN) / Water Resources	2004-2005/ 2011-2012	68643.00	7000.00	4343.05	6,000.00

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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 2009-10	Expenditure incurred up to December, 2009 (Provisional)	Outlay for 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	# Rengali Irrigation Project (Ph.-II) Construction of Ph. -II including distribution system from RD 71.313 km to 141.00 km of Rengali Project	JICA (JAPAN) / Water Resources	2009-2010/ 2017-18	119625.00	100.00		50.00
9.	#Orissa Water Sector Improvement Project	WORLD BANK/ Water Resources	2009-2010/ 2013-2014	1,40,000.00	150.00	2.69	50.00
10.	Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture & Water Management Project.	ADB/ Water Resources Department	2009-2010 / 2016-2017	108419.00	5771.00.00	496.39	4250.00
11.	Orissa Community Tanks Management Project	WORLD BANK/ Water Resources	2008-2009/ 2013-2014	54,600.00	4000.00	148.00	4400.00
12	#Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	WORLD BANK/ Water Resources	2009-2010 / 2014-2015	22630.00			50.00
V.	ENERGY						
VI.	INDUSTRIES & MINERALS						
VII.	TRANSPORT						
13.	Orissa State Road Project	WORLD BANK/ Works	2009-2010/ 2013-2014	1,43,119.00	22000.00	1212.16	14760.00
VIII.	COMMUNICATION						
IX.	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT						
14.	Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project.	JICA Forest & Environment	2006-2007/ 2012-2013	65,980.00	11500.00	7226.76	10334.98
15.	# Catchment Area Treatment Plan of Upper Kolab Hydro Electric Project	KFW / Germany / Forest & Environment	2009-2010/ 2015-2016	13858.00	50.00		0.01
16.	# Catchment Area Treatment Plan of Upper Indravati Multipurpose Project.	KFW / Germany / Forest & Environment	2009-2010/ 2015-2016	27874.00	50.00		0.01

Chapter-4

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 2009-10	Expenditure incurred up to December, 2009 (Provisional)	Outlay for 2010-11
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	200.00		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	200.00		110.00
19.	# Sewerage System for greater Sambalpur Area.	<u>JICA</u> Housing & Urban Development.	2009-2010/ 2013-2014	30,000.00	200.00		110.00
20.	Orissa Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project for(Cuttack and Bhubaneswar city)	<u>JICA</u> Housing & Urban Development	2007-2008/ 2012-2013	94,513.00	2500.00		2000.00
21.	Orissa Health Sector Development Plan	<u>DFID/</u> Health & Family Welfare	2007-2008/ 2011-2012	40,000.00	6500.00	4900.00	5150.00
22.	Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Live lihood Programme.	<u>IFAD/WFP & DFID/</u> ST & SC Development	2003-2004/ 2013-2014	46480.00	4,000.00	4000.00	4400.00
XI	GENERAL SERVICES	GENERAL SERVICES					
23.	# Orissa Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter Programme, Phase-III.	<u>KFW,</u> <u>German & German Red cross</u> Revenue & DM	2009-2010/ 2013-2014	4845.00	100.00		50.00
24.	# National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Programme (NCRMP)	<u>WORLD BANK/</u> Revenue & DM	2009-2010/ 2012-2013	57612.00	900.00		5000.00
	Total Allocation				69000.00 *	22515.08	59810.01

Projects in Pipeline.

* Plan outlay 2009-10 including Supplementary is Rs.71,353.57 lakh which includes additional Rs.2,255.35 lakh for Rengali Irrigation Project (Phase-I, Tranche-II) and additional Rs.98.22 lakh for National Hydrology Project Phase-II.

Annual Plan: 2010-11

Table 4.2

TSP and SCSP Allocations under EAP in Annual Plan: 2010-2011

(Rs. in lakh)

SI No	Department	Name of the Project	Plan Outlay for 2010-2011	TSP Share out of EAP Outlay	SCSP Share out of EAP Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Co-operation	Multi State Agricultural Competativeness Project(MACP)	0.01	0.002	0.001
2	Fisheries and ARD	1. Improvement of Animal Health Care System in Orissa	50.00	12.02	9.93
		2. Cluster Development Approach of Brackish Water Culture Area in Orissa	10.00	3.48	2.76
		3. Integrated Management and Pro-poor support for Marine Fishermen of Orissa	10.00		
3.	Forest & Environment.	1. Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project	10,334.98	2,692.78	2,186.52
4.	Health & Family Welfare	1. Orissa Health Sector Development Plan	5,150.00	1,029.90	722.19
5.	Housing & Urban Development	1. Orissa Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project (Bhubaneswar & Cuttack City)	2,220.00	266.19	193.88
6.	Panchayati Raj	1. TRIPTI	2,170.00	491.80	358.70
7.	Revenue & Disaster Management	1. Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter Programme, Phase-III 2. National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Programme (NCRMP)	5,050.00	1,118.20	835.20
8	ST & SC Development.	1. Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme	4,400.00	4,400.00	
9.	Water Resources	1. National Hydrology project. Phase-II (Surface Water)	605.00		
		2. Rengali Irrigation Project-Phase-I, (Tranche-II)	6,000.00		

Sl No	Department	Name of the Project	Plan Outlay for 2010-2011	TSP Share out of EAP Outlay	SCSP Share out of EAP Outlay
		3. Construction of LBC-II (Left Bank Canal) including distribution from RD 71.313 km to 141.00 km of Rengali.	50.00	478.30	3,846.56
		4. Orissa Water Sector Improvement Project	50.00		
		5. Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Project	50.00		
		6.Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture & Water Management Project	4,250.00		
		7.Orissa Community Tanks Management Project	4,400.00	770.85	662.95
10.	Works	1. Orissa State Road Project	14760.00	2652.16	2495.17
	TOTAL			13915.682	11313.861

4.6 The important objectives of these 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 Department	Donor Agency	Objectives
ONGOING PROJECTS			
1.	Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project. Forest & Environment	JICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project aims at creating afforestation over 2.40 lakh Ha.,10 crore saplings for Agro-Forestry, Bio-Diversity, and Conservation in 20 Protected areas.
2.	Orissa Health Sector Development Plan Health & Family Welfare	DFID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

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Sl.No	Name of the Project/ Implementing Department	Donor Agency	Objectives
3.	Orissa Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project (Bhubaneswar & Cuttack City). Housing & Urban Development	JICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide integrated sewerage system for collection, transportation, treatment and hygienic disposal of domestic waste water generated in Bhubaneswar city to meet the present and anticipatory future requirement. • To improve the overall sanitation of Cuttack city and the environment of the Mahanadi River delta, the Bay of Bengal and to provide a storm water system within the city of Cuttack which operates under all low conditions of the Mahanadi river.
4.	Targeted Rural Initiatives for Poverty Termination and Infrastructure Panchayati Raj	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Termination of Poverty and Improvement of Infrastructure in Rural Orissa through PRIs. • To create opportunities to reduce poverty, better education, health, communication and water sanitation facilities. • The project proposed to cover 1000 GPs in 3 districts, i.e., Jagatsinghpur, Sambalpur & Ganjam.
5.	Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme. ST & SC Development	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.	National Hydrology Project Phase-II Water Resources	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of design aids, development of design support system for early flood warning, drought monitoring and management as well as conjunctive use of surface and ground water.
7.	Rengali Irrigation Project (Phase-I, Tranche-II) Water Resources	JICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tranche – II is necessary to complete the balance portion of the work under Phase-I of the project and lining in selected reaches of main canal and some distributaries, structured system of distributaries, minors and sub minors are to be taken up under Tranche-II.
8.	Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Project. Water Resources	ADB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance productivity and sustainability of existing Major, Medium and Minor irrigation (Including Minor Flow and Lift Irrigation Systems covering Brahmani-Baitarani-Budha-Balanga-Subarnarekha River Basins and a part of Mahanadi Delta Stage-I) with participatory irrigation management systems and full

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Sl.No	Name of the Project/ Implementing Department	Donor Agency	Objectives
			operation of Integrated Water Resources Management.
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.
10.	Orissa State Road Project Works	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the riding quality of selected roads, minimize congestion in urban centers, improve drainage and raise road levels, to provide route options for better distribution of traffic, to provide structurally sound roads to minimize road maintenance cost. • To make the State Government more responsive and efficient in addressing road transport infrastructure needs through institutional strengthening. • Aims at significant improvement of traffic flows and safety on selected congested state roads. • To provide increased accessibility to education, health services and employment opportunities thereby contributing to social development and poverty reduction in the long term. The desired outcome of the project is an improved and more efficient traffic movement in the state road network.
PIPELINE PROJECTS			
1.	Multi-Purpose Agricultural Competitiveness Project (MACP) Co-operation	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To foster development of more competitive marketing system and improving market access for farmers through dissemination of knowledge and more effective organization • To increase private sector investment in agriculture and allied sectors /activities and promote more effective use of Govt, funds for extension of services and adaptive approaches
2.	Cluster Development Approach of Brakish Water Culture Area in Orissa. Fisheries & Animal Resources Development	JICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To replicate the technology developed elsewhere for sustainable coastal aquaculture with the concept of cluster / satellite farming creating a conducive atmosphere for PPP in farming, processing and marketing in two clusters namely: Gudupali Village of Balasore district and Sahana in Puri district. •

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Sl.No	Name of the Project/ Implementing Department	Donor Agency	Objectives
3.	Integrated Management and Pro-poor support project for Marine Fishermen of Orissa. Fisheries & Animal Resources Development	JICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims at upliftment of socio-economic condition as well as living standard of the poor marine fishermen which include Sea Safety Measures, Up-gradation of infrastructure for better post harvest yield, skill up-gradation and capacity building of the fishermen.
4.	Improvement of Animal Health Care System in Orissa Fisheries & Animal Resources Development	JICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to supplement the initiatives taken by State Government in Live-stock Development which envisages more focus and improved attention on the special needs for protection of livestock against various diseases and ensuring timely and quality Aimal Husbandry Services to the Farmers.
5.	Catchment Area Treatment Plan of Upper Kolab Hydro-Electric Project. Forest & Environment	German	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil and Water Conservation in the Catchment of the River Basin, Regeneration of degraded forest and adjoining non-forest area on Watershed basis, augmentation of availability of small timber, Fuel fodder and NTFP for the Rural Poor securing people's participation in plantation and regeneration efforts, Employment generation for the weaker sections of the society; such as Women, SC & ST, Landless Rural Labourers and Forest Fringe Dwellers, To achieve productivity equity and sustainability for amelioration of poverty and rural development
6.	Catchment Area Treatment Plan of Upper Indravati Multipurpose Project. Forest & Environment	German	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil and Water Conservation in the Catchment of the River Basin, Regeneration of degraded forest and adjoining non-forest area on watershed basis, augmentation of availability of small timber, Fuel fodder and NTFP for the rural poor by securing peoples participation in plantation and regeneration efforts, employment generation for the weaker sections of the society; such as women, SC & ST, landless rural labourers and Forest Fringe Dwellers, To achieve productivity equity and sustainability for amelioration of poverty and rural development.
7.	Integrated Sewerage system for Berhampur town. Housing & Urban Development	JICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide integrated sewerage system for collection, transportation, treatment and hygienic disposal of domestic waste water generated in Berhampur town to meet the present and anticipatory future requirements.

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Sl.No	Name of the Project/ Implementing Department	Donor Agency	Objectives
8.	Integrated Sewerage system for greater Sambalpur area. Housing & Urban Development	JICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide integrated sewerage system for collection, transportation, treatment and hygienic disposal of domestic waste water generated in Sambalpur-Burla-Hirakud town to meet the present and anticipatory future requirement.
9.	Improving Rural Growth and Productivity Opportunities for poor in Orissa Planning & Co-ordination	DFID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective and accountable participatory planning and implementation leading to improved service delivery and making the institutions responsive to the needs of the poor and excluded groups • Enhanced access by the poor to financial services and market by leveraging private sector resources through innovative models and feasible approaches • Rural Poor, especially women have better access to information and are better organized to overcome barriers to equitable growth processes and realization of their entitlements • Enhanced access to skill development, employment and income earning livelihood opportunities leading to reduced vulnerability of poor households
10.	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation programme Revenue & DM	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up gradation of the cyclone forecasting, tracking and warning system • Cyclone risk mitigation investment in the State • Technical Assistance for Hazard Risk Management Capacity Building. • The project area will cover the following cyclone prone districts of the State such as; Balasore, Bhadrak, Ganjam, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur, Puri, and Khurda.
11.	Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter Programme, Phase-III Revenue & DM	KFW, Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish a culture of preparedness to save the lives and livelihood of the target population by enabling a self-evident and self-reliant community for sustainable development and construction of 50 multi-purpose cyclone shelters for Community Lead Disaster Preparedness • The project area will cover the following cyclone prone districts of the State such as; Balasore, Bhadrak, Kendrapara,.

Sl.No	Name of the Project/ Implementing Department	Donor Agency	Objectives
12.	Rengali Irrigation Project PH-II Construction of PH-II including distribution from RD 71.313 km to 141.00 km of Rengali. Water Resources	JICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide additional irrigation facilities covering an area of 76,641 ha.
13.	Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Project (DRIP) Water Resources	World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoring of distressed dams. Rehabilitation and Improvement of Dams and associated appurtenances for improvement of the safety and operational performance of selected existing dams in a sustainable manner.
14.	Orissa Water sector Improvement Project Water Resources	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create additional storage of water, systems improvement of existing irrigation projects, promotion of LIPs and MIPs and drainage improvement. Flood protection measures in Mahanadi Delta.

Focus on Improved Implementation

4.7 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 being monitored at different levels. The first stage of monitoring is being carried out at the project level. In addition, projects are also being monitored at the Departmental level and State Government level. The Chief Secretary and the Development Commissioner-cum-Additional Chief Secretary also monitor the implementation of the mega projects regularly. Some projects are also being 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 being 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 The Commercial Banks, Development Financial Institutions, RRBs and Co-operative Banks play a vital role in extending Institutional Credit for development of the State. The performances of most of the Financial Institutions have improved during last few years and Commercial Banks in Orissa have achieved all the National Parameters as on 31st March, 2009 except DRI advances. On year to year basis, the credit flow has increased by 14.36% and the performance of Financial Institutions in respect of CD ratio, Priority Sector Advances and Advance to Weaker Sections are commendable. It is worthwhile to mention that finance under Agriculture Sector has substantially increased and crossed the National Parameter of 18% as on 31.3.2009. It has gone up to 30.12% as on 31.3.09. The Small and Medium Enterprises are the driving force behind economic development. A majority of the 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 our State in view of large scale industrialization coming in the State. All Financial Institutions are 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 our 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 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 loan 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 the 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., formation

and Bank linkage of SHGs, imparting skill / entrepreneurship trainings etc., in rural areas.

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 government by preparing Potential Linked Credit Plans (PLPs) for each district of the Country. The main objectives of PLP are to enable various organizations involved in the process of rural development in directing their efforts in a planned manner, in accordance with potentials available for exploitation and to enable optimum utilization of scarce financial resources (specifically Bank Credit) by channeling the same into sectors with growth potential.

Banking Network

5.5 The State is served by a good network of Bank Branches. 36 Commercial Banks (CBs) with their 1,786 branches, 5 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) with their 871 branches, the Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure with Orissa State Cooperative Bank Ltd. (OSCB) at the Apex and 17 District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) having a total number of 323 branches and 2,719 affiliated Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS), 213 Large Sizes Adivasi Multi Purpose Society (LAMPS) and 6 Farmers' Service Societies (FSS) at the grass root level and the Long Term Cooperative Credit Structure with Orissa State Cooperative and Rural Development Bank Ltd. (OSCARD Bank) at the apex and 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, 2009 is furnished hereunder in Table 5.1

Table- 5.1

Agency	No. of Banks	No. of Branches	Of which rural branches
Commercial Banks	36	1,786	852
Regional Rural Banks	5	871	744
OSCB	1	8	0
DCCB	17	320	141
OSCARDB	1	5	5
PCARDBs	46		
PACs/LAMPs/FSSs	2,719		2,719

The performance of all Banks in terms of credit ratio is given in Table 5.2

Table- 5.2

Sl.No	Particulars	As on 31.03.07	As on 31.03.08	As on 31.03.09	As on 31.09.09
1.	CD ratio	79.51	73.97	64.43	64.12
2.	% of Priority sector adv. to total adv	58.91	62.39	59.81	62.87
3.	% of direct agril. finance to total adv	25.81	29.96	30.12	31.92
4.	% of adv to Weaker section to total priority sector adv	33.40	30.67	28.37	26.22
5.	Ratio of DRI advance to total adv	0.26	0.18	0.11	0.12

Some of the Key Banking Indicators as on 30.9.2009 are given in Table 5.3

Parameters	Commercial Banks	RRBs	Co-operative Banks
Total deposit	65,453.74	6,836.92	3,179.76
Total Advance	40,600.05	3,735.14	3,460.54
Total Priority sector Advance	23,898.68	3,002.50	2,948.19
Total Finance to Agrl.	11,360.06	1,403.18	2,685.04
Advance to MSE	6,996.68	520.37	59.72
Advance to services sector	5,541.94	1,078.95	203.43
Total Adv. To weaker sections	3,875.88	1,648.50	2,388.48
Total Adv to DRI	59.36	0.002	0.00
Advance to women	2,327.07	672.83	230.75
Total Adv to SC/ST	1,175.14	795.60	575.84
Gross NPA	1,238.92	204.49	392.75
% of NPA to total advance	3.25	5.47	11.35
CD ratio	61.36	54.63	108.83
% of PS adv to total Adv	60.65	80.39	85.19
% of Agrl adv to total adv	28.78	37.57	77.59
% of adv to weaker section to PS adv	20.54	54.90	81.02
% of adv to women to total advance	6.76	18.01	6.67

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 recasted every year taking into account the infrastructure developed during the interregnum, introduction of new schemes and policy initiatives of Government of India, the State Government, RBI and NABARD. As per the instructions by RBI, the Annual District Credit Plans of Banks are based on the potentials identified in the PLPs.

Credit Projections for 2009-10

5.9 The State Focus Paper (SFP) is prepared by NABARD on annual basis to project the credit potentials and to identify the infrastructure gap in different sectors for the State as a whole. The State Credit Plan for 2010-11 has been prepared on the basis of the potentials estimated for various activities in PLPs prepared for all the districts in the State of Orissa. It envisages credit requirement of Rs.16,915.59 crore in respect of exploitable potential for different activities under farm, non farm and other priority sectors in the State during 2010-11.

Credit Monitoring

Trends in Ground Level Credit Flow

5.10 A review of trends in ground level credit flow under Annual Credit Plans in Orissa reveals that there is less growth in annual credit plan disbursements during 2008-09. The ACP target of Rs.8,532.44 crore for the year 2008-09 was 14% more than the achievement for 2007-08. However, the achievement of target of 2008-09 was to the extent of 87.71%.

Table-5.4

Year	Total ground level credit (Rs. in crore)	Growth rate (%) (GR)
2004-05	4,839.13	6.3
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

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 is given below, which shows an increasing trend.:

Table-5.5

(Rs. in crore)

Purpose	2006-07	Share (%)	GR %	2007-08	Share (%)	GR%	2008-09	Share (%)	GR%
Crop loan	2,493.68	37.00	18.12	2,665.84	37.84	6.9	2,674.18	35.00	-2.0
Term Loan Agri. & Allied	964.58	14.31	63.6	991.44	14.07	2.8	836.37	11.00	-16.0
Total Agri. loans	3,458.26	51.31	28.1	3,657.28	51.91	5.7	3,450.55	46.00	-6.0
NFS	497.26	7.38	28.6	642.21	9.11	29.1	650.50	9.00	1.0
OPS	2,784.23	41.31	11.1	2,745.66	38.97	-1.4	3,383.44	45.00	23.0
Total	6,739.75	100.00	20.48	7045.15	100.00	4.5	7,484.49	100.00	6.2

GR- Growth Rate over previous year.

5.12 An analysis of agency-wise credit flow for 2008-09 shows that Commercial Banks are the largest purveyors of credit (65%), followed by Co-operative Banks (22%) and RRBs (12%).

Table-5.6

(Rs. in crore)

Agency	2006-07	Share	GR %	2007-08	Share	GR%	2008-09	Share	GR%
Commercial Banks	4,100.15	60.83	25.50	4,289.27	60.88	4.6	4,880.10	65.00	14.0
SCB / DCCBs	1,771.77	26.29	10.99	1,800.04	25.55	1.6	1,635.28	22.00	-9.0
ARDBs	0.04	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
RRBs	841.85	12.49	24.80	858.19	12.18	1.9	906.71	12.00	6.0
Others	25.94	0.38	-	97.66	1.39	-	62.40	1.00	-36.0
Total	6,739.75	100.00	20.5	7,045.16	100.00	4.5	7,484.49	100.00	6.0

Spatial Flow of GLC

5.13 The PLP projections/Service Area Plan (SAP) Targets / GLC(SAP) achievements for the last three years in KBK and non-KBK districts is indicated in the table given below :

Table-5.7

(Rs. in crore)

SI No.	2006-2007			2007-08			2008-09		
	PLP projections	SAP target	SAP Ach.	PLP projections	SAP target	SAP Ach.	PLP projections	SAP target	SAP Ach.
KBK districts									
1	828.89	693.12	740.62	959.53	865.40	788.64	1,085.87	1,030.94	774.80
Non-KBK districts									
2	5,335.47	5,452.54	5,999.13	6,773.05	6,396.92	6,256.51	7,858.33	7,501.59	6,709.69
Total	6,164.36	6,145.66	6,739.75	7,732.58	7,262.32	7,045.15	8,944.20	8,532.53	7,484.49

5.14 The Ground Level Credit flow for Priority Sector from Financial Institutions for KBK region has registered a decline of 7.75% in 2008-09 over 2007-08.

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

Table 5.8

(Rs. in crore)

Sector	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		
	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
Crop Loan	2335.97	2493.68	107	2671.31	2665.84	100	3,227.19	2,614.18	81
Agril. Term Loan	863.53	964.58	112	1067.26	991.44	93	1,328.83	836.37	63
Total	3199.50	3458.26	108	3738.57	3657.28	98	4,556.02	3,450.55	76

The achievement under Crop Loans has significantly increased from Rs.2,493.68 crore in 2006-07 to Rs.2,614.18 crore in 2008-09, contributing to Agriculture in the State.

Development Financial Assistance Support from NABARD

5.16 NABARD over the years has been a major development partner in the State. The performance of Orissa Regional Officer during 2008-09 has been quite gratifying in both business and development parameters with the development financial assistance in the State recording Rs.1949.68 crore. The details are given in the table 5.9.

Table-5.9

(Rs. in crore)

Short term Loan	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
SCB/CCBs	652.47	584.13	1,119.60
RRBs	97.68	41.05	52.84
Total	750.15	625.18	1,172.44
Agriculture Term Loan			
CBs	79.07	54.46	76.66
Cooperatives	19.88	38.28	35.67
RRBs	112.20	117.81	77.07
Total	211.15	210.55	189.40
NFS			
CBs	16.67	34.71	76.68
SCB/CCBs	51.02	75.38	93.09
RRBs	65.30	37.87	51.77
Total	132.99	147.96	221.54
Agency-wise Refinance			
CBs	95.74	89.17	153.34
Cooperatives	723.37	697.79	1,248.36
RRBs	275.18	196.73	181.68
Total Refinance	1,094.29	983.69	1,583.38
RIDF Disbursement	187.06	230.65	366.30
Total Dev. Assistance	1,281.35	1,214.34	1,949.68

Other Developmental Interventions by NABARD in the State

5.17 Several initiatives have been taken by NABARD in the State of Orissa to bring about sustainable and equitable agriculture and rural development such as 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 etc.

Disbursement under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

5.18 NABARD has been sanctioning projects for the infrastructure development of Orissa ever since the advent of RIDF in 1995-96. As on 30.11.09 1,04,166 projects have been sanctioned in Orissa involving RIDF loan of Rs.4,660.46

crore, against which disbursed amount is Rs.2,319.30 crore. Activity-wise Projects sanctioned and loan disbursed is given below :

Table 5.11

(Rs. in crore)

Sector	No. of projects sanctioned	Loan sanctioned		Loan Disbursed	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
Roads & Bridges	890	2,524.69	54	1,219.80	53
Drinking Water Supply System	1	24.00	1	0.80	0
Animal Husbandry Infrastructure	1,162	61.73	1	1.10	0
Irrigation	102,077	2,044.81	44	1,097.24	47
Passenger Jetties	9	3.89	0	0.00	0
Others	27	1.34	0	0.36	0
Total	104,166	4,660.46	100	2,319.30	100

Financial target for 2009-10

5.19 NABARD Head Office has intimated a normative allocation of Rs.584.00 crore for the State for the year 2009-10. During 2009-10 loans amounting to Rs.735.04 crore has already been sanctioned under RIDF-XV as on January, 2010 for 12,408 projects. The details are given below:

Table-5.12

(Rs. in crore)

Sector	No. of Projects	RIDF loan
Irrigation	810	188.12
Roads/Bridges	109	490.20
Tube/Bore/Dug Wells/River Lifts	11,488	39.15
Passenger Jetties & Market Yard	1	17.57
Total	12,408	735.04

Refinance for Investment Credit

5.20 The details on sector-wise disbursement of refinance are as follows. The reference for investment credit in the State was 410.94 crore in 2008-09 and the Rural Non-farm sector continues to be the highest at 53.91%.

Table-5.13
Refinance assistance provided by NABARD in Orissa.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Assistance provided during			
		2007-08	Share in %	2008-09	Share in %
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Minor Irrigation	299.08	0.83	122.32	0.30
2	Land Development	377.29	1.05	503.83	1.23
3	Farm Mechanisation	2,376.55	6.63	2,675.17	6.51
4	Plantation and Horticulture	645.08	1.8	308.87	0.75
5	Fishery (Marine & Inland)	380.08	1.06	163.85	0.40
6	Dairy Development	412.94	1.15	333.90	0.81
7	Poultry	362.50	1.01	142.72	0.35
8	IRD/ITDP/SC&ST Action Plan/PMRY etc	4,430.20	12.36	3,722.00	9.06
9	Non-farm Sector	14,796.04	41.27	22,154.51	53.91
10	Sheep/Goat/Piggery	340.22	0.95	204.78	0.50
11	Animal Husbandry- Others	15.92	0.04	9.55	0.02
12	Storage Godown / Market Yards	0.00	0.00		
13	Other Farm Sector	11,414.85	31.84	10752.90	20.16
Total		35,850.75	100.00	4,1094.41	100.00

5.21 The Commercial Banks had received 37% (Rs.153.34 crore) of the refinance followed by around 31.5% each by RRBs (Rs.8.48 crore) and CCBs (Rs.128.76 crore) OSCARDB received no amount of refinance during the year 2008-09.

POVERTY ALLEVIATION

5.22 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 the poverty line. Several self-employment and wage-employment programmes are being implemented in the State to create income-generating assets and employment on daily wage basis for identified beneficiaries of target groups so as to enable them to cross the poverty line. Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) is the main Centrally Sponsored Self-Employment Programme implemented in the State since 1st April, 1999. Under the scheme, 59,782 beneficiaries have been assisted against 73,356 sanctioned cases during 2009-10 (as on 31.12.2009). Total investment under SGSY have been Rs.149.11 crore with subsidy component of Rs.48.81 crore. Another Centrally Sponsored Scheme called "Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana (SGRY)" has been launched w.e.f. 25.9.2001 by merging two wage-employment generating schemes namely JGSY and EAS. The main objective of the scheme is to provide additional wage-employment in

rural areas, ensure food security, create durable community assets and develop rural infrastructure. Under SGRY, during 2008-09, 8.99 lakh mandays employment have been created with an expenditure of Rs.10.49 crore out of the available fund of Rs.10.52 crore. The State Govt. has also started implementation of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in 19 districts in the State from 2006-07. Now it is covering all the 30 districts in the State. The scheme has been renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme with effect from January, 2010. The objective of the Act is to provide enhancement of livelihood security to the 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 2009-10 (as on 31.01.10), about 55.40 lakh households of 30 districts have registered under the programme out of which 54.60 lakh job cards issued and about 311.24 lakh mandays employment have been provided.

5.23 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

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

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

5.26 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 already been enacted to enable creation a link between Agriculture and Industry.
- Cooperatives are being revitalized through Long Term Operation Funds to promote agricultural and agribusiness activities. Steps have been taken to double Agricultural Term Loan in 3 years.
- Development Departments have been formulating more proactive and innovative self-employment programmes for providing self-employment

and wage employment opportunities to the youth. Such schemes shall contain training component for up-gradation of skill and entrepreneurial ability.

- Assistance is being provided to educated unemployed persons for their self-employment in urban and rural growth centers in the services and small business sectors.
- Development of infrastructure for marketing is being given utmost priority.
- Export promotion in Handloom, Coir and Cottage Industries has been given priority.
- Anciliarization of large industries and promotion of downstream industries will receive priority attention.
- National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme has been launched in all the 30 districts of the State.

Meeting with Regional Heads of Commercial Banks

5.27 As per the previous year's commitment Employment Mission is in constant touch with leading Nationalised / Private Sector / Regional Rural Banks for taking up cases 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 2009-10, Banks have extended assistance to 3,18,342 amounting to Rs.3,248 crore with employment generation for 4,62,930 persons as on December, 2009.

Rural Self-Employment Training Institute (RSETI)

5.28 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 Institute in all the 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 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

5.29 SMEs play a catalytic role in the development process of economy. In India, they account for a very significant proportion of manufacturing, of exports and of employment. But SMEs in India have been unable to achieve the competitive edge that would allow them to drive the manufacturing sector and,

consequently, overall economic growth. This is mainly because of the problems that SMEs face in accessing timely and adequate finance and business development services. The reluctance of Banks to lend to SMEs stems from insufficient credit information, inadequate credit appraisal and risk management skills, poor repayment records and low market credibility of SMEs. These 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 will be urged to take note of the policy pronouncements and expand the flow of credit to SMEs.

5.30 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 SME sector has improved substantially since 2004-05. With the enactment of MSMED (Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development) Act 2006 on 16th June 2006, the definition of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises have since been modified. Besides various policy measures and supports encouraged the Credit Institutions to enhance credit flow to this sector. Credit flow to SME sector as on 30.9.2009 is given in the following table.

Table-5.14

(Rs. in crore)

Bank	Net Bank Credit	Total adv to MSE Units	Adv. To medium Enterprise
Total Commercial Banks	44,355.19	7,517.05	1,009.25
Total co-operative Banks	3,460.54	59.72	0.00
Others	576.18	333.71	16.48
Total	48,391.91	7,910.48	1,025.73

Financing Clusters & Collateral Free Credit

5.31 Leading Credit Institutions are encouraged to extend credit on cluster based approach and 48 clusters are adopted by 15 Credit Institutions for specific purposes in different districts of the State. Banks have extended credit flow to SME sector under Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) which helps the entrepreneurs to avail collateral free loan up to Rs.50 lakh which includes REGP under KVIC/KVIB. The position of coverage under CGTMSE has been improved with approval of 2,621 proposals involving Rs.100.87 crore during 2009-10 (as on 30.9.2009) with the cumulative approval of 12,143 A/Cs (accounts) amounting to Rs.293.39 crores.

5.32 Credit Institutions in the State have established their own Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) Training Institute at their own cost

where they are extending various skill development programmes for extending credit flow to SME Sectors and to encourage Self Employment. State Bank of India, UCO Bank, Andhra Bank, Syndicate Bank and Canara Bank have already established their own Training Institutes and other Commercial Banks are on their way to establish their Training Institutes. Besides, various banks and institutions are extending support to establish more SME units under Handloom and Handicraft Projects.

Role of Institutional Credit for HR & Infrastructure Development

5.33 The Commercial Banks with the support of the Government have extended credit for development of Human Resources by extending credit to 6,971 students to take up higher studies with an advance of Rs.29,103.29 lakh during 2009-10 (as on 30.9.2009). Banks' Credit flow for housing in the State have supported infrastructure development in 1,75,360 houses with credit flow of Rs.3,04,896.24 lakh. Besides support to ex-servicemen and Minority Communities are encouraging. In fact, Government and various Credit Institutions are operating in the State, have joined hands together for the growth and all round development of Orissa.

MISSION SHAKTI

5.34 Mission Shakti, a Self Help Mission for empowering women socially and economically was launched in the State on 8th March 2001. It is a mission aimed at empowering women through formation and promotion of 1 lakh SHGs over a period of 4 years by March 2005. The target has been further enhanced to 2 lakh WSHGs and time extended to March 2008. SHG helps the poor, especially women to establish their credit worthiness. Mission Shakti is making efforts to train WSHGs in many non-traditional crafts for women, like Masonary, Pisciculture and in several potential trades such as Phenyle preparation, Agarbati making, Bookbinding, Badi and Papad making aiming at providing backward and forward linkage to the SHGs. Mission Shakti is also arranging Buyer/ Sellers Meet to boost up 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 into the fold of Mission Shakti. All Banks have been assigned with Mission Shakti targets and the Line Departments work hand in hand not only to achieve the target but also ensuring quality lending to improve the economic status of the women.

5.35 Under credit linkage to Women SHGs from 1.4.09 to 30.9.2009, Banks have done a commendable job by credit-linking 34,791 women SHGs amounting to Rs.212.75 crore against the target of 1,01,483 amounting to Rs.608.90 crore and the percentage of achievement is 34.28% of annual physical target. The following table explains the Bank-wise position.

Table-5.15

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Banking Sector	No.of SHGs credit linked during 1.04.09 to 30.9.09	
		A/c	Amount
1.	Total Public Sector Banks	17,525	11,938.91
2.	Total RRBs	13,011	7,396.42
3.	Total Cooperative Banks	4,255	1,940.12
Total		34,791	21,275.45

Micro-enterprise and Microfinance

5.36 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, about the product, policy environment, etc.

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

5.38 Micro enterprise sector contributes considerably to economic growth. Limited access to credit, low risk taking capacity of the people, poor skill, lack of forward and backward linkages, demand and supply mismatch are some of the bottlenecks that inhibit micro-enterprise promotion. Large farmers, agricultural business and rural industries seem to be able to obtain financial services from modern financial institutions. The small and marginal farmers and landless peasants continue to depend, largely, on micro finance and indigenous money lenders. The Bankers have a major role to play in the development of micro-enterprise and microfinance by combating these bottlenecks. Microfinance is an emerging solution to the problems of entrepreneurial development. The core of microfinance programmes go beyond, not by merely providing credit but to deeper issues of how money is utilized, invested and also other issues such as business opportunity identification, rural talent search, business and production training, establishment of market linkages for inputs and outputs, policy reform, market research, etc. Banks can be a partner with other Agencies that can facilitate above raised issues. Banks, besides playing the major role, as Credit Provider will have to act as a change agent, facilitator for providing necessary infrastructure and hedging mechanism to mitigate market risks etc. They will have to strengthen the supply chain by building the capacity of all the people involved in the supply chain to create a win-win situation for all. Through the development of micro-enterprises the entrepreneurial qualities of people can also be developed.

5.39 NABARD, Orissa Regional Office has extended Soft Loan Assistance to the tune of Rs.3.5 crore to 4 MFIs. More than 25 MFIs are operating in Orissa extending credit to SHGs. The aggregate loan outstanding of MFIs in Orissa is estimated to be around Rs.300.00 crore. As on 31.3.2009, 12 Financial Institutions have lent Rs.273.38 crore to 25 NGOs and 156 accounts.

Financial Inclusion

5.40 It is decided that the Banks operating in the State will make available basic “no frill” account 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 the rural Households.

5.41 During 2009-10 (as on 30.9.2009) as many as 2,82,664 no frill accounts were opened in Orissa by different Banks. As per SLBC data 2,847 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 as under :

Table-5.16

(Rs. in lakh)

Banks	No. frill A/C		GCC	
	(01.04.09 to 30.09.09)		(01.04.09 to 30.09.09)	
	A/C	Amount	A/C	Amount
Public Sector Banks	1,20,214	738.30	811	141.01
Private Sector Banks	741	16.13	0	0
RRBs	9,6792	315.60	2,034	442.29
Cooperative Banks	64,917	79.25	-	-
Total	2,82,664	1,149.28	2,847	583.30
Cumulative	24,71,084	9,304.73	37,369	6,556.97

5.42 As a first step towards Financial Inclusion, it is decided to open one Bank account per each 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.

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 (IRDPA), 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 Sampoorna 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 (up to March, 2009) under SGRY and NREGP are 8.99 lakh mandays and 430.04 lakh mandays

respectively. During Annual Plan: 2009-10, 1.25 lakh beneficiaries are targetted to be covered under SGSY, against which achievement up to January, 2010 is 0.73 lakh. Under NREGP during 2009-10, 311.25 lakh mandays have been generated upto January, 2010.

Table 6.1
Achievement under SGSY / NREGP

Sl No	Scheme	Unit	Achievements						
			2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 Up to Jan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	SGSY	Beneficiaries (No. in lakh)	0.58	0.66	0.64	0.69	0.87	1.06	0.73
2.	JRY/ JGSY/ SGRY (Stream-II)	Mandays (No. in lakh)	273.88	286.10	556.02	183.61	74.17	8.99*	Dis-continued
3.	EAS / SGRY (Stream-I)	Mandays (No. in lakh)	291.35	297.81					
4	NREGP	Mandays (No. in lakh)				799.34	430.90	430.04	311.25

* 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
Annual Plan 2010-11

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 2006-2009 (Annual progress) in the organized sector are indicated in Table 6.4. Of the total employed persons of about 7.14 lakh, the share of State Government was 51.12% in 2009. Private sector contributed only about 14.71% 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	2006	2007	2008	2009*
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)	0.68 (9.50)	0.65 (9.45)	0.64 (9.13)	0.63 (8.82)
2	State Govt.	3.94 (48.88)	4.04 (50.63)	3.81 (51.14)	3.68 (51.40)	3.50 (50.87)	3.53 (50.36)	3.65 (51.12)
3	Quasi Govt.	2.17 (26.92)	2.08 (26.07)	1.83 (24.56)	1.72 (24.02)	1.65 (23.98)	1.64 (23.40)	1.63 (22.83)
4.	Local Bodies	0.18 (2.23)	0.19 (2.38)	0.18 (2.42)	0.18 (2.51)	0.18 (2.62)	0.18 (2.56)	0.18 (2.52)
Total -I		7.10 (88.08)	7.11 (89.10)	6.55 (87.92)	6.26 (87.43)	5.98 (86.92)	5.99 (85.45)	6.09 (85.29)
II	Private Sector	0.96 (11.92)	0.87 (10.90)	0.90 (12.08)	0.90 (12.57)	0.90 (13.08)	1.02 (14.55)	1.05 (14.71)
Grand Total		8.06 (100)	7.98 (100)	7.45 (100)	7.16 (100)	6.88 (100)	7.01 (100)	7.14 (100)

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

* Upto June 2009.

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 in the State 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 2009 the live register position shows a mixed trend indicating an increase in 2006 and 2008 over the previous years and decrease in 2005 and 2007 over the previous years. Further it shows an increase by 8.75% in 2006 and 4.39 % in 2008. It is, however, seen that registration of SC & ST persons increased by 10% and 12% respectively in 2006 over the year 2005 and decreased by 19.79 % and 14 % in the year 2007 over its previous year. Further it shows an increase by 4.67 % and 6.90 % in 2008. 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: 1995-2008

(Figures in lakh)

Sl. No.	Item	Live Registration Number By the End of						
		1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Total Applicants								
1	Male	7.71	7.93	6.43	6.90	6.19	6.33	6.23
2	Female	1.49	1.75	1.91	2.17	1.78	1.99	1.96
Total – I		9.20	9.68	8.34	9.07	7.97	8.32	8.19
II. Educated Applicants								
1	General	5.58	5.95	4.66	4.80	4.48	4.63	4.67
2	Scheduled Castes	0.74	1.13	1.47	1.60	1.28	1.31	1.26
3	Scheduled Tribes	0.42	0.73	1.04	1.15	0.97	1.02	1.02
Total – II		6.74	7.81	7.17	7.55	6.73	6.96	6.95
III. Uneducated Applicants								
1	General	1.56	1.31	0.78	1.05	0.83	0.88	0.80
2	Scheduled Castes	0.52	0.33	0.23	0.27	0.22	0.26	0.24
3	Scheduled Tribes	0.38	0.23	0.16	0.20	0.19	0.22	0.20
Total – III		2.46	1.87	1.17	1.52	1.24	1.36	1.24
IV	Total S.C. Applicants	1.26	1.46	1.70	1.87	1.50	1.57	1.50
V	Total S.T. Applicants	0.80	0.96	1.20	1.35	1.16	1.24	1.22

* Data relates up to June 2009

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 1,89,830 persons were registered in Employment Exchanges in the State during 2008, only 1,730 vacancies were notified and 3,638 placements were made during the same year. That is, notifications of vacancies and placements were 0.21% and 0.44% 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. 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 2000 and 2004-2009.

Table 6.6
Trend in Notification of Vacancies and Placement

Sl. No.	Item	Year							
		1995	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
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	8,59,582	8,34,435	9,07,298	7,79,047	8,32,553	8,19,938
2	Registrations made during the year	2,23,046	1,64,577	2,67,337	1,43,323	2,40,963	1,46,503	1,89,830	81,143
3	Notification of vacancies during the year								
	(i) Number	13,599	3,171	1,760	1,876	2,103	3,526	1,730	853
	(ii) % to live Register position	1.48	0.33	0.20	0.22	0.23	0.44	0.21	0.10
	(iii) % to Registrations made during the year	6.10	1.93	0.66	1.31	0.87	2.41	0.91	1.05
4	Placement								
	(i) Number	4,020	2,421	1,760	1,908	586	4,189	3,638	2,328
	(ii) % to live Register position	0.44	0.25	0.20	0.23	0.06	0.53	0.44	0.28
	(iii) % to registrations made during the year	1.80	1.47	0.66	1.33	0.24	2.86	1.92	2.87

* Upto June 2009

Educated Unemployed

6.11 The rate of unemployment among the educated category is increasing at a rapid pace. During 1990-2009, the live register position of the educated unemployed increased from 5.20 lakh to 6.95 lakh registering a growth of around 33.65% while live register position of the uneducated unemployed category during the same period exhibited a declining trend from 3.50 lakh to 1.24 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. However, the numbers in both the category show a marginal increase in 2008. This indicates that

Government efforts to motivate educated and uneducated unemployed people taking up Self Employment Ventures are yielding some results. With the opening of a large number of schools and colleges, both general and technical, the educated population has grown phenomenally over the years. The growth in employment opportunities for general (i.e., non-technical) educated category has been far slower than the growth of the educated population. Trend in the live register position of different categories of educated unemployed persons in the State from 1990 to 2009 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*	819	124	503	150	5	37	695

* Up to June, 2009

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 15.38% in 2009. However, the number of women applicants in Live Register increased from 1.49 lakh in 1995 to 1.96 lakh in 2009, showing an increase of 31.54%. 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*	714	101	9	110	15.38

*Upto June, 2009

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	13 4	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	2.48	51.77

* Upto December 2009

** (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 4.79 lakh persons, self employment including associated wage employment opportunities have been provided to 2.48 lakh persons in 2009-10 up to December, 2009.

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	12,148	1,45,776

* Upto December 2009

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 up to December 2009 is 7,487 persons.

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)

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 83.8% 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.

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

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 2009-10 is indicated in the Table 6.13.

Table 6.13
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*	6.42
	Total	68.87

* Upto January 2010

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 6.14.

Table 6.14

Physical Achievements of OSEMS

Sl. No.	Year	No.of persons trained
1.	2005-06	4516
2.	2006-07	11821
3.	2007-08	16733
4.	2008-09	21155
5.	2009-10**	9001*
	Total	63,226

* Upto December, 2009

** Target for 2009-10 is 20917

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. New 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 the current year, all the Banks have extended credit support amounting to Rs.3,248.00 crore by which Self Employment including Associated Wage Employment opportunities have been provided to 4.63 lakh persons against a target of 2.30 lakh persons (up to December, 2009).

Employment Generation during the Eleventh Plan Period and Annual Plan 2008-09

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

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2010-11, 2.13 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 2.18 lakh person years are likely to be generated leaving a backlog of 13.98 lakh person years at the end of Annual Plan: 2010-11. 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. 6.15 below :

Table-6.15
Employment-Unemployment Perspective during
Eleventh Plan (2007-12) and Annual Plan (2010-11)

(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. For 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
- District Planning Committee
- Self Help Groups

- 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
- 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+AAJ)
4. Food Security – Targeted Public Distribution System (Only AAJ)
5. Food Security – Targeted Public Distribution System (Only APL)
6. Food Security – Targeted Public Distribution System (Only BPL)
7. Rural Housing – Indira Awas Yojana
8. EWS/LIG Houses Constructed in Urban Areas
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 9th as against 23rd position during 2007-08 in All-India ranking during 2008-09 in the overall performance of TPP-2006. However, during 2009-10 State's position has been 12th as on August, 2009 at all India level as per the report received from MoS & PI. Out of 17 ranking items, the cumulative performance of the following 10 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. Universalisation of ICDS Scheme
5. Functional Anganwadis
6. Area Covered under Plantation on Public and Forest Lands
7. Seedlings Planted on Public and Forest Lands
8. Rural Roads under PMGSY
9. Energising Pump sets.
10. Supply of Electricity

CHAPTER 8

AGRICULTURE

INTRODUCTION

8.1 The State of Orissa, bestowed with vast natural endowments is predominantly agrarian. Agriculture and allied sectors contributing about 26% of the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP), continue to be the backbone of the State's rural economy. It provides employment, both direct and indirect, to about 64% of the total work force. Therefore, the economic advancement of the State depends to a large extent on 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 and the scope for extending the area under crop production being limited. Hence, the emphasis is on increase in productivity per unit land area and increasing cropping intensity. Irrigation facility in kharif season is available to only 33% of cultivated area.

8.3 Although normal rainfall of the State is 1482 mm spread over 72 rain days, there are seasonal fluctuations, both in quantity and distributions. This greatly influences kharif crops.

PLAN OBJECTIVES

8.4 The objective of the Plan is to achieve 4 per cent sustainable annual growth in agricultural production through management of natural resources and scientific management of crops.

Interventions will target at:

- Implementation of State Agriculture policy, 2008.
- Treatment of degraded soil for enhancing 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 rate (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 application based on the 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 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.
- Setting up of a Horticulture Training Institute and a Mega nursery in Kandhmal district.
- Implementation of Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Special plan for KBK districts under Watershed development programme and DFID assisted project Western Orissa Rural Livelihood Project(WORLP) in Bolangir, Nuapara, Kalahandi and Bargarh districts.
- Extension of livelihood component in 6 tribal districts of Koraput, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Nawarangpur, Kandhmal and Mayurbhanj districts under the scheme “Jeebika” or “Orissa Rural Livelihood Project”.

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 The following Plan Schemes have been proposed for implementation during the year 2010-11. An outlay of Rs.31,555.00 lakh has been proposed. This includes provision of Rs.3,443.00 lakh as State share for CSP schemes.

Jala Nidhi (Rs.5,000.00 lakh)
(RIDF)
(Agriculture Department)

8.7 The main obstacle to increase agricultural productivity is lack of irrigation. Keeping this in view, State Government has taken a loan from NABARD under RIDF for providing subsidy to farmers for sinking shallow tube wells, dug well, 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 2009-10, 21,359 no. of STW, 1,575 deep bore wells, 687 dug wells and 4 river lifts have been established upto December, 2009 by utilising subsidy under the scheme. The target for 2010-11 is 25,000 irrigation projects with a provision of Rs.5,000.00 lakh.

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

8.8 Agricultural Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited 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 2010-11 to provide support to APICOL.

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

8.9 The State Agricultural Policy 2008 includes provision of subsidy for setting up of commercial agri-enterprises. During 2010-11, a sum of Rs. 500.00 lakh has been proposed as outlay for the scheme.

Input Subsidy (Rs.2,000.00 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 increase Seed Replacement Rates (SRR) to desired level of 25%, State Government has been providing subsidy on quality seeds. State Government has also been providing need based subsidy on other inputs such as pesticides, biofertilizer etc. Rs.1549.97 lakh were provided in 2009-10 for this purpose. A sum of Rs.2,000.00 lakh has been proposed for 2010-11 for the same.

**Strengthening of Regional Training Institutes/
Soil Testing Laboratory/Implements factory** (Rs.99.93 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.11 There are 3 Regional Training Institutes, 11 Soil Testing Laboratories, 13 Adaptive Research Stations and one Implements factory under Directorate of Agriculture & Food Production, Orissa. Besides, four more Soil Testing Laboratories, i.e, Keonjhar, Angul, Subarnapur and Nuapada are being established for enhancing the soil testing capacity to 2 lakh samples per annum. An outlay of Rs.99.93 lakh has been proposed for 2010-11 for strengthening of infrastructure of these institutions.

Equipment & Inputs for Farm Management (Rs.0.01 lakh)
including Adaptive Trials.
(Agriculture Department)

8.12 The Directorate of Agriculture has 67 farms. A sum of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed as a token provision during the year 2010-11

Share Capital to OAIC, APICOL & OSSC LTD. (Rs.0.03 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.13 Token provision of Rs.0.03 lakh @ Rs.0.01 lakh each has been proposed for investment as Share capitals for the above three organizations during the year 2010-11.

Popularisation of Agriculture Implement (Rs.3,000.00 lakh)
including Manual & Bullock Drawn and Diesel Pump Sets
(Agriculture Department)

8.14 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.3,000.00 lakh have been proposed during 2010-11.

Management of Acid Soil (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.15 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 will be provided to farmers. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been proposed for the year 2010-11 for continuation of the scheme.

Refresher training for Extension Officers (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.16 To update the knowledge of Agriculture Extension Officers, refresher trainings would be organized at MANAGE, Hyderabad and IMAGE, Bhubaneswar. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed during 2010-11 for the above purpose.

Grants to Voluntary Organisation (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.17 A budget provision of Rs.0.01 lakh is proposed under Grants to Voluntary Organisations during 2010-11.

Promotion of System Research Intensification (SRI Scheme) (Rs.160.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.18 The system of rice intensification (SRI) method of paddy cultivation requiring less seed and water, has shown excellent results in increasing productivity of paddy. To popularise this method of cultivation, Rs.100.00 lakh were utilised during 2009-10. A provision of Rs.160.00 lakh has been proposed during 2010-11 for popularisation of SRI method.

Agricultural Extension & Research

8.19 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 & 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. 350.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.20 Rs. 250.00 lakh was provided as grant in aid to OUAT during 2009-10. A sum of Rs. 350.00 lakh has been proposed during 2010-11 as grant-in- aid to OUAT.

Infrastructure Development of Veterinary College (Rs. 150.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.21 The College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry is the only veterinary college in the State providing education to student under OUAT. During 2009-10, Rs.130.00 lakh was provided for development of infrastructure facilities for the college. A sum of Rs. 150.00 lakh has been proposed during 2010-11 for the college.

Infrastructure Development for establishment of College of Agriculture at Bhawanipatna (Rs. 300.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.22 One new College of Agriculture at Bhawanipatna under OUAT has started functioning from academic year 2008-09. A sum of Rs.1000.00 lakh was provided during 2009-10 for infrastructure development of the college. A budget provision of Rs.300.00 lakh has been proposed for 2010-11 to complete the infrastructure development of the College.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (Rs. 13,440.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.23 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. The projects under RKVY are being implemented as State Plan schemes with 100 % Central Assistance. Rs. 12,000.00 lakh was provided during 2009-10. A sum of Rs. 13,440.00 lakh has been proposed during 2010-11 for implementation of the various activities under agriculture and allied sectors

Agricultural Marketing (Rs.342.00 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

8.24 This has been introduced as a new scheme 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.342.00 lakh has been proposed as grant during 2010-11 under the scheme out of which flow of funds to TSP is Rs.171.00 lakh.

Crop Insurance (Rs.1,100.00 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

8.25 The National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS) also known as Rasahtriya Krishi Bima Yojana (RKBY) is being implemented since Rabi 1999-2000. Under the scheme, all farmers both loanee and non-loanee, irrespective of the size of their holdings, are covered under the scheme which covers risk in respect of loss of yields to crops due to natural calamities like flood, cyclone, storm, hailstorm, pest attack and diseases and other non-preventive risks like natural fires and lightening. Crops like paddy, groundnut, maize, red gram, niger and mustard and annual cash crops and horticultural crops like cotton, sugarcane, potato, ginger, onion, banana and pineapple are covered. The

State Government and the Government of India share the premium subsidy on a 50:50 basis. Under the scheme, if the average yield falls short of the guaranteed yield, a farmer is entitled to compensation on the basis of a formula derived for the purpose of making of a calculation of the indemnity payable to the farmer. A total amount of Rs.1,100.00 lakh has been proposed as contribution of State under this scheme during the year 2010-11. Out of this flow of funds, Rs.253.00 lakh and Rs.220.00 lakh have been earmarked towards TASP and SCSP respectively.

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

8.26 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.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN SCHEMES

8.27 The Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes to be implemented during the financial year 2009-10 are as follows:

Macro Management Mode of Agriculture (SS Rs.390.00 lakh)
(Work Plan) CS Rs.3512.74 lakh
(Agriculture Department)

8.28 The scheme is being 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, 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 to see the impact of improved method of cultivation, increase in Seed Replacement Ratio (SRR) through providing incentives on production and distribution of certified seeds, popularisation of farm mechanisation by providing subsidy to farmers. As against provision of Rs.2,500.00 lakh (SS: Rs.250.00 lakh + CS: Rs.2,250.00 lakh) during 2009-10, a provision of Rs.3,902.74 lakh (SS: Rs.390.00 lakh + CS: Rs.3,512.74 lakh) has been proposed for 2010-11.

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

8.29 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 2010-11.

**Integrated Scheme of Oilseed,
Pulses, and Maize (ISOPOM)**
(Agriculture Department)

(S.S.Rs.499.98 lakh
C.S.Rs.1,501.94 lakh)

8.30 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.

8.31 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.

8.32 A sum of Rs.2001.92 lakh (SS: Rs.499.98 lakh + CS: Rs.1,501.94 lakh) has been proposed for 2010-11. This includes Rs.1,399.92 lakh (SS: Rs.349.98 lakh + CS: Rs.1,049.04 lakh) for ISOPOM (Oilseeds), Rs.440.00 lakh (SS: 110.00 lakh + CS: Rs.330.00 lakh) for ISOPOM (Pulses) and 162.00 lakh (SS: Rs.40.00 lakh + CS: Rs.122.00 lakh) for ISOPOM (Maize).

Micro Irrigation
(Agriculture Department)

(SS Rs.0.01 lakh)

8.33 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 2010-11 for continuation of the scheme.

**Support to State Extension Programme for
Extension Reforms**
(Agriculture Department)

(SS Rs.295.00 lakh)

8.34 The scheme is being 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. A sum of Rs.295.00 lakh has been proposed as State Share for 2010-11.

Jute Technology Mission-Mini Mission-II

(Agriculture Department)

(SS Rs.12.00 lakh
CS Rs. 184.30 lakh)

8.35 This scheme was introduced in 2007-08 with 90:10 pattern of funding. A sum of Rs.196.30 lakh (SS Rs.12.00 lakh + CS Rs.184.30 lakh) has been proposed for 2010-11 for the purpose.

National Food Security Mission

(Agriculture Department)

(Rs.0.01 lakh)

8.36 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. A sum of Rs.0.01 lakh as token has been proposed under this for 2010-11 as State Share.

National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility

(Agriculture Department)

(SS Rs.150.00 lakh)

8.37 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 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. 150.00 lakh has been proposed for the scheme during 2010-11 as State Share.

CENTRAL PLAN SCHEMES

8.38 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)

8.39 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. No funds have been received during the year 2009-10 from Government of India so far. A provision of Rs.103.12 lakh has been proposed during the year 2010-11.

**Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure
for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds.** (Rs.622.32 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.40 This scheme has been introduced in the year 2005-06 and being implemented with 100% central assistance with the objective of increasing the seed replacement rate by producing quality seeds in the State in more areas through providing financial assistance to cultivators/seed growers towards seed cost, storage bin and training. The outlay proposed for 2010-11 under the scheme is Rs.622.32 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)

8.41 This scheme is being 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 2010-11.

National Project on Promotion of Organic Farming (Rs.11.63 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.42 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. 11.63 lakh has been proposed for 2010-11.

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

8.43 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 2009-10. A token provision of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2010-11 for the programme.

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

8.44 This is a new scheme under 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 2009-10. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for 2010-11.

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

8.45 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 2010-11.

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

8.46 This is a new scheme. The scheme 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 2010-11.

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

8.47 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 2010-11.

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

8.48 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 2010-11.

**Strengthening/Promoting Agricultural Informatics
& Communication - AGRISNET Project** (Rs.229.00 lakh)

8.49 The objective of the scheme is to provide timely information to the farming community through use of ICT. The tentative outlay of the project is Rs.3.50 crore which include 100% Govt. of India Assistance. Rs. 174.75 lakh have been received from Government of India in Phase-I. A provision of Rs.229.00 lakh has been proposed during the year 2010-11.

Post Harvest Technology & Management (Rs. 179.92 lakh)

8.50 The Scheme is being 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 being popularised and demonstrations are being conducted. A sum of Rs.179.92 lakh has been proposed as outlay for the year 2010-11.

HORTICULTURE

STATE PLAN SCHEME

8.51 Annual Plan: 2010-11 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 vermin compost units etc. The proposed out lay is Rs. 2,676.00 lakh for the year 2010-11 which includes Rs.2,056.00 lakh as State Share for Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Scheme wise allocation of funds is given below:

Horticulture Programme in Non-Mission Districts (Rs. 150.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.52 The National Horticulture Mission programme is being 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 2009-10. A sum of Rs. 150.00 lakh has been proposed during 2010-11.

Development of Potatoes, Spices & Vegetables (Rs. 199.98 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.53 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. 199.96 lakh have been utilized in 2009-10. A sum of Rs.199.98 lakh has been proposed for 2010-11.

Input Subsidy (Rs 100.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.54 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.100.00 lakh has been proposed during 2010-11 for the scheme.

Strengthening of School of Horticulture (Rs 20.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.55 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 20.00 lakh during 2010-11 has been proposed.

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

8.56 In order to provide quality planting materials to farmers as well as utilization in Govt. 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.100.00 lakh have been provided for revival of 21 defunct nurseries and establishment of 7 new nurseries during 2009-10. A sum of Rs.150.00 lakh has been proposed during 2010-11 for the scheme.

Inter cropping in fruit orchards (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.57 In order to popularize intercrop like pineapple, papaya, drumstick, ginger and turmeric and root and tubers crops in fruit orchards as a short term assured economic benefit among farmers who develop new orchards, it is proposed to demonstrate the technique in Government Farms. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been proposed during 2010-11.

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

8.58 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 2010-11.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME**National Horticulture Mission (NHM)** (SS Rs. 1,232.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.59 National Horticulture Mission (NHM) is in operation in the State since 2005-06 and has been 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 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. 786.87 lakh was provided in 2009-10 towards the State Share. A sum of Rs.1,232.00 lakh has been proposed as State Share during 2010-11.

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

8.60 This scheme envisages production of coconut seedlings in farms and nurseries, with financial assistance from Coconut Development Board (CDB) as well as 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 2010-11.

Production of T x D Hybrid Coconut Seedlings: (SS- Rs.2.99 lakh
(Agriculture Department) CS- Rs.2.99 lakh)

8.61 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 Coconut Development Board as well as State Govt. on 50:50 basis. Rs.6.26 lakh was provided in 2009-10. The total outlay of Rs.5.98 lakh (SS Rs.2.99 lakh: CS Rs.2.99 lakh) have been proposed for 2010-11.

ISOPOM : (Oil Palm Development) (SS- Rs.50.00 lakh
(Agriculture Department) CS-Rs.150.00lakh)

8.62 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. 140.00 lakh have been provided in 2009-10. Rs.200.00 lakh (SS Rs.50.00 lakh: CS Rs.150.00 lakh) have been proposed during 2010-11.

Micro Irrigation Programme (SS- 746.00 lakh)
(Agriculture Department)

8.63 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.746.00 lakh has been proposed as State Share in 2010-11 for the scheme.

Integrated Pest Management
(Agriculture Department)(SS: Rs.0.01 lakh
CS: Rs.0.01 lakh)

8.64 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 2010-11 for the scheme.

CENTRAL PLAN SCHEME**Integrated Farming in Coconut Holdings for Productivity Improvement**
(Agriculture Department)

(Rs. 109.97 lakh)

8.65 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. 99.97 lakh was provided for 2009-10. A sum of Rs.109.97 lakh have been proposed during 2010-11.

Technology Mission
(Agriculture Department)

(Rs.0.01 lakh)

8.66 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 2010-11 for the purpose.

National Project on Promotion of Organic Farming
(Agriculture Department)

(Rs.0.01 lakh)

8.67 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 2010-11.

CHAPTER 9

SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION

9.1 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 (NWDPR), River Valley Projects (RVP), Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) and RLTA.

STATE PLAN

9.2 An outlay of Rs.2,018.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 out of which an amount of Rs.1,018.00 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.468.30 lakh and Rs.275.40 lakh respectively. Besides, an outlay of Rs.2,137.00 lakh has been proposed for development of new micro watersheds in KBK area out of Special Central Assistance under Special Plan for KBK districts.

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(Rs.1,000.00 lakh)

9.3 The scheme is being implemented in 6 districts namely Koraput, Rayagada, Nawarangpur, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj and Kandhmal to provide livelihood support to the people of the concerned watershed area under watershed plus approach. For this scheme, an amount of Rs.812.50 lakh was provided during the financial year 2009-10. A sum of Rs.1,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this scheme.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

9.4 A sum of Rs.1,018.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the following Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

**Macro Management Mode of Agriculture
National Watershed Development Project in
Rainfed Areas (NWDPR) Programme &
River Valley Project (RVP)**
(Agriculture Department)

(SS Rs.220.00 lakh
CS Rs.1,980.00 lakh)

9.5 The National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under Macro Management of Agriculture with 90:10 ratio 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.1,800.00 lakh (SS:Rs.180.00 lakh and CS: Rs.1,620.00 lakh) has been proposed to take up 221 numbers of ongoing micro watersheds with a treatable area of 16,240 hectares during 2010-11. The scheme for RVP is being implemented in 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.400.00 lakh (SS:Rs.40.00 lakh and CS: Rs.360.00 lakh) is proposed for 2010-11 for the continuation of the scheme for treatment of 23 watersheds with treatable area of 4,180 hectares.

9.6 Thus a sum of Rs.220.00 lakh as State share of CSP and Rs.1980.00 lakh as Central Share under NWDPR and RVP respectively has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

**Integrated Wasteland
Development Programme (IWDP)**
(Agriculture Department)

(SS Rs.249.99 lakh)

9.7 The scheme is being implemented with a sharing pattern of 11:1. The Central Share is released by Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development directly to DRDAs / SLNAs. The Government in Agriculture Department releases the matching State Share to the DRDAs directly. DRDAs / SLNAs release the funds to the PIA and Watershed Committees. A sum of Rs.249.99 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan:2010-11 for the scheme as State Share.

**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 in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for continuation of the scheme.

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

(SS Rs.548.00 lakh)

9.9 This is a new programme launched by Government of India during 2009-10 as per common Guideline of Watershed Development. A sum of Rs.548.00 lakh a State Share of CSP has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the scheme.

CHAPTER 10

CO-OPERATION

10.1 Cooperatives play a crucial role in transforming socio-economic conditions in an economy and in facilitating increased participation of people. In a predominantly rural and agricultural economy, like that of Orissa, cooperatives play a very critical role not only in the agricultural credit sector but also in many other fields. The Annual Plan: 2010-11 has been formulated keeping in view the achievements made during 2008-09 as well as taking into account all the continuing schemes implemented in the best interest of farmers of the State.

ANNUAL PLAN: 2010-11

OBJECTIVES AND THRUST AREAS DURING 2010-11

10.2 Annual Plan, 2010-11 will focus on the following :

- (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.6,306.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under the cooperation sector. Out of this, flow of funds of Rs.1,357.90 and 1,093.60 lakh have been ear-marked for TSP and SCSP respectively. The schemes proposed to be taken up are highlighted below.

Multi State Agricultural Competitiveness Project (EAP) (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

10.4 The World Bank Assisted Project named Multistage Agricultural Competitiveness Project (MACP) was commenced during the Financial Year 2008-09. Government of Orissa intends availing of financial assistance from the World Bank for implementation of Multistage Agricultural Competitiveness Project in Orissa. The project aims at creating an efficient marketing system in the State through expanding marketing infrastructure and improving farmers' access to markets as well as for facilitating intensification and diversification of agricultural production through improving the efficiency of the agriculture extensive system. The project is currently awaiting clearance of Government of India and the external donor. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been suggested for the year 2010-11.

Share Capital, Subsidy and Loan to ICDP (Rs.145.00 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

10.5 A sum of Rs.1.45 crore had been provided in the annual Budget 2009-10 for implementation of the Integrated Cooperative Development Project (ICDP) in Koraput & Malkanagiri districts. This scheme has three components i.e., loan, subsidy and share capital and is being 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.145.00 lakh has been proposed during 2010-11. In view of resource constraint, it is proposed to provide Rs.19.47 lakh as loan, Rs.40.01 as subsidy and Rs.85.52 lakh as share capital investment respectively.

Interest Subsidy/Subvention to Co-operative Banks/PACS (Rs.4,400.00 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

10.6 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. For the purpose, an outlay of Rs.44.00 crore is proposed for the year 2010-11.

Implementation of Financial Package for Revival of the Long Term Co-operative Credit Structure (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

10.7 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. A provision of Rs.0.01.00 lakh has been proposed in shape of grants as State Share under this Scheme during 2010-11.

Contribution of Share Capital Assistance to the Cooperative Credit Societies for Strengthening of Share Capital Base (Rs.400.00 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

10.8 Government of Orissa in Finance Department have now decided not to avail high cost loan from NABARD for providing share capital assistance o the Co-operative Credit Institutions. The State Government from their own resources have provided Rs.150.00 lakh towards share capital assistance to Co-operative Credit Societies for strengthening of share capital base during 2009-10. A provision of Rs.400.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan of 2010-11 for providing share capital assistance to Short Term Co-operative Credit Societies.

Grant to Orissa State Co-operative Union (Rs.10.00 lakh)
(Co-operation Department)

10.9 The Orissa State Cooperative Union is conducting training and cooperative education programme for the 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.10.00 lakh is proposed to be provided as grant to OSCU for the Financial Year 2010-11.

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

10.10 Many Service Cooperative Societies (SCS) /PACS / LAMPS in the State are operating their offices in private houses or in old dilapidated Grain Gola buildings. Further, godown facilities are also not available with them for procurement paddy and other marketable crops in different seasons. Construction of office buildings and godowns has become a bare necessity for the SCS / PACS / LAMPS. It is proposed to provide Rs.500.00 lakh in the Annual Budget 2010-11 for financial assistance to potentially viable PACS having land for construction of storage godowns for storage of food grains and other commodities.

Assistance to Sugar Mills
(Co-operation Department)

(Rs.400.00 lakh)

10.11 Two Sugar Mills of Bargarh and Aska had submitted their Technical Appraisal Report to NCDC for upgradation / modernization at a cost of Rs.734.00 lakh in the Financial Year 2008-09. Rs.300.00 lakh had already been released during 2008-09 in their favour. Hence, to meet their balance requirement, a sum of Rs.434.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 2010-11 for completion of upgradation / modernization of these two Sugar Mills.

10.12 During 2010-11 Annual Plan, a sum of Rs.150.00 lakh and Rs.250.00 lakh are proposed to be provided to Aska Co-operative Sugar Industry and Baragarh Co-operative Sugar Mill respectively.

**Share Capital Assistance to Nimapara Multi-Commodity
Cooperative Cold Storage (MCS) and Marketing Cooperative Society (MCS)**

(Rs.146.98 lakh)

10.13 The Nimapara MCS & MCS is a NCDC funded 2,500 MT capacity project under construction since December 2001. The project could not be completed within the time schedule and, therefore, the current revised outlay stands at Rs.244.00 lakhs. During the demand discussion in the OLA, Government have made commitment to complete the construction and commissioning of plant and machinery so as to enable preservation of fruits and vegetables grown in the locality during Rabi 2009-10. Accordingly, there is work progress as per schedule and the cold storage will be put to trial run during March 2010. In order to provide working capital loan, share capital assistance of Rs.146.98 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 2010-11.

**Recapitalization Assistance to the STCCS
Under the Revival Package**

(Rs.304.00 lakh)

10.14 On the basis of special audit conducted for assessment of recapitalization assistance, the Central Government and the State Government have so far released Rs.661.14 crores towards recapitalization of DCCBs and PCACS. In case of 204 ineligible PACS, the recapitalization would be indirect, that is, the financial assistance to be provided is to be factored in the recapitalization to the next higher tier. The loan liability of these ineligible PACS would be apportioned in the recapitalization assistance of the DCCBs concerned. Such assistance has been assessed at Rs.53,26,03,054.00 by the special audit which has been duly vetted by the NABARD Regional Office, Bhubaneswar. Out of the total recapitalization assistance of these ineligible PACS, the State Government contribution has been calculated at Rs.4,04,78,947.00 (8.20%).

As against the requirement of Rs. 4,04,78,947.00, during the current year (2009-10), Rs.1.00 crore has been provided for recapitalization of the STCCS. As such, an amount of Rs.304.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided in the

Annual Plan 2010-11 towards the State share of recapitalization of the ineligible PACSs.

**Grant to Agency Marketing Cooperative Society (AMCS) Ltd.,
Tikabali, District-Kandhamal** (Rs.100.00 lakh)

10.15 The AMCS Ltd. a Tribal Forest Produce Marketing Cooperative Society of around 58000 tribal members mostly women members), operating since November 1947 in the undivided district of Phulbani, was put to liquidation during November 2005 by the Registrar of Cooperative Society (RCS) because in pursuance to 73rd & 74th constitutional amendment the monopoly lease of Minor Forest Produces (MFPs) given to the Society have gone to the purview of Gram Panchayats, Consequently, the Society providing livelihood avocation to the thousands of tribal members became unviable and was put to liquidation. Due to intervention of National Commission for Scheduled Caste, the liquidation order of the Society was cancelled by the RCS during September 2007. Further, the Ex-Chief Secretary, Shri Ramakanta Rath, IAS (Retd.) visited Kandhamal district on 19th October 2008 and suggested in his visit note to re-revive the AMCS Ltd., Tikabali. The issue of revival of the Society was further discussed in a meeting chaired by Chie Secretary on 16.12.2008 and according to the decision taken in the meeting the Panchayati Raj Department has been moved to issue instruction under Rule 10 of OGP Act to grant monopoly license to AMCS Ltd., Tikabali for collection of Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFPs).

10.16 On the other side, the Managing Committee of the Society has been re-constituted by the Government with the Collector, Kndhamal as the Chairman alongwith the MLA, G. Udayagiri/ Baliguda as a Member including the DFOs and DRCS as Members. In view of the revival of the AMCS Ltd., Tikabali for larger livelihood interest of the tribal members of Kandhamal district, it is proposed to provide Rs.100.00 lakhs for repair and renovation of godowns and partly, to meet the working capital needs for commencing the business of the Society.

CHAPTER 11

ANIMAL RESOURCES AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

11.1 Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Programmes are aimed at promoting the standard of rural livestock with a view to generating income for farmers' families. It has opened vast opportunities for the landless labourers to maintain their livelihood through small livestock and poultry holdings. Simultaneously, it has proved helpful in creating self employment opportunities for unemployed educated youth. The methods for management of such holdings have been gradually improved through up-gradation of skills of farmers. The 11th Plan strategy has capitalized on the accelerated poverty reduction and higher economic growth with justice. An outlay of Rs.4,450.00 lakh and an amount of Rs.340.00 lakh have been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for Animal Husbandry Sector and Dairy Development Sector respectively. The strategy approved for the 11th Plan has included the following sectoral approaches.

11.2 During the year 2010-11, the strategy will be followed along with induction of certain specific approaches to build-up the capacity of the Departmental Institutions to render quality service to the livestock owners.

- (i) Production of Livestock Vaccines under GMP compatible conditions to meet the requirement of the State and to cease the dependence on other sources. The new fermentor technology will be available at OBPI for enhancing the vaccine production capacity from 100.00 lakh doses to 400.00 lakh doses annually.
- (ii) Monitoring of Livestock Disease Control Programme through Internet services.
- (iii) Development of Livestock Service Infrastructure with automation of Government offices.
- (iv) Exchange and dissemination of knowledge and technology on improved AH & Dairying practices through Buyer-seller meets.
- (v) Provision of new LAC in the newly created GPs having no veterinary institution.
- (vi) Up gradation of skill of farmers/un-employed educated youth through organization of training.
- (vii) Uninterrupted function of FSAI centres through supply of inputs round the year.
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) Development of fodder resources in the rural areas involving PRIs.
- (x) Vaccination and deworming of small animals to improve the productivity.

- (xi) Production of 100 lakh eggs per day through promoting Private Investors by giving policy incentives and backyard poultry production.

11.3 Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Programmes have made headway in achievement of targets of 11th Plan on the following principal sectoral activities.

Name of principal activity	Unit	Target for 11th Plan	Target for 2009-10	Anticipated Ach. for 2009-10	Target for 2010-11
1. Production of Milk	TMT	7,000	1639	1639	1800
2. Production of Egg.	Million	8,500	2482	2482	2500
3. Production of Meat	TMT	304	66	66	68
4. FSAI	000'	4,600	1473	1473	1620
5. Functioning of FSAI Centres	Nos.	2,939	3080	3080	3080
6. Breeding Bull in use	Nos.	243	300	200	800
7. Production of Vaccines	Lakh doses	1,100	322.44	322.44	350
8. Up-gradation of skill of farmers	Nos.	1,39,260	6900	6900	10580
9. Vaccination of Animals	Lakh	1,500	430.43	430.43	480

STATE PLAN

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

11.4 The Plan ceiling for 2010-11 has been approved for Rs.4,450.00 lakh out of which Rs.400.00 lakh constitute as State Share in CSP. Rs.1,200.00 lakh under RIDF, Rs.2,800.00 lakh for other State Plan Schemes including Rs.2471.40 lakh under District Sector Schemes and Rs.50.00 lakh for EAP Scheme. Out of this Plan provision, the flow of funds to TSP and SCSP of Rs.1070.50 lakh and Rs.883.80 lakh respectively.

Externally Aided Project (EAP) (Fisheries & ARD Department)

(Rs.50.00 lakh)

11.5 The EAP "Improvement of Annual Health Care System in Orissa, which aims at by strengthening institutional arrangement for Qualitative Livestock Service Delivery and better livelihood in the State is in the pipe line for which an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed for 2010-11.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) (Rs.1,200.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

11.6 It is a continuing scheme proposed for implementation during 2010-11. The aim of the scheme is to construct Veterinary Dispensaries, Livestock Aid Centres, District Training Centre, Andrological Laboratory and Strengthening of VOTI & OBPI. New proposals are there to strengthen the production infrastructure of Breeding and Fodder farms. It is proposed to keep a provision of Rs.1,200.00 lakh during 2010-11.

Opening of New LAC (Rs.900.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & ARD Department)

11.7 It is a new scheme proposed for implementation during 2010-11. 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. 900.00 lakh for opening of 300 new LACs during during 2010-11.

Strengthening of Orissa Biological Products Institute (Rs.25.00 lakh)

11.8 The production of Veterinary, Biologicals 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. The Annual Plan outlay for 2010-11 has been proposed for Rs.25.00 lakh. It is proposed to produce 400.00 lakh doses of livestock vaccines through induction of fermentor technology and automatic bottling Unit.

Upgradation of Skills in Self-employment under ARD Sector (Rs.53.60 lakh)

11.9 This is continuing scheme and is being implemented in all districts of the State with organization of training camps. Each training camp includes 20 farmers having actual livestock holdings and real interest for adopting animal husbandry as an occupation for self-employment. During 2010-11, it is proposed to provided Rs.53.60 lakh to organize 168 training camps involving 10,080 farmers in all districts of the State. Besides, it is proposed to send 500 farmers for exposure visits to outside states to learn best practices.

Utilisation of Crop Residues (Rs.11.00 lakh)

11.10 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. The proposal with details of the programme has been submitted to Government. It is proposed to keep a provision of Rs.11.00 lakh during the year 2010-11.

Training and Demonstration in Fodder Cultivation and Pasture Development (Rs.5.00 lakh)

11.11 The fodder farms of the Department will be strengthened under RIDF assistance. It is proposed to keep provision of Rs.5.00 lakh during 2010-11 to organize production of perennial grass root slips and certified fodder seeds in the Chipilima farm.

Grant-in-Aid to State Animal Welfare Board (Rs.32.00 lakh)

11.12 This is a new scheme proposed to implement during 2010-11. It has the objective of enforcing the Animal Welfare Law 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.32.00 lakh during 2010-11 for implementation of the scheme.

Strengthening of Live Stock Service Infrastructure and Modernization of Offices (Rs.950.00 lakh)

11.13 It is a continuing State Plan Schemes. During the year 2009-10, the budget provision of Rs.101.97 will be utilized towards construction of offices of CDVOs and modernization of other Veterinary Institutions. It is proposed to provide, a sum of Rs.950.00 lakh during 2010-11 under the scheme for construction of offices of CDVOs and modernization of other Veterinary Institutions and basic equipments.

Organisation of Exhibition for Buyer-Seller Meet and Transfer of Technical Know-how to the Farmers (Rs.25.00 lakh)

11.14 During 2009-10, an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided in the Original BE with the objectives of establishing direct contact between producer, buying agents, processors and users within the limited plan ceiling. It is proposed to keep a provision of Rs.25.00 lakh during 2010-11 to organize one State level meet.

Upgradation of Livestock Health Care Services (Rs.250.00 lakh)

11.15 This is a new scheme to be introduced in 2010-11. The aim of the scheme is to organize 30 health camps at village level and deworming of 8 lakh small animals. The health camps at village level in 30 Blocks will be organised. Rs.8,000/- is required to organize one camp. The programme envisages rendering of services for proper diagnosis and upgradation of veterinary services at VD and LAC level towards curative treatment for improving the health of livestock and their productivity. The medicine and other consumables (approx. Rs.15,000/- for VD per annum and 3000/- for LAC per annum) at the Veterinary Service Institutions will be provided for due treatment for recovery from any ailments. It is proposed to keep a provision of Rs.250.00 lakh during the year 2010-11.

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

11.16 It is a new State Plan Scheme proposed to be implemented during 2010-11. The programme includes organization of refresher training to 100 Vets in 5 batches. It is also targeted to send 50 AHD staff for exposure visits to premier institutions outside the State for which sum of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed. Besides, it is proposed to strengthen training infrastructure at 3 LITCs with a sum of Rs.15.00 lakh. It is proposed to keep a provision of Rs.50.00 lakh during the year 2010-11.

Encouragement of Commercial Poultry Entrepreneurs and Backyard Poultry Production (Rs.350.00 lakh)

11.17 It is a new scheme proposed for implementation during the 2010-11. 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 near by Govt. hatchery. The eight Departmental poultry breeding farms will be expanded under RKVY assistance to rear additional 4,000 parent stock layer birds for production of hatching eggs. In order to maintain the additional 4,000 birds at 8 Departmental farms, revolving fund @ Rs.10.00 lakh totaling Rs.80.00 lakh is required for day to day management. The hatching eggs will be supplied to the Hatcheries for production of day old chicks. It is targeted to establish 30,000 backyard units during 2010-11. It is proposed to keep a provision of Rs.350.00 lakh during the year 2010-11.

Genetic Up-gradation of Small Animals (Rs.50.00 lakh)

11.18 It is a new scheme proposed for implementation during the 2010-11. The aim of the Scheme is to upgrade the indigenous sheep, goat and pig to enhance the productivity. It is proposed to supply 50 Yorkshire boar as per the physical performances of the animals and geographical situations. The recurring expenses for 8 Government Farms is proposed for Rs.8.00 lakh. These farms will produce 2,000 bucks, 500 rams and 50 boars per annum. The rest of breeding bucks/rams/boars will be procured from outside. Training of local pig owners on deworming and genetic upgradation will be made. 250 goat AI Centres will be opened during the year to provide artificial insemination to goats. The total requirement will be Rs.50.00 lakh. It is proposed to keep the provision of Rs.50.00 lakh during the year 2010-11.

Information, Education & Communication Programme (Rs.28.40 lakh)

11.19 This is a new programme proposed to be introduced during 2010-11. The scheme envisages organization of film shows, calf rally, Exhibition, District Mahostav, production of documentary film/VDDs and telecasting, publication of booklets, Gram Sat Programme & functioning of Audio Visual Van. The livestock extension programme is intended to educate the farmers to practice modern and scientific methods for enhancing the productivity. The programme will be implemented

through SMILE. It is proposed to keep a provision of Rs.28.40 lakh during the year 2010-11.

Conservation and Improvement of Threatened Indigenous Breeds (Rs.20.00 lakh)

11.20 This is a new programme proposed to be introduced during 2010-11. The scheme intends to make survey and characterization for conservation and improvement of the Binjarpuri breed for the benefit of farmers. It is proposed to keep the provision of Rs.20.00 lakh during the year 2010-11

Strengthening of Disease Surveillance by Animal Disease Research Institute (ADRI) (Rs.50.00 lakh)

11.21 This is a new programme proposed to be introduced during 2010-11. The scheme intends to control / eradicate the contagious disease of animals having economic and zoonotic 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.50.00 lakh is proposed for incurring expenditure on account of this scheme during the year 2010-11.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN**Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD) (CS Rs.905.00 lakh)
(SS Rs.286.00 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 disease through conducting mass vaccination and diagnosis of diseases in the newly established DDLs in order to ensure dispensation of casualties and loss to the farmers. During 2010-11, it is proposed to provide Rs.286.00 lakh as State Share in CSP and Rs.905.00 lakh as Central Share for the implementation of the programme. It is proposed to administer 308.00 lakh doses of preventive vaccination to livestock and poultry

**Sample Survey on Estimation of Production of Milk, Meat, Egg, and Wool (SS) (CS Rs.50.00 lakh)
(SS Rs.50.00 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.50.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan: 2010-11.

**Grants to Orissa Vety. Council for Professional Efficiency Development (CS Rs.10.00 lakh)
(SS Rs.10.00 lakh)**

11.24 This is continuing CSP scheme with the funding pattern of 50:50 as CS : SS. The scheme contains the programme to ensure the professional efficiency by implementing the norms of Vety. Council of India. The training

programme of Vets will be given emphasis under this programme. During 2010-11, Rs.10.00 lakh is proposed to be provided against the Central Share of Rs.10.00 lakh.

Fodder Seed Distribution in the State (CS Rs.12.00 lakh
SS Rs.4.00 lakh)

11.25 This is new CSP scheme with the funding pattern of 75:25 as CS: SS. It is proposed to continue the programme during 2010-11 for which a provision of Rs.4.00 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.150.00 lakh
SS: Rs.50.00 lakh)

11.26 This is new 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 enable the entrepreneurs to set up different commercial layer/broiler unit. 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. The programme has the objective of producing 100 lakh eggs per day in coming 10 years.

CENTRAL PLAN

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

11.27 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 2010-11.

Livestock Census (Rs.268.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & A.R.D. Department)

11.28 It is proposed to provide Rs.268.00 lakh during 2010-11 for completing the census work and submission of report to Government of India.

Development of Grass Land and Grass Reserve (Rs.500.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & A.R.D. Department)

11.29 Under this continuing CP Scheme, potential areas for grasslands and grass reserves will be developed leading to State Fodder Resources Development. It is proposed to provide Rs.500.00 lakh during 2010-11.

Establishment of Backyard Poultry Units (Rs.755.80 lakh)

11.30 This is a new programme proposed to be introduced during 2010-11. The scheme covers the target for organization of training for 114 batches of farmers @ 40 each. Further, the programme envisages refresher training to poultry link

workers of Farm, hatchery, chick rearing unit and others with an estimate of Rs.630.00 lakh. There is target of establishing 30,000 backyard poultry unit. The input subsidy and chick cost as per the guidelines of GoI Scheme, comes to Rs.45.60 to be meet from Central Plan Scheme. It is proposed to provide Rs.755.80 lakh under the scheme during 2010-11.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Strengthening of Dairy Organisation (Rs.340.00 lakh)
(Fisheries and A.R.D. Department)

11.31 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. During 2010-11, it is proposed to provide Rs. 340.00 lakh out of which Rs.79.60 lakh and Rs.56.40 lakh will be the TSP & SCSP component respectively.

CENTRAL PLAN

Strengthening of Infrastructure for quality and clean Milk Production (Rs.491.69 lakh)
(Fisheries and A.R.D. Department)

11.32 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 2010-11, 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 in 2008-09. 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 2.41 lakh M.T. have been produced during the year 2008-09 against the target of 2.28 lakh M.T. During the year 2009-10, 1.62 lakh M.T. fish have been already produced upto December, 2009. The Fish Farmer Development Agencies (FFDA) have developed 278.94 ha water area till the end of November, 2009 under scientific pisciculture. The State has collected user charges from farmers and entrepreneurs through FFDA's to the tune of Rs.39.03 lakh up to the end of December, 2009. 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, ITDA and RKVY. The State has produced 82.86 crore and 11.43 crore spawns and fry respectively during 2009-10 upto the end of December, 2009. 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, 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. 1.35 lakh M.T marine fish have been produced against the target of 1.30 lakh M.T during the year 2008-09 and 0.95 lakh M.T. marine fish have been produced upto December, 2009 for the year 2009-10. 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.20.14 lakh has been collected as revenue under Improvement of Marine Fishing Regulation Act (IMFRA) activities during the year 2008-09 and Rs.21.37 lakh revenue has been collected up to the end of December 2009 against the target of Rs.30.00 lakh. During 2010-11, 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, 2009. It is targeted that 500 ha are to be developed during Annual Plan: 2010-11 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.

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. During the Annual Plan 2010-11, it is proposed to give benefit to 2,031 women beneficiaries under FFDA Scheme. Out of the programme component of Rs.1,062.80 lakh under FFDA Scheme, Rs.35.00 lakh has been earmarked for area development by women.

12.8 By utilizing the potential of fishery sector, 2,470 unemployed youth have been benefited under Self-Employment Programme in different schemes during 2008-09. The State Govt. intends to cover 3,500 unemployed youths under SEP in Fisheries sector in the Annual Plan, 2010-11.

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: 2010-11.

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.
6. To restore eco-system of Anshupa Lake by promoting pisciculture in sustainable manner in association of the stakeholders.

PLAN SCHEMES

12.11 In accordance with the strategy for fishery development and for achieving targets under different components, an outlay of Rs.2,150.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan, out of which Rs.1,150.00 lakh is proposed towards State-matching share for Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes. Further, Rs.116.74 lakh has been proposed under Central Plan during Annual Plan: 2010-11. The funds under State Plan include Rs.100.00 lakh and Rs.20.00 lakh under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for fisheries scheme and Externally Aided Project (EAP) scheme respectively: Details are as follows:

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: 2010-11.

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: 2010-11. The proposed outlay for the above scheme has been earmarked to meet salary of FFDA and BFDA staff, contingencies and other needs.

Upgradation of Skills for Self Employment in Fisheries

(Rs.20.00 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 of Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan:2010-11.

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 trawlers, gill-netters, traditional crafts, renewal of licenses and conservation of turtle species, which have become endangered are being taken up. During Annual Plan: 2010-11, 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.50.00 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.50.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Construction/ Repairing of Office Buildings

(Rs.25..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.25.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Construction/ Repairing of Staff Quarters (Rs.20.00 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.20.00 lakh has been proposed during Annual Plan: 2010-11-10 for construction and repairing of Government buildings.

Loan for Cooperatives (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

12.19 For settlement of previous outstanding Cooperative Loans of the Societies, a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Contribution towards NFDB Assistance (Rs.50.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

12.20 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 of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Installation of Potential Fishery Zone Boards (PFZs) (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

12.21 The Scheme envisages to promote responsible and sustainable fisheries, judicious exploitation, conservation and management of marine resources. The Fishery Potential in identified PFZs are informed to the fishermen periodically. It is proposed to establish 20 such PFZ Boards. A token provision has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Exhibition and Organisation of Buyers/ Sellers Meet (Rs.22.95 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

12.22 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.22.95 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the scheme.

Training and Awareness of Co-operative personnel (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Fisheries and Animal Resources Development Department)

12.23 The project aims at an endeavor to trained and aware the officials of the fishery Co-operative Societies such as the President and Secretaries as well as the Government officials in charge of fisheries Co-operative Societies on Co-operative Rules and Regulations in order to achieve better management. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the scheme.

Investment of Share Capital in Fisheries Co-operative Societies (Rs.10.00 lakh)
(Fisheries and Animal Resources Development Department)

12.24 The project aims at an endeavor to make the Fisheries Co-operative Societies economically viable by way of increasing the capital of the societies through investment of Government money in the shares of the Societies. An outlay of of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the scheme.

Development of Fisheries in Anshupa Lake (Rs.10.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

12.25 The scheme aims at restoration of eco-system of Anshupa Lake by promoting pisciculture in a sustainable manner. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for implementation of the scheme.

Revised Long Term Action Plan for KBK Districts/BIJU KBK (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Fisheries and Animal Resources Development Department)

12.26 For upliftment of economic condition of the people of KBK districts through Culture Fisheries and Capture Fisheries a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan:2010-11.

NEW SCHEMES

Deep Sea Fishing Design of Deployment of fish Aggregating Devices (Rs.7.00 lakh)
(Fisheries and Animal Resources Development Department)

12.27 Under this scheme 2 Fish Aggregating Devices to be deployed in Orissa Coastal Water particularly of the Marine protected areas for enhancing the fishery resources for hook and line fishing. A sum of Rs.7.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Reactivation of Fisheries Co-operatives in Chilika (Rs.200.00 lakh)
(Fisheries and Animal Resources Development Department)

12.28 Under this scheme it is proposed to revise leasing policy and revive the Appex Society by providing seed money. A provision of Rs.200.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

**Evaluation, Monitoring & Implementation of Reservoirs
Aggregating Devices** (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Fisheries and Animal Resources Development Department)

12.29 Under this scheme it is proposed to evaluate the Reservoirs. For this a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Development of Water Logged Areas (C.S. Rs.9.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department) (S.S. Rs.3.00 lakh)
(75:25 basis)

12.30 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.3.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for development of 50.00 ha. water area.

Inland Capture Fisheries (Reservoirs/Rivers) (C.S. Rs. 30.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department) S.S. Rs. 10.00 lakh)
(75:25 basis)

12.31 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.10.00 lakh has been proposed towards State Share in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 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.1081.20 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department) S.S. Rs. 360.40. lakh)
(75:25 basis)

12.32 An amount of Rs.360.40 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 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 and 500 ha. for renovation.

Development of Brackish Water Aquaculture through FFDA (Programme Component). (C.S. Rs.607.38 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department) (S.S. Rs.202.46 lakh)
(75:25 basis)

12.33 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.202.46 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for implementation of the scheme.

Group Accident Insurance (C.S. Rs.29.00 lakh)
(S.S. Rs. 29.00 lakh)
(50:50 basis)

12.34 Under the scheme, life of fishermen is to be insured against death and disabilities, for which an amount of Rs. 29.00 lakh has been proposed towards State Share to cover 8,00,000 fishermen during the Annual Plan: 2010-11

Savings-cum-Relief (C.S. Rs. 16.98 lakh)
(S.S. Rs. 16.98 lakh)
(50:50 basis)

12.35 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. 16.98 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Low Cost House (N.W.F.F.) (C.S. Rs. 0.01 lakh)
(S.S. Rs. 0.01 lakh)
(50:50 basis)

12.36 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. 0.01 lakh has been proposed, for construction of 4,042 Low cost houses and 18 tube wells during the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations (C.S. Rs. 20.00 lakh)
Motorisation of Traditional Crafts (S.S. Rs.20.00 lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department) (50:50 basis)

12.37 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.20.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 towards State Share to cover 400 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)

12.38 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 an outlay of Rs.0.01 lakh towards State share in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Establishment of Fishing Harbour and Fish Landing Center (C.S. Rs. 178.99 lakh
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department) S.S. Rs. 178.99 lakh)
(50:50 basis)

12.39 Under the scheme it is proposed to complete the project like – Bahabalpur, balugaon, Penthakata, Chandipur & Chudamani Fish Landing Center and upgrading of FLCs i.e. Chandrabhaga and Sana Aryapallu. During the Annual Plan: 2010-11 an amount of Rs.178.99 Lakh has been proposed towards the State share for ongoing projects.

Fisheries Training and Extension (C.S. Rs.56.00 lakh
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department) S.S. Rs.14.00 lakh)
(80:20 basis)

12.40 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.14.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for meeting the State share for implementation of the aim and objective of this Scheme and for construction of 1 Training center.

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 basis)

12.41 It is proposed to provide life saving jacket to traditional fishermen with unit cost of Rs.3000/- per jacket. The fishermen will meet 20% contribution and 80% is proposed to be contributed by Government of India and State Government on 50:50 basis. It is proposed to cover 2,000 fishermen under this programme. Accordingly, a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Innovative Initiative (Capacity Building & Training)

(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department) (C.S. Rs.4.14 lakhs)
(S.S.Rs.1.38 lakhs)
(75:25)

12.42 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.1.38 lakh has been proposed towards State share during the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Safety of Fishermen at Sea

(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department) (C.S. Rs.86.25 lakh)
(S.S.Rs.28.75 lakh)
(75:25)

12.43 Under this scheme it is required to provide Search Rescue Beacon (SRB)/ DAT too the Fishermen as welfare measure. An amount of Rs.28.75 lakh has been proposed towards State Share during the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Up Gradation & Modernisation of Fisheries Harbour and Fish Landing Centres

(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department) (C.S.Rs.855.00 lakh)
(S.S.Rs.285.00 lakh)
(75:25)

12.44 Under this scheme it has been proposed for up gradations of Dhamara fishing Harbour under TCP of FAO & to provide shore base facility, tow Nos of FLCs manly Chandravaga & Sanaaryapali an amount of Rs.285.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for meeting the State Share for implementation of the Scheme.

Development of Shore Base Facilities

(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department) (C.S.Rs.0.01 lakh)
(S.S.Rs.0.01 lakh)
(50:50)

12.45 To facilitate procurement of Marine Fish production development of shore base is essential. For which a token provision Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

CENTRAL PLAN

Strengthening of Data Base and Information Networking for Fishery Sector. (C.S. Rs.40.80 lakh)

(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

12.46 For improving statistical database relating to Fisheries sector under Central Plan Scheme, an outlay of Rs.40.80 lakh has been proposed.

Enforcement of Marine Fishing Regulation Act (C.S Rs.0.01 lakh)

(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

12.47 Under this Scheme a token provision has been kept during Annual Plan: 2010-11 for maintenance of Patrol Boats.

Introduction of Intermediate Craft of Improved Design (C.S. Rs. 0.01 lakh)

(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

12.48 The scheme will be implemented through NCDC and the beneficiaries of co-operatives will be eligible for assistance. A back ended subsidy of the cost restricted to Rs.6.00 lakh will be provided. An amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Safety of Fishermen at sea (C.S. Rs. 67.50 lakh)

(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

12.49 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 this scheme can for this provision of Rs.67.50 lakh has been kept for Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Development of Post Harvest Infrastructure (C.S. Rs. 0.01 lakh)

(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

12.50 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 acquire land in the State Capital As an implementing agency for operating retail vending kiosks. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh is proposed for the scheme during the Annual Plan:2010-11.

Enforcement of Legal Mechanism for sustainable Fisheries (C.S.Rs.0.01 lakh)

(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

12.51 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: 2010-11.

Promoting of Fuel Efficient Environment Friendly Fishing Practice- Promotion of CNG/LPG Driven Engine (C.S.Rs.8.40lakh)
(Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department)

12.52 Under this scheme promotion of 200 nos of CNG/ LPG driven engine boats will be subsidized during the year 2010-11. A provision of Rs.8.40 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund

Development of Approach Road to Fishing Harbour/ Fish landing Centre/ JETTIES (Rs.100.00 lakh)

12.53 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.100.00 lakh has been proposed for implementation of 10 km. approach road to Reservoirs in the Annual Plan:2010-11.

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECT

Alternative Livelihood Options for Fisheries. (EAP) (Rs.20.00 lakh)

12.54 Under this scheme, it is proposed to provide alternative livelihood like fishery related activities to 1,000 Fishermen. A provision of Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

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-chagrining 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 58,136 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 58,136 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: 2010-11. 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 the assigned forests;
- (v) Promote 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 the forest wealth, wild-life and bio-diversity. In open and scrub forest areas, the approach would be to regenerate and develop degraded forests with active participation of people in JFM mode through VSS. Attempt would also be made to assist natural regeneration, afforestation in vacant and wasteland with quick growing species and to create usable assets. The plan programmes also aim to encourage backyard 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 the ongoing Staff Schemes of the Forest Department have been transferred to the Non-Plan Budget effective from the first year of the Eleventh Plan. Plan Schemes will be implemented through the existing staff of the Department borne under the Non-Plan Budget. The Plan outlays will be spent only on goods and services, so that the investments will be productive and will result in creation of assets in the form of forest growing stock.

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, and (iv) Twelfth Finance Commission Grant.

13.13 An outlay of Rs.14,549 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11. This includes Rs.10,335.00 lakh for the proposed EAPs, Rs.139.00 lakh under Thirteenth Finance Commission Grant, Rs.385.00 lakh towards State Share for Centrally Sponsored schemes, and Rs.3,690.00 lakh under other State Plan scheme. Out of this plan provision, the flow of funds to Tribal Area Sub-plan and Scheduled Caste Sub-plan has been earmarked at Rs.3,267.30 lakh and Rs.2,652.90 lakh respectively. A brief account of these Schemes is as follows. Moreover, an additional allocation of Rs.1,210.00 lakh has been made under Special Plan for KBK i.e. RLTA for forest development activities in KBK districts. This scheme has been reflected in Chapter 15: "Special Area Development Programmes".

FORESTRY AND WILD LIFE

STATE PLAN

Economic Plantations (Rs.570.00 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. Casuarinas will be raised also on coastal sand. This will ensure substantially higher production of valuable timber in future. About 4,000 ha suitable degraded barren land in the Non-KBK – Non-JBIC districts will be treated under this programme every year. An outlay of Rs.570.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for creation of 4000 ha. of plantations (2,200 ha Block + 1,800 ha RDF) and maintenance of 8,105 ha old plantations.

Forest Development Programme (Rs.10.00 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.10.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this scheme.

Human Resource Development (Rs.25.00 lakh)
(Forest & Environment Department)

13.16 The Forest staff need to be trained in 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 the trainees, facility for sports & other curricular activities etc. so as to make them permanent training institutes. Therefore, an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this purpose.

Orissa Bamboo Sector Infrastructure Development (Rs.75.00 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, Orissa Bamboo Development Agency (OBDA) and District Bamboo Development Agencies (DBDA) in 26 districts have been constituted for the 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.75.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for raising of Bamboo Plantation of 800 ha, maintenance of old plantation and for meeting the State contribution of 25% for operating Bamboo Craft Centre body set up and NBM funds.

Policy Analysis & Strategic Planning Unit (Rs.35.00 lakh)
(Forest & Environment Department)

13.18 Keeping in view of Orissa Forestry Sector Vision-2020, an amount of Rs.35.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for Policy Analysis and Strategic Planning Unit.

Buildings (Rs.190.00 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 the benefits of government quarters due to inadequacy. The frontline staff like Forest Guards, Foresters posted to remote and inaccessible areas are not able to stay at their head quarters due to absence of government accommodations and non-availability of 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.190.00 lakh is proposed for the purpose in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Livelihood Opportunities for Forest Dwellers including Nursery Raising (Rs. 215.00 lakh)
(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 is proposed to merge this with strengthening JFM & 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. A sum of Rs. 215.00 lakh is proposed for the purpose in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

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: 2010-11.

Medicinal Plant Activities at Patrapada (Rs.60.00 lakh)
(Forest & Environment Department)

13.22 An amount of Rs.60.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for taking up Medicinal Plant Activities at Patrapada.

Medicinal Plant Board (Rs.50.00 lakh)
(Forest & Environment Department)

13.23 An amount of Rs.50.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for Medicinal Plant Board Activities.

Development of Bindusagar Project (Rs.50.00 lakh)
(Forest & Environment Department)

13.24 An amount of Rs.50.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for environmental development, pollution control and other developmental activities of Bindusagar Project, Bhuaneswar.

Urban Tree Planting in Bhubaneswar City Area (Rs.230.00 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. An amount of Rs.230.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Bald Hill Plantation (Rs.230.00 lakh)
(Forest & Environment Department)

13.26 The districts of Cuttack, Jajpur & Ganjam are dotted with many bald hills, devoid of any vegetation cover. It was proposed to cover 600 Ha of such bald hill with plantation under a new plan scheme "BALD HILL PLANTATION". But after finalization of the Scheme, an area of 558 Ha has been selected and works like preliminary operation are in progress. Plantation on those areas will be taken up during 2010-11. the areas are closed to grazing and fire through appropriate trench fencing / barbed wire fencing / guard wall. Soil and moisture conservation measures will be in place and plantation is proposed to be taken up after filling the pits with foreign soil. An outlay of Rs.230.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

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 and works are in progress. Major works being taken up are Tainted structures, Eco Trails, Solar light and Solar fencing, Site development, Sitting benches etc. Those are excellent spots outside the sanctuaries and National Parks and are potentially good eco-tourism destinations. 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 during Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project (EAP) (Rs.10,334.98 lakh)
(Forest & Environment Department)

13.28 The Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project is a JBIC supported project implemented in the State for a period of 7 years with a total estimated cost of Rs.600.57 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 2010-11 an outlay of Rs.10,334.98 lakh has been proposed for the above schemes.

Maintenance of Forests (13th FC Grant)
(Forest & Environment Department)

(Rs.80.00 lakh)

13.29 A token outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakh, out of Thirteenth Finance Commission Grant is proposed under the State Plan during 2010-11 for implementation of maintenance and management of forests and other important concerns in the forestry sector.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Intensification of Forest Management
(Forest & Environment Department)

(CS:Rs.375.00 lakh
SS:Rs. 125.00 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.125.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 towards State share. Similarly, a sum of Rs.375.00 lakh has been proposed towards Central Share for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

SANCTUARIES AND NATURE RESERVES

STATE PLAN

Development and Beautification of Nandankanan Zoo and Botanical Garden (Rs.400.00 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.400.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for development and beautification of Nandankanan Zoo and Botanical Garden out of which Rs.100.00 lakh has been earmarked for development and beautification of Nandankanan Zoo, Rs.150.00 lakh for development of Nandankanan and Rs.150.00 lakh for development and beautification of Botanical Garden.

Wildlife Protection and Conservation Measures (Rs. 650.00 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. 650.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 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 etc.

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 the elephants from habitations and crop land, payment of compassionate grant, development of fodder and water regime. A budget provision of Rs.400.00 lakh has been made during the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Sea Turtle Protection (Olive Ridley) Conservations & Research (Rs.50.00 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. During the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed for this scheme. A specific Five Year Perspective Plan for "Project Sea Turtle" in Orissa for Rs.17.36 crore has been prepared. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed during the year 2010-11 for this scheme.

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

(Rs.9.00 lakh)

(Forest & Environment Department)

13.35 A token outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakh, out of 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: 2010-11.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN**Nature Conservation (Nandan Kanan Zoological Park)**

(SS Rs.0.01 lakh)

(Forest & Environment Department)

13.36 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. 0.01 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 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.600.00 lakh)

(Forest & Environment Department)

SS Rs.100.00 lakh)

13.37 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.100.00 lakh as State share and Rs.600.00 lakh under Central share is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Satkosia Tiger Reserve.

(CS:Rs.500.00 lakh)

(Forest & Environment Department)

SS:Rs.109.99 lakh)

13.38 The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) Government of India declared Satkosia Gorge sanctuary as the second Tiger reserve of our State in March, 08. An outlay of Rs.109.99 lakh as State Share and 500.00 lakh as Central Share is proposed in the Annual Plan 2010-11.

Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitat (CS Rs.260.00 lakh
(Forest & Environment Department) SS Rs.40.00 lakh)

13.39 The scheme 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 were provided by Government of India for various developmental activities in favor of one proposed National Park and 17 Protected Areas but from 2007-08, 50% support towards selected recurring items of works were provided by Government of India in addition to the 100% support under non-recurring items in favour of (i) Chandaka Dampara, (ii) Khalasuni, (iii) Baisipalli, (iv) Debrigarh, (v) Nandankanan Wildlife Sanctuary. An amount of Rs.40.00 lakh as State Share has been proposed for the scheme during the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

STATE PLAN

Protection to Endangered Ecosystem of Chilika Lake (Rs.90.00 lakh)
(Forest & Environment Department)

13.40 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 desiltation through dredging, (vi) Soil Conservation in catchment area, (vii) Socio economic measure and (viii) Maintenance of salinity level of the lake. On the recommendation of Ramsor Advisory Mission, a long term integrated management plan has been drawn by CDA for conservation of the Eco-system in Chilika Lake. An amount of Rs.90.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the scheme.

Strengthening of District Environment Society (Rs.60.00 lakh)
(Forest & Environment Department)

13.41 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 different level, the District Environment Societies have been created in each district since 1984. For this scheme as per recommendation of the Departmentally related Standing committee a sum of Rs.60.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 2010-11.

Environmental Education / Training /Extension (Rs.30.00 lakh)
(Grants to Centre for Environment studies)
(Forest & Environment Department)

13.42 Prakruti Mitra and Prakruti Bandhu award 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.30.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this.

Development of Eco-Tourism Facilities (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Forest & Environment Department)

13.43 An amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for development of Eco-Tourism Facilities in and around Chandraput Complex to be undertaken by Chilika Development Authority.

Establishment of Modern Tissue Culture Laboratory (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Forest & Environment Department)

13.44 An amount of Rs.0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for establishment of a modern Tissue Culture Laboratory by Regional Plant Resource Centre (RPRC).

Functioning of State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) and State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) (Rs.9.98 lakh)
(Forest & Environment Department)

13.45 On approval of Government of India, SEIAA and SEAC have been formed in the State during 2009-10. Provision of Rs.9.98 lakh has been kept for the scheme during the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

World Bank Assistance for Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (Rs.10.00 lakh)
(Forest & Environment Department)

13.46 Budget provision of Rs.10.00 lakh has been kept in Annual Plan: 2010-11 for Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan in anticipation of assistance from World Bank for implementation of the project.

Catchment Area Treatment Plan for Upper Indravati MPP and Upper Kolab H.E. Project (EAP) (Rs.0.02 lakh)
(Forest & Environment Department)

13.47 An amount of Rs.0.02 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for Catchment Area Treatment Plan (CATP) for Upper Indravati Multipurpose Project and Upper Kolab Hydro-Electric Project with the provision of Rs.0.01 lakh each.

Consolidation & Strengthening of Eco-restoration work in Chilika Lake (13th FC Grant) (Rs.50.00 lakh)
(Forest & Environment Department)

13.48 A token amount of Rs.50.00 lakh under Thirteenth Finance Commission Grant is proposed under the State Plan for consolidation and strengthening of Eco-restoration work in Chilika Lake as per the provision of TFC Grant for Annual Plan: 2010-11.

CENTRAL PLAN

Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat (Rs.800.00 lakh)
(Forest & Environment Department)

13.49 The scheme 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% CSP Scheme for protection, maintenance and developmental activities in 13 selected protected and 3 outside Protected Areas of the State. An amount of Rs.800.00 lakh is proposed for 2010-11.

Elephant Management Project (Rs. 300.00 lakh)
(Forest & Environment Department)

13.50 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 etc. and issues arising out of elephant depredation. An amount of Rs.300.00 lakh is proposed for 2010-11.

Similipal Biosphere Reserve (Rs.400.00 lakh)
(Forest & Environment Department)

13.51 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 2010-11.

Relocation of Villages from Sanctuaries and National Parks (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Forest & Environment Department)

13.52 There are a number of villages and other habitations inside the P.As. These villages need to be relocated outside for proper management of these P.As. The relocation is being pursued through motivation of the persons residing within the sanctuary. Voluntary relocation with attractive rehabilitation package at the 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 Similipal 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 may be kept for this scheme for 2010-11 as the relocation package is not finalized.

Conservation and Management of Mangroves (Rs.200.00 lakh)
(Forest & Environment Department)

13.53 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 2010-11 for conservation and management of mangroves.

Conservation and Wise Use of Natural Resources of Chilika-Lagoon
(Forest & Environment Department)

13.54 A sum of Rs.197.56 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 2009-10 for the scheme "Conservation and wise use of natural resources of Chilika Lagoon" under the Central Plan to be implemented by Chilika Development Authority. Action plan has been approved by the MoEF Government of India and Rs.88.05 lakh has been sanctioned by Government of India for the year 2009-10 out of which Rs.70.44 lakh has been released to CDA as per their instructions. Funds under the scheme have also been spent for development of Chilika Wetland. Hence the scheme i.e. "Conservation and Management of Wetland Chilika" and another i.e. "Conservation and wise use of natural resources of Chilika Lagoon" is not a separate scheme but may be regarded as one scheme meant for development of wetland of Chilika.

The remaining balance of Rs.17.61 lakh may be provided in the State Budget for 2010-11.

CHAPTER 14

SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

14.1 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 STRATEGY

14.2 The State Government have adopted a multi-pronged strategy for accelerated poverty reduction. In order to improve the economic condition of the rural poor as well as their standard of living, programmes for creating avenues for gainful employment, improving social and economic infrastructure, providing universal access to the basic public facilities, i.e., education, health, water supply and sanitation and bringing SCs, STs, Minorities on par have been undertaken. Special attention has also been given to vulnerable groups.

PLAN SCHEMES

14.3 In the Annual Plan: 2010-11, an outlay of Rs.25936.70 lakh has been proposed for various special rural development programmes including Rs.14,908.70 lakh towards State Share for Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Rs.2,170.00 lakh towards EAP scheme. Besides, for Central Plan Schemes, outlay to the extent of Rs.6.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11. The details of the schematic proposals are given below.

STATE PLAN

Awards to Panchayati Raj Institutions (Rs.58.00 Lakh)
(Panchayati Raj Department)

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:

1. Zilla Parishad (2 prizes)

- (a) One prize at State Level for Non Scheduled districts. Rs.5.00 lakh
- (b) One prize for Zilla Parishads of Scheduled districts Rs.5.00 lakh

2. Panchayat Samiti (4 prizes)

- (a) One prize in each division @ Rs.2.00 lakh Rs.6.00 lakh

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| (b) One prize in each at the State level to schedule and non-Schedule area | Rs.6.00 lakh |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|

3. Gram Panchayat (33 prizes)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Three prizes at the State level @ Rs.2.00 lakh one from each Revenue Division | Rs.6.00 lakh |
| (b) One prize at the District level @ Rs.1.00 lakh | <u>Rs.30.00 lakh</u> |
| Total | <u>Rs.58.00 lakh</u> |

(1) Advance Survey & Map Publication (Rs.55.00 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.

A sum of Rs.55.00 lakh has been proposed for printing of Maps during the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

(2) Building Construction Programme (Rs. 6,675.00 lakh)
(Revenue & DM Department)

(i) Construction of Tehsil Building

14.6 There are 316 Tahasils in the State out of which 166 Tahasils have no permanent office buildings. At present construction of office buildings is going on at 88 places. For completion of these buildings and construction of new Tahasil buildings, an amount of Rs.3646.70 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

(ii) Construction of Collectorate building

14.7 During the year 2009-10, funds have been provided for construction of Collectorate building at Jharsuguda, Malkangiri, Sonapur and Nuapada. For completion of these ongoing works as well as for completion of Collectorate

building at Bhadrak an amount of Rs.,500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

(iii) Construction of Circuit Houses

14.8 It has been proposed to construct 5 Circuit Houses out of which construction of 2 Circuit Houses has already been started. An amount of Rs.163.50 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for completion of the ongoing works and execution of new works.

(iv) Registration office buildings

14.9 During 2008-09 it was decided to construct new Registration Office building at 19 places out of which building work is going on at 6 places. For completion of the ongoing work as well as execution of new works an amount of Rs.224.60 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

(v) Construction of R. I. Office buildings

14.10 Fund provision to the tune of Rs.484.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for construction of R. I. Office buildings.

(vi) Construction of Facilitation Centres for Citizens

14.11 During the year 2008-09, fund was provided for construction work "Facilitation Centres for Citizens" at 30 Collectorate buildings, 58 Sub-Collector Offices and 172 Tahasil Offices. For completion of these works an amount of Rs.188.87 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

(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.1300.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

(viii) Construction of Relief Godown at Sambalpur

14.13 An amount of Rs.22.20 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for construction of a Relief Godown at Sambalpur for keeping Relief materials.

(ix) Improvement of Non-Residential Revenue Buildings.

14.14 For improvement of the condition of Revenue Buildings at several places, an amount of Rs.145.13 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

(3) Scanning of Legacy Data (Rs.200.00 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.200.00 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the above scheme.

(4) Setting up of e-Registration Unit (Rs.450.00 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: 2010-11, fund provision to the tune of Rs.450.00 lakh has been made for the above scheme.

(5) Protection of Government Land (Rs.520.00 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.520.00 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the above scheme.

(6) Doppler Weather Radar (DWR) Stations (Rs. 850.00 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. It has been decided to set up 3 (three) DWR stations at Balasore, Gopalpur and Sambalpur. The construction work of this project will be completed within a period of two years, i.e., 2009-10 and 2010-11. An amount of Rs.850.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for setting up of 3 DWR Sections at Balasore, Gopalpur and Sambalpur.

(7) Conferment of land rights (Rs. 50.00 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 Naul 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.50.00 lakh has been proposed in the year 2010-11 for the above purpose.

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

TRIPTI (Targeted Rural Initiative For Poverty Termination & Infrastructure) (Rs.2,170.00 lakh)
(Panchayati Raj Department)

14.20 Targeted Rural Initiative for Poverty Termination and Infrastructure (TRIPTI) is an innovative Project taken up by Panchayati Raj Department with an objective to create opportunity to reduce poverty by way of providing better Education, Health, Roads, Telecommunication, Water and Sanitation, Renewable Energy and Economic base. It was envisaged to provide service to 5 lakh house holds covering within a span of 5 years. The total estimated cost for 1,000 GPs is Rs.1,356.00 crore. Out of the total estimated cost, 356 crore will be dovetailed from various poverty alleviation schemes and the remaining Rs.1,000 crore will be sought from the World Bank as assistance. In the mean time a high level meeting on TRIPTI was held under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister. It was suggested that, the State Government may draw up a programme of around Rs.1,000 crore for the development of 1,000 GPs. Further the project proposal should access funds from the ongoing schemes and the uncovered gap may be posed to World Bank for financial assistance. The project duration was initially for 5 years and extendable by one more year. Preliminary works for the project has been started in the year 2006-07 for availment of World Bank assistance for the project. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 is Rs.2,170.00 lakh for this scheme with a flow of funds of Rs.491.80 lakh and Rs.358.70 lakh to TASP and SCSP respectively.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) (SS Rs.2,000.00 lakh,
(Panchayati Raj Department) CS Rs.6,000.00 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.2,000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this scheme. The flow of funds to TSP and SCSP is Rs.545.30 lakh and Rs.487.80 lakh respectively.

DRDA Administration (SS Rs.500.00 lakh,
(Panchayati Raj Department) CS Rs.1,500.00 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. 500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11. The flow of funds to TSP and SCSP is Rs.143.40 lakh and Rs.100.40 lakh respectively.

State Institute for Rural Development (SS Rs.11.90 lakh,
(Panchayati Raj Department) CS Rs.11.90 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: 2010-11 for this scheme is Rs.11.90 lakh.

Extension Training Centres (SS. Rs.1.80 lakh,
(Panchayati Raj Department) 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.1.80 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this scheme.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) (SS Rs.10,000.00 lakh,
(Panchayati Raj Department) CS Rs.90,000.00 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: 2010-11 is Rs.10,000.00 lakh with a flow of funds to TSP and SCSP of Rs.3,500.00 lakh and Rs.2,500.00 lakh respectively.

Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) (SS:Rs.105.00 lakh
(Panchayati Raj Department) CS: Rs.315.00 lakh)

14.27 The State Government in Panchayati Raj Department has 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). Accordingly, this Department proposed Rs.105.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 as a State Share with flow of fund of Rs.23.20 lakh to TASP and Rs.17.30 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. Computerisation of land records.
- B. Survey/resurvey and updating of the survey & settlement records following the modern technology.
- C. Computerisation of Registration.
- D. Modern Record Rooms.
- E. Training & Capacity Building.
- F. Core GIS
- G. Legal Changes.
- H. Programme Management.

Fund provision to the tune of Rs.1,290.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for implementation of the scheme out of which Rs.120.00 lakh is for computerization of Registration offices and Rs.1,170.00 lakh for the balance work.

Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) (SS Rs. 1,000.00 lakh,
(Agriculture Department) CS Rs.3,000.00 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: 2010-11 is Rs.1,000.00 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: 2010-11 is Rs.6.00 lakh for training related activities of SIRD.

14.31 Apart from the schemes elaborated in this chapter, an outlay of Rs.32,400.00 lakh has also been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 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.14,000.00 lakh has been proposed under Housing, which is described in Chapter-27: "Urban Development and Housing". Besides, an outlay of Rs.3.30 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 Eight key initiatives have been taken to address severe problems of under-development and regional disparities. The initiatives are: (i) Special Plan for KBK districts, (ii) Biju KBK Plan for KBK districts, (iii) Biju Kandhamal 'O' Gajapati Yojana (iv) Backward Regions Grant Fund, (v) Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana, (vi) Western Orissa Development Council (WODC) for backward districts in the Western Orissa, (vii) 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 (viii) Implementation of development programmes in TSP areas funded out of Special Central Assistance.

15.3 The **Regional Imbalance Enquiry Commission** headed by Justice S. K. Mohanty (Retd.) has already submitted its report to the State Government. After due consideration by Government, appropriate strategies may be adopted for eradication of regional imbalances taking the Blocks as unit for development.

The KBK Districts: A Profile

15.4 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

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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. 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	TSP**	Total	BPL	Percent (%)	Total	BPL	Percent (%)
				(lakh families)			(lakh families)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Kalahandi	13	2	2.41	2.07	85.77	3.08	1.93	62.71
2	Nawapara	5	-	0.94	0.79	83.64	1.27	0.99	78.31
3	Bolangir	14	-	2.39	1.81	75.82	3.30	2.01	61.06
4	Sonepur	6	-	0.92	0.57	62.29	1.10	0.80	73.02
5	Koraput	14	14	1.88	1.63	86.59	2.65	2.22	83.81
6	Malkangiri	7	7	0.80	0.68	84.81	1.09	0.89	81.88
7	Nawrangpur	10	10	1.52	1.38	90.56	2.15	1.59	73.66
8	Rayagada	11	11	1.42	1.22	86.04	1.88	1.36	72.03
Total***		80	44	12.28	10.14	82.60	16.52	11.79	71.40

Note: * Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Orissa.

** TSP - Tribal Sub Plan blocks

*** Total figures and figures in percentage do not tally due to rounding off.

15.5 Several socio-economic indicators highlight the backwardness of this region:

- The literacy rate at 43.33% is much lower than the State average of 63.08% as per 2001 census.
- The female literacy rate 29.10% also compares unfavourably with the State average of 50.51%.
- The population suffers from high morbidity on account of under-nutrition as well as endemic malaria and other localized diseases.
- 48.23% of all children born are the 3rd or higher birth order children in the family.
- Compared to the national average of 36.80% of girls marrying below the age of 18 years, this is as high as 60.60% in KBK districts.

15.6 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

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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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.

15.7 The KBK districts have been historically rich in forest resources. Though the people have been using these forests very intensively and eking out their livelihood from this source, forests of this region have not received adequate investments and managerial inputs over time. Intensive use of forests for sustenance coupled with lack of 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.

15.8 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

15.9 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).

² This report is also referred as the Ghadai Committee Report.

³ In satellite imagery forests having less than 0.4 canopy density are categorised as open.

Plan Scheme:

15.10 The State Government have attached high priority to balanced regional development strategy as one of the important development strategies for backward districts. The main objectives of the Special Area Development Programmes are to address the severe problems of underdevelopment and regional disparities. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.1,06,908.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under Special Area Development Programme. The Annual Plan outlay includes funds of Rs.39,350.00 lakh out of State's own resource.

A. Special Plan for KBK Districts (Rs.13,000.00 lakh)
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

15.11 Under RLTAAP 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 and expenditure to the extent of **Rs.1,813.49 crore** has been made. The department-wise and scheme-wise allocation and achievements under RLTAAP from 1989-99 to 2009-10 are summarised in Table 15.2.

Table:15.2

Department-wise / Scheme-wise Allocation, Reported Expenditure of SCA under RLTAAP for KBK districts during 1998-99 to 2009-10

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Department	Programme / Scheme		Total SCA allocated	Total Expenditure
1	2	3		4	5
1	Agriculture			15800.72	15800.70
		(i)	Watershed Development Project / Coffee Project	14393.85	14393.83
		(ii)	Diversification of Agl.cops	721.26	721.26
		(iii)	Diversification of Horticultural crops and Devt. of Kitchen Gardens to ensure Food Security	685.61	685.61
2	Co-operation			1444.00	1444.00
		(i)	Construction of Warehouses	750.00	750.00
		(ii)	Infrastructure Dev. under Agri. Business	572.00	572.00
		(iii)	Completion of Cold Storage	122.00	122.00
3	Energy			1270.00	1270.00
		(i)	Rural Electrification	1270.00	1270.00
4	Finance			650.00	650.00
		(i)	Irrigation Interest Liability	650.00	650.00
5	Fisheries & ARD			2066.39	2066.39
		(i)	Poultry / Duckery / Cattle Dev.	1330.84	1330.84
		(ii)	Pisciculture / Acquaculture	735.55	735.55

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Sl. No.	Department	Programme / Scheme		Total SCA allocated	Total Expenditure
1	2	3		4	5
6	Forest & Environment			18162.55	17715.55
		(i)	Afforestation Programme / Aromatic Medicinal Plants & Edible Bamboos	18162.55	17715.55
7	Food, Supplies & Consumer Welfare			24.00	24.00
		(i)	Infra. / Institutional Devt. under Agri-Business	24.00	24.00
8	General Administration			39.10	39.10
		(i)	Construction of Residential Clusters	39.10	39.10
9	Health & Family Welfare			6032.29	6032.29
		(i)	Mobile Health Unit & other Health Programmes	6032.29	6032.29
10	Housing & Urban Development			6611.45	6503.96
		(i)	Water Supply for the Urban Poor	6611.45	6503.96
11	Industries			2268.50	2268.50
		(i)	Development of Handicrafts	325.00	325.00
		(ii)	Promotion of Employable Skills / Vocational Training of Unemployed Youths	1943.50	1943.50
12	Panchayati Raj			1300.00	1300.00
		(i)	Improvement of Traditional Water Bodies / Rural Livelihood Support for Plantation crops.	1300.00	1,300.00
13	Rural Development			13053.63	12955.10
		(i)	Rural Water Supply Scheme	7249.27	7249.27
		(ii)	Rural Connectivity Programme	5804.36	5705.83
14	Science & Technology			700.00	700.00
		(i)	GRAMSAT Development Programme	500.00	500.00
		(ii)	Promotion of Bio-diesel	200.00	200.00
15	ST & SC Development			20549.71	20549.71
		(i)	Welfare of ST & SC	20549.71	20549.71
16	Sports & Youth Services			10.00	10.00
		(i)	Sports and Games in Tribal	10.00	10.00
17	Textiles & Handloom			403.00	403.00
		(i)	Handloom and Craft Dev.	226.50	226.50
		(ii)	Sericulture Development	176.50	176.50
18	Water Resources			14481.47	14306.33
		(i)	Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana	11119.31	11047.13
		(ii)	State Matching Share towards AIBP	2140.00	2140.00
		(iii)	Minor Irrigation Projects	410.54	482.58

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Sl. No.	Department	Programme / Scheme		Total SCA allocated	Total Expenditure
1	2	3		4	5
		(iv)	Imp, of Traditional Water bodies	811.62	636.62
19	Women & Child Development			25149.10	24074.90
		(i)	Emergency Feeding	16782.01	15707.81
		(ii)	Micro Credit help to Women SHGs	985.00	985.00
		(iii)	Special Nutrition Support	4930.80	4930.80
		(iv)	Construction of Buildings for Anganwadi Workers	1239.50	1239.50
		(v)	Reduction of Malnutrition & Child Mortality	1026.79	1026.79
		(vi)	Mobility Support to Anganwadi Workers / ANMs	185.00	185.00
20	Works			9656.93	9583.07
		(i)	Rural Connectivity Programme	9356.93	9283.07
		(ii)	Construction of Residential Clusters	300.00	300.00
21	Law			32.25	32.25
		(i)	Construction of Judicial Building	32.25	32.25
22	Planning & Coordination			43689.91	43589.91
		(i)	Construction of Residential Clusters	6079.00	5979.00
		(ii)	Special Connectivity for KBK - Master Plan	19808.77	19808.77
		(iv)	Monitoring and Evaluation	324.00	324.00
		(v)	Support to High Power Employment Mission	300.00	300.00
		(vi)	Repair of roads damaged by heavy rains / floods	810.64	810.64
		(vii)	Special Human Development Programme through PHDMA	50.00	50.00
		(vi)	IEC Corpus fund	160.00	160.00
		(vii)	Corpus for studies of system improvement, Evaluation & IEC through PHDMA	100.00	100.00
		(ix)	District Window	14000.00	14000.00
		(x)	Improving connectivity by RD & Works Dept. through SARCA	1642.50	1642.50
		(xi)	Livelihood Programmes based on Micro Planning of Vulnerable Households on OFFDI pattern in KBK districts through PHDMA	415.00	415.00
Total SCA				183395.00	181348.77

15.12 The implementation of RLTAAP 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 RLTAAP in different sectors are as follows:

Achievements

- ✓ 464 **Micro watersheds** have been taken up and 1,41,572 ha. **area** has been **treated** out of which 8,225 ha. under plantation, 51,270 ha. under agricultural crops, 3,315 ha. under fruits, 4,122 ha. under vegetables and 1,645 ha. under pisciculture
- ✓ 3,742 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
- ✓ Afforestation over an area of 1.56 lakh ha. have been made with involvement 4,552 VSS and 208.61 lakh mandays have been generated
- ✓ 47 Veterinary Hospitals and 74 Live Stock Aid Centres have been constructed.
- ✓ 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.

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- ✓ 400 forty seated hostels for the Girls reading in Primary Schools, 88 hostels for the Girls reading in Upper Primary Schools, 112 hostels for the Girls and 46 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 3,200 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.
- ✓ 423 Grain Banks have been established in remote pockets to address food insecurity at the time of crop failure or crop loss.
- ✓ 125 play grounds have been developed
- ✓ To enhance access to growth and service centres, 266 roads have been improved, 407 culverts and 44 bridges have been constructed 460.86 km. of roads constructed.
- ✓ 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 2734 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

- ✓ 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.

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15.13 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. Government of India have agreed to allocate Rs.130.00 crore per annum in shape of Special Central Assistance for Special Plan for KBK districts during the 11th Five Year Plan.

15.14 An outlay of Rs. 130.00 crore has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under State Sector with a flow of fund of Rs.58.63 crore and Rs.24.91 crore to TASP & SCSP respectively. The details of proposed outlay Department-wise and Scheme-wise are given in Table 15.3.

Table:15.3
Department-wise Outlay under Special Plan for KBK districts: 2010-11

(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	2137.00	820.82	347.26	
2	Energy	Grid upgradation in Sonapur district	300.00	115.23	48.75	
3	Forest & Environment	Forest Watersheds Development / other forest development activities	1210.00	464.76	196.62	
4	Housing & U D	Drinking Water Supply for urban poor	1000.00	384.10	162.50	
5	Rural Development	Construction of Residential Clusters	800.00	307.28	130.00	
6	ST & SC Dev.	(i) Construction of Ekalavya Model Residential (EMR) building (School, Hostel, Staff quarters) in KBK districts.	300.00	210.00	90.00	
		(ii) Water supply and Electrification of ST girls hostel under 1000 ST Girls' Hostel scheme	330.00	231.00	99.00	
		(iii) Construction of additional class rooms in ST & SC Dev. Department Schools	264.00	184.80	79.20	
		(iv) Construction of hostels for ST / SC Girls / Boys	1075.00	752.50	322.50	
		(v) Upgradation of High Schools to +2 Colleges	264.00	184.80	79.20	
		(vi) Providing amenities to Tribal Hostels	320.00	224.00	96.00	
		(vii) Estt. Of Ramakrishna Mission High School	200.00	140.00	60.00	
		Sub-Total	2753.00	1927.10	825.90	

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7	W & CD	Emergency Feeding Programme	2200.00	845.02	357.50
8	Works	Connectivity Programme	1400.00	537.41	227.50
9	Water Resources	Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY).	1200.00	460.92	195.00
Total			13000.00	5862.64	2491.03

New Eight Year Perspective Plan for KBK Districts

15.15 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. The approval of Planning Commission is awaited.

B. Biju KBK Plan

(Rs.12,000.00 lakh)

(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

15.16 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 RLATAP and up-scaling the public investment in the KBK region. This plan was implemented at a modest scale in the year 2006-07. The Plan has been continuing in a full-fledged manner from the year 2007-08 up to 2011-12.

15.17 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.

15.18 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 RLATAP 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 2009-10, 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.

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15.19 The Action Plan relating to Schemes / Programmes for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 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)

15.20 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).

15.21 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
- Improving the quality of life of the local people and reducing regional disparities.

15.22 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.

15.23 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 2009-10, Rs.28.50 crore has been sanctioned to Kandhamal and Gajapati districts under Biju Kandhamal O Gajapati Yojana.

15.24 The Action Plan relating to Schemes / Programmes for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 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)
(Planning & Co-ordination Department)

(Rs.8,000.00 lakh)

15.25 The State Government have constituted a Western Orissa Development Council (WODC), the jurisdiction of which extends over ten districts, i.e., Baragarh, Bolangir, Boudh, Deogarh, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Sambalpur, Sonapur, and Sundergarh districts and Athamallick Sub-division of Angul district. WODC aims at accelerating the pace of development in these districts and mitigating regional disparities. The Council is mandated to develop appropriate long-term and short-term development plans and programmes for these districts. An outlay of Rs. 8,000.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan: 2010-11 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)
(Panchayati Raj Department)

(Rs.32,400.00 lakh)

15.26 Government of India have launched a new initiative called Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) during the year 2006-07 with a view to redressing regional imbalances in development. The BRGF will provide untied grants for supplementing existing development inflows into identified districts. The main objectives of this component are to:

- (i) Bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met through existing inflows,
- (ii) Strengthen, to this end Panchayat and Municipality level governance with more appropriate capacity building, to facilitate participatory planning, decision making, implementation and monitoring, to reflect local felt needs.
- (iii) Provide professional support to local bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring their plans.
- (iv) Improve the performance and delivery of critical functions assigned to Panchayats and counter possible efficiency and equity losses on account of inadequate local capacity.

15.27 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.

15.28 The Government of India have included 19 districts of Orissa under BRGF, namely, Bolangir, Boudh, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nawarangpur, Nuapada, Phulbani, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonapur and Sundargarh. These 19 districts

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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.

15.29 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 and 2009-10, Rs.178.10 crore and Rs.189.49 crore have been received respectively under BRGF component. Out of the available amount, Utiliastion Certificates for Rs.439.92 crore have been furnished for the year 2006-07 to 2009-10 (up to 31.12.09). The details of receipt of funds are given in Table 15.4.

Table: 15.4
District -wise receipt of BRGF for the year 2006-07
to 2009-10 (up to 31.12.2009)

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl No	District	Type	Entitle-ment	Funds received				UCs Submitt ed
				2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
1	Bolangir	KBK	16.41		16.41	8.19	9.45	19.28
2	Boudh		12.94	1.00	12.94	8.68	2.90	10.98
3	Deogarh		12.52	5.00	12.52	8.62	10.38	25.29
4	Dhenkanal		15.42	11.59	11.89	0.00	4.72	9.61
5	Gajapati	RSVY	13.94		13.94	10.77	9.64	21.58
6	Ganjam	RSVY	22.85		22.85	15.41	14.98	33.63
7	Jharsuguda		12.58	5.00	12.58	8.28	7.54	23.05
8	Kalahandi	KBK	16.98		16.98	11.29	4.32	12.99
9	Kandhmal		16.89	10.00	12.80	0.00	9.48	21.51
10	Keonjhar	RSVY	19.13		19.13	13.01	6.52	30.25
11	Koraput	KBK	16.82		16.82	10.93	5.86	12.62
12	Malkangiri	KBK	13.84		13.84	9.83	8.09	20.89
13	Mayurbhanj	RSVY	22.04		22.04	14.03	14.43	34.91
14	Nawrangpur	KBK	15.04		15.04	9.78	9.74	24.05
15	Nuapada	KBK	13.07	7.50	13.07	9.91	7.20	26.17
16	Rayagada	KBK	15.37		15.37	8.94	9.83	21.01
17	Sambalpur		16.66	7.50	16.66	9.21	7.47	28.72
18	Sonepur	KBK	12.48	1.00	12.48	7.61	8.45	18.31
19	Sundargarh	RSVY	20.69		20.69	13.61	15.22	30.90
Capacity building			19.00		19.00		23.27	14.17
TOTAL			324.67	48.59	317.05	178.10	189.49	439.92
NB:-Districts covered under Rastriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) have been switched over to BRGF mode of funding from the year 2007-08								

15.30 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, 2010-11 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

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at the District level after the same are approved by District Planning Committees (DPC), State Government and Government of India.

F.Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY)

(Rs. 16,500.00 lakh)

(Panchayati Raj Department)

15.31 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 2009-10 (up to 31st December, 2009) are given in Table 15.5.

Table:15.5
Achievements under Gopabndhu Gramin Yojana (GGY)
for the Year 2009-10 (Up to 31.12.2009)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl No	District	Amount available	EXPENDITURE/ (NO OF PROJECTS)					Mandays (In lakh)
			BIJLI	SADAK	PANI	OTHERS	TOTAL	
			4	5	6	7	8	
1	Angul	842.00	(3)	102.00 (253)	20.00 (77)		122.00 (333)	0.51
2	Balasore	964.35		145.17 (218)	(5)		145.17 (223)	0.41
3	Bargarh	896.34	2.66 (3)	25.50 (13)	8.10 (7)	6.50 (5)	42.76 (28)	0.08
4	Bhadrak	849.41		149.41 (427)			149.41 (427)	0.42
5	Cuttack	1255.39		521.57 (386)	(6)		521.57 (392)	2.39
6	J. Singhpur	825.40		115.05 (153)			115.05 (153)	0.49
7	Jajpur	700.00		0.60 (12)			0.60 (12)	0.01
8	Kedrapada	1236.66		288.03 (266)			288.25 (192)	2.02
9	Khurda	815.55	(7)	88.23 (157)			88.23 (157)	0.69
10	Nayagarh	926.50		161.00 (127)	28.00 (32)	2.50 (5)	191.50 (164)	1.49
11	Puri	1145.37	0.75 (1)	420.25 (548)	0.50 (1)		421.50 (550)	2.83
12	Admn. cost	27.50					27.50	
Total		10484.47	3.41 (14)	2016.81 (2486)	56.60 (128)	9.00 (10)	2086.04 (2638)	11.34

NB:- Figures given in parenthesis indicate no of projects.

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15.32 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.

15.33 An outlay of Rs.16,500.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan, 2010-11 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.

G.Special Central Assistance for TSP Areas (Rs.11,406.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

15.34 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.11,406.00 lakh has been proposed for 2010-11 for the programmes under SCA as per schemes given below. The achievements under the scheme for the Period from 2002-03 to 2009-10 (up to 31.1.2010) are given in the table 15.6.

i. Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)

15.35 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.8,608.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2010-11 for the activities of Integrated Tribal Development Agencies out of SCA receivable during the year.

ii. Modified Area Development Approach (MADA)

15.36 The Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) was evolved towards the end of the Fifth Plan with a view to bringing the tribal population living outside Tribal Sub Plan areas under the fold of integrated approach to

development. 46 MADA pockets having population 10,000 or more each with more than 50% tribals, are functioning outside the Tribal Sub-Plan area of the State. An outlay of Rs. 800.00 lakh has been proposed under this scheme for the year 2010-11 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

15.37 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. 80.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 to be provided out of SCA.

iv. Micro-Projects

15.38 Seventeen micro projects are functioning in the State for all-round development of 12 primitive tribal groups. These primitive tribal groups are given full subsidy for individual and family benefit schemes. An outlay of Rs.250.00 lakh has been proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan, 2010-11 out of SCA.

v. Dispersed Tribal Development Project (DTDP)

15.39 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. 1,600.00 lakh has been proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 out of SCA.

vi. ITDP Monitoring, Evaluation and Co-operation

15.40 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.15.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

vii. Co-operation.

15.41 There are Tribal Cooperatives under the Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation (TDCC). For Grants-in-Aid for processing of minor forest

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produce through Tribal Cooperatives under TDCC, a sum of Rs.53.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

H. Grants Under Article 275(1) of the Constitution (ST & SC Development Department)

(Rs.10,752.00 lakh)

15.42 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.10,752.00 lakh has been proposed for 2010-11 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 2009-10 (up to 31.1.2010) are given in Table 15.6.

Table: 15.6
Achievements under SCA to TSP & Article-275(I)
(up to 31st January 2010)

(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(up to Jan'10)	8885.55	4861.49	37034	653	7026.00	1961.23	335
Total	61338.21	56011.63	470808	20184	33877.29	26647.34	5562

CHAPTER 16

IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

IRRIGATION

16.1 Irrigation holds the key for raising agricultural productivity and production and provides livelihood support to millions in rural areas. Inadequacy of irrigation facilities in the State has inhibited development of the agriculture sector. At present, nearly 54 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 is also a matter of great importance. The State Government continue to attach very high priority to create irrigation potential as well as optimum utilization of available water resources, during the 11th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan: 2010-11.

16.2 For expansion of irrigation coverage as well as enhancing utilization of potential of existing projects, the State Government have conceived various programmes to address the needs of farmers. A novel scheme namely "Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana (BKVY)" has been implemented throughout the State since 2001. By the end of March 2009, 75 Minor Irrigation (flow) projects and 4,473 Lift Irrigation Projects were completed under BKVY and additional irrigation potential of 98.74 thousand hectare has been created. Besides, 9.76 thousand hectare (th.ha.) of lost potential was revived. **The State Government has given priority for providing irrigation facilities to at least 35% of the cultivable area of every block. It has been assessed that out of 314 blocks, 116 blocks have already been provided with 35% irrigation facilities. The rest 198 blocks will be covered in the Eleventh Five Year plan period. Out of this, 30 blocks have already been provided with 35% irrigation facilities by the end of December 2009. For Integrated Water Resources Development and Management, river basins are taken as the basic units in water planning.** To begin with, two mega project proposals, namely, "Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Project (OIIAWMP)" and "Mahanadi Basin Development Plan (MBDP)", now renamed as "Orissa Water Sector Improvement Project (OWSIP)" are to be implemented during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period for stabilization of irrigation potential.

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 are implemented throughout the State in a mission mode and legal status has been provided by enacting the Pani Panchayat Act, 2002 and Pani Panchayat Rules, 2003. By the end of March

2009, 17,946 Pani Panchayats (Water Users' Associations) have been registered involving an area of 16.68 lakh ha. Out of this, 12.03 lakh ha. has been handed over to 16,888 Pani Panchayats for operation and maintenance of the assigned irrigation systems. Experience has shown that wherever Pani Panchayats have taken over operations and management of Projects, the cropping intensity has gone up by 40%, cropping diversification has taken place in favour of more remunerative crops and there is greater use of improved seeds, 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 being given to Pani Panchayats on achievement of 75% of membership and O & M of canals handed over to them. For construction of Pani Panchayat buildings, MLALAD and other funds are also being used. In this context, Government has amended "Rules & Procedures for Sanction of MLALAD Funds 1997" to make construction of P.P. buildings as admissible projects. Action has already been initiated for procurement of paddy and its sale to FCI through Pani Panchayats. To disseminate the concept of Pani Panchayats, mass awareness campaign is being held regularly through out the State annually. 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 during Eleventh Plan without jeopardizing other important programmes / projects. During the Eleventh Plan it has been programmed to complete all ongoing projects. Emphasis will also be given for survey, investigation and technical clearance of new projects so that shelf of projects will be made available for future expansion.

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 2009, net irrigation potential to the tune of 2,855.60 th. ha. has been created in the following manner. This accounts for about 57.27% of the irrigable and 46.32 % of the cultivable area.

Sl.No.	Source	Potential Created by March, 2009 (Th. ha.)
1.	Major & Medium	1,285.93
2.	Minor (Flow)	541.41
3.	Minor (Lift)	473.71
4.	Other Sources*	554.25
	Total	2,855.60

Source: *Data for Economic Survey, 2009-10

PLAN SCHEMES

16.8 Total outlay proposed for the sector for the year 2010-11 is Rs.2,22,264.00 lakh. However, this chapter deals with various Plan schemes worth 2,21,064.00 lakh only. Other plan Schemes amounting to Rs.1,200.00 lakh have been summarized in Chapter 15: Special Area Development Programme. The schemes under the irrigation sector have an outlay of Rs.2,11,230.00 lakh and schemes under flood control have a share of Rs.9,834.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2010-11. The outlay of irrigation sector includes Rs.1,84,005.00 lakh for Major and Medium Irrigation, Rs.14,500.00 lakh for Minor (Flow) Irrigation, Rs.200.00 lakh for Minor (Lift) Irrigation, Rs.11,100.00 lakh for BKVY, Rs.225.00 lakh for Ground Water Survey & Investigation and Rs.1,200.00 lakh for Command Area Development in the Annual Plan: 2010-11. Out of this provision, an amount of Rs.29,000.00 lakh is negotiated loan and Rs.1,60,000.00 lakh is under AIBP and Rs.15,605.00 lakh under EAP and Rs.1,300.00 lakh as State share of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Rs.5,325.00 lakh is under other State Plan Schemes.

16.9 It has been targeted to provide additional irrigation potential of 99.88 th. ha during 2010-11. The source-wise breakup is given below.

Sl.No.	Source	Potential to be created (Th. ha.) during 2010-11
1	2	3
(i)	Major & Medium	46.00
(ii)	Minor (Flow)	23.18
(ii)	Minor (Lift)	30.70
	Total	99.88

A. MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

16.10 By the end of March, 2009, irrigation potential to the tune of 1,285.93 th. ha. has been created under major and medium irrigation projects. An additional irrigation potential of 14.52 th. ha. has been created by end of December, 2009 against the annual target of 50.72 th.ha. It has been targeted to create additional irrigation potential of 46.00 th. ha during the year 2010-11.

PLAN SCHEMES

16.11 An outlay of Rs.1,84,005.00 lakh has been proposed for schemes under major and medium irrigation sectors for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under State Plan. Details of the schemes are outlined below.

STATE PLAN

16.12 An outlay of Rs.4000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the following Projects/Schemes under un-earmarked State Plan resources as indicated below. This amount includes Rs.250.00 lakh for restoration and rehabilitation of Irrigation Infrastructures of HiraKud Command Area, Rs. 200.00 lakh for water supply to Shamuka Beach, Rs.229.00 lakh for Maritime Museum, Rs.1000.00 lakh for preproject activities and Rs.800.00 lakh for rehabilitation and restoration work of other major & medium projects.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Project/Scheme	Proposed Outlay for 2010-11
1	Upkeep, residual payment for all completed projects and modernisation schemes and legal matters	150.00
2	Survey, Investigation, Research and MIS etc.	130.00
3.	Grant-in-Aid to WALMI	400.00
4	Construction of Maritime Museum at Jobra, Development Ansupa Lake, Water supply to Samuka Beach, Lower Vansadhara, and Mahendratanya	880.00
5	Other Expenditure	140.00
6	Information, Education & Communication Activities	50.00
7	Development of Park	100.00
8	Pre-Project Activities (NPV, Compensatory Afforestation Payment, S&I, LA etc.)	1000.00
9	Restoration works of other Major & Medium projects	800.00
10	Restoration and Rehabilitation of HiraKud Command Area	250.00
11	Share Capital to O.C.C.Ltd.	100.00
	Total	4000.00

16.13 Apart from the above projects/schemes, it is proposed to take up following projects out of tied resources.

Rengali Irrigation Project (EAP) (Rs.6,000.00 lakh)
 LBC (RD 29.177 Km to 71.313 Km)
 (Water Resources Department)

16.14 This project is being 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.6,000.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2010-11 for this project with a target to create additional irrigation potential of 8,620 ha.

(in th. ha.)

Project	Appraisal potential	Irrigation Potential Status			Target for 2010-11
		Created upto 2008-09 (03/2009)	Target 2009-10	Achievement during 2009-10 ending Dec,09	
Rengali LBC-II, Ph.-I (RD 29.177 to 71.313 Km)	29.18	8.56	12.00	12.00	8.62

Rengali Phase-II
Rengali LBC (RD 71.313 to 141.00 Km)(EAP) (Rs.50.00 lakh)

16.15 This is a new project expected to be implemented during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 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 (Rs.605.00 lakh)
Water Component (EAP)
 (Water Resources Department)

16.16 This project started during 2005-06 with World Bank assistance. The main objective of the Project is formulation, design aids and development of design support system for early flood warning, drought monitoring, management as well as conjunctive use of surface and ground water. An outlay of Rs.605.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2010-11 for surface water component.

Orissa Water Sector Improvement Project (OWSIP)(EAP) (Rs.50.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

16.17 The project “Mahanadi Basin Development Plan” now renamed as Orissa Water Sector Improvement Project. The proposal envisages construction of new Irrigation Projects, Modernization of exiting irrigation projects, raising & strengthening of embankments of Mahanadi System & Improvement of Drainage System in Mahanadi Delta. At present, preliminary activities such as survey, investigation and project report preparation is in progress. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for Orissa Water Sector Improvement Project (OWSIP).

Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture & Water Management Project (OIIAWMP) (EAP) (Rs.4,250.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

16.18 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 to 2.18 lakh ha. 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. An Outlay of Rs. 4,250.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for OAIWMP.

Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP)(EAP) (Rs.50.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

16.19 To rehabilitate the distressed dam through World Bank assistance, a project proposal amounting to Rs.131.00 crore for rehabilitating 38 dams has been submitted to Central Water Commission for finalization. Preliminary activities are being taken up. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for DRIP.

Projects Funded from Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)(Negotiated Loans) (Rs.14,500.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

16.20 Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) has been launched by NABARD with an objective to provide financial assistance to State Government for infrastructural development. So far 170 Projects have been taken up by NABARD under RIDF-I to RIDF-XV, out of which 70 projects have been completed by the end of March, 2009. An outlay of Rs. 14,500.00 lakh has been proposed in the

Annual Plan: 2010-11 to create additional irrigation potential of 2.28 th. ha. Tranche-wise details are given in Table 16.1.

Table No.16.1
Tranche-wise ongoing project status ending 01.04.2009 under RIDF

Potential in Th. ha / Rs. in lakh

Tranche	No.	Design Potential	Net Irrigation Potential Status				Proposed Outlay (2010-11)
			Created upto 2008-09 (03/2009)	Target 2009-10	Created during 2009-10 up to Dec 2009	Target for 2010-11	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RIDF-VIII	1	1.07	0.80	0.27	-	-	20.00
RIDF-IX	1	3.07	2.76	-	-	0.64	200.00
RIDF-X	7	16.01	6.51	3.61	0.10		962.00
RIDF-XI	2	6.38	-	-	-		400.00
RIDF-XII	17	8.29	3.70	4.59	-		1945.00
RIDF-XIII	20	1.25	-	0.75	-		1555.00
RIDF-XIV	48	9.24	-	-	-	1.64	5928.00
RIDF - XV	34	-	-	-	-		3188.00
Pipeline Project including S&I	-		-	-	-		309.00
Total	130	45.31	13.77	9.22	0.10	2.28	14500.00

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)
(Water Resources Department)

(Rs.1,54,500.00 lakh)

16.21 Government of India has launched the AIBP for accelerating the pace of irrigation development in the country. Under this programme, 18 major and medium irrigation projects have been approved which include 9 projects in KBK districts. In the meantime, 7 projects have been completed. Additional irrigation potential of 73.52 th. ha. has been created by the end of March, 2009 that includes 20.38 th. ha. through 7 completed projects.

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16.22 Presently eleven projects are in progress including six projects in KBK districts. During 2009-10, one new project namely Rukura has been sanctioned under AIBP. An outlay of Rs.154500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan : 2010-11 to create 35.10 th.ha of irrigation potential.

16.23 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
in Non-KBK and KBK Districts

Potential in Th. ha / Rs. in lakh

Project Name	Net Irrigation Potential status(ICA)					Outlay proposed for 2010-11
	Design Potential (CCA)	Created up to 03/2009	Target 2009-10	Created during 2009-10 up to Dec 2009	Target for 2010-11	
Rengali Right Bank Canal (RBC)	84.41	4.28	6.50	0.00	5.60	13000.00
Subernarekha	107.18	11.83	8.50	1.60	8.50	45000.00
Kanupur	29.58	-		-	5.00	17500.00
Chheligada	3.80	-		-	-	4500.00
Integrated Anandapur Barrage	65.87	5.88		-	-	17000.00
Total (Non-KBK Projects)	290.84	21.99	15.00	1.60	19.10	97000.00
Upper Indravati	52.68	31.15	7.50	0.45	5.00	12500.00
Lower Indra	29.90	-	5.00	0.30	11.00	18000.00
Lower Suktel	31.83	-		-	-	7500.00
Ret	8.50	-		-	-	5000.00
Telengiri	9.95	-		-	-	6000.00
Titilagarh St-II	2.00	-	2.00	0.07	-	500.00
Total (KBK Projects)	134.86	31.15	14.50	0.82	16.00	49500.00
Total (Ongoing Projects)	425.70	53.14	29.50	2.42	35.10	136000.00
Manjore	6.78	2.30		-	0.00	2000.00
Rukura	5.46	0.00		-	0.00	3000.00
Survey & Investigation, etc (includes Balijori, Salki, Middle Kolab, Barmul, Mahanadi Brahmani Link, Lower Vamsadhara St-I &II, Tel integrated, Khadago, Uttei-Raul- 9 hydro electric projects),	-	-		-		3000.00
Total other Projects	12.24	2.30		0.00	0.00	8000.00
G.Total	437.94	55.44	29.50	2.42	35.10	154500.00

B. MINOR IRRIGATION (Flow)

16.24 Minor Irrigation covers irrigation projects having ayacut area of 40 to 2,000 ha. By the end of March, 2009 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

16.25 The Minor Irrigation Projects have contributed substantially to augment the irrigation potential in the State. By the end of March, 2009, irrigation potential to the extent of 541.71 th. ha. has been created through MIPs.

PLAN SCHEMES**STATE PLAN**

16.26 An outlay of Rs.14500.00 lakh has been proposed for the Minor Irrigation (flow) sector in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 to create additional irrigation potential of 23.17 th. ha. Scheme-wise details are given below.

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl.No.	Scheme	Annual Plan Outlay 2010-11
1.	Orissa Community Tank Management Project (EAP)	4,400.00
2.	RIDF	3,400.00
3.	AIBP (KBK Projects)	5,500.00
4.	State Plan Fund (Clearance of liabilities and decretal dues Rs.100 lakh, Capacity Building of MI projects Rs.1000.00 lakh)	1100.00
5.	State Share of RRR scheme (Domestic Assistance)	100.00
	Total	14,500.00

**Projects / Schemes Funded from
NABARD Assistance (Negotiated Loan)(RIDF)
(Water Resources Department)**

(Rs.3,400.00 lakh)

16.27 An outlay of Rs.3,400.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the following projects / schemes to be taken up with NABARD assistance. Out of the amount proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11, an amount of Rs.3,010.00lakh will be utilised for completion of ongoing projects and the balance amount of Rs.390.00 lakh will be utilized for new schemes. This will be distributed

among different Tranches during the Annual Plan: 2010-11, keeping in view the requirements of schemes taken up in different Tranches. There is target to create irrigation potential of 15400 ha during 2010-11. The scheme-wise details for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 are given as under:

(i) RIDF-IX

Eleven (11) of MIPs have been sanctioned by NABARD at an estimated cost of Rs.1,687.42 lakh with a design ayacut of 3,509 ha. under RIDF-IX. A sum of Rs.923.52 lakh has been spent by end of Dec, 2009 and a potential of 1,600 ha. created with completion of three (3) projects. An outlay of Rs.47.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for seven (7) MIPs with a target to create irrigation potential of 1,130 ha.

(ii) 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. A sum of Rs.2,461.51 lakh has been spent by end of Dec,2009 and an irrigation potential of 3,949 ha has been created. An outlay of Rs.241.00 lakh. has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for 15 MIPs with a target to create irrigation potential of 2,350 ha.

(iii) 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. By end of Dec 2009, thirteen (13) MIPs have been completed and irrigation potential of 2,629 ha has been created. An outlay of Rs.548.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for 22 MIPs with a target to create irrigation potential of 2,500 ha.

(iv) 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. A sum of Rs. 1,285.07 lakh has been spent by end of Dec, 2009, three projects have been completed and irrigation potential of 925 ha created. An outlay of Rs.278.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for these MIPs with a target to create irrigation potential of 2,600 ha.

(v) RIDF-XIII

Thirty two (32) MIPs have been sanctioned under RIDF-XIII by NABARD at an estimated cost of Rs.80,46.50 lakh with a designed irrigation potential of 11,140 ha. A sum of Rs. 2,097.37 lakh has been spent by Dec 2009. An amount of Rs.537.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for implementation of these projects, with a target to create irrigation potential of 4320 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. A sum of Rs.2744.01 lakh has been spent by the end of Dec,2009. An amount of Rs. 1543.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 2010-11 with a target to create irrigation potential of 2500 ha.

(vi) RIDF –XV

One hundred seventy six (176) MIPs have been approved by High Power Committee (HPC) for NABARD assistance under RIDF-XV. The estimated cost of the projects is Rs.24582.01 lakh with design irrigation potential of 26923 ha. An outlay of Rs.206.00 lakh is proposed in Annual Plan 2010-11 for implementation of these works.

**Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme
(AIBP) in KBK districts
(Water Resources Department)****(Rs. 5,500.00 lakh)**

16.28 Fifteen (15) MIPs in Phase-I, Six (6) MIPs in Phase-II and twenty (20) MIPs in Phase-III and forty (40) MIPs in Ph-IV have been taken up during 1999-2000, 2001-02, 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively with a revised cost of Rs.23,089.54 lakh having designed ayacut of 25,359 ha. in KBK districts. By the end of March , 2009, nineteen (19) projects have been completed at a cost of Rs.12687.55 lakh and 10,257ha. of irrigation potential have been created. An outlay of Rs.5,500.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 to create additional irrigation potential of 4,774ha.

**Orissa Community Tank Management Project (EAP)
(Water Resources Department)****(Rs.4,400.00 lakh)**

16.29 Nine hundred (900) PD / CD MIPs are proposed to be taken up for rehabilitation under this new scheme with an estimated cost of Rs.54,600.00 lakh with an objective for restoration of 1,20,000 ha. of lost ayacut. During 2008-09, loan agreement has been signed with World Bank. In the first phase, fifty six (56) projects are taken up on a pilot basis. An outlay of Rs.4,400.00 lakh have been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

**Decretal Dues and Clearance of Liabilities
(Water Resources Department)****(Rs.20.00 lakh)**

16.32 A sum of Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 to meet the requirements such as decretal dues and any unforeseen liabilities due to land acquisition etc.

Survey and Investigation Works

(Rs.20.00 lakh)

16.33 An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 to meet the requirements for survey and investigation of new MI Projects.

Other Plan Schemes

(Rs.1060.00 lakh)

(Water Resources Department)

16.30 An outlay of Rs.1060.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan during Annual Plan 2010-11. This includes Rs.60.00 lakh for construction of new MIPS and Rs.1000.00 lakh for pre-project activities of new MIPS such as survey & investigation, land acquisition, forest clearance activities.

CENTRALLY SPONSERED PLAN

RRR of Water Bodies with Domestic Assistance

(CS:Rs.900.00 lakh,

(Water Resources Department)

SS:Rs.100.00 lakh)

16.31 This is a new scheme launched by Government of India. The funding pattern is 90:10 (central share: state share) for KBK and tribal areas and 75:25 (Central Share: State Share) for other areas. An out lay of Rs.100.00 lakh is proposed under State share during Annual 2010-11. Besides, central share of Rs.900.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11

C. MINOR IRRIGATION (LIFT)

16.34 The Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation is a State Government Undertaking engaged in installation, maintenance and operations of L I points in the State. During 2002, the State Government decided to restructure OLI Corporation aiming to execute new LI projects to create additional irrigation potential and handing over the same to Pani Panchayats for O & M. After implementation of Pani Panchayat Act 2002, OLIC is no more collecting water rate from the cultivators of the Pani Panchayats. There are 20,209 LIPs installed and energised in the State by 31.3.2009. The status of LIPs are given below:

Description	KBK	Non-KBK	Total
No. of Operable LI Projects	3,415	8,935	12,350
No.of Defunct LI Projects	1,161	6,698	7,859
Total	4,576	15,633	20,209

PLAN SCHEMES

STATE PLAN

Restoration and Rehabilitation of Irrigation Infrastructure (Rs.200.00 lakh)
In Hirakud Command (Lift Irrigation Component)
 (Water Resources Department)

16.35 An amount of Rs.200.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 towards restoration and rehabilitation of Sixteen (16) Lift Irrigation Projects with an irrigation potential of 450 ha. situated in the Hirakud Project Command Area.

Biju Krushak Vikash Yojana (BKVY) (Rs.1,11, 00.00 lakh)
RIDF (Negotiated Loan)
 (Water Resources Department)

16.36 This innovative programme has been launched for taking up improvement of MIP / LIP in a Participatory mode. The salient feature of Biju Krushak Vikash Yojana(BKVY) is that there shall be an open invitation to farmers to form themselves into Registered Pani Panchayats or Water Users' Associations (WUA) to derive benefits of irrigation assistance from the Government. Additional irrigation potential of 98.744 th. ha. has been created and 9.76 th. ha. lost ayacut has been revived by 31.3.2009.

16.37 An outlay of Rs.1,11,00.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 to create additional irrigation potential of 28,560 ha. The details are given below:

Rs.in lakh / Potential in 000' ha.

Projects	Annual Plan Outlay (2010-11)	Proposed Target (2010-11)
LIPs	1,11,00.00	30.70
Total	1,11,00.00	30.70

Ground Water Survey and Investigation (Rs.25.00 lakh)
 (Water Resources Department)

16.38 Under this scheme, ground water survey and investigation is conducted for evaluation of ground water resources in the State under different topographical conditions. There are eight field divisions assigned with survey work, with the target to cover a minimum of 1,000 sq. km. every year. This survey work

includes Vertical Electrical Sounding (VES) under Krishi Sahyak Kendras (KSK), geo-resistivity soundings, exploratory drillings, water sample analysis, yield draw down tests, aquifer performance tests, periodic measurement of water tables, collection and compilation of hydrological data. An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for under taking Ground Water Survey and Investigations.

National Hydrology Project- Phase II - Ground Water Component (EAP) (Rs.200.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

16.39 This project is being implemented from the last part of 2005-06 with assistance from World Bank. The project aims for effective monitoring of Ground Water both in terms of quantity and quality. The major activities include formulation of design aids and development of design support system in Mahanadi Basin on pilot basis. Data generated shall be made available to different user agencies both in public and private sectors. The project aims for consolidation of Hydrology Project Phase-I, Hydrological design aids, Drought Monitoring and Management, Conjunctive use of surface water and Ground water, R & D studies and awareness and Dissemination of data. An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

D. Command Area Development

16.40 The Command Area Development Programme is being implemented for scientific water management and modern methods of cultivation with a view to enhance agricultural production and productivity in irrigated commands of the State. The programme started in the year 1976-77, during the Fifth Plan period.

16.41 The Command Area Development Programme is now being implemented in 14 irrigation projects under four Command Area Development Authorities (CADA) spread over 21 districts with a culturable command area of 9,23,656 ha. Apart from that, 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	1427.657

PLAN SCHEMES

16.42 The Command Area Development Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme. Government of India bears 50% of the expenditure and rest 50% is borne by the State Government in all items except farmers training and crop demonstration where it bears 75 % under the restructured CADWM programme with effect from 1.4.2004. An outlay of Rs.1,200.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 towards the State share of the scheme.

STATE PLAN

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Command Area Development Programme
(Water Resources Department)

(CS: Rs.1,340.69 lakh,
SS:Rs.1,200.00 lakh)

16.43 For taking up the following activities under the Command Area Development Programme an outlay of Rs.1200.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual

Plan: 2010-11 towards State share of CSP. A sum of Rs.1,340.69 lakh and has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 towards Central Share.

(i) Topographical Survey and Soil Survey

16.44 Topo-survey is a pre-requisite for undertaking consolidation of holdings. After contour survey, planning and designing are made to reserve lands for construction of field channels and field drains. Topographical Survey is taken up at close contour intervals of 150 to 300 Mms, to assume the feasibility of consolidation operations. An outlay of Rs. 604.16 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this scheme with a target of 20,000 ha. This includes a target of 10,000 ha. with outlay of Rs.201.22 lakh for TSP and 2,000 ha with outlay of Rs.102.50 lakh for SCSP during 2010-11.

(ii) Field Channels

16.45 Construction of field channels to provide regulated water to fields is the core item of the CAD Programme. Field channel construction has been completed over an area of about 4.78 lakh ha. by end of March,2009. An outlay of Rs.489.80 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2010-11, with a target to cover 15,327 ha.. This includes outlay of Rs.294.80 lakh with a target of 6,200ha. for TSP and outlay of Rs.75.00 lakh with a target of 2,700 ha for SCSP.

(iii) Field Drains

16.46 Construction of field drains is taken up under CAD to drain out excess run off irrigation water from agricultural fields. Link drains are constructed and connected either to a distributary or to the main drain. By end of March, 2009, field drains have been constructed over 1.48 lakh ha area. An outlay of Rs.16.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2010-11 with a target to cover 750 ha.area. This includes outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh with a target of 200 ha. for TSP and outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh with a target of 250 ha for SCSP.

(iv) Farmers' Training

16.47 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.2.73 lakh with a target to train 10,100 farmers has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2010-11.

(v) Demonstration Programme

16.48 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.6.25 lakh with a target to cover 500 ha. has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2010-11.

(vi) Reclamation of Water Logged and Saline Lands

16.49 Due to continuous irrigation, water logging, salinity and alkalinity affects some irrigated commands. Lands on which water logging occurs need to be reclaimed. Government of India have approved the proposal for reclamation of water logged areas extending over 209.50 ha. under Mahanadi Delta –II command with estimated cost of Rs.38.52 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.16.10 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2010-11 with a target to cover an area of 190 ha.

(vii) Participatory Irrigation Management

16.50 Farmers participation is necessary for equitable distribution of irrigation water and for management and maintenance of structures viz. field channels and field drains. For this, Government of India have introduced participatory irrigation management in the year 1995-96. Accordingly, Water Users Associations are being formed, taking 500 ha. of CCA as a standard in hydraulic boundaries below the minors / distributaries. From the year 2000-2001, State Government have decided to form Pani Panchayats with the same objective in Non-command Area and Command Areas. A sum of Rs.35/- per ha. is borne by the State Government for maintenance of structures. Expenditure for this programme are being met from out of the project expenditure covered under Pani Panchayat.

(viii) Correction of System Deficiencies

16.51 For this programme an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

(ix) Other Activities

16.52 An outlay of Rs.78.96 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan:2010-11 for taking up other activities including establishment under Command Area Development Programme.

FLOOD CONTROL

16.53 To face natural calamities like flood, cyclone and saline inundation, different measures have been taken through flood control scheme. During the last five decades, some structural and non-structural measures have been taken to mitigate flood. As a part of structural measures, two flood control reservoirs namely Hirakud on Mahanadi river and Rengali on Brahmani river have been constructed. Similarly, the Chanduli Dam and Icha Dam (under construction) in Jharkhand State will control flood to some extent in Subarnarekha delta. 6,515 KM of protective embankments have been constructed in different basins to control the flood and saline ingress in the deltaic / low lying areas details of which are given in Table:16.4:

Table 16.4
Status as on 31.03.2009

Sl.No.	Name of Basin	Capital Embankment (in KM)	Other Agril. Embankment (in KM)	Test Relief Embankment (in KM)	Saline Embankment (in KM)	Total (in KM)
1.	Mahanadi	1,281.14	1,205.78	428.69	961.72	3,877.33
2.	Brahmani	144.21	218.67	258.35	323.20	944.43
3.	Baitarani	127.87	122.13	184.54	161.80	596.34
4.	Rushikulya	-	486.46	-	30.00	516.46
5.	Subarnarekha	30.00	28.70	225.60	28.00	312.30
6.	Budhabalanga	-	20.50	144.85	12.95	178.30
7.	Vansadhara	4.98	1.70	82.91	-	88.59
	Total	1,588.20	2,083.94	1,324.94	1,517.67	6,514.75

PLAN SCHEMES

16.54 An outlay of Rs.98,34.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for taking up flood control activities.. This includes an outlay of Rs.2,334.00 lakh towards State Share of Centrally Sponsored Flood Management Programme. An amount of Rs.70,02.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 towards Central Share.

STATE PLAN

Flood Control Programmes and Anti-sea erosion (Rs.2,500.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

16.55 It is proposed to take up some critical flood control and anti sea-erosion works. An outlay of Rs.2,500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2010-11 for this purpose. This includes Rs.2200.00 lakh for other flood control programme, Rs.300.00 lakh for anti-sea / river erosion works.

Drainage Work (Rs.1,300.00lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

16.56 To overcome the water logging problem in coastal areas of the State, an outlay of Rs.1,300.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 to take up drainage works. This provision includes Rs.700.00 lakh for the ongoing dredging work near mouth of Chilika lake.

Permanent Restoration to Flood damage 2009 (Rs.3,700.00 lakh)
(Water Resources Department)

16.58 For permanent restoration of breaches occurred during 2009 flood, works amounting to Rs.6,500.00 lakh are being taken up. An outlay of Rs.3,700.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 to take up these works.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN**Flood Management Programme**
(Water Resources Department)

(CS:Rs.70,02.00 lakh,
SS:Rs.2,334.00 lakh)

16.59 Government of India has launched “Flood Management Programme” during the Eleventh Plan. Under this programme, central assistance would be provided to State Government for taking up the flood management works. The funding pattern will be 75% (Central Share) : 25% (State Share). Altogether, Sixty nine (69) proposals with approved cost of Rs.189.81 crore are in progress. Further, during 2009-10, Sixty(64) new proposals submitted to MOWR for inclusion under Flood Management Programme. It has been proposed to spend Rs.10000.00 lakh during 2010-11. An outlay of Rs.2,334.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2009-10 towards State Share of the scheme. An amount of Rs. 7002.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 towards Central Share.

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, other ancillary trade and business activities. Therefore, the objective of the Government is to achieve self-sufficiency in the energy sector on a sustainable basis taking care of steady growth in the demand for energy. In keeping with this objective, State Government have been making substantial 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

17.2 The present demand for power in the State consists of peak system demand of 3,150 MW and average system demand of 2,500 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	1,048
Total	4,070

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. 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. Similarly, the distribution business has been handed over from 01.04.1999 to privately managed companies WESCO, NESCO, SOUTHCO and from 1.9.1999 to CESCO, which has been renamed as CESU recently. 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 1,24,694.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for implementation of various schemes under the conventional sources of energy sector. This includes a sum of Rs.25,694.00 lakh for Government Schemes and Rs.99,000.00 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 are given below :

STATE PLAN

Government Sector Schemes**Survey and Investigation of Mini/Micro Hydro Electrical Projects** (Rs.1.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

17.8 Preliminary survey to identify new projects is very essential. In order to take up techno-economic feasibility study for identifying power potential of the State, Private Developers are encouraged by the State Government to take up SHEP / MHEP Projects. Three small Hydro Electric Projects namely, Middle Kolab (25 MW), Lower Kolab (12 MW) and small Hydro Electric Projects (20 MW) have been commissioned successfully by the private developers. For another 32 projects MoUs have been signed with the private developers for generation of nearly 427 MW of power. A token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the preliminary survey to identify new projects.

Energy Conservation (Rs.664.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

17.9 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. 664.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this scheme.

Standard Testing Laboratory, Stage-III (Rs.92.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

17.10 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 attribution laboratory in case of dispute in the field of electricity. It also renders services to the neighbouring States like Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh. This laboratory was commissioned in 1988 and all its vital equipments need replacement due to advancement in technology and some more need to be procured. A detailed project report has been prepared with estimated cost of Rs.400.00 crore for this to be taken up during the Eleventh Plan period. A sum of Rs.92.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this scheme.

Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (APDRP)
(Energy Department)

(Rs.1.00 lakh)

17.11 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: 2010-11 for this programme.

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)
(Energy Department)

(Rs.12,000.00 lakh)

17.12 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 31,85,863 BPL houses are to be electrified at an estimated cost of Rs.3,59,375.00 lakh.

17.13 A sum of Rs.12,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for repayment of loan under RGGVY.

Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY)
(Energy Department)

(Rs.5,000.00 lakh)

17.14 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.31,600.00 lakh was kept under the scheme during the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10. A provision of Rs.5,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the scheme.

Share Capital Investment in OPTCL (Rs. 5,000.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

17.15 The State Government will extend financial support amounting to Rs. 100.00 crore by way of equity over a period of 3 years commencing from 2008-09 to help OPTCL to commission 8 projects in backward districts of the State, which are not financially viable. Till date, Rs.2806.00 lakh (approx) has been provided to OPTCL for this scheme. A sum of Rs. 5,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this purpose.

Shamuka Beach Project (Rs.330.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

17.16 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. An outlay of Rs.330.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this scheme.

Electrification of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) (Rs.800.00 lakh)
At Bhubaneswar
(Energy Department)

17.17 Government of India has established one Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) at Bhubaneswar. At present it is functioning at IIT campus Kharagpur. The said institution will function at Bhubaneswar from the coming session 2010-11. 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 outlay of Rs. 800.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan : 2010-11 for the purpose.

Accreditation of Standard Testing Laboratory (New Scheme) (Rs.6.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

17.18 The concept of Laboratory Accreditation has been developed to provide a means of third party certification of the competence of laboratories to perform specific type(s) of testing and calibration. It provides a formal recognition of competent laboratories providing a ready means for customers to find reliable testing and calibration services in order to meet their demands. It enhances confidence of customers in accepting / calibration reports issued in Accredited Laboratory. This will help :

- a) Potential increase in business due to enhanced customer confidence and satisfaction.
- b) Savings in terms of time and money due to reduction / elimination of the need for re-testing of products.

- c) Better control of laboratory operations and feedback to Laboratories as to whether they have sound quality assurance system and are technically competent.
- d) Increase of confidence in testing / calibration data and personnel performing the work.

An amount of Rs.6.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 to engage a consultant for obtaining Accreditation from National Accreditation Board and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) for Electrical Testing of Meters and other such testing.

Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana (BSVY) (New Scheme) (Rs.1,800.00 lakh) (Energy Department)

17.19 After implementation of the Biju Gram Jyoti Vidyutikaran 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 32 Municipalities and 69 NACs in our State. It has been decided in principle to provide Rs.50.00 lakh for each Municipality and Rs.30.00 lakh for each NAC under this Scheme. The total requirement of funds comes to Rs.3,670.00 lakh. An amount of Rs.1,800.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under the scheme.

Orissa Hydro Power Corporation (OHPC) Schemes

17.20 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.17,500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for OHPC projects. Scheme-wise details are outlined below.

Renovation and Modernisation of Units I, II, III and Switchyard of Chiplima Power Station (Rs.1,500.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

17.21 Renovation and Modernisation of Unit-I&II of Chiplima Power Station has been completed and the same of Unit - III is to be taken up very shortly. . An outlay of Rs.1,500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for consultancy charges, erection and commission charges and other works of Unit-III.

Renovation and Modernisation of Unit 5 & 6 of Burla Power Station (Rs.3,000.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

17.22 The 5th & 6th units of Burla Power Station with installed capacities of 37.5 MW each were commissioned in 1962 and 1963 respectively. The Modernisation and Renovation of these 2 units was cancelled due to high cost offer. The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has suggested to take up the project on the basis of complete replacement of all electrical and mechanical equipments in the existing water conductor system and foundation. A sum of Rs.3,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for payment of consultancy charges, supply of equipment, erection charges and other related works.

Renovation and Modernisation Unit-I of Rengali Hydro Electric Project (Rs.3,000.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

17.23 For taking up works like replacement of existing Roter Poles, Starter Winding, Governing System, Excitation Equipments, Repair of Gates and Embedded parts of Unit-I of Rengali Hydro Electric Projects, a sum of Rs.3,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Sindol HE complex (Rs.4,000.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

17.24 The project will be taken up with the installed capacity of 90 MW (3x30MW), 90 MW (3x30MW) and 120 MW (4x30MW) for 3 stages – Sindol-I, Sindol-II & Sindol-III respectively. The Pre-Feasibility Report (PFR) for the project has been prepared by the Consultant M/S, WAPCOS Ltd. The per unit estimated levelised generation cost of the 3 stages are Rs. 2.86, Rs, 2.96 and Rs. 3.06 respectively. An amount of Rs.4,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 towards survey, land acquisition cost, civil works and procurement of equipments.

Renovation, Modernisation and Up- gradation of Unit I to VI of Balimela Hydro Electric Projects (Rs.3,000.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

17.25 To meet the expenditure towards replacement of AVR Governor, protection and control system of Unit I to VI of Burla Hydro Electric Project

as well as for introduction of SCADA system for all units in phased manner an amount of Rs. 3,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan : 2010-11.

New Hydro Electric Projects (Rs.3,000.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

17.26 A sum of Rs.3,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for taking up some new Hydro Electric Projects by OHPC.

Orissa Power Generation Corporation (Rs.33,304.00 lakh)
(OPGC) Schemes (Expansion Plan)
(Energy Department)

17.27 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 by resolving the problems through Task Force formed under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Government of Orissa. It will facilitate OPGC to supply 1300 MW of Power to GRIDCO. The project will be executed by OPGCL team through the specially defined responsibilities. The project will be executed under turnkey basis by EPC contractors selected by OPGC through competitive bidding. The estimated project cost for proposed 2 x 660 MW Units works out to Rs.8,65,100.00 lakh with interest during construction (IDC) and financing charges. 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.33,304.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for construction of units 3 & 4 of Ib Thermal Power Station (ITPS).

OPTCL Scheme (Rs.48,196.00 lakh)
(Energy Department)

17.28 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. A provision of Rs.48,196.00 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under OPTCL Scheme for Transmission and Distribution System.

NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

17.29 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

17.30 Most of the renewable sources of energy schemes have been launched by the Government of India. The State Government provides financial support by supplementing administrative and other facilities. A provision of Rs.1034.95 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for implementation of following schemes under the Non-Conventional sources of Energy sector. This includes Rs.866.96 lakh as State share under Centrally Sponsored Plan.

STATE PLAN

17.31 An outlay of Rs.167.99 lakh has been proposed for the State Plan Schemes in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA) Administration (Rs.159.94 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

17.32 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.159.94 lakh has been proposed for the year 2010-11.

National Biogas and Manure Management programme (NBMMP) (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

17.33 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: 2010-11 for the scheme.

Waste Recycling Resources Recovery System (WRRRS) (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

17.34 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: 2010-11 for the scheme.

Improved Chullah (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

17.35 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: 2010-11 for the scheme.

Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) System (Rs.8.00 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

17.36 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.8.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for electrification of Tribal Schools of KBK Districts.

Research and Development (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

17.37 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: 2010-11.

Promotion of Bio-diesel (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

17.38 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: 2010-11 for the scheme.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

**Remote Village Electrification through
Non-conventional Sources of Energy** (SS: Rs.866.95 lakh
CS Rs.7,802.55 lakh)
(Science and Technology Department)

17.39 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 outlays of Rs.866.95 lakh has been proposed as State share in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 to electrify 1000 remote villages.

Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)

(Science & Technology Department)

(SS Rs.0.01 lakh)

CS: Rs.0.01 lakh)

17.40 Under this Plan Scheme, a token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh towards State share has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

CHAPTER 18

INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

INDUSTRIES

18.1 The plan aims to achieve substantial growth of industries and employment opportunities by utilization of its abundant mineral, marine, agro-forest, tourism and the rich handicraft heritage through value addition, quality upgradation and innovation. The industrial scenario in the State has undergone radical changes during the last few years. The impact of liberalisation of trade and recent economic policies has begun to be felt in terms of new opportunities for investment in industrial projects in the private sector. A large number of proposals for establishment of steel plants, petroleum cement, alumina / aluminum projects and oil refineries by major national industrial enterprises started taking shape. The emphasis during 2010-11 would be on sustaining the momentum already generated and providing all necessary support to facilitate projects.

18.2 There is a tremendous scope for development of SME Sector in view of the fact that a large number of Steel and Aluminum Industries are proposed. Two largest ever FDI like POSCO and MITTAL Steel are coming up in the State. MoUs have been signed with 79 large companies for establishment of steel projects with investment of about Rs.3,65,327.20 crore. Mega scale construction and infrastructure creation in the wake of industrial demand also indicate immense job creation capacities in the State.

18.3 Orissa is fast emerging as an IT destination with the presence of Global giants like TCS, Infosys, Mindtree, Hexaware, and GENPACT. The spurt of growth in the processing sector, manufacturing sector, service sector and SEZs those likely to come up has necessitated the planning for human resource development for quality manpower for which Biju Patanaik University of Technology (BPUT) has been established. There is a tremendous scope for development of SME Sector in view of the fact that a large number of Steel and Aluminum industries are proposed. Apart from these M/s IOC Ltd. is promoting a refinery at Paradeep which is now 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 to develop infrastructure with private investment has been made. Developing infrastructure with Public Private Partnership mode and generation of employment opportunities will be major thrust areas for the development during 2010-11.

18.4 Government have been creating an industrial friendly climate to attract mega projects in non-mineral sectors as well as in gems/jewellery. The IPR 2001 has been amended to encourage entry of mega projects in non-mineral sectors by providing incentives like Special Industrial Promotion Assistance (SIPA) where 50% of Orissa Sales Tax paid by such industry is given back to the unit as SIPA. The Industrial Policy Resolution announced in 2007 (IPR-2007) intends to provide an enabling policy and infrastructural environment for rapid and sustainable industrial growth, capable of

seizing the enormous opportunities by attractive domestic as well as foreign investments in sectors where the State has competitive strength.

18.5 In consonance with the objectives of IPR-2007, the Government is committed to:

- (i) Encourage private initiative and restrict its intervention to such areas where it enjoys a distinct comparative advantage.
- (ii) Invite private investment for development and operation of quality infrastructure.
- (iii) Promote the image of Orissa as an attractive destination for investment.
- (iv) Assume a proactive role in selected sectors such as:-
 - a) Mineral based Industries.
 - b) Craft -based product.
 - c) Agro & marine-based industries, Industries based on medicinal herbs and Minor Forest Produce.
 - d) Tourism.
 - e) Electronics, Information Technology and Bio-technology.
 - f) Encourage the creation of SSI clusters in similar lines of business.
 - g) Proceed more decisively with the restructuring and consolidation of sick Industrial units.
 - h) Leverage the potential of SEZs to build concentration of technologically advanced manufacturing industries.
 - i) Gem cutting and polishing.
 - j) Fly-ash based industries utilising a minimum of 25% by weight of fly ash as basic raw material.

18.6 In order to achieve these objectives, State Government will adopt following strategies during the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

- i) Utilisation of resources for sustainable development and to create business climate conducive for higher investment in industries and infrastructure projects.
- ii) To develop economic standard through generation of employment and economic growth in the State.

- iii) To reduce the regional disparity in economic development.
- 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) Government is committed to promote following priority sectors, having excellent export potential such as :-
 - 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

18.7 Expeditious clearance of proposals is of prime importance to the promoters of industries. Therefore, "Single Window" mechanism will continue for;

- i) Speedy and one-point project clearance,
- ii) single point dissemination of project related information to help the prospective entrepreneurs take expeditious investment decisions.

18.8 For attracting investment in the State, "Team Orissa" has been constituted and Orissa Investment & Export Promotion Office (OIEPO) has been made operational in the Office of the Resident Commissioner, New Delhi. The Contact Points "Silpa Jyoti" in IPICOL is meant to take care of large and medium projects. "Silpa Sathi" in Directorate of Industries, Orissa and District Industries Centre is meant for small units.

18.9 The State Government is keen on adopting cluster approach under various central schemes like SICDP, IIDC and NPRI. Two important cluster development schemes like Engineering and Pharmaceuticals clusters at Bhubaneswar and Rice Milling cluster at Bargarh have been proposed under SICDP assistance. Steel and Metallurgical Cluster at Duburi of Jajapur district is being developed through the assistance from IIDC. Brass and Bell metal works cluster at Bhatimunda, Cuttack and Leather products at Barang, Cuttack are in progress with assistance from NPRI scheme.

18.10 Orissa, being an attractive destination for mineral based Mega industries; the State Government is committed to promote Ancillary and Downstream

Industries to cater/utilize by-products of large upcoming industries. A Task Force has been constituted for development of Ancillary and Downstream Industries for POSCO related industrial complex. Development of Downstream industries for Alumina / Aluminum sector is being explored with the support of NALCO. A policy framework for development of Ancillary and Downstream Industries is under active consideration of the Government.

18.11 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.

18.12 In the handicrafts sector, thrust will be on promotion of specific crafts in identified areas by following a mission approach to achieve all-round development in terms of design, production and marketing. Cluster development approach to ensure convergence of services like skill upgradation, new products design 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 condition of existing artisans.

18.13 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.

18.14 DICs, the nerve point for promotion of industrial activities in the State, are being restructured under the Single Window component.

STATE PLAN SCHEME

18.15 The schemes in the industries and mineral sector have been classified into four segments: Large and Medium Industries, Village and Small Enterprises, Textile Industries, Mining and Infrastructure development for Steel industries. There is a total provision of Rs.6680.00 lakh for industries and mineral sector for the Annual Plan: 2010-11. This includes Rs.5800.00 lakh towards State Plan and Rs.880.00 lakh towards State share under Centrally Sponsored Plan. The Break-up of proposed sectoral outlay is as follows.

	<u>State Plan</u> (Rs. in lakh) <u>Annual Plan: 2010-11</u>
1. Large & Medium Industries	500.00
2. Village & Small Enterprises	1400.00
3. Textile & Handloom	4500.00
4. Minerals	<u>280.00</u>
Total	6680.00

LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

18.16 A number of very large industrial projects in sectors like steel, alumina / aluminum, oil refining, fertilizer etc. involving huge investment are in the pipeline. For the year: 2010-11 emphasis would be on sustaining the momentum already generated and providing all necessary support to facilitate early grounding of these projects.

18.17 During the Annual Plan: 2010-11, 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 :

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Proposed Outlay during 2010-11
1	2	3
1.	Managerial Grant to Orissa Film Development Corporation (OFDC)	0.01
2.	Managerial subsidy to Orissa Film Development Corporation (OFDC)	0.01
3.	Loans to OFDC	0.01
4.	CIS to Large and Medium Industries	9.83
5.	Loan to Orissa State Financial Corporation	0.01
6.	Loan to Orissa Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (OIIDCO)	0.01
7.	Grants to IPICOL for single window and project Profiles to facilitate ancillary downstream	30.00
8.	Special Grants to OFDC (Refund of ET)	0.01
9.	Refund of sales tax to Mega projects under Special Industrial Promotion Assistance (SIPA)	460.00
10.	Setting of Mega Food Park in the State	0.01
11.	Industrial Infrastructure up-gradation	0.01
12.	External infrastructure Linkage to SEZ	0.01
13.	Term loan to producers for production of Oriya Feature Films	0.01
14.	Soft-cum-Bridge loan to the producers of Oriya Films	0.01
15.	Soft loan to Documentary/Short Oriya Films	0.01
16.	Organisation of Film Festival including Children Festival	0.01
17.	Integrated Textile Park (Apparel Park) at Kurki, Bhubaneswar	0.01
18.	New Industrial Estate for Ancillary & downstream industries	0.01
19.	Subsidy in shape of financial assistance against VAT Reimbursement in large sector	0.01
20.	Loans to OSIC	0.01
Total		500.00

STATE PLAN

**Managerial Grant and Subsidy to Orissa
Film Development Corporation (OFDC)** (Rs.0.02 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.18 The Orissa Film Development Corporation is a promotional agency for development of the Oriya film industry in the State. The Corporation will take measures to maximize utilization of infrastructure facilities created in the Kalinga Studio and Prasad Kalinga Laboratory at Bhubaneswar. For the Annual Plan: 2010-11, an amount of Rs.0.02 lakh has been proposed under this scheme towards managerial grant and subsidy. The Corporation has been implementing different schemes as under for development of Film Industries in the State.

- i) Construction of low cost Janata Cinema Hall / Rural Cinema Hall
- ii) Renovation of Cinema Houses
- iii) Establishment of Office Complex / Studio Complexes.
- iv) Establishment of Colour Processing Laboratory
- v) Term loan to producer
- vi) Establishment of Colour Processing Lab. (PR Film Lab.)
- vii) Soft Loan to Producer of documentary / short Oriya Film / feature Film.
- viii) Construction of Art theatre.
- ix) Subsidy to Producer for production of Film.
- x) Financial Assistance to Cinema Society / Club.
- xi) Refund of E.T. (Special Grant) to Cinema hall as subsidy.
- xii) Managerial grant to OFDC Ltd.

Loan to OFDC (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.19 An amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed under the scheme for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

**Capital Investment Subsidy to
Large and Medium Industry** (Rs.9.83 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.20 In order to promote establishment of industrial units in the State, provision was made under Industrial Policy Resolutions (IPRs) to provide subsidy on fixed capital investment at different proportion basing on the industrial backwardness of

the area, category of entrepreneurs of pioneering industries, nature of industry & equipments. The Orissa State Financial Corporation is the agency through which the State Government were disbursing capital investment subsidy. But there is no provision of CIS in IPR-2001, so the pipeline industry of IP 1989, 1992 & 1996 having the requisite eligibility will claim subsidy. For the purpose a sum of Rs.9.83 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Loan to Orissa State Financial Corporation (OSFC) (Rs 0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.21 The Orissa State Financial Corporation, set up in 1956, is the nodal agency for promotion of small and medium scale industries in the State. Besides providing loan facilities to industry in SSI sector, it supports allied activities like Transport, Hotel, Nursing Homes, Commercial Complex, Housing & road construction equipments etc.

18.22 Role of OSFC to promote and sustain small/micro enterprises is crucial. Substantial infusion of funds is required to revive OSFC. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Loan to Orissa Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (OIIDCO) (Rs 0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.23 OIIDC is the nodal agency for acquiring land for all major industrial projects. OIIDC is also the implementing agency on behalf of State Government for the Centrally Sponsored Projects like Export Promotion Industrial Parks, Industrial Growth Centres, Integrated Infrastructure Development Centres (IIDC) & Urban Haat. These infrastructure projects are at different stages of development. A token provision of an amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Grants to IPICOL (Rs 30.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.24 A new scheme “Grants to IPICOL” for operationalisation of Single Window mechanism and for preparation of project profiles to facilitate ancillary and downstream has been made operational. An amount of Rs.30.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

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) has been proposed for implementation during the year 2007-08. For the Annual Plan: 2010-11, 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 460.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.26 The State Government will also take appropriate action to attract Mega projects in non-mineral sectors as well as gems/jewellery. To encourage entry of non-mineral sectors by providing incentives like Special Industrial Promotion Assistance (SIPA) towards refund of Sales tax to M/s Cargil India Pvt. Ltd., an amount of Rs.460.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Setting of Mega Food Park (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.27 The scheme has been implemented from the year 2008-09 which will ensure a balanced integrated economy by raising the income and standard of living of large section of rural population. A token outlay of Rs.0.01 lakh is proposed towards Annual Plan 2010-11.

**Financial Assistance for
Industrial Infrastructure Up-gradation** (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.28 As per IPR-2007, the State Government have launched industrial and allied infrastructure development fund with an initial corpus of Rs.100.00 crore to support industrial infrastructure and associated projects. A token amount of Rs.0.01 lakh is proposed during 2010-11 for the scheme.

External Infrastructure Linkage to SEZs (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.29 A number of SEZs are under development in the State. 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: 2010-11.

Term Loan to Producers for Production of Oriya Feature Film (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.30 OFDC provides term loans to the producers of the Oriya Film to a limit of Rs.15.00 lakh for production against prescribed collateral security. A token sum of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for Term Loan during Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Soft-cum-Bridge Loan to the Producers of Oriya Feature Film (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.31 OFDC extends Soft-cum-bridge Loans to the extent of Rs.4.00 lakh per film to the producers with a view to enable them to complete their ventures. A token sum of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for Soft-cum-Bridge Loan to the Oriya Feature Film during Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Soft Loan to Documentary / Short Oriya Film (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.32 To encourage the makers of Documentary / Short Oriya Films assigned by the Government Departments / Agencies, this scheme has been introduced from the year 2008-09. A token sum of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for the scheme during the year 2010-11.

Organisation of Film Festival including Children's Film Festival (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.33 OFDC is organizing the regional Film Festival and Children's Film Festival with a view to encourage the cine makers and Technicians of the State with cinematic development. A token sum of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for Organisation of Film Festival including Children's Film Festivals during Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Integrated Textile Park at Bhubaneswar (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.34 A token sum of Rs.0.01 lakh is proposed during Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the scheme.

Setting up of New Industrial Estate for Ancillary and downstream Industries (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.35 A token sum of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed during Annual Plan: 2010-11 under this programme.

Subsidy in shape of financial assistance against VAT Reimbursement in large sector (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

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.0.01 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Loan to Orissa Small Industries Corporation (OSIC) (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.37 The Orissa Small Industries Corporation is a promotional agency which has been providing types of assistance to the Small Scale Industries of the State such as supply of scarce raw materials, marketing assistance, equity support to joint sector projects, sub-contracting exchange, factoring, common service facilities to different functional industrial estates for selected groups of industries namely, plastic, glass, ceramics, chemicals etc. A token amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

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 and removal of economic disparities among the cross sections of societies has been tremendous. It plays a vital role in socio economic development of the artisans and empowerment of women by creating large-scale employment opportunities at lower capital cost. The SSI units are supplementary and complementary to large and medium scale of units also. Considering the vast potential of employment and capacity to fetch foreign exchange, Village & SSI sector deserve high priority. The State Government is making allout efforts to provide 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 in varied degrees through out the State. The State has got the best craftsmanship in the country having largest number of artisans honoured with National Award including Padma Award.

18.40 In recognition of the important role of small scale and village and cottage industries for rural development, efforts have been made to provide institutional support, in addition to various incentives and concessions, for promoting the sector. During 2007-08, it was proposed to set up 5,000 numbers SSI units with an investment of Rs.30,000.00 lakh and to provide employment opportunities to 45,000 persons. By the

end of March, 2008, 4710 numbers of SSI units have been set up with an investment of Rs.29551.18 lakh and 23,301 persons were provided with employment opportunities.

18.41 The Annual Plan: 2010-11 has been prepared with a two-fold mission of achieving a balanced industrial growth and sustained livelihood to artisans by minimizing the problems of unemployment. It also aims at creation of infrastructural facilities so as to attract more and more capital investment in the State so that the State's contribution to export may increase. The features of the Handicraft Sector are as follows:-

1. Low Capital Investment.
2. Utilisation of Local Resources.
3. Labour intensive.
4. Less or no electric power requirement.
5. Easy transfer of Skill.
6. Simple Technology.
7. Creativity.

18.42 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.

PLAN SCHEMES

18.43 Under small scale industries (SSI), it is proposed to take up the following schemes during 2010-11 with an outlay of Rs.820.00 lakh out of which an amount of Rs.194.60 lakh and Rs.143.20 lakh have been earmarked towards TSP and SCSP respectively and Rs.260.00 lakh towards State Share of CSP for the Annual Plan: 2010-11. Besides, an amount of Rs.76.71 lakh has been proposed under Central Plan.

STATE PLAN**SSI Sector**

Industrial Exhibitions, Fairs and Publicity & Promotion Development Programme (Rs.15.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.44 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.15.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under the scheme including Rs.5.00 lakh under TSP.

Capital Investment Subsidy to SSIs (Rs 23.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.45 In order to promote establishment of industrial units in the State, provision was made under Industrial Policy Resolutions (IPRs) to provide subsidy on fixed capital investment at different proportions basing on the industrial backwardness of the area, category of entrepreneurs of pioneering industries, nature of industry & equipment. The Orissa State Financial Corporation is the agency through which the State Government were disbursing capital investment subsidy. But there is no provision of CIS in IPR-2001, so the pipeline industry of IP 1989, 1992 & 1996 having the requisite eligibility will claim subsidy. The percentage of subsidy varies from 10% to 30% basing on the zones of applicability. Considering the backlog of demands, the requirement of funds under the scheme is Rs.575.05 lakh (SSI sector) against which an outlay of Rs.23.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 has been proposed.

Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations, Associations & ORIDCO (Rs 2.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.46 Voluntary organisations like Orissa Small Scale Industries Association (OSSIA), Orissa Association of Small and Medium Enterprises (OASME), Orissa Productivity Council (OPC), Utkal Chamber of Commerce and Industry (UCCI), Orissa Industries Federation (OIF), State Institute of Development of Arts & Crafts

(SIDAC) and ORIDCO are conducting seminars and meetings to motivate intending entrepreneurs for setting up of industries in the State. These associations will also be encouraged to promote S.P.Vs to extend common service/facilities to SSI units like ancillary support to large industries and marketing of products of SSI units. A provision of Rs.2.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Grant to the Institute of Entrepreneurship Development (IED) for EDP Training (Rs 50.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.47 The main objective of the Institute is to conduct training programmes for potential entrepreneurs of the State to promote large number of SSIs and micro enterprises. The Institute also conducts workshops for industrial officers/executives of SSI Units. For the Annual Plan: 2010-11, an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed.

Interest Subsidy to SSI units (Rs.6.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.48 This scheme was introduced in the Annual Plan 2003-04 to fulfill the promises made in the IPR-2001. To make the incentive more effective, Government have decided to give interest subsidy to all existing and new industrial units under priority sector as defined under IPR. The new and existing industrial units would undertake 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.6.01 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 has been proposed for both general and TSP interest subsidy.

Financial Assistance against Sales Tax Re-imburement to SSI Units (Rs.0.02 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.49 An amount of Rs.0.02 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under general and TSP (both).

Orissa Investment and Export Promotion Centre (Rs.30.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.50 For functioning of Orissa Investment and Export Promotion Centre at New Delhi, provision of Rs.30.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

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Up gradation of Testing Laboratory (Rs.60.00 lakh) (Industries Department)

18.51 A new scheme namely Up-gradation of Testing Laboratory has been implemented from the year 2006-07. The six numbers of existing Testing Laboratories under D.E.P.M., Orissa are to be upgraded gradually to obtain NABL Accreditation. The Laboratory accreditation is a means to improve customer confidence in the calibration and testing report issued by the Laboratories. An amount Rs.60.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Implementation & Monitoring of Single Window (Rs.112.90 lakh) (Industries Department)

18.52 A new scheme namely "Implementation and monitoring of single window" under Directorate of Industries, Orissa has been implemented from the year 2007-08. For the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs.112.90 lakh has been proposed.

Financial Assistance for Road shows for Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (Rs.15.00 lakh) (Industries Department)

18.53 A sum of Rs.15.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for road shows for micro, small & medium enterprises under the scheme.

District Level Entrepreneurship Development Programme & Celebration of E.D. Week (Rs.30.00 lakh) (Industries Department)

18.54 A sum of Rs.30.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this scheme.

Formulation of Regional Industries Centre (Rs.0.03 lakh) (Industries Department)

18.55 A sum of Rs.0.03 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the scheme.

Financial Assistance for Quality Certification under IPRs (Rs.0.01 lakh) (Industries Department)

18.56 A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for quality certification under IPR scheme.

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Financial Assistance to conduct Shilpa Adalat under IPR (Rs.5.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.57 A sum of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for Shilpa Adalat under IPR.

Export Promotion & Publicity (Rs.40.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.58 A sum of Rs.40.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the scheme.

Biju Patnaik Centre of Excellency for Entrepreneurship Development Programme (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.59 A token sum of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this scheme.

Financial Assistance to set up Science & Technology Entrepreneur Park (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.60 A token sum of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the scheme.

MSE Cluster Development Programme-State Initiative (Rs.15.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.61 A token sum of Rs.15.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the scheme.

Subsidy in shape of Financial Assistance Against VAT Reimbursement in MSME sector Units. (Rs.0.01 lakh)

18.62 A token sum of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed during 2010-11 for subsidy in shape of Financial Assistance against VAT Reimbursement in MSME sector units.

Financial Assistance to Entrepreneurs for Patent Intellectual and Property Right. (Rs.0.01 lakh)

18.63 A token sum of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for Financial Assistance to Entrepreneurs for Patent and Property Right.

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Financial Assistance to Entrepreneurs for Reimbursement of cost of Technical know-how (Rs.0.01 lakh)

18.64 A token sum of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for Financial Assistance to Entrepreneurs for reimbursement of cost of Technical know-how.

Implementation of MSME Policy (New) (Rs.0.03 lakh)

18.65 An amount of Rs.0.03 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this Scheme.

Restructuring of DICs (New) (Rs.30.00 lakh)

18.66 An amount of Rs.30.00 lakh including TSP and SCSP has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this Scheme.

Subsidy in shape of Financial Assistance against capital Investment in units under SEP-2003 (Rs.65.95 lakh)

18.67 A sum of Rs.65.95 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 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)

18.68 A new scheme namely "implementation of Cement (Quality Control) Order 2003" has been proposed for implementation during 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 for the year 2010-11.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Development of Growth Centres under SSI (SS Rs.98.00 lakh, Industries Department) (CS Rs.0.01 lakh)

18.69 Government of India have approved four Growth Centres to be established in the State one each at Chatrapur, Kalinganagar (Duburi), Jharsuguda and Kesinga with a view to providing infrastructure facilities for development of industries. The 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>

18.70 As per the investment pattern, the State Government are to contribute Rs.500.00 lakh for each Growth Centre and the Central Government's contribution will be Rs.1000.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs.98.00 lakh under State share and Rs.0.01 lakh under Central share has been proposed during Annual Plan: 2010-11.

MSE Cluster Development under SSI (SS Rs.162.00 lakh,
(Industries Department) CS Rs.381.18 lakh)

18.71 MSE scheme under SSI sector is being implemented during 2009-10. An amount of Rs.162.00 lakh under State share and Rs.381.18 lakh under Central share have been proposed during Annual Plan: 2010-11.

CENTRAL PLAN

Establishment of Nucleus Cell (Rs.76.70 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.72 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.76.70 lakh has been proposed during Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Construction of Show Room-Cum-Godown (Rs.0.01 lakh)

18.73 The objective of the scheme is to provide infrastructure for Show Room-Cum-Godown facilities to working Coir Co-operatives Societies Assistance. An amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed under the Central Plan during the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

HANDICRAFT AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES SECTOR

18.74 The following schemes will be taken up during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under Handicraft and Cottage Industries sector with an outlay of Rs.580.00 lakh, out of which Rs.120.00 lakh has been earmarked towards State share of CSP.

Establishment of Crafts Villages (Rs.50.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.75 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.50.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under this scheme.

Promotion of Handicraft Industries (Rs.167.47 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.76 The objective of the scheme is to impart training in handicrafts as well as carpet weaving in different training centres by providing stipend to the trainees, wages to the master craftsmen, raw materials, and house rent of the training centres. Funds are also utilised towards publicity and exhibitions for marketing of handicraft goods and for awards given to handicraft exporters. Grant-in-Aid to SIDAC is also to be provided under the scheme for implementing projects of Development Commissioner, Handicrafts, State Government and other GoI Schemes like MAI and also to manage institutional training programmes for development of Arts & Craft in the State. An outlay of Rs.167.47 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Grant to Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board (Rs.5.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.77 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 Seminar & Exhibition are held every year on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti. In addition to above, District Level Exhibitions are also organized by OK & VI Board to boost up sale of Khadi & Village Industries Products. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Promotion of Coir Industry (Rs.35.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.78 The objective of the scheme is to provide for skill development of coir artisans by up-gradation of coir technology, development of infrastructure, marketing

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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 also provided to coir cooperatives under this scheme. An outlay of Rs.35.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this scheme.

Improvement of Salt Industry (Rs.15.00 lakh) (Industries Department)

18.79 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.15.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Rebate on Sale of Khadi Cloth (Rs.0.01 lakh) (Industries Department)

18.80 This scheme is introduced to provide subsidy to Khadi Societies of the State through O.K. & V.I. Board on sale of Khadi and Poly-Vastra products of the State. The State Government provides rebate on the sale of Khadi Cloth every year. During the year 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 during 2010-11.

Subsidy for Self Employment under Handicraft Sector (Rs.0.01 lakh) (Industries Department)

18.81 A token amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for subsidy for self employment under Handicraft Industries.

Subsidy for Self Employment Programme in KBK District under RLTA (Rs.0.01 lakh) (Industries Department)

18.82 A token amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed under Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this scheme.

Financial Assistance for Restructuring and Revival of Utkalika (Rs.40.00 lakh) (Industries Department)

18.83 For strengthening and revival of Utkalika, Rs.40.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Design Development Under Handicraft (Rs.70.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.84 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.70.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Promotion of Handicraft Enterprises (New scheme) (Rs.52.50 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.85 An amount of Rs.52.50 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Strengthening of Industrial Co-op. Societies (New scheme) (Rs.10.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.86 It is proposed to provide Rs.10.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for strengthening of Industrial Cooperative Societies.

Coir Cluster Development Programme (Rs.11.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.87 It is a newly introduced scheme for sustenance of 72 SHGs having 1080 women artisan members for capacity building, skill up-gradation and CFC etc. Besides, new clusters will be developed with need based intervention. An amount of Rs.11.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Coir Enterprise Development (Rs.4.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.88 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 the new technology developed in other States. An amount of Rs.4.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for Coir Enterprise Development.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Market Access Initiatives (SS Rs.101.46 lakh,
(Industries Department) CS Rs.0.01 lakh)

18.89 In order to promote export of handicraft products, aggressive International marketing Project is being implemented by OSCHC Ltd., for a period of three years starting from 2006-07 with a project cost of Rs.565.00 lakh under MAI Scheme of Ministry of Commerce & Industry, GoI. During 2010-11, an amount of Rs.101.46 lakh and Rs.0.01 lakh have been provided 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)

18.90 The Urban Haat at Puri and Konark is being implemented in the State with the assistance from GoI at a project cost of Rs.240.00 lakh and Rs.200.00 lakh respectively. An amount of Rs.0.01 lakh towards Central share and Rs.0.01 lakh towards State Share of CSP have been proposed respectively for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Development of Natural Fiber Cluster in Orissa (New) (SS Rs.0.01 lakh,
(Industries Department) CS Rs.0.01 lakh)

18.91 SIDAC is implementing the project with total outlay of Rs.62.00 lakh with duration of three years under which 1,000 artisans will be assisted in different clusters. 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 for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Market Development Assistance (MDA) for Coir Industries (SS Rs.6.00 lakh,
(Industries Department) CS Rs.6.00 lakh)

18.92 Financial Assistance is provided to Co-operatives and to the public sector enterprises to undertake market development programme viz. Publicity, opening of new showroom sales outlets, renovation of existing sales outlets, market study, godown facility, discount etc. A provision of Rs.6.00 lakh and Rs.6.00 lakh have been proposed under State Share of CSP and Central share respectively for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Joint Programme of Work for Development of Salt Industries (SS Rs.10.00 lakh, CS Rs.20.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.93 The objective of the scheme is to undertake different developmental works with the assistance of the Salt Commission, Government of India for the welfare of salt workers as well as development of the salt industries operating in the State. The work includes construction of school buildings, roads and provision for drinking water. For the Annual Plan: 2010-11, an amount of Rs.10.00 lakh and Rs.20.00 lakh towards State share and Central share respectively have been proposed.

Namak Mazdoor Awas Yojana (New) (SS Rs.0.01 lakh, CS Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.94 The Scheme has been formulated by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (Govt. of India) to ameliorate the living conditions of Salt workers by providing shelters (dwelling unit) preferably in the place of working. The cost of each house / dwelling units will be of Rs.50,000/- on 90:10 basis (Central and State Govt.). Accordingly, a token sum of Rs.0.01 lakh under State share and Rs.0.01 lakh under Central share have been proposed during Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Setting up CFC in handicraft at Kenduvilwa, Khurda (SS Rs.0.01 lakh, CS Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Industries Department)

18.95 A token amount of Rs.0.01 lakh and Rs.0.01 lakh have been proposed towards State share and Central share respectively during Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Luburisingh Palm Jaggery cluster under SFURTI (New scheme) (SS Rs.2.50 lakh, CS Rs.0.01 lakh)

18.96 An amount of Rs.2.50 lakh and Rs.0.01 lakh have been proposed towards State share and Central share respectively during Annual Plan: 2010-11.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES (INCLUDING HANDLOOMS)

18.97 This sector covers handlooms, powerlooms, spinning and textile mills and sericulture.

18.98 Handlooms are a part of the rich cultural heritage of the State. Handloom products of Orissa have earned a distinct position both within and outside the State. It is a cottage industry, which has a tremendous employment potential. Government have laid emphasis on the development of handloom industries in the organized sector by

providing modern looms and accessories, imparting training to weavers for skill development, providing market support, design innovation etc. For the development of the sector Central and State grants are provided to the weavers through co-operative societies.

18.99 Cluster Development approach has been adopted as a focused strategy for developing and assisting all production organizations and activities in concentrations of weavers' habitats. Under this approach not only the viable Co-operative Societies but Self Help Groups through concentration and entrepreneur weavers are also receiving support. Government of Orissa has a clear policy for technological up-gradation of Handloom Sector in order to improve productivity of weavers and ensure quality and standardized production for the market.

18.100 Orissa is known for its exquisite silk and tassar fabrics. Development of sericulture is intended to bridge the gap between demand and supply of silk yarn and to help rural people to achieve higher income through this labour intensive activity. Apart from this, it is also proposed to encourage the production of tassar in the State. For promoting sericulture at farmers levels who are having a scheme entitled Promotion of Sericulture industry through which Government assistance is given to the sericulturist working in mulberry and tassar sector.

18.101 In the Textile Sector, Government has entered into an MOU with a reputed manufacturing exporter for setting up of an Integrated Textile Park in Orissa. All Co-operative Spinning Mills are being privatized/liquidated through a closely monitored Public Enterprise Reforms Programme funded by Government of Orissa.

18.102 Orissa State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd. (Boyanika), the only 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 Government of India and 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 Garment Sector, Government is supporting employment generation and facilitating training infrastructure development through Employment Mission funds routed through the Department of Textiles and Handloom. It is expected that in the current year, 5 Apparel Training and Design Centres will be set up at Cuttack, Berhampur, Baripada, Sambalpur and Rourkela.

18.104 In the Sericulture Sector, the focus is on developing sericulture as a viable livelihood activities and doubling of acreage and production in a phased manner over coming five years. Resources have been earmarked for capacity building and equipment support to sericulture farmers and provision of State funds have been made for leveraging maximum assistance from Government of India through Central Silk Board. Government have also decided to restructure Orissa Co-operative Tassar and Silk

Federation Ltd. (SERIFED) through Plan assistance and also set up a State level Tassar Research and Training Institute.

18.105 Handloom, Sericulture and Apparel Sector activities will promote in particular, employment of women in apparel training, reeling and weaving activities. The Sericulture Sector has large concentration of scheduled tribe beneficiaries including women.

STATE PLAN

18.106 An outlay of Rs.4,500.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11. This includes Rs.500.00 lakh towards State Share of Centrally Sponsored Plan. Out of this, an amount of Rs.2,000.00 lakh has been earmarked towards NIFT and Rs.500.00 lakh towards Share Capital to OSHWCS (Boyanika). Besides, an amount of Rs.39.27 lakh has been proposed under Central Plan.

Promotion of Handloom Industries (Textile and Handloom Department)

(Rs.980.93 lakh)

18.107 The objective of the scheme is to popularise handloom fabrics among the consumers by organising exhibitions, fairs, festivals, workshops, exposure visit's, 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, State Level Awards etc. Out of Rs. 980.93 lakh, a sum of Rs.162.46 lakh towards Special Component Plan has been earmarked. **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. An amount of Rs.980.93 lakh has been proposed during Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Grants to SPINFED for Watch and Ward (Textile and Handloom Department)

(Rs.50.00 lakh)

18.108 The scheme Grant to SPINFED aims at facilitating privatization/Liquidation of Coop. 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 numbers of Spinning Mills and 6 numbers of Power-loom Units. For the Annual Plan: 2010-11, a sum of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed under district sector.

Grants to OSTC (BTM) Jharsuguda for Watch and Ward Expenses

(Rs.5.00 lakh)

(Textile and Handloom Department)

18.109 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 to support for facilitating privatization/Liquidation of BTM/NMTL/OTM for safety and security of the properties of the above Unit. A provision of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed during Annual Plan: 2010-11 to meet managerial and legal expenses.

Capacity Building in Handloom Sector

(Rs.64.00 lakh)

(Textile and Handloom Department)

18.110 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.64.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Promotion of Textile Industries

(Rs.0.01 lakh)

(Textile and Handloom Department)

18.111 The importance of the concept of Public-Private-Partnership initiatives in textiles is experienced in many other States. The State Government is starting the process of capacity building in areas like, Textile Parks, SEZ in Textiles and Handloom sector. The objective of the scheme is to develop socio-economical parameters of youth entrepreneurs from rural as well as urban sector of the State to take challenge in participation in the latest Textiles Technology Industries scenario. A token amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

State Resource Centre and Research Development Cell.

(Rs.0.01 lakh)

(Textile and Handloom Department)

18.112 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 to 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 for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

**Design Intervention for Business Development
In Handloom Sector (PPP)**

(Rs.0.01 lakh)

(Textile and Handloom Department)

18.113 The Handloom Sector being highly decentralized and dispersed, suffers from cost dis-advantages, technological obsolescence and marketing handicrafts in comparison to power loom and mill sector. It needs to upgrade the Technology in the areas of pre-loom, on-loom and post-loom activities for overall improvement. 75% 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 the entrepreneurs / Agency. A sum of Rs.0.01lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 as token provision under the scheme.

Share Capital Assistance to SERIFED

(Rs.5.00 lakh)

(Textile and Handloom Department)

18.114 This is a continuing scheme. Orissa Co-operative Tasar and Silk Federation (SERIFED) provides marketing support to the Sericulture farmers in form of "Support Price" of silk cocoons. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11, out of which Rs.2.12 lakh and Rs.0.76 lakh will flow to TSP and SCSP respectively.

**Grants to Orissa State Handloom Development
Corporation Ltd. for Watch and Ward Expenses**

(Rs.5.00 lakh)

(Textile 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 Corporation. To meet the Watch and Ward managerial cost, a sum of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

**Micro Project for Integrated Development
of Bivoltine Silk in Orissa**

(Rs.100.00 lakh)

(Textile 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 Sericulturally 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. A sum of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 in the District Sector, out of which flow to TSP and SCSP are Rs.42.40 lakh and Rs.15.20 lakh respectively.

Promotion of Sericulture Industry
(Textile and Handloom Department)

(Rs.170.00 lakh)

18.117 This is a continuing scheme. The objective of the scheme is to supply mulberry cuttings / saplings to farmers, preparation and supply of chawki worms, supply of disinfectants and maintenance of Mulberry / Tasar seed extension service centre, study tour and training to farmers and staff, publicity and propaganda. A sum of Rs.170.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 towards District Sector, out of which a sum of Rs.27.25 lakh and Rs.8.62 lakh have been earmarked for TSP and SCSP respectively.

Grants in Aid to SADHAC
(Textile and Handloom Department)

(Rs. 0.01 lakh)

18.118 This is a newly introduced State Plan Scheme and was implemented from 2009-10. This scheme has a wide range of activities of coordinating all the 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 the weavers of the State. A token of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed during Annual Plan: 2010-11.

One Time Revolving Fund for Procurement of Raw Materials
(Textile and Handloom Department)

(Rs.100.00 lakh)

18.119 After closure of Spinning Mills in Orissa, weavers of the State are totally dependant on the neighboring State like Coimbatore and Madurai for cotton varieties and Bangalore/Malda for silk varieties for yarn. No approved show-room or retail outlet of any reputed Mill is located in the State. Weavers are fully dependent on Private traders who have monopoly in the yarn business, especially for grey yarn. Bleached and colored yarns are directly procured from the South, in case of better-known varieties like MKR, Mahalaxmi, Ramakrishna and Rajalingam etc. All the factors result in monopoly of the private traders in yarn business and there is no control over the price. Exploitation is acute when yarn rate fluctuate in the National Market, as market fluctuation is a regular feature in yarn business. The present scheme has therefore been formulated to provide the organizations with one time revolving fund to meet their additional raw material requirement from time to time. An amount of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed during Annual Plan: 2010-11.

**Micro Project for Development of Sericulture
at Sonapur and Kandhamal Districts and Sukinda**
(Textile and Handloom Department)

(Rs.0.01 lakh)

18.120 The agro-climatic condition of Sonapur and Kandhamal districts is favourable for mulberry cultivation. If a Micro project for development of mulberry cultivation is implemented in the district the weavers can get good quality of silk yarn

locally at comparatively low price. Moreover, through mulberry silk worm rearing self-employment can be generated along with additional employment in silk reeling, twisting, weaving and silk business. Total 250 families will be inducted in 250 acres of mulberry cultivation and silkworm rearing. The project also aims to develop the economic standards of Tassar rearers of Sukinda Region besides assisting in the Proliferation of indigenous Sukinda eco-race. A token of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed during Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Re-structuring Plan of SERIFED (Rs.15.00 lakh)
(Textile and Handloom Department)

18.121 Restructuring of SERIFED has been approved by the P & C Department for 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 claim in downsizing the staff from 83 to 46.

18.122 The turnover on Tasar cocoon transaction will 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.15.00 lakh has been proposed during Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Subsidy to SERIFED (Rs.5.00 lakh)
(Textile and Handloom Department)

18.123 An amount of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11, out of which Rs.2.12 lakh and Rs.0.76 lakh has been earmarked for TSP and SCSP respectively.

Integrated Sericulture Development Programme (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Textile and Handloom Department)

18.124 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 and Castor and Tapioca is required to be intensified in 2.5 lakh acres which 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: 2010-11.

Reimbursement of 10% One-Time Rebate on sale of Handloom Cloth by Handloom Agency (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Textile and Handloom Department)

18.125 Reimbursement of one time 10% rebate on sale of Handloom products has been ceased from 31.3.09 vide Government of India letter No.3/27/2004/DCH/ZMD/Rebate dt. 01.09.09. It is a benefit oriented scheme which

intends to give support in marketing of handloom cloth to generate working capital for increase in production and conversion charges of the weavers thereof. To implement the scheme, a token amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) (Rs.2,000.00 lakh)
(Textile and Handloom Department)

18.126 The Institute will start its regular training course from February 2010 for weavers and artisans. An amount of Rs.2,000.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Share Capital Investment in Orissa State Handloom Weavers Weavers' Cooperative Society Ltd (Rs.500.00 lakh)
(Textile and Handloom Department)

18.127 Keeping in view the increase in business, the demand of raw material like yarn, dyes and chemicals, accessories has been increased. For this scheme, an amount of Rs.500.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

18.128 The following schemes will be taken up during the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Market Access Initiative (MAI) (SS: Rs. 0.01 lakh,
(Textile and Handloom Department) CS: Rs.70.00 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: 2010-11, a token amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed towards State share of CSP.

Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (SS: Rs.289.99 lakh,
Marketing Incentive CS: Rs.300.00 lakh)
(Textile Hand loom Department)

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 the 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.289.99 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 towards State Share.

**Integrated Handloom Development Scheme
Cluster Approach**
(Textile Hand loom Department)

(SS: Rs.70.00 lakh,
CS: Rs.450.00 lakh)

18.131 The Cluster Development Approach focuses on formation of Weaver's Groups as a visible entity so that the groups become self-sustainable. A sum of Rs.70.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 towards State Share.

**Integrated Handloom Development Scheme
Group Approach**
(Textile Hand loom Department)

(SS: Rs.20.00 lakh,
CS: Rs.100.00 lakh)

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 input, skill up-gradation, construction of workshed components are covered under Group Approach. A sum of Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the State Share.

Promotion of Sericulture Industries
(Textile Hand loom Department)

(SS Rs.120.00 lakh,
CS:Rs.0.02 lakh)

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. An outlay of Rs.120.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 has been proposed towards State share.

CENTRAL PLAN**10% Rebate on Sale of Handloom Cloths**
(Textile and Handloom Department)

(Rs.39.24 lakh)

18.134 In order to augment marketing of handloom products particularly in the wake of stiff competition of power loom and Mill Sectors., Government of India has introduced 10% Rebate Scheme to Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies. An amount of Rs.39.24 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under Central Plan.

**Establishment of Indian Institute of Handloom Technology,
Bargarh**

(Rs.0.01 lakh)

(Textile and Handloom Department)

18.135 As per the decision of Government of India, 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 for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under Central Plan.

Restructuring of Sambalpuri Bastralaya

(Rs.0.02 lakh)

18.136 Sambalpur Bastralaya Handloom Co-operative Society Ltd. is the biggest Primary Weavers Co-operative Society having 6126 weavers. At present, 4180 looms are functioning in 43 production Centres. Production of the Society has gone down because of increasing 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.32.18 crore. To boost up production activity of the society, NCDC will provide Rs.0.02 lakh for the year 2010-11.

MINERALS

18.137 Orissa occupies an important position both in terms of deposit and production of minerals. The State is not only vast but also equally diverse. Orissa is endowed with rich mineral resources. With a view to utilising mineral resources and to create 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.

18.138 Focus is on acquisition of land at Gopalpur, Duburi and Keonjhar for establishment of Steel Plant. During 2010-11, emphasis would be laid on exploration of precious and semi-precious stones like diamond and gem stones apart from iron ore, chromite ore, coal, mineral sands, bauxite and limestone etc. Innovative measures and latest technology will be adopted for strengthening the existing Chemical Analysis Wings. To curb clandestine operations, smuggling and pilferage of valuable and precious minerals, enforcement mechanism and administration will be strengthened.

PLAN SCHEMES**STATE PLAN**

18.139 A sum of Rs.280.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for implementation of the following schemes.

Establishment of Steel Plant at Gopalpur (Rs.9.43 lakh)
(Steel and Mines Department)

18.140 An outlay of Rs.9.43 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for drawal of arrear pay arising due to implementation of ORSP, Rules 2008.

Infrastructure Development of Steel Plant at Duburi (Rs.0.12 lakh)
(Steel and Mines Department)

18.141 It has been suggested to provide Rs.0.12 lakh under Establishment of Steel Plant at Duburi. A sum of Rs.0.12 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Monitoring of Establishment at Headquarters relating to Steel Plant (Rs.0.10 lakh)
(Steel and Mines Department)

18.142 An amount of Rs.0.10 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 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.0.35 lakh)
(Steel and Mines Department)

18.143 To meet the salary cost of Special LAO of Keonjhar district and other employees, an amount of Rs.0.35 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Intensive Mineral Exploration (Rs.100.00 lakh)
(Steel and Mines Department)

18.144 The growth of steel industry has necessitated immediate and detailed exploration and assessment of minerals like, Iron ore, Chromite, Manganese, Bauxite and Coal. For the purpose, a sum of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Research (Rs.108.00 lakh)
(Steel and Mines Department)

18.145 Attempt is being 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.108.00 lakh has been proposed under the scheme during 2010-11.

Chapter-18

Development of Weighbridge & Check Gates (Steel and Mines Department)

(Rs.22.00 lakh)

18.146 For development of Check gates and Weigh bridge, an outlay of Rs.22.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Strengthening of Enforcement measures to stop pilferage / theft of minerals (Steel and Mines Department)

(Rs.40.00 lakh)

18.147 An amount of Rs.40.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this scheme.

CHAPTER 19

TRANSPORT

19.1 Transport and communication are basic infrastructural requirements for achieving rapid economic development and sustained growth process of a developing economy. An efficient transport network plays a crucial role in promoting development of backward areas and in enhancing the productivity and efficiency of the economy. The State Government have, therefore, accorded high priority 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 3,193 km of National Highways, 30 km of Express Highways, 5,102 km of State Highways, 3,189 km of Major District Roads (MDR), 6,122 km of Other District Roads (ODR), 4,670 km of Classified Village Road (CVR), 28,365 km of Rural Roads, 20,324 km of Panchayat Samiti Roads, 1,39,942 km of GP Roads, 7,242 km of Forest Roads, 18,192 km of Municipal Roads, 6,277 km of Irrigation Roads and 88 km of GRIDCO Roads.

Objectives & Strategy

19.3 Since transport and communication are key elements for economic development of Orissa, the objectives, therefore, are to improve the living condition of rural people by providing all-weather road connectivity to inaccessible areas and upgrading the existing road network. The development of agriculture, small scale and cottage industries, extension of public distribution networks, improving access to health care and education, to a large extent, depend upon stable all-weather road connectivity. Above all, good roads improve the accessibility of rural areas to markets and facilitate delivery of services to the underdeveloped inaccessible areas. Therefore, the Govt. strategy in this sector is to provide all-weather road linkages to rural settlements. The main strategies under transport sector are 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

19.4 Different Plan schemes that are being implemented and proposed to be implemented in this sector have been described under two broad heads (i) Transport, and (ii) Roads and Bridges.

19.5 An outlay of Rs.1,21,060.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11. The break up of different Departments relating to transport sector is given below:

Annual Plan: 2010-11

<u>Departments</u>	<u>(Rs. in lakh)</u>
Works	89,375.00
Rural Development	22,800.00
H & UD	6,000.00
Transport	2,100.00
Commerce	585.00
General Administration	200.00
Total	1,21,060.00

TRANSPORT

PLAN SCHEMES

19.6 The State requires massive increase in road transport infrastructure with a view to cater to the increasing demand for better roads, and all-weather connectivity. Plan schemes under this sector include Transport Commissionerate, investment in Orissa State Road Transport Corporation, Inland Water Transport, Minor Ports and Civil Aviation. Under the State Plan, Road Transport Sector is being operated by the Transport Department. Road Transport Sector is a major Sector with an extensive network which provides transport facilities in the State and also implements Motor Vehicle Act and Rules, collection of M.V. Revenue etc.

STATE PLAN

19.7 The following State Plan schemes have been proposed for implementation during Annual Plan: 2010-11 for which an outlay of Rs.2,100.00 lakh has been proposed.

Schemes under Transport Commissionerate

(Transport Department)

19.8 The following schemes/works will be implemented under Transport Commissionerate for the year 2010-11 with an outlay of Rs.1,100.00 lakh including Rs.150.00 lakh for TSP and 111.00 lakh towards SCSP. The scheme-wise details are given below:

(i) Modernisation of the Department, STA, TC, RTO Offices and regulatory infrastructure and services (Other charges) (Rs.918.55 lakh)

The first phase of modernization of STA, TC and RTO offices has been initiated during 2007-08 and modernization will be initiated in other RTOs. The modernization components involve creation of workstations, supply of modern office equipment including computer hardware and software, rationalization of hold records, supply of machinery and equipment for regulatory work (driving-testing, noise and air pollution, detection of forged documents etc.) and construction of driving testing tracks with Radio Frequency Identification Technology (RFIT). The pilot project for modernization of check-gates will be evaluated and a template for scaling up the modernization project to other major check-gates will be prepared. Installation of new 100 ton electronic weigh bridge will be taken up during 2010-11. A sum of Rs.918.55 lakh (including Rs.107.36 lakh under TSP and Rs.79.41 lakh under SCSP) is proposed for modernization etc. for 2010-11.

(ii) Road Safety and enforcement (Rs.18.00 lakh)

Road Safety plays a vital role in the Transport Administration. With a large number of fatalities and injuries every year in road accidents leading to enormous social and economic cost to the society, road safety has become a major public health concern in Orissa. Road safety involves many stakeholders from general public, vehicle manufacturers, road users, road engineers, licensing officials, traffic enforcement personnel, healthcare professionals and hospitals, non-governmental organization, insurance companies and media. 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 4 Es-Education, Engineering, Enforcement and Emergency response. A sum of Rs.18.00 lakh is proposed for various road safety equipment, infrastructure and activities during 2010-11.

(iii) 1175 Non-salary component-ongoing support for RTOs (Rs.49.00 lakh)

In the first phase, eight new RTO offices (Angul, Jharsuguda, Bhadrak, Jagatsinghpur, Nayagarh, Nuapada, Gajapati and Nowrangpur) and 2 new additional RTOs at Rairangpur and Malkangiri have been opened since 1st July, 2002 and non-salary component is being supported from the pln Rs.49.00 lakh is proposed as ongoing support on non-salary items such as electricity, water, telephone, motor vehicles, wages other charges etc. for new Addl. RTO Offices.

(iv) 1175-Creation of new RTOs (Rs.114.45 lakh)

In the second phase, the Government has approved to open new RTO offices in the new revenue districts of Kendrapada, Deogarh, Sonapur, Boudh and Malkangiri (the additional RTO becomes upgraded to full RTO). These offices will initially

function in the rented buildings. A sum of Rs.114.45 lakh is proposed for opening of and functioning of five new RTO offices including salary of staffs, PRT, office furniture and contingency, electricity, telephone, water charges, wages and charges for 2 vehicles for each office.

Orissa State Road Transport Corporation (OSRTC) (Rs.1,000.00 lakh)
(Transport Department)

19.9 Public Transport System, which is one of the social responsibilities of the State, is partly being carried by OSRTC. The Corporation had a fleet strength of 523 at the time of its creation in 1974. After merger of ORT Co. in 1990, it is having a fleet strength now stands at 326. It is proposed to increase the operational base of the Corporation by increasing the fleet strength so that it can serve the people during any emergency like market strike. Therefore, an outlay of Rs.1,000.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for procurement of 56 nos. of new buses.

COMMERCE

A sum of Rs.585.00 lakh has been proposed under the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for implementation of following schemes:

Minor Ports (Rs.225.00 lakh)
(Commerce Department)

19.10 Orissa is a principal Maritime State having coast line of 480 kms from Bahuda mouth in Ganjam District to Subernarekha mouth in Balasore District. Thirteen potential port sites have already been identified for development of Minor Ports in the State. It has been decided to convert Gopalpur Port to an all weather Port. Accordingly, it has been handed over to the Gopalpur Port Private Limited on 30.10.2006 for expansion, development and operation of the port. The Gopalpur port Limited has commenced its operation with effect from January 2007. All ancillary activities are in progress for Phase-II operation of Gopalpur Port. Government of Orissa have signed concession agreement on 11.1.2008 with Creative Port Development Private Limited for the development of an all weather port at Subernarekha mouth in the district of Balasore on BOOST basis. Government of Orissa have also signed an MOU with Navayuga Engineering Company Limited, Hyderabad on 22.12.2008 for development of a port at Astarang in the district of Puri. MoU has been signed with Essel Mining and Industries Limited on 22.10.09 for development of a captive port at Chudamani Bhadrak. To take up different activities for development of minor ports in the State, a sum of Rs.225.00 lakh has been proposed during 2011-11.

Minor Ports (RIDF assisted Project)

(Rs.300.00 lakh)

(Commerce Department)

19.11 Construction work of 8 Nos. of Jetties and 6 Nos. of Waiting Hall at different locations in the district of Bhadrak, Kendrapara, Khurda and Puri 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.300.00 lakh has been proposed under RIDF scheme for development of minor ports in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 from NABARD assistance.

Inland Water Transport

(Rs.60.00 lakh)

(Commerce Department)

19.12 Inland Water Transport is the only mode of communication and transport for people living in inaccessible areas not connected by road or rail. Several such places have been identified in Chilika Lake and other inaccessible villages located in the coastal river in areas which can be negotiated only through water transport. The Inland Water Transport Directorate which started functioning in the year 1973 undertakes passenger launch services and training of personnel in the Crew Training Institute. A new directorate i.e., "Directorate of Ports and IWT" has been formed and started functioning from 01.12.06. An amount of Rs.60.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for different activities under Inland Water Transport.

Civil Aviation

(Rs.200.00 lakh)

(General Administration Department)

19.13 The Directorate of Civil Aviation maintaining State Aircrafts which are mainly used in emergent public works such as aerial survey of natural calamities, participation in meeting outside the State suddenly arranged to maintain law and order by V.I.Ps, V.V.I.P.s and High Dignitaries. It also runs an Aviation Training Institute for Pilot Trainees. There are 12 Airstrips at different parts of the State to facilitate safe landing of the State Aircraft. An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakh has been provided for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this scheme.

ROADS AND BRIDGES**PLAN SCHEMES**

19.14 Development and maintenance of an extensive road network is a major pre-requisite on which the pace and pattern of development rests. So far only 40% of approximately 50,000 villages in Orissa have all-weather connectivity as compared to the National average of 60%. The 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.

STATE PLAN

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

An amount of Rs.22,800.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for implementation of following Rural Development Projects.

Rural Roads & Bridges (RIDF Assisted Projects) (Rs.11,800.00 lakh)
(Rural Development Department)

19.15 A sum of Rs.11800.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for construction of Bridges and Roads under RIDF for implementation of the following schemes including construction of 101 numbers of bridges and 16 numbers of roads.

Completion of incomplete/ongoing projects (Rs. 11,000.00 lakh)

19.16 The following State Plan Schemes have been proposed for implementation and completion of Incomplete/ Ongoing Projects of incomplete roads and bridges during the Annual Plan-2010-11 with an outlay of Rs.11,000.00 lakh. Out of which Rs.3,436.00 lakh and Rs.2,388.70 lakh have been earmarked for TSP and SCSP respectively.

Constituency-wise Allotment (CWA)
(Rural Development Department)

19.17 Rs.2840.00 lakh has been proposed for each Assembly Constituency (except two Constituencies i.e. Cuttack & Rourkela) for the year 2010-11.

S.I & Preparation of DPR

19.18 An amount of Rs.200.00 lakh have been proposed for survey, investigation and preparation of detailed project report for execution of bridges and roads for the year 2010-11.

Survey Equipment

19.19 Bridges are being taken up without proposed investigation after getting a token provision. This results in major design charges at the time of construction resulting in cost escalation. In order to, over come this problem a two stage clearance has been introduced for survey and investigation. To carry on this activity, provision of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2010-11.

Land Acquisition Charges

19.20 A sum of Rs.30.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2010-11 towards land acquisition for different rural roads and bridges.

Decretal Dues

19.21 After settlement of the court cases, Government needs to pay decretal dues as and when necessary. Provision of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2010-11.

Technical Training Personnel

19.22 Rs.30.00 lakh has been proposed for technical training of Engineering personnel for the year 2010-11.

Residential Building- R.W.

19.23 Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed for construction of residential building under R.W. Organization of the year 2010-11.

Completion of incomplete roads and bridges under Different tranches of R.I.D.F. and other schemes

19.24 A sum of Rs.1245.00 lakh has been proposed for completion of incomplete roads and bridges and different tranches of R.I.D.F & other schemes for the year 2010-11.

PMGSY tender premium (grant to OSRRA)

19.25 A sum of Rs.4000.00 lakh has been proposed towards high tender premium of PMGSY tenders for the year 2010-11.

PMGSY bridges- RIDF (Grant to OSRRA)

19.26 A sum of Rs.1800.00 lakh has been provided towards construction of PMGSY bridges for the year 2010-11.

Construction of building-R.W.

19.27 A sum of Rs.700.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2010-11 for construction of newly created office building for different office of R.W. Organisation.

WORKS

An amount of Rs.89,375.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for implementation of following projects of Works Department.

Externally Aided Project (OSRP) (Rs.14,760.00 lakh)
(Works Department)

19.28 An amount of Rs.14,760.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for World Bank Assisted Orissa State Roads Project.

Rural Roads and Bridges (RIDF Assisted Projects) (Rs.20,000.00 lakh)
(Works Department)

19.29 Under this Scheme, in the Annual Plan: 2010-11, emphasis has been given (a) to: 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 Report and other pre-project activities like land acquisition, forest clearance and utility shifting for the projects to be posed for clearance of High Power Committee (HPC) on RIDF (as per decision taken in the High Power Committee meeting held on 3.12.2009 under the Chairmanship of Development Commissioner-cum-Additional Chief Secretary, Government of Orissa). Funds to the extent of Rs.20,000.00 lakh has been proposed under this scheme for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Central Road Fund (Rs.7,215.00 lakh)
(Works Department)

19.30 Under this Scheme roads and bridges are improved with funds available from Govt. of India. Funds under this scheme are sanctioned from State share of cess money collected from Oil Pool. Government of India has sanctioned 21 Bridges and 140 road stretches under this Scheme. Till now, 122 road projects and 18 bridge projects have been completed under the scheme. A sum of Rs.7,215.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under the scheme.

Other State Plan (Rs.21,500.00 lakh)
(Works Department)

19.31 An outlay of Rs.21,500.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under other State Plan for taking up the following works.

(a) Bridge work

19.32 Under this scheme, a sum of Rs.3,180.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for construction of 13 nos. and 2 nos. of Flyover bridge at Nayabazar, Cuttack, Rajmahal Square, Bhubaneswar and approach to IIT, Bhubaneswar.

(b) ROBs

19.33 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.2,100.00 lakh has

been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under this scheme for 3 ROB projects and 8 new projects.

(c) Road work

19.34 A sum of Rs.7,340.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan: 2010-11 to take up some road project, namely, (i) improvement of Cuttack-Paradeep Road with Rs.4,000.00 lakh and, (ii) 4 lining road to the both sides of Daya wetland with Rs.600.00 lakh.

(d) Lump provisions

19.35 Following lump provisions have been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

1.	Construction of RoB and construction/ re-construction of CD works and incomplete road and bridge works	Rs.1,430.00 lakh
2.	Incentive to Contractor	Rs. 30.00 lakh
3.	Preparation of DPR and Capacity Building, Utility shifting, Forest clearance	Rs.1,500.00 lakh
4.	Special repair to NH under Chief Engineer, NH	Rs. 500.00 lakh
	Total	Rs.3,460.00 lakh

(e) Survey, Investigation and Quality Control:

19.36 Survey investigation & Quality Control are essential pre-requisites for any Road Development Programme. A sum of Rs.60.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

(f) Development Infrastructure

19.37 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.1,560.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

(g) Decretal Dues

19.38 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: 2010-11.

(h) Land Acquisition

19.39 A sum of Rs.2,200.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 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

19.40 It has been notified by government in Works Department to put in place Core Road Network (CRN) system pertaining to the roads having high traffic density, economic and tourism importance and such other roads catering to the Mining & Industrial Areas of the State in order to provide better focus on management of road sector. The objective for having CRN system is to deploy adequate resources for development and better management of all roads included under it through separate budgetary support. It is intended to ensure improved service to the road users by effective utilization of available resources as soon as this system is operationalised. 31 roads totaling to 1558.33 KM has been included under CRM. A sum of Rs.1500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan under State Plan for improvement of these roads.

Vijayawada-Ranchi Corridor

(Rs. 22,500.00 lakh)

(Works Department)

19.41 Works Department, Orissa has been assigned with the job for construction of Orissa segment of Vijayawada-Ranchi Corridor with a length of 1219.00 KM. In the year 2006-07, road stretch of length 21.00 KM from Jagannathpur-Berhampur-Phulbani State Highways has been completed utilizing Rs.20.00 crore out of the Additional Central Assistance (ACA). In the year 2008-09, a sum of Rs.20.00 crore has been provided under ACA for improvement of this corridor from Charichhak to Phulbani and the work is in progress. Further, in the year 2008-09, an amount of Rs.300.00 crore was earmarked for improvement of this corridor in different stretches out of special grant from Planning Commission, State Plan fund and Central Road Fund (CRF). Accordingly, the work is in progress in respect of 78.70 km in different stretches. Fund is also available out of SARCA fund for an amount of Rs.12,000.00 lakh. Utilising the above fund total 262.00 KM is under progress in different stretches. Detailed Project Report (DPR) for 340.00 KM of road is readily available for taking of the work as soon as fund is available. 166.00 KM of road stretch on this corridor is to be developed under World Bank Assisted Orissa State Road Project (OSRP).

19.42 There is a proposal of Rs.22,500.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for Vijayawada-Ranchi Corridor for improvement of 122.00 KM length of road in 8 stretches under Special Central Assistance as Special Grant for Orissa segment of this Highways.

RLTAP in KBK District

(Rs. 1400.00 lakh)

(Works Department)

19.43 Since 2001-02, Government have taken effective steps for improvement of road connectivity in KBK districts. Under this scheme, 170 road stretches for improvement and 40 nos. of bridges for construction have been sanctioned so far. Out of this, 150 nos. of road stretches and 20 nos. of bridges have been

completed. In the original Annual Plan: 2009-10, there is no provision for this scheme, but during supplementary stage, an amount of Rs.142.38 lakh has been allocated to complete the incomplete projects.

19.44 Funds to the extent of Rs.1,400.00 lakh has been proposed under this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for completion of incomplete projects and to take up new projects.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN SCHEME

E & I Scheme (CS: Rs.2,000.00 lakh)
(Works Department) SS: Rs.2,000.00 lakh)

19.45 A sum of Rs.2,000.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 towards State Share of the Centrally Sponsored Plan in respect of the projects sanctioned by Government of India under Economic Importance Project of E & I Scheme on 50:50 cost sharing basis.

HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

A sum of Rs.6,000.00 lakh has been proposed for implementation of a scheme under Housing & Urban Development as follows.

Urban Roads (SS: Rs.6,000.00 lakh)
(Housing and Urban Development Department)

19.46 For the development of Urban Communication, both surfaced and un-surfaced roads by ULBs, an amount of Rs.6,000.00 lakh has been proposed during 2010-11 for construction and improvement of roads in different ULBs of the State. Out of which an amount of Rs.1327.80 lakh and Rs.991.80 lakh have been earmarked under TSP and SCSP sector respectively.

CENTRAL PLAN (CP)
(Housing and Urban Development Department)

19.47 A sum of Rs.800.05 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under Central Plan towards 100% Central Share for the projects sanctioned by Government of India towards Inter-State connectivity under E & I Scheme.

CHAPTER 20

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

20.1 For sustainable Socio-economic development, application of Science and Technology is crucial. The major objectives envisaged for this sector during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 are as follows.

1. Augmentation of non-conventional sources of energy
2. Promotion of Science and Technology through application oriented research in the frontier areas of Mathematics and Material Science.
3. Priority to key areas like Bio-technology and Remote Sensing.
4. Improvement in infrastructure and modernization of Gramsat / Edusat Development Programmes and Georeferencing of Cadastral maps of KBK District.

20.2 Application of Science and Technology constitute the cutting edge between the developed and developing societies. Sustainable economic growth rests largely on the degree of harnessing of scientific temper and technology for innovative solutions. Strengthening of Science & Technology infrastructure and nurturing of budding talents in the sphere of advanced scientific research and high technology are two important thrusts during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The important objectives of this sector are as follows:

- (i) Priority to key areas like Information Technology, Bio-Technology and Remote sensing.
- (ii) Promotion of science and technology through application oriented research in the frontier areas of mathematics and material sciences.
- (iii) Popularization of science and technology through dissemination of its latest development and promotion of scientific temper among the public at large.
- (iv) Promotion of science and technology education and training for human resource development.
- (v) Implementation of GRAMSAT Pilot Project to train and upgrade the skills of field level functionaries of different Departments of Government.

20.3 This Chapter is discussed under three sub-heads, viz. (i) Scientific Research (including Bio-technology), (ii) Information Technology and (iii) Ecology and Environment. Schemes and each sub-heads are discussed below.

**SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
(Including Bio-technology)**

PLAN SCHEMES

20.4 A sum of Rs.1,665.05 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for implementation of various schemes under Scientific Research, which includes an amount 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 2010-11.

Orissa Bigyan Academy (Rs.210.00 lakh)
(Science and Technology Department)

20.5 Orissa Bigyan Academy has been set up for promotion and popularisation of Science and Technology in the State. These activities are achieved through: (i) Audio-visual Mobile Exhibition, (ii) Institution of Samanta Chandrasekhar Award, Young Scientists Award, Senior Scientists Award, Science Writers Award and Biju Pattnaik Award for Scientific Excellence, (iii) Publication and Popularisation of Science Literature, (iv) Publication of Vigyan Diganta, and (v) Organisation of Science Popularisation Programmes. An outlay of Rs.210.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for implementation of the above programmes.

Pathani Samanta Planetarium (PSP) (Rs.100.00 lakh)
(Science and Technology Department)

20.6 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.100.00 lakh has been proposed for upgradation of Astronomical Park in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the following schemes.

1. Upgradation of light and sound programme by introducing bi-lingual mode, i.e., English version, Oriya version of Historic events.
2. Upgradation of Astronomical Park.

Orissa Space Application Centre (OSAC)
(Science and Technology Department)

(Rs.705.00 lakh)

20.7 Orissa Space Application Centre, as the State level Apex body for remote sensing application and research studies, is using the technology for natural resources survey and management. Remote Sensing data are used in various fields for forecast of agricultural crop acreage and production for the entire State, and for watershed management in the State. The Centre also undertakes survey and mapping of natural resources, and helps in wasteland and ground water management, identification of flood-prone zones, spotting of forest fires, determination of urban land use patterns and wetland earmarking. The Centre also undertakes schemes such as research in Atmospheric Science and Disaster Mitigation. These activities will be of immense use to the State in forecasting natural calamities so that the Government can initiate appropriate remedial steps in advance.

20.8 During 2000-2001, GRAMSAT Pilot Project - Orissa scheme has been 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 1190 G.P.s through V-Sat network. Dynamic Routing System (DRS) network has also been installed.

20.9 Developmental programmes of various Government Departments are being telecast in this system in all weekdays except Sunday and being transmitted through Doordarshan in Channel DD1 and DD6, OTV and ETV. The Interactive Training Programme (ITP) of various Departments of Government are also being viewed through DRS in 1190 Gram Panchayats.

20.10 Geo-referenced will be of immense utility for various developmental planning and beneficially oriented developmental schemes. Under modification of land records programme, the Revenue & D.M. Department is getting cadastral sheets digitized. These digitized maps will be geo-referenced with respect to standard and rectified satellite images. Synchronising with the digitization of cadastral sheets, the work of geo-referencing will be undertaken by OSAC. In the year 2010-11, 4 districts will be covered and the balance districts will be covered in the remaining plan period phase wise.

20.11 In order to carry out these programmes, an outlay of Rs.705.00 lakh is proposed for 2010-11, out of which Rs.93.85 lakh and Rs.74.18 lakh has been proposed for TSP and SCSP respectively.

Support to Scientific Institutions (Rs.325.00 lakh)
(Science and Technology Department)

20.12 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.325.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for these institutions.

(i) Institute of Material Sciences

20.13 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.65.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2010-11, which includes Rs.15.00 lakh towards TSP.

(ii) Institute of Mathematics and its Applications (IMA)

20.14 Mathematics is one of the fundamental and dominating branches of human knowledge. The Institute undertakes to organise reorientation and refresher courses for teachers/research scholars, fundamental research in Mathematics and its applications, programmes for search of mathematical talents among children and for popularisation and development of mathematics with special emphasis on research in modern areas and on introduction of new techniques. It also undertakes special mathematics training programme for ST/SC students. An outlay of Rs.260.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 including Rs.25.00 lakh and Rs.20.00 lakh for TSP and SCSP respectively.

State Council on Science and Technology (Rs.25.00 lakh)
(Science and Technology Department)

20.15 In order to promote the development of Science & Technology in the State under the guidance of an expert body, a State Council on Science & Technology, Orissa has been constituted as the highest policy making body in the State pertaining to Science and Technology sector. Under the scheme, financial support is being provided to carry out application oriented research projects, development / popularization of Science and Technology programmes, publicity and advertisement in support to various scientific activities and its development, seminars, workshops, conferences etc. An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Documentation Centre-cum-Library (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Science and Technology Department)

20.16 The Science & Technology Department has a Documentation Centre-cum-Library which establishes a close link with the research activities in the State and provides up-to-date information to Research Scientists in various fields of

specialization. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for computerization and other ongoing activities.

Entrepreneurship Development Programme (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Science and Technology Department)

20.17 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: 2010-11.

Popularisation of Science & Technology (Rs.55.00 lakh)
(Science and Technology Department)

20.18 Orissa Bigyan Academy undertakes the following activities for popularisation of science and technology: (i) Organising exhibitions, discussions, workshops and seminars in all parts of the State for observation of National Science Day every year, (ii) Publishing magazines and periodicals to sensitise the public about the role of science and technology, and (iii) Publication of monthly Oriya Science Magazine “Bigyan Diganta” and distribution to Panchayati Raj Institutions on free of cost, (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.55.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 including Rs.5.22 lakh and Rs.4.22 lakh towards TSP and SCP respectively.

Natural Resources Data Management System (NRDMS) (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

20.19 Under the scheme, a database on natural resources like land use, geomorphology, soil slope, geology, surface and ground water availability, location of human settlements, transport network and other infrastructure etc. is developed by ORSAC. Also census and secondary data are used to generate socio-economic, demographic, agro-climatic, environmental, infrastructure and amenities up to village level. An outlay of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Development of Bio-Technology (Rs.220.00 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

20.20 Biotechnology, the cutting edge technology with the potential to revolutionise many facets of industrial, agricultural and medicinal practices, is perceived as a major vehicle for socio-economic development through application and use of biological agents and materials in the production of appropriate goods and services. The priority areas identified 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.

20.21 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.

20.22 The following activities / programmes proposed to be taken up under to Biotechnology 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 / brochure for showcasing the development of Biotechnology among other things, and (iv) Development of Marine Biotechnology Park in Ganjam district. An outlay of Rs.220.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2010-11, which includes an amount of Rs.11.73 lakh under TSP.

Establishment of Sub-Regional Science Centre at Jeypore (Rs. 0.01 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

20.23 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 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: 2010-11.

Establishment of Sub-Regional Science Centre at Nrusinghnath of Baragarh district (Rs.25.00 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

20.24 A Sub-Regional Science Centre will be established at Nrusinghnath of Baragarh District to develop scientific temper, to promote creative activities, to highlight important and relevant topical issues in science and technology and to popularize these for the benefit of the community. An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for annual maintenance of the sub Regional Science Centre at Nrusinghnath.

MASTPALM (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

20.25 MASTPALM is a Registered Society under Science and Technology for which a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCE OF ENERGY.

20.26 Renewable sources of energy are of great importance. The sources of energy are Bio-gas, Bio-fuel, Solar energy, wind energy, Biomass etc. These are eco-friendly and also economically efficient means to meet the energy needs of the

villages located in remote and inaccessible areas of the State. Most of the schemes, relating to renewable sources of energy are formulated by the Government of India. A total provision of Rs.1,034.94 lakh under State Plan including Rs.866.95 lakh as State Share of Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes is proposed for the year 2010-11 for implementation of the following schemes under non-conventional sources of energy.

Orissa Renewable Energy Development (Rs.159.94 lakh)
Agency (OREDA) Administration
(Science & Technology Department)

20.27 OREDA is promoting, executing, monitoring, planning, coordinating and evaluating various renewable energy sources in the State. To manage the core establishment of the above schemes, Rs.159.94 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Research & Development (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

20.28 Under this scheme, modifications and innovations are incorporated into existing renewable energy devices and systems. For continuance of the research, development and institutional activities, a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

National Bio-gas and Manure Management (Rs.0.01 lakh)
Programme (NBMMP)
(Science & Technology Department)

20.29 Government of India provides subsidy, turnkey fees, training facilities and service charges for installation of Bio-gas plants. To supplement this support provided by the Government of India, a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Waste Recycling Resources Recovery System (WRRRS) (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

20.30 This scheme was initiated by Government of India and provides for construction of Community Bio-gas Plants and Institutional Bio-gas Plants. A token amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for continuance of this scheme.

Improved Choolahs (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

20.31 The objective of the scheme is to provide high efficiency wood burning technology and smokeless improved choolahs (both portable and fixed type) to households for conservation of firewood and consequent reduction in deforestation and

also for reduction of indoor pollution. A token amount of Rs.0.01 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for continuance of the scheme.

Promotion of Bio-diesel (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

20.32 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. Property-wise being similar or even better than fossil diesel, these have the potential to fully or partly substitute fossil diesel in all types of applications. Orissa being home to a number of oil seed bearing tree species, such as, Karanj, Mahua, Polanga, Kusum, Neem, Simaruba, Baigaba etc. have tremendous potential for bio-diesel production. Market assurance, high rate of returns and employment generation opportunities associated with plantation of bio-diesel crops and bio-diesel production is sure to bring about socio-economic upliftment of farmers and entrepreneurs involved in such activities. Production of bio-diesel on a large scale would substantially save foreign exchange by reducing the import of fossil fuels. This would also lead the country towards “Energy Security” as the country’s fossil fuel reserves are estimated to last for another 21 years only. For continuance of bio-diesel through *Jatropha* plantation, a token money of Rs.0.01 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Systems (Rs.8.00 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

20.33 The scheme is being implemented with the objective to promote use of SPV Systems through street lighting, home lighting and solar lanterns as an alternative to the conventional grid for meeting the rural energy requirements. The Government of India provides subsidy and service charges etc. for street lighting system and home lighting system under the scheme. The State Government provides additional subsidy on solar photovoltaic energy devices. An amount of Rs.8.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 as flow of funds to TSP for electrification of Tribal Schools of KBK districts through non-conventional mode.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

Remote Village Electrification through Non-conventional sources of energy (S.S. Rs.866.95 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

20.34 The objective of the programme is electrification of un-electrified remote census villages and the remote un-electrified hamlets of electrified census villages, where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective, through non-conventional energy sources such as solar energy, small hydro power, biomass, biogas, bio-fuel, wind energy or through systems using more than one non-conventional source in hybrid mode etc.

20.35 Central financial assistance up to 90% of the costs of the non-conventional electricity generation systems (including the cost of Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC), if any, for 5 years) is provided for approved projects for electrification of remote un-electrified hamlets of electrified census villages, subject to the approval of maximum amount by the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy. In addition, up to 100% of the cost of organizing activities, such as initial survey and studies for firming up of State-wise lists of un-electrified census villages and hamlets, assessing the renewable energy resources and energy requirements, identification of appropriate technology, preparation of master plans, institutional development, monitoring and evaluation, training, orientation and awareness programme through non-conventional sources of energy is also provided as Central Assistance. The State Government provides balance cost of power generation devices. An amount of Rs.866.95 lakh has been earmarked for this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under State Share which includes Rs.433.00 lakh for TSP and Rs.173.00 lakh for SCSP respectively.

Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) (S.S. Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Science & Technology Department)

20.36 This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and covers all districts in the State excluding urban areas falling within notified Municipal limits. The programme is shared on 50:50 basis between Centre and State for implementation at district and State level. The main objectives of the programme are:

- (i) To provide for minimum domestic energy needs for, heating and lighting purpose to rural people in selected village clusters in each district, with focus on renewable energy.
- (ii) To provide the most cost effective mix of various energy sources and options to meet the requirements of sustainable agriculture and rural development with due environmental considerations and focus on renewable energy.
- (iii) To ensure peoples' participation in the planning and implementation of IREP and projects through the involvement of panchayats, voluntary organizations and institutions at the micro level; and
- (iv) To develop and strengthen mechanisms and coordination arrangements for linking micro level planning and implementation for rural energy with National and State level planning and programmes for energy and economic development so as to ensure regular and planned flow of energy inputs for meeting the requirements of various end users in IREP districts.

A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for implementation of IREP programme which will be suitably upgraded after receipt of Central Share. .

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT)

20.37 Information Technology is a fast growing segment of the Indian Socio-economic scenario. Keeping in view the national level initiatives for the sector, the State Government have recognised Information Technology as a thrust area and priority sector because of its great potential for employment and foreign exchange generation. With this aim in view, the State Government have framed a “Government, Education and Industry-friendly” Information Technology Policy of Orissa, 1998. Development of the Policy framework, provision of quality infrastructure, creation of a large pool of technically qualified professionals, spread of I.T. activities throughout the State and progressive use of Information Technology in Government are integral parts of the IT Policy of Orissa, 1998.

20.38 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.

20.39 The State Government have created a separate Department of Information Technology. It is entrusted with all matters relating to computer communication and electronics both software and hardware. The Orissa Computer Application Centre (OCAC) is functioning as nodal agencies for promotion and development of Information Technology in the State. Apart from playing an enabling role in promotion, development and implementation of IT related e-Governance projects for different sectors of Government, the Department of IT acts as the nodal department for National Informatics Centre (NIC) and Software Technology Park of India (STPI), established in Bhubaneswar.

20.40 Orissa Computer Application Centre (OCAC), designated to function as Technical Directorate is under the administrative control of this Department. The Department of Information Technology also plays an enabling role in promotion, development and implementation of IT related e-Governance projects for different sectors of Government.

20.41 The State Government in the Department of Information Technology have recently formulated the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Policy, 2004, which would help IT reach the common citizen so as to narrow down the Digital Divide. The ICT Policy will provide the following aspects:

- Inexpensive access to Information.
- Transparency in governance practice.
- Door-step delivery of host services.
- Increased employment.
- High export turnover and economic growth.

PLAN SCHEMES

20.42 A sum of Rs.5,289.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for implementation of Information Technology and “National e-Governance Action Plan”.

STATE PLAN**SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH**

20.43 A sum of Rs.5,486.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for promotion and development of IT related activities under “State Plan” Sector. With the aforesaid fund, a total number of 13 schemes, programmes and projects are proposed to be implemented under two Heads of Development, viz. (i) Scientific Research and (ii) Information Technology and NEGP by the Information Technology Department..

Establishment of the Orissa**(Rs.120.00 lakh)****Computer Application Centre****(Information Technology Department)**

20.44 This is an ongoing scheme. The Orissa Computer Application Centre (OCAC), an agency under the administrative control of the Department of Information Technology, has been designated to function as the Technical Directorate. OCAC has been bestowed with the responsibility of system development in Government, Government Agencies and Public Sector Undertakings, promoting various need based e-Governance activities in the State. It also continues to undertake various prestigious schemes, programmes and projects viz., Local Area Network (LAN), Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES), State Government Portal (SGP), Common Service Centre (CSC), SLA for electoral work, Land Record Project, CISCO Regional Academy Programme (CRAP), Education and Training (ET) and Facility Centre (FC). An amount of Rs.120.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for implementation of the scheme.

Computer Based Information System**(Rs.22.00 lakh)****in Government Departments****(Information Technology Department)**

20.45 This is a continuing scheme. Under the scheme, the IT Centre of the Department of Information Technology located at the ground floor of Secretariat Annex Building, is functioning. The Centre ensures conducting need based Computer Training Programmes for the officials and staff of various Departments of Government, Heads of Departments and other Government Agencies 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.

20.46 Under the scheme, various e-Governance activities are proposed to be undertaken during 2010-11. For improving citizen access to information, it is proposed to implement various need based e-Governance activities in the State. The activities include implementation of a significant programme called as e-Governance Seva exclusively designed for providing single window facility for various Government services to the citizens. It will help ensuring effective monitoring of the functioning of offices at the grass root level. The proposed programme will necessitate expenditure towards procurement of hardware, software and other related accessories including annual maintenance. An amount of Rs.22.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the above scheme.

DISTRICT SECTOR

District Information Services Council (DISC) (Rs.55.00 lakh)
(Information Technology Department)

20.47 This is an ongoing district sector scheme. Under the scheme, establishment expenses of thirty Districts are being met. DISC aims at providing advisory services to the District Offices to make all the e-Governance initiatives successful. For meeting salaries of 30 No. of DISC Co-ordinators, 30 Junior Programmers, who are engaged in computerization work of the District Collectorate and office expenses inclusive of procurement of Hardware and its maintenance, an amount of Rs.55.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

20.48 A sum of Rs.5,289.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 to be implemented under the following schemes of I.T. Sector and NEGP.

Promotion & Facilitation of IT Industries (Rs.60.00 lakh)
(Information Technology Department)

20.49 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 the potential and IT opportunities available in the State particularly in 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 State Government for setting up of their Development Centres in 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 have 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 2010-11.

IT Enabled Services (Rs.30.00 lakh)
(Information Technology Department)

20.50 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. Orissa Computer Application Centre, the implementing agency has concentrated more on providing IT Enabled Services by undertaking important items of work, viz., network connectivity, hardware/software and infrastructure development and its 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 of Government in a much faster pace. The Information Technology Department, Government of Orissa which had set the IT infrastructure for Orissa Secretariat, a few years back is planning to upgrade the same with the following objective.

- The present campus LAN serves 500 data users
- The upgradation should be able to handle traffic for 1000 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.
- With various e-Governance projects coming up in the State, this network should be able to handle the traffic.
- The plan is to establish connectivity with other Department Heads whose officers are spread across Bhubaneswar and Cuttack.
- The network must be highly secure, faster and manageable.
- The network must be designed keeping in mind the cost-effectiveness, scalability and reliability.
- With the introduction of Automation in various Government Departments Hardware replacement / repair and handholding support is necessary.

A sum of Rs.30.00 lakh is proposed during the year 2010-11.

Financial support for closure of sick Public Sector (Rs.10.00 lakh)
Electronic Units viz. OSEDC Ltd. / Konark TV Ltd.
(Information Technology Department)

20.51 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 year 2010-11.

Establishment of International Institute of (Rs.500.00 lakh)
Information Technology (IIIT-Bhubaneswar)
(Information Technology Department)

20.52 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 programme. A sum of Rs.500.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2010-11.

Secretariat Automation System (Rs.500.00 lakh)
(Information Technology Department)

20.53 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.500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for implementation of the Scheme.

Development of Infocity-II SEZ (Rs.300.00 lakh)
(Information Technology Department)

20.54 For development of Infocity-II, Bhubaneswar, a project to be implemented in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode envisaging 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 SEZ benefits. For providing external infrastructure linkages to IT SEZ viz., road, water and electricity supply, it has been proposed to provide a sum of Rs.300.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Implementation of e-Governance Projects (Rs.1,589.00 lakh)
as per the National e-Governance Programme (NeGP)
(Information Technology Department)

20.55 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 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 handing over sites at district level are in progress. Further, the tendering process of CSC has been completed and the agreements with three SLAs have been signed. In this process, around 600 VLEs have been identified and the opening of CSCs is under progress. A sum of Rs.1,589.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for implementation of the scheme.

OCAC Incubation Tower (Rs.1,000.00 lakh)
(Information Technology Department)

20.56 To promote BPO units in the State, Government have 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 the 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.1,000.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme during the year 2010-11.

Horizontal Connectivity for OSWAN (New) (Rs.700.00 lakh)
(Information Technology Department)

20.57 This is a new scheme and the core objective of the network is to roll out the 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 the 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, 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 SLA with respect to actual status and recommend OCAC for release of payment. Administrative expenses will be used for day-to-day monitoring of the project.

A sum of Rs.700.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for implementation of the Scheme.

State Infrastructure for State Data Centre (New) (Rs.600.00 lakh)
(Information Technology Department)

20.58 OCAC is implementing the State Data Centre (SDC) Project under National e-Governance Programme. It is required to install 2 nos. 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.600.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme during the year 2010-11.

ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

20.59 Industrial development have adverse impacts environment if proper checks are not put in place. It is in this context that the Government have to play an important role for striking a healthy balance between economic development and protection of environment. Keeping this in view, the thrust areas of the Forest and Environment during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2010-11 will be principally as follows:

- (i) Strengthening institutional capabilities for environmental management with the aim of planning for sustainable use of resources, protection and conservation of ecosystems, prevention and control of pollution through regulatory and promotional measures, and
- (ii) Encouraging people's initiatives and community participation in environment protection and prevention of pollution.

PLAN SCHEMES

20.60 A sum of Rs.250.02 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for implementation of the following schemes under Ecology and Environment sector which includes Rs.10.00 lakh, Rs.50.00 lakh and Rs.2.00 lakh have been earmarked for implementation of schemes under ICZMP, TFC and EAP respectively.

STATE PLAN

Protection to Endangered Eco-system and Conservation of Plant Resource Unit of Chilika Lake (Rs.90.00 lakh)
(Forest & Environment Department)

20.61 Conservation, Management and Development of Chilika Lake through Chilika Development Authority (CDA) are intended to facilitate: (i) Environmental monitoring of the lake, (ii) preparation of data base, (iii) scientific studies by Technical Institutions, (iv) Weed control, (v) Implementation and monitoring of de-siltation through dredging, (vi) Soil Conservation in catchment area, (vii) socio-economic measure, and (viii) Maintenance of salinity level of the lake. On the recommendation of Ramsor Advisory Mission, a long term integrated management plan has been drawn by CDA for conservation of the Eco-system in the Chilika Lake. The conservation work is progressing satisfactorily as a result of which the Chilika Lagoon has been removed from "Montren record" from November, 2002 indicating thereby that the lagoon is rapidly coming back to its original state. In recognition to the work done in this regard, CDA has been awarded with the prestigious "Indira Gandhi Paryavaran Puraskar" 2002. A sum of Rs. 90.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 to meet the expenditure of Chilika Development Authority.

Strengthening of District Environment Society (Rs.60.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

20.62 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 Collectors 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. With a view to strengthen the D.E.S., the Committee in its meeting decided to provide funds to the tune of Rs.60.00 lakh @ Rs.2.00 lakh each. An amount of Rs.60.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Grants to Centre for Environment Study and Environmental Awards and Fellowship (Rs.30.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

20.63 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.30.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 with a view to extend the award to Sub-division / Block level.

State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) & State Expert Appraisal Commission (Rs.9.98 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

20.64 An amount of Rs.9.98 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority.

GIA to RPRC for establishment of Modern Tissue Culture Laboratory (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

20.65 A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for construction of staff quarters.

GIA to CDA for eco-tourism facilities (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

20.66 A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the scheme.

THIRTEENTH FINANCE COMMISSION AWARD

**Consolidation and Strengthening of
Eco-restoration work in Chilika Lake(TFC)** (Rs.50.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department)

20.67 As part of the 13th Finance Commission Award, a sum of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for consolidation and strengthening of Eco-restoration work in Chilika Lake which will supplement the Government efforts in this regard under State Plan.

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECT

**Assistance for improvement of Upper Kolab HE
project and Upper Indravati Multipurpose project (EAP)** (Rs.0.02 lakh)
(Forest & Environment Department)

20.68 Two projects namely: (1) Upper Kolab Hydro Electric Project comprising a Dam Project constructed during the Eighties across the river Kolab at village Koranga to impound Water for generating 320 Mega Watt Power and providing irrigation to CCA of 44,544 ha. in the Jeypore Plateau, and (2) The Upper Indravati Multi purpose Project is a Dam Project constructed during the Nineties across the river Indravati. The Dam site in the reservoir system is located in Nabarangpur district while power generation units and the irrigation systems are located in Kalahandi district. The installed capacity of the project is to generate 600 MW of power and to provide irrigation for 51.28 lakh ha. of land in Kalahandi district. The above two projects are posed for German Assistance. A sum of Rs.0.02 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this scheme.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

**Implementation of Integrated
Coastal Management Plan (ICZMP)** (S.S. Rs.10.00 lakh)
(Forest and Environment Department) (C.S. Rs. 90.00 lakh)

20.69 This is a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme with funding partner of 90:10 towards State share. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 as assistance for integrated coastal management plan.

CHAPTER 21

STATE PLANNING MACHINERY AND STATISTICAL SERVICES

PLANNING MACHINERY

21.1 Economic planning is an elaborate exercise and involves data collection and analysis, coordination, conceptualization, programme formulation, monitoring and evaluation. Decentralised Planning is that form of planning in which the tasks of formulating, adopting, executing and supervising the plan are dispersed, instead of being entrusted to a central authority. In decentralised planning, regional bodies and local people are given greater freedom to formulate, adopt and implement the plan. The planning process in the State has been decentralised and the three-tier Panchayati Raj System has been geared up to participate in the multilevel planning process. The State Planning process is also guided by the State Planning Board that is chaired by Hon'ble Chief Minister.

21.2 The Seventy-fourth Amendment to the Constitution of India provides for constitution of District Planning Committees (DPC), which are mandated to consolidate development plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities and to prepare draft development plans for the district as a whole. Pursuant to the provisions contained in Article-243-ZD of the Constitution of India, the State Government have enacted the Orissa District Planning Committees (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 were first constituted in most of the districts of the State during 2001. However, after completion of elections to the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) every five years, i.e., during February 2002 and March 2007 and elections to the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), as and when required, 30 (thirty) DPCs have been reconstituted by inducting newly elected members from Zilla Parishads and ULBs from time to time as per the provisions of aforesaid Act and Rules.

21.3 With a view to strengthening planning capabilities, the State Government reorganized the State Planning Machinery in 1979 and created six functional cells, viz., Plan Formulation and Co-ordination Cell, Plan Information Cell, Perspective Planning Cell, Regional and District Planning Cell, Manpower Cell and Evaluation & Monitoring Cell. Besides, one Externally Aided Project Cell has also been functioning to monitor and coordinate externally aided projects in the State. One Section is also responsible for formulation, monitoring and evaluation of the Long Term Action Plan for expeditious development of KBK districts. A Poverty Task Force (PTF) Cell has also been added to provide necessary support to activities undertaken by the PTF constituted for the purpose. A sum of Rs.54,537.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for operation of different Plan Schemes. Of this, schemes worth Rs.23,850.00 lakh have been detailed in Chapter 15: Special Area Development Programmes and other Chapters. Plan schemes worth Rs.30,687.00 lakh have been described in this chapter.

STATE PLAN

Strengthening of State Planning Machinery (Rs.158.25 lakh)
(Planning and Coordination Department)

21.4 This Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme, “Strengthening of State Planning Machinery”, has been introduced since 1989-90. The main objective of the scheme is to provide technical support and to further strengthen sectoral planning capabilities. The scheme has been transferred to “State Plan” since 1992-93. The proposed outlay under this scheme for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 is Rs.158.25 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: 2010-11 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 of construction and operation of infrastructure projects both in developed and developing countries. It offers significant advantages in terms of attracting private capital in creating public infrastructure as well as improving efficiencies in the provision of services to the 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. As the Government of Orissa are committed to rapid industrialization and all round socio-economic development of the State and have been taking various steps in this direction have come forward to formulate 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 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: 2010-11.

MLA Local Area Development Fund (Rs.110,25.00 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.75.00 lakh will be provided to each constituency. A sum of Rs.110,25.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 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 for some time past to undertake developmental works of urgent immediate nature. An outlay of Rs.2, 000.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 has been proposed under this scheme.

Capacity Building of District Planning Offices (Rs.1,000.00 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 capacity building of District Planning Offices to discharge their functions efficiently and effectively, a sum of Rs.1,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Strengthening of District Planning & Monitoring Unit (Rs.800.00 lakh)
(Planning and Co-ordination Department)

21.11 Constitution of District Planning Committees (DPC) at the district level and formulation of District Plan are the mandated functions as enshrined in the 73rd and 74th Amendments of the Constitution. DPCs have been constituted in all the 30 districts of Orissa. The Planning Commission insists for preparation of District Plan and its integration with the State Plan. The existing District Planning Offices having skeleton staffing pattern can not cope with the enormous work load. Therefore, it has been contemplated to suitably strengthen the existing District Planning Units by creation of a District Planning & Monitoring Unit (DPMU) in all the 30 districts under State Plan Scheme to be administered by the Planning & Coordination Department. DPMU is to provide: (i) Technical support to DPC for preparation and consolidation of GP Plans, PS Plan and District Level Plan of Zilla Parishad and ULB Plans, and (ii) Assistance to the DPC for monitoring of various development programmes. For this and other related activities, a sum of Rs.800.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Other Development Programmes

(Rs.6,224.00 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 the other requirements for formulation of realistic district plans and to undertake other development programmes, a sum of Rs.6,224.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Grant-in-Aid to P H D M A

(Rs.50.00 lakh)

(Planning and Co-ordination Department)

21.13 The Government of Orissa have embarked upon an ambitious “**Fiscal and Administrative Reform Programme**” to restore fiscal sustainability and improve effectiveness of delivery of public services especially to the poor and disadvantage sections of the society. The programme envisages reduction of poverty and improvement in quality of life in general and human development indicators in particular. It aims at significantly strengthening Poverty and Human Development Monitoring System, mobilizing civil society organizations, and creating capacities within the State Government for tracking the impact of various reforms by developing appropriate data base and formulating suitable pro-poor development policies / programmes / projects. Keeping this end in view, a high power Agency, called “Poverty and Human Development Monitoring Agency” has been constituted. The Agency, among other things, aims at tracking the progress of Poverty and Human Development Indicators within the State from time to time. To facilitate these activities, an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed to provide support to PHDMA during 2010-11.

Self-Employment Mission (SEM)

(Rs.2,000.00 lakh)

(Planning and Coordination Department)

21.14 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: 2010-11 has been proposed

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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.10.00 lakh)
(Planning and Coordination Department)

21.15 Now-a-days jobs in the Government Departments 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 attitudes, (iii) increase in decision making ability, and (iv) stimulate critical and innovative thinking leading to human resources development. Therefore, it has been proposed to impart advance training to the officers of technical services in institutions of international repute/foreign universities during the year, 2010-11. For the purpose, a sum of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Management Development Programmes for Officers of General /Technical Services (Rs.10.00 lakh)
(Planning and Coordination Department)

21.16 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.10.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Special Development Programmes (Rs.7,000.00 lakh)
(Planning and Coordination Department)

21.17 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 2010-11, an outlay of Rs.7,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS (EAP)

Improving Rural Growth and Productivity Opportunities for Poor in Orissa (Rs.50.00 lakh)
(Planning and Coordination Department)

21.18 This is an Externally Aided Project for “Improving Rural Growth and Productivity Opportunities for the Poor in Orissa” posed to be funded by the Department for International Development (DFID). This pilot project aims to support: (i) effective and accountable participatory planning and implementation for promoting inclusive growth, strengthening District Planning Committees, and supporting Panchayat Samities and Gram Panchayats with regard to plan up, monitoring
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and implementation, (ii) enhancing access of the poor to financial services and markets by leveraging private sector resource (i.e., public-private partnership) provided through innovative models and feasible approaches, (iii) more secure land and property rights and enhanced access to skill development, employment and livelihood opportunities for the poor, and (iv) better access to information and organization for the rural poor, especially women, to overcome barriers to equitable participation in growth process and realization of their entitlements. To start with the programme, a sum of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Other Special Area Development Programmes

(Planning & Coordination Department)

21.19 Besides the aforementioned development programees, the State Planning and Coordination Department also formulates, administers and monitors other Special Area Development Programmes which will continue during the Annual Plan: 2010-11. The programmes have been elaborated in Chapter-15 of this document. The proposed outlay for these Special Area Development Programmes during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 is Rs.22,850.00 lakh, as detailed below.

(Rs. in Lakh)		
<u>SL No.</u>	<u>Name of the Programme/Scheme</u>	<u>Outlay: 2010-11</u>
1.	Western Orissa Development Council	8,000.00
2.	Biju KBK Plan	12,000.00
3.	Biju Kandhamal "O" Gajapati Yojana	2,850.00
Total:		22,850 .00

Survey and Statistics

21.20 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. A sum of Rs.118.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 has been proposed. The scheme details are given below.

Capacity Building of District Statistical Offices

(Rs.103.00 lakh)

(Planning and Coordination Department)

21.21 Accurate and up-to-date statistical information are imperative for formulation of meaningful plans for various sectors. To institute a better Management Information System (MIS) in the wake of formulation of District Plans and their implementation and monitoring, the District Statistical Offices in the State need to be strengthened in the desired lines to meet the new and emerging challenges of decentralization of planning processes. There is also a need for improving the quality of

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district level data. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.103.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Construction of Office Buildings and Staff Quarters. (Rs.10.00 lakh)
(Planning and Coordination Department)

21.22 An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for construction of office buildings of DSO, Cuttack.

**Up gradation of Regional Institute of Planning,
Applied Economics and Statistics (RIPAE&S)** (Rs.5.00 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 Govt. of Orissa as well as Public Sector Undertakings. It is proposed to impart training to elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions and conducts training programmes sponsored by the Government of India from time to time. RIPAE&S is the only Govt. training institute of its kind in the eastern region of India. A sum of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this scheme, to take up training programmes.

CENTRAL PLAN

**Crop Estimation Survey on Fruits,
Vegetables and Minor Crops** (Rs.73.55 lakh)
(Planning and Co-ordination Department)

21.24 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 2010-11. An outlay of Rs.73.55 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 has been proposed.

Rationalization of Minor Irrigation Statistics (Rs.99.64 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,

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irrigation potential created and potential utilised is then prepared. An out lay of Rs.99.64 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 to conduct and complete 4th Minor Irrigation Census with reference year, 2006-07 covering all the villages of the State for collection and compilation of quarterly progress report for submission of the same to Government of India.

Agricultural Census (Rs.138.56 lakh)
(Planning and Co-ordination Department)

21.26 The scheme is being implemented in the State since 1970-71. Seven such Censuses have been conducted in the State. The present Census in the operation is the 8th 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.138.56 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 has been proposed.

Establishment of an Agency for Reporting Agricultural Statistics (Rs.3,094.30 lakh)
(Planning and Co-ordination Department)

21.27 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. 3,094.30 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Indian Statistical Strengthening Project (Rs.20.03 lakh)
(Planning and Co-ordination Department)

21.28 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 / endeavor 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: 2010-11.

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 is 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 is capable of generating employment in a wide spectrum of activities like Hotels, Transport, Shopping, Food, Entertainment, Guiding etc., besides binding together a myriad of other employment generating sectors through backward and forward linkages. 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. Accordingly, high priority has been accorded to this sector in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

22.2 Tourism related activities not only create direct jobs, but also create opportunities for indirect jobs. The ratio of indirect jobs to the direct jobs in the Tourism Sector is approximately 3:1. Proper focus and investment in Tourism will have multiplier effects in giving a boost to private and small enterprises, in generating employment and in improving the receipts from tourist expenditure.

22.3 Development of Tourism is generally measured in terms of tourist arrival to the State. The Tourism Department has set a target of 82.38 lakh tourists (including tourists of Orissa) for the year 2009-10. The tourist arrival till the end of December, 2009 has been 52.07 lakh (0.32 lakh foreign tourists, and 51.75 lakh domestic tourists). There is a growing trend in the tourist arrival to the State due to massive publicity campaign as the table below indicates.

Table No.22.1
TOURIST VISITS IN ORISSA DURING LAST 3 YEARS

Year	Domestic	Foreign	Total
2006-07	53,77,123	39,407	54,16,530
2007-08	62,10,586	43,311	62,53,897
2008-09	64,82,213	42,303	65,24,516

22.4 The growth rate at the National level is around 18% whereas the growth rate in Orissa is around 15%. Hence, the target for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 is set at 94.74 lakh tourists (excluding the tourists from within Orissa).

22.5 There is now a paradigm shift in the policy and planning for development of tourism at the Central vis-à-vis State level. While Central Assistance was earlier given for individual projects, it is now given for Integrated Development of Destinations and Travel Circuits under different schemes so that the benefit of investment can be reaped to the maximum. Similarly, the Central Financial Assistance

is considered more for improvement of infrastructure like approach roads, landscaping, parking space, public convenience, and interpretation centre.

OBJECTIVES & STRATEGY

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 also given to projects under Public Private Partnership model and Human Resource Development by appropriate training. Emphasis is also given for appropriate promotion and marketing campaign both inside and outside the country for promoting the State as a favoured Tourist Destination while encouraging more private sector investment. Possibility of pooling the resources of sister concerns by suitable convergence of activities which will help developing tourism infrastructure like roads, wayside amenities and renovation of available infrastructure will be explored.

22.7 Following strategies will be adopted for development and promotion of Tourism during the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

- (i) Completion of the ongoing projects.
- (ii) Projecting Orissa in the domestic as well as Overseas Market as a favoured Tourist Destination through appropriate publicity and marketing including launching of special campaigns through electronic media.
- (iii) Creation and upgradation of tourism infrastructure.

PLAN SCHEMES

22.8 An outlay of Rs.2280.00 lakh has been proposed for implementation of various schemes including Rs.280.00 lakh towards State's matching share for Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes for the Annual Plan 2010-11. Scheme-wise details are as follows :

STATE PLAN

22.9 State Government has earmarked the following schemes to be implemented during the year 2010-11 with an outlay of Rs.2,000.00 lakh. The schemes are highlighted below:

I Tourist Centres (Rs.300.00 lakh)
(Tourism Department)

22.10 A lot of identified tourist centres have the 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.300.00 lakh has been proposed for the above in the Annual Plan 2010-11.

II Tourist Accommodation

(Tourism Department)

22.11 A sum of Rs.495.90 lakh has been proposed under Tourist Accommodation in the Annual Plan: 2010-11. The details of the schemes are as follows:

Furnishing of new units and existing units (Rs.30.00 lakh)

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.30.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Tourist Offices and Tourist Counters (Rs.100.00 lakh)

22.13 Tourist offices and Tourist Counters are the machinery set up for disseminating information to the tourists. These offices and counters serve as the mirror 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: 2010-11 has been proposed.

Development of Shamuka Beach (Rs.58.67 lakh)

22.14 Shamuka Beach Project (the erstwhile STA, Puri) is a unique project being developed in Orissa. The projects offer immense opportunities to take Orissa into the top league tourism destination (both within the Country and Outside) by leveraging culture, history, beach and other things that bring out the intrinsic strength of Orissa. The project is envisaged to provide world class facilities to cater to the high-end tourists. The entire project will be spread over Ac.2000 of land in Sipasarubali near Puri. In the first phase, Ac. 972 of land has already acquired. In the second phase, Ac. 621.69 of land in Mouza Sipasarubali has been acquired for which land acquisition cost has to be borne. For the purpose, an outlay of Rs.58.67 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan:2010-11.

Promotion of Wayside Amenities (Rs.210.00 lakh)

22.15 Keeping in view the needs of the tourists, basic wayside amenities are to be provided in collaboration with 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 7 different places at a cost of Rs.30.00 lakh each. It will entail an expenditure of Rs.210.00 lakh during 2010-11. Hence an outlay of Rs.210.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2010-11.

Renovation of Paryatan Bhawan

(Rs.57.00 lakh)

22.16 State Orissa Tourism is operating in the building in the name and style of “Parayatan Bhawan” in the capital city of Bhubaneswar. The Government of India Tourist Office is also operating in the same building. The building was inaugurated in the year 1978. Now a lot of VIPs/ VVIPs as well as tourists are coming to the Paryatan Bhawan for gathering tourism related information as well as attending meetings. At present, the building is in urgent need of repair and renovation, proper focus lighting and improvement of the compound. For the purpose, an outlay of Rs.57.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Tourist Complex at Thuamul Rampur and Daringbadi

(Rs.40.23 lakh)

22.17 For completion of Tourism Complex at Thuamul Rampur and Daringbadi Rs.40.23 lakh is required during 2010-11. Hence, an outlay of Rs.40.23 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

III PROMOTION AND PUBLICITY

(Tourism Department)

22.18 Besides, the State Government have proposed to continue the ongoing Promotion & Publicity schemes with an outlay of Rs.1204.10 lakh The objectives of the schemes are described below.

(a) Promotion

22.19 A sum of Rs.728.00 lakh has been proposed for various promotional schemes, the details of which have been furnished below.

Grants to Food Craft Institute (FCI)

(Rs.35.00 lakh)

22.20 The Food Craft Institute (FCI), Balangir has been set up with joint assistance from 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 is currently offering four different demand driven courses in core hospitality operation such as Diploma in Food Production, Diploma in Food & Beverage Service, Diploma in Front Office operation 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 in various aspects of Hotel operation. The Institute was provided with grand-in-aid by Government of India for initial five years. As the Institute has completed its tenure of five years, the total liability of the Institute from the sixth year onwards will be borne by Government of Orissa. Therefore, an outlay of Rs.35.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 2010-11 towards grant-in-aid for operation of Food Craft Institute, Bolangir.

Special Campaign in Electronic Media (Rs.400.00 lakh)

22.21 To attract more tourists both international and domestic emphasis has been given for placing advertisement 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. Hence, an outlay of Rs.400.00 lakh has been proposed for the purpose in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Organisation of State level/District level Festival (Rs.290.00 lakh)

22.22 Konark Festival, Srikhetra Utsav, Toshali National Craft Mela, Mukteswar Dance Festival, Rajarani Music Festival, Satkosia Eco-Festival, Quiz Programme, World Tourism Day & Ekamra Festival have been identified as State level festivals of Orissa. These festivals have also been identified as State level festival by Government of India. Major District level festivals like Parab in Koraput, Mondei in Nabarangpur, Lok Mohotsava in Sambalpur, Chhau Festival in Baripada, Dhanu Yatra in Baragarh, Rath Yatra in Puri and other District level festivals organized by Non-Govt. organizations such as Beach Festivals at Puri, Chandipur, Gopalpur and Kharavela Festival at Khandagiri, Dhauli Mahotsava and 22 Districts level festivals are organized by District Administrations. Besides Orissa Travel Mart, Water Sports Festival at Tampara and Trekking Festival are the new events proposed to be organized during this year. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.290.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2010-11.

Deployment of Tourist Police (Rs.3.00 lakh)

22.23 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 the tourists. The tourist police can also provide necessary help and guidance to tourists to make their stay pleasurable. An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakh has been proposed for the purpose in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

(b)Publicity

22.24 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 very much essential. The details of schemes under Publicity amounting to Rs.476.10 lakh are as follows:

Production of Tourist Literature (Rs.100.00 lakh)

22.25 Tourism maps, folders, brochures, posters, stickers etc. are important tools of publicity as they contain information about the tourist potential and natural bounties. These are produced for distribution among tourists, travel agents and tour operators to highlight tourism potential of Orissa. The Department of Tourism has

already finalized plan for production of quality Literature in English as well as in foreign languages like French, Russian, German, Japanese, Arabic and Italic out of which two brochures i.e., in Russian and German languages have already been published and distributed in important overseas travel mart like ITB, Berlin and Leisure Moscow. For production of such quality literature an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Production of Audio-Visual Aids (Rs.50.00 lakh)

22.26 Visual presentations through films, DVDs/ VCDs etc. are established means of promoting the tourism potential of Orissa. These materials are displayed before general audience during tourism fairs and festivals, seminars, conferences etc. to sell Orissa as a tourist destination. Production of audio-visual materials has to be taken up from time to time to present the information in a fresh manner and to highlight newly created facilities. This is a regular activity and proposed to be continued in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 with an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh.

Release of Advertisements in different Media and display of Hoardings (Rs.100.00 lakh)

Placing advertisement in different media including media like T.V. and Radio in addition to print media is an established and effective method of selling a product. It has been decided to mount vigorous advertisement campaign during the year 2010-11. Display of pictorial hoardings will also be taken up during the year as in previous years. For the purpose, an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Organisation of Familiarisation Tours for Travel Writers and Tour Operators (Rs.3.10 lakh)

22.27 A number of tourists plan their visits through tour operators. Also the choice of a tourist destination is often influenced by articles on tourism published in national and international magazines. Tour Operators as well as Travel Writers need to be exposed to the tourism facilities and potential available in the State. Therefore, it is proposed to organize familiarization tours of reputed tour operators and travel writers to visit Orissa, as in previous years, by extending local hospitality. A provision of Rs.3.10 lakh has been proposed for the purpose in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Overseas Publicity and Marketing (Rs.75.00 lakh)

22.28 In order to attract more foreign tourists to the State, vigorous publicity campaign including organisation of road shows is required to be made on a regular basis in overseas countries to promote Orissa as a tourist destination. A provision of Rs.75.00 lakh has been proposed for the purpose in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

IT activities (Rs.10.00 lakh)

22.29 In the recent times, Government have given stress to modernize the work at all levels by organizing IT activities inclusive of Supply of Hardware for Department, Heads of Department, District and Sub District functionaries in a phase manner. LAN system, OTMS, Computerised pay billing systems, systematic disposal of files / letters through Office Management Portal, Quick delivery of messages through E-Mail and Website have been developed at all levels. A provision of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed for the purpose in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Participation in different National Travel Mart/ Road Shows (Rs.138.00 lakh)

22.30 Participation in different tourism events like SATTE, IATO Convention, IITF New Delhi; TTF-Mumbai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Ahmedabad and other events and Road Shows in various major cities also provide good opportunities to sell Orissa as a tourist destination. An outlay of Rs.138.00 lakh has been proposed for the purpose in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLANS**Development of Destination Tourism, Circuit Tourism, Eco-tourism and Mega Tourism** (SS: Rs.280.00 lakh)
(CS:Rs.396.80 lakh)

22.31 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.280.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 has been proposed towards State Share of CSP.

CHAPTER 23

CIVIL SUPPLIES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

23.1 Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare Department of the State Government being the procuring and distributing Agency, supplies essential commodities to the consumers at fair prices. This Department executes State Plan Schemes under the head of development of: (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.620.00 lakh has been proposed under different State Plan Schemes to be funded in the Annual Plan: 2010-11. This includes Rs.7.00 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)

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. An outlay of Rs 2.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

(b) Quality Control (Rs.1.00 lakh)

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. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

(c) Promotion of Rice Milling Industry (Rs.15.00 lakh)

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 the entrepreneurs to up grade the existing rice hullers into modern rice mills through mass media campaign. Diagnostic and technical studies will be undertaken for improving the productivity of the rice mills so as to improve the capacity of paddy processing. A provision of Rs.15.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for these activities.

(ii) Civil Supplies

23.6 For implementation of the following State Plan Schemes, an outlay of Rs.81.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2010-11. Scheme-wise details as given below:

(a) Consumer Protection

(Rs.81.00 lakh)

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 the Consumer, Consumer Counseling Centres are proposed to be set up in all 31 District Forums. To make the Counseling Centres functional and viable there is a proposal to provide financial assistant to the Consumer Counseling Centres. Besides various activities for improving the consumer awareness like production, publication and dissemination of publicity material, mass media campaign, organizing seminars, and workshops at District and Block levels. Further, essential commodities are being distributed to Below Poverty Line consumers at subsidized prices under the Public Distribution System (PDS). Generation of public awareness about the PDS schemes and rights of consumers under PDS is essential for protecting the rights of consumers. It is proposed to take up campaign for promoting consumer awareness for PDS consumers through mass meeting, publication of posters, production and telecast of programmes in electronic media, outdoor advertisements, seminars and workshops. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.81.00 lakh has been provided. This includes Rs.5.00 lakh and Rs.3.00 lakh towards TSP and SCSP respectively for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

(iii) Weights and Measures**Legal Metrology Laboratories**

(Rs.16.00 lakh)

23.9 The Legal Metrology Laboratories need to be up graded and modernised with facilities for inspection of electronics / digital equipment of weights and measures, with introduction of new technology and wide range of electronics / digital equipment for weights and measures in the market. Strengthening of
Annual Plan 2010-11

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 up grade skills of the officer of Legal Metrology Organisation. A provision of Rs.16.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the purpose.

Grants and Subsidies

(Rs.498.00 lakh)

23.10 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 2010-11 for implementing this scheme. Out of this TSP and SCSP component are of Rs.115.00 and Rs.100.00 lakh respectively.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN**Consumer Awareness Programme**

(SS: Rs.3.00 lakh)

23.11 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: 2010-11 towards State Share of CSP.

Grain Bank Scheme

(SS: Rs.4.00 lakh)

23.12 Government of India is implementing a scheme for setting up of Village Grain Banks for providing food security to poor families. 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: 2010-11 for grain banks towards State Share of CSP.

CHAPTER 24

EDUCATION, SPORTS, ART AND CULTURE

24.1 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 Education is said to be a great leveler. 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 significantly lower than the national average of 53.67%. The gender gap of 24.8% in literacy rate is a 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: 2010-11. The proposed outlay for the education, sports, art & culture sector for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 is Rs.1,03,034.00 lakh which includes Rs.70,582.00 lakh as State Share for Centrally Sponsored Plan schemes and Rs.60.00 lakh for 13th Finance Commission Grant.

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 under School & Mass Education has been proposed at Rs.88,174.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under State Plan. This includes Rs.69,624.00 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 School and Mass Education is given below.

		(Rs. in lakh)
<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Sub-Sectors</u>	<u>Annual Plan:</u>
		2010-11
(i)	Elementary Education	64,624.00
(ii)	Teacher Education and SCERT	350.00
(iii)	Mass Education	700.00
(iv)	Secondary Education	<u>22,500.00</u>
Total		88,174.00

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

24.5 “Universalisation of Elementary Education” has been adopted as one of the components of “Basic Minimum Services”. During the year: 2010-11, it has been targeted to enroll 64.61 lakh children in the age group of 6–14. It is pertinent to mention here that the anticipated achievement in the previous year, i.e., 2009-10 in the age group of 6-14 was 71.06 lakh and as such a special drive has to be mounted to achieve the target for the current year. The drop-out rate has registered a substantial decline both at Primary and Upper Primary stages. The State Government is making concerted efforts with its available resources to reduce the drop-out rate, which has been reduced from 18.49% during the year 2005-06 to 4.95% during 2008-09. The number of out of school children has also been reduced from 6.03 lakh to 2.70 lakh during the said period. The Central Government has also extended support for building infrastructure and removing other constraints.

STATE PLAN

Pre-Matric Scholarship (Rs.321.96 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. The pre-matric scholarships have been increased from Rs.20/- per student per month to Rs.100/- per student per month during the year 2009-10. An outlay of Rs.321.96 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for pre-matric scholarships.

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: 2010-11 for which there is a provision of Rs.29.00 lakh.

Oriya Primary Schools, Outside the State (Rs.6.58 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

24.8 The objective of the scheme is to protect Oriya language outside the State. Under this, grant-in-aid will be given for four posts of two Oriya Medium

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Primary Schools, established outside the State. An outlay of Rs.6.58 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this scheme.

Opening of Primary Schools and Continuance of Swechha Sevi Sikshya Sahayaks (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: 2010-11.

Taken Over Urban Municipal Primary & Upper Primary Schools (Rs.1,099.94 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.1,099.94 lakh have been proposed to be provided in the Annual Plan 2010-11 as per the details given below.

- a) Municipality Primary School- Rs.626.77 lakh.
- b) Municipality U.P. School- Rs.473.17 lakh

Block Grants to Newly Eligible U.P. Schools (Rs.1,032.49 lakh) (School & Mass Education Department)

24.11 This scheme will continue in the Annual Plan: 2010-11, for which a sum of Rs.1,032.49 lakh has been proposed.

Engagement of Contract URDU Teachers in Govt & (New) 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 has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Provision for Supply of Uniform to Girl Students (New) (Rs.400.00 lakh) (School & Mass Education Department)

24.13 It was decided to provide uniform to girl students in the Annual Plan: 2009-10. An amount of Rs.400.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under the scheme.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) (S.S.: Rs.2,200.00 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department) (C.S.:Rs.2,688.88 lakh)
(45:55 basis)

24.14 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. 55% contribution is given by the Central Government and 45% by the State Government. An outlay of Rs.2,200.00 lakh has been proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 towards State Share.

Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan (SSA) (S.S.: Rs.59,523.99 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department) (C.S. Rs.72,751.54 lakh)
(45:55 basis)

24.15 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.59,523.99 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11. This includes NPEGEL Scheme.

Implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (Rs.0.01 lakh)

24.16 For implementation of this Act, a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

TEACHER EDUCATION AND SCERT**STATE PLAN**

Popularisation and Improvement of Science Exhibition (Rs.15.00 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

24.17 Science exhibitions at block, district and State levels are being organised for popularising science education among students. 314 exhibitions at block level, 30 exhibitions at district level and 1 exhibition at State level are scheduled to be organized during 2010-11. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual: Plan 2010-11.

Grant-in-Aid to SIET

(School & Mass Education Department)

24.18 SIET is the only Educational Media based Organisation of the State fully funded by Government of India. Since last three years, Government of India have stopped the financial support for the salary of the staff. In order to revive the functioning of the organization, it has been decided to give Grant-in-Aid to meet the salary cost of the staff of the organization. An outlay of Rs.210.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this scheme.

Provision for Running of B. Ed Training

(Rs.40.00 lakh)

College at Kandhamal

(School & Mass Education Department)

24.19 For continuance of B.Ed College in Kandhamal funds to the tune of Rs.40.00 lakh are proposed to be provided in the Annual Plan 2010-11.

Continuance of Curriculum Development Cell (New)

(Rs. 10.00 lakh)

(School & Mass Education Department)

24.20 For continuance of Curriculum Development Cell funds to the tune of Rs.10.00 lakh are proposed to be provided in the Annual Plan 2010-11.

Opening of 2 Govt. S.T. Schools in Kandhamal (New)

(Rs.50.00 lakh)

(School & Mass Education Department)

24.21 For opening of 2 Government S.T. Schools in Kandhamal district, funds to the tune of Rs.50.00 lakh are proposed to be provided in the Annual Plan 2010-11.

Continuance of NTS / NMMS Examination (New)

(Rs.25.00 lakh)

(School & Mass Education Department)

24.22 To conduct NTS / NMMS Examination an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 2010-11.

CENTRAL PLAN**Integrated Education for Disabled Children**

(Rs.1,206.65 lakh)

(School and Mass Education Department)

24.23 For the Scheme “Continuance of Integrated Education for Disabled Children”, outlays of Rs.380.00 lakh and Rs.826.65 lakh have been proposed for Government Sector and NGO Sector respectively in the Annual Plan-2010-11 under Central Plan.

**Advanced Studies in Education, College of Teachers'
Education and District Institution of Education and Training**
(School and Mass Education Department)

(Rs.3,353.90 lakh)

24.24 Under this Central Plan Scheme, there are three sub-schemes. The objective, the plan of action and the amount proposed in the Annual Plan:2010-11 for each sub-scheme are given below. For all these three sub-schemes, an amount of Rs.3,353.90 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan:2010-11.

(Rs. in lakh)			
Sl No.	Sub-Scheme	Objective and Target	Annual Plan2010-11
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	249.16
2	Colleges of Teacher Education	To continue six colleges and to bring out 546 B.Ed. 24 M.Ed. pass outs.	507.81
3	DIET	To continue 13 DIETs and to bring out 650 CT trained pass outs	2,596.93
Total			3,353.90

**Inclusive Education of the Disabled at
Secondary Schooling (IEDSS)(New)**
(School & Mass Education Department)

(Rs.1,206.65 lakh)

24.25 The purpose of this new scheme is to enable all students with disability completing 8 years of elementary schooling to complete 4 years of secondary schooling (Class-IX to XII) in an inclusive and enabling environment. This scheme also aims at providing educational facilities to students with disabilities in the general education system at the Secondary level. To implement the scheme an amount of Rs.1,206.65 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

MASS EDUCATION

24.26 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 effort 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.65.00 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

24.27 An outlay of Rs. 65.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for continuance of a Special Cell in the Department

Administrative Structure at Directorate and District level (Rs.235.00 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

24.28 Outlays of Rs.80.00 lakh and Rs.155.00 lakh have been proposed for strengthening of administrative structure at Directorate level and district level respectively in the Annual Plan:2010-11.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Saakshar Bharat (New)
(School and Mass Education Department) (C.S. Rs.1,199.91 lakh)
(S.S. Rs. 399.97 lakh)

24.29 The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Saakshar Bharat is to further 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.1,199.91 lakh as Central share (75%) and Rs.399.97 lakh as State share (25%) have been proposed Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Lok Talim (New) (SS Rs. 0.03 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

24.30 The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRC) has redesigned the National Literacy Mission (NLM) to inculcate new enthusiasm into it and check the declining rate of literacy. The restructured programme will be known as "Lok Talim". The motto of the programme is education through productive work and self-reliance. The programme is to be implemented for Adult Education in the 11th Five Year Plan. This is a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme and the sharing pattern is 75:25 for normal districts and 90:10 for economically backward districts. For this scheme, a token sum of Rs.0.03 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 which will be suitably upgraded during the course of the year.

CENTRAL PLAN

Mahila Samakhya Programme (Education for Women's equality) (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(School & Mass Education Department)

24.31 A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the education and empowerment of women in rural areas particularly women from socially and economically backward groups.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

24.32 An outlay of Rs.22,500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under Secondary Education. Priority will be given for continuation of Scholarship Scheme. 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.10,200.04 lakh)
(School and Mass Education Department)

24.33 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 covered. An outlay of Rs.10,200.04 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 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	7,500.00
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	1,200.00
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	1,500.00
4.	Block grant to 145 Non-Govt. High Schools (New)		0.04
Total			10,200.04

**Grants to English Language Training
Institutes (ELTI) and Other Institutions**
(School and Mass Education Department)

24.34 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	20.00
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	152.00

**Benefit to State Awardee Teachers, Community
Singing & State Government Merit Award**

(School and Mass Education Department)

(Rs.13.17 lakh)

24.35 Under this Scheme, the following activities will be taken up in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

(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
(School & Mass Education Department)

(Rs.1,968.02 lakh)

24.36 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.1,968.02 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan :2010-11.

Engagement of Contract Teachers in Government High Schools

(School & Mass Education Department)

24.37 For payment of remuneration to the contract teachers engaged in Government High Schools, an amount of Rs.2,586.75 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Pre-Matric Scholarships

(School and Mass Education Department)

(Rs. 0.01 lakh)

24.38 To create competitiveness among students of secondary level, it has been proposed to provide incentives in the form of scholarship. In the Annual Plan: 2010-11, an amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been kept as token provision for continuance of the scheme.

Opening of Class-IX in Upgraded UP Schools (New)

(Rs. 0.01 lakh)

(School and Mass Education Department)

24.39 A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for continuance of the scheme.

Block Grants to Newly Eligible Madrasa (New)

(Rs.80.00 lakh)

(School and Mass Education Department)

24.40 It has been proposed to provide block grants for the approved teaching posts of newly eligible Non-Govt. Madrasa in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 with an outlay of Rs.80.00 lakh.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

24.41 A sum of Rs.7,500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 towards State Share of Centrally Sponsored Plan for implementation of the following schemes. Government of India will provide the required Central Share.

Implementation of Information and Communication**Technology Programme in Secondary Schools**

(School and Mass Education Department)

(S.S. Rs.1,875.00 lakh)

(C.S. Rs.5,625.00 lakh)

24.42 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 Government of India and 25% assistance from the State Government. For this, a sum of Rs.1,875.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under State Share and Rs.5,625.00 lakh under Central Share.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Sikshya Abhiyan (RMSA)

(School and Mass Education Department)

(S.S. Rs.3,033.59 lakh)

(C.S. Rs.9,100.77 lakh)

24.43 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 Government of India and 25% matching contribution by the State Government. For this, a sum of Rs.3,033.59 lakh under State Share and Rs.9,100.77 lakh towards Central Share has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Construction and Running of Girls' Hostel for

(S.S. Rs.191.41 lakh)

Students of Secondary Schools (New)

(C.S Rs.2,100.65 lakh)

(School and Mass Education Department)

24.44 This is a Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme implemented for construction and running of girls hostels for students of secondary schools in the State. The scheme is implemented with 90% assistance from Government of India and 10% assistance from the State. The scheme will cover girls students studying in Class-IX to XII belonging to SC, ST, OBC, Minority Community and BPL families. An outlay of Rs.191.41 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 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)**

(School and Mass Education Department)

(S.S. Rs. 2,400.00 lakh)

(C.S. Rs. 7,200.00 lakh)

24.45 This is a Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme implemented for establishment of model schools in the backward blocks of the State. The scheme is implemented with 75% assistance from 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 the backward blocks of the State in the 1st phase during 2010-11 with an outlay of Rs.2,400.00 lakh under State Share and Rs.7,200.00 lakh under Central Share.

CENTRAL PLAN**Other Central Plan Schemes**

(Rs.213.00 lakh)

(School and Mass Education Department)

24.46 An outlay of Rs.213.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 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.	24.00
ii)	Financial Assistance for Modernisation of Madrasa Education.	<u>189.00</u>
Total		213.00

HIGHER EDUCATION

24.47 The Higher Education in Orissa comprises University Education, Post-Graduate and Under Graduate Education and Education at Higher Secondary level including Vocational Education. It also deals with a number of research and specialised institutions like Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies and Institute of Physics.

24.48 Higher Education plays a vital role in creating a value-based society. Emphasis has been laid on consolidation and expansion of facilities in the educational institutions. Efforts are being made by the State Govt. to achieve the aims and objectives of the Eleventh Plan. There has been an encouraging response to professional and specialised courses like Honours in Computer Science, M.B.A., M.C.A, Information Technology and Company Secretary-ship in different Govt. Colleges. A systematic effort is being made to develop human resources to meet the challenges of the new millenium, emerging out of the impact of liberalisation, globalisation and privatisation. An outlay of Rs.9,150.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 which includes Rs.150.00 lakh as State Share for CSP Schemes.

STATE PLAN

24.49 An outlay of Rs.9,000.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2009-10 for continuation of the following schemes. This includes Rs.500.00 lakh towards scholarship for students pursuing professional education with the objective of enhancing the employable skills of the young generation.

Scholarship for Professional Education (Higher Education Department)

(Rs.500.00 lakh)

24.50 It has been proposed to provide scholarships to students persuing professional education such as Engineering, Medical, MBA and MCA. Under the scheme scholarship @ Rs.10,000/- per person per annum will be provided. An outlay of Rs.500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this purpose.

Other Schemes

(Higher Education Department)

24.51 The balance amount of Rs. 8,500.00 lakh will be utilized for the following schemes during the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Continuance of Posts in Three Regional Directorates

(Rs.228.00 lakh)

(Higher Education Department)

24.52 The posts in three Regional Directorates will continue during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 with an outlay of Rs.228.00 lakh.

Vocational Education

(Rs.206.76 lakh)

(For Vocational Institutions)

(Higher Education Department)

24.53 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 2010-11 with an outlay of Rs.206.76 lakh.

Vocational Higher Secondary Schools

(Rs. 300.10 lakh)

(Higher Education Department)

24.54 Higher Secondary Vocational Schools allow admissions to students in trades recommended by the District Vocational Education Committees 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.300.10 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Grants to Universities

(Rs.420.00 lakh)

(Higher Education Department)

24.55 Grants for establishment of a Law University in the State and infrastructure development of Ravenshaw University will continue. An outlay of Rs.420.00 lakh has been proposed under this scheme in the Annual Plan, 2010-11.

Infrastructural Development in Government Colleges

(Rs. 10.00 lakh)

(Higher Education Department)

24.56 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: 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been proposed for this scheme.

Honours in Computer Science (Rs. 0.01 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

24.57 Government have introduced honours in Computer Science in 19 Degree Colleges. This has become highly popular among students. This will continue. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been made under this scheme in the Annual Plan, 2010-11.

Other Grantee Organisations (Rs. 2.00 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

24.58 Grants to different institutions are provided for development and research facilities. Under this, grants will be provided to Institute of Physics. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 2010-11 for this purpose.

Grant-in-Aid to (Rs.6,700.00 lakh)
Non-Government Colleges
(Higher Education Department)

24.59 State Government, with its limited number of Government colleges, are not able to provide higher education to all the desirous students. As an alternative, Government decided to encourage establishment of Colleges through private initiative, particularly in rural areas and provide grant in their favour which will continue. An outlay of Rs. 6,700.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 2010-11 for the purpose.

Construction of Government Colleges (Rs.600.00 lakh)
Buildings /Hostels
(Higher Education Department)

24.60 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: 2010-11, for which an outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakh has been proposed.

N.C.C. (Opening of new NCC Units) (Rs. 0.12 lakh)
(Higher Education Department)

24.61 New N.C.C. Units will be opened and there will be enhancement of Cadets in the State. In the Annual Plan: 2010-11, an outlay of Rs.0.12 lakh has been proposed for the scheme.

Orissa State Open University (New)
(Higher Education Department)

(Rs. 0.01 lakh)

24.62 Establishment of Orissa State Open University will be taken up during the Annual Plan: 2010-11. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been made under this scheme in the Annual Plan, 2010-11.

Rovers and Rangers (New)
(Higher Education Department)

(Rs.3.00 lakh)

24.63 The purpose of the scheme is to make students courageous and daring and help them to built their character inculcating the spirit of patriotism in them. An amount of Rs.3.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for implementation of the scheme.

Information & Computer Education (New)
(Higher Education Department)

(Rs.10.00 lakh)

24.64 A sum of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed in Annual Plan: 2010-11 for implementation of the scheme.

**Infrastructure Assistance to Government
Aided Institutions (New)**
(Higher Education Department)

(Rs.10.00 lakh)

24.65 Laboratories, libraries, equipments and books need maintenance in order to provide quality education. A provision of Rs.10.00 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the purpose.

Infrastructure Assistance to SU-IIT (New)
(Higher Education Department)

(Rs.10.00 lakh)

24.66 An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed for Infrastructure Assistance to SU-IIT in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN**Grant-in-Aid to Naba Krushna Choudhury
(Higher Education Department)
Centre for Development Studies (NKCDS)**
(Higher Education Department)(SS : Rs.49.98 lakh
CS Rs. 49.98 lakh)

24.67 This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented for improvement of Social Sciences & Research facilities in the State on a 50:50 basis. An outlay of Rs.49.98 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 towards Grant-in-Aid to Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies under State Share.

National Service Scheme (NSS) and NCC
(Higher Education Department)(SS Rs.50.00 lakh
CS Rs.70.00 lakh)

24.68 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 Central Government and State Government is in the ratio of 7:5. Besides, State share for NCC is to be provided. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 towards State Share for NSS and NCC and Rs.70.00 lakh as Central Share.

Construction of Govt. College Buildings in GER District
(Higher Education Department)(SS Rs. 0.02 lakh
CS Rs. 0.02 lakh)

24.69 Construction of Govt. College Buildings in GER district is a Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme. The pattern of funding by Central Govt. & State Govt. is in the ratio of 50:50. A token provision of 0.02 lakh has been proposed as State Share for this scheme.

Implementation of ICT Programme (New)
(Higher Education Department)(SS Rs.50.00 lakh
CS Rs.150.00 lakh)

24.70 The pattern of funding by Central Government and State Government is in the ratio of 75:25 basis. An amount of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for implementation of ICT Programme.

CENTRAL PLAN

Computer Literacy Programme in Schools and Colleges
(Higher Education Department)

(Rs.0.04 lakh)

24.71 A token provision of Rs.0.04 lakh has been made for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for Computer Literacy Programme.

**Grants to State Bureau of Text Book
Preparation & Production**
(Higher Education Department)

(Rs.25.00 lakh)

24.72 An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for grants to State Bureau of Text Book in anticipation of receipt of Central Assistance.

**Award of Scholarships to Students for
Post Matric Studies in Hindi**
(Higher Education Department)

(Rs.20.00 lakh)

24.73 An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 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.23.16 lakh)

(Higher Education Department)

24.74 The expenditure incurred by the State Government for continuance of posts in the State NSS Cell in Higher Education Department is reimbursed by Central Government in the subsequent year after receipt of Utilisation Certificates from the State Government. The expenditure incurred by the State Government upto 2005-06 in this regard has already been reimbursed by Government of India. An outlay of Rs.23.16 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for continuance of posts in the State NSS Cell in Higher Education Department.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

24.75 An outlay of Rs.3,600.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under State Plan, including Rs. 600.00 lakh as State Share of CSP. This includes Rs.845.17 lakh for Parala Maharaja Engineering College, and Kalahandi Engineering College.

STATE PLAN

Parala Maharaja Engineering College, Berhampur,

(Rs.396.00 lakh)

(Industries Department)

24.76 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 in the Annual Plan 2010-11, for which a sum of Rs.396.00 lakh has been proposed.

Government College of Engineering, Bhawanipatna, Kalahandi

(Rs.449.17 lakh)

(Industries Department)

24.77 It is proposed for provision of Rs.319.93 lakh for infrastructure Development and Rs.129.24 lakh towards staff salaries and other recurring expenditure in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Grants to BPUT for Infrastructure Development

(Rs.150.00 lakh)

(Industries Department)

24.78 A provision of Rs.150.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for infrastructure development of BPUT, Rourkela.

**Grants to Constituent Colleges of BPUT
for Infrastructure Development**

(Rs. 555.33 lakh)

(Industries Department)

24.79 There are four numbers of Constituent Colleges under BPUT. These colleges are University College of Engineering (UCE) Burla, OSME Keonjhar, C.I.T.E. Bhubaneswar, College of Engineering and Technology (CET), Bhubaneswar including another Government Engineering College namely, IGIT, Saranga in the State

whose intake capacity is more than 4,000. For these Engineering Colleges, the State Government provides all expenses including their infrastructure development which will continue during 2010-11 with proposed outlay of Rs.555.33 lakh.

Establishment of Biju Patnaik Technological University in the State (Rs 64.48 lakh)
(Industries Department)

24.80 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 up grade the infrastructural and other available facilities in the State for Technical Education. An amount of Rs.64.48 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this purpose.

Grants to IMIT, Cuttack for Infrastructure Development (Rs.180.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

24.81 This will continue in the Annual Plan: 2010-11, for which an outlay of Rs.180.00 lakh has been proposed.

Grants to IGIT, Sarang for Infrastructure Development (Rs. 100.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

24.82 A provision of Rs. 100.00 Lakh has been made for this scheme in the Annual Plan, 2010-11.

Improving Employable Skills & Creation of Self Employment Opportunities for Un-employed youths (Rs.950.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

24.83 An amount of Rs.950.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 2010-11 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)

24.84 The Economic development programme will continue in the Naxal affected districts during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 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)

24.85 This will continue in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for which a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed.

Establishment of New Polytechnics

(Industries Department)

(Rs.150.00 lakh)

24.86 Government of India, Ministry of Human Resources Development have 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. A provision of Rs.150.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the purpose.

Training to Faculties of Engineering**Schools and Polytechnics**

(Industries Department)

(Rs. 5.00 lakh)

24.87 An amount of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 towards salaries and stipend of the faculties of Engineering Schools / Polytechnics.

CENTRALLY SPONSERED PLAN

24.88 A sum of Rs.600.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 towards State Share of CSP. The following CSP schemes will be taken up during 2010-11. Government of India will provide the required Central Share.

Shifting of Mining Discipline from MP. Talcher to OSME, Keonjhar

(Industries Department)

(SS Rs. 19.93 lakh

CS Rs.13.28 lakh)

24.89 The above scheme is being 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 being provided. Coal India Ltd. is providing 40% and the State Government is providing 60% of the expenditure under this scheme. An outlay of Rs.19.93 lakh towards State Share and Rs.13.28 lakh as Central Share have been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11

Technical Education Quality**Improvement Programme (Phase-II)**

(Industries Department)

(SS Rs. 500.00 lakh

CS Rs.1,500.00 lakh)

24.90 This is a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSP) and this has been approved for implementation in the ratio of 25% State share and 75% Central Share. An outlay of Rs.500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 towards State Share.

Up gradation of 200 Technical Institutions

(Industries Department)

(SS Rs. 80.07 lakh

CS Rs.240.21 lakh)

24.91 This is a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSP) scheme to be implemented in the ratio of 25% State Share and 75% Central Share. An outlay of Rs.80.07 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 towards State Share.

SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES

24.92 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.

24.93 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.1,000.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11, which includes Rs.200.00 lakh towards State Share of Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes.

STATE PLAN

24.94 An outlay of Rs.800.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under State Plan and the following Schemes are proposed to be taken up.

Directorate of Sports and Youth Services, (Rs.31.12 lakh)
Purchase of Sports Goods for Sports Hostels,
Rent, Rate & Taxes
(Sports & Youth Services Department)

24.95 To strengthen the Directorate of Sports and Youth Services and organize different Sports and Youth Services activities, the required budgetary support for the staff strength has been provided in the non-plan sector. In the plan sector a post of Junior Programme Co-ordinator has been created for promotion of Youth activities. The salary of JPC, contract wages on engagement of District Sports Officer / Coaches in 15 uncovered districts, purchase of new computer shall be met under this programme.

24.96 Provision has also been made for purchase of sports goods for use by the Sports Hostel inmates of 14 Sports Hostels and District Coaching Centres of the State.

24.97 14 Sports hostels are functioning in the State both under Plan and Non-Plan sectors. Six hostels are under plan side. Out of these 6 Sports hostels, 5 hostels are functioning in rented buildings due to non-availability of government accommodation. Provision has been made to meet the Rent, Rate & Taxes for these Sports hostels. Besides, provision has also been made for payment of Municipal Holding Tax of J. N. Indoor Stadium, Cuttack / Kalinga Stadium, Bhubaneswar / Berhampur Stadium, Berhampur / Gymnasium-cum-Indoor Hall, Saheednagar, Bhubaneswar etc. An outlay of Rs.31.12 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Establishment of Sports School / Hostel (Rs.110.94 lakh)
(Sports and Youth Services Department)

24.98 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, seven Sports hostels have been established in the State in Plan Sector. 614 students in

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these hostels are getting Rs.2,250/- per month as stipend, which is spent for their food and nutrition. To provide incentive to girls for taking part in sports & games, it has been proposed that Govt. should bear toiletry expenses of girl trainees in each sports hostel @ Rs.100/- per month. New sports hostel at Phulbani will be opened by the Government with a sanctioned strength of 48 in three disciplines of Archery, Athletics and Foot-ball. For all these, an amount of Rs.110.94 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Sports Competitions

(Rs.37.70 lakh)

(Sports and Youth Services Department)

24.99 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. The following competitions will be organized during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 with an outlay of Rs.37.70 lakh.

(i) National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC), Talent Scouting and Hostel Selection:

24.100 This is a Government of India Scheme. The scheme aims at picking up talents in the age group of 9 to 10 and 10 to 12 year levels and training them in various hostels in the State. Talent scouting competition is conducted at block and State levels for participation in national competitions. In the process, sports talents are also selected for taking admission into State sports hostels.

(ii) Women Sports Festival

24.101 In order to promote sports activities among women, Government of India have a scheme for organising competitions from block to national level in different sports disciplines.

Development of Kalinga Stadium

(Rs.50.00 lakh)

(Sports and Youth Services Department)

24.102 Kalinga Stadium Sports Complex at Bhubaneswar has been constructed to provide physical facilities for different types of outdoor and indoor games especially swimming facilities at State Headquarters conforming to national / international standards. The Sports Academy Project has already been submitted to Government of India with an estimate of Rs.20.40 crore, out of which Government of India will provide Central Assistance of 25% of the cost for the project and balance 75% is to be borne by the State Government and sponsors of the project. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this scheme.

Government Collages & Institutes

(Rs.0.01 lakh)

(Sports and Youth Services Department)

24.103 A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been made for this scheme in the Annual Plan, 2010-11.

Maintenance of Stadia, Gymnasias, Swimming Pools and Play Fields

(Rs.25.00 lakh)

(Sports and Youth Services Department)

24.104 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, gymnasias and play fields have been 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: 2010-11 under district sector with an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakh.

Grants to Youth Exchange Programme

(Rs.0.01 lakh)

(Sports and Youth Services Department)

24.105 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 token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh is made during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for continuance of the scheme.

Grants for Nehru Hockey Tournament

(Rs.1.70 lakh)

(Sports and Youth Services Department)

24.106 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: 2010-11.

Grants to State Youth Welfare Board

(Rs.10.00 lakh)

(Sports and Youth Services Department)

24.107 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: 2010-11 with a proposed outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh.

Grants to Orissa Council of Sports, Cuttack

(Rs.28.00 lakh)

(Sports and Youth Services Department)

24.108 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. Maintenance of the council and payment of remuneration will be provided in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 with an outlay of Rs.28.00 lakh.

Other Sports Programme

(Rs.10.00 lakh)

(Sports and Youth Services Department)

24.109 Various Sports Programmes, like Kalinga Cup Football Tournament, which have acquired national status, are being organised by the Department every year. Organising these tournaments and conducting residential and non-residential coaching programmes, both in summer and winter, and organising a Biju Pattnaik Mini Marathan will continue in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 with an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh.

Organisation of Kalinga Cup Football Tournament

(Rs.15.00 lakh)

(Sports and youth Services Department)

24.110 The prestigious Kalinga Cup Football Tournament, which has acquired national status will be organized in the State during Annual Plan: 2010-11 for which an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakh has been proposed.

Coaching for Excellence

(Rs.14.50 lakh)

(Sports and youth Services Department)

24.111 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 also provided to students for achieving excellence. Provision of lodging and boarding, purchase of equipments, and sports uniforms will be taken up under this programme. For this programme, an outlay of Rs.14.50 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Pensions to Indigent Sportsmen

(Rs.16.00 lakh)

(Sports & Youth Services Department)

24.112 It is a continuing scheme, for which an outlay of Rs.16.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Incentives and Awards

(Rs.10.00 lakh)

(Sports and Youth Services Department)

24.113 It has been proposed to give incentive/award to outstanding sports persons, who have made a distinctive mark at the national level and have represented the country in international events. The award is proposed to be given in the form of Gold/Silver/Bronze medals and also cash award. This will continue in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 with an 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)

24.114 It has been decided to provide grants to outstanding sports persons for their participation and achievement in international level. This will continue in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 with proposed outlay of Rs.12.00 lakh.

Refresher Training Course for Coaches

(Rs.0.01 lakh)

(Sports & Youth Services Department)

24.115 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.0.01 lakh has been kept as token provision for continuance of the Scheme during the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Specialised Training / Camps by International Coaches

(Rs.0.01 lakh)

(Sports & Youth Services Department)

24.116 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. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been kept for continuance of the scheme during the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Grants for Promotion of National Integration

(Rs.2.00 lakh)

(Sports and Youth Services Department)

24.117 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 2010-11 with an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakh.

Grants for Voluntary Youth Organisations

(Rs.1.00 lakh)

(Sports and Youth Services Department)

24.118 The Scheme aims at providing financial assistance (mainly in rural areas and urban slums) for implementation of different Youth Programmes like training of youth in environment protection, 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: 2010-11 with an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh.

State Youth Festival

(Rs.14.00 lakh)

(Sports and Youth Services Department)

24.119 It is proposed to organise a State Youth Festival every year outside State Capital on regional basis. This will include seminars, symposium, debates, exhibition and sports events for youths. For this, a sum of Rs.14.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

State Youth Award

(Sports and Youth Services Department)

24.120 With a view to promoting a sense of competition among youths, Govt. have introduced State Youth Awards to best youths / youth organizers, which will continue in 2010-11. For this, a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed.

Youth Excursions

(Rs.1.00 lakh)

(Sports & Youth Services Department)

24.121 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 2010-11, an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed.

Organisation of Adventure Sports

(Rs.2.00 lakh)

(Sports & Youth Services Department)

24.122 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 2010-11 with an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakh.

Youth Hostel

(Rs.1.00 lakh)

(Sports & Youth Services Department)

24.123 Regular upkeep of youth hostels in the State will be taken up under this scheme during 2010-11 with an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh.

Equipment Support to Blocks / G.Ps

(Rs.100.00 lakh)

(Sports & Youth Services Department)

24.124 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.100.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Grants for Block Level Youth Camps

(Rs.30.00 lakh)

(Sports & Youth Services Department)

24.125 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 State Youth Welfare Board. This programme will continue in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 with an outlay of Rs.30.00 lakh.

Construction of Sports Infrastructure

(Rs.128.00 lakh)

(Sports & Youth Department)

24.126 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.128.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this purpose.

Grants to State and District

(Rs.10.00 lakh)

Level Associations

(Sports & Youth Services Department)

24.127 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, 30 District Level Sports Association and many Small Sports Associations in the State. It has been proposed to provide an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh during the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Development of Play Fields

(Rs.136.00 lakh)

(Sports & Youth Services Department)

24.128 It is proposed to provide suitable sports infrastructural facilities in rural areas of the state through development of play fields during Annual Plan, 2010-11 for which a sum of Rs.136.00 lakh has been proposed.

Improvement of PH, Sewerage and Sanitary System of Staff Quarters

(Rs.2.00 lakh)

(Sports & Youth Services Department)

24.129 An amount of Rs.2.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for improvement of PH, sewerage and sanitary system of staff quarters of this Department.

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)

24.130 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: 2010-11.

ART AND CULTURE

24.131 The rich cultural heritage of the State with its historical monuments, archaeological sites, tribal and traditional art, sculpture, dance and music attracts a large number of scholars, tourists and artists to visit the State. The Department of Culture looks after systematic and comprehensive promotion of Art and Culture in the State and preservation of ancient cultural traditions and antiquities with the help of its subordinate offices and autonomous organisations working under it. During the Annual Plan: 2010-11, an amount of Rs.1,110.00 lakh has been proposed for development of Art and Culture. This includes the 13th Finance Commission Grant for Rs.60.00 lakh and Rs.8.00 lakh towards State Share of CSP.

STATE PLAN

Development of Modern Indian Languages (Rs.1.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

24.132 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: 2010-11 for continuance of this scheme.

Organisation of Cultural Functions (Rs.40.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

24.133 Organisation of periodic cultural functions is one of the major activities of this Department. Rs.40.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 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)

24.134 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 for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Art and Crafts College, Khalikote (Rs.3.51 lakh)
(Culture Department)

24.135 An outlay of Rs.3.51 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 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.1.05 lakh)

(Culture Department)

24.136 The Vikram Dev Art School, Jeypore is the oldest school which imparts education in different disciplines of Art and Crafts. For development of standard of teaching units, opening of photography unit, library facility, payment of stipends to students and smooth functioning of the school, a sum of Rs.1.05 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

B.K.College of Art and Crafts, Bhubaneswar

(Rs.4.00 lakh)

(Culture Department)

24.137 An amount of Rs.4.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 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.3.79 lakh)

(Culture Department)

24.138 The Mahavidyalaya is 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, an amount of Rs.3.79 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Grants Towards Film Awards

(Rs.6.00 lakh)

(Culture Department)

24.139 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: 2010-11 under this scheme.

Orissa Sangeet Natak Academy

(Rs.32.00 lakh)

(Culture Department)

24.140 Orissa Sangeet Natak Academy is the State Academy of music, dance and drama. It has been functioning for promotion of dance, drama, music and other performing arts in the State. A provision of Rs.32.00 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this institution.

Orissa Sahitya Academy

(Rs.38.00 lakh)

(Culture Department)

24.141 Orissa Sahitya Academy is an autonomous body, functioning under the Department of Culture for promotion of literature and literary activities. An

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amount of Rs.38.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for functioning of this organisation.

Orissa Urdu Academy (Rs.16.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

24.142 Orissa Urdu Academy has been constituted for promotion and development of the Urdu language and literature. An outlay of Rs.16.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this organization.

Orissa Lalitakala Academy (Rs.37.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

24.143 The State Academy of Visual Arts, Orissa Lalitakala Academy, works for promotion and development of Visual Arts in the State. The activities of this Academy, interalia include sanction and award to eminent artists, organization of State Level Fine Art Exhibitions, Artist Camps, Tribal Art Exhibitions, Children Art Competitions and Chitra Competition. As a registered autonomous body, it is fully financed by the Government in Culture Department to carry on its regular activities. An amount of Rs.37.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this organization. Out of this Rs.15.00 lakh is meant for organizing 4th National Artists Camp.

Directorate of Culture (Rs.43.83 lakh)
(Culture Department)

24.144 Directorate of Culture is functioning under the administrative control of the Culture Department. An amount of Rs.43.83 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 to meet the expenses of the Directorate. This includes Rs.3.00 lakh for development of infrastructures, Rs.15.00 lakh for cultural talent hunt and Rs.15.00 lakh for promotion of Tribal Art.

District Cultural Centres (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Culture Department)

24.145 Thirty (30) District Culture Centres are functioning 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: 2010-11.

Grants to Memorial Hall (Rs.12.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

24.146 A scheme is undertaken by the Department of Culture to construct memorial halls, installation of statues at different places of the State to commemorate the memories of the eminent personalities. An amount of Rs.12.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Construction of Buildings (Rs.6.50 lakh)
(Culture Department)

24.147 An outlay of Rs.6.50 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for special repair of buildings of Orissa State Museum.

Odissi Research Centre (Rs.60.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

24.148 Odissi Research Centre has been functioning since 1983 to promote documentation and research in Odissi Dance and Music. An outlay of Rs.60.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for Odissi Research Centre. 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 (Rs.5.75 lakh)
(Culture Department)

24.149 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 three shifts in a day. An outlay of Rs.5.75 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the Library.

Grants to Rural Libraries (RRRLF) (Rs.75.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

24.150 In collaboration with Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF), the State has been providing assistance in shape of books to various libraries of the State. An outlay of Rs.75.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for rural libraries.

Miscellaneous Grants (Rs.20.52 lakh)
(Culture Department)

24.151 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: 2010-11. The details are as follows:

a. Grants to authors for publication	Rs. 1.00
b. Grants for development of theatre and drama	Rs. 2.50
c. Grants to South East Asian Project	Rs. 4.00
d. Grants to Dance and Music School of the State	Rs. 2.00
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. 2.00
h. Financial Assistance to Dasarathi Patnaik	Rs. 5.00

Memorial Library and Museum

i. Establishment of Kala Mandal (State Share)	Rs. 0.01
j. Development of NBM (State Share)	<u>Rs. 0.01</u>
Total	Rs.20.52

Pension to Indigent Artists (Rs.180.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

24.152 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: 2010-11.

District Councils of Culture (Rs.76.50 lakh)
(Department)

24.153 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. An outlay of Rs.76.50 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11. 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	<u>Rs. 4.00</u>
Total	Rs.76.50

Orissa State Museum (Rs.62.52 lakh)
(Culture Department)

24.154 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.62.52 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for maintenance and different developmental works of the State Museum out of which Rs.25.00 lakh is earmarked for establishment of museums in tribal belt of the State.

Grants to Utkal University of Culture (Rs.50.00 lakh)
(Culture Department)

24.155 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.50.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the Culture University.

State Archaeology
(Culture Department)

24.156 The Orissa State Archaeology is looking after the conservation, preservation and excavation of old monuments of the State. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed for maintenance of this office in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

State Archives (Rs.7.49 lakh)
(Culture Department)

24.157 Orissa State Archives which functions under the Department of Culture is the store house of old and valuable records. An outlay of Rs.7.49 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Capital Sector (Rs.233.02 lakh)
(Culture Department)

24.158 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.233.02 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects	Amount proposed (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3
(i)	Construction of Biju Pattnaik Sanskruti Bhawan at Berhampur	45.00
(ii)	Construction of Multi Purpose Auditorium-cum-Theatre House at Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar	25.00
(iii)	Installation of External Sub-Station in side the Museum Complex of Bhanja Kala Mandap Sanskruti Bhawan	11.00
(iv)	Construction of Mini Theatre Hall in the premises of Odissi Research Centre, Bhubaneswar.	45.00
(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	50.00
(viii)	Construction of Administrative Block and Boys & Girls' Hostel building of Utkal University of Culture, Orissa	42.00
(ix)	Construction of Shreeksheetra Sanskruti Museum at Puri.	15.00
Total		233.02

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Support to Culture Department

(Rs.1.51 lakh)

(Culture Department)

24.159 The Department of Culture controls the over-all functioning of the Directorate and its sub-ordinate offices. For maintenance of Xerox and Computer including stationeries, an outlay of Rs.1.51 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under the unit “other contingencies”.

Thirteenth Finance Commission Grant (TFC)

(Rs.60.00 lakh)

(Culture Department)

24.160 The 13th Finance Commission has recommended a grant of Rs.60.00 lakh for promotion of Art & Culture during the Annual Plan: 2010-11

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Grants to Indigent Artists

(SS: Rs.8.00 lakh)

(SS of Expenditure in CSP)

(CS: Rs.24.00 lakh)

(Culture Department)

24.161 Under this scheme, “Grants to Indigent Artists”, Government of India provides financial assistance to artists who are in indigent circumstances. The pattern of funding towards Central Share and State Share is 3:1. For continuance of this scheme, an amount of Rs.8.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 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 endeavor to provide adequate health care services and improve the 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 are also being taken to improve the existing health care system in the State through various reforms and innovative measures.

OBJECTIVES

25.2 The objectives under health sector for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 are as follows:

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

STRATEGY

25.3 Following strategies will be 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 new strategies have been implemented in addition to augmentation of the on-going Family Welfare and Immunization Programme.

(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 Officer by engaging their subordinate staff and involving the P.R.I. Members.

(B) Chemoprophylaxis:- It is observed that huge number of pregnant mothers usually suffer from malaria. As a result, they are affected by anemia and sometime die. This 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 of the Orissa for breast feeding, safe delivery and skilled delivery in rural areas through newspapers and electronics media.

(D) Inter-sectoral coordination among W & C.D. personnel, PRI and Health providers at base level are developed.

2. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

The main objectives of NRHM are to provide comprehensive integrated health care to the rural and vulnerable sections of the society. In order to have better management of primary health care, the practitioners of Ayurveda, Unani, Yoga, Siddha and homoeopathy are converged with the mainstream.

There are also several new initiatives which are incorporated in NRHM. One among them is making provision of 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 are being taken for

increase of seats in other Medical Colleges. The Government has already taken active steps to involve the ISM practitioners for providing Primary Health Care.

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 incentives for doctors posted to the district headquarters and for other than the district headquarters in the KBK and KBK plus districts @ Rs.2000/- and Rs.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 the responsibilities. The Department has empowered the Chief District Medical Officers to fill up all district level vacancies like pharmacists, junior laboratory technicians (pathology), MPH (Male), staff nurse, radiographer, sweeper and attendants through contractual appointments observing specific guidelines provided for different kinds of paramedical force. The Government has also provided funds to block level authorities for the development of Rural Health Infrastructure.

6. District Plans and Block Plans

Steps are being taken for formulation of District Health Plans for identified schemes.

PLAN SCHEMES

25.4 An outlay of Rs.15,500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under State Plan. This includes Rs.6,200.00 lakh towards State share for Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Rs. 5,150.00 lakh under EAP. Out of total plan outlay, Rs.3,090.00 lakh and Rs.2,166.80 lakh have been earmarked towards TSP and SCSP respectively. Besides, a sum of Rs.36,129.72 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.5,150.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

25.5 An outlay of Rs.5,150.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 towards Grants to Orissa State Health & Family Welfare Society (NRHM) under DFID assistance to undertake the health activities of the State in the name of Orissa Health Sector Plan (OHSP).

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: 2010-11 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: 2010-11 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 Banking System and to impart training to the officers and laboratory technicians of Blood Banks of all the hospitals in the State, a provision of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 towards payment of Grant-in-Aid to SBTC. The SCSP flow is Rs.1.05 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: 2010-11 for payment of decretal dues arising out of legal complications. The SCSP flow is Rs.1.05 lakh.

Mental Health (Rs.8.00 lakh)
(Health and Family Welfare Department)

25.10 A sum of Rs.8.00 lakh has been provided in Annual Plan: 2010-11 towards Grants-in-Aid to State Mental Health Authority. The SCSP flow is Rs.1.20 lakh.

Continuance of State Health Transport Organisation (Rs.60.94 lakh)
(Health and Family Welfare Department)

25.11 A sum of Rs.60.94 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 towards continuance of State Health Transport Organisation.

Post of Deputy Secretary (Rs.20.00 lakh)
(Health and Family Welfare Department)

25.12 A sum of Rs.20.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 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: 2010-11 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: 2010-11 for opening of new Government Homoeopathy Dispensaries / Hospitals in the Naxalite infected / Tribal areas of the State.

Drugs Testing & Food Testing (Rs.100.00 lakh)
(Health and Family Welfare Department)

25.15 A sum of Rs.100.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 towards drugs and food testing laboratories. The flow to SCSP is Rs.15.00 lakh and flow to TSP is Rs.23.00 lakh.

Equipment for Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer Institute, Cuttack (Rs.200.00 lakh)
(Health and Family Welfare Department)

25.16 A sum of Rs.200.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 towards infrastructure development and other equipment of Acharya Harihar Cancer Institute. The flow to SCSP is Rs.30.00 lakh and flow to TSP is Rs.46.00 lakh.

Training (Rs.10.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

25.17 In order to provide skill up-gradation and multipurpose training of doctors and para-medical staff to operate modern machineries, a provision of Rs.10.00 lakh has been made during the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

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: 2010-11 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: 2010-11 towards Grants-in-Aid to Spinal Injury Centre. The Tribal Sub Plan flow is Rs.16.79 lakh, Scheduled Caste Sub Plan flow is Rs.10.95 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:2010-11 for Establishment of All India Institute of Medical Science at Sijua (Bhubaneswar).

Infrastructure Development of Hospitals & Colleges (Rs.1,100.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

25.21 An outlay of Rs.1,100.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan:2010-11 for Infrastructure Development in Capital Hospital and three Medical Colleges to meet MCI norm. The Tribal Sub Plan flow is Rs.253.00 lakh and Scheduled Caste Sub Plan flow is Rs.165.00 lakh.

GIA to St. John Ambulance: (Rs.5.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

25.22 An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 towards Grants-in-aid to St. John Ambulance.

Provision for acquiring Oil Orissa Building (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

25.23 A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan:2010-11 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.50.00 lakh)
(Labour & Employment Department)

25.24 An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 towards payment of insurance to ESI employees.

Building Programme (Rs.2,150.00 lakh)
(Works Department)

25.25 An outlay of Rs.2,150.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan:2010-11 for construction of essential buildings for the Government Medical Colleges and Capital Hospital, Bhubaneswar.

Building Programme (Rs.300.00 lakh)
(Rural Development Department)

25.26 An outlay of Rs.300.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for construction of new PHCs. The Tribal Sub Plan flow is Rs.69.00 lakh and Scheduled Caste Sub Plan flow is Rs.45.00 lakh.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN SCHEMES

An outlay of Rs.6,200.00 lakh has been proposed under State share of Centrally Sponsored Plan as detailed below:

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) (S.S.: Rs.6,100.00 lakh)

25.27 The NRHM is providing comprehensive integrated health care to the rural and vulnerable sections of the Society. An outlay of Rs.6,100.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 towards 15 percent State Matching share to NRHM against the total funds to be received from Government of India. Out of the total outlay of Rs.6,100.00 lakh, the flow to TSP is Rs.1,484.00 lakh and to SCSP is Rs.970.00 lakh.

National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP) (CS Rs.29.00 lakh, SS Rs.29.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

25.28 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 precaution to be taken through I.E.C. (Information, Education and Communication) activities. Blood samples are also collected for detection of malaria. An outlay of Rs.29.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 as the State share.

National Filaria Control Programme (NFCP) (CS Rs.62.00 lakh, SS Rs.62.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

25.29 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: 2010-11 as the State share.

Orientation Training of Medical and Paramedical Workers: (CS Rs.9.00 lakh, SS Rs.9.00 lakh)
(Health & Family Welfare Department)

25.30 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: 2010-11 as the State Share. Out of which Rs.2.00 lakh and Rs.1.00 lakh will flow to TSP and SCSP respectively.

CENTRAL PLAN

25.31 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: 2010-11 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.

25.32 An outlay of Rs.36,129.72 lakh under Central Plan for 41 Schemes has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11. The scheme-wise provision is given below:

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Proposed Provision for Annual Plan 2010-11
1	2	3
1	Continuance of State F.W. Bureau	148.12
2	Purchase and distribution of contraceptives	1,800.00
3	Continuance of district F.W. Bureau in NT areas	481.28
4	Continuance of Dist. F.W. Bureau in Tribal areas	250.84
5	Continuance of H& FW Training centres at Cuttack & Sambalpur	127.65
6	Training of Nurse & Midwives and LHV in Non Tribal areas	572.65
7	Continuance of training of Nurses, Midwives and LHVs in Tribal areas	258.61
8	Continuance of F.W. sub-centres in Non Tribal areas	16,144.83
9	Continuance of F.W. sub-centres in Tribal areas	11,385.00
10	Continuance of 1UFWC at Rourkela (Non Tribal)	107.94
11	Continuance of 5 UFWCs and 3 voluntary organizations (Tribal)	29.10
12	Continuance of Urban Revamping scheme in Bhubaneswar and Cuttack (NT)	142.95
13	Continuance of Urban revamping scheme at Rourkela (Tribal)	126.27
14	Continuance of Health Workers (M) Training	79.43
15	Continuance of posts under DSIH&FW	49.31
16	Continuance of District F.W. Bureau in NT areas	89.16
17	Continuance of Dist. F.W. Bureau in Tribal areas under DSIH&FW	65.95
18	Continuance of H&FW training centers under DSIH&FW	2.36
19	Procurement of Anti T.B. Drugs	200.00
20	National Goiter contr. Programme	55.00

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21	Continuance of posts of state ophthalmic cell	8.45
22	Continuance of posts under NPCB&CBCP in NT area	342.25
23	Continuance of posts under NPCB&CBCP in Tribal area	220.50
24	Cost of materials under NMEP	3,000.00
25	Strengthening of Drug Testing Laboratory under ISM	7.32
26	Development of ISM & Hom. Phamarcy at Dr. ACHMC&H, Bhuabneswar	110.00
27	Estt. of ISM&H wing in Allopathic Hospitals	0.01
28	Strengthening of State Drug Controller of ISM & quality Control Drugs	7.33
29	Introduction of P.G. course in Govt. Ayurvedic college, Bolangir	62.99
30	Strengthening of Govt. Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Bhubaneswar	1.00
31	ROT and CME programme (Tribal)	0.43
32	Grants to Cuttack Homoeopathic Medical College ROT Programme (New)	0.94
33	ROT and CME programme (Non Tribal)	0.80
34	Medicine-Ayurvedic (Non Tribal) (NEW)	53.92
35	Medicine-Ayurvedic (Tribal) (NEW)	28.03
36	Medicine to unani (Non Tribal) (NEW)	1.50
37	Medicine to Unani (Tribal) (NEW)	0.25
38	Continuance of FW Cell in H & F W. Department	18.00
39	Development of Orissa Medical College of Homoeopathy & Research, Sambalpur	12.00
40	Supply of essential medicines to Homoeopathic Dispensaries in Non-Tribal areas	91.30
41	Supply of essential medicines to Homoeopathic Dispensaries in Tribal areas	46.25
	Total Central Plan	36,129.72

CHAPTER-26

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

26.1 The availability of safe drinking water plays a pivotal role in the health and well being of the people. It is the social responsibility of the Government to provide potable water facilities to all households in rural and urban areas.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

26.2 The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Organization, which is functioning under the Rural Development Department, primarily aims at providing safe drinking water to rural people of the State. As this organization has fully covered 1,14,099 earlier identified habitations of the State, the thrust is now to augment and maintain the water supply system in the State to promote sustainability of sources and maintain the water supply systems and maintain sustainability of sources and the quality of services.

26.3 To ensure implementation of different rural water supply and sanitation schemes, an outlay of Rs.14,100.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Rural Water Supply

STATE PLAN (Rs.2,100.00 lakh)

26.4 A sum of Rs.2,100.00 lakh under State Plan Scheme has been provided during 2010-11.

Monitoring Cell (MIS-OE OC) (Rs. 5.00 lakh)
(Rural Development Department)

26.5 An amount of Rs.5.00 lakh under State Plan to meet the expenses of the Computer Cell and office contingencies during the year 2010-11.

Capacity Building: (Rs.5.00 lakh)

Training

26.6 For training of personnel on various aspects of water quality testing and for other trainings such as repair and maintenance of water supply systems, an amount of Rs.5.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Laboratory Infrastructure (Rs.60.00 lakh)

26.7 An amount of Rs.60.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for laboratory infrastructure of the water quality testing laboratories in the State.

Decretal dues (Rs.5.00 lakh)

26.8 A provision of Rs.5.00 lakh is made in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 to meet the decretal dues of the staff of the organization.

PWS schemes to mitigate water quality problem (Rs.2,025.00 lakh)

26.9 To solve the water quality problem of Fluoride, Chloride, Iron and other contaminant affected areas of the State, an amount of Rs.2,025.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN**Rural Water Supply and Sanitation** (CS: Rs.20,584.30 lakh
SS: Rs.10,000.00 lakh)

26.10 From the year 2010-11, 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 the 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.10,000.00 lakh under State Plan and Rs.20,584.30 lakh under Central Plan is provided in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Rural Sanitation (SS Rs.2,000.00 lakh
(Rural Development Department) CS (not routed through State Government Budget)

26.11 In order to address rural sanitation needs through community empowerment, the centrally sponsored “Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)” is being implemented in all 30 districts of the State. The entire operation under this campaign is being looked after by “Orissa State Water & Sanitation Mission” of Rural Development Department and the District Water and Sanitation Mission. Government of India directly releases funds to the District Missions and the State Government releases funds to the District Missions after making appropriate provision in its budget. In the Annual Plan for 2010-11, an amount of Rs.2,000.00 lakh has been proposed as State Share.

URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION**(Rs.6,771.00 lakh)**

26.12 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. The total urban population as per 2001 Census comes to 55,00,000. About 746.89 million litres of drinking water is supplied every day to 103 ULBs (except Paradeep) and 2 Census towns benefiting 52 lakh population. In addition, 21,891 tube-wells also function in the State to meet the water supply needs of target groups/ economically weaker sections of the society where piped water supply systems are not provided.

26.13 An 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. It has been targetted to provide urban water supply to 1.50 lakh population in the Annual Plan. Under Urban Sewerage and Sanitation programme, 0.8 lakh population will be covered in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

PLAN SCHEMES

26.14 For implementation of the following Plan Scheme under Urban Water Supply & Sanitation Sector, an outlay of Rs.6,771.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11. Out of this, Rs.1,700.00 lakh and Rs. 350.00 lakh have been earmarked under State Plan and CSP respectively. An amount of Rs.1,000.00 lakh has been proposed for execution of different water supply schemes for Urban Poor under RLTP for KBK Districts. Out of which an amount of Rs.162.50 lakh and Rs.384.10 lakh have been earmarked under TASP and SCSP Sector respectively. Special Area Development Scheme wise break up of this outlay is given below.

STATE PLAN**(Rs.1,700.00 lakh)**

26.15 An amount of Rs.1,700.00 lakh has been proposed under the State Plan Scheme for the year 2010-11.

Preparation of DPR (Rs.226.63 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

26.16 An amount of Rs.226.63 lakh has been proposed during 2010-11 for preparation of DPRs of different sewerage schemes in different urban areas of the State.

Construction of Public Toilets (Rs.50.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

26.17 During 2010-11, an amount of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed for construction of public toilets in different urban areas.

Urban Sewerage & Sanitation (Rs.150.00 lakh)

26.18 An amount of Rs.150.00 lakh has been proposed during 2009-10 for Sewerage & Sanitation during the year 2010-11 in different urban areas.

O & M and Energy Charges for Bidyadharpur & Khannagar Pump Houses (Rs.12.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

26.19 An amount of Rs.12.00 lakh has been proposed for O & M and Energy Charges for Bidyadharpur and Khannagar Pump Houses during the year 2010-11.

Land Acquisition in Bhubaneswar for Execution of Sewerage Schemes under JNNURM (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

26.20 An amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed during 2010-11 for acquisition of land in Bhubaneswar for execution of sewerage schemes under JNNURM.

A&S Charges for Execution of Sewerage Schemes of NRC and JNNURM (Rs.200.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

26.21 An amount of Rs.200.00 lakh has been proposed during 2010-11 towards A&S charges for execution of different sewerage schemes of NRC, JNNURM by OWS&SB.

Prevailing Pollution in Taladanda Canal, Cuttack (Rs.217.88 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

26.22 An amount of Rs.217.88 lakh has been proposed during the year 2010-11 as per direction of Hon'ble High Court for preventing pollution in Taladanda Canal, Cuttack.

Special Repair and Construction of PMU Office (Rs.48.71 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

26.23 An amount of Rs.48.71 lakh has been proposed during 2010-11 towards Special Repair and Construction of PMU Office at Cuttack.

Construction of Boundary Walls of 15 MLD Sewerage Treatment Plant, Puri (Rs.42.00 lakh)
(Housing and Urban Dev. Department)

26.24 An amount of Rs.42.00 lakh has been proposed during 2010-11 for construction of boundary walls of 15 MLD Sewerage Treatment Plant at Mangalahat, Puri under NRCD.

Escalation Charges for Construction of 33MLD STP at Matgajpur, Cuttack (Rs.52.77 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

26.25 An amount of Rs.52.77 lakh has been proposed during 2010-11 for settlement of excess work and escalation charges for construction of 33 MLD STP at Matgajpur, Cuttack.

Acquisition of Land for Execution of Integrated Sewerage System for Bhubaneswar and Cuttack under JICA (Rs.500.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

26.26 An amount of Rs.500.00 lakh has been proposed during 2010-11 for acquisition of land towards execution of Integrated Sewerage System for Bhubaneswar and Cuttack City under JICA.

Capacity Development and Preparation of DPR (Rs. 200.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

26.27 An amount of Rs.200.00 lakh has been proposed during 2010-11 towards Capacity Development and Preparation of DPRs.

RLTAP for KBK Districts (Rs.1,000.00 lakh)

26.28 An amount of Rs.1,000.00 lakh has been proposed for execution of different water supply schemes for urban poor under RLTAP for KBK districts. Out of this, Rs.162.50 lakh and Rs.384.10 lakh have been earmarked under TASP and SCSP Sector respectively

Urban Water Supply Programme (Rs.2,500.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

26.29 During 2010-11, improvement / augmentation / extension of water supply projects in different ULBs will be taken up. For the purpose, an outlay of Rs.2,500.00 lakh which 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 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 is proposed. Rs.409.60 lakh and Rs.379.10 lakh have been earmarked under TASP and SCSP Sector respectively.

Sewerage & Sanitation Project (EAP) (Rs.2,220.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

26.30 For implementation of different sewerage and sanitation (Pipeline) projects in Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Berhampur and Sambalpur towns, an outlay of Rs.2,220.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan: 2010-11. Integrated Sewerage & Drainage Project Cuttack and Bhubaneswar have been taken up with loan assistance of Rs.756.36 crore from Japan International Co-operation Agency.

The details of provision proposed during 2010-11 are given below:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 2010-11
1	2	3
1	Integrated Sewerage System for Capital City, Bhubaneswar	1,000.00
2	Integrated Sewerage System for Cuttack City, Cuttack	1,000.00
3	Integrated Sewerage System for Sambalpur Town	110.00
4	Integrated Sewerage System for Berhampur Town.	110.00
	Total -	2,220.00

Sewerage System of Capital City, Bhubaneswar (Rs.1.00 lakh)
Under 12th F.C. Grant
(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

26.31 During 2010-11, an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed for implementation of Sewerage System of Capital City, Bhubaneswar under 12th F.C. Grant.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Sewerage Treatment Plant at Puri (Rs.50.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

26.32 An amount of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed during 2010-11 towards state matching contribution for execution of Sewerage Treatment Plant at Puri. Out of this, Rs.6.00 lakh and Rs.4.37 lakh have been earmarked under TASP and SCSP respectively.

Implementation of ILCS Programme

(Rs.290.00 lakh)

(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

26.33 An amount of Rs.290.00 lakh has been proposed during 2010-11 towards state matching contribution for implementation of 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. Rs.34.78 lakh and Rs.25.31 lakh have been earmarked under TASP and SCSP Sector respectively.

**Implementation of Integrated Sewerage Scheme
for Pollution Abatement in Different Rivers (NRCD)**

(Rs.10.00 lakh)

(Housing & Urban Dev. Department)

26.34 An amount of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed during 2010-11 for implementation of Sewerage Scheme to undertake pollution abatement in different rivers under NRCD. Rs.1.20 lakh and Rs.0.87 lakh have been earmarked under TASP and SCSP Sector respectively.

CHAPTER 27

URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

27.1 Accelerated growth in the economy leads to increased urbanisation. Preceding years have witnessed an exponential growth of urban population which has further aggravated the situation putting a severe strain on the existing infrastructure and necessitating creation of additional urban amenities. 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 officers 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: 2010-11, an outlay of Rs.29,700.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan for implementation of various urban development programmes. This includes Rs.24,500.00 lakh towards JNNURM Scheme and Rs.1,000.00 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: 2010-11 towards protection and conservation of water bodies in different urban areas. Out of the above, an amount of Rs.40.56 lakh and Rs.29.56 lakh have been earmarked under TASP and SCSP respectively.

Capacity Building of H & UD Department (Rs.10.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

27.5 An amount of Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed towards Capacity Buildings of H & UD Department in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Preparation of CDP / Master Plan (Rs.100.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

27.6 An amount of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed during 2010-11 towards preparation of Comprehensive Development Plan / Master Plan for important towns in Orissa. Out of the above an amount of Rs.20.28 lakh and Rs.14.78 lakh have been earmarked for TASP 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 Poor flush sanitary latrines in slum areas and to provide better access to availability of sanitation to the Urban Poor. During 2010-11 an amount of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed under this Scheme. Out of the same TASP and SCSP components are Rs.26.52 lakh and Rs.19.32 lakh respectively.

Implementation of E-Governance in ULBs (Rs.400.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

27.8 This is one of the reform programmes committed by State Government. Government have initiated steps for undertaking reforms in all Municipalities, Municipal Corporations and District Head Quarters NACs. During 2010-11, an amount of Rs.400.00 lakh has been proposed for implementation of this scheme. Out of the above, an amount of Rs.106.08 lakh is TASP component and Rs.77.28 lakh SCSP component.

Development of Parks Greenery and Afforestation in ULBs/DAs (Rs.500.00 lakh)
(Housing & Urban Development Department)

27.9 During 2010-11, an amount of Rs.500.00 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.106.08 lakh and Rs.77.28 lakh have been earmarked for TASP 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: 2010-11 towards maintenance of STP-I & II of the Sewerage Treatment Plant 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: 2010-11 towards implementation on Accounting System in ULBs.

Construction of Boundary Walls for Protection of Govt. Land in Major Urban Areas (Rs.500.00 lakh)

(Housing & Urban Development Department)

27.12 During 2010-11, an amount of Rs.500.00 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.106.08 lakh and Rs.77.28 lakh have been earmarked under TASP and SCSP respectively.

Implementation of Animal Birth Control Programme (Rs.100.00 lakh)

(Housing & Urban Development Department)

27.13 An amount of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 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: 2010-11.

State Capital Project (Rs.2,200.00 lakh)

(General Administration Department)

27.15 The State Capital Project includes Government housing project, maintenance of park, improvement of road network, protection of government land, construction of residential buildings and water supply and sanitary installation for non-residential office buildings at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack. An amount of Rs.2,200.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for taking up different works under State Capital Project.

27.16 Some of the major works for which funds have been proposed in State Capital Project are as follows :

	<u>(Rs. in lakh)</u>
(i) Maintenance of IG Park	15.00
(ii) Improvement of open space and barbed wire fencing	100.00
(iii) Infrastructure development at Kalinganagar plotted scheme	50.00
(iv) Construction of Residential Buildings at New Capital for low paid Government servants.	100.00

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(v)	Loans to BDA for payment of margin money for raising institutional resources for construction of Government quarters	24.46
(vi)	Construction and improvement of Govt. non-residential buildings at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack	752.42
(vii)	Construction and improvement of Govt. non-residential buildings at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack and improvement of Toshali Plaza	350.01
(viii)	Construction of road	100.01
(ix)	Water Supply and Sanitary installation for non-residential buildings at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack	150.00
(x)	Water Supply and Sanitary installation for other non-residential buildings at Bhubaneswar	28.00
(xi)	Provision/improvement for Water Supply and Sanitation at New Capital	130.00
(xii)	Provision/improvement of Sewerage service at New Capital	100.00
(xiii)	Improvement of Water Supply and Sanitary Installation for Govt. residential buildings at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack	150.00
(xiv)	Renovation of toilets and bath rooms for lower type quarters at New Capital	150.00
		<hr/> 2199.90 <hr/>

27.17 This apart, Rs.0.10 lakh has been proposed as token provision @ Rs.0.01 lakh each for ten schemes namely, Land Protection Police Force, Development of land at Satya Nagar for public meetings, payment to OSHB towards transfer of Toshali Plaza at Satya Nagar and payment to OSHB towards outright purchase of their building at Chandrasekharapur, payment to BDA towards outright purchase of their buildings, loans to BDA for repayment of principal and interest on loan availed for quarters under RHS, payment of compensation to land owners for acquisition of land for development of New Capital, payment of decretal dues towards acquisition of land, water supply and sanitary installation for Toshali Plaza and construction of drains for clearance of storm water from Bhubaneswar city.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

**Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban
Renewal Mission (JNNURM)** (SS: Rs.9,800.00 lakh
CS: Rs.78,400.00 lakh)
(Housing and Urban Development Department)

27.18 Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is a reform linked flagship programme launched by Govt. of India with funding pattern of 80:10:10 between Govt. of India, State Government and Implementing Agencies. Under this scheme Bhubaneswar and Puri towns have been selected by Government of India. The City Development Plans for both cities have been approved. Under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component, the integrated Sewerage Project for Bhubaneswar has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs.75,400.00 lakh, out of which Rs.49,891.00 lakh would be met out of JNNURM scheme. Under the scheme Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP), four slum projects for Bhubaneswar and Puri worth Rs.6,800.00 lakh have been sanctioned. This would benefit 2,508 number of urban poor households. An amount of Rs.9,800.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 as State Share for implementation of the JNNURM Schemes in Bhubaneswar and Puri towns. Out of the above, a sum of Rs.1,346.52 lakh and Rs.1,779.68 lakh have been earmarked towards TASP and SCSP respectively.

**Urban Infrastructure Development Schemes for
Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)** (SS: Rs.8,000.00 lakh
CS: Rs.64,000.00 lakh)
(Housing and Urban Development Department)

27.19 The Urban Infrastructure Development Schemes for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) is a CSP Scheme with funding pattern of 80:10:10 between Govt. of India, State Government and Implementing Agencies. Under this scheme, 36 Municipalities, 6 District Headquarters NACs and 2 Corporations have been included. Government of India have approved twenty eight projects worth Rs.59,148.65 lakh for 23 towns. Projects for other Municipalities, District Headquarters and NACs are in pipeline for sanction. An amount of Rs.8,000.00 lakh has been proposed for implementation of the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2010-11. Out of the same, TASP and SCSP components are Rs.1,099.20 lakh and Rs.1,452.80 lakh respectively.

**Integrated Housing & Urban
Development Programme (IHSDP)** (SS: Rs.6,700.00 lakh
CS: 53,600.00 lakh)
(Housing and Urban Development Department)

27.20 The Integrated Housing & Urban Development Programme (IHSDP) is a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme with funding pattern of 80:10:10 between Govt. of India, State Govt. and Implementing Agencies. Under this scheme, 36 Municipalities, 63 NACs including District Headquarter NACs included earlier and 2 Corporations have been taken up. DPR for 10,960 dwelling units of 35 ULBs have been prepared and cleared by State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC). 15 projects in 15 ULBs benefiting 4,884

households have been sanctioned by Government of India with an estimated cost of Rs.7,602.35 lakh. An amount of Rs.6,700.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this scheme. Out of the above, an amount of Rs.920.58 lakh and Rs.1,217.62 lakh have been earmarked under TASP and SCSP respectively.

**Swarna Jayanti Sahari
Rojagar Yojana (SJSRY)**
(Housing and Urban Development Department)

(SS: Rs.990.00 lakh
CS: Rs.2,970.00 lakh)

27.21 This is a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme and has been under implementation in all the ULBs of the State from 1st December 1997. The ratio of fund sharing is 75:25. The objective of the scheme is to provide gainful employment to the urban poor through self-employment venture and wage employment. The major scheme components are as below:

- i) Self employment through 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.
- v) Mother and child care activities and community empowerment.

An amount of Rs.990.00 lakh has been proposed towards SS of CSP for implementation of this scheme in the Annual Plan: 2010-11. Out of the above, an amount of Rs.94.00 lakh and aRs.64.00 lakh have been earmarked under TASP and SCSP respectively.

Women Councilors Programme Fund
(Housing and Urban Development Department)

(SS: Rs.10.00 lakh
CS: Rs.30.00 lakh)

27.22 An amount of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for imparting training to Women Councillors of different ULBs.

HOUSING

27.23 Housing being a basic need, efforts are being made to meet the housing needs of people belonging to different income groups in urban areas. Priority has been given to families living below 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.
- To provide individual loans to the people of Orissa for construction of houses depending on their eligibility.

PLAN SCHEMES

27.24 For implementation of different State Plan Schemes of Housing sector, an outlay of Rs.14,001.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11. This includes Rs.6,001.00 lakh towards State Plan Schemes and Rs.8,000.00 lakh towards Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes.

STATE PLAN

Infrastructure Development of LIG & EWS Houses (Rs.1.00 lakh)
(Housing and Urban Development Department)

27.25 A token provision of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for Infrastructure Development.

Mo Kudia (Rs.6,000.00 lakh)
(Panchayati Raj Department)

27.26 A new scheme "Mo Kudia" has been introduced with effect from 01.04.2008. 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: 2010-11 is Rs.6,000.00 lakh with flow of funds amounting to Rs.1,536.80 lakh and Rs.1,572.00 lakh for TASP and SCSP respectively.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

27.27 For implementation of Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes relating to Housing, an outlay of Rs.8,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) (SS: Rs.8,000.00 lakh)
(Panchayati Raj Department) (SS: Rs.24,000.00 lakh)

27.28 Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) was launched during 1985-86 as a sub-scheme of RLEGP. Thereafter, it continued as a sub-scheme of JRY up to 31.12.95 and it has been continuing as an independent scheme with effect from 1.1.96. The objective of the scheme is to provide dwelling units to members of SC / ST / Freed bonded labourers and non-SC/ST rural poor below poverty line. This scheme is executed all over the State with a cost sharing in the ration of 75:25 between Centre and the State. The unit cost of IAY normal (new) is Rs.35,000.00

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with effect from 01.04.2008. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 is Rs.8,000.00 lakh out of which TASP and SCSP components are Rs.2,049.10 lakh and Rs.2,096.00 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.505.00 lakh has been provided in this sector for implementation of State Plan schemes, out of which Rs.40.50 lakh, and Rs.29.30 lakh are earmarked for TSP and SCSP.

Information Commission

(Rs.200.00 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.200.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11..

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.37.50 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. It has been decided to provide an outlay of Rs.37.50 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 to Orissa Remote Sensing Application Centre (ORSAC) for preparation of films and documentaries.

Journalist Welfare Fund

(Rs.20.02 lakh)

28.8 An out lay of Rs.20.02 lakh have been proposed for Journalist Welfare Fund in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 to meet the pension and health insurance of journalists.

Advertising and Visual Publicity

(Rs.58.00 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.58.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11. 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.20.82 lakh)

28.10 It aims at ensuring wide-range communication activities to increase radio listenership 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.20.82 lakh have been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11. 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 Scheme (Exhibition) (Rs.40.00 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.40.00 lakh have been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11. Details of schemes are indicated below.

- a) Participation in National Events and special celebration IITF –2009 and TE for the staff
- b) Organisation of Exhibition at State Head quarter
- c) Organisation of Exhibition at District & Sub-division levels
- d) Maintenance cost of Still Camera and its accessories/ Video coverage of TV unit.
- e) Purchase and maintenance of cameras for photo units

Special Celebration (Rs.55.00 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.55.00 lakh have been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11. 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.44.66 lakh)

28.13 Construction as well as repair works of different buildings, electric installations and maintenance of Pragati Maidan at New Delhi will be taken up in the Annual Plan: 2010-11. An out lay of Rs.44.66 lakh have been proposed for the above purpose. Details are given below:.

1. Construction of Office Building of DIPRO, Puri and Baragarh
2. Improvement of Pavillion at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.
3. Electrical maintenance of Pavillion at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.
4. Electrical Renovation of Department Building.

Songs & Drama Services

(Rs.9.00 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.9.00 lakh have been proposed for organisation of the following programmes during the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

- 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.15.00 lakh)

28.15 During the financial year 2010-11 a new plan scheme has been introduced with an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakh 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

Centrally Sponsored Plan

(SS: CSP Rs.5.00 lakh)

28.16 For better achievement and make People aware about Right to Information Act., Central Government have sponsored a new scheme for Training, Awareness and Campaign of RTI Act. during the Annual Plan: 2009-10. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh have been provided for this programme under State share of CSP in the Annual Plan: 2010-11, Government of India will provide the matching share of Rs. 5.00 lakh.

CHAPTER 29

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES, SCHEDULED CASTES, OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES AND MINORITIES

29.1 Orissa has a sizable concentration of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population. The Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Scheduled Castes (SC) population together constitute nearly two fifths 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.

29.2 The Scheduled Areas constitute 69,614 sq.km (44.71%) out of the total geographical area of 1,55,707 sq.km of the State. There are 118 T.D. Blocks included in the Scheduled Areas in 12 districts. Besides, there are 46 MADA and 14 Cluster pockets. There are 62 tribal communities in the State including 13 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs). The Scheduled Tribes of Orissa constitute 9.66% of the country's tribal population.

29.3 The State Government is increasingly concerned for all-round development of STs, SCs, Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and minorities in the State and keen to implement the schemes meant for these vulnerable classes of the society for bringing them at par with others.

Broad Objectives

29.4 The broad objectives for welfare of ST, SC, OBC and Minorities are as under:

- Raising socio-economic condition 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 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

29.5 The tribal areas of the State have a higher incidence of poverty than the rest of the State. Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes people are relatively poor and constitute a substantial portion of the population below poverty line. One of

the main objectives of developmental planning of the State is to provide these poor and disadvantaged people access to resources to enhance their employment opportunities and bring their income levels above poverty line.

29.6 The survival, protection and development of the Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) and bringing them at par with the rest of the tribal population is another important objective of planned development 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.

29.7 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 the social infrastructure in the tribal areas.

29.8 Health and nutritional standards of ST & SC population are relatively poorer than those of the general population. Also, the quality of health services in tribal areas is poor. Provision of the basic health services and improvement in health and nutritional standards of the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste population leading to an improvement in their health indicators is also an important objective of the 11th Plan.

29.9 It is 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 in Orissa in 1991 were 49.1%, 22.3% and 36.8% respectively and have increased to 63.1%, 37.4% and 55.5% respectively in 2001. The literacy levels of ST population are still much lower than the State average. Bridging the literacy gap between the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and the 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 be continued. Special emphasis shall be on substantially augmenting female tribal literacy.

Sectoral Strategies

29.10 Since the beginning of the 5th Five Year Plan (1974-75), formulation and implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan has formed the core strategy for tribal development in the State. The TSP approach envisages integrated development of 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.

29.11 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 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 being 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 will then be directed at filling these gaps. Wherever necessary, Special Central Assistance for TSP and grants received under Article-275(I) will be applied to bridge these critical gaps.

29.12 In implementation of income generating schemes, the strategy will be to take up activities which can be sustainable and which can be supported by resources available locally. The aptitude of local tribes and communities and their traditional skills will also be an important consideration. Emphasis will be laid on skill-upgradation and capacity building. All income generating schemes will be market linked and only those activities producing goods and services, for which there is a ready or a developing market, will be encouraged.

29.13 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 the area 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 will be taken up on a massive scale.

29.14 The Special Component Plan for the development of Scheduled Castes is being implemented in the State from the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Unlike Tribal Sub-Plan, the Special Component Plan, renamed as Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP), is not area specific. The Scheduled Castes are scattered all over the State. A comprehensive Scheduled Caste Component Plan is formulated by coordinating different sectoral plans to ensure adequate flow of funds to benefit SC households.

29.15 Self Employment Schemes for SCs will be implemented with arrangements for loan and subsidies to enable the targeted households to cross poverty line. Need based composite programmes will be implemented for the main occupational groups like weavers, leather workers, fishermen, and sericulturists etc with emphasis on 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 the SC Basties will be accorded priority with a view to improving the quality of life of the SC families.

PLAN SCHEMES

29.16 The total proposed outlay for this sector for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 is Rs.50,561.00 lakh including Special Central Assistance for TSP of Rs.11,406.00 lakh, Grants under Article 275(1) of Rs.10,752.00 lakh and Special Central Assistance for KBK districts of Rs.2,753.00 lakh. Besides, towards Central share of CSP and CP schemes under this sector, an amount of Rs.1,270.79 lakh and Rs.29,386.64 lakh respectively are proposed for the year, 2010-11. The break up of the proposed outlay is as under.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Item	Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan: 2010-11		
		State Plan (including State Share of CSP)	Central Share of CSP	Central Plan
1	Welfare of STs	49,182.05	137.57	24,437.02
2	Welfare of SCs	994.77	155.02	3,567.72
3	Welfare of OBCs	351.60	885.26	1,100.00
4	Welfare of Minorities	32.58	92.94	281.90
	Total	50,561.00	1,270.79	29,386.64

29.17 Various plan schemes proposed to be implemented for welfare of the STs, SCs, OBCs and Minorities during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 are outlined below.

I. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

STATE PLAN

Orissa Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (EAP) (ST & SC Development Department)

(Rs.4,400.00 lakh)

29.18 This programme is jointly funded by IFAD-DFID-WFP in partnership with Government of Orissa. It is a long-term development intervention in the southern tribal belt of Orissa, where poverty and deprivation are pervasive. The programme is implemented in 30 backward tribal Blocks in 7 districts of the State namely Kandhamal, Kalahandi, Gajapati, Rayagada, Koraput, Malkangiri and Nowrangpur. Initially the project was implemented in 10 Blocks in Phase-I. Now implementation of Phase-II of the programme has been started, with coverage of 9 additional blocks in the existing districts and 11 blocks in the districts of Rayagada, Malkangiri and Nowrangpur. The programme supports Land & Water Management, Forestry Management and Agricultural and Horticultural development on watershed basis with involvement of NGOs and participation of Self-Help Groups, User groups and other stakeholders. An outlay of Rs.4,400.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this programme.

**Tribal Development Projects implemented
with Special Central Assistance
(ST & SC Development Department)**

(Rs.11,406.00 lakh)

29.19 Special Central Assistance is being received from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for implementation of programmes under Integrated Tribal Development Agency, Modified Area Development Approach, Micro Projects, Clusters and Dispersed Tribal Development Project for development of the Scheduled Tribes. Special Central Assistance amounting to Rs.11,406.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for implementation of various programmes indicated below.

(a) Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs):

29.20 There are 21 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies in the State implementing different income generating schemes and infrastructure development programmes incidental to income generation in the TSP areas in 118 blocks with more than 50% tribal population. For the year 2010-11, a sum of Rs.8,608.00 lakh is proposed under this scheme out of S.C.A for carrying out different activities of the ITDAs.

(b) Modified Area Development Approach (MADA):

29.21 The Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) was evolved towards the end of the Fifth Plan with a view to bringing the tribal population living outside Tribal Sub Plan areas under the fold of integrated approach to development.

46 MADA pockets having population 10,000 or more each with more than 50 % tribals, are functioning outside the Tribal Sub Plan area of the State. A sum of Rs.800.00 lakh is proposed under this Scheme for the year 2010-11 out of S.C.A. for implementation of I.T.D.A.-type Income Generating and Infrastructure Development Schemes through the Blocks.

(c) Cluster Approach:

29.22 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 benefit oriented schemes and individual benefit oriented schemes on the same pattern as in I.T.D.A.s are implemented for the benefit of the Tribal households living in the Clusters. For Annual Plan: 2010-11, a sum of Rs.80.00 lakh is proposed out of S.C.A. for implementation of this scheme.

(d) Micro-Projects:

29.23 Seventeen micro projects are functioning in the State for all-round development of 13 primitive tribal groups residing in parts of 20 Blocks in 12

Districts. These primitive tribal groups are given full subsidy for individual and family benefit schemes. An outlay of Rs.250.00 lakh is proposed out of S.C.A for the scheme for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

(e) Dispersed Tribal Development Project (DTDP):

29.24 Tribal population dispersed throughout the State and living in areas outside ITDA, MADA, Cluster and Micro project areas are covered under the Dispersed Tribal Development Project (DTDP) and assisted with beneficiary oriented schemes. The programme is being implemented by the Orissa State Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Co-operative Corporation Ltd. A sum of Rs.1,600.00 lakh is proposed out of S.C.A for this scheme for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

(f) Monitoring and Evaluation:

29.25 Several development and welfare measures are being taken for the upliftment if the socio-economic conditions of tribals in the State. These measures aim at bringing about the standard of living of the tribals at par with other people of the State. In order to devise appropriate programmes / projects / policy and suitably modify the existing programmes / schemes that will help enhancing the standard of living of the tribals, it is essential to undertake timely monitoring and effective evaluation of the plan programmes / projects / schemes implemented under ITDPs, MADAs, Clusters and PTGs. A sum of Rs.15.00 lakh out of the SCA is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for monitoring and evaluation of plan programmes implemented under TSP.

(g) Co-operation:

29.26 Under this scheme financial assistance in shape of grant is provided to the tribal co-operatives and marketing societies for MFP collection, storage, processing etc. Also, assistance is provided to the MFP processing units taken up through LAMPs, TDCC and other tribal co-operatives. A sum of Rs.53.00 lakh out of SCA is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for implementation of the scheme.

**Grants under Article 275(I)
of the Constitution of India**

(Rs.10,752.00 lakh)

(ST & SC Development Department)

29.27 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India provides Grant-in-Aid to the State under Ist proviso to Article 275(1) of the constitution for creation of infrastructure in T.S.P. area and for setting-up of Model Schools. A sum of Rs.10,752.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Special Programmes for KBK Districts
(ST & SC Development Department)

(Rs.2,753.00 lakh)

29.28 A sum of Rs.2,753.00 lakh is proposed out of Special Central Assistance for KBK districts for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for strengthening of educational infrastructures in KBK districts as given below.

			(Rs. in lakh)
a)	Construction, completion and improvement of educational institutions of ST & SC Dev. Dept. in KBK districts including Hostels and Staff Quarters.	...	300.00
b)	Estt. Of Ramakrishna Mission High School	...	200.00
c)	Water Supply & Electrification of ST Girls Hostels under 1000 Girls Hostel Scheme	...	330.00
d)	Construction of Additional Class Rooms in ST & SC Dev. Deptt. Schools.	...	264.00
e)	Construction of Hostels for ST/SC Girls	...	700.00
f)	Construction of Hostels for ST/SC Boys	...	375.00
g)	Dev. of infrastructure for up-gradation of High Schools to +2 Colleges	...	264.00
h)	Providing Amenities to Tribal Hostels	...	320.00
Total			2,753.00

Construction of 1000 new Girls Hostels
(ST & SC Development Department)

(Rs.8,209.34 lakh)

29.29 In order to check high rte of dropout and to promote ST girls education. Government in ST & SC Development Department have opened 1004 girls hostels spread over 30 districts of the State during 2007-08. As a result of construction of these hostels, more than one lakh girl students have been provided residential accommodation. Infrastructure of the said hostels has been created by utilizing funds available under RLTP, DPEP, BRGF, Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India, CSP, Periphery Development Fund. It is proposed to construct another 1000 ST girls hostels in phases, by pooling resources from various schemes like RLTP, BRGF, DPEP, Article 275(1) and State Plan funds. An amount of Rs.8,209.34 lakh is proposed under State Plan for the purpose for 2010-11.

B.Ed. College in Kandhamal District
(ST & SC Development Department)

(Rs.46.74 lakh)

29.30 In order to provide adequate avenues to the 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 is proposed for Annual Plan: 2010-11 towards recurring expenses of the college including salary component of Rs.46.14 lakh.

Pre-Matric Scholarship to ST & SC Students
(ST & SC Development Department)

(Rs.5,830.00 lakh)

29.31 Improvement in the levels of literacy and spread of primary education among the new generation of the tribals has been one of the avowed objectives of the 11th Plan. With a view to promoting primary and secondary education among the tribals, a large number of residential educational institutions have been running under the administrative control of the ST & SC Development Department. In order to encourage enrolment, special hostels for Tribal children have been established in a large number of primary schools in the tribal areas. At present 1004 girls' hostels are functioning in the State with intake capacity of 100 students each. In addition, 400 hostels for tribal girl students have been opened in the KBK districts.

29.32 Pre-Matric scholarship are paid @ Rs.500/- and Rs.530/- pm for boy and girl boarders respectively prosecuting their studies from class I to X in the schools / hostels managed by ST and SC Development Department for 10 months in a year. The boarders of the Schools under School and Mass Education Deptt., reading in class-VI to X, also get scholarship at the above rates. Day scholars are paid scholarship in the following manner:

- (a) M.E. school level (class VI and VII):
 - Boys @ Rs 100/- per annum
 - Girls @ Rs 150/- per annum
- (b) High School level (VIII to X):
 - Boys @ Rs 150/ per annum
 - Girls @ Rs 200/- per annum

29.33 It is proposed to provide Pre-Matric Scholarship to ST students amounting to Rs.5,830.00 lakh during 2010-11.

Post-Matric scholarship to ST & SC Students
(ST & SC Development Department)

(Rs.66.00 lakh)

29.34 Post-Matric scholarship is awarded to ST & SC 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 funding pattern of the Post-Matric scholarship is that the state Govt. will receive 100% Central Assistance from GOI over and above the State's committed liabilities at the end of 10th Plan.

29.35 Post-Matric scholarship to a student is admissible, if the parent's annual income is less than or equal to Rs.1,00,000/-. Rates of Post-Matric scholarship per student per month for different courses are as under:

Rate of Post-Matric Scholarship

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 post graduates, graduate level diploma courses, all certificate level courses.	510	303
III	All other courses leading to a graduate or above degree not covered in Group-I and II	355	185
IV	All post matriculation level courses before taking up graduation like +2 and +3 in 10+2 system and intermediate examination etc. not covered in Group-II and III, ITI course, other vocational courses (if minimum required qualification to pursue the course is at least matriculation).	235	140

29.36 This scheme has utmost importance in improving the level of literacy among the STs and SCs. A sum of Rs.66.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under the scheme.

Infrastructure Support for Programme (Rs 63.00 lakh)
Implementation by the DWOs
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.37 Field establishments @ one in each of the 30 districts are functioning for directing and administrating Tribal and SC development programmes in the State. This administrative machinery needs infrastructure support in the shape of office equipments, vehicles and buildings etc. A sum of Rs 50.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2010-11 for implementation of this scheme. This includes Rs. 13.00 lakh for the Directorate establishment.

29.38 More than 1000 verification report of fake caste certificates have been received from the District Vigilance Cell of the different districts, which are scrutinized by the State Level Scrutiny Committee. A provision of Rs.13.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 to meet the contingent expenditure, motor vehicle charges and telephone charges at the State Headquarters and offices of RDCs in connection with implementation of this programme.

Information, Education & Communication (Rs. 25.01 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.39 In order to raise the general awareness among the tribal population for successful implementation of various developmental programmes for bringing improvement in their quality of life, there is need for systematic and sustained IEC activities in the Scheduled Areas and targeted at the ST population. A sum of Rs.25.01 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan: 2010-11 under the scheme. This includes financial support to the tune of Rs. 20.01 lakh for the Annual State Level Adivasi Exhibition and Awards and Prizes connected with Tribal Development Activities and improvement of Adivasi Exhibition Ground and a sum of Rs.5.00 lakh for creation of awareness on the provision of PCR and POR Act.

Supply of Nationalised Text Books and (Rs. 30.00 lakh)
Writing Materials for ST students
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.40 Under DPEP, Nationalised Text Books are now being 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 are benefited under this scheme. This scheme helps the students to prosecute their studies. A sum of Rs. 30.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2010-11 for continuance of the scheme.

Pre Examination Training of Scheduled Tribes candidates (Rs. 5.00 lakh)
For Recruitment into Armed Forces and CPMF
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.41 To create awareness among the unemployed ST youths regarding employment opportunities in Armed Forces and Central para-Military Forces and to help them qualify in the recruitment tests, Pre-recruitment training is being provided to such candidates in the State since 1987-88. Training camps are being organised in districts with high concentration of tribal population under the guidance of Zilla Sainik Boards. An allocation of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed for the annual plan 2010-11 under this scheme.

Rehabilitation of & Legal Aid to ST Victims of Atrocities (Rs. 14.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.42 Under this scheme, monetary relief is provided to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe victims of atrocities. Besides, legal aid is given to deserving ST persons involved in litigation for establishing their right, title and possession over landed property in Civil and Revenue Courts. Legal Aid is also admissible for cases under Sections 379 and 447 of IPC and sections 107, 144 and 145 of Cr. PC as well as for cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and POA Act. 1989. An outlay of Rs. 14.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2010-11 under this scheme.

Preservation and Promotion of (Rs. 100.00 lakh)
Tribal Dialects and Culture
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.43 One of the special programmes undertaken under the scheme is the publication of special bilingual primers in Oriya and tribal dialects. Grant-in-Aid is provided to the academy of tribal dialects and culture for carrying out its activities including cost of publication of special primers. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2010-11 for this purpose.

Managerial Subsidy to Tribal Dev. (Rs. 96.00 lakh)
Cooperative Corporation
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.44 The principal function of the Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation (TDCC) is to make effective market interventions to ensure fair and reasonable prices for the surplus agricultural produce and minor forest produce collected by the Tribals by purchasing the same when prices decline and arranging for its marketing. The TDCC was at one time grossly over staffed. A thorough restructuring and downsizing of the Corporation and re-engineering its business has been done for bringing down its establishment costs. An outlay of Rs. 96.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2010-11 towards managerial subsidy to the TDCC.

Managerial Subsidy to Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Cooperative Corporation (OSFDC) (Rs.150.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.45 OSFDC provides subsidy to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries for bankable Income Generating Schemes through lending banks. The Corporation is maintaining 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 Programme in various recognized institutions for unemployed ST & SC youths. An amount of Rs. 150.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2010-11 to meet the establishment cost and salary of the staff at headquarters and district offices.

Pay and Allowances for High School Teachers & Staff Including Coaching Allowances and Remuneration of Cook-cum-Attendants (Rs. 1,151.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.46 Under this scheme an amount of Rs. 1,151.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2010-11 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 attached to these schools.

Continuance of Higher Secondary Schools (Rs 175.33 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.47 An outlay of Rs.175.33 lakh is proposed for 2010-11 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.

Maintenance of Hostels for Tribals (Rs. 3,118.50 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.48 An outlay of Rs. 3,118.50 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2010-11 for maintenance of hostels under ST & SC Development Department meant for ST students. The break-up of the proposed provision is as under

(Rs in Lakh)

(i)	Remuneration of 2952 cook-cum Attendants in 400 hostels in KBK districts, 1548 hostels in TSP areas and 1004 newly opened ST girls hostels	1,500.00
(ii)	Salary (consolidated pay) for 1004 no. of lady watch and ward @ Rs 3,502/- per month.	489.45

(iii)	Superintending allowance for 3000 hostels @ Rs. 500/- per month	15.00
(iv)	Provision of amenities in the hostels such as cots, beds, mosquito nets etc.	471.21
(v)	Medical expenses for treatment of boarders in hostels	103.83
(vi)	Repair and construction of hostels boundary wall and provision of other facilities in 1004 ST girls hostels and special Adivasi hostel (529.01 + 10.00)	539.01
Total		3,118.50

Provision of Solar Lamps in the Hostels of ST & SC Dev. Deptt. Schools (Rs.82.50 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.49 This is a new Scheme. In the first phase, it has been decided to introduce it in 150 selected Hostels in Micro Project and TSP Areas having no electricity connection. The cost of each Solar Lamp is estimated at Rs.5,500/- and 10 nos. of Solar Lamps are proposed to be installed in each identified Hostel with total cost of Rs.55,000/- for each Hostel. A provision of Rs.82.50 lakh is proposed under the Scheme for the Annual Plan 2010-11.

Promotion of Sports & Games, Archery, Scout & Guide and Science Exhibition (Rs.112.02 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.50 This is a new Scheme which is proposed to be implemented in the Schools under ST & SC Dev. Department. A provision of Rs.112.02 lakh is proposed under the Scheme for the Annual Plan 2010-11, which will be utilized in the following manner:

(Rs. in lakh)		
1.	Promotion of Archery Training Centre in Nodal Schools of KBK districts	20.00
2.	Promotion of Sports and Games for Block Level Competition (equipment & other facilities)	17.92
3.	Implementation Scouts and Red Cross in High Schools	40.00
4.	Block Level, Zonal Level Science Exhibition and State Level Competition	34.10
Total		112.02

Payment of Ex-gratia to the Next of Kins of SC & ST Students (Rs.25.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.51 The State Government have decided to pay Ex-gratia to the next of kins of the deceased in the case of death due to diseases and accidents of the boarders of ST & SC Dev. Deptt. Hostels. A provision of Rs.25.00 lakh is proposed under the Scheme for the Annual Plan 2010-11.

Computer Education in High Schools (Rs.50.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.52 Computer Education to the students in High Schools under ST & SC Dev. Department is proposed to be launched during 2010-11. This programme will be implemented in a phased manner. A provision of Rs.50.00 lakh is proposed under the Scheme for the Annual Plan 2010-11.

Provision for Cooking Gas & Equipments to Hostels (Rs.100.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.53 It has been decided to introduce the system of cooking with LPG in the Hostels under ST & SC Dev. Department in a phased manner. A provision of Rs.100.00 lakh is proposed for Cooking Gas (LPG) and its equipments under the Scheme for the Annual Plan 2010-11.

Computerization of Pre & Post Matric Scholarship (Rs.30.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.54 The Programme envisages at release and disbursement of Scholarship to the ST, SC & OBC and Minorities students by E-Computerization means through the assistance of OCAC under IT Deptt. Scholarship is proposed to be sanctioned online to the Bank Accounts of the students. A provision of Rs.30.00 lakh is proposed under the Scheme for the Annual Plan 2010-11.

Exemption of Tution Fees in Sainik School & to promote Best SC/ST Students in Best Residential Schools (Rs.250.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.55 It has been decided by the State Government to provide / reimburse entire expenditure of ST / SC students prosecuting their studies in Sainik School, Bhubaneswar and for admission of 100 Best ST & SC students in best Schools of Orissa. The proposed scheme aims at grooming the students for better opportunity and competitive skill at par with others. The provision will be utilized in the following manner:

1.	Exemption of Tution Fees for ST/SC students studying in Sainik School.	Rs.50.00 lakh
2.	To promote 100 best SC/ST students for study in best Residential School of the State.	Rs.200.00 lakh
Total		Rs.250.00 lakh

A provision of Rs.250.00 lakh is proposed under the Scheme for the Annual Plan 2010-11.

Other Schemes (Rs.4.04 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.56 Apart from the above-mentioned schemes, a sum of Rs. 4.04 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2010-11 for the following schemes for welfare of the STs.

(Rs. in lakh)

(i)	Share Capital Assistance to OSFDC	0.01
(ii)	Health Measures for STs	0.01
(iii)	Training Programme under National Training Policy	0.01
(iv)	Committees & non Officials - TE & OC	4.00
(v)	Distribution of Bicycles to ST girls	0.01
Total		4.04

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Construction of Hostels for ST Boys and ST Girls (CS: Rs.50.00 lakh)
(SS: Rs.50.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.57 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 Hostel. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh is proposed towards State share of the scheme for the Annual Plan: 2010-11. An equivalent amount of Central share has been assumed under the scheme for the year.

Research and Training (CS: Rs.82.55 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department) (SS: Rs.82.55 lakh)

29.58 The State Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe Research and Training Institute (SCSTR&TI) is supported under this Scheme with the funding pattern of 50:50 between the Centre and the State. The Institute functions as a premier

research center in the traditions, culture and art and crafts of the tribal communities and also as a repository of data on the State's tribal economy and society. The Institute has set up a high class Tribal Museum and is now developing a Tribal Art Gallery. A Documentation Center and a Resources Center are also being set up. The Institute also organizes both National and State level training programmes for various categories of officers of different Departments of the State and Central Government. National Training Programmes are sponsored by the Training Division of the Department of Personnel and Training and the Department of Environment, Forest and Wild Life of the Government of India. The programmes cover a wide range of subjects such as: (1) Research methodology, (2) Health concerns, (3) Role of women and gender issues in tribal development, (4) Project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, (5) Education and culture, and (6) Forestry issues in tribal development etc. An outlay of Rs.82.55 lakh is proposed towards State share of the scheme for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 in anticipation of receipt of an equivalent amount of Central Assistance under the scheme.

Research-cum-Training (Construction Activity) (CS:Rs.0.01 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department) (SS: Rs.0.01 lakh)

29.59 For construction and improvement of Tribal Museum, Research Centre, Tribal Hostel inside R&TI, a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 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)

29.60 This scheme is implemented from the year 2002-03 with a cost sharing between the Centre and the State in the ratio 50:50. Under this scheme reference books are provided for S.T. students reading in recognized Medical / Engineering / Poly-technique Colleges in the State. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh is proposed towards State share of the scheme for the Annual Plan: 2010-11. An equivalent amount of Central share is assumed under the scheme for the year.

Pre-examination Training for Civil Services for STs (CS: Rs.0.01 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department) (SS: Rs.0.01 lakh)

29.61 No central assistance has so far been received under this scheme during 2009-10. However, a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh is proposed towards State Share in anticipation of receipt of Central Assistance under CSP scheme during 2010-11 on 50:50 sharing basis.

CENTRAL PLAN**Development of Primitive Tribal Groups in the State** (Rs.1,226.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.62 This scheme is meant for the development of Primitive Tribal Groups. For effective interventions for the development of PTGs, 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 the given agro-climatic conditions, the health and educational needs and critical gaps in the existing economic and social infrastructure. Annual Action Plans have been prepared keeping eye on the 5-year Perspective Plans in respect of each Micro Project. A central assistance of Rs.1,226.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under this Scheme.

Grant-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation for MFP operation (Rs.520.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.63 The State Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation (STDCC) was set up in 1972 to extend marketing support and to ensure fair prices to tribals for agricultural and minor forest produce. The Corporation also deals with essential commodities in areas of tribal concentration through retail outlets and fair price shops. A complete restructuring and resizing of the Corporation on the basis of a functional review is on the anvil. During 2009-10, a budget provision of Rs.100.00 lakh has been made under this Scheme. But a Central Assistance of Rs.259.00 lakh has been released by Government of India so far under this Scheme. So, a provision of Rs. 520.00 lakh towards central assistance including the spill over amount of the current financial year 2009-10 is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for implementation of the Scheme.

Post-Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Tribe Students (Rs.600.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.64 Post-Matric scholarships are being awarded to scheduled tribe students for prosecuting their studies at post-matric, post-secondary and post-graduate stages to enable them to complete their studies in recognized educational institutions inside as well as outside the State. Scholarships are awarded as per the rates prescribed by Government of India from time to time. Expenditure on the scheme beyond the committed liability of the State assessed at the close of the 10th Plan would be borne 100% by the Centre. A central assistance of Rs.600.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 to meet the expenditure under the Scheme.

Upgradation of Merit of Scheduled Tribe Students (Rs.150.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.65 The aim of the scheme is to provide special coaching to Scheduled Tribe students in selected educational institutions with a view to upgrade their academic standards, so that they can compete with others to get admission in to elite national institution for study of Engineering / Medical Degree courses etc. The scheme has been modified to suit the educational system of the State. A central assistance of Rs.150.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under the Scheme.

Vocational Training Institutes in Tribal Areas (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.66 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 2009-10. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh is proposed towards Central Assistance for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for continuance of this scheme.

Hostels for ST Girls and Boys (Rs.100.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.67 Under this scheme, a Central Assistance of Rs.100.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 towards Central Assistance for construction of Hostels for ST girls and boys.

Construction of Hostel for ST Girls/Boys (Rs.19,837.00 lakh)
in Schedule V Areas & Naxal affected Areas
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.68 Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India have released non-recurring one-time grant for construction of 100 seated 478 Hostels (198 Girls Hostels +288 Boys Hostels) in Naxal affected districts out of ACA for Educational Development of Tribal Children in Schedule V Areas and Naxal affected Areas. The Hostels will be constructed in 5 Naxal affected districts as indicated below.

Name of the district	Nos. of 100 seated S.T. Girls Hostel	Nos. of 100 seated ST Boys Hostel	Total
Deogarh	2	4	6
Gajapati	51	72	123
Malkangiri	44	55	99

Rayagada	61	65	126
Sambalpur	32	92	124
Grand Total	190	288	478

29.69 Rs.41.50 lakh for each Hostel has been sanctioned which includes Rs.35.00 lakh towards Hostel Building measuring 5000 Sq.ft. and Rs.6.50 lakh towards the cost of installation of Solar Water Heating System and Rain Water Harvesting System. A provision in this regard of Rs.19,837.00 lakh is proposed under the Scheme for the Annual Plan 2010-11.

Construction of Ashram Schools (Rs.2,004.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.70 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 has been launched by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India with 100 percent Central Assistance. A provision of Rs.2,004.00 lakh is proposed under the Scheme for the Annual Plan 2010-11.

Research-cum-Training (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.71 No Central Assistance has been received so far during 2009-10 under this scheme. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh towards Central Assistance is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 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

Scholarship

29.72 Improvement in the levels of literacy and spread of primary education among the new generation of the Scheduled castes has been one of the avowed objectives of the 11th five year plan. Therefore, utmost emphasis is given for awarding scholarship to the Pre Matric & Post Matric students.

(a) Pre-Matric Scholarship to SC Students (Rs. 683.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.73 Pre-Matric Scholarship are paid @ Rs. 500/- & Rs. 530/- pm for boys and girls boarders respectively prosecuting their studies from class I to X in the schools / hostels managed by the ST and SC Development Department for 10 months

in a year. The boarders of the schools managed by the 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 the ST students. An outlay of Rs. 683.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for providing Pre-Matric Scholarship to SC students.

(b) Post-Matric Scholarship to SC Students (Rs. 121.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.74 Post-Matric scholarship is also awarded to SC students for prosecuting higher study and technical education, like Medical, Engineering, Veterinary, Agriculture, Polytechnic, 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.

29.75 As per the scheme, financial assistance is provided to the SC students for studying approved courses at post-matriculation stage in recognized institutions inside as well as outside the State. The funding pattern of the Post-Matric scholarship is that the state Govt. will receive 100% Central Assistance from GOI over and above the State's committed liability at the end of 10th Plan. The eligibility criteria and the rate of PostMatric scholarship for SC students are same as that for STs.

29.76 An outlay of Rs. 121.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for providing Post-Matric Scholarship to SC students.

Supply of Nationalised Text books and Writing Materials for SC Students (Rs. 20.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.77 Under DPEP, Nationalised text books are now being 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. The SC 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. including N. T. Books under this scheme. This scheme will help the students to prosecute their studies. A sum of Rs.20.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for continuance of the scheme.

Rehabilitation of Victims of Atrocities and Legal Aid to SCs (Rs. 15.75 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.78 The scheme aims at giving monetary relief to the Scheduled Caste victims of caste atrocities. Besides, legal aid is given to deserving scheduled caste persons involved in litigation for establishing their right, title and possession over landed property in civil and revenue courts, where the opposite party is not Government or a member of Scheduled Caste. Legal aid is admissible for cases under Sections 379 and 447 of IPC and Sections 107, 144 and 145 of Cr. PC. Legal aid is

also admissible for cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. The scheme is required to be continued during the year 2009-10, for which an outlay of Rs. 15.75 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Share Capital Assistance to OSFDC (CS: Rs.0.01 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department) (SS: Rs.0.01 lakh)

29.79 Under this Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme matching share capital contribution is provided to the OSFDC by the GOI and the State Government in the ratio of 49:51. 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 2009-10. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh is proposed towards State Share in anticipation of release of Central Share for continuance of this scheme during 2010-11.

Construction of Hostels for Scheduled Caste Girls and Boys (CS: Rs.50.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department) (SS: Rs.50.00 lakh)

29.80 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 is provided for SC Girls’ Hostel. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh is proposed towards State share of this scheme for the Annual Plan: 2010-11. An equivalent amount of Central share has been assumed under the scheme for the year.

Enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act (CS: Rs.100.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department) (SS: Rs.100.00 lakh)

29.81 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.100.00 lakh is proposed towards State Share of this scheme for the Annual Plan: 2010-11. An equivalent amount of Central share has been assumed under the scheme for the year.

Coaching and Allied Schemes for Scheduled Caste candidates (CS: Rs.0.01 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department) (SS: Rs.0.01lakh)

29.82 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 2009-10. However, a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh is proposed towards State Share for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 in anticipation of receipt of Central Assistance for continuance of this scheme.

Book Bank for SC Students in Medical and Engineering Colleges (CS: Rs.5.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department) (SS: Rs.5.00 lakh)

29.83 This CSP scheme is implemented with a cost sharing between the Centre and the State in the ratio 50:50. Under this scheme reference books are provided for SC students reading in recognized Medical and Engineering / Poly-Technique Colleges in the State. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh is proposed towards State share for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 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)

29.84 Under this scheme, Pre-Matric scholarship is provided to the 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 is proposed for the year 2010-11 under this Central Plan Scheme.

Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste Students (Rs.700.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.85 Post-Matric scholarship is being awarded to SC students for prosecuting studies at post-matriculation, post-secondary and post-graduate stages to enable them to complete their studies in recognized educational institutions inside as well as outside the State. The scholarships are sanctioned as per the rates prescribed by Government of India from time to time. The Central Govt. meets the incremental

requirement of funds for providing Post-Matric scholarship, while the State Govt. will meet the committed level of liability at the end of the Tenth Plan. A central assistance of Rs.700.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for continuance of this Central Plan Scheme.

Upgradation of Merit of Scheduled Caste Students (Rs.150.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.86 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. A central assistance of Rs.150.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under this Central Plan scheme.

**Special Central Assistance (SCA) for
Special Component Plan (SCP) for SCs** (Rs.2,512.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.87 Special Central Assistance is being released by Govt. of India to SCP for SCs for implementation of various economic development programmes under different income generating schemes like agriculture, horticulture, land reforms, minor irrigation, soil conservation, animal husbandry, forestry, fisheries, village & small industries, cooperatives, education etc. 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 special vulnerable groups in clusters including skill upgradation for assisting SC families. A Special Central Assistance of Rs.2,512.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for implementation of various Income Generating Schemes for Scheduled Castes.

Hostels for SC Girls & Boys (Rs.166.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.88 Under this scheme, a Central Assistance of Rs.166.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 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)

29.89 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 the development of OBCs. The State Govt provides matching share against funds released by NBCFDC. The scheme is executed by the OBCFDCC. During 2009-10, no fund has so far been released by the NBCFDC for implementation of this scheme. However, a token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for continuance of this scheme.

Managerial Subsidy to Other Backward Classes (Rs. 12.00 lakh)
Finance and Development Cooperative Corporation
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.90 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 is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under the scheme.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls (CS: Rs.50.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department) (SS: Rs.50.00 lakh)

29.91 Under this Scheme, hostel facilities are provided to the OBC students pursuing higher studies. The funding pattern of the scheme between the Centre and State is in the ratio of 50:50. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh is proposed towards State share of this scheme for the Annual Plan: 2010-11. An equivalent amount of Central Assistance is assumed under the scheme for the year.

Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC Students (C.S: Rs.26.81 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department) (SS: Rs.26.81 lakh)

29.92 It is proposed to provide Rs.26.81 lakh towards State share for implementation of this scheme during 2010-11 with a sharing pattern of 50:50 between the Centre and the State. An equivalent amount of Central Assistance is assumed under the scheme for the year.

Multi Sectoral Development Programme of Gajapati District. (CS: Rs.808.45 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department) (SS: Rs.262.78 lakh)

29.93 This is a new Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme with different sharing pattern between Government of India and State Government for different components i.e. construction of Indira Awas Yogaja (75:25), construction of Additional Class Room in the High Schools (75:25) and construction of building for Primary Health Centre (85:15) in Gajapati district. As per the commitment of Govt. of India, 50% of the 1st instalment of the Central Assistance amounting to Rs.808.45 lakh is expected during 2010-11. The corresponding State Share amounting Rs.262.78 lakh as per the approved ratio is proposed for the Annual Plan 2010-11.

CENTRAL PLAN

Scholarship to OBC Students (Rs.100.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.94 The scheme of Post-Matric scholarship sponsored by the GOI aims at encouraging the students belonging to OBCs / SEBCs 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 is proposed to provide Post-Matric scholarship to 2,000 students belonging to OBCs / SEBCs during 2010-11. A central assistance of Rs.100.00 lakh is proposed for the year, 2010-11 under this Central Plan scheme.

Multi-Sector Development Programme (Rs.1,000.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.95 Construction of Anganwadi Centre and Mini Anganwadi Centre in Gajapati district will be taken up under this programme with 100% financial assistance from Government of India. Under this programme a Central Assistance of Rs.1,000.00 lakh is proposed for the year, 2010-11.

IV. WELFARE OF MINORITIES

STATE PLAN

Economic Development of Minorities (Rs. 1.60 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.96 The scheme was introduced with a view to provide loan at a concessional rate of interest to the members of the Minority communities living below the poverty line for setting up self-employment ventures. Government of India have

set up National Minorities Development Finance corporation (NMDFC) at the national level with the prime objective of helping enterprising individuals of the minority communities by way of providing loans (subject to economic criteria) to take up income generating activities. Under the scheme, the beneficiaries contribute 5% of the unit cost of the activity while the State Govt. need to contribute 10% of the loan assistance and the balance 85% of loan assistance is reimbursed by the NMDFC. The State Government has nominated the Orissa Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Cooperative Corporation as the channelizing agency for implementation of income generating schemes for minorities. A provision of Rs. 1.60 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for continuation of this scheme.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Pre-Matric Scholarship for Minorities (CS: Rs. 92.94 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department) (SS: Rs. 30.98 lakh)

29.97 This CSP scheme is implemented with funding pattern of 75:25 between the Centre and the State. It is proposed to provide Rs.30.98 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 towards State share under the scheme. The proposed Central Share under the scheme for 2010-11 is Rs. 92.94 lakh.

CENTRAL PLAN

Post-Matric Scholarship for Minority Students (Rs.200.00 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.98 A Central Assistance of Rs.200.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2010-11 under this Central Plan Scheme towards Post-Matric Scholarship for students of Minority Communities.

Merit means based Scholarship for Minority Students (Rs.81.90 lakh)
(ST & SC Development Department)

29.99 A Central Assistance of Rs.81.90 lakh is proposed for the year 2010-11 under this Scheme for providing scholarship to meritorious students of Minority Communities.

CHAPTER 30

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

30.1 In a labour surplus economy, economic upliftment of the labour class along with its social elevation is highly essential for the betterment of the economy as a whole. Various plans and programmes are therefore, devised for promoting welfare of the labour class.

30.2 An outlay of Rs.3293.30 lakh has been proposed for this sector under State Plan out of which Rs.1579.30 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 2010-11 under State Plan with an outlay of Rs.214.00 lakh.

Headquarters Organisation- Estt. charges of L.C. Orissa (Rs. 1.00 lakh)
(Labour & Employment Department)

30.4 A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 2010-11 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, 2010-11 for Refresher Course for labour officers regarding organization of awareness camp & seminar on child labour in 30 districts.

Grant-in-Aid to State Labour Institute (Rs. 2.00 lakh)
(Labour & Employment Department)

30.6 A sum of Rs.2.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 2010-11 for State Labour Institute to impart in-service training to officers of Labour Directorate.

Implementation of Child Labour (P&R) Act, 1986 (Rs. 14.76 lakh)
(Labour & Employment Department)

30.7 A sum of Rs.14.76 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 2010-11 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. 15.52 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.15.52 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 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 to the labourers occurs from the side of contractors & other middle men. For rescue operation of exploited labourers a sum of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Construction of 2nd & 3rd Floor of Niyojan Bhawan, Orissa, Bhubaneswar (Rs. 22.12 lakh)
(Labour & Employment Department)

30.10 A sum of Rs.22.12 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 2010-11 for Construction of 2nd & 3rd Floor of Niyojan Bhawan, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

Development of Management Information System (Rs. 38.40 lakh)
(Labour & Employment Department)

30.11 A sum of Rs.38.40 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for development of Management of Information System of District Employment Exchanges & State Employment Exchange, Bhubaneswar.

Enhancement of load from 25 KW to 107 KW GPS load Against Con. No.757 MC 5 to the Directorate of Employment, Orissa (Rs. 6.46 lakh)
(Labour & Employment Department)

30.12 It is proposed to provide Rs.6.46 lakh for enhancement of load from 25 KW to 107 KW GPS load against Con. No.757 MC 5 to the Directorate of Employment, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

Headquarters Organisation of Director of F&B, Orissa (Rs. 2.20 lakh)
(Labour & Employment Department)

30.13 A sum of Rs.2.20 lakh has been proposed in Annual Plan: 2010-11 for smooth functioning of the office of Director of Factories & Boilers.

Construction Works of Director Employment (Rs. 110.53 lakh)
(Labour & Employment Department)

30.14 For various construction works in different sub-ordinate offices of Director of Employment, a sum of Rs.110.53 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

National Apprentice Training (Rs. 258.00 lakh)
(Industries Department)

30.15 For the salaries and other recurring expenditure of new ITIs, Hinjilicut, Purusottampur, Pattamundai, Malkangiri, Sonapur, Rayagada and others and

payment for Professional and special services, an amount of Rs.258.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 2010-11.

Infrastructure Development of ITIs (Rs. 953.60 lakh)
(Industries Department)

30.16 For Infrastructure Development of ITIs for modernization under General, SCP and TSP Sector, an amount of Rs.953.60 lakh has been proposed during Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Capacity Expansion of Vocational Training in the State (Rs. 288.40 lakh)
(Industries Department)

30.17 For Infrastructure Development of ITIs, for introduction of new training under General, SCP and TSP Sectors, an amount of Rs.288.40 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN

Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (C.S : Rs.3000.00 lakh)
(Labour & Employment Department) (S.S : Rs.1000.00 lakh)

30.18 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 2010-11, 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)

30.19 Under the scheme selected existing ITIs are being upgraded into Centre 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 2010-11.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour (C.S : Rs.3.30 lakh)
(Panchayati Raj Department) (S.S : Rs.3.30 lakh)

30.20 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.3.30 lakh has been proposed towards State share of CSP under the scheme in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

CHAPTER 31

SOCIAL WELFARE AND NUTRITION

31.1 Empowerment of women and an improved quality of life for children are the two main planks of development and welfare strategies of the State Government. The social welfare programmes which include the overall development of children and women have been undertaken through a host of specially designed schemes and programmes. A large number of welfare schemes are also being implemented for the aged and the disabled. The schemes on welfare of women and children focus at the welfare and entitlements of children, economic empowerment of women and persons with disabilities and old persons. There is also focus on economic empowerment of women and persons with disabilities. To decentralise these development programmes, Panchayati Raj Institutions are being vested with more powers for administering and supervising these programmes. "Mission-Shakti", a Self Help Mission for empowerment of women, has been launched for furthering the cause of women empowerment.

31.2 Emphasis has also been given on inter-departmental convergence of services. The Integrated Child Development Schemes (ICDS) continues as a major vehicle for promotion of all-round development of young children by provision of adequate nutrition, health check-ups, immunisations and referral services. Since such promotion also requires economic empowerment of women, income generating schemes (IGS) for women have been integrated into it.

31.3 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 have been providing specific contingency for this purpose to every Anganwadi Worker and Integrated Child Development Scheme supervisor from its own resources. To address the problems of street children and juvenile delinquents, special attention is being given through a revamped State Council for Child Welfare and the Juvenile Justice Cell of the State. For the old indigent, infirm population in KBK districts, Emergency Feeding programme and mobility support to Anganwadi workers / ANMs programme have been implemented.

PLAN SCHEMES

31.4 An outlay of Rs.79,658.50 lakh has been proposed under Social Welfare and Nutrition Programme and Rs.2,200.00 lakh towards Special Programme for the KBK Districts during the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

STATE PLAN

A. SOCIAL WELFARE**(i) HANDICAPPED WELFARE****Rehabilitation of Cured Leprosy Patients** (Rs. 18.55 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.5 In order to provide social security and financial assistance to persons cured of leprosy, State Government have adopted a rehabilitation programme since 1985-86 and grant-in-aid is sanctioned in favour of the Hind Kustha Nivaran Sangha, Orissa State Branch, Bhubaneswar and Dayashrama, Cuttack for imparting vocational training to cured leprosy patients in different trades. Besides, financial assistance is also provided for maintenance of trainees with food and clothing and payment of salaries to the employees of the H.K.N.S., Orissa State Branch, Bhubaneswar. Funds are also provided for maintenance of 242 beneficiaries rehabilitated at Paralakhemundi, Balasore, Sambalpur and Cuttack. The State Government supports the diet charges @ Rs.10/- per person per day and clothing charges @ Rs.100/- per beneficiary per year. For Annual Plan: 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 18.55 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Training and Rehabilitation of the Handicapped (Rs.15.46 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.6 The aim of this scheme is to train adult disabled people in some profitable crafts so as to make them capable of earning their livelihoods. At present, 4 (four) Vocational Training Centres, run by the Voluntary Organizations, are provided financial assistance by the Women and Child Development Department for maintenance. 141 disabled persons are being trained under different vocations in the above Vocational Training Centres each year. For the Annual Plan: 2010-11, an amount of Rs.15.46 lakh has been proposed under State Plan towards honorarium of staffs and stipend of trainees of VTCs.

**Rehabilitation of Physically and Mentally Challenged,
Socially Disadvantaged Persons** (Rs.373.40 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.7 The aim of the scheme is to rehabilitate physically and mentally challenged and socially disadvantaged persons. An amount of Rs.373.40 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under this scheme.

**Special Industrial Training
Institute for the Disabled**

(Rs. 0.01 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

31.8 A Special I.T.I. for disabled persons in the State is necessary so that they can go in for open employment as well as self-employment. For the Annual Plan: 2010-11, a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed against a requirement of Rs.17.69 lakh.

Care and Protection of Spastic Children

(Rs. 1.50 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

31.9 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 with cerebral palsy in order to make them self-sufficient. Financial assistance is provided to a Voluntary Organization. For the Annual Plan: 2010-11, an amount of Rs.1.50 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Scholarships and Stipends to Disabled Students

(Rs. 55.00 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

31.10 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 to students from the primary school level up to the University level at prescribed rates through DSWOs. Besides, the in-plant trainees of the Vocational Rehabilitation Centre (VRC), Bhubaneswar are also getting stipend out of the Budget provision made under the head “Scholarships / Stipends to Disabled Students”.

31.11 The rate of scholarships to students with disabilities reading in normal schools has been increased with effect from December-2002 as mentioned below. A provision of Rs.55.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Types of Institutions	Previous Rate per month	Revised Rate per month
a. Primary School (Class-I-V)	Rs. 100/-	Rs. 200/-
b. Middle & High School (Class-VI-VII & Class-VIII to X.)	Rs. 140/-	Rs. 250/-
c. College (+2 & +3 level)	Rs. 120/-	Rs. 300/-
d. College (P.G. level)	Rs. 190/-	Rs. 350/-
e. Technical & Vocational Training	Rs. 190/-	Rs. 190/-
f. Course out side state(Technical & Vocational)	-	Rs. 190/-
g. Readers allowances , blind students		
(i) Primary School (Class-I-V)	Rs. 15/-	Rs. 30/-

(ii) Middle School (Class-VI-VII)	Rs. 20/-	Rs. 60/-
(iii) High School (Class- VIII to X)	Rs. 30/-	Rs. 60/-
(iv) Other Students	Rs. 30/-	Rs. 60/-

Setting up of Commission for Disabled (Rs.13.50 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.12 The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 is a Central Act for disabled people and is implemented in the State. Section 60 of the Act provides for appointment of a Commissioner for persons with disabilities in the State. The Commissioner-cum-Secretary to Govt., Women and Child Development Department has been appointed as the Commissioner for Disabilities in addition to his/her own duties to safeguard the rights and facilities made available to persons with disabilities under the Act. At present, the office of the Disabilities Commissioner is functioning temporarily in a government accommodation at Bhubaneswar. Support staff has been engaged on payment of monthly remuneration. For the Annual Plan: 2010-11, an amount of Rs.13.50 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Early Detection and Cure of Disabilities (Rs. 10.58 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.13 The Scheme 'Early Detection and Cure of Disability' was introduced during 1998-99 in the State. The aim of this scheme is to take care of the prevention and detection of early childhood disability in the State. Besides, it has been decided to provide the tapering amount of DDRCs 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: 2010-11.

Campaign, Seminar & Sports (Rs.12.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.14 This scheme is for organizing State Level workshops and seminars on the occasions of Women's Day, International Universal Children's Day, World Disability Day. For the Annual: Plan 2010-11, an amount of Rs.12.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

(ii) **CHILD WELFARE**

State Council for Child Welfare (Rs.5.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.15 The scheme aims at providing additional infrastructure for activities related to child welfare programmes. For the Annual Plan: 2010-11, an amount of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Adoption of Orphans and Destitute Children (Rs. 1.03 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.16 The scheme of adoption is 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, for the Annual Plan: 2010-11, an amount of Rs.1.03 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Construction of Anganwadi Centre Buildings (Rs.887.75 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.17 This scheme was introduced during the year 2003-04 for construction of 250 Anganwadi Centre Buildings. For the Annual Plan: 2010-11, an amount of Rs.887.75 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

**Secretariat Support to District Juvenile Justice Board/
Child Welfare Committee** (Rs. 10.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.18 This new scheme has been implemented during the year 2005-06 for which an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakh @ Rs. 1.00 lakh each per district was provided under State Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2010-11, an amount of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

**Honorarium & Allowances to Angan Wadi
Workers and Angan Wadi Helpers** (Rs.5,789.11 lakh)

31.19 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.5,789.11 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 to meet the requirement of 41,697 AWCs.

**Provision for Supply of Sarees to AWWs /
Mini AWWs and AWHs** (Rs.264.11 lakh)

31.20 Government of India has introduced a scheme for providing two sarees @ Rs.200/- per saree to ICDS functionaries vide the guidelines issued. During 2009-10, it has been decided to provide sarees accordingly with a cost of Rs.300/- per saree and the extra cost of Rs.100/- per saree borne by the State Government and has been provided during the Supplementary budget. During 2010-11, it is being 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: 2010-11.

State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (Rs. 43.00 lakh)

31.21 It is decided to constitute the "State Commission for Protection of Child Rights" as per the provisions laid U/S 17 of Child Rights Act, 2005. In

exercising powers conferred U/S 36 of the Act, State Government vide notification No.20527 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). An amount of Rs.43.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

(iii) WOMEN WELFARE

Grants to State Commission for Women (Rs. 79.01 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.22 The State Commission for Women functions at Bhubaneswar to sort out family disputes and problems concerning women and to monitor the condition of women in jails. The Commission has 6 non-official members including the Chairperson and 36 other personnel, including one officer of DSP rank and one Sub-Inspector of Police to assist the Commission in its functioning. The non-official members are provided honorarium, TA, DA, and the official members with salaries and wages. The Commission holds regular camp courts, conducts workshops and seminars to generate awareness among the community about women's problems and also makes visits to jails to suggest improvements in the jails to ensure better living conditions for women prisoners. The Commission also intervenes in instances of complaints of sexual harassment and trafficking of women. For the Annual Plan: 2010-11, an amount of Rs.79.01 lakh has been proposed under State Plan for this scheme which includes an additional provision of Rs.7.00 lakh for organizing more camps and towards remuneration of chair person and members.

Grants to Training Programmes of Mahila Vikash Samabaya Nigam (MVSN) (Rs.5.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.23 MVSN undertakes various training programmes for upgrading the skills and capacity building of women, as well as for disabled people in order to enable them in taking up different sustainable income-generating activities. The expenditure on account of such training is met from the training grant received by the Nigam from the State Govt. The training programmes conducted by the MVSN constitute Entrepreneurship Development Programme; Managerial Development Programme; training on marketing & sales promotion; Business Orientation Programme for disabled people and other special training programmes for women.

31.24 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. For the Annual Plan: 2010-11, an amount of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Managerial Subsidy to MVSN (Rs.51.50 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.25 The Mahila Vikas Samabaya Nigam is functioning with 21 sanctioned posts. The funds for meeting the salaries of the staff and contingencies for meeting the miscellaneous expenditure of the Nigam are being provided by the State Govt. in the shape of managerial subsidy. For the Annual Plan: 2010-11, an amount of Rs.51.50 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

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)

31.26 This scheme has been implemented since the year 2005-06. For the Annual Plan: 2010-11, an amount of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Seed Money for Self Help Groups (Rs.3500.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.27 It is a new scheme. The aim of the scheme is to provide seed money for one lakh Self Help Groups @ Rs.5,000/- per SHG. Rs.3,500.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under the scheme.

Providing Cycles to School Going ST/SC Girls (Rs.1,170.46 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.28 The scheme was launched in 2008-09. To implement the scheme, an amount of Rs.1,170.46 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for providing cycles to school going ST/SC girls after Class-VII in scheduled areas and after Class-X in Non-Scheduled areas.

Training Support for Mahila and Shishu Desks (Rs. 10.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.29 This scheme has been implemented since 2005-06. For the Annual Plan: 2010-11, an amount of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Support for DNA testing (Rs. 1.01 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.30 This scheme has been implemented since 2005-06. For the Annual Plan: 2010-11, an amount of Rs.1.01 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Support for Social Welfare Board

(Rs. 3.00 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

31.31 An amount of Rs.3.00 lakh has been proposed during Annual Plan: 2010-11 under this scheme for organising more awareness programme.

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence

(Rs. 25.00 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

31.32 The Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 came into force w.e.f. 26.10.2006 in the State. The Act is basically meant to provide protection to the wife or female live-in partner from violence at the hands of the husband or male live-in partner or his relatives. It is a civil law aimed at providing relief to millions of women affected by physical, sexual, verbal, economic and emotional forms of abuse. 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 i.e. prevents violence the final order. In absence of the other party to the dispute in Court, this order is passed.
- (vi) Compensation order i.e. she can claim damages for mental and physical injuries.

For implementation of the above Act, the State Government is required to appoint independent Protection Officers U/s. 8 of the Act and provide them with necessary infrastructure to enable them to work effectively. Further, a wide publicity of the provisions of the Act through out the State is required so that the women can avail its benefits and training of the Protection Officers, Counsellors, Police and Judiciary officials are required for effective implementation. For the purpose, an amount of Rs.25.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Functioning of Gender Cell

(Rs. 40.00 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

31.33 Main objectives of Gender Cell are:

- (i) To facilitate awareness generation on gender issues and promotes gender sensitive programmes, policies, laws and schemes,
- (ii) To create new databases and updated the existing gender database.
- (iii) To set up an information network and to co-operate through it with interested organization at the local, national and international level.
- (iv) To undertake social research and policy analysis on problems and processes of gender development especially in the State of Orissa.
- (v) To involve and enhance participation of key stakeholders in programs related to gender and development on a common platform.
- (vi) To link and facilitate the activities of Voluntary Organisations and other groups.
- (vii) To contribute to national policies and programmes on gender and development.
- (viii) To conduct gender audit in related departments and programmes.
- (ix) To design programmes and monitor and technically backstop the relevant schemes/projects/programmes.
- (x) To channelise and coordinate the existing resources.
- (xi) To provide any other such services those are in furtherance of the above objectives of Gender Cell.

Action Plan of Gender Cell for the year 2010-11.

- (i) Operationalisation of the Gender Cell.
- (ii) Strengthening of library
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) Customisation of training modules and manuals.

- (v) Building capacities of the many stakeholders and change agents to enable effective gender mainstreaming.
- (vi) TOT to personnels of various Departments, instructors of various training institutes etc.
- (vii) Gender Budgeting Initiatives in the districts.
- (viii) Analysis of schemes of various Departments.
- (ix) Research and analysis of different schemes of W & CD Department.

For the purpose, an amount of Rs.40.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Anti Human Trafficking Measures

(Rs. 105.02 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

31.34 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 the victims are taken to other States, while in some other cases, the trafficking takes place within the State. After careful consideration, the Government has decided this policy for combating trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation, including labour exploitation.

The objectives of the comprehensive policy should 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.

It was decided to set up an 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), DIG (Berhampur). Each IAHTU will be provided a consolidated grant of Rs.1,00,000/- (Rupees one 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.105.02 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the above scheme.

(iv) NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (NSAP)**National Old Age Pension**

(Rs.15,440.00 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

31.35 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 6,43,400 beneficiaries an amount of Rs.15,440.00.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)

(Rs.2,000.00 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

31.36 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. Up to 2002-03, this scheme was operating as a Central Plan scheme and the Central Assistance under the scheme was not routed through the State Government Budget but was released by the Government of India to the districts directly. From the year 2002-03, Government of India have transferred the National Social Assistance Programme, which includes NFBS, to the State Plan. For the Annual Plan: 2010-11, an amount of Rs.2,000.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)

(Rs.1,680.00 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

31.37 Government of India has launched the scheme during February 2009. Persons with severe or multiple disability between 18-64 years and belonging to a household below poverty line will be eligible to get pension @ Rs.200/- per month in the above Scheme. For identification of the beneficiaries, Government of India has given direction to the States to use BPL List-2002. Since BPL List-2002 in our State has not yet been finalized, implementation of the scheme in our State is delayed. For implementation of the said scheme from 2009-10, an amount of Rs.700.00 lakh was provided during 2009-10. An amount of Rs.1,680.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the purpose.

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) (Rs. 3,600.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.38 Government of India has launched the scheme during February 2009. Widows who are between 40-64 years and belonging to household below the poverty line will be eligible to get pension @ Rs.200/- per month in the above scheme. For implementation of the said scheme from 2009-10, an amount of Rs.1,500.00 lakh was provided during 2009-10. An amount of Rs.3,600.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the purpose.

Annapurna Scheme (NSAP) (Rs.498.00 lakh)
(Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare Department)

31.39 This scheme ensures food security to the aged destitutes in the State. Destitute old age persons who are eligible for old age pension but are not receiving such pension are provided 10 kg rice per person per month free of cost under the Annapurna Yojana. For the Annual Plan: 2010-11, an amount of Rs.498.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Village Grain Bank Scheme (SS of CSP) (Rs.4.00 lakh)
(Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare Department)

31.40 An amount of Rs.4.00 lakh has been proposed under the Scheme during the Annual Plan 2010-11.

Other Programmes**Home for the Aged** (Rs.10.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.41 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. For the Annual Plan: 2010-11, an amount of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Madhu Babu Pension Yojana (MBPY) (Rs.12,000.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.42 The Madhu Bau Pension Yojana (MBPY) has been introduced in Orissa with effect from 1/01/08 by merging the two pension schemes, i.e., Old Age Pension and Orissa Disability Pension schemes. All beneficiaries being 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. Each beneficial is paid an amount of

Rs.200/- per month at par with that of NOAP beneficiary. For the purpose, an amount of Rs.12000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Aam Admi Bima Yojana (Rs. 500.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.43 Aam Admi Bima Yojana, a Social Security Scheme by Central Government and State Government launched on 2nd October 2007. The scheme provides death / disability insurance cover to the head of the family or one earning member in the family of Rural Landless households. The total premium is Rs.200/- where Rs.100/- is paid from the fund contributed by Government of India and kept with LIC and the other half (Rs.100/-) is paid by the State Government. Since 50% of the funds are to be contributed by the State Government, their support is essential for the successful implementation of the scheme. An amount of Rs.500.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Probation Services (Rs.1.50 lakh)
(Home Department)

31.44 The Scheme aims at the reform and rehabilitation of offenders so as to enable them to stand on their own in the society. It necessitates training of Jail Officers and Staffs and also financial assistance to released prisoners and BPL family members in prisons. For the Annual Plan: 2010-11, an amount of Rs.1.50 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN (State share of CSP)

Rehabilitation of Neglected Delinquent Juveniles, (SS: Rs.14.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department) (CS: Rs.14.00 lakh)

31.45 The Scheme ‘A Programme for Juvenile Justice’ is a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme being implemented in Orissa as per the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000 which came into force with effect from 30.12.2000. Under the scheme, neglected and delinquent juveniles irrespective of caste, creed and religion are admitted, maintained and corrected in Observation Homes. There are three Government-run Observation Homes and two NGO-run Observation Homes in Orissa. The cost of maintenance, including the cost of bedding, clothing and contingencies for the inmates of the said Homes is borne by the State Government and the Central Government on 50:50 sharing basis, @ Rs.500.00 per inmate per month. Besides, Government of India provides Rs.1,10,000/- towards salary of staffs of OH & SH, Berhampur and Rourkela. In the Annual Plan: 2010-11, Rs. 14.00 lakh is proposed under the State Share for maintenance of the inmates, i.e., bedding, clothing and contingencies.

ICDS Scheme

(S.S.Rs.4,586.00 lakh)
(C.S.Rs.41,274.00 lakh)

31.46 The ICDS Programme aims at providing the following six packages of services to the children between 0 to 6 years of age, pregnant women and lactating mothers (i) Immunization; (ii) Health checkup; (iii) Supplementary Nutrition; (iv) Referral Services; (v) Pre-School Education; and (vi) Health & Nutrition Education. The ICDS Scheme is now in operation in all 314 Blocks and 12 Urban Local Bodies of the State. Government of India has intimated to make 10% provision of the total requirement towards State Share. As such the 10% comes to Rs.4,586.00 lakh as State Share and Rs.41,274.00 lakh towards Central Share have been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

(Rs.100.00 lakh)

31.47 This is a new scheme and is to be 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 each role is articulated clearly and understood by all engaged in the effort to protect children. Government has an obligation to ensure a range of service at all levels.
- (ii) **Reducing child vulnerability:** There is a need for a focus on systematic preventive measures not programmes and scheme to address protection failures at various levels. A strong element of prevention will be integrated into 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 will be to strengthen the family capabilities to care for and protect the child by capacity building, family counselling and support services land linking to development and community support services.
- (iv) **Promote non-institutional care:** Institutionalisation should be used as a major 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 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 required skilled, sensitive staff, equipped with knowledge of child rights and standards of care and protection. Capacities of all those in contact with children required strengthening on a continuing basis including families and communities.
- (viii) **Providing child protection professional services at all levels**
- (ix) **Strengthening crisis management system at all levels**
- (x) **Reintegration with family and community**
- (xi) **Addressing protection of child in urban poverty**
- (xii) **Child monitoring:**

An amount of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under this scheme.

NUTRITION

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN (State share of CSP)

Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) (Women and Child Development Department)

(Rs. 18,754.00 lakh)

31.48 With a view to improving the health and nutritional status of children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers (P & L); the Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) has been included as one of the most important components of ICDS Programme. Malnutrition, endemic poverty and low household incomes over the years have resulted in poor nutritional status of the population in these households resulting in food distress and food insecurity. Food insecurity impacts some more adversely. When families and people suffer, children and women suffer most due to their greater vulnerability and higher biological need for nutritional protection and security. Growing infants and children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and nursing mothers face far greater risk from the nutritional depletion than others. This nutritional insecurity pre-eminently of pregnant and nursing women and children in the formative years is addressed through the Supplementary Nutrition Programme. Malnutrition impairs physical and mental development and hence providing nutritional support to children in the vulnerable age group is essential to prevent the onset of malnutrition and growth faltering in the formative years. With a view to reducing morbidity and mortality among the vulnerable sections of the population, the Supplementary Nutrition Programme through the ICDS scheme has proved to be one of the most important food-based interventions in the State.

31.49 Under the scheme, Supplementary Nutrition is provided to needy children and to expectant / nursing mothers from low income families for a period of 300 days a year. The aim is to supplement the daily nutritional intake by 300 Calories and 8-10 gms of protein for children and 500 Calories and 20-25 gms of protein for expectant and nursing women. Severely malnourished children, in grade III

and IV as per ICDS classification are provided with an additional dose of SNP. This intervention aims only at supplementing and not substituting the family food. Through this, an important contact point is established with the pregnant women and nursing mothers to educate them about the nutritional needs and care of pregnant women, care of the newborn and young children. Key messages are given to them relating to exclusive breast feeding up to 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 a full diet for young children by one year. Further, pregnant women and nursing mothers are provided counseling with regard to certain key services such as ante-natal care, post-natal care, iron supplementation and improved care during pregnancy, timely immunisation and special care for children in the age group of 0-3 years for improved childcare and feeding practices.

31.50 The Supplementary Nutrition Programme is being 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) are also providing 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
				P & L mother	190	30
2	Ready to Eat Food	4,83,518	3	Children	R.T.E- 80	
				Severely malnourished Children	R.T.E. - 160	
				P & L mother	R.T.E. - 160	
Total		48,79,722	30			

31.51 As per direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court dtd. 07.10.04 in writ petition case No.196/2001 (PULL vrs. VOI & others), the beneficiaries of all the 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 P & L 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-nourished children. An amount of Rs.18,754.00 lakh for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 has been proposed under the scheme.

Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Programme (S.S.Rs. 7,246.00 lakh)
(Women & Child Development Department) (C.S.Rs.63,109.25 lakh)

31.52 As per direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court cooked meal at noon time is being provided to all students of all the 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 18930 schools. Under the scheme, the Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, New Delhi are providing 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 days in an academic year for Upper Primary students. Government of India also provide the transportation charges for transportation of the rice from the FCI Depot to the school point @ Rs.75/- per quintal.

31.53 Government of Orissa provides funds towards purchase of the dal, vegetables, oil, condiments and transportation charges under the scheme at the rate of Rs.1.42 and Rs.2.11 paise per beneficiary per day for Primary and Upper Primary students respectively. The calorific value of the meal now 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 Government have conferred the responsibility of quality testing to the Mothers committee who will certify the quality of dal basing on which the suppliers of the dal will get payment. In order to give the School Teacher ample time for teaching the Govt. have entrusted the management of MDM Programme at school level to WSHGs. Till date 33210 number of schools of the State have already been handed over to them. Efforts are being made to hand over the remaining schools to the WSHGs very early. An amount of Rs.7,246.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls – SABLA (RGSEAG) (Rs. 685.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

31.54 The scheme “Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls-SABLA” has been introduced by 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. 100% financial assistance from the Central Government for all inputs except nutrition for which Central Assistance to the State Government will be extent of 50% of the actual expenditure incurred by the State or 50% of the cost norm which ever is less, so the 50% of SNP cost will be provided by the State. 11 to 14 years out of the school going girls and all girls in the age group of 15 to 18 years are the beneficiaries under the scheme. For the purpose, Rs.685.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Emergency Feeding Programme (EFP)
Special Programme for KBK

(Rs.2,200.00 lakh)

31.55 The intensity of poverty in the KBK region caused by low productivity of agriculture and the devastation of forest-based livelihoods has over the years, resulted in poor nutritional status of the population and low life expectancy. The old lack the capability of earning and contributing to the family income. The endemic poverty and low household incomes tend to result in the neglect of the old and inform the matter of food allocation within the family. The objective of this food-based intervention is to provide one square meal a day to old, infirm and indigent persons on a sustained basis which will help the poorest and most vulnerable section of the rural population to cope with food insecurity and food distress periods to break the food insecurity cycle. The Programme is also expected to have an impact on the life expectancy of the people in the area. The Emergency Feeding Programme being implemented in the 8 KBK Districts under the RLTAAP for KBK. Under the programme, old, infirm and indigent people are provided cooked food through the Anganwadi Centres. A sum of Rs.2,050.00 lakh is provided for 2007-08 to cover 2,00,000 beneficiaries. The District-wise coverage is as follows:

Sl. No.	District	Existing Beneficiaries
1	Koraput	3,715
2	Milangiri	14,990
3	Nawarangpur	19,270
4	Rayagada	22,840
5	Bolangir	33,860
6	Sonepur	13,525
7	Kalahandi	37,200
8	Nuapada	21,000
	Total	2,00,000

Under the scheme a cooked meal is provided to the beneficiaries under the Programme through the Anganwadi Centres each day, Ration cost of EFP meal is proposed s follows:

Composition and Cost of One EFP Food Basket

Ingredient	Existing Ration cost		Proposed Ration Cost	
	Quantity (in gms.)	Cost (in Rs.)	Quantity (in gms.)	Cost (in Rs.)
Rice	250	1.58	250	1.58
Dal	30	1.05	60	2.10
Vegetables	30	0.15	200	1.00
Iodized Salt / Condiments / Oil		0.09		0.50
Transport Charges		0.16		0.20
Total		3.03		5.38

An amount of Rs.2,200.00 lakh has been provided for the year 2010-11 under the scheme.

CENTRAL PLAN

Swayamsiddha (Rs.0.03 lakh)
(Women & Child Development Department)

31.56 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 National project Sanctioning Committee has since approved the State Action Plan. The programme has been in operation from 2001-02 to 2005-06. During the programme period, the expenditure at the State and District levels shall be met from the budgeted provision of Rs.78.00 lakh. Besides this, each Block will receive a total amount of Rs.14.20 lakh over the five year period. A token provision of Rs.0.03 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2010-11.

Dhanalakshmi (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Women & Child Development Department)

31.57 "Dhanalakshmi" is a pilot scheme for conditional cash transfer with insurance coverage for the girl child. The Government of India have introduced the scheme in 11 blocks across 7 States out of which 2 blocks namely, Kalimela of Malkangiri district and Semiliguda in Koraput district have been proposed to be covered in Orissa during 2009-10. The main objectives of the scheme are: (a) to provide a set up staggered, financial initiative for the family to encourage them to retain the girl child and educate her, and (b) to change the attitudinal mindset of the family towards the girl by linking cash to her well being which would make the family to look upon the girl as an asset rather than a liability since her very existence has led to cash inflow to the family. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this scheme.

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. 12,382.50 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 .

STATE PLAN

Stationery and Printing (Rs.50.00 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. For procurement of modern machinery, a sum of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Strengthening of Excise Administration (Rs.50.00 lakh)
(Excise Department)

32.4 To streamline the activities relating to excise administration, a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2010-11.

Chapter-32

Buildings of State Vigilance Organisation

(Rs.31.00 lakh)

(General Administration Department)

32.5 With a view to strengthening Vigilance Administration in Orissa, an outlay of Rs.31.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for completion/renovation of non-residential buildings.

Buildings of Training Institute (GAA)

(Rs.20.00 lakh)

(General Administration Department)

32.6 With a view to strengthening training institute in the State, it has been proposed to undertake construction/renovation of building of Gopabandhu Academy of Administration. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the above purpose.

Public Works under Jails

(Rs.500.00 lakh)

(Home Department)

32.7 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 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. 500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Public Works under Fire Services

(Rs.2,500.00 lakh)

(Home Department)

32.8 Fire Service is a valuable Public Utility Service and renders valuable assistance to the people by protecting their lives and properties from fire hazard and natural calamities. The employees of Fire Services are required to live in the staff quarters near to Fire Stations so that they can render service urgently. For the year 2010-11, Rs.928.40 lakh is proposed for construction of staff quarters, Rs.891.60 lakh for construction of Fire Station buildings, and Rs.680.00 lakh for purchase and supply of fire fitting equipments. An outlay of Rs.2,500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Public Work at Courts

(Rs.256.50 lakh)

(Home Department)

32.9 A sum of Rs.256.50 lakh has been proposed during 2010-11 for Public Works at Courts involving multistoried building of Orissa High Court, repair and maintenance of judicial quarters of High Court judges and staff.

Police Welfare and Buildings

(Rs.3,000.00 lakh)

(Home Department)

32.10 To undertake construction of office buildings of various offices under police establishment, construction of staff quarters, residence-cum-office

Chapter-32

buildings, boundary walls, electrification and barracks of police personnel and IR Battalions, an amount of Rs.3,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Public Works in Lord Jagannath Temple (Rs.100.00 lakh) (Law Department)

32.11 A sum of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed during 2010-11 for Lord Jagannath Temple towards undertaking various development works.

Corpus Fund for Lord Jagannath Temple (Rs.100.00 lakh) (Law Department)

32.12 A sum of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed during 2010-11 for Lord Jagannath Temple towards maintenance Corpus Fund for Lord Jagannath Temple.

Orissa Human Rights Commission (OHRC) (Rs.100.00 lakh) (Law Department)

32.13 A sum of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed for OHRC during the year 2010-11 for implementation of different development schemes and procurement of different items towards official infrastructure development.

Construction of Staff Quarters (Rs.25.00 lakh) (Law Department)

32.14 For construction and repair of staff quarters for ministerial and judiciary staff, an amount of Rs.25.00 lakh has been proposed during the year 2010-11.

Orissa State Renewal Fund (Rs.600.00 lakh) (Public Enterprises Department)

32.15 A sum of Rs.600.00 lakh has been proposed for Orissa State Renewal Funds Society during 2010-11.

Cyclone Reconstruction and Disaster Management Programme (EAP) (Rs.5,050.00 lakh) (Revenue Department)

National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)

32.16 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.609.40 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.

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 Government of India.

Component-D- Project Implementation and Monitoring- 100% by Government of India.

A sum of Rs.5,050.00 lakh has been proposed during the year 2010-11 out of which Rs.1,118.20 lakh and Rs.835.20 lakh will be the TSP and SCSP Component respectively.

CHAPTER 33

WOMEN COMPONENT PLAN

33.1 Removal of gender disparities has been one of the important development strategies adopted by the State Government during successive Five Year Plans. Over the years, several policy initiatives and developmental programmes have been directed at the overall development of the women in the State, who constitute 49.29% (i.e., 181.44 lakh) of the total State population (Census 2001). The female literacy rate has increased from 34.68% in 1991 to 50.51% in 2001. Similarly the share of women, employed in the organised sector, which was about 14.3% in 2004 has gone up to 15.98% in 2008. Women have been increasingly and actively participating in economic activities. As per 2001 census female workers constitute 24.7% of the total female population of the State, and percentage of women workers to the total workers is 31.3%. The main workers and marginal workers among the females constitute 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 Census from 47 % in 1991 Census. This indicates that women workers now shift their preference from agricultural sector to other sectors.

33.2 Gender disparity results mainly from deeply ingrained social biases against women and girl children that continue to persist. The female literacy at 50.5% in Orissa is below the national average of 54%. It is far lower than the male literacy of 75.3% in Orissa. The female literacy among SC & ST women, which was 40.33% and 23.37% respectively as per 2001 Census, is still low.

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 have taken following measures for empowerment of women:

- (i) Legislative measures have been taken to provide at least 30% reservation for women in all elected local self-government bodies such as Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipalities.
- (ii) A “State Commission for Women” has been set up at the State level for protecting rights of Women.
- (iii) A Mahila Vikash Samabaya Nigam (MVSN) has been set up for economic empowerment of women. Steps have also been taken for expanding employment opportunities in the public sector for women.
- (iv) One third of the total number of vacancies in a year in Group-B, Group-C and Group-D State Civil Services/posts which are required to be filled up by direct recruitment, have been reserved for women since 1992. Accordingly, a set of statutory rules called “The Orissa Civil Services (Reservation of Vacancies for Women in Public Services] Rules.1993” 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.

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, 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 the gender cell
- (iv) Context specific action research
- (v) Development of training materials, modules and manual.
- (vi) Capacity building of the 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” is also proposed to be established in Women and Child Development Department with support from Planning and Coordination Department through Poverty and Human Development Monitoring Agency. The proposed Gender Cell shall support, 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 ToT for the 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 in to their normal training programme 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.)

WOMEN WELFARE

33.7 Apart from the above, several women welfare schemes have been launched in the State. An outlay of Rs.5040.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the women welfare schemes as detailed hereunder.

State Commission for Women

(Rs.79.00 lakh)

(Women and Child Development Department)

33.8 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 the community about women's problems and also makes visits to jails to suggest improvements in jails to ensure better conditions for women prisoners. The Commission also addressed issues / complaints pertaining to sexual harassment and trafficking of women. An amount of Rs.79.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 2010-11 for this scheme.

Training Programme by Mahila

(Rs. 5.00 lakh)

Vikash Samabaya Nigam (MVSN)

(Women and Child Development Department)

33.9 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, 2010-11 for this scheme.

Financial Support to weak WSHGs under “Mission Shakti” (Rs.0.01 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

33.10 "Mission Shakti" is a Self-Help Mission for empowering women through promotion of Women's Self-Help Groups (WSHGs) and was launched in the State on 8th March, 2001. The Mission aims at empowering women 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. An amount of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this scheme.

Managerial Subsidy to MVSN (Rs.51.50 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

33.11 The Mahila Vikas Samabaya Nigam is functioning with 21 sanctioned posts. The funds for meeting the salaries of the staff and contingencies for meeting the miscellaneous expenditure of the Nigam are being provided by the State Govt. in the shape of managerial subsidy. An amount of Rs.51.50 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the scheme.

Support to MVSN for Support to Mission Shakti and Mission Kshyamata and for Activities on Prevention of Violence against Women: (Rs.5.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

33.12 This scheme was introduced during 2005-06. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Seed Money for Self Help Groups (Rs.3,500.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

33.13 During the year 2008-09 it was decided by the State Government to provide seed money to one lakh Women Self Help Groups @ Rs.5,000/- per WSHG. An amount of Rs.3,500.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this scheme.

Training support for Mahila and Shishu Desks (Rs. 10.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

33.14 This scheme was introduced during the year 2005-06. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this scheme.

Support for DNA testing (Rs. 1.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

33.15 This scheme has been implemented since 2005-06. For the Annual Plan: 2010-11, 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)

33.16 An amount of Rs.3.00 lakh has been proposed during Annual Plan: 2010-11 under this scheme for organising more awareness programme.

Providing Cycles to School Going ST/SC Girls (Rs. 1,170.46 lakh)
(Women & Child Development Department)

33.17 Under this scheme school going ST/SC girls after Class-VII in scheduled areas and after Class-X in non-scheduled areas will be provided cycles. An amount of Rs.1,170.46 lakh has been proposed during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this scheme.

Construction of Working Womens' Hostels (WWH) (Rs. 0.01 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: 2010-11, a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed under State Plan.

Establishment of Gender Cell (Rs.40.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

33.19 Action Plan of Gender Cell for the year 2010-11 are 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.

For the purpose, an amount of Rs.40.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

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: 2010-11 for the purpose.

Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) (Rs.500.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

33.21 The scheme provides death / disability insurance cover to the head of the family or one earning member in the family of Rural Landless Households. Mahila Vikash Samabaya Nigam functions as nodal agency for implementation of AABY and to draw MoU with LIC.

Benefits under the scheme

On natural death -	Rs.30,000/-
On Death or Total permanent Disability due to accident -	Rs.75,000/-
On partial permanent Disability -	Rs.37,500/-

For the Annual Plan: 2010-11, an amount of Rs.500.00 lakh has been proposed for the purpose.

Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) (Rs.1,680.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

33.22 Government of India has launched this scheme in February, 2009. Persons (between 18-64 years) with severe or multiple disability belonging to a household below the poverty line will be eligible to get pension @ Rs.200/- per month under the above scheme. An amount of Rs.1,680.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2009-10, for the purpose.

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) (Rs.3,600.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

33.23 Government of India has launched this scheme during February, 2009. Widows who are within 40-64 year and belong to a household below the poverty line will be eligible to get pension @Rs.200/- per month under the scheme. An amount of Rs.3,600.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this scheme.

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence (Rs.25.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

33.24 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, Councillors 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: 2010-11.

33.25 Apart from the aforesaid women welfare programmes, women are also benefited under various social security and social welfare programmes like National Old Age Pension (NOAP), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS), Madhubabu Pension Yojana, etc.

National Old Age Pension (Rs.15,440.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

33.26 This is one of the components of the 'National Social Assistance Programme' (NSAP) introduced by the Government of India, Rural Development Ministry w.e.f. 15.08.1995. 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 is Rs.200/- per beneficiary per month which is entirely borne by Government of India with effect from 01.04.2006. The scheme has been universalized and renamed as "Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme". The criteria for selection has also been changed i.e. BPL elderly of 65 year old or above. An amount of Rs.15,440.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2010-11 under this scheme..

National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) (Rs.2,000.00 lakh)
(Women and Child Development Department)

33.27 This is one of the components of the 'National Social Assistance Programme' which is being implemented in the State w.e.f 15.08.1995. 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 year. An one time grant of Rs.10,000/- is being paid to bereaved families in each eligible case. An outlay of Rs.2,000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this scheme.

CENTRAL PLAN**Balika Samrudhi Yojana (BSY)**
(Women & Child Development Department)

33.28 This is a scheme with 100% Central assistance being implemented with effect from 15.08.1997. The objective of this scheme is to change the negative

attitude of the family and community towards the girl child at birth and towards her mother as well as to improve enrolment and retention of girl children in schools and to raise the marriage age limit for girls.

33.29 This scheme covers girl children in BPL families born on or after 15.08.1997 by giving a post-birth grant amounting to Rs.500/- which is put into a passbook account held jointly by the C.D.P.O. and the child's mother. This benefit is restricted to two girl children only in each household irrespective of the total number of children in the household. Besides, the girl child covered under this Scheme when starts attending school will become entitled to an annual scholarship amount stipulated by the Govt. of India from Class-I to X for successful completion of each year of schooling.

Swayamsiddha

(Women & Child Development Department)

33.30 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.

Dhanalakshi

(Women & Child Development Department)

33.31 It is a pilot scheme for conditional cash transfer with insurance coverage for the girl child. The Government of India have introduced the scheme in 11 Blocks across 7 States out of which 2 Blocks namely, Kalimela and Semiliguda in the District of Malkangiri and Koraput respectively have been proposed to be covered in Orissa in 2009-10. The cut off date for eligibility for girl child for birth and registration as well as insurance coverage is on or after 19.11.2008.

Nutrition

33.32 Under Nutrition head, an outlay of Rs.26,685.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11, out of which a sum of Rs.685.00 lakh has been proposed for Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) and Rs.26,000.00 lakh towards State Share of CSP. Out of State Share of CSP, a sum of Rs.18,754.00 lakh for Supplementary Nutrition Programme and Rs.7,246.00 lakh for MDM have been earmarked.

National ICDS Training Programme

33.33 The field level functionaries under the ICDS Programme are trained with assistance from Government of India. Supervisors are imparted job course and refresher course training at the Middle Level Training Centre (MLTC), Barpalli functioning under State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD). The Anganwadi Workers are trained in 31 Anganwadi Training Centres.

Supplementary Nutrition Programme
(Women & Child Development Department)

(Rs.18,754.00 lakh)

33.34 The Supplementary Nutrition Programme is being carried on in 41,697 A.W.Cs covering 48,79,722 beneficiaries under Centrally Sponsored Plan. An outlay of Rs.18,754.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Other Development Measures:

33.35 Out of 13 Government managed Engineering Schools/ Polytechnics in the State, 4 Polytechnics with intake capacity of 220 are meant exclusively for women. Similarly, out of the 24 Government ITIs / ITCs, 10 are exclusively meant for women trainees and cover trades like stenography, tailoring, dressmaking, weaving, bleaching and dyeing etc. Apart from these institutions, 13 private Polytechnics / Engineering Schools and 109 private ITIs are functioning in the State where women are also imparted technical training. Various Co-operative Societies dealing with cottage industry are being formed and incentives/ assistance are provided by the State Government. Certain handicraft activities are exclusively confined to women workers and are being promoted by the State Government.

33.36 High priority has been accorded to increase educational facilities for girls. Education of girls from primary to post graduate level is free. Educational institutions exclusively for girls in low literacy tribal areas, called Kanyashrams, have been established to increase access of education to girls amongst ST and SC.

33.37 Economic empowerment of women cannot be achieved without recognizing their right on immovable property. This also has a substantial impact on social and intra-household status of women. The State Government have adopted the policy of allotting ceiling surplus and Government waste land and also homestead land to landless families jointly in the names of husband and wife.

33.38 326 ICDS projects are being implemented in 314 blocks of the State and 12 projects in urban areas. The target group under the programme consists of children in the age group of 0-6 year and expectant and nursing mothers. The scheme provides a package of services covering supplementary nutrition, immunization, pre-school education, health check-up, referral services and nutrition and health education for children below 6 year of age and women. There has been a steady improvement in coverage under ICDS. An outlay of Rs.4,586.00 lakh has been proposed for the scheme during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 as State share (10%) as per the instruction of Government of India.

33.39 The 'Kishori Shakti Yojana' (KSY) is a special Programme designed for adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 year under the ICDS Programme. This scheme is primarily aimed at correcting gender disadvantages and providing a supportive environment for the development of adolescent girls. These girls will be provided with iron supplementation and deworming tablets through the Anganwadi Centres to improve their nutritional and health status and for control of anemia which is highly prevalent in the State among girls in this age group. Apart from this, training and

awareness generation activities on health, hygiene, self-development, sanitation, literacy, numeracy rights of women, self-employment, income generating activities, capacity building of the adolescent girls shall be taken up on selective basis. This programme is being implemented in all blocks of the State and 12 ULBs. 22.17 lakh adolescent girls have been identified in these projects for providing 100 iron tablets and 4 de-worming tablets to each girl.

33.40 Orissa State Social Welfare Board is implementing following schemes for welfare of women.

- (i) Rajiv Gandhi National Creche for the children of working and ailing mothers
- (ii) Condensed course of education for adult women
- (iii) Short Stay Homes
- (iv) Family Counseling Centres
- (v) Mahila Mandal Programme / Awareness Generation Programme

Swadhar

33.41 It is a Central Sector Scheme which is being implemented in the State since 2001-02 in order to provide holistic and integrated service to women in difficult circumstances, such as, destitute widows deserted by their families, women prisoners released from jail and without family support and women survivors of natural disasters. At present 29 Swadhar Shelter Homes are functioning in the State.

Short Stay Homes

33.42 Short Stay Homes provide institutional services like counseling and guidance, medical and psychiatric check up and treatment facilities to the women in distress or in difficult circumstances arising out of family disturbance or emotional disturbances. The Short Stay Homes are run by the NGOs with grant-in-aid from Government of India. During 2006-07, 36 Short Stay Homes were functioning in the state.

Rehabilitation of Women in distress:

33.43 The objective of the scheme is to come to the rescue of women in distress and provide them training and support for their economic rehabilitation in the society.

CHILD WELFARE

33.44 As per 2001 Census, Orissa has about 12.21 million children in the age group of 0-14 year, which constitutes 33.2% of the State's total population. These children deserve support for their survival, development and protection. Therefore, several child welfare schemes have been implemented in the State to provide care and protection to children. State Council for Child Welfare looks after child welfare activities in the State. An outlay of Rs.11,700.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 which includes Rs.5,789.10 lakh for honorarium and allowances to Anganwadi

Workers and helpers (i.e. for AWWs and AWHs). Various programmes under child welfare include:

State council for child welfare: (Rs.5.00 lakh)

33.45 The scheme aims at providing infrastructure for activities relating to Child Welfare Programmes. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this scheme.

Maintenance of orphan and destitute children (Rs. 0.01 lakh)

33.46 The scheme is meant for maintenance of orphan children in SOS village under the family Strengthening Programme. Under the scheme the orphan children will be benefited to stay with their relatives. A provision of Rs. 0.01. lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the purpose.

Care and protection of street children. (Rs. 0.01 lakh)

33.47 A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this scheme.

Adoption of orphans and destitute children (Rs. 1.00 lakh)

33.48 The Scheme of adoption is being implemented in the state of Orissa for rehabilitation of destitute and abandoned children through adoption in families within and outside the country. To popularize the concept, an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Reduction of child malnutrition and child mortality (Rs.0.01 lakh)

33.49 This scheme has been introduced during 2003-04 under which Rs. 1500.00 per annum is provided to each Anganwadi center of the KBK Districts. A token provision of Rs 0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under this scheme.

Construction of Anganwadi centre buildings (Rs.887.74 lakh)

33.50 The scheme was introduced during the year 2003-04. An amount of Rs.887.74 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Reduction of Infant Mortality Rate (Rs. 0.01 lakh)

33.51 A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Integrated Child Protection Scheme

(Rs. 100.00 lakh)

33.52 The scheme has been introduced by Government of India in 2009-10, to provide security and promote all-round development of children. Government of India have committed to give Rs. 500.00 lakh as central share for implementation of this scheme. An amount of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for this scheme.

Proposed Outlay

33.53 During the Annual Plan: 2009-10, the expenditure under Women Component is of the order of Rs.70,054.02 lakh in respect of seven development sectors. A sum of Rs.89,753.59 lakh is expected to flow to women component out of the divisible proposed outlay of Rs.3,56,704.08 lakh in the Eleventh Five Year Plan which works out to 25.00 %. A sum of Rs.74,082.05 lakh is expected to flow to women component out of the divisible proposed outlay of Rs.198551.48 lakh in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 which works out to 37.00 %. Sector-wise outlay that contains the divisible proposed outlay under 7 sectors and flow of funds to the women component for Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2010-11 are presented in Table, 33.1.

Table – 33.1
Sector-wise Outlay and Flow of Funds under the
Women Component: Eleventh Plan (2007-12) & Annual Plan (2010-11)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl No.	Sector	Annual Plan (2009-10)	Annual Plan (2010-11)		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	3,095.91	15,874.31	4,063.17	308.03	18,458.43	4,299.15
2	Rural Development	4,871.99	12,000.00	3,999.99	20,110.50	113897.50	30,988.18
3	Industry and Minerals	151.36	2,434.92	207.48	161.82	6,609.99	1,966.66
4	Social Services	61,919.76	1,68,092.25	65,788.91	35,586.14	2,14,533.81	51,541.45
5	Special Area Programme	15.00	150.00	22.50	26.94	1799.95	269.99
6	Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	51.31	1,404.40	688.16
7	Science, Technology & Environment	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
Total		70,054.02	1,98,551.48	74,082.05	56,249.74	3,56,704.08	89,753.59

Programme Achievements and Targets

33.54 The physical achievements during the 10th Plan (2002-07) and proposed targets for Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan: 2010-11 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: 2010-11

Scheme	Unit	10 th Plan (2002-07) achievement	11 th Five Year Plan (2007-12) Target.	Annual Plan 2010-11 Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Agreculture & Allied Activities				
1. Horticulure (A) Production				
(a) Compact Area Plantation	Ha		1600	5020
(b) Area Expansion	Ha	12.92	4500	450
(c) Drip irrigation	Ha	12610.00	4500	470
(d) Sprinkler irrigation	Ha	9.47	6000	340
(e) Establishment of new plantation	Ha	0.66	18,500	00
2. Soil & water Cunservation				
i) NWDPRRA	Ha.	12206	3879.00	407
ii) RVP	Ha.	1106	637.00	117
3. Animal Husbandry				
a) Skill up gradation in Self employment under ARD sector	Nos.		41780	3174
4. Fisheries- FFDA				
a) Beneficiary benefited	Nos.		500	200
(b) Training	Nos.	4983	1500	00
c) Water area to be developed	Ha.	3714.95	250	50
II. Rural Development				
I. SGSY	No. of Swarozgaris	1,22,835	1,46,821	35683
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	473.61
II. Fisheries (FFDA)-Self employment in ARD				
a) Beneficiary benefited	Nos.	456	500	
b) Training	Nos.	678	1,500	
c) Water area to be developed	Ha.	48.6	250.00	
III. Urban Development				
SJSRY	Nos.	7,200	8,000	2,000
IV. Handlooms / Power-looms				
a. Production in organized sector	Lakh sq.m.	118.00	255.00	51.00

Scheme	Unit	10 th Plan (2002-07) achievement	11 th Five Year Plan (2007-12) Target.	Annual Plan 2010-11 Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
b. Employment in organized sector	No. of person	29,000	38,000	33,000
V. Sericulture				
a) Production	M.T.	58.00	75.00	32
b) No. of employment	No of person	13,000	19,000	8,000
VI. Education				
(a) Enrolment of Girls:				
(i) Primary Schools	Thousand	1,459	2,605	2,425
(ii) UP School	-do-	517	969	901
(iii) Mass Education (PLC)	-do-	712	1,200	148
(iv) Secondary Education (Enrolment) Class-IX - X	-do-	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	100
X Welfare of SC, ST & OBC.				
(a) Welfare of ST.				
(i) Pre-matric scholarship of ST students	Nos.	5,33,333	N.A	1,04,333
(ii) Post matric scholarship to ST students	Nos.	8,472	80987	17,394
(b) Welfare of SC.				
(i) Pre-matric scholarship to SC students	Nos	5,55,668	5,83,333	8,088
(ii) Post-matric scholarship to SC students	Nos	19,284	1,15,555	25,192
XII. Social Welfare				
a. Handicapped Welfare				
(i) Training and Rehabilitation of Handicapped	No. of Training Centre	4	4	0.00
(ii) Scholarship and stipend to Handicapped.	No. of beneficiaries	1,096	1,050	0.00
(iii) Home for the Aged	No. of Institution	2	2	0.00
(iv) Rehabilitation of Cured Leprosy Patient	No. of beneficiaries	472	375	0.00
b. Women Welfare				
(i) Mahila Vikas Samabaya Nigam	No. of trainees	4,500	5,200	1,300
(ii) Financial support to weak WSHG under Mission Shakti	No. of WSHG	25,480	5,000	5,000
(iii) Seed money to SHGs	No. of groups	N.A.	1,00,000	70,000
(iv) Providing cycles to school going ST/SC Girls	No.		1,09,294	52,840
c. Pension				
1. National Old Age pension	No. of beneficiaries	1,48,020	9,65,100	
2. National Family Benefit Scheme	-do-	4,380	NA	
d. Nutrition				
(i) Supplementary Nutrition Programme	No. of beneficiaries	2,29,230	71,21,539	

Scheme	Unit	10 th Plan (2002-07) achievement	11 th Five Year Plan (2007-12) Target.	Annual Plan 2010-11 Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(ii) Emergency Feeding Programme in KBK districts	No. of beneficiaries	60,000	60,000	

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 972 in the whole State 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 deprivations 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 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 programme on the basis of incidence of benefits or location criterion have been classified as category-I programmes. Plan programmes of Agriculture and Allied Activities, 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 Health, Rural Water Supply & Sanitation, Rural Housing and Forest, 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 the rural area to a great extent, are not clearly identifiable as rural as 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 programme of the State Plan during 2009-10 works out to Rs.4,05,510.21 lakh. The expected flow of funds to Rural Component under such programmes in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 is estimated at Rs.4,83,138.69 lakh. Table-34.1 indicates the details of the expenditure / outlays under these programmes during 2009-10 and 2010-11.

Table 34.1
Funds Flow Under Programmes Directly Identifiable as Rural Component by
Location or Benefit
(Category- I)

(Rs. in lakh)			
Sl. No.	Development head/ Sub-head	Annual Plan 2009-10 Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan 2010-11 Proposed Outlay
1.	Agriculture and allied activities	35,962.50	46,837.00
2.	Rural Development	26,075.70	25,936.70
3.	Special Area Programmes (excluding WODC)	93,684.00	98,908.00
4.	Irrigation & Flood Control	1,78,800.00	2,21,064.00
5.	Energy:		
	(i) Rural Electrification		
	a. RGGVY	8,000.00	12,000.00
	b. Biju Gram Jyoti	100.00	5,000.00
	(ii) IREP	0.01	0.01
6.	Industry and Minerals:		
	Village & Small Industries :		
	(i) Handicraft & Cottage Industries	538.00	580.00
7.	Transport		
	(i) Rural Roads	20,550.00	22,800.00
	(ii) C C Roads (P R Department)	-	7,500.00
	(iii) Inland Water Transport	60.00	60.00
8.	Science, Technology & Environment		
	Forest & Wildlife'		
	(i) Forests	14,998.37	12,539.98
	(ii) Sanctuary & Nature Reserve	1,401.63	1,759.00
9.	General Economic Services		
	(i) Improving Rural Growth and Productivity Opportunity for poor in Orissa	200.00	50.00

10.	Social Services		
	(i) Indira Awas Yojana	8,000.00	8,000.00
	(ii) Mo Kudia	6,000.00	6,000.00
	(iii) Village Grain Bank	4.00	4.00
	(iii) Rural Water Supply	10,136.00	12,100.00
	(iv) Rural Sanitation	1,000.00	2,000.00
	TOTAL	4,05,510.21	4,83,138.69

34.6 Under category-II programmes also, substantial funds flow to rural areas, though there are programme to programme variations. In the absence of information about actual flow of funds to rural area under these programmes, as already mentioned, it has been estimated that 75% of the allocation / expenditure is towards rural component. The anticipated expenditure under the Category-II programmes during the Annual Plan: 2009-10 is Rs. 2,817.24 crore, the Rural Component of this works out at Rs. 2,112.93 crore. Similarly, the proposed outlay for these programmes in the Annual Plan: 2010-11 is Rs.3,640.90 crore, out of which flow of fund to Rural Component has been estimated at Rs.2,730.68 crore. The Table-34.2 below indicates the details of the anticipated expenditure and outlays under Category-II programmes in the State Plan for the year 2009-10 and 2010-11.

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 2009-10 Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan 2010-11 Proposed Outlay
1.	Special Area Programme :		
	Grants to WODC	8,000.00	8,000.00
2.	Energy :		
	(i) Non-conventional sources of Energy	700.00	1,034.94
3.	Industry and Minerals:		
	(i) Small Scale Industries	880.00	820.00
	(ii) Textile & Handloom	2037.00	4500.00
4.	Transport:		
	(i) Road Transport	1,100.00	1,100.00
	(ii) Other Roads (Works Department)	63,742.00	87,975.00
5.	Science, Technology and Environment:		
	(i) Ecology and Environment	1,043.00	250.02
6.	General Economic Services:		
	(i) Civil Supplies	84.00	84.00
	(ii) Regulation of Weight and Measures	16.00	16.00
	(iii) District Planning & other development programme	20,087.60	21,049.00
	(iv) Tourism	3,250.00	2,280.00
	(v) One time ACA	1,000.00	-

	(vi) Self -Employment Mission	1,010.00	2,000.00
	(vii) Special Development Programme	100.00	100.00
7.	Social Services:		
	(i) General Education	59,001.00	97,325.00
	(ii) Sports & Youth Services	1,000.00	1,000.00
	(iii) Medical and Public Health	16,786.20	15,500.00
	(iv) Labour and Employment	2,814.80	3,293.00
	(v) Social Security & Welfare (Except Village Grain Bank)	40,738.62	36,229.50
	(vi) Nutrition	23,695.31	26,685.00
	(vii) Women Welfare	5,495.01	5040.00
	(viii) Child Welfare	7,321.56	11,700.00
	(ix) Information & Publicity	800.00	505.00
	(x) Welfare of SC, ST & OBC	20,022.00	25,650.00
8.	General Services:		
	(iii) Cyclone Reconstruction Programme	1,000.00	5050.00
	TOTAL (Category -II)	2,81,724.10	3,64,090.46
	Estimated Rural Component	2,11,293.07	2,73,067.84

34.7 Thus, the expenditure under Rural Component during the Annual Plan: 2009-10 has been estimated at Rs.6,168.03 crore. Similarly, a sum of Rs.7,562.07 crore is expected to flow towards Rural Component during the Annual Plan: 2010-11. This works out to about 74.14% of the State's total proposed outlay of Rs.10,200.00 crore and 82.20% of the total proposed plan outlay excluding allocation for PSUs. The following Table-34.3 gives an overall picture of the Rural Component of the anticipated expenditure during the Annual Plan: 2009-10 and the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Table - 34.3**Abstract****Tentative Flow of expenditure/outlays to Rural Component****(Rs. in lakh)**

Sl. No	Development head/ Sub-head	Annual Plan 2009-10 (Anticipated Expenditure)	Annual Plan 2010-11 (Proposed Outlay)
(i)	Total State Plan Outlay / Expenditure	9,50,000.00	10,20,000.00
	Total State Plan Outlay / Expenditure (excluding PSUs)	7,61,583.00	9,20,000.00
(ii)	Tentative flow of funds to Rural Component from :		
	(a) Category - I Programmes (@ 100% of total expenditure / outlay)	4,05,510.21	4,83,138.69
	(b) Category - II Programmes (@ 75% of total expenditure / outlay)	2,11,293.07	2,73,067.84
	Total of Rural Component (a + b)	6,16,803.28	7,56,206.53

CHAPTER 35

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

35.1 The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) strategy has been adopted since the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-75). TSP is a strategic policy initiative to secure overall development of the STs and to remove all socio-economic and educational disparities between them and the rest of the population. The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) approach envisages integrated development of the Tribal areas, wherein all programmes irrespective of their sources of funding operate in unison to achieve the common goal of bringing the area at par with the rest of the State and to improve the quality of life of the tribals. The original approach was oriented towards taking-up family oriented income generating schemes in the field of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, elimination of exploitation, human resource development through education and training programmes and infrastructure development programmes. This tribal development approach has now been re-oriented to cover employment-cum-income generation activities and development of infrastructure incidental thereto.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

35.2 According to 2001 Census, the tribal population of the State is 81.45 lakh constituting about 22% 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 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG) in the State. Orissa has the third largest concentration of tribal people 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 are concentrated in MADA / Cluster pockets and dispersed in other areas.

OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN

35.3 As per 2001 Census, the total number of workers among the ST communities is about 40 lakh, out of which about 23 lakh (57.36%) are main workers and the remaining 17 lakh (42.64%) are marginal workers. Cultivators account for 33.35% of total workers, whereas agricultural labourers constitute 46.85% and workers engaged in household industries constitute 4.77% of total workers. Thus, majority of the workers in tribal communities are agricultural labourers. Most of the cultivators among the Scheduled Tribes are marginal farmers, share croppers and small farmers.

LITERACY

35.4 The rate of literacy among the STs is 37.37% against the overall literacy rate of 63.08% as per 2001 Census. The tribal male and female literacy rates are 51.48% and 23.37% respectively. Over the last 10 years, there has been a significant improvement in literacy level among STs, which recorded an increase from 22.31% in 1991 to 37.37% in 2001.

TRIBAL SCENE

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. They are generally in a state of social, educational and economic backwardness. Due to historical reasons, they have their own distinctiveness, social and cultural milieu. 62 Scheduled Tribes in Orissa speak as many as 74 dialects. Their cultural heritage acts as a unifying force. Their 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 an extremely complex 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 the 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:

- Access of the poor and assetless tribal people to livelihood resources for raising their socio-economic condition.
- Creating / increasing capability for their self-employment / wage-employment in order to bring their income level at par with the general population and reducing poverty.
- Creation of productive assets in favour of STs to sustain the growth likely to accrue through development efforts.
- To improve survival, protection and development of the Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) and bring them at par with the rest of the ST population.
- To strive to secure their forest rights, especially forest dwellers and shifting cultivators.
- To bridge critical gaps in communication and such other economic as well as social infrastructure in the tribal areas to support the developmental activities of the tribals.

- Provision of basic health services and improvement in health and nutritional standards of the Scheduled Tribes leading to an improvement in their health indicators, particularly reduction of IMR / MMR and control of malaria.
- Providing free access to education and more specifically to primary education for bridging the literacy gaps between the STs and the general population. Low literacy and lack of primary education has resulted in the distinct vulnerability of the tribal population.
- Providing free access to housing facilities.

STRATEGIES

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 the target groups. The guidelines for TSP stipulates that earmarking of funds for TSP from the total State Plan outlay should be at least in proportion of ST population to the total population of the State.

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 the potentials of the area, the strengths and opportunities available for the Tribal population and the state of the existing economic and social infrastructure for supporting development. Critical infrastructure gaps are identified in important sectors like health, education, communication, water harvesting etc., which are essential for development to take place in the area. Steps are taken to reduce 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 It is envisaged to enhance the level of development of the Scheduled Tribes by adopting a multi-pronged strategy so as to minimize the gap that exists between them and the rest of the society. Some of the strategies, already adopted / proposed by the State Government in this direction for the Eleventh Five Year Plan are as under :

- Education, being the most effective instrument of empowering tribal groups, has been given high priority.
- Efforts are being made to achieve universalisation of elementary education for the members of the Scheduled Tribes by the year 2010 keeping in view the low literacy rates particularly among girls and high drop-out rates.
- Steps are being taken to substantially increase number of hostels, scholarships and other facilities to increase in enrolment and retention of tribal children in schools.

- Special attention is also being paid to the implementation of employment oriented income generating programmes / self-employment schemes. In the implementation of income generating schemes, the aptitude of the local tribes and communities and their traditional skills will also be an important consideration. Emphasis will be laid on skill-upgradation and capacity building. All income generating schemes will be market linked and only those activities producing goods and services, for which there is a ready or a developing market, will be encouraged.
- In all income-generating activities, community / cluster approach will be adopted to cover beneficiaries in groups rather than single beneficiary because of strong community feeling inherent in Tribal society.
- Prevention of exploitation of tribals in respect of alienation of land, money lending, debt bondage, trade, collection and sale of forest produce etc. has also received due attention of Government.
- Regulation 2 of 1956 has been thoroughly amended to completely prohibit transfer of lands by the Scheduled Tribes to non-tribals and even from tribals having marginal and small land holding to other tribals having larger land holdings.
- A watchdog role has been given to Gram Panchayats under the amended money lending regulation to enable the community to protect the individual tribals from exploitation by money lenders.
- Adequate training to beneficiaries in all individual benefit oriented programmes like SGSY and ITDA will be imparted through close monitoring.
- Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) will be the primary vehicle for implementing development programmes for the tribals and giving them social justice.
- Women Self Help Groups will be vigorously promoted.
- Wherever necessary, missing infrastructure support for sustainable economic activities undertaken by tribal beneficiaries will be provided through SGRY/ National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme and ITDA programmes.
- Rural connectivity will be ensured for all tribal villagers having a population of 500 and above during the Eleventh Plan period to open up inaccessible pockets for accessibility of tribals to service delivery and marketing of their produce. The State Government is in the process of preparation of District Connectivity Master Plan for each district.

- Upgradation of skills of tribal youth in traditional and modern vocation will be a thrust area. For this purpose, Vocational Training Centres, Industrial Training Centres and vocational training through NGOs will be the main modalities.
- Particular attention will be given for the development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs), so that they would join the mainstream.
- An appropriate delivery system will be put in place for providing medical services within the easy reach of the Tribals.
- Information, Education and Communication (IEC) will be designed to raise the general awareness level of the STs about various development programmes undertaken for them as well as to make them conscious of their rights and entitlements. Besides, awareness campaign need be undertaken in a massive scale to raise their awareness about health and hygiene, importance of child care and education etc.

THRUST AREAS

35.10 The tribal areas of the State have a higher intensity of poverty than the rest of the State. Similarly, within the relatively developed and prosperous areas, the Scheduled Tribes are relatively poorer and constitute a substantial portion of the population below the poverty line. One of the main thrust areas under TSP is to provide these poor and asset-less people access to resources to enhance their employment opportunities and bring their income levels at par with the general population. While executing income generating schemes, utmost care is taken to impart skill up-gradation training. While purchasing assets, the beneficiaries are consulted. Efforts are made to take up income generating schemes through SHGs in cluster as per approved Annual Action Plan drawn up for the purpose in respect of each ITDA.

35.11 The priority sectors identified for covering the ST beneficiaries through ITDA and Micro Projects are irrigation, agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, agro processing, bee-keeping, sericulture, vocational training, road development etc.

35.12 The survival, protection and development of the Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) and bringing them at par with the rest of the tribal population is another important objective of planned development in this sector. The State Government will continue to strive to secure for the Tribal people their forest rights and for the development of the forest dwellers and shifting cultivators.

35.13 The tribal areas are underdeveloped not only in terms of the relatively lower income of the population, but also in terms of the relative lack of infrastructure to support developmental activities. Bridging the critical gaps in communication, other economic infrastructure as well as the social infrastructure in the tribal areas will be given priority in the Eleventh Plan.

35.14 The health and nutritional standards of the ST & SC population are also relatively poorer than those of the general population and quality of health services in the tribal areas is poorer. Provision of the basic health services and improvement in health and nutritional standards of the Scheduled Tribe population leading to an improvement in the health indicators of these sections is also being sought to be achieved during the Eleventh Plan.

35.15 Low literacy and lack of primary education has resulted in the distinct vulnerability of the tribal population. Bridging the literacy gap between the Scheduled Tribes and the general population will be an important development objective during the Eleventh Plan and thrust on literacy and primary education of the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste population will be continued. Special emphasis shall on substantially augmenting female tribal literacy.

STATE PLAN

35.16 The State Government, in its pursuit to bring about socio-economic development of the 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 reading in +2 colleges, establishment of special employment exchanges and reservation in employment etc.

35.17 In order to promote tribal education 1,596 educational institutions have been established in the State exclusively for tribals, which includes 11 Ekalabya Model Residential Schools, 8 Higher Secondary Schools, 155 High Schools, 143 Girls High Schools, 109 Ashram Schools, 142 Residential Sevashrams and 1,026 Sevashrams. Besides, 1,548 primary school hostels in TSP areas, 646 Primary School Hostels in KBK districts and 7 special Adivasi hostels have been established in the State. 1,004 Girls Hostels exclusively for STs with a capacity of 100 boarders per hostel have also been established.

35.18 With a view to pursuing tribal girls education at the post-matric stage, the State Government is providing bicycles as an incentive to tribal girl students reading in +2 colleges.

35.19 The State Government has given priority for providing irrigation facilities to at least 35% of the cultivable area of each block by the end of the Eleventh Plan. For this purpose, an Irrigation Master Plan is under preparation. This would enhance the agricultural activities of the tribal cultivators as well as the agricultural labourers.

35.20 In view of limited scope for creation of employment opportunities in 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. The State Government have framed a State Employment Policy during 2005 and also constituted a High Power Employment Mission under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister.

35.21 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.

35.22 The State Government have declared the ST &SC Development Department as Nodal Department for the State in regard to formulation and monitoring of the TSP and SCSP. In order to effectively monitor and review the implementation of TSP and SCSP in the State, a State Level Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Development Commissioner-cum-Additional Chief Secretary. Also, District Level and Block Level Monitoring Committee on TSP and SCSP have been constituted in the State. Funds earmarked for TSP under various development sectors are provided in the State Budget under a separate Minor Head "796-Tribal Area Sub-Plan (TASP)" in the Demands of different Administrative Departments.

35.23 It has been laid down as a directive that the proportion of budgetary allocation earmarked for Tribal Development out of the State Plan must not fall short of the population equivalent of STs, i.e., 22.13% of the total outlay.

35.24 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: 2010-11, the projected flow of funds to TSP is Rs.2,468.08 crore out of the total proposed outlay of Rs.10,200.00 crore constituting 24.20% against Rs.2,171.48 crore (22.86%) out of the total anticipated expenditure of Rs.9,500.00 crore during the Annual Plan: 2009-10. 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.

35.25 The Special Central Assistance to TSP is provided by Government of India on 100% assistance basis to cover the employment-cum-income generation activities and the development of infrastructure incidental thereto for the tribals. The ultimate objective of extending SCA to TSP is to boost the need based income generation programmes to raise the economy and social status of the tribals. Besides, elimination of exploitation, human resources development through education, upgradation of skill are the other important schemes. Special Central Assistance is 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.11,406.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 towards Special Central Assistance for TSP.

35.26 Additional Central Assistance is received under the first proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for upgradation of economic and social infrastructure in the tribal areas to bring them at par with other areas of the State. The grants are tied to the specific project proposals of the State Govt. after approval of the same by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs within the overall entitlement of each State depending on its tribal population. Normally, projects for creation of infrastructure like improving road communication, creation of irrigation facilities, setting up of Model Schools are being executed with this fund. This is an additionality to the Tribal Sub-Plan outlay. A sum of Rs.10,752.00 lakh is proposed for

the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under first proviso of Article-275(1) of the Constitution of India.

35.27 Apart from the State Plan outlay, a substantial amount of Central Assistance under CP and CSP also flows to the TSP areas for socio-economic development of ST communities. Institutional finance also supplements implementation of various schemes meant for STs in the TSP areas.

35.28 The projected flow of funds to TSP during the Eleventh Plan, anticipated flow during Annual Plan: 2009-10 and likely flow during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under various development sectors are indicated below in Table 35.1.

Table 35.1
FLOW OF FUNDS TO TSP

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	Eleventh Plan (2007-12)		Annual Plan 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11	
		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	35962.50	6184.60	46837.00	8116.50
2.	Rural Development	176236.72	43913.59	26075.70	7167.30	25936.70	7154.10
3.	Special Area Prog.	425691.00	162439.87	101684.00	38307.00	106908.00	42227.10
4.	Irr. & Food Control	702886.28	156699.59	178800.00	42586.00	221064.00	61487.40
5.	Energy	430688.00	31571.10	197342.01	31855.20	125728.95	23134.70
6.	Industry & Minerals	17890.35	2476.91	3835.00	772.90	6680.00	1104.50
7.	Transport	269238.56	60023.67	93177.00	21184.40	127160.00	22379.00
8.	Science, Tech. & Env.	100072.80	16317.95	24135.19	4486.00	22023.05	3935.50
9.	Gen Eco. Services	153803.48	28848.51	27485.60	852.60	33717.00	447.60
10.	Social Services	846833.17	237106.97	250168.50	61656.77	292212.80	74014.80
11.	General Services	28885.01	5422.24	11334.50	2095.00	11732.50	2807.00
	Total	3222500.00	757101.97	950000.00	217147.77	1020000.00	246808.20

PHYSICAL TARGETS

35.29 The programme-wise target for the Eleventh Plan, anticipated achievement during Annual Plan: 2009-10 and proposed target for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 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 2009-10	Annual Plan 2010-11
			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	75.00	75.00
	(b) MADAs	000' Nos.	25.00	5.00	5.00
	(c) Cluster Pockets	000' Nos.	2.50	0.60	0.60
	(d) Micro Projects (Primitive Tribes)	000' Nos.	18.00	3.00	3.00
	(e) DTDPs	000' Nos.	20.50	4.00	4.00
	Total	000' Nos.	451.00	87.60	87.60
2	SGSY	000' No. of ST beneficiaries	124.58	20.41	20.41
3	NREGS	Lakh Mandays	2203.00	441.00	441.00
4	IAY	No. of Houses	1,89,308	42,560	42,560
5	Mo Kudia	No. of Houses	-	7,428	7,428
6	SJSRY	No. of Persons	5,000	465	1,000
7	Dev. of Water Areas for Fisheries	Ha.	2,500	600	400
8	Employment under Handloom Sector	Lakh No. of ST persons	5.60	1.11	1.11
9	Employment under Sericulture Sector	No. of ST persons	450,000	25,000	25,000
10	Pre-Matric Scholarship	000' No. of ST Students	1,600	350	350
11	Post-Matric Scholarship	000' No. of ST Students	16.00	3.50	3.50
12	Rehabilitation of victims of atrocities	No. of ST beneficiaries	500	600	600
13	Pre-Recruitment Trg. for Armed Forces and Police Services	No. of ST beneficiaries	250	300	300

SPECIAL PROJECTS FOR TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT.

35.30 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, 14 Clusters. The remaining tribal population of the State live outside the major project areas in a dispersed manner. They are covered under the DTDP programme. In addition to this, 17 Micro Projects have been functioning for the all-round development of 13 primitive tribal groups, out of which 13 Micro Projects are within the Sub-Plan areas and 4 are outside the Sub-Plan area. Special Central Assistance is provided to these agencies for socio-economic development of the tribals.

Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDA)

35.31 Blocks having 50% or more tribal concentration have been brought under the umbrella of TSP. Under TSP approach, there are 21 ITDAs functioning in the State, covering 118 blocks. In general, a Revenue Sub-Division is taken as the operating area of an ITDA. Various income generating schemes and infrastructure development programmes for the tribals incidental to income generation in these areas are implemented through ITDAs. SCA for an amount of Rs. 8,608.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for implementation of different development programmes through the ITDAs.

Micro-Projects for Development of Primitive Tribes

35.32 Govt. of India have recognized 13 Primitive Tribes in Orissa. For development of these tribes, 17 Micro Projects are operating in the State in parts of 20 Blocks in 12 districts with a population of 78,519 as per a Survey conducted in 2007. The Primitive Tribes, residing in the Micro-Project areas, get 100% subsidy in individual family benefit-oriented schemes like agriculture, horticulture, soil conservation and animal husbandry. Besides, basic minimum facilities like drinking water, education, health and link roads are provided in Micro Project areas. Steps are being taken to secure more financial assistance from the Government of India for accelerating the development of these primitive tribes. For implementation of different schemes under Micro Projects for development of Primitive Tribal Groups, SCA to the tune of Rs.250.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

Modified Area Development Approach (MADA)

35.33 For all-round development of the tribes, residing outside TSP area, contiguous areas having a population of 10,000 or more with at least 50% tribal concentration have been identified as MADA pocket. 46 such pockets in 47 blocks of 17 districts, covering 5.68 lakh tribal populations (2001 Census) are functioning in the State. In these pockets, individual family oriented income generating schemes and also critical infrastructure development programmes are being implemented. There is a MADA level Advisory Committee for each MADA pocket under the chairmanship of the Sub-Collector and officials and non-officials as members. The Advisory Committee draws up programmes and oversees their implementation. SCA to the tune of Rs.800.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for undertaking different family oriented schemes and community benefit-oriented schemes in the MADA pockets.

Cluster Approach

35.34 The cluster approach has been introduced in order to bring smaller areas of tribal concentration beyond the MADA pockets into the mainstream of development. Contiguous areas having a population of 5,000 or more with at least 50% tribal concentration are identified as clusters. 14 such clusters, covering parts of 13 Blocks in 10 districts with 0.62 lakh tribal population (2001 Census) 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.80.00 lakh under SCA is

proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for implementation of various schemes in these cluster pockets.

Dispersed Tribal Development Programme (DTDP)

35.35 The TSP strategy has been further refined and extended to cover all the tribals in the State including the dispersed tribals under beneficiary oriented schemes. The tribal population of the State, which is living outside the umbrella of ITDA / MADA / Cluster / Micro Projects, is covered under a special project for tribal development called, “Dispersed Tribal Development Programme” (DTDP). Implementation of DTDP has been entrusted to the Orissa Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Cooperative Corporation Limited. A sum of Rs.1,600.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for implementation of various schemes under DTDP.

Grants under Article 275(I) of the Constitution of India

35.36 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India provides Grant-in-Aid to the State under Ist proviso to Article 275(1) of the constitution for creation of infrastructure in T.S.P. area and for setting-up of Model Schools. A sum of Rs.10,752.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

CHAPTER 36

SCHEDULED CASTES' SUB-PLAN

36.1 The Special Component Plan approach for the 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 directly to benefit 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, which accounts for 16.53% of the total population of the state and 3.65% of the total SC population of the country. There are 13,42,536 SC households in the State. Out of the total SC population, 53,78,788 (88.44%) reside in rural areas and 7,03,275 (11.56%) in urban areas. The SC population is spread all over the State, although they are in greater concentration in the coastal districts of Balasore, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Ganjam, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Kendrapara and Puri. These districts account for nearly 46.68% of the total SC population in the State. The growth rate of SC population in the State during 1991-2001 was 18.57%.

OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN

36.3 As per the 2001 census, the total number of workers among the SC communities is 23,92,067, of which 15,49,377 (66.77%) are main workers and 8,42,690 (35.23%) are marginal workers. Cultivators account for 18.17% of total workers, whereas agricultural labourers account for 45.66%, workers engaged in household industries constitute 5.98% of total workers. Thus, majority of the workers in Scheduled Caste communities are agricultural labourers. Most of the cultivators among the Scheduled Castes are marginal farmers, share croppers and small farmers. Other important occupational groups are weavers, fishermen and cobblers. There are 15 communities in the category of sweepers and scavengers apart from nomadic, semi-nomadic and de-notified communities identified as Special Vulnerable Groups among the Scheduled Castes.

LITERACY

36.4 The literacy rate among the SCs is 55.53% against the overall literacy rate of 63.08% in the State as per 2001 Census. The literacy rate among the SC male and female are 70.47% and 40.33% respectively. Thus, literacy among the SCs is

considerably low compared to the overall literacy of the State and it is further lower among SC females. Over the last 10 years, there has been a significant improvement in literacy among SCs in the State, which recorded an increase from 36.78% in 1991 to 55.53% in 2001. The literacy of SCs is comparatively higher in the SC concentrated areas of coastal districts, such as Bhadrak, Cuttack, Ganjam, Jajpur, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur and Puri than other districts.

SOCIAL DISABILITIES

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 assets. The people of this community suffer from several economic disadvantages. They are counted as socially, educationally and economically disadvantaged group of the society. The State Government have put in place mechanisms for socio-economic development of these communities by empowering them through legislative and other regulatory measures. Through provision of Government Land Settlement Act, priority has been given to the SCs in settlement of Government lands and ceiling surplus lands in their favour. Transfer of land of the SCs to non-SCs without sanction of the competent authority is prohibited under the provisions of the Orissa Land Reform (OLR) Act, 1960. This Act also provides for restoration of property to 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 Orissa Reservation of Vacancies Act has been provided to ensure adequate representation of SCs in public services. The Orissa Reservation of Vacancies in posts and services (for SCs and STs) Act, 1975, as amended from time to time, has been enforced to ensure adequate representation of the SCs in the posts and services under the State Government, State Public Sector Undertakings, autonomous and local bodies. 8% of total seats are reserved for SC candidates in all educational institutions including technical and professional institutions. Reservation of seats for SCs in the Lok Sabha Constituencies, State Legislative Assembly and the Panchayati Raj Institutions has also led to socio economic empowerment of these socially disadvantaged groups. Spread of

literacy and education among the Scheduled Caste persons is another positive indication of development. Besides the regulatory measures, beneficiary oriented programmes are being taken up for necessary flow of benefits to this weaker section of the State, for their socio economic upliftment.

36.8 Need-based composite programmes are being 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 is also being given for economic development of vulnerable groups among the Scheduled Castes.

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 level at par with the general population.
- Upgradation of skills of traditional occupational groups for greater employment.
- Encouraging the members of the SCs to integrate them in the mainstream of the society and thereby enabling them to have equal share in the development policy.
- Developing critical infrastructure including communication etc.
- Providing free access to education, health and housing.
- Providing basic minimum services to improve the quality of their lives.
- Empowerment through legislative and regulatory measures.
- Elimination of scavenging

STRATEGIES AND THRUST AREAS

36.10 The people of the Scheduled Caste community are relatively poor and a substantial part of this group of people is engaged in scavenging and unclean occupations. One of the main thrust under SCSP is to provide these poor and assetless people access to resources to enhance their employment opportunities and bring their income at par with the general population. The broad strategies for the Eleventh Five Year Plan under SCSP are as under:

- Self employment schemes for SCs will be implemented with arrangements for loan and subsidy to enable them to cross the poverty line.
- In implementation of income generating schemes, the strategy will be to take up activities, which can be sustainable and supported by resources. The aptitude of 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 the supply of raw materials, developing market linkages for products, skill upgradation and introduction of modern technology.
- Basic amenities like provision of safe drinking water, 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 stipulates that the proportion of budgetary allocation earmarked for development of SCs out of the State Plan must not fall short of the population equivalent of SCs i.e.,16.53% of the total outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

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: 2010-11, the likely flow of funds to SCSP is Rs.1,700.63 crore out of the total proposed outlay of Rs.10,200.00 crore, constituting 16.67% of the proposed outlay against Rs.1,563.03 crore (16.45%) out of the total anticipated expenditure of Rs.9,500.00 crore during Annual Plan: 2009-10.

36.14 Apart from the State Plan outlay, a substantial amount of Central Assistance under CP and CSP also flows to the State for all round development of SCs. Institutional finance also 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: 2009-10 and likely flow during the Annual Plan: 2010-11 under various development sectors are indicated in the following Table:

Table 36.1
FLOW OF FUNDS TO SCSP

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sector	Eleventh Plan (2007-12)		Annual Plan 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11	
		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	35962.50	4664.50	46837.00	6193.00
2.	Rural Development	176236.72	34943.09	26075.70	5288.30	25936.70	5300.00
3.	Special Area Prog.	425691.00	61617.88	101684.00	14836.80	106908.00	15342.40
4.	Irr. & Food Control	702886.28	148381.68	178800.00	39476.00	221064.00	50722.30
5.	Energy	430688.00	35379.62	197342.01	28573.30	125728.95	19350.00
6.	Industry & Minerals	17890.35	1958.55	3835.00	608.70	6680.00	1233.90
7.	Transport	269238.56	55495.37	93177.00	16723.40	127160.00	19601.10
8.	Science, Tech. & Env.	100072.80	14056.36	24135.19	3864.00	22023.05	3247.00
9.	Gen Eco. Services	153803.48	21189.10	27485.60	461.90	33717.00	333.60
10.	Social Services	846833.17	139106.33	250168.50	40252.13	292212.80	46706.90
11.	General Services	28885.01	4019.34	11334.50	1554.00	11732.50	2032.50
	Total	3222500.00	532679.50	950000.00	156303.03	1020000.00	170062.70

36.16 To achieve the objective of assisting scheduled caste families living below the poverty line, composite programmes are being 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. The traditional occupational patterns of the Scheduled Caste people are given due weightage in implementing various income generating schemes. Availability of necessary back-up services and linkages to the beneficiaries is ensured by the implementing Departments and agencies. Special attention is laid on the economic development of specially vulnerable groups among the Scheduled Castes. Gainful self-employment schemes for Scheduled Castes residing in urban areas are being implemented by the Orissa S.C. and S.T. Development Finance Cooperative Corporation.

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 are being 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 and Scheduled Tribes whose annual family income does not exceed Rs. 31,952/- per annum in rural areas and Rs. 42,412/- per annum in urban areas.

PHYSICAL TARGETS

36.19 The proposed target for the Eleventh Plan, anticipated achievement during Annual Plan: 2009-10 and the proposed target for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 in respect of selected schemes that are intended to benefit Scheduled Castes are indicated in the following Table.

Table 36.2

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER SCSP

Sl. No.	Programme / Scheme	Unit	Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	Annual Plan, 2009-10	Annual Plan, 2010-11
			Proposed Target	Anticipated Achievement	Proposed Target
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
1.	Training to farmers and farm labourers	000' No. of families	35.00	6.85	7.14
2.	Demonstration on agriculture	000' No. of families	24.92	2.10	5.10
3.	Power Tiller	No. of families	1,071	350	316
4.	Coverage of beneficiaries under FFDA/BFDA	No. of beneficiaries	3,000	400	400
5.	SGSY	000' No. of beneficiaries	88.98	14.58	14.58
6.	NREGS	Lakh Mandays	1,989.18	397.84	397.84
7.	IAY	000' No. of houses	169.38	38.08	38.08
8.	Mo Kudia	-do-	-	7.14	7.14
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, 2009-10	Annual Plan, 2010-11
			Proposed Target	Anticipated Achievement	Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Employment under Sericulture	-do-	3.00	4.05	4.10
11.	Promotion of Handicraft Industries	Nos.	1200	295	345
12.	Urban W/S Programme	000' No. of beneficiaries	160.00	5.00	5.00
13.	SJSRY	No. of Persons	4,250	2,346	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	406	903
	(ii) Degree holder	Nos.	640	164	238
16.	National Apprenticeship Training	No. of students	4,050	810	810
17.	Pre-Matric Scholarship	000' No. of students	1,750.00	450.00	450.00
18.	Post-Matric Scholarship	-do-	150.00	16.50	16.50
19.	Pre-Education Training for Armed Forces & Police Services	No. of beneficiaries	250	75	75
20.	Rehabilitation of victims of atrocities & Legal Aid to SCs	-do-	750	200	200
21.	Pre-Matric Scholarship to children, whose parents are engaged in uncleaned occupations	No. of students	3,500	800	800

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 Decentralised Planning is a bottom-up process for preparing development plans by three tier Panchayati Raj institutions comprising of the District, Development Block and the Village Panchayats based on ground reality and integrating and consolidating them. In the process, the tasks of formulating, adopting, implementing, and monitoring of the plans are dispersed, instead of being entrusted to a central authority. The local bodies and the local people are given greater freedom and choice to formulate their own plans, and implement the same through their active participation.

38.2 The major objectives of decentralized planning are to:

- (i) increase production and productivity, thereby generating more employment opportunities for poor sections of the society.
- (ii) improve human development indicators by provisioning of basic minimum needs and amenities such as education, health, drinking water, welfare of women and children, and social justice.
- (iii) improve social and economic infrastructure in terms of road connectivity, rural electrification, and housing.
- (iv) increase people's participation in planning process.
- (v) ensure good governance at all levels by a process of social audit and improve local services delivery.
- (vi) build capacities of PRIs and ULBs with regard to plan formulation and implementation.

38.3 The Seventy-fourth Amendment to the Constitution of India mandates decentralization of planning process and creation of District Planning Committees (DPC) which are mandated to consolidate development plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities and to prepare development plan for their districts. Pursuant to the provisions contained in Article-243-ZD of the Constitution of India, the State Government have enacted the Orissa District Planning Committees Act (ODPC), 1998 and framed the Orissa District Planning Committees Rules, 2000. The Act and Rules elaborate composition, responsibilities and functions of a DPC.

DISTRICT PLANNING COMMITTEES

38.4 As per the provisions of the ODPC Act, 1998 and the ODPC Rules, 2000 and in conformity with the mandate of Art.243-ZD of the Constitution, District Planning Committees were first constituted in most of the

districts of the State during 2001-02. However, after completion of the PRIs Election during 2002, all the 30 DPCs were constituted / 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:

38.5 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. The DPCs in all the 30 districts have already become functional. Instructions are sent from time to time to the districts in connection with convening of DPC meetings regularly for formulation of district plans and allied matters.

STRENGTHENING OF DISTRICT PLANNING MACHINERY

38.6 The State Government are contemplating to strengthen the existing District Planning Units by restructuring and augmenting the present staff strength. The proposal envisages setting up of the District Planning & Monitoring Unit (DPMU). The proposed DPMU will provide Secretarial support to the DPCs, ensure proper implementation of guidelines issued by the State Government and the Government of India from time to time and monitor programme implementation. It will also extend necessary assistance to Zilla Parishads in Rural sector plans and the ULBs in formulation of Urban sector plans.

STATUS OF DEVOLUTION OF POWERS & RESPONSIBILITIES

38.7 The status of devolution of power and responsibilities includes;

- Transfer of functions
- Transfer of functionaries; and
- Transfer of funds

38.8 **As a first step towards devolution**, the State Acts namely: the Orissa Zilla Parishad Act, the Orissa Panchayat Samity Act and the Orissa Grama Panchayat Act have been amended consistent with the provision of 73rd Amendment and provision of Panchayats (Extension to Schedule Area) Act, 1996. The State Government have taken the following decisions in connection with devolution of power, functions, functionaries and funds.

- i) 21 Subjects of 11 Departments (namely: Agriculture, Cooperation, School and Mass Education, Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare, SC & ST Development, Health & Family Welfare, Women & Child Development, Fisheries & Animal Resources Development, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, and Water Resources) have been transferred to PRIs.
- ii) Activity Mapping has been completed for 18 Subjects of 9 Departments namely, Cooperation, School and Mass Education, Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare, SC & ST Development, Fisheries and Animal Resources Development, Women & Child Development, Panchyati Raj, Health & FW and Water Resources.
- iii) District Level Officers, BDOs, and Village Level Functionaries of the said 11 Departments will remain accountable to ZPs, PSs, and GPs respectively for implementation of subjects/schemes transferred to PRIs.
- iv) The district level, Block level and GP level functionaries of different Departments will attend the meetings of PRIs at respective level.
- v) They shall place plan and schemes for discussion and approval in the meeting of respective level of PRIs.
- vi) The President Zilla Parishad, Chairman Panchayat Samity, and Sarpanch of GPs can supervise the work and function of govt. functionaries at respective level.
- vii) 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 AND STs
THROUGH STRENGTHENING OF GRAM SABHAS:**

- i) Seats have been reserved for SC/ST in respect of election of PRI representatives
- ii) Not less than 1/3rd 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:

38.9 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.

38.10 Funds under four major State Plan Schemes namely, Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY), Biju KBK Yojana, Biju Kandhmal "O'Gajapati Yojana and Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) are provided to the districts as untied resources. For these programmes, an outlay of Rs. 637.50 crore has been earmarked towards district sector for the Annual Plan: 2010-11 for the districts in which these schemes are under implementation. The State Government have identified several district sector schemes, for which an outlay of Rs.3,972.79 crore has been earmarked to be included in District Plans for the year 2010-11.

STATUS OF PREPARATION OF DISTRICT PLAN DOCUMENTS

38.11 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) in 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 and 2009-10 incorporating CDAP, NREGS, BRGF, wherever applicable including other Flagship and District Sector programmes have been prepared for all 30 districts..

38.12 The State Government issued instructions to all districts during July, 2009 for preparation of draft District Annual Plan documents for the year 2010-11 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, 2010-11 for 30 districts have been also prepared. The summary of these 30 district plans for the year 2010-11 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: 2010-11.

RESOURCE ENVELOPE FOR DISTRICT PLANS: 2010-11:

38.13 Resources to the extent of Rs.4,61,029.00 lakh out of the total projected State's annual plan outlay of Rs.10,20,000.00 lakh has been earmarked for district plan schemes for the year 2010-11. The District Sector outlays constitute about 45.20% of the State's total plan outlay for the Annual Plan: 2010-11.

38.14 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: 2010-11.

Table 38.1
Allocation under District Sector Schemes.

DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES & OUTLAYS FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN, 2010-11 <i>(Rs. in Lakh)</i>					
SL.NO	Sector	Major & Minor Heads of Development / Resource Head	Eleventh and Annual Plan: 2010-11		% of the District Plan Outlay: 2010-11
			Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture & Allied Activities	1. Crop Husbandry	7070.75	6602.00	
		2. Horticulture	2871.98	2631.00	
		3. Soil & Water Conservation	1415.00	2018.00	
		4. RKVY		13440.00	
		5. Co-operation	6846.93	4400.00	
		6. Fisheries	5486.33	1953.00	
		7. Animal Husbandry	596.03	3671.40	
	Total of Agriculture & Allied Activities		24287.02	34715.40	7.53
2	General Economic Services	1. District Planning	55125.00	11025.00	
	Total of General Economic Services		55125.00	11025.00	2.39
3	Industries and Minerals	1. Village & Small Enterprises	8870.92	2880.00	
	Total of Industries and Minerals		8870.92	2880.00	0.62
4	Irrigation & Food Control	1. BKVY		11100.00	
		2. Minor Irrigation (Flow)	20090.00	13400.00	
	Total of Irrigation and Flood Control		20090.00	24500.00	5.31
5	Rural Development	1. D P A P (SS of CSP)		1000.00	
		2. Rural Employment	145597.50	14170.00	
		3. Other Rural Devt. Programmes	52.90	164.80	
		4. DRDA Administration		500.00	
	Total of Rural Development		145650.40	15834.80	3.43
6	ST & Environment	1. Forest	2329.54	1160.00	
	Total of Science Technology & Environment		2329.54	1160.00	0.25
7	Social Services	1. Devt. of SC/ST and OBC	45173.06	17478.00	
		2. Devt. of Women and Children	88756.40	11694.00	
		3. General Education	80155.00	83783.50	
		4. Housing	34922.11	14000.00	

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DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES & OUTLAYS FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN, 2010-11					
<i>(Rs. in Lakh)</i>					
SL.NO	Sector	Major & Minor Heads of Development / Resource Head	Eleventh and Annual Plan: 2010-11		% of the District Plan Outlay: 2010-11
			Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan	
		5. Medical and Public Health	42416.20	6610.00	
		6. Social Security and Social Welfare	106583.38	35152.00	
		7. Sports and Youth Services	2250.00	750.00	
		8. Urban Development	54197.95	26400.00	
		9. Water Supply and Sanitation	60026.00	15800.00	
		10. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	2.50	3.30	
		11. Art and Culture		245.00	
		12. Craftsmen Training		625.00	
		13. Nutrition		21685.00	
		Total of Social Services	514482.60	234225.80	50.81
8	Special Area Programmes	1. Other Special Area Programme	271683.74	93888.00	
		Total of Special Area Programmes	271683.74	93888.00	20.36
9	Transport	1. Roads and Bridges	72240.56	24000.00	
		Total of Transport	72240.56	24000.00	5.21
10	Energy	1. Power		18800.00	
		Total of Energy		18800.00	4.08
	District Sector Outlay	Grand Total	1114759.78	461029.00	100.00
	State Sector Outlay		2107740.22	558971.00	
	Plan Size of the State		3222500.00	1020000.00	
	% of District Sector Outlay to State Plan Outlay		34.59	45.20	

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 [%]	11.60
12	SC Population [%]	17.19
13	Population Density [Person/sq. km]	179
14	Decennial Population Growth rate [%]	18.55
15	Sex ratio [Females/1000 males]	941
16	Literacy rate [%]	68.80
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. Demand for Bandha Kala handlooms industry is a promising potential livelihood source.

Angul faces challenges because of shortage of skilled human resources to meet increased demands of skilled services because of spurt in industrial, mining & transport activities.

Insecure marketing patterns, low financial returns & inadequate supply of quality raw material coupled with the poor economic status of weavers makes them dependant on government assistance.

Sector wise Allocations – 2010-2011

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	1,511	1,176	335
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	8,661	8,661	0
3	Rural Development	6,370	6,370	0
4	Special Area Programs	693	83	610
5	Energy	2,274	581	1,693
6	Industries and Minerals	177	177	0
7	Transport	59,811	59811	0
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	2,809	2,792	17
9	Social Service Sector	16,923	16,695	228
10	General Services & Others	8,741	2,543	6,198
11	Sub total	107,970	98,889	9,081
12	NREGS + Other sources	0	9,081	-9,081
13	Grand Total	107,970	107,970	0

Lead Sectors

The lead sectors include in the district are agriculture, horticulture, goatery, and fishery along with industries, e.g. NALCO, Thermal Power Plants, Steel industries as well as coal mines apart from ecotourism.

Gap Filling

The total resource availability is of Rs. 98,889 lakh against the requirement of Rs. 1,07,970 lakh. The gap filling that has been done from NREGS an allocation amounting to Rs. 2,500 lakh has already been subsumed within the availability of resources in the rural development sector. Hence efforts should be directed to garner additional resources under NREGS and other sources to the tune of Rs.9,081 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.]	2,971
8	Population in Lakh [2001 Census]	20.25
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 different regions one with brackish water of estuarine rivers which is suitable for cultivation of coconut, betel cultivation, shrimp culture as well as salt manufacturing unit. The other more populous region is deltaic alluvial plain which has a wide stretch of highly fertile and irrigated land. The district is prone to frequent natural calamities such as floods and droughts. Lack of irrigation facilities in the Northwest Nilgiri hilly region is a major constraint to development.

Sector wise Allocations – 2010-2011

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	5,228	4,699	529
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	4,580	4,580	0
3	Rural Development	14,306	6,006	8,300
4	Special Area Programs	263	263	0
5	Energy	789	789	0
6	Industries and Minerals	99	99	0
7	Transport	12,764	5,020	7,744
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	91	91	0
9	Social Services	29,432	29,432	0
10	General Services & Others	5,184	537	4,647
11	Sub Total	72,736	51,516	21,220
12	NREGS + Other sources	0	21,220	-21,220
13	Grand Total	72,736	72,736	0

Lead Sectors

There are four productive sectors which have got tremendous scope such as marine fishing, service sector, tourism & agro-processing industries.

Gap Filling

The total resource availability is of Rs. 51,516 lakh against the requirement of Rs.72, 736 lakh. The gap filling that has been done from NREGS and GGY allocations amounting to Rs.3, 556.18 lakh and Rs. 1,000 lakh respectively has already been subsumed within the availability of resources in the rural development sector. Hence efforts should be directed to garner additional resources under NREGS and other sources to the tune of Rs.21, 220 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.]	1,184
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 exists in the district. A variety of flora and fauna in Gandhamardan hills, existence of medicinal plant nurseries and Ayurvedic Research Centre are potentially rich sources for providing livelihoods. Spinning mill is closed due to competition between Power loom products and the handloom products, fluctuating price, quality constraints and limited export opportunities.

Sector wise Allocations – 2010-2011

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	3,870	1,502	2,368
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	10,753	10,600	153
3	Rural Development	4,180	3,198	982
4	Special Area Programs	1,000	1,000	0
5	Energy	1,220	735	485
6	Industries and Minerals	1,004	1,000	4
7	Transport	8,000	4,180	3,820
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	6	5	1
9	Social Services	18,280	12,960	5,320
10	General Services & Others	4,504	3,036	1468
11	Sub Total	52,817	38,216	14,601
12	NREGS + Other Sources	0	14,601	-14,601
13	Grand Total	52,817	52,817	0

Lead Sectors

Agriculture and allied sectors, small and cottage industries, textiles and handlooms are considered to be the lead sectors in the district.

Gap Filling

The total resources available are of Rs. 38,216 lakh against the requirement of Rs.52, 817 lakh. The gap filling that has been done from NREGS and GGY allocations amounting to Rs. 2,608 lakh and Rs.1, 000 lakh respectively has already been subsumed within the availability of resources in the rural development sector. Hence efforts should be directed to garner additional resources under NREGS and other sources to the tune of Rs.14, 610 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 – 2010-2011

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	650.09	650.09	0
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	10,873.93	10,873.93	0
3	Rural Development	6,723.30	6,723.30	0
4	Special Area Programs	0	0	0
5	Energy	423.50	423.50	0
6	Industries and Minerals	8.23	8.23	0
7	Transport	21,712.96	21,712.96	0
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	137.30	137.30	0
9	Social Services	19,877.80	19,877.80	0
10	General Services & Others	77.02	77.02	0
11	Sub Total	60,484.13	60,484.13	0

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. 60,484.13 lakh against the requirement of Rs. 60,484.13 Lakh. The gap filling that has been done from NREGS and GGY allocations amounting to Rs. 855.56 lakh and Rs. 1,412 lakh respectively has already been subsumed within the availability of resources in the rural development sector thereby bridging the difference between the requirement and the availability of resources hence catering to the overall requirement of the district.

BOLANGIR

Vision

The district envisions vigorous growth in social and economic sectors by 2020.

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 [%]	88.48
10	Urban Population [%]	11.52
11	ST Population [%]	20.64
12	SC Population [%]	16.9
13	Population Density [person / sq. km]	203
14	Decennial Growth rate [%]	8.63
15	SEX Ratio [Females/1000 males]	984
16	Literacy Rate [%]	43.33
17	Female Literacy Rate[%]	29.10
18	Male Literacy Rate [%]	70.90

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 [2010-2011] (Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	4,016.78	2,677.01	1,339.77
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	2,929.05	1,354.30	1,574.75
3	Rural Development	9,443.77	6,811.98	2,621.79
4	Special Area Programs	2,870.4	2,659.28	211.12
5	Energy	1,131.22	712.75	418.48
6	Industries and Minerals	434.85	399.32	35.53
7	Transport	12,665.39	10,789.14	1,876.25
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	617.19	288.42	328.77
9	Social Services	19,121.4	15,394.16	3,727.24
10	General Services and Others	6,232.01	6,231.16	0.85
	Sub Total	59,462.06	47,318.53	12,144.55
11	NREGS and other schemes	0.00	10,744.55	-12,144.55
	Grand Total	59,462.06	59,462.06	0.00

Lead Sectors

The lead sector includes Agriculture and Allied sector, including forestry, irrigation and road infrastructure.

Gap Filling

The total resource requirement for the district is Rs. 59,462.06 Lakh. The total available resource is Rs. 48,718.53 lakh which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), BRGF & Biju KBK amounting to Rs. 5,622.22 lakh, Rs. 2,461.50 Lakh and Rs. 700.00 lakh respectively. The additional resource gap of Rs. 12,144.55 lakh can be met by availing more resources from NREGS or any other schemes.

BOUDH

Vision

The district envisions all round development with concerted efforts to substantially increase incomes of each 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.]	1115
8	Population (2001 Census) [Nos.]	373000
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 & 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 [2010-2011]

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	2,434.00	2,234.98	200.00
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	1,855.18	1,409.14	446.04
3	Rural Development	18,507.19	12,243.19	6,264.00
4	Special Area Programs	7,741.85	2,087.85	5,654.00
5	Energy	300.00	150.00	150.00
6	Industries and Minerals	190.00	144.95	45.05
7	Transport	14,367.69	9,849.69	4,518.00
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	73.22	47.36	25.86
9	Social Services	10,060.99	7,207.99	2,853.00
10	General Services and Others	102.10	0.00	102.10
	Sub Total	55,632.22	35,375.15	2,0258.10
11	NREGS and other schemes	0.00	2,0258.10	-2,0258.10
	Grand Total	55,632.22	55,632.22	0.00

Lead Sectors

The lead sectors include Agriculture and allied activities, including horticulture, forestry, irrigation, rural development and road infrastructure.

Gap Filling

The total resource requirement for the district is Rs. 55,632.22 Lakh. The total available resource are Rs. 35,375.15 which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), BRGF and RKVY amounting to Rs. 11,040.00 lakh, Rs. 38.00 Lakh and Rs. 338.52 lakh respectively. The additional resource gap of Rs. 2, 0258.1 lakh could be possibly met by availing more resources from NREGS or any other flagship 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.]	1,856
8	Population in Lakh [2001 Census]	23.41
9	Rural Population [%]	72.60
10	Urban Population [%]	27.40
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 – 2010-2011

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	13,813.12	12981.84	831.28
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	1370	1,370	0
3	Rural Development	35,780.38	7872.62	27,907.76
4	Special Area Programs	1,000	1,000	0
5	Energy	25,768.75	1300.25	24,468.50
6	Industries and Minerals	5,305.70	645.81	4,659.89
7	Transport	16,687.85	9,877.32	6,810.53
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	604.65	78.68	525.97
9	Social Services	18,436.87	30,638.41	-12,201.54
10	General Services & Others	681.00	1456.94	-775.94
11	Sub Total	1,19,448.32	67,221.87	52,226.45
12	NREGS + Other Sources	0	52,226.45	-52,226.45
13	Grand Total	1,19,448.32	1,19,448.32	0

Lead Sectors

Agriculture, rural development, irrigation and flood control transport and energy have been identified as lead sectors for the district.

Gap Filling

The total resources available are of Rs. 67,221.87 lakh against the requirement of Rs. 1, 19,448.32 lakh. The gap filling that has been done from NREGS and GGY allocations amounting to Rs. 700 lakh and Rs. 1,000 lakh respectively has already been subsumed within the availability of resources in the rural development sector. Hence efforts should be directed to garner additional resources under NREGS and other sources to the tune of Rs.52, 226.45 lakh for fulfilling the total requirement of the district.

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]	2940
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 (2001 Census) [Nos.]	274000
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 our District, especially in Pradhan Pat. The district has limited areas under electrification.

Sector wise Allocations [2010-2011]

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	645.91	428.92	216.99
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	1,979.70	1,167.00	812.70
3	Rural Development	3,030.24	2,856.20	174.04
4	Special Area Programs	521.63	463.86	57.77
5	Energy	165.65	143.69	21.95
6	Industries and Minerals	43.35	43.35	0.00
7	Transport	5,370.00	5,370.00	0.00
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	253.27	253.04	0.24
9	Social Services	3,928.39	3,728.66	199.73
10	General Services and Others	260.06	216.72	43.34
	Sub Total	16,198.20	14,671.44	1526.76
11	NREGS and other schemes	0.00	1526.76	-1526.76
	Grand Total	16,198.20	16,198.20	0.00

Lead Sectors

The lead sectors include agriculture and allied sector, including forestry, irrigation, rural development and road infrastructure.

Gap Filling

The total resource requirement for the district is Rs. 16,198.20 Lakh. The total available resources are Rs. 14,671.44 Lakh which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) amounting to Rs. 1,553.99 lakh. The additional resource gap of Rs. 1526.76 lakh can be met by availing more resources from NREGS / BRGF or any other flagship schemes.

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) [Nos.]	1,067,000
9	Rural Population [%]	91.29
10	Urban Population [%]	8.71
11	ST Population [%]	12.79
12	SC Population [%]	18.49
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 collection and trading of a variety of Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP).

Sector wise Allocations [2010-2011]

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	2,402.81	2,379.02	23.79
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	15,240.90	15,090.00	150.90
3	Rural Development	54,548.83	51,951.27	2,597.56
4	Special Area Programs (BRGF)	0.00	2,295.65	-2,295.65
5	Energy	225.02	225.02	0.00
6	Industries and Minerals	106.92	101.83	5.09
7	Transport	905.53	896.56	8.97
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	768.00	768.00	0.00
9	Social Services	15,343.54	13,707.04	1,636.50
10	General Services and Others	3,607.41	3606.70	0.71
	Sub Total	93,148.96	91,021.09	2,127.87
11	NREGS and other Schemes	0.00	2,127.87	-2,127.87
	Grand Total	93,148.96	93,148.96	0.00

Lead Sectors

The lead sector includes Agriculture and Allied sectors, irrigation, rural development, social services, industries and road infrastructure.

Gap Filling

The total resource requirement is Rs. 93,148.96 Lakh. The total available resources are Rs. 91,021.09 lakh which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from BRGF amounting to Rs. 2,295.65 lakh. The additional resource gap of Rs. 2,127.87 lakh can be met by availing more resources from NREGS or any other flagship schemes.

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) [Nos.]	518,000
9	Rural Population [%]	89.81
10	Urban Population [%]	10.19
11	ST Population [%]	50.86
12	SC Population [%]	7.5
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 resource includes 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 [2010-2011]

Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	NA	944.59	NA
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	NA	2,093.01	NA
3	Rural Development	NA	1,556.34	NA
4	Special Area Programs (BRGF)	NA	2,387.44	NA
5	Energy	NA	0.00	NA
6	Industries and Minerals	NA	178.42	NA
7	Transport	NA	225.00	NA
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	NA	414.78	NA
9	Social Services	NA	8,313.43	NA
10	General Services and Others	NA	0.00	NA
	Sub Total	17,730.26	15,473.23	2257.03
11	BRGF and other schemes	0.00	2257.03	-2257.03
	Grand Total	17,730.26	17,730.26	0.00

Lead Sectors

The lead sectors include agriculture, horticulture and allied sectors, irrigation, rural development, social service and rural development.

Gap Filling

The total resource requirement for the district is Rs. 17,730.26 lakh. The total available resource is Rs. 15,473.23. The additional resource gap of Rs. 2257.03 lakh can be met by availing resources from NREGS and BRGF or any other flagship schemes including BKOGY and ACA.

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]	8206
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) [Nos.]	3,161,000
9	Rural Population [%]	82.40
10	Urban Population [%]	17.60
11	ST Population [%]	2.90
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 SHG movement with nearly 20000 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 [2010-2011]

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied Sector	33,810.48	33,436.48	374.00
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	12,560.04	12,490.04	70.00
3	Rural Development	48,726.40	48,560.93	165.47
4	Special Area Programs (BRGF)	5,147.39	4,946.84	200.55
5	Energy	1,215.71	1,102.89	112.82
6	Industries and Minerals	3,741.49	3,490.95	250.54
7	Transport	2,367.37	2,211.97	155.40
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	1,096.94	1,046.38	50.56
9	Social Services	103,684.55	103,426.10	258.45
10	General Services and Others	431.72	369.75	61.97
	Sub Total	212,782.09	211,082.33	1,699.76
11	NREGS and other schemes	0.00	1,699.76	-1,699.76
	Grand Total	212,782.09	212,782.09	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 for the district is Rs. 212,782.09 lakh. The total available resource is Rs. 211,082.33 lakh which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from BRGF and NREGS amounting to Rs. 3428.00 lakh and Rs.17, 415.09 lakh respectively. The additional resource gap of Rs. 1,699.76 lakh can be met by availing more resources from NREGS or any other flagship schemes.**

JAGATSINGHPUR

Vision

Jagatsinghpur districts 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.]	4
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 [%]	0.82
12	SC Population [%]	21.05
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 – 2010-2011

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	5,315.36	4,745.86	569.50
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	14,136.00	14,124.00	12.00
3	Rural Development	8,376.31	8,376.31	0
4	Special Area Programs	0	0	0
5	Energy	4,639.04	4,639.04	0
6	Industries and Minerals	50.96	45.50	5.46
7	Transport	29,106.30	26022.77	3,083.53
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	94.74	84.59	10.15
9	Social Services	20,956.54	20,956.54	0
10	General Services & Others	57	45.00	12.00
11	Sub Total	82,732.25	79,039.60	3,692.65
12	NREGS + Other Sources	0	3,692.65	-3,692.65
13	Grand Total	82,732.25	82,732.25	0

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. 75,364.77 lakh against the requirement of Rs. 82,732.25 lakh. The gap filling that has been done from NREGS and GGY allocations amounting to Rs. 1,617.78 lakh and Rs.254.50 lakh respectively has already been subsumed within the availability of resources in the rural development sector. Hence efforts should be directed to garner additional resources under NREGS and other sources to the tune of Rs. 3,692.65 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.]	1,575
8	Population in Lakh [2001 Census]	16.25
9	Rural Population [%]	95.51
10	Urban Population [%]	4.49
11	ST Population [%]	7.76
12	SC Population [%]	22.99
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 [%]	60.80
18	Male Literacy rate [%]	81.90

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 – 2010-2011

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	2,546.00	2,041.699	504.301
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	18,585.00	13,006.00	5,579.00
3	Rural Development	19,774.44	19,774.44	0
4	Special Area Programs	121.00	0	121.00
5	Energy	7,593.25	7,593.25	0
6	Industries and Minerals	218.00	135.24	82.76
7	Transport	8,508.72	8,508.72	0
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	412.00	282.92	129.08
9	Social Services	61,696.63	61,696.63	0
10	General Services & Others	1,082.06	907.06	175.00
11	Sub Total	1,20,537.10	1,13,945.96	6,591.14
12	NREGS + Other Sources	0	6,591.14	-6,591.14
13	Grand Total	1,20,537.10	1,20,537.10	0

Lead Sectors

Green revolution in agriculture, blue revolution in fisheries, white revolution in animal husbandry and dairy development coupled with irrigation and flood control, transport and social services sector are identified as the lead sectors of the district.

Gap Filling

The total resources available are of Rs. 1, 13, 945.96 lakh against the estimated requirement of Rs. 1, 20, 537.10 lakh. The gap filling that has been done from NREGS and GGY allocations amounting to Rs. 6684.45 lakh & Rs. 1,000 lakh respectively has already been subsumed within the availability of resources in the rural development sector. Hence efforts should be directed to garner additional resources under NREGS and other sources to the tune of Rs. 6,591.14 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]	2081
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) [Nos.]	510,000
9	Rural Population [%]	63.53
10	Urban Population [%]	36.47
11	ST Population [%]	31.33
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 [2010-2011]

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	6,391.00	5,841.09	550.62
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	1,985.18	111.33	1,873.85
3	Rural Development	2,379.42	1,945.77	433.65
4	Special Area Programs (BRGF)	1,783.85	1,563.93	219.92
5	Energy	389.45	278.30	111.15
6	Industries and Minerals	892.00	634.00	258.00
7	Transport	9,058.98	8,758.98	300.00
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	300.55	17.05	283.50
9	Social Services	7,817.28	6,810.63	1,006.65
10	General Services and Others	337.68	126.28	211.40
	Sub Total	31,336.10	28,067.36	5,248.74
11	NREGS and other schemes	0.00	5,248.74	-5,248.74
	Grand Total	31,336.10	31,336.10	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. 31,336.10 lakh. The total available resource is Rs. 28,067.36 lakh which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from NREGS and BRGF amounting to Rs. 1680.80 lakh and Rs. 1563.92 lakh respectively. The additional resource gap of Rs. 5,248.74 lakh can be met by availing more resources from NREGS or any other flagship schemes.

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]	7920
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) [Nos.]	1,336,000
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 [2010-2011]

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	11,711.17	10,061.30	1,649.87
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	3,025.00	2,843.00	182.00
3	Rural Development	29,838.52	6,558.94	23,279.58
4	Special Area Programs	7,075.00	6,904.20	170.80
5	Energy	2,767.00	1,532.60	1,234.40
6	Industries and Minerals	115.00	98.41	16.59
7	Transport	5,151.00	3,063.71	2,087.29
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	2,087.29	80.54	148.39
9	Social Services	32,613.14	27,498.82	5,114.32
10	General Services and Others	550.00	541.20	8.80
	Sub Total	93,074.76	59,182.72	33,892.04
11	NREGS and other Schemes	0.00	33,892.04	-33,892.04
	Grand Total	93,074.76	93,074.76	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. 93,074.76 lakh. The total available resource is Rs. 59,182.72 lakh which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from BKBK, BRGF and NREGA amounting to Rs. 2,145.00 lakh, Rs. 1,867.80 lakh and Rs. 5,072.00 lakh respectively. The additional resource gap of Rs. 33,892.04 lakh can be met by availing more resources from NREGS or any other flagship schemes.

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]	8021
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) [Nos.]	648,000
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 [2010-2011]

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	4,904.00	4,904.00	0.00
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	771.03	771.03	0.00
3	Rural Development	4,157.82	4,157.82	0.00
4	Special Area Programs (BRGF)	2,680.97	2,680.97	0.00
5	Energy	798.60	798.60	0.00
6	Industries and Minerals	6.66	6.66	0.00
7	Transport	47.88	47.88	0.00
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	541.98	541.98	0.00
9	Social Services	6,428.50	6,428.50	0.00
10	General Services and Others	8,675.50	8,675.50	0.00
	Total	29,012.88	29,012.88	0.00

Lead Sectors

The lead sector includes agriculture and allied sectors, irrigation, rural development, tourism and social services.

Gap Filling

The total available resource is Rs. 29,012.88 Lakh which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from BRGF and NREGS amounting to Rs. 2,680.97 lakh and Rs. 305.26 lakh respectively.

KENDRAPADA

Vision

Kendrapara, district envisions equitable 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 constitute most conspicuous features of the district.

SWOT Analysis

The district has fertile agricultural land, alluvial deposit of major rivers (76% are alluvial soil). 57.58% land of Major part of the district is plain 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 – 2010-2011

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	2,193.59	2,193.59	0
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	3,084.60	3,084.60	0
3	Rural Development	3,571.52	3,571.52	0
4	Special Area Programs	0	0	0
5	Energy	862.91	862.91	0
6	Industries and Minerals	165.26	165.26	0
7	Transport	6,198.85	6,198.85	0
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	402.06	402.06	0
9	Social Services	25,638.02	25,638.02	0
10	General Services & Others	32.36	32.36	0
11	Total	42,149.17	42,149.17	0

Lead Sectors

The agriculture and allied activities, irrigation and flood control, transport and rural Development have been identified as the lead sectors.

Gap Filling

The total resource availability is of Rs. 42,149.17lakh against the requirement of Rs. 42,149.17 lakh. The gap filling that has been done from NREGS and GGY allocations amounting to Rs. 1,980.00 lakh and Rs. 1,000.00 lakh respectively has already been subsumed within the availability of resources in the rural development sector.

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]	8303
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.]	2122
8	Population (2001 Census) [Nos.]	1,562,000
9	Rural Population [%]	86.36
10	Urban Population [%]	13.64
11	ST Population [%]	44.50
12	SC Population [%]	11.62
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 [2010-2011]

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	NA	2,839.70	NA
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	NA	3,153.93	NA
3	Rural Development	NA	40,967.04	NA
4	Special Area Programs (BRGF)	NA	5,500.71	NA
5	Energy	NA	512.05	NA
6	Industries and Minerals	NA	156.87	NA
7	Transport	NA	37,418.79	NA
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	NA	190.22	NA
9	Social Services	NA	8,147.22	NA
10	General Services and Others	NA	0.00	NA
	Sub Total	111,091.60	98,886.53	11,632.83
11	NREGS and other schemes	0.00	11,632.83	-11,632.83
	Grand Total			0.00

Lead Sectors

The lead sector includes mining & industrial development, agriculture and allied sector, irrigation, rural development, social services, industries and road infrastructure.

Gap Filling

The total resource requirement for the district is Rs. 1,11,091.60 lakh. The total available resource is Rs. 98,886.53 lakh which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from BRGF and NREGS amounting to Rs. 5,500.71 lakh and Rs. 37,239.20 lakh respectively. The additional resource gap of Rs. 11,632.83 lakh can be met by availing more resources from NREGS or any other flagship schemes.

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 [%]	5.18
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 are present. 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 – 2010-2011

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	9,581.95	4,282.12	5,299.83
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	12,517.47	9,120.83	3,396.64
3	Rural Development	9,667.64	1,062.64	8,605.00
4	Special Area Programs	2,213.20	1,246.30	966.90
5	Energy	10,868.98	9,781.78	1,087.20
6	Industries and Minerals	1,086.40	156.10	930.30
7	Transport	23,610.12	18,405.81	5,204.31
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	701.97	68.67	633.30
9	Social Services	27,639.84	20,855.94	6,783.90
10	General Services & Others	5,464.45	4,414.15	1050
11	Sub Total	1,03,352.01	69,394.63	33,957.37
12	NREGS + Other Sources	0	33,957.37	-33,957.37
13	Grand Total	1,03,352.01	1,03,352.01	0

Lead Sectors

Agriculture, horticulture, plantation crops, soil conservation, animal husbandry, pisciculture, Education, rural development and social services have been identified as the lead sectors of the district.

Gap Filling

The total resource availability is of Rs. 69,294.63 lakh against the requirement of Rs. 1, 03,352.01 lakh. The gap filling that has been done from NREGS and GGY allocations amounting to Rs.6244 lakh and Rs.55 lakh respectively has already been subsumed within the availability of resources in the rural development sector. Hence efforts should be directed to garner additional resources under NREGS and other sources to the tune of Rs.33, 957 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]	8807
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.]	2028
8	Population (2001 Census) [Nos.]	1,181,000
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 [2010-2011]

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	3,856.17	1,618.13	2,238.04
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	1,117.60	1,645.07	-527.47
3	Rural Development	46,855.32	7218.76	39,636.56
4	Special Area Programs (BRGF)	8,734.31	2126.31	6,608.00
5	Energy	770.00	1163.27	-393.27
6	Industries and Minerals	55.50	38.85	16.65
7	Transport	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	1.82	1.82	0.00
9	Social Services	21,029.08	16,104.32	4,924.76
10	General Services and Others	25.00	0.48	24.52
	Sub Total	82,444.80	29,917.01	52,527.79
11	NREGS and other schemes	0.00	52,527.79	-52,527.79
	Grand Total	82,444.80	82,444.80	0.00

Lead Sectors

The lead sectors include agriculture and allied sectors, irrigation, rural development, social service, industries and road infrastructure.

Gap Filling

The total resource requirement for the district is Rs. 82,444.80 lakh. The total available resource is Rs. 29,917.01 lakh which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from BRGF and Biju KBK amounting to Rs. 2126.31 lakh and Rs. 2100.00 lakh respectively. The additional resource gap of Rs. 52,527.79 lakh can be met by availing more resources from NREGS or any other flagship schemes.

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.]	1045
8	Population (2001 Census) [Nos.]	505,000
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 such as literacy, health, food security and nutrition, drinking water supply & infrastructure. This is one of the most (MEAD) extremist affected district 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 [2010-2011] (Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Availability
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	1,300.77
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	4,715.15
3	Rural Development	10,777.79
4	Special Area Programs	10,450.82
5	Energy	697.09
6	Industries and Minerals	50.97
7	Transport	1,062.13
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	444.07
9	Social Services	15,145.29
10	General Services and Others	666.70
	Grand Total	45,310.78

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 available resources is Rs. 45,310.77 lakh which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), BRGF & Biju KBK amounting to Rs. 4,010.00 lakh, Rs. 2,500.00 Lakh and Rs. 350.00 lakh respectively and also additional resources gap of Rs. 5,050.00 lakh under BRGF – MEADS (Most Extremist Affected District).

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.]	3950
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 [%]	7.7
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's rich in mineral resources 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 an harnessed for livelihood development. Health tourism by promoting herbal treatment by tribal techniques can also be an area for alternative livelihoods.

Sector wise Allocations [2010-2011]

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	3,711.06	3,586.48	124.58
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	3,393.27	3266.30	126.97
3	Rural Development	28,555.18	28,060.63	494.55
4	Special Area Programs (BRGF)	0	0	0
5	Energy	764.98	733.47	31.51
6	Industries and Minerals	278.61	270.35	8.26
7	Transport	1,798.67	1,745.34	53.33
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	2,581.17	2,494.52	86.65
9	Social Services	36,845.99	36,203.76	642.23
10	General Services and Others	15,144.93	14,886.39	258.54
	Sub Total	93,073.86	91,247.24	1,826.62
11	NREGS and other schemes	0.00	1,826.62	-1,826.62
	Grand Total	93,073.86	93,073.86	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. 93,073.86 lakh. The total available resources are Rs. 91,247.24 lakh which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from BRGF, NREGS and RKVY amounting to Rs. 3,306 lakh, Rs. 4,019.56 lakh and Rs.492.40 lakh respectively. The additional resource gap of Rs. 1,826.62 lakh can be met by availing more resources from NREGS or any other flagship 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]	5,294
2	Forest Area [%]	46.51
3	Subdivisions [Nos.]	1
4	CD Blocks [Nos.]	10
5	Municipality /N.A.C [Nos.]	0
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
12	SC Population [%]	14.1
13	Population Density [person / sq. km]	194
14	Decennial Growth rate [%]	21.2
15	Sex Ratio [Females/1000 males]	991
16	Literacy Rate [%]	33.90
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 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 [2010-2011]

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	8,155.45	8,155.45	0
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	4,388.66	4,388.66	0
3	Rural Development	17,774.04	17,774.04	0
4	Special Area Programs (BRGF)	2,689.96	2,689.96	0
5	Energy	785.38	785.38	0
6	Industries and Minerals	783.11	783.11	0
7	Transport	10,127.29	10,127.29	0
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	552.14	552.14	0
9	Social Services	12,829.50	12,829.50	0
10	General Services and Others	269.20	269.20	0
	Grand Total	58,354.74	58,354.74	0

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. 58,354.74 lakh. The total available resources are Rs. 58,354.74 lakh which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from BRGF, NREGS and BKBK amounting to Rs. 2,481.60 lakh, Rs. 12,404.60 lakh and Rs. 1,500 lakh respectively. The additional resource gap of Rs. 1,000 lakh can be met by augmenting resources from NREGS and other 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 & environment.

District Profile at a glance

Sl. No	Details	Value
1	Geographical Area [sq. km]	2,443.70
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 [%]	14.04
13	Population Density [Person/sq. km]	222
14	Decennial Population Growth rate [%]	10.50
15	Sex ratio [Females/1000 males]	938
16	Literacy rate [%]	70.50
17	Female Literacy rate [%]	67.60
18	Male Literacy rate [%]	82.70

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 – 2010-2011

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	3,064.26	2515.36	548.90
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	15,796.2	3,828.7	11,967.50
3	Rural Development	5,641.64	5,641.64	0
4	Special Area Programs	96.58	96.58	0
5	Energy	2,062.37	876.37	1,186
6	Industries and Minerals	243.161	227.061	16.10
7	Transport	6,885.14	6,885.142	0
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	685.62	617.62	68.00
9	Social Services	26,571.64	12,883.65	13,687.99
10	General Services & Others	2,433.37	238.37	2,195
11	Sub Total	63,479.98	33,810.49	29,669.49
12	NREGS + Other Sources	0	29,669.49	-29,669.49
13	Grand Total	63,479.98	63,479.98	0

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. 33,810.49 lakh against the requirement of Rs. 63,479.98 lakh. The gap filling that has been done from NREGS and GGY allocations amounting to Rs.700 lakh and Rs. 770 lakh respectively has already been subsumed within the availability of resources in the rural development sector. Hence efforts should be directed to garner additional resources under NREGS and other sources to the tune of Rs.29, 669.49 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]	3,408
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.]	653
8	Population in Lakh [2001 Census]	5.31
9	Rural Population [%]	94.32
10	Urban Population [%]	5.68
11	ST Population [%]	34.71
12	SC Population [%]	13.62
13	Population Density [Person/sq. km]	138
14	Decennial Population Growth rate [%]	15.94
15	Sex ratio [Females/1000 males]	1,007
16	Literacy rate [%]	42.29
17	Female Literacy rate [%]	26.01
18	Male Literacy rate [%]	58.78

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 – 2010-2011

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	1,178.916	440.48	738.436
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	2,617.248	771.05	1,846.198
3	Rural Development	1,178.916	440.48	738.436
4	Special Area Programs	128.388	73.68	54.708
5	Energy	6,679.812	5,566.51	1,113.302
6	Industries and Minerals	115.248	115.248	0
7	Transport	6,445.56	3,876.98	2,568.58
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	696.648	414.11	282.538
9	Social Services	12,795.18	9,836.56	2,958.62
10	General Services & Others	1,688.4	11,002.13	-9,313.73
11	Sub Total	38,008.37	35,199.12	13,713.33
12	NREGS + Other Sources	0	13213.33	-13713.33
13	Grand Total	38,008.37	38,008.37	0

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 24,795.04 lakh. The total available resource is Rs. 38,008.37 lakh which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), BRGF, RKVY and Biju KBK amounting to Rs. 4,778.64 lakh, Rs. 2,105 lakh, Rs. 314.22 lakh & Rs. 250 lakh respectively. The additional resource gap of Rs.13, 713.33 lakh can be met by availing more resources from NREGS or any other flagship schemes.

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.]	1
6	Gram Panchayat [No.]	230
7	Villages [No.]	1,715
8	Population in Lakh [2001 Census]	15.03
9	Rural Population [%]	86.36
10	Urban Population [%]	13.57
11	ST Population [%]	0.30
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 such as 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 & 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 – 2010-2011

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	49,791.13	23,734.47	26,056.66
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	19,205.40	12,854.10	6,351.30
3	Rural Development	5,264.09	3,842.88	1,421.21
4	Special Area Programs	3,297.80	1,686.30	1,611.50
5	Energy	1,275.90	603.80	672.10
6	Industries and Minerals	1,783.31	611.81	1,171.50
7	Transport	34,617.10	18,908.92	15,708.18
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	163.90	70.40	93.50
9	Social Services	31,741.10	23,322.63	8,418.47
10	General Services & Others	7,300.59	3,589.74	3,710.85
11	Sub Total	1,54,440.31	89,225.05	65,215.26
12	NREGS + Other Sources	0	65,215.26	-65,215.26
13	Grand Total	1,54,440.31	1,54,440.31	0

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. 89,225.05 lakh against the requirement of Rs. 1,54,440.31 lakh. The gap filling that has been done from NREGS allocations amounting to Rs. 2,351.18 lakh have already been subsumed within the availability of resources in the rural development sector. Hence efforts should be directed to garner additional resources under NREGS and other sources to the tune of Rs.65,215.26 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 [%]	86.15
10	Urban Population [%]	13.85
11	ST Population [%]	56.04
12	SC Population [%]	14.28
13	Population Density [Person/sq. km]	118
14	Decennial Population Growth rate [%]	16.40
15	Sex ratio [Females/1000 males]	1,038
16	Literacy rate [%]	36.15
17	Female Literacy rate [%]	24.60
18	Male Literacy rate [%]	48.20

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/ 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 – 2010-2011

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	2,087.43	2,087.43	0
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	2,550.00	2,550.00	0
3	Rural Development	35,023.33	35,023.33	0
4	Special Area Programs	3,187.00	3,187.00	0
5	Energy	0	0	0
6	Industries and Minerals	39.47	39.47	0
7	Transport	11,091.30	11,091.30	0
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	457.17	457.17	0
9	Social Services	19,076.99	19,076.99	0
10	General Services & Others	0	0	0
11	Total	73,512.69	73,512.69	0

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 73,512.69 lakh. The total available resources are Rs. 73,512.69 lakh which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), BRGF, RKVY and BKBK amounting to Rs. 34,465.5 lakh, Rs. 1,537 Lakh, Rs. 53.41 lakh and Rs. 550 lakh respectively. The additional resource gap of Rs. 1,100 lakh may be met by way of increasing allocations under NREGS.

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.]	1,325
8	Population in Lakh [2001 Census]	9.36
9	Rural Population [%]	72.88
10	Urban Population [%]	27.12
11	ST Population [%]	34.50
12	SC Population [%]	17
13	Population Density [Person/sq. km]	141
14	Decennial Population Growth rate [%]	15
15	Sex ratio [Females/1000 males]	970
16	Literacy rate [%]	67.25
17	Female Literacy rate [%]	55.16
18	Male Literacy rate [%]	77.11

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 – 2010-2011

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	3,893.08	3,385.29	507.79
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	571.79	519.81	51.98
3	Rural Development	6,962.88	3,866.88	3,096.00
4	Special Area Programs	5,777.44	4,577.44	1,200.00
5	Energy	544.50	495.00	49.50
6	Industries and Minerals	133.84	121.67	12.17
7	Transport	7,824.30	7,749.36	74.94
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	118.43	107.66	10.77
9	Social Services	16,670.82	15,609.84	1,060.98
10	General Services & Others	30.25	27.50	2.75
11	Sub Total	42,527.33	36,460.45	6,066.88
12	NREGS + Other Sources	0	6,066.88	-6066.88
13	Grand Total	42,537.33	42,527.33	0

Lead Sectors

The district identifies Agriculture and allied activities, transport, rural development and social services as its lead sectors.

Gap Filling

The total resource requirement is Rs 42,527.33 lakh. The total available resources are Rs. 36,460.45 lakh which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), BRGF and RKVY amounting to Rs. 2,304.00 lakh, Rs. 2,499.00 lakh and Rs. 1,647.78 lakh respectively. The additional resource gap of Rs. 6, 066.88 lakh can be met by availing more resources from NREGS or any other flagship 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 [%]	92.62
10	Urban Population [%]	7.38
11	ST Population [%]	9.80
12	SC Population [%]	23.62
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 [%]	46.20
18	Male Literacy rate [%]	78.90

Sonepur district has abundant water sources from rivers like Mahanadi and Tel and irrigation facilities for promoting on 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 – 2010-2011

(Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	1,845.73	1,107.87	737.86
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	2,133.76	1,866.36	267.40
3	Rural Development	3,864.52	3,627.92	236.60
4	Special Area Programs	2,405.12	1,886.00	519.12
5	Energy	1,988.17	450.00	1,538.17
6	Industries and Minerals	286.46	150.28	136.18
7	Transport	1,364.25	817.86	546.39
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	0	0	0
9	Social Services	7,247.25	3,136.53	4,110.72
10	General Services & Others	1,964.92	1,964.92	0
11	Sub Total	23,100.18	14,560.74	8,092.44
12	NREGS + Other Sources	0	8,092.44	-8,092.44
13	Grand Total	23,100.18	23,100.18	0

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 23,100.18 lakh. The total available resources are Rs. 14,560.74 lakh which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), BRGF, and RKVY and Biju KBK amounting to Rs. 2,828.45 lakh, Rs. 1,248 lakh, Rs.756.43 lakh and Rs. 300.00 Lakh respectively. The additional resource gap of Rs. 8,092.44 lakh could be met by availing more resources from NREGS or any other flagship 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.]	1744
8	Population in Lakh [2001 Census]	18.31
9	Rural Population [%]	65.59
10	Urban Population [%]	34.35
11	ST Population [%]	50.21
12	SC Population [%]	8.62
13	Population Density [Person/sq. km]	232
14	Decennial Population Growth rate [%]	16.34
15	Sex ratio [Females/1000 males]	966
16	Literacy rate [%]	65.22
17	Female Literacy rate [%]	43.47
18	Male Literacy rate [%]	67.73

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 – 2010-2011 (Amount Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	Sectors	Resource Requirement	Resource Availability	Resource Gap
1	Agriculture & Allied sector	3,671.46	3,306.38	365.08
2	Irrigation & Flood Control	6,539.52	6,460.25	79.27
3	Rural Development	10,772.75	10,315.92	456.83
4	Special Area Programs	4,563.72	4,442.38	121.34
5	Energy	2,752.55	2,644.35	108.20
6	Industries and Minerals	3778.3	1,261.46	2,516.84
7	Transport	17,960.98	17,669.46	291.52
8	Science, Tech. and Environ	781.17	538.31	242.86
9	Social Services	37,495.28	34,773.31	2,721.97
10	General Services & Others	1,568.28	997.70	570.58
11	Sub Total	89,884.01	82,409.52	7,474.49
12	NREGS + Other Sources	0	7,474.49	-7,474.49
13	Grand Total	89,884.01	89,884.01	0

Lead Sectors

The district has identified as transport, rural development, Irrigation and flood control along with the social services sector as its lead sectors.

Gap Filling

The total resource requirement for the district is Rs. 89,884.01 lakh. The total available resources are Rs. 82,409.52 lakh which includes gap filling resource allocations garnered from National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), BRGF and RKVY amounting to Rs. 8,580 lakh, Rs. 3386.38 lakh and Rs. 1,392.59 lakh respectively. The additional resource gap of Rs. 7,474.49 lakh can be met by availing more resources from NREGS or any other flagship 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 both in developed and developing countries. PPP offers significant advantages in terms of attracting private capital for public infrastructure as well as in improving efficiency in the provision of different services. It enables Government to transfer construction and commercial risks to the private sector, which is better equipped to handle the same. 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 follow investment friendly policies but also provide high quality physical and social infrastructure. This needs significant investment, which is not possible out of public financing alone because of severe constraint of resources. Government of Orissa therefore 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 have 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:

- Leverage State and Central Government funds, support private investment and to create a conducive environment so as to utilize the efficiencies, innovativeness & flexibility of the private sector to provide better infrastructure & service at an optimal cost.
- Setting up of a transparent, consistent, efficient administrative mechanism to create a level playing field for all participants and protect interest of all stakeholders.
- To prepare a shelf of projects to be offered for PPP and take them forward with assistance of the owner departments through a transparent selection process.

- Putting in place an effective and efficient institutional mechanism for speedy clearance of the projects.
- Provide the necessary risk sharing framework in the project structure so as to assign risks to the entity most suited to manage them.
- Create a robust dispute redressal mechanism / regulatory framework for PPP projects.
- To provide the required viability gap funding (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 features of the PPP Policy formulated by the State Government are: -

- Creation of a PPP Cell and its Technical Secretariat to take forward and guide the PPP Initiatives of different Departments to create a Shelf of PPP Projects, to act as secretariat of the Empowered Committee on Infrastructure (ECI) and High Level Clearance Authority (HLCA) and to get approval of ECI or HLCA as the case may be, to interact with Planning Commission, Government of India and other funding agencies like World Bank for obtaining approval under Viability Gap Funding (VGF).
- Formation of a High Level Clearance Authority (HLCA) consisting of a group of Ministers under the Chairmanship of the Honourable Chief Minister to clear PPP Projects having investments of over Rs.500.00 crore and also grant of any special concessions.
- Formation of an Empowered Committee on Infrastructure (ECI) consisting of a group of Secretaries under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary for facilitating infrastructure development in the State and to sanction PPP Projects up to Rs.500.00 crore and to adopt, adapt, develop Model Concession Agreements for various sectors and grade and supervise the PPP initiatives in the State.
- Taking necessary steps for protecting rights of all stakeholders by way of structured concession agreements, necessary legislative support, dispute redressal mechanism and 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

Infrastructure Sectors Covered Under PPP

39.5. The infrastructure sectors covered by 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
- Agriculture Production and Marketing
- Any other sector / facility as may be included by the Government

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

39.6. In conformity with the PPP Policy, a PPP Cell has been set up under the Planning and Co-ordination Department, to co-ordinate all initiatives in this regard. This is headed by a Special Secretary as per the recommendations emerged in the National Level Conference of the Chief Secretaries organized by the Planning Commission on 20th May, 2006. A Society has been formed and registered in the name of “**Orissa PPP Technical Society**” to assist the State PPP Cell and to discharge the functions of Technical Secretariat as laid down in the Orissa PPP Policy 2007. Minister P & C is the President of this society with Chief Secretary being the Vice-President and Secretary PPP as the MD and the Member Secretary. Further it has been decided that each department will have a PPP Cell, headed by a

Nodal Officer to look after the departmental PPP projects including co-ordination with State PPP Cell.

39.7. The implementation of PPP Policy and initiatives are being operationalised as per the following strategy: -

- Each Department is to prepare a PPP Plan as a Plan outside Plan wherein the projects and sectors it envisages would be amenable to PPP structuring 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 along with the State PPP Cell.
- All projects should normally be tested for PPP amenability – strong reasons {Economic Rate of Return (ERR) if not Internal Rate of Return (IRR)} for fully state funded projects.
- The above shelf of probable PPP projects is to be placed before the ECI through 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 prepare 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 and for further modalities including preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR), going for Design Build Finance Operate (DBFO), other structuring details, concessions required, details of land requirement of VGF, types of State support, value for money analysis, proper risk allocation etc.
- 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 Agreement (MCA)s.
- 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.
- Provision for contingency of failure and abandoning should be made at the conceptualization/ Project report stage.

Technical Assistance

39.8. 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.

Orissa PPP Website

39.9. The Orissa Public Private Partnership (PPP) website, registered in the name of www.ppporissa.gov.in has been launched. The said website is under further development and refinement. The website is intended to provide comprehensive information on the PPP initiatives in the state. Some of the important features of the website are listed below: -

Highlights: - Links on important policy and implementation issues have been provided such as: -

- The Orissa PPP Policy
- Implementation and Way Forward
- High Level Clearance Authority (HLCA)
- Empowered Committee on Infrastructure (ECI)
- Orissa PPP Technical Society
- Orissa PPP Cell
- Pipeline of Projects

Sectors: - Information on important sectors, such as Road, Power, Aviation, Port, Urban Infrastructure, IT/BT/ Theme Parks etc. having probable and potential PPP projects is displayed.

News & Events: - Information on important events/ activities is displayed in this section.

Links to Important Websites: - The website provides links to important portals for instant reference of readers.

SHELF OF PPP PROJECTS

39.10. 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 operationalisation like conceptualisation, project report preparation and implementation.

Table 39.1
Shelf of PPP Projects

Sector	No. of Projects	Approximate Cost (Rs.Cr.)
1	2	3
Civil Aviation	1	90
Education	1	-
Health	1	-
Housing	1	493
Information Technology	7	1103.76
Port	5	9288
Railways	3	1162.81
Real Estate	6	952.7
Revenue	1	63
Road	9	2569.64
Rural Development	1	-
Science & Technology	1	93.32
Tourism	11	480
Transport	3	-
Urban	1	600
Total	52	16896.23

CAPACITY BUILDING AND OTHER INITIATIVES

39.11. State PPP Cell is actively attending and participating in PPP meetings and workshops to up-date PPP domain knowledge. The PPP Cell is also getting its officers trained on PPP methodologies by deputing them to different training programmes and workshops. Two officers attended a capacity building programme on PPP at IIM, Ahmedabad. Following capacity development workshops and training programmes have been conducted by State PPP Cell.

Table 39.2

Capacity Development Workshops

<u>Date</u>	<u>Programme</u>	<u>Participants</u>	<u>Theme</u>
19 th May 08	PPP Workshop	Planning Commission, Govt. of Orissa, CII, TAs/ Consulting Firms	MCAs, VGF, Project Preparation Facilities, Regulatory Issues
4th 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
6th Apr 2009	Visioning Workshop Industry	Officers of the Directorate of Industry and DTET	
4th May 2009	Visioning Workshop Health , Fisheries, Animal Resources	Officers of the Directorate of NRHM, Health, Fisheries, Animal Resources	
5th May 2009	Visioning Workshop Handicraft, Cottage Industry, Horticulture	Officers of the Directorate of Handicraft, Cottage Industry, Horticulture	

Table 39.3
PPP Training Programmes

<u>Date</u>	<u>Programme</u>	<u>Participants</u>	<u>Theme</u>
Feb 08	Departmental PPP Nodal Officers interactive sessions	Housing & Urban Development, Water Supply & Sewerage Board, Bhubaneswar Development Authority & Orissa State Housing Board, Commerce & Transport, Industries, IDCO, Works Department, Chief Engineer Roads, Chief Engineer World Bank Projects, Science & Technology, Water Resources, Fisheries & Animal Resources Development & Information Technology, Health & Family Welfare, Higher Education and Tourism	<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	Industries, IDCO, IPICOL, Science & Technology, Health & Family Welfare, School & Mass Education, Housing & Urban Development, Orissa State Housing Board, Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation and Water Supply & Sewerage Board, Works Department, Chief Engineer Roads, Chief Engineer World Bank Projects, Tourism, Higher Education, IT, Commerce & Transport, General Administration, Fishery & Animal Resources, Agriculture	<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

39.12. An MIS-cum-database of PPP projects is being developed by the PPP Cell. The databank would contain PPP project related data and project-structuring information. This would ultimately assist the PPP Cells, both at State and Departmental level, in comparing and refining their existing and future PPP projects. Besides, it would also help researchers and practitioners of PPP methodology.

39.13. The State PPP Cell is being strengthened through progressive induction of subject matter experts, both from external sources and as well as from State Govt officials by way of deputation/ secondment etc.

39.14. The State PPP Cell is regularly interacting with agencies like as the Planning Commission, Govt of India (Dept of Economic Affairs), World Bank Institute (WBI), Asian Development Bank Institute (ADB), Public Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF) with the objective of developing of PPP skill-sets and capacity building in the State and departmental PPP Cells.

39.15. The State PPP Cell is working in close co-ordination with the departmental PPP Cells and reputed consultants for identifying and conceptualising further PPP projects in the State. PPP Cell has prepared the sectoral project concepts indicated in the Table 39.4 and sent to the respective administrative departments for taking further necessary action.

Table 39.4

Sector	Projects Conceptualised
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Hospitals in KBK and Other Districts • Establishment of Medical Colleges in Balasore, Cuttack & Raygada • Capacity Enhancement in Existing Hospital • Diagnostic Centres
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 • Operation and Management of Motor Driving College, Chatia

Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up-gradation and Improvement of Regional Plant Resources Centre(RPRC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ampi 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 • Establishment of Engineering Colleges in KBK, non-KBK and WODC Districts
Panchayati Raj	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Multiplex in Grama panchayats • Mini-Secretariats in Each District Headquarter
