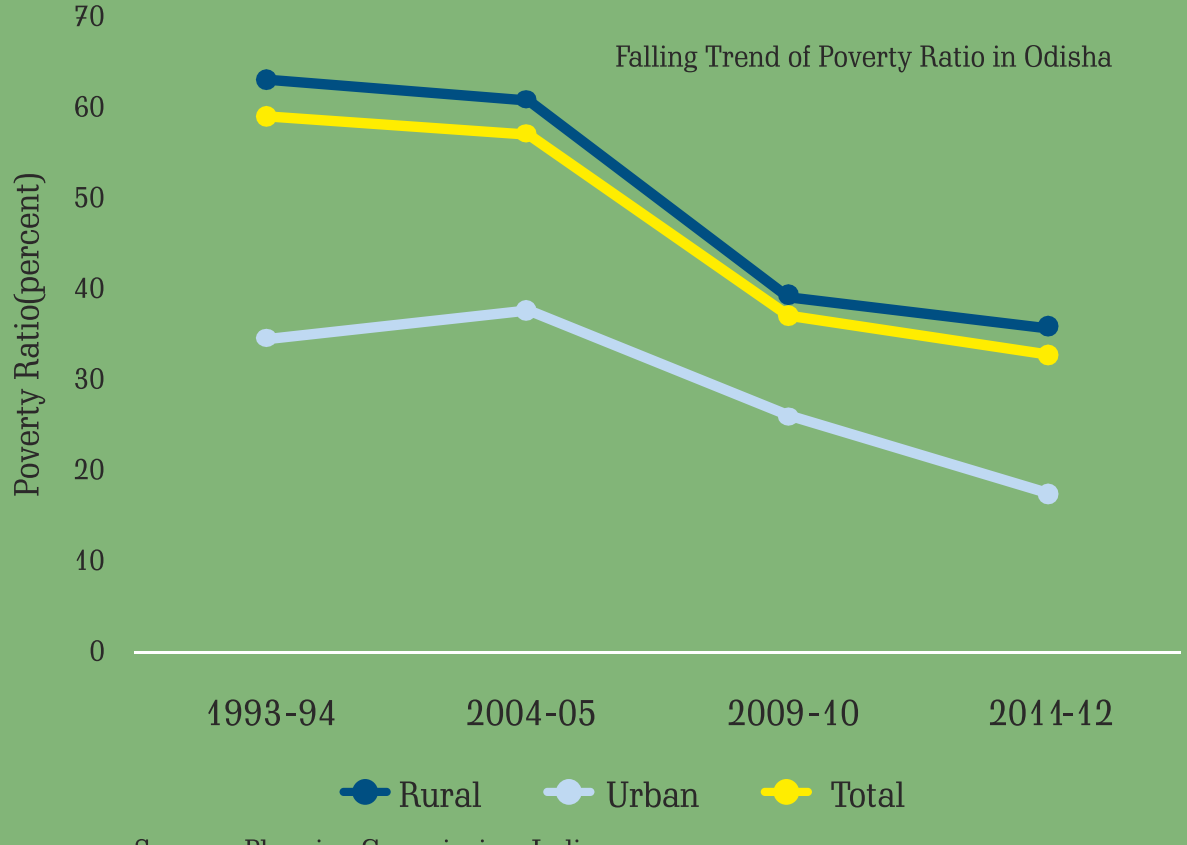
Government of Odisha

# ODISHA ECONOMIC SURVEY

## 2013-14

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Planning and Coordination Department
Government of Odisha

# Odisha
# Economic Survey
## 2013-14

Planning & Coordination Department
Directorate of Economics & Statistics
Government of Odisha

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# An Introduction to the Odisha Economic Survey: 2013-14

The Odisha Economic Survey: 2013-14 highlights the performance of and structural changes in the State's economy. It provides a comprehensive assessment of Odisha's economy during 2013-14 that includeschallenges facing the economy and response of the Government in terms of policy initiatives and public investment. The report identifies major growth drivers, constraints and future growth prospects of the State. It makes an objective evaluation of physical and financial achievement in the areas of economic, infrastructure and social development of the State with reference to stated growth objectives and priorities. Analysis of fiscal dimension and effective measures taken by the State Government to ensure macroeconomic stabilization in OdishaState are also reflected.

The Economic Survey Report starts with the macro economic scenario of Odisha. The State made an impressive real growth rate of 8.09 percent in 2012-13 and expects to achieve real growth rate of 5.60 percent in 2013-14

inspite of the continuing global and national economic slowdown in recent years.

Agriculture and allied sector remains one of the prime focus sectors for rapid, inclusive and sustainable growth of the State. The real annual growth rate under Agriculture sector reduced from 11.01 percent in 2012-13 to -3.25 percent during 2013-14 at 2004-05 prices, which is an area of concern. The production and productivity in agriculture during 2013-14 were severely affected because of the cyclone “Phailin” followed by recurrent floods in coastal districts. But the sector continues to remain a high priority sector that absorbs more than sixty percent of labour force of the State and has immense growth potential. As per the advance estimate for 2013-14, the broad Agriculture sector contributed 15.58 percent to the GSDP during the year at 2004-05 prices. The State Agriculture Policy 2013 of Odisha expects to show the rightful direction to revive agriculture economy.

Odisha is experiencingstructural transformation with sectoral shift towards industry and service sectors. These two sectors account for bulk of State's GSDP with 25.40 percent and 59.02 percent share, respectively. Odisha, being a mineral-rich State, is the natural destination for investment in mineral based industries in the State. Similarly, the growth in the share of services sector in GSDP is encouraging. The expansion of construction, trade, hotel, restaurants, transport, communications, banking sub sectors etc within the broad services sector are responsible for making the State a services sector -led economy in terms of income and employment generation.

Poverty remains a matter of concern notwithstanding the fact that Odisha is a leading State in the country to have had the fastest reduction of poverty by 24.61 percentage points from 57.20 percent in 2004-05 to 32.59 percent in 2011-12. The multi-pronged poverty alleviation programme and development approaches by the State Government have made a positive impact in raising the standard of living of poor people in the State, particularly of those living in rural areas.

There has been remarkable dent in fiscal correction and consolidation in Odisha. The reduction in fiscal deficit, debt burden and strengthening of institutional measures for more efficient management of public finances have made it possible to achieve a successful turnaround in State finances in recent years.

The effort and commitment of the dedicated staff of Planning & Coordination Department and Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha in preparing the Odisha Economic Survey: 2013-14 deserves special mention. It is my sincere hope that this report serves as a useful reference document on the State's economic performance.

Sri Injeti Srinivas, IAS
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and Secretary to Government,
Planning & Coordination Department,
Government of Odisha

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We hope the Odisha Economic Survey: 2013-14 will be a useful document not only to the State Government, but also to policy makers, academics and the general public.

R.V. Singh

Officer on Special Duty

Planning & Coordination Department

Government of Odisha

# CONTENTS


## CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW 1

1.1 Overall Macro Scenario 2
1.2 The Agriculture Sector 3
1.3 The Industry Sector 4
1.4 The Service Sector 4
1.5 Infrastructure 5
1.6 Poverty 6
1.7 Social Sectors 7
1.8 Public Finance 9

## CHAPTER 2: ODISHA'S ECONOMY: A MACRO GLANCE 11

2.1 Aggregate Income 12
2.2 Relative Standards of Living 12
2.3 Broad Sectoral Decomposition 14
2.4 Performance of Districts 15
2.5 Employment 21
2.6 Child Labour and Bonded Labour 22
2.7 Employment Programmes 25
2.8 Consumption Expenditure 29
2.9 Cost of Living 29

## CHAPTER 3: THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR 77

3.1 Agriculture 78
3.2 Animal Husbandry 89
3.3 Fisheries 96
3.4 Forestry and Environment 100

## CHAPTER 4: THE INDUSTRY SECTOR 149

4.1 Manufacturing 150
4.2 Mining and Quarrying 165

## CHAPTER 5: THE SERVICE SECTOR 193

5.1 Institutional Finance 194
5.2 Construction 206
5.3 Tourism 207
5.4 Trade, Hotel and Restaurant Industry 209
5.5 Policies for Promotion of Tourism and Hospitality Industry 210

CHAPTER 6: INFRASTRUCTURE 225

6.1 Power 225

6.2 Transport 235

6.3 Mail and Telecommunication 246

6.4 Science and Technology 247

CHAPTER 7: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY 269

7.1 Poverty: Its Multiple Dimensions 269

7.2 Literacy Levels 272

7.3 Health Conditions 273

7.4 Development Approach for Odisha 275

7.5 Human Development in Odisha 282

CHAPTER 8: SOCIAL SECTOR 285

8.1 Education 285

8.2 Health and Family Welfare 297

8.3 Water Supply and Sanitation 307

8.4 Welfare Programmes 311

8.5 Women's Development and Welfare 315

8.6 Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 319

CHAPTER 9: PUBLIC FINANCES 357

Introduction 357

9.1 Overview 357

9.2 Own Revenues 359

9.3 Central Transfers 360

9.4 Revenue Expenditures 362

9.5 Capital Expenditures 365

CHAPTER 10: LOOKING AHEAD 373

10.1 Development Approach for Odisha 374

# LIST OF ANNEXURES


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Annex. 2.1: | Gross/Net State Domestic Product (GSDP & NSDP): 1950-51 to 2013-14 | 31 |
| Annex. 2.2: | GSDP at Current Prices by Detailed Categories | 33 |
| Annex. 2.3: | GSDP at 2004-05 Prices by Detailed Categories | 36 |
| Annex. 2.4: | Annual Growth Rate of GSDP/NSDP: 1951-52 to 2013-14 | 39 |
| Annex. 2.5: | Plan-Wise Average Annual Growth Rate of GSDP/NSDP /Per capita NSDP (Percent) | 41 |
| Annex. 2.6: | Composition of GSDP (Percent) at Current Prices by Broad Sectors | 42 |
| Annex. 2.7: | Composition of GSDP (Percent) at 2004-05 Prices by Broad sectors | 44 |
| Annex. 2.8: | Composition of NSDP (Percent) at Current Prices by Broad Sectors | 46 |
| Annex. 2.9: | Composition of NSDP (Percent) at Constant Prices by Broad Sectors | 48 |
| Annex. 2.10: | Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) by Broad sectors (RBI Classification) | 50 |
| Annex. 2.11: | Gross District Domestic Product GDDP | 53 |
| Annex. 2.12: | Percentage Distribution (GDDP) | 54 |
| Annex. 2.13: | Net District Domestic Product ( NDDP) | 55 |
| Annex. 2.14: | Percentage Distribution (NDDP) | 56 |
| Annex. 2.15: | Per Capita NDDP | 57 |
| Annex. 2.16: | Index of Per capita NDDP | 58 |
| Annex. 2.17 (A): | Economic Classification of Workers in Odisha ;2001 Census | 59 |
| Annex. 2.17 (B): | Economic Classification of Workers in Odisha ;2011 Census | 59 |
| Annex. 2.18: | District wise Occupational Classification of Workers in Odisha -2011 Census | 60 |
| Annex. 2.19: | Employment in the Organised Sector 2000 to 2012 | 62 |
| Annex. 2.20: | Registration, Notification of Vacancies and Placement Through Employment Exchanges 2000-12 | 62 |
| Annex. 2.21: | Live Register Position in Odisha | 63 |
| Annex. 2.22: | Live Register Position in Technical Graduates and Post-Graduates (in actual numbers) | 63 |
| Annex. 2.23 (A): | District-Wise Employment Generation under MGNREGA during 2011-12 | 64 |
| Annex. 2.23 (B): | District-Wise Employment Generation under MGNREGA during 2012-13 | 65 |
| Annex. 2.24 (A): | Trend of Assistance under the NRLM) Programme in Odisha | 66 |
| Annex. 2.24 (B) : | District wise Physical & Financial Achievement under NRLM during, 2012-13 | 66 |
| Annex. 2.25: | Progress of SJSRY in Odisha, during 2012-13 | 67 |
| Annex. 2.26: | Average MPCE in Odisha vis-a-vis some other Major States as per 60th to 64th, 66th Rounds of NSS | 68 |
| Annex. 2.27: | Average MPCE of Major States in 68th Round NSS (July '2011 to June '12) | 69 |
| Annex. 2.28: | Average MPCE in Odisha and All-India Level | 70 |
| Annex. 2.29: | State wise Engel's ratio for Major states in different rounds of NSS | 72 |
| Annex. 2.30: | Monthly Per capita Rice and Wheat Consumption in Odisha and India | 72 |
| Annex. 2.31: | Average MPCE on Groups of Items of Consumption in Odisha and all India | 73 |
| Annex. 2.32: | Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers of Selected States | 74 |
| Annex. 2.33: | Consumer Price Index for Agriculture Labourers of Odisha and India | 74 |
| Annex. 2.34: | CPI for Industrial Workers as All India Level and Selected Centres in Odisha | 75 |
| Annex. 2.35: | CPI for Different Categories of items for Industrial Workers in Odisha | 75 |
| Annex. 2.36: | Average Retail Prices of Some Essential Commodities in Odisha | 76 |
| Annex. 2.37: | Weighted Average wholesale prices of essential commodities in Odisha | 76 |
| Annex. 3.1: | Land Utilisation Pattern in Odisha | 111 |
| Annex. 3.2: | Cropping Pattern of Principal Crops | 112 |
| Annex. 3.3: | Production of different crops in Odisha | 113 |
| Annex. 3.4: | District-wise Area and Production of Autumn, Winter and Summer Paddy (2012-13) | 114 |
| Annex. 3.5: | Yield Rate of Principal Crops in Odisha (quintal/ha) | 115 |
| Annex. 3.6: | Cropping Intensity Across States | 115 |
| Annex. 3.7: | Cropping Intensity in Odisha | 116 |
| Annex. 3.8: | Area under HYV Paddy | 117 |
| Annex. 3.9: | District-wise Estimates of Area, Production and Yield Rate of HYV Paddy (2012-13) | 117 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Annex. 3.10: | Area, Production and Yield Rate of Fruits | 118 |
| Annex. 3.11: | Area and Production of Some major Spices in Odisha | 119 |
| Annex. 3.12: | Area and Production of Floricultural Crops | 119 |
| Annex. 3.13: | Share of Government and Public Sector Agencies in Making Availability/Supply of Certified/Quality Seeds | 120 |
| Annex. 3.14: | Status of Irrigation Potential Created & Utilised in Odisha | 120 |
| Annex. 3.15: | State-wise Percent Share of Irrigated Area under Principal Crops, 2009-10 | 121 |
| Annex. 3.16: | Fertilizer Consumption (kg/ha) in Major States of India | 121 |
| Annex. 3.17: | Fertilizer Consumption in Odisha | 122 |
| Annex. 3.18: | District-wise Consumption of Fertilizers, 2012-13 | 122 |
| Annex. 3.19: | Pesticide Consumption in Odisha | 123 |
| Annex. 3.20: | District-wise Estimates of Area of Operational Holdings for all Social Groups in Odisha, 2005-06 | 124 |
| Annex. 3.21: | District-wise & Group-wise Distribution of the Number of Operational Holdings for all Social Groups in Odisha | 125 |
| Annex. 3.22: | Agricultural Credit Advanced | 125 |
| Annex. 3.23: | Subsidies for Agricultural Equipments, (2012-13) | 126 |
| Annex. 3.24: | Marine Fisheries Resources of India 2012-13 | 126 |
| Annex. 3.25: | Inland Fishermen Population, 2013 (Projection) | 127 |
| Annex. 3.26: | Marine Fishermen Population, 2013 (Projected) | 128 |
| Annex. 3.27: | Fish Production by States and Union Territories | 128 |
| Annex. 3.28: | Production of Fish and Crab in Odisha | 129 |
| Annex. 3.29: | Fresh Water Fish Production from different sources | 130 |
| Annex. 3.30: | Source-wise Brackish Water Fish/Shrimp & Crab Production in Odisha | 130 |
| Annex. 3.31: | Source-wise Crab Production in Odisha | 131 |
| Annex. 3.32: | Export and Import of Fish | 131 |
| Annex. 3.33: | Export of Marine Products to Foreign Countries | 132 |
| Annex. 3.34: | State-wise Total Number of Livestock and Poultry - 2007 Livestock Census | 132 |
| Annex. 3.35: | Livestock Population in Odisha | 133 |
| Annex. 3.36: | Cattle and Buffalo Population in Odisha as Per 2007 Animal Census | 133 |
| Annex. 3.37: | State-wise Milk Production | 134-135 |
| Annex. 3.38: | Year-wise Production and Per Capita Availability of Milk, Meat & Eggs in Odisha | 136 |
| Annex. 3.39: | Milk and Egg Production in Districts, 2012-13 | 136 |
| Annex. 3.40: | Activities of OMFED under IDDP (2012 = 13) | 137 |
| Annex. 3.41: | District-wise Number of Veterinary Institutions and Personnel in Odisha, 2012-13 | 138 |
| Annex. 3.42: | Animal Health Care | 139 |
| Annex. 3.43: | Animal Breeding under the LBD/ECB Farms, 2012-13 | 139 |
| Annex. 3.44: | Production of Departmental Poultry Farms | 140 |
| Annex. 3.45: | Fodder Production in the Departmental L.B.D Farms, 2012-13 | 140 |
| Annex. 3.46: | Distribution of Minikits, 2011-12 | 140 |
| Annex. 3.47: | Milk and Egg Production in KBK districts in Odisha, 2011-12 | 141 |
| Annex. 3.48: | District-wise Classification of Forest Area, 2011-12 | 142-143 |
| Annex. 3.49: | Forest Area Diverted to Non-forest Use (2000-01 to 2012-13 ) | 144 |
| Annex. 3.50: | Forest Area Diverted to Non forest Use by Activities | 144 |
| Annex. 3.51: | Production & Revenue Collection from Forest Products by OFDC | 145 |
| Annex. 3.52: | Kendu leaf Trading in Odisha | 145 |
| Annex. 3.53: | Achievements of Different Afforestation Programme, 2009-10 and 2012-13 | 145 |
| Annex. 3.54: | Wildlife Offences (Poaching, Poisoning, Trapping etc.) | 145 |
| Annex. 3.55: | Wildlife Census in Odisha | 146 |
| Annex. 3.56: | Compassionate amount paid in Odisha due to animal depredation | 147 |
| Annex. 4.1: | Number of Registered Factories, Value of Output and Value Added by the Organized Manufactures Sector | 173 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Annex. 4.2: | SSI/MSME Industries in Odisha | 174 |
| Annex. 4.3: | District-Wise Break-up of MSMEs, 2012-13 | 174 |
| Annex. 4.4: | Sector-wise MSME Units in Odisha by the end of 2012-13 | 175 |
| Annex. 4.5: | Growth of Handicraft and Cottage Industry in Odisha | 176 |
| Annex. 4.6: | Achievements of Tassar, Mulberry and Eri Sectors | 176 |
| Annex. 4.7: | Salt Production in Odisha | 177 |
| Annex. 4.8: | Value and Percentage of Goods Exported from Odisha to Foreign Countries | 177 |
| Annex. 4.9: | Item-Wise Exports of Goods from Odisha, 2012-13 | 178 |
| Annex. 4.10: | Lists of Not working PSUs, 2012-13 | 179 |
| Annex. 4.11: | List of Profit-Making and Loss-Incurring Operating PSUs during2012-13 | 180 |
| Annex. 4.12: | Activities under the PMEGP Scheme in Odisha | 181 |
| Annex. 4.13: | Progress under PMEGP Scheme by KVIB | 181 |
| Annex. 4.14: | SSI units granted ANC status / Vendors by PSUs in Odisha, 2012-13 | 181 |
| Annex. 4.15: | District-wise Loans Sanctioned, Disbursement Recovery and Outstanding Position of OSFC by the end of2012-13 | 182 |
| Annex. 4.16: | Major Mineral Deposits Recorded in Major States by the End of 2004-05 | 183 |
| Annex. 4.17: | Value of Mineral Production of Major States | 184 |
| Annex. 4.18: | Production and Value of Minerals Produced in Odisha & India | 184 |
| Annex. 4.19: | Mineral Reserves in Odisha by the End of2012-13 | 185 |
| Annex. 4.20: | Rates of Exploitation of Important Minerals | 185 |
| Annex. 4.21: | District-wise Break-up of Exploration and Value of Major Minerals in Odisha during2012-13 | 186 |
| Annex. 4.22: | Production and Value of All Minerals/Ores in Odisha, 2000-0 2010-11 to 1 to2012-13 | 186 |
| Annex. 4.23: | Production and Value of Various Minerals/Ores in Odisha,2012-13 | 187 |
| Annex. 4.24: | Production, Dispatch and Revenue Collection from Minor Minerals, 2004-05 to2012-13 | 187 |
| Annex. 4.25: | Exports of Minerals/Ores from Odisha | 188 |
| Annex. 4.26: | Number of workers directly employed in major mineral activities | 188 |
| Annex. 4.27: | Mineral-Wise Leases, 2012-13 | 189 |
| Annex. 4.28: | Number of Mining Leases, 1990-91 to2012-13 | 190 |
| Annex. 4.29: | Leases Held by OMC at the End of2012-13 | 190 |
| Annex. 4.30: | Production of Minerals by OMC | 190 |
| Annex. 4.31: | Minerals/Ores Sold by OMC | 191 |
| Annex. 4.32: | Turnover, Profits and Dividends Paid by OMC | 191 |
| Annex. 5.1: | Bank-Wise Key Indicators at the end of2012-13 | 213 |
| Annex. 5.2: | Share of Commercial and Cooperative Banks in Total Deposits | 213 |
| Annex. 5.3: | Individual Bank-Wise Total Deposits and Advances at the end of2012-13 | 214 |
| Annex. 5.4: | Sector-Wise Target and Achievements of Banks in Priority Sectors under the Annual Credit Plan | 215 |
| Annex. 5.5: | Progress of the Cooperative Movement in Odisha | 216 |
| Annex. 5.6: | Membership, Working Capital and Advances of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Credit Cooperatives | 217 |
| Annex. 5.7: | Market Share of Cooperatives in Dispensing Crop Loan | 218 |
| Annex. 5.8: | Season-wise Dispensation of Short-Term Credit by Cooperative Banks in Odisha | 218 |
| Annex. 5.9: | Investment Credit in Odisha | 218 |
| Annex. 5.10: | Deposits Mobilised and Loan advances by Urban Cooperative Banks in Odisha | 218 |
| Annex. 5.11: | Bank Assistance to the Handloom and Handicraft Sector during 2010-11 | 219 |
| Annex. 5.12: | Bank Loans for Housing during 2011-12 | 219 |
| Annex. 5.13: | Credit Cards issued by Commercial Banks during2012-13 | 219 |
| Annex. 5.14: | Recovery Position of Banks as on 31.3.2013 | 219 |
| Annex. 5.15: | Sector and Bank-Wise Loan Recovery Position in Odisha (Rs. In lakh) | 220 |
| Annex. 5.16: | Activity-Summary of Odisha Rural Housing Development Corporation (ORHDC) at the end of 2012-13 | 221 |
| Annex. 5.17: | Activity Summary of Odisha SC & ST Development Finance Corporation, 2012-13 | 221 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Annex. 5.18: | Activities of Postal Life Insurance/Rural Postal Life Insurance of Odisha circle | 221 |
| Annex. 5.19: | Business of LIC in Odisha | 222 |
| Annex. 5.20: | Performance Summary of SIDBI ( 2005-06 to 2012-13 ) | 222 |
| Annex. 5.21: | Refinance Assistance Provided by NABARD in Odisha | 222 |
| Annex. 5.22: | Number of Foreign Tourist Arrival, Odisha and All-India (2001 to 2012) | 223 |
| Annex. 5.23: | Tourist Composition in Odisha (1999 to 2012 ) | 223 |
| Annex. 5.24: | Inflow of Money via Tourist Spending in Odisha (2004-05 to2012-13) | 223 |
| Annex. 5.25: | Number of Visitors and Revenue Collected by Nandankanan (2001-02 to 2012-13) | 224 |
| Annex. 5.26: | Hotel Position in Odisha (1990 to 2012 ) | 224 |
| Annex. 6.1: | Power Consumption in Odisha | 256 |
| Annex. 6.2: | Sector-wise Distribution of Power Consumers, 2012-13 | 257 |
| Annex. 6.3: | Demand and Availability of Power | 257 |
| Annex. 6.4: | Installed Capacity and Power Generation from Different Power Projects, 2012-13 | 257 |
| Annex. 6.5: | Major Industries Having Captive Power Plants and Power Supplied to GRIDCO | 259 |
| Annex. 6.6: | District-wise Status of Village Electrification as on2012-13 | 260 |
| Annex. 6.7: | Turnover and Net Profits of Odisha Power Generation Corporation (OPGC) | 261 |
| Annex. 6.8: | Investment in Power and Renewable Energy in Odisha | 261 |
| Annex. 6.9: | Gopabandhu Gramina Yojana, 2006-07 to2012-13 | 262 |
| Annex. 6.10: | Allotment of Funds and Expenditure for the Development of National Highways in Odisha | 262 |
| Annex. 6.11: | Achievements of Roads/Bridges in 2012-13 and under progress in 2013-14 | 263 |
| Annex. 6.12: | Improvement Proposals under Annual Plan, 2013-14 | 263 |
| Annex. 6.13: | Progress of PMGSY in Odisha, 2000-01 to2012-13 | 263 |
| Annex. 6.14: | Rural Connectivity through Bharat Nirman | 264 |
| Annex. 6.15: | Status of Rural Connectivity in Odisha by the End of 2006-07 | 264 |
| Annex. 6.16: | Motor Vehicles Registered and on Road in Odisha | 264 |
| Annex. 6.17: | Activities of Odisha State Road Transport Corporation (OSRTC) | 265 |
| Annex. 6.18: | Motor Vehicle Revenue Collection | 265 |
| Annex. 6.19: | Revenue receipt from Motor Vehicle Offenses | 265 |
| Annex. 6.20: | District-wise Length of Railway Routes and Railway Stations /Passenger Halts in Odisha | 266 |
| Annex. 6.21: | Traffic through Paradeep Port | 267 |
| Annex. 6.22: | Passenger Traffic and Revenue Collected from Inland Water Transport Services | 267 |
| Annex. 6.23: | Availability of Postal Services, Odisha and All-India | 267 |
| Annex. 6.24: | HYV Seeds Introduced by CRRI, 2013 | 268 |
| Annex. 6.25: | Visitors and Revenue Collected at Pathani Samant Planetarium | 268 |
| Annex. 8.1: | Growth of Literacy in Odisha vis-a-vis India | 330 |
| Annex. 8.2: | Status of Elementary Education in Odisha | 330 |
| Annex. 8.2(A): | Number of Primary Schools, Enrolment, Teachers and Gross/Net Enrolment Ratio | 331 |
| Annex. 8.3: | Dropout Rates in Primary Schools of Odisha | 331 |
| Annex. 8.4: | Position of Upper Primary Schools in Odisha | 332 |
| Annex. 8.5: | Dropout Rates in Upper Primary Schools in Odisha | 332 |
| Annex. 8.6: | Dropout Rates in High Schools of Odisha | 333 |
| Annex. 8.7: | Results of Secondary Level Examination (Appeared, Passed) in Odisha | 333 |
| Annex. 8.8: | Results of Annual Higher Secondary Education (+2) under CHSE | 334 |
| Annex. 8.9: | Results of Higher Secondary Education in Odisha, CBSE and ICSE | 334 |
| Annex. 8.10: | Financial Position of SSA and NPEGEL | 335 |
| Annex. 8.11: | Birth rate, Death Rate and Infant Mortality rate in Odisha/All India | 335 |
| Annex. 8.12: | Incidence of Selected Diseases in Odisha | 336 |
| Annex. 8.13: | Distributions of all Deaths by Major Cause Groups in Odisha, 2012 | 336 |
| Annex. 8.14: | Child Birth Status in Odisha | 336 |
| Annex. 8.15: | Progress of Family Welfare Programme in Odisha | 336 |
| Annex. 8.16 (A): | Nutritional Status of 0-6 Years Children in Odisha | 337 |

Annex. 8.16 (B): Nutritional Status of 0-3 Years Children in Odisha 337
Annex. 8.17 (A): Medical Institutions in Odisha with Beds as on 31st March 2012 (Government Sector) 338
Annex. 8.17 (B): Medical Institutions in Odisha with Beds as on 31st March 2012 (Private Sector) 339
Annex. 8.18: Government Ayurvedic & Homoeopathic Medical Institutions & Services in Odisha 340
Annex. 8.19: Family Welfare Programme & Immunisation Programme Conducted under ESI Scheme in Odisha 340
Annex. 8.20: System Load in Government Hospitals of Odisha 341
Annex. 8.21: Achievement under NPCB in Odisha 341
Annex. 8.22: Status of IDD Survey in Odisha 342
Annex. 8.23: Malaria Epidemiological Situation in Odisha 2004 to 2012 342
Annex. 8.24: HIV Scenario in Odisha 343
Annex. 8.25: District wise HIV Scenario in Odisha as on 31st March, 2014 343
Annex. 8.26: Number of HIV +ve Persons by Age, Sex and Mode of Transmission (2002-14) 344
Annex. 8.27: Achievement of Rural Water Supply Programme in Odisha 344
Annex. 8.28: Status of Swajaladhara Programme in Odisha 344
Annex. 8.29: Physical Target and Achievement under Bharat Nirman Yojana, Odisha 345
Annex. 8.30: Financial Status of TSC (Total Sanitation Campaign) at the end of 2013-14 345
Annex. 8.31: Achievement under Total Sanitation Campaign Programme 345
Annex. 8.32: Status of Individual Household Latrines, School Toilets and Anganwadi Toilets by the end of March 2014 346
Annex. 8.33: Achievement of urban water supply and sewerage schemes under State plan during 2012-13 347
Annex. 8.34: Beneficiaries Covered under ICDS Programme 347
Annex. 8.35: Progress of Immunization Programme in Odisha 347
Annex. 8.36: Scholarship for the Students with Disability 348
Annex. 8.37: Achievement under NHFDC Loan Scheme in Odisha 348
Annex. 8.38: Literacy Rates across Social Groups in Odisha (1991 & 2011) 348
Annex. 8.39: Distribution of Female workers 349
Annex. 8.40: Sector-wise Outlay and Flow of Funds under the Women Component 349
Annex. 8.41: Scheduled Tribe Population, Growth Rate and Sex Ratio In Odisha and India 349
Annex. 8.42: Scheduled Castes Population in Odisha 350
Annex. 8.43: Literacy among ST and SC population in Odisha (1961-2001) 350
Annex. 8.44: Achievement under Different SC & ST Development Programmes 2002-2003 to 2012-13 350
Annex. 8.45: Progress of JBY in Odisha 351
Annex. 8.46: Educational Institutions under SC and ST Development Department 2012-13 351
Annex. 8.47: Achievement under Pre- and Post- Matric scholarship 352
Annex. 8.48: Coverage of SC and ST Beneficiaries under Different Poverty Alleviation Programmes during2012-13 353
Annex. 8.49: Achievement of OSFDC 353
Annex. 8.50: Coverage of OTELP (Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme) 2010-11 354
Annex. 8.51: Families Below Poverty Line(BPL) (1992 and 1997 Census) 354
Annex. 8.52: Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan, 2013-14 under Special Plan for KBK districts 355
Annex. 8.53: Achievements under SCA to TSP and Article 275 (I) 356
Annex. 9.1: Odisha Finances - Broad Trends 368
Annex. 9.2: Own Tax Revenues in Odisha 368
Annex. 9.3: Odisha - Composition of Revenue Expenditure 369
Annex. 9.4: Capital Expenditure in Odisha 370
Annex. 9.5: Liabilities of the Government of Odisha as on 31st March 370

# LIST OF BOXES


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Box 2.1: | Periods of Some Recent NSS Rounds | 16 |
| Box 3.1: | Status of Artificial Insemination Programme in Odisha | 92 |
| Box 5.1: | Bank Branches in Odisha , 2012-13 | 194 |
| Box 6.1: | Road Length in Odisha by Types, 2012-13 | 236 |
| Box 8.1: | Major Initiatives for Promotion of Elementary Education, 2012-13 | 289 |
| Box 8.2: | Universalisation of Secondary Education, 2011-12 | 291 |
| Box 8.3: | Non Odia Medium Schools, 2013 | 291 |
| Box 8.4: | Technical Institutions in Odisha, 2012-13 | 295 |
| Box 8.5: | Status ofWSHGs in Odisha, 2012-13 | 319 |
| Box 8.6: | Scheduled Areas in Odisha | 322 |

# LIST OF FIGURES


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fig. 2.1: | Real Growth Rates of GSDP of Odisha, 2005-06 to 2013014 (Advance) | 11 |
| Fig. 2.2: | Per Capita Real NSDP of Odisha, 2004-05 to 2013-14 | 12 |
| Fig. 2.3: | Per Capita NSDP of Major States, 2012-13 | 12 |
| Fig. 2.4: | Dynamics of Composition of Odisha's Economy 2004-05 to 2013-14 | 13 |
| Fig. 2.5: | Sectoral Composition of Odisha's Economy (percent) 2013-14 | 14 |
| Fig. 2.6: | Per Capita NDDP of Districts in Odisha at 2004-05 Prices, 2010-11 | 14 |
| Fig. 2.7: | Index of Real Per Capita NDDP, 2010-11 (Per Capita Real NSDP = 100) | 15 |
| Fig. 2.8: | Share of GDDP to GSDP at 2004-05 Prices (Percent) 2010-11 | 15 |
| Fig. 2.9: | Workers Participation Ratio, Odisha and India, in Census Years | 17 |
| Fig. 2.10: | Proportions of Main and Marginal Workers in Odisha in Census Years | 18 |
| Fig. 2.11: | Percentage of Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers to Total Workers | 18 |
| Fig. 2.12: | WPR (Usual Principal Status), Odisha and India | 19 |
| Fig. 2.13: | Unemployment Rate by Usual Principal Status, Odisha and India | 19 |
| Fig. 2.14: | Unemployment Rate by Current Daily Status, Odisha and India | 19 |
| Fig. 2.15: | Total Employment in the Organised Sector | 21 |
| Fig. 2.16: | Organised Employment Share in the Public and Private Sectors of Odisha | 21 |
| Fig. 2.17: | MPCE (Rural) by States: 68th NSS Round | 25 |
| Fig. 2.18: | MPCE (Urban) by States: 68th NSS Round | 25 |
| Fig. 2.19: | Engel's Ratio, Odisha Versus All-India | 26 |
| Fig. 2.20: | Average MPCE (Milk & Milk Products & Consumer Services), 68th Round NSS, for both Odisha and All-India | 27 |
| Fig. 2.21: | Rural-Urban Monthly Per Capita Expenditure Ratio both for Odisha and All India | 27 |
| Fig. 2.22: | Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers in Select States (May 2013) | 27 |
| Fig. 2.23: | CPI (food) for agricultural labourers for Odisha and India | 28 |
| Fig. 2.24: | CPI for Industrial Workers, Odisha & India,1995-2005 (Base Year 1982 = 100) | 28 |
| Fig. 2.25: | CPI for Industrial Workers, Odisha & India, 2006-12 (Base Year 2001 = 100) | 28 |
| Fig. 3.1: | Trends of Net Sown Area and Area Sown More than Once in Odisha | 78 |
| Fig. 3.2: | Area under Different Categories of Crops in Odisha, 2008-2013 | 79 |
| Fig. 3.3: | Yield Rate of Foodgrains in Major states of India, 2010-11-12(P) | 80 |
| Fig. 3.4: | State-wise Percent Share of Irrigated Area under Principal Crops, 2009-10 | 82 |
| Fig. 3.5: | State-wise Livestock Population, 2007 Census | 90 |
| Fig. 3.6: | Livestock Population in Odisha, 1982-2007 | 90 |
| Fig. 3.7: | Production of Milk, Egg and Meat in Odisha,2008-09 to 2012-13 | 91 |
| Fig. 3.8: | Per Capita Availabillity of Milk, Egg and Meat in Odisha, 2005-06 to 2012-13 | 91 |
| Fig. 3.9: | Milk Procured and Marketed by OMFED, 2001-02 to2012-13 | 95 |
| Fig. 3.10: | Export and Import of Fish | 97 |
| Fig. 3.11: | Forest Area Diverted to Non-forest Use, 2005-06 to2012-13 | 102 |
| Fig. 3.12: | Diversion of Forest Area to Non Forest Use by Activity, 2012-13 | 102 |
| Fig. 4.1: | Real Growth Rates of Industry Sub-Sectors in Odisha, 2007-08 to 2013-14 | 150 |
| Fig. 4.2: | Share of Registered and Unregistered Sub-Sectors within Manufacturing, 2004-05 to 2013-14 | 150 |
| Fig. 4.3: | Fraction of Registered Factories Reporting to the Government, 1985-86 to 2011-12 | 151 |
| Fig. 4.4: | MoUs Signed and their project costs, 2012-13 | 152 |
| Fig. 4.5: | Aluminum Production Capacity and Production by Major Plants, 2012-13 | 152 |
| Fig. 4.6: | Growth of SSI/MSME Units in Odisha | 153 |
| Fig. 4.7: | Ranking of Districts of Odisha by Number of MSME, 2012-13 | 153 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fig. 4.8: | Number of MSME Units Set -up in Odisha, up to 2012-13 | 154 |
| Fig. 4.9: | Employment Generation through Cottage Industries in Odisha | 155 |
| Fig. 4.10: | Production of Tassar Reeling Cocoon | 156 |
| Fig. 4.11: | Production of Mulberry Reeling Cocoon | 157 |
| Fig. 4.12: | Production of Eri Cut Cocoons | 157 |
| Fig. 4.13: | Value of Goods Exports from Odisha to Foreign Countries | 158 |
| Fig. 4.14: | Composition of Exports from Odisha, 2012-13 | 159 |
| Fig. 4.15: | Major Mineral Deposits in Odisha | 165 |
| Fig. 4.16: | Share of Mining & Quarrying Sector in Odisha's Real GSDP Sector, 2004-05 to 2013-14 | 166 |
| Fig. 4.17: | Share Value of Mineral Production of Major States to All India, 2012-13(Estimated) | 166 |
| Fig. 4.18: | Value of Mineral Production in Odisha | 167 |
| Fig. 4.19: | Mineral Reserve in Odisha, 2012-13 | 167 |
| Fig. 4.20: | Production of Major Minerals in Odisha, 2012-13 | 168 |
| Fig. 4.21: | Total Exports of Minerals and Ores, 2000-01 to2012-13 | 168 |
| Fig. 4.22: | Percentage Composition of Exports of Minerals & Ores, 2012-13 | 169 |
| Fig. 4.23: | Workers directly employed in major mineral activities in Odisha, 2000-01 to2012-13 | 169 |
| Fig. 4.24: | Composition of Employment by Mineral Type, 2012-13 | 170 |
| Fig. 4.25: | Leased Area of Mines in Odisha, 1990-91 to2012-13 | 170 |
| Fig. 5.1: | Composition of the Services Sector in Odisha's Economy, 2013-14 (AE) | 193 |
| Fig. 5.2: | Population per Commercial Bank Branch, March, 2013 | 194 |
| Fig. 5.3: | Distribution of Bank Branches in Rural, Semi Urban and Urban Odisha, 2012-13 | 194 |
| Fig. 5.4: | Trend of Total Bank Deposits in Odisha, 2004-05 to 2011-12 | 195 |
| Fig. 5.5: | Share of Commercial Banks in Total Deposits, 2003-04 to2012-13 | 195 |
| Fig. 5.6: | Per capita Deposits at Commercial Banks, Odisha and All India | 196 |
| Fig. 5.7: | Credit-Deposit Ratio, Within Commercial Vs Cooperative Banks, 2012-13 | 196 |
| Fig. 5.8: | Credit-Deposit Ratio of Commercial Banks, 2012-13 | 197 |
| Fig. 5.9: | Credit-Deposit Ratio of Public Sector Banks in Odisha, 2006-07 to 2012-13 | 197 |
| Fig. 5.10: | Advances to Agriculture, MSME and Weaker sections by Commercial and Cooperative Banks, 2012-13 | 198 |
| Fig. 5.11: | Advances to Agriculture, MSME and Weaker sections by Commercial Banks, 2012-13 | 198 |
| Fig. 5.12: | Sectoral Distribution of Loans Advances by Banks, 2012-13 | 198 |
| Fig. 5.13: | Recovery Rate of Loan by Banks in Odisha, 2012-13 | 203 |
| Fig. 5.14: | Activities of PLI/ RPLI in Odisha, 2007-08 to 2012-13 | 203 |
| Fig. 5.15: | Total Policies Marketed by LIC in Odisha, 2005-06 to 2012-13 | 204 |
| Fig. 5.16: | Share of Construction in GSDP of Odisha, 2004-05 to 2012-13 | 206 |
| Fig. 5.17: | Share of Odisha in Total Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India, 2001-2011 | 207 |
| Fig. 5.18: | Tourist Arrival in Odisha, 2005-2012 | 208 |
| Fig. 5.19: | Composition of Tourists in Odisha, 2005-2012 | 208 |
| Fig. 5.20: | Share of the Trade-Hotel-Restaurant Industry in GSDP, 2004-05 to 2013-14 | 209 |
| Fig. 5.21: | Status of Hotels in Odisha, 2005-2012 | 210 |
| Fig. 5.22: | Trend and Extent of Hotel Beds in Odisha, 2005-2012 | 210 |
| Fig. 6.1: | Total Annual Consumption of Power in Odisha | 226 |
| Fig. 6.2: | Share of Power Consumption by Domestic and Industrial Sectors | 226 |
| Fig. 6.3: | Estimate of Demand of Power, 2001-02 to 2012-13 | 227 |
| Fig. 6.4: | Installed Capacity and Availability of Power from Power Projects (in MW) | 227 |
| Fig. 6.5: | Ratio of Availability of Power to Installed Capacity | 228 |
| Fig. 6.6: | Demand vis-a-vis Availability of Power | 229 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fig. 6.7: | District wise Percentage of villages Electrified, 2012-13 | 230 |
| Fig. 6.8: | Percentage of Villages Electrified Across States as by end of March .2013 | 230 |
| Fig. 6.9: | Number of Roads Completed in Odisha under PMGSY, 2000-01 to 2012-13 | 237 |
| Fig. 6.10: | Completed Road Length under PMGSY, 2000-01 to 2012-13 | 238 |
| Fig. 6.11: | Amount utilised under PMGSY, 2000-01 to 2012-13 | 238 |
| Fig. 6.12: | Roads and Bridges Completed under RIDF, 2007-08 to 2012-13 | 239 |
| Fig. 6.13: | Financial Status of RIDF Projects, 2007-08 to 2012-13 | 239 |
| Fig. 6.14: | Vehicles on Roads in Odisha: 2004-05 to 2012-13 | 240 |
| Fig. 6.15: | Composition ofVehicles on Road, 2012-13 | 240 |
| Fig. 6.16: | Passenger Traffic Serviced by Public sector Buses in Odisha | 241 |
| Fig. 6.17: | Relative Efficiency of Odisha State Road Transport Corporation | 243 |
| Fig. 6.18: | District-wise Railway Coverage in Odisha, 2010-11 | 243 |
| Fig. 6.19: | Traffic through Paradeep Port, 2001-02 to 2012-13 | 244 |
| Fig. 6.20: | Number of Telephone Connections by Type, 2012-13 | 245 |
| Fig. 6.21: | Rural Tele-density, Odisha vis-a-vis All India | 246 |
| Fig. 6.22: | Urban Tele-density, Odisha vis-a-vis All India | 247 |
| Fig. 6.23: | Over All Tele-density Across States, 2012-13 | 247 |
| Fig. 7.1: | Tends in Poverty Head Count Ratio (%) for Odisha as per Tendulkar Committee Methodology | 270 |
| Fig. 8.1: | Composition of Revenue Expenditure of Odisha, 2007-08 to 2013-14 | 285 |
| Fig. 8.2: | Literacy Rates for Odisha & All India, 1951 to 2011 | 286 |
| Fig. 8.3: | Male & Female Literacy Rates in Odisha, 1951 to 2011 | 286 |
| Fig. 8.4: | Growth of Primary Schools & Teachers in Odisha, 2000-01 to 2012-13 | 287 |
| Fig. 8.5: | Drop-out Rate in Primary Schools of Odisha, 2005-06 to 2012-13 | 287 |
| Fig. 8.6: | Growth of Upper Primary Schools & Teachers, 2005-06 to 2012-13 | 288 |
| Fig. 8.7: | Dropout Rate of Upper Primary Schools in Odisha, 2005-06 to 2012-13 | 289 |
| Fig. 8.8(A): | Growth of Schools and Teachers at High School Level, 2005-06 to 2012-13 | 291 |
| Fig. 8.8(B): | Growth of Students at High School Level, 2005-06 to 2012-13 (P) | 292 |
| Fig. 8.9: | Drop-out Rates in High Schools by Communities, 2005-06 to 2012-13 | 293 |
| Fig. 8.10: | Success Rate at Annual High School Examination by Boards, 2008 to 2013 | 293 |
| Fig. 8.11: | Success Rate at High Secondary Education, 2008 to 2013 | 294 |
| Fig. 8.12: | Birth Rate, Death Rate in Odisha and India, 2005-2012 | 298 |
| Fig. 8.13: | Indoor & Outdoor Patients Treated in Odisha, 2006 to 2012 | 298 |
| Fig. 8.14: | Maternal Mortality Rates in Odisha & India, 1997-98 to 2011-12 | 299 |
| Fig. 8.15: | Institutional Deliveries in Odisha, 2008-09 to 2012-13 | 299 |
| Fig. 8.16: | General Fertility Rates in Odisha & India, 2005-11 | 300 |
| Fig. 8.17: | IMR in Odisha and India, 2005 -12 | 300 |
| Fig. 8.17(A): | District wise CBR, CDR and IMR of Odisha, 2011-12 | 300 |
| Fig. 8.18: | Nutritional Status of Children in Odisha, 2004-2010 | 301 |
| Fig. 8.19: | Eye Donation: Collected and Utilised in Odisha, 2007-08 to 2012-13 | 304 |
| Fig. 8.20: | Incidence of Malaria in Odisha as Percentage of all India | 306 |
| Fig.8.21: | Malaria Positive Cases and PF in Odisha, 2008-2012 | 306 |
| Fig.8.22: | HIV Positive cases in Odisha, 2005-2013 | 306 |
| Fig.8.23: | Household Access to Safe Drinking Water in Odisha & India, 2011 | 307 |
| Fig.8.24: | Assess to toilet facilities by HH 1991-2011 | 308 |
| Fig.8.25: | District-wise Household Access to Toilets/Latrines within their premises, 2011 | 308 |
| Fig.8.26: | Drinking Water Supply to Rural Households | 309 |
| Fig.8.27: | Coverage of Habitations with Rural Drinking Water Supply, 2011-12 | 310 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fig.8.28: | Achievement under Total Sanitation Campaign up to 2013-14 | 310 |
| Fig.8.29: | Coverage of ICDS Beneficiaries in Odisha | 311 |
| Fig.8.30: | Enrolments and Attendance of Pre-School Children in Odisha, | 313 |
| Fig.8.31: | District-wise Gender Gap in Literacy in Odisha, 2011 | 316 |
| Fig.8.32: | Proportion of Women in Total Workforce in Odisha, 1971-2011 | 317 |
| Fig.8.33: | Literacy Rates in Odisha by Communities, 1961-2011 Census | 321 |
| Fig.8.34: | Distribution of Main & Marginal Workers by Communities in Odisha, 2011 | 322 |
| Fig.8.35: | Flow of Funds (Amount released) to Odisha under Article 275 (1), 2005-2012 | 322 |
| Fig.8.36: | Number of Families Covered under Different Programmes | 324 |
| Fig.9.1: | Broad Fiscal Trends in Odisha | 358 |
| Fig.9.2: | Fiscal Blances in Odisha | 359 |
| Fig.9.3: | Tax Structure of Odisha | 361 |
| Fig.9.4: | Composition of Revenue Expenditure in Odisha | 363 |
| Fig.9.5: | Committed Revenue Expenditures in the Total | 365 |
| Fig.9.6: | Capital Expenditures in Odisha | 365 |
| Fig.9.7: | Liabilities of Government of Odisha | 366 |

# LIST OF TABLES


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Table 2.1: | Workers in Odisha 2001 and 2011 Census | 17 |
| Table 2.2: | Labour Force Parameters Estimated by Labour Bureau, Government of India | 20 |
| Table 7.1: | Poverty Head Count Ratio (Percent) for Odisha and India, 1973-74 to 2011-12 | 270 |
| Table 7.2: | Head Count Ratio (Percent) by Social Groups as per Tendulkar Committee Methodology for Rural Odisha | 271 |
| Table 7.3: | Head Count Ratio (Percent) by NSS Regions, Rural Odisha by Tendulkar Committee Methodology | 271 |
| Table 7.4: | Incidence of Poverty in Odisha vis-a-vis other Major States, 1973-74 to 2011-12 | 272 |
| Table 7.5: | Some important demographic indicators of Odisha | 273 |
| Table 7.6: | Inter-State Comparisons of IMR 1991-2012 | 273 |
| Table 7.7: | Inter-State Comparisons of Life Expectancy at Birth, 2002-2015 | 274 |
| Table 7.8: | Comparison of Health Indicators: National Family Health Surveys, Odisha | 275 |
| Table 8.1: | Epidemiological Data of NFCP, 2009-13 | 303 |
| Table 8.2: | Status of Inter-Caste Marriages in Odisha, 2008-09 to 2012-13 | 326 |
| Table 8.3: | Assistance to Victims of Atrocities, 2008 -09 to 2012-13 | 326 |
| Table 9.1: | Odisha Finances - Broad Trends | 358 |
| Table 9.2: | Transfer dependence of India States 2011-12 | 360 |
| Table 9.3: | Grants received by Government of Odisha from Centre | 361 |
| Table 9.4: | Grants received outside the Budget | 362 |
| Table 9.5: | Composition of Revenue Expenditure in Odisha | 364 |

## ABBREVIATION

| | |
|---|---|
| ANPM | Atma Nijukti Paramarsha Melas |
| APICOL | Agriculture Promotion Investment Corporation Ltd |
| ART | Anti Retro viral Therapy |
| ASCAD | Assistance to State for Control of Livestock Diseases |
| AWC | Anganwadi Centre |
| B.Ed | Bachelor in Education |
| BALCO | Bharat Aluminium Company |
| BCP | Boundary Change Proceeding |
| BRGF | Backward Region Grant Fund |
| BW | Bore Well |
| CARD | Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank |
| CBSE | Central Board Secord of Secondary Education |
| CC | Credit Cooperatives |
| CCCN | Crime & Criminal Cracking Network & System |
| C-D Ratio | Credit-Deposit Ratio |
| CDM | Clean Development Mechanism |
| CES | Centre for Environment Studies |
| CESCO | Central Electricity Corporation Ltd |
| CESU | Central Electricity Supply Unit |
| CGP | Captive Generating Plants |
| CIFA | Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture |
| CMR | Colossal Magneto Resistance |
| CPI | Consumer Price Index |
| CPP | Captive Power Plant |
| CPSU | Central Public Sector Undertaking |
| CRRI | Central Rice Research Institute |
| CSC | Common Services Centre |
| CSO | Central Statistical Organization |
| CVRC | Central Variety Release Committee |
| DCCB | District Cooperative Central Bank |
| DFID | Department for International Development |
| DGFT | Director General Foreign Trade |
| DIC | District Industry Centre |
| DLCC | District Level Coordination Committee |
| DPAP | Drought Prone Area Programme |
| DS | Debt Stock |
| DSR | District Sub Register |
| DW | Dug Well |
| DWCRA | Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas |
| DWCUA | Development of Women & Children in Urban Areas |
| EDC | Eco Development Committee |
| EIA | Environment Impact Assessment |
| ENVIS | Environment Information System |
| EPIP | Export Promotion Industrial Park |
| ER | Elephant Reserve |
| EWS | Economically Weaker Section |
| FCAL | IDCOL Ferro Chrome & Alloys Ltd |
| FCI | Food Corporation of India |
| FFDA | Fish Farmers Development Agency |
| FSAI | Frozen Seimen Artificial Inseminatrion |
| FSCS | Farmers Service Cooperative Society |
| FSRE | Farming System Research Education |
| GDDP | Gross District Domestic Product |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |

| | |
|---|---|
| GFR | General Fertility Rate |
| GGY | Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana |
| GRIDCO | Grid Corporation of Odisha |
| GSDP | Gross State Domestic Product |
| HCFC | High Carbon Ferro Chrome |
| HDI | Human Development Index |
| HUDCO | Housing & Urban Development Corporation |
| HYV | High Yielding Variety |
| IAY | Indira Awas Yojana |
| ICDS | Integrated Child Development Scheme |
| ICSE | Indian Council of Secondary Education |
| ICT | Information & Communication Technology |
| ICTC | Integrated Counseling & Testing Centre |
| IDCO | Infrastructure Development Corporation |
| IDCOL | Industrial Development Corporation of Odisha Ltd |
| IDDP | Integrated Dairy Development Programme |
| IEC | Information Education & Communication |
| IGNOAP | Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension |
| IID | Industrial Infrastructure Development |
| IIT | Indian Institute of Technology |
| IKIWL | IDCOL Kalinga Iron Works Ltd |
| IMIS | Integrated Management Information System |
| IMR | Infant Mortality Rate |
| IMS | Institute of Material Science |
| IPICOL | Industrial Promotion & Investment Corporation Ltd |
| IPM | Integrated Pest Management |
| IRDP | Integrated Rural Development Programme |
| ISBEID | Indian State level Basic Environment Information Database |
| ISOPOM | Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palm & Maize |
| IT | Information Technology |
| ITB | International Tourism Bureau |
| ITDAs | Integrated Tribal Development Agency |
| ITI | Industrial Training Institute |
| IVLP | Institute of Village Linkage Programme |
| IWDP | Integrated Watershed Development Programme |
| JFM | Joint Forest Management |
| JNNURM | Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission |
| KBK | Kalahandi Bolangir Koraput |
| KCC | Kissan Credit Card |
| KKGC | Kalinga Kissan Gold Card |
| KSY | Kishori Sakti Yojana |
| KVIB | Khadi & Village Industry Board |
| KVIC | Khadi & Village Industry Commission |
| KVK | Krishi Vigyan Kendra |
| KW | Kilo Watt |
| LAC | Live Stock Aid Centre |
| LAMPS | Large Sized Adivasi Multi Purpose Cooperative Society |
| LIG | Lower Income Group |
| LSG | Low Spending Group |
| LT | Luxury Tax |
| MARKFED | Marketing Federation |
| MCL | Mahanadi Coal field LTD |
| MDF | Medium Dense Forest |
| MHU | Mobile Health Units |
| MIC | Multipurpose Identity Card |
| MIS | Management Information System |

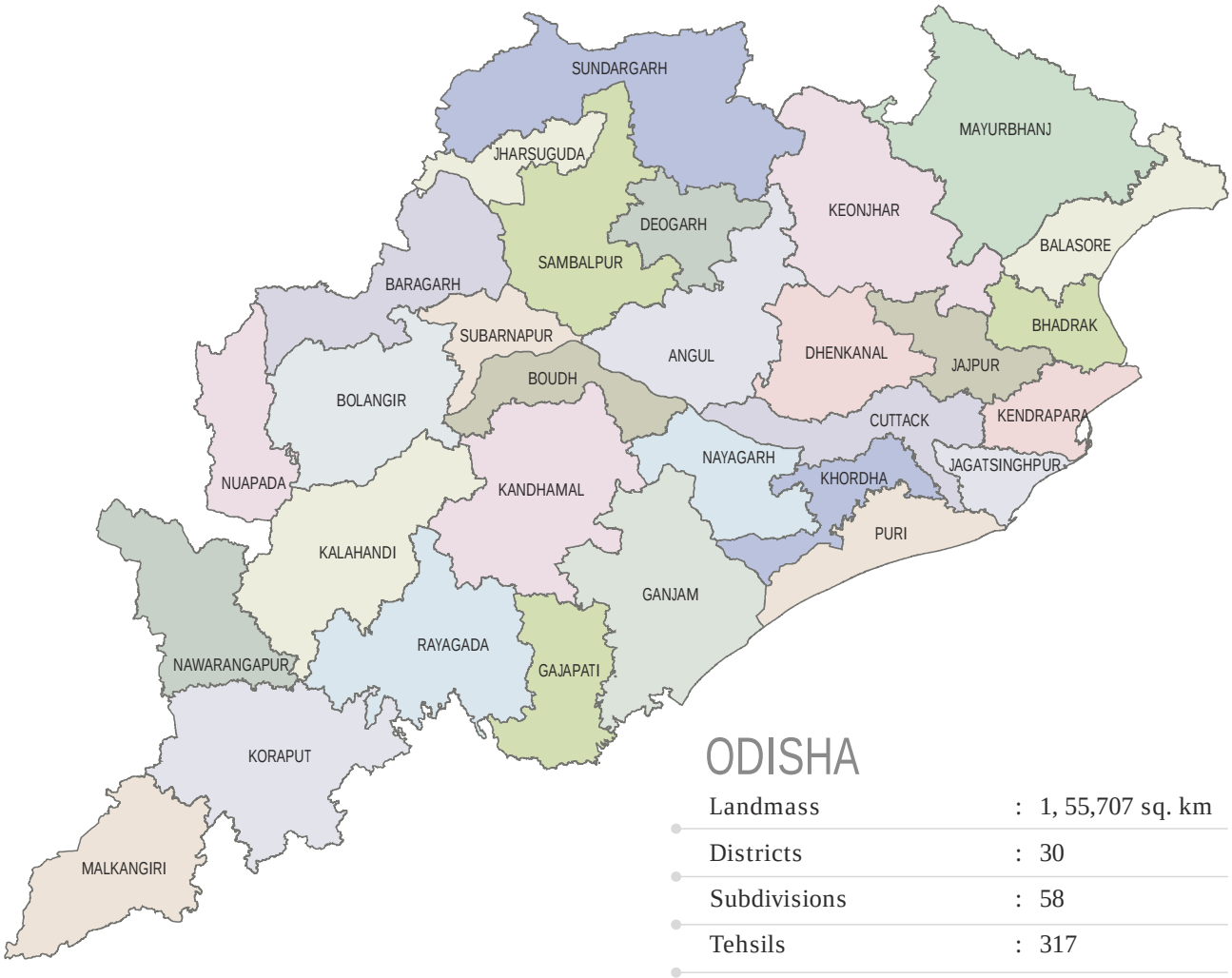
| | |
|---|---|
| MMR | Maternal Mortality Rate |
| MOEF | Ministry of Environment & Forest |
| MoU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MPCE | Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure |
| MPCS | Milk Producer's Cooperative Society |
| MPEDA | Marine Product Export Development Agency |
| MR | Mandated Revenue |
| MRP | Mixed Recall Period |
| MSE | Micro & Small Enterprises |
| MSG | Middle Spending Group |
| MSME | Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises |
| MSW | Municipal Solid Waste |
| MT | Metric Ton |
| MTPA | Million Ton Per Annum |
| MTW | Medium Tube Well |
| MWSA | Mean Water Spread Area |
| NABARD | National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development |
| NACP | National Aids Control Programme |
| NAFED | National Federation |
| NAIS | National Agriculture Insurance Scheme |
| NALCO | National Aluminium Company |
| NBFC | Non Banking Finance Companies |
| NBMMP | National Bio Gas & Manure Management Programme |
| NCLP | National Child Labour Project |
| NDDP | Net District Domestic Product |
| NDP | Net Domestic Product |
| NEAC | National Environment Awareness Campaign |
| NESCO | Northern Electricity Corporation Ltd |
| NFSM | National Food Security Mission |
| NH | National Highway |
| NHFDC | National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation |
| NHM | National Horticulture Mission |
| NIC | National Informatic Centre |
| NICRE | Non Interest Committed Expenditure |
| NOAP | National Old Age Pension |
| NPA | Non Performing Assets |
| NPCBB | National Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breeding |
| NREGA | National Rural Employment Guarantee Act |
| NRHM | National Rural Health Mission |
| NRSE | New & Renewable Source of Energy |
| NSDP | Net State Domestic Product |
| NSS | National Sample Survey |
| NTPC | National Thermal Power Corporation |
| NWDPRA | National Watershed Development Programme for Rural Areas |
| NWFF | National Welfare for Fishermen |
| OAIC | Odisha Agro Industries Corporation |
| OCAC | Odisha Computer Application Centre |
| OCT&SF | Odisha Cooperative Tasar & Silk Federation Ltd |
| OERC | Odisha Electricity Regulatory Commission |
| OF | Open Forest |
| OFDC | Odisha Forest Development Corporation |
| OHPC | Odisha Hydro Power Corporation Ltd |
| OMC | Odisha Mining Corporation |
| OMFED | Odisha State Cooperative Milk Producer's Federation Ltd |
| OPERP | Odisha Public Enterprises Reform Programme |
| OPGC | Odisha Power Generation Corporation |

| | |
|---|---|
| OPOLFED | Odisha State Poultry Producer's Cooperative Marketing Federation ltd |
| OPTCL | Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Ltd |
| OREDA | Odisha Renewable Energy Development Agency |
| ORHDC | Odisha Rural Housing Development Corporation |
| ORMAS | Odisha Rural Development & Marketing Society |
| ORSAC | Odisha Space Application Centre |
| OSCARD | Odisha Cooperative Agriculture & Research Development |
| OSCHC | Odisha State Cooperative Handicraft Corporation |
| OSEMS | Odisha State Employment Mission Society |
| OSFC | Odisha State Finance Corporation |
| OSFDC | Odisha State Finance Development Corporation |
| OSWAB | Odisha State Welfare Advisory Board |
| OSWAN | Odisha State wide Area Network |
| OTDC | Odisha Tourism Development Corporation |
| OTIDA | Odisha Transport Infrastructure Development Authority |
| OTR | Own Tax Revenue |
| OTRAC | Odisha Transport Regulatory & Advisory Council |
| OUAT | Odisha University of Agriculture & Technology |
| OWDM | Odisha Watershed Development Mission |
| PACS | Primary Agricultural Cooperative Society |
| PCCF | Principal Chief Conservator of Forest |
| PDD | Project Design Document |
| PDS | Public Distribution System |
| PFCS | Primary Fisherman Cooperative Society |
| PGCIL | Power Generation Corporation of India Ltd |
| PHC | Public Health Care |
| PHDMA | Poverty & Human Development Monitoring Agency |
| PLF | Plant Load Factor |
| PLI | Postal Life Insurance |
| PMEGP | Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme |
| PMGSY | Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana |
| PMRY | Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana |
| PPP | Public Private Partnership |
| PSE | Public Sector Enterprises |
| PSU | Public Sector Undertaking |
| PTG | Primitive Tribal Group |
| PTS | Public Telephone Services |
| PWCS | Primary Weavers Cooperative Society |
| RBI | Reserve Bank of India |
| RD | Revenue Deficit |
| REC | Rural Electrification Corporation |
| REGP | Rural Employment Generation Programme |
| RGGVY | Rajiv Gandhi Gram Vidyutikaran Yojana |
| RHA | Rehabilitation of Handicraft Artisans |
| RIDF | Rural Infrastructure Development Fund |
| RLIP | River Lift Irrigation Points |
| RLTAP | Revised Long Term Action Plan |
| RMC | Regional Cooperative Marketing Society |
| ROR | Record of Right |
| RPLI | Rural Postal Life Insurance |
| RPRC | Regional Plant Resource Centre |
| RRB | Regional Rural Banks |
| RVEP | Remote Village Electrification Programme |
| RVP | River Valley Project |
| RWSS | Rural Water Supply & Sanitation |
| SAMS | Student Academic Management System |

| | |
|---|---|
| SC | Scheduled Caste |
| SCA | Special Central Assistance |
| SCST | State Council on Science & Technology |
| SDC | State Data Centre |
| SEZ | Special Economic Zone |
| SGSY | Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana |
| SHG | Self Helf Group |
| SIDBI | Small Industry Development Bank of India |
| SJSRY | Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rojgar Yojana |
| SLSWCA | State Level Single Window Clearance Authority |
| SOAP | State Old Age Pension |
| SOUTHCO | Southern Electricity Corporation Ltd |
| SPCB | State Pollution Control Board |
| SR | Sub Register |
| SSI | Small Scale Industries |
| SSNP | Social Safety Net Programme |
| ST | Scheduled Tribe |
| STA | State Transport Authority |
| STD | Sexually Transmitted Disease |
| STD | Subscriber's Trunk Dialing |
| STEP | Support to Training & Employment Programme |
| STPI | Software Technology Park of India |
| STW | Shallow Tube Well |
| SVRC | State Variety Release Committee |
| T&D | Transmission & Distribution |
| TED | Turtle Extruder Devises |
| TFG | Tenant Farmers Group |
| TISCO | Tata Iron & Steel Company |
| TMT | Thousand Metric Ton |
| TOF | Trees Outside Forest |
| TPS | Thermal Powr Station |
| TRYSEM | Training for Rural Youth for self Employment |
| TSC | Total Sanitation Campaign |
| TTF | Travel & Tourism Fair |
| UEE | Universal Elementary Education |
| ULB | Urban Local Body |
| UNDP | United Nation Development Programme |
| URP | Uniform Recall Period |
| USEP | Urban Self Employment Programme |
| UWEP | Urban Wage Employment Programme |
| VAL | Vedanta Aluminium Ltd |
| VAT | Value Added Tax |
| VCTC | Voluntary Counselling & Testing Centre |
| VDF | Very Dense Forest |
| VRS | Voluntary Retirement Scheme |
| VSS | Vana Sarankshan Samiti |
| VSS | Voluntary Separation Scheme |
| WDF | Watershed Development Fund |
| WESCO | Western Electricity Supply Corporation Ltd |
| WODC | Western Odisha Development Council |
| WORLP | Western Odisha Rural Livelihood Project |
| WPR | Worker Population Ratio |
| WSHG | Women Self Help Groups |
| WTM | World Tourism Mart |
| WTO | World Trade Organization |

# Chapter 1

## Overview




### ODISHA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Landmass | : | 1, 55,707 sq. km |
| Districts | : | 30 |
| Subdivisions | : | 58 |
| Tehsils | : | 317 |
| Community Development Blocks | : | 314 |
| Urban Local Bodies | : | 107 |
| Gram Panchayats | : | 6,227 |
| Villages (Inhabited) | : | 47,529 |
| Villages (Un-inhabited) | : | 3,820 |
| Villages (Total) | : | 51,349 |

## 1.1 Overall Macro Scenario

Odisha's economy has grown at a modest rate of 5.60 percent at 2004-05 prices in 2013-14, which is slightly better than the all India anticipated growth rate of 4.9 percent. Several factors have contributed to the continuing economic slow-down. The world economy has been witnessing slow-down since 2008-09, which has adversely affected Indian economy resulting in sluggish growth rates. Further, high inflation rates have resulted in higher interest costs, which have dampened private investment considerably. This has also affected economic growth.

Odisha economy experienced severe drought which caused negative growth of agriculture and allied sectors during 2011-12. But the sector recovered strongly with a higher growth rate of 8.09 percent in 2012-13. However the severe cyclone "Phailin" followed by heavy floods very adversely impacted coastal Odisha during 2013-14. This in turn caused heavy damage to agricultural crops and very adversely impacted the Agricultural sector during 2013-14.

Odisha economy has undergone a structural change during the past decade. The Industry and Services sectors have emerged as main drivers of growth. In real terms at 2004-05 prices, Odisha economy exhibited an average annual growth rate of 8.82 percent during the 10$^{th}$ Plan period against a target of 6.20 percent. The economy grew in real terms at the rate of 7.01 percent during the 11$^{th}$ Plan. The first revised growth rate of Odisha is estimated to be 8.09 percent in 2012-13, the first year of the 12$^{th}$ Plan. The standard of living in Odisha has improved over the years with the rise in real per capita income. But the continuing gap in real per capita income between India and Odisha is a matter of concern.

During the last decade, the State economy has exhibited two important characteristics. First, Odisha economy has been diversifying at a faster rate and second, though the State economy still continues to be adversely impacted by frequent natural shocks, it has acquired some resilience to such natural shocks. This has happened because of transformation in the economy from "agriculture based" to "industries and service sectors driven". The changing pattern of the sectoral composition in the State income estimates corroborates these trends. In these estimates, the share of Agriculture sector has steadily declined over the years and the share of Industry and Services sectors have been increasing over the years. As per 2013-14 (advance estimates), share of the Services sector is expected to be about 59.02 percent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) followed by those of the Industry (25.40 percent) and the Agriculture (15.58 percent) in real terms at 2004-05 prices. The growth patterns also exhibit similar trend. The high growth rates recorded by the State in the 10$^{th}$ and 11$^{th}$ Five Year Plans were mainly due to high growth registered by the Industry Sector and the Services Sector. The performance of the Agricultural Sector continues to be highly volatile mainly due to adverse impact of natural shocks such as cyclones, droughts and floods. The Services sector has been growing in a comparatively stable manner.

Among the districts, Sundergarh has the highest percentage share of GSDP of Odisha with 8.54 percent followed by Khorda 7.52 percent and Deogarh contributed least share of 0.53 percent of GSDP in 2010-11. In 2010-11, the real per capita net district domestic product at 2004-05 prices was highest for Jharsuguda district and lowest for Nabarangpur district.

The workers' participation ratio in Odisha at 41.8 percent was slightly higher than 39.8 percent at the national level in 2011. The share of marginal workers in the total workforce increased substantially from 33 percent in 2001 to 39 percent in 2011, while the share of main workers declined from 67 percent in 2001 to 61 percent in 2011. The share of total workers in the Agricultural sector, i.e., both cultivators and agricultural workers, declined from 64.7 percent in 2001 to 61.8 percent in 2011. This indicates that, although the majority of population in the State still

depends on agriculture directly or indirectly, the State economy has been diversifying and there is a shift moving away from the Agricultural sector to non-farm sectors.

As per the NSS data, the rate of unemployment in the State has fallen lately - from the 61st round (July 2004-June 2005) to the 68th round (July 2009-June 2010). This stands true for both rural and urban areas and among casual workers and also those who have full time jobs. But the State's unemployment rate in rural area is marginally higher than the national rate of unemployment, while it is lower than all India average in case of urban areas. The share of employment in the public sector continues to be higher than that in the private sector, although the latter has shown steady increase. It is, however, heartening to note that the share of women employees in the organised sector has been steadily increasing and has stood at 16 percent in 2012.

One notable feature of the State economy is that the cost of living in rural Odisha is one of the lowest in the country. However, the cost of living in urban Odisha which used to be lower than the rest of India in the past, is not so any more.

## 1.2 The Agriculture Sector

The Agriculture sector includes agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry sub-sectors. The share of this Sector in the State's GSDP has been declining over the years. The share of this Sector in Odisha's GSDP is expected to be 15.6 percent in 2013-14 as per advance estimates. Despite reduction of the sectoral share of this sector, the Agriculture sector is still vital for the State. This Sector still provides employment and sustenance, directly or indirectly, to more than 60 percent of the population. In this sense the Agricultural sector is still the mainstay of the State's economy. It suffers from frequent natural shocks like cyclones, droughts and flash floods. Despite wide annual variations in its growth, the Agriculture sector grew in real terms at 2004-05 prices, at a rate of 12.72 percent during 2012-13. However, a negative growth of 3.53 percent is anticipated during 2013-14 due to cyclonic storm Phailin and flash floods in the State in October 2013.

Because of susceptibility of the State to natural calamities the food grains production generally fluctuates from year to year. The food grain production was 102.10 lakh tones in 2012-13 as compared to 63.16 lakh tones in 2011-12 and 76.19 lakh tones in 2010-11. Paddy still constitutes more than 90 percent of total production of food grains and continues to be the dominant crop in Odisha, though in terms of acreage, there has been a gradual shift from paddy to cash crops. Though rice productivity has been slowly increasing and is of the order of 23.61 quintals/ha in 2012-13, it is much less than the national average of 24.61 quintals/ha.

The area, production, yield rate of HYV paddy and cropping intensity of Odisha are presented in Annexure 3.7, 3.8 and 3.9. One positive trend noticed is that the coverage of area under High-Yield-Variety (HYV) paddy has increased till the end of 2010-11. After a marginal fall in the area under HYV during 2011-12, it increased again in 2012-13. The production of HYV paddy also increased during 2012-13 with a high yield rate of 37.83 quintals /ha against 23.35 quintals /ha in 2011-12 and 26.89 quintals /ha in 2010-11. The cropping intensity of Odisha has increased from 166 in 2011-12 to 167 in 2012-13. Sonepur district has reported highest yield rates of HYV paddy in the order of 63.94 quintals per ha. Another 5 districts such as Balangir, Baragarh, Sambalpur, Cuttack and Jagatsinghpur have also recorded high yield rates of HYV paddy ranging between 45 to 50 quintals /ha during 2012-13. These positive developments augur well for overall improvement of the Agriculture sector and will increase food grain production in Odisha.

One major constraint in improving agriculture and agricultural production in a sustained manner in the State is inadequate and erratic irrigation facilities. Irrigation intensity in the State was only 31 percent in 2006-07 in comparison to the all-India average of 44 percent. However, the situation has been gradually improving. With a view to increasing irrigation facilities as quickly as possible, the State Government launched in 2009-10 two innovative irrigation schemes, i.e., (i)

construction of check dams and (ii) sustainable harvesting of groundwater through installations of bore wells at a massive scale. This apart, while there has been considerable improvement in the use of fertilisers and other inputs, the rate of fertiliser use and other inputs in the State still remains lower than the national average. Fertiliser consumption in Odisha during 2012-13 has decreased to 58.74 kgs/ ha as against 62.24 kgs/ha during 2011-12.

## 1.3 The Industry Sector

For the purpose of the survey, the Industry Sector consists of manufacturing, mining and quarrying and electricity-gas-water supply sub-sectors. The sector contributed about 25.16 percent share of Odisha's GSDP in real terms as per the estimates of 2012-13. The share of this sector is expected to rise to 25.40 percent as per advance estimates for the year 2013-14. In spite of global economic slowdown, disruption and other problems in mining activities, the mining & quarrying sub-sector and manufacturing sub-sector are expected to perform well with anticipated growth rates of 6.16 percent and 7.10 percent respectively during 2013-14.

Most large-scale industries in Odisha are mineral-based. In steel production, Odisha has 10 percent of the total capacity of the nation, while it has 25 percent of total iron-ore reserves in the country. This indicates that there is substantial scope for expansion in steel production in the State. It is, therefore, no wonder that Odisha has been a favorite destination for big investments in this Sector in recent years. A number of investment proposals of big business houses like Vedant, Jindal and POSCO are in the pipeline. When these investments fully materialise, the steel producing capacity of the State will improve substantially and Odisha will grow at a much faster rate.

Odisha occupies the first place in the country in aluminum, both in terms of production capacity and actual output. Out of the four big plants producing aluminium in the country, two are in Odisha. These are NALCO and Vedanta Aluminum Limited (VAL). As on March 2013, total aluminium production in Odisha was 54 percent of total production by all the four big plants, i.e., NALCO, VAL, BALCO and HINDALCO in the country.

The number of "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)" in the State has been increasing over time. During 2012-13, the maximum number of MSMEs were set up in Sundargarh district, followed by Khorda, Cuttack and Ganjam. Among manufacturing units, the largest number of MSME units belong to the repairing & services followed by food and allied sector. Industrial sickness continues to be a problem among MSMEs, but after 2010-11, no new sick unit has been reported. The handicraft and cottage industry in Odisha exhibits a declining trend in terms of the number of units as well as employment generation.

The mining sector contributed on an average about 7.3 percent of real GSDP of Odisha during the 11$^{th}$ Five Year Plan. However, its share has declined during the first two years of the 12$^{th}$ Plan period. During 2012-13, the share of this sub-sector was just 5.82 percent and in 2013-14, it is expected to be 5.85 percent. This scenario is likely to change shortly. Being a favoured investment destination of global investors, this sub-sector seems poised for rapid growth. In terms of total value of mineral output, Odisha ranks highest in the country and its share is increasing. This sub-sector has been increasingly employing capital intensive and labour saving technologies with a view to enhancing its global competitiveness.

## 1.4 The Service Sector

This Sector comprises of sub-sectors such as banking and insurance, real estate, public administration, trade, hotels and restaurants, construction, transport and communications and other services. This Sector dominates the State's economy, its share in real GSDP being more than 59 percent in 2013-14 and has been growing at higher rates in a comparatively stable manner. This Sector expects to grow at a rate of 7.8 percent during 2013-14 as per advance estimates.

The first revised estimates of 2012-13 suggest that the community, social and personal services sub-sector contributed 12.99 percent, the trade, hotels and restaurants sub-sector 13.02 percent, financial and insurance services sub-sector 11.91 percent and construction 10.02 percent in the State's GSDP in real terms at 2004-05 prices. As per the advance estimates for the year 2013-14, the trade, hotels and restaurants sub-sector is expected to dominate the GSDP by contributing to it about 13.19 percent share. It is followed by the transport, storage and communication sub-sector which may contribute about 10.55 percent, construction sub-sector 9.83 percent and other services contributed about 9.28 percent to the GSDP. The banking and insurance sub-sector is expected to contribute about 6.69 percent of the GSDP. This sub-sector provides invaluable indirect benefits to the economy in the form of financial infrastructure. The average population serviced by a bank branch in the State is about 12,000, which is better than that in many other states in India. About 80 percent of all bank branches are located in rural and semi-urban areas.

One positive outlook of the sub-sector is that the growth rate of total bank deposits in the State is rising. Odisha is catching up with the nation in terms of per capita bank deposits in commercial banks. Co-operative banks mainly focus on rural areas and the Agriculture sector.

In an economy, construction sector is closely linked with infrastructure - building in a region. The growth and expansion in the sub-sector, therefore signifies infrastructure upgradation. The share of the construction sub-sector in the Odisha's GSDP for 2013-14 is expected to be 9.83 percent. This sub-sector is also important from employment perspective. It absorbs a lot of casual workers. Despite high growth of Odisha's economy in recent years, this sub-sector recorded a modest growth rate of 6.87 percent per annum during last 10 years. One implication of this could be that infrastructure upgradation in the State is not keeping pace with the growth in the economy.

Tourism has a huge growth potential in Odisha, and being a labour-intensive activity, it has the capacity to generate employment on a large scale. However, the growth in this sub-sector has not been very encouraging. The sub-sector remains less developed in comparison to other states. The share of foreign tourists arrival to the State is below one percent of total foreign tourist arrivals at all India level. The only silver lining for the sub-sector is that in absolute numbers, tourist arrivals in the State have been growing over the years.

It is worth noting that the hotel industry – in terms of its contribution to the State's GSDP, has grown consistently since independence and, its growth rate has improved in the last decade. However, its capacity, measured by the number of rooms and beds, has not kept pace with the growth rate of tourists in the State. It implies that the growth of this sub-sector stems from a higher rate of utilisation.

## 1.5 Infrastructure

Good infrastructure is a pre-requisite for accelerated development and higher economic growth. However, Odisha is deficient in infrastructure and there is a felt need for substantially improving the extent and quality of infrastructure in the State. The State Government's focus on Bijli, Sadak and Pani, therefore seems in right direction.

Odisha has been pioneer in power sector reforms. In comparison to many other states, the availability of power in Odisha is better and continues to improve. However transmission and distribution (T&D) losses continue to be a matter of concern in Odisha. The State has embarked upon an ambitious CAPEX programme to substantially improve its grid infrastructure and to bring down T&D losses.

The demand for power in Odisha has been rising at a faster rate due to increased emphasis on industrialization and expansion in household electrification. Over 80 percent of villages in Odisha are now electrified. This situation is likely to further improve soon through project works under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen VidyutikaranYojana, Biju Gram Jyoti

and Biju Saharanchal Vidyutikaran Yojana. Many alternative energy programmes and incentive schemes are also in progress. Inspite of this increase in demand for power, Odisha has remained a power surplus State. About 70.4 percent of the power consumers belong to rural areas. Domestic consumers comprise about 88 percent of total consumers. They consume about 31.4 percent of the total power consumption.

Road density in Odisha is better than the all-India average. But the State lags in surface-road density. The State Government has been making sincere efforts to address this. The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and Bharat Nirman Yojana have been implemented in the State to build all-weather surface roads. The State has also taken several initiatives to extend the spread of good quality roads and to improve the road surface quality throughout the State. An ambitious programme for increasing the number of bridges and cross drainage works has been undertaken to ensure all weather connectivity to remote habitations.

Railway density in the State is 15 km per thousand square km of area, which is below the national average of 20 km. The cargo shipment activity at Paradeep port has shown consistent growth despite the recent global recession. In May 2011, Dhamra port has started commercial operations. Gopalpur port has been operated by a Private developer. The commercial operation of the port has been suspended as the construction work for all weather port has been started.

Tele-density, which is equal to the number of telephone connections per 100 population, has grown rapidly in the State. However, it is yet to catch up with the national average. The overall tele-density of the State by the end of March 2013 was 60.21 percent as against the all India average of 73.32 percent. In case of urban tele-density, Odisha is far better than the all India level. Odisha has reported urban tele-density of 164 percent in comparison to 147 percent at the national level. The rural tele- density in the State was 39 percent as compared to 41 percent at all India level. Cell phones constitute about 75 percent of total telephone connections in the State.

The State has undertaken massive steps to improve the use of Information Technology, especially in public administration. E-governance has been encouraged and enforced at various levels. Two software technology parks are in operation: one at Bhubaneswar and the other at Rourkela. Their presence results in higher growth of Information Technology sub-sector.

## 1.6 Poverty

Poverty is a multi-dimensional concept. Odisha has historically witnessed higher incidence of poverty. In recent years Odisha has been able to reduce poverty at faster rates. As per estimates made by the Planning Commission based on the Tendulkar Committee methodology, poverty in Odisha declined by 24.6 percentage points from 57.2 percent in 2004-05 to 32.6 percent in 2011-12. This was the highest poverty reduction by any major State in the country.

Poverty declined in all NSS regions (i.e., coastal, northern and southern regions) and among all social classes (i.e., ST, SC, OBC and others) of Odisha. This implies inclusive growth in Odisha. Though there has been significant poverty reduction among ST and SC communities and in northern and southern regions, the incidence of poverty in southern and northern regions as well as among ST and SC communities still continues to be high and remains a matter of concern.

The State witnesses wide regional, social and general disparities in development. All regions have not shared the gains of development in an equitable manner. With a view to addressing the problem of regional disparities and expediting development of interior tribal dominated districts, the Government has implemented a series of development programmes such as Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP), Biju KBK Plan, Biju Kandhamal O Gajpati Yojana, Gopabandhu GraminYojana (GGY), Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and Western Odisha Development Council (WODC). The Funding for RLTAP and BRGF has been provided by Government of India. With support from Government of India, the State has implemented a new initiative, called Integrated Action Plan (IAP) in 18 tribal and

backward districts of Odisha. These development initiatives aim at faster development of the backward regions of the State.

## 1.7 Social Sectors

With increased emphasis on human development and attainment of Millennium Development Goals (MDG), the social sectors have gained greater focus in the overall development process across the globe. These sectors include education, health, safe drinking water, sanitation as well as development of the marginalised groups and backward regions.

Attainments of the State in social sectors have been significant in recent years. In 2011, the overall literacy rate (72.9 percent) in Odisha was at par with the national average (73 percent). Enrollment ratio in elementary (primary and upper primary) schools has substantially increased. The dropout rates have come down sharply from 41.8 percent in 2000-01 to 0.37 percent in 2012-13 at primary level and from about 57 percent in 2000-01 to 2.36 percent in 2012-13 at upper primary level. The school infrastructure has also been substantially improved during the recent years.

The State Government has been consistently striving to improve literacy levels and quality of education in the State. Several initiatives have been taken. About 1619 schools, girls schools, residential schools, sevashrams, training institutes, educational complex for PTGs function in the State. With a view to improving literacy levels among ST and SC communities, particularly among girls, the State has been establishing hostels for ST and SC students. There are 5,375 number of hostels for the ST students, providing residential facilities to approximately 4.05 lakh students, out of which around 3.13 lakh are girl students. In addition there are 468 hostels for SC girls and boys and 25 such hostels are under construction and are expected to be ready soon. There are also 55 hostels (i.e., 44 for SC girls and 11 for SC boys) under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrabas Yojana and 30 ST hostels for girls and boys under CSP scheme are under construction. On completion of these hostels, about 3.5 lakh SC and ST students can be accommodated in these hostels. The ST & SC Development Department has also been constructing 5 numbers of urban hostel complexes, 3 in Bhubaneswar with 200 capacity, one in Rourkela and one in Berhampur city, each with 300 capacity.

Basic education apart, there is an urgent need to impart training on skill development. A large number of vocational and technical institutions have come up during the last few years to help equip the youth with employable technical and soft skills. National level institutes like IIT Bhubaneswar, National Institute of Science Education and Research, the Central University at Koraput and the National Law University at Cuttack have been set up in the mean time.

In the healthcare sector, the Government has been taking steps to bring about considerable improvement in health infrastructure and delivery and accessibility of healthcare services in the State. Still there is a lot to be done. The basic demographic variables present a mixed picture. The crude birth rate in the State is 19.9 against the national average of 21.6 in 2012, but the crude death rate stood at 8.5 compared to 7.0 for the country. Life expectancy at birth in the State for male was 64.3 years and 67.3 years for women during 2011-15 and lower than the national average of 67.3 years and 69.6 years respectively. Infant mortality rate has come down to 53 during 2012. The IMR at all India level during 2012 stood at 42. The State is expected to narrow down this gap in the next projection period of 2011-15.

The disease burden in the State is quite high. The Government has been implementing Panchvyadhi scheme, focusing on five most prevalent diseases: malaria, leprosy, diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections and scabies that contribute about 70 percent of patient load. The Panchvyadhi Chikitsa scheme is in operation since 2001 to provide free treatment and medicines for these diseases. The scheme has also prescribed clinical protocols to be followed by all doctors and public health institutions. In the KBK and other tribal districts, mobile health units have been placed in service to provide health services to the people in outreach mode in

remote areas where connectivity is poor and the posts of doctors and other health personnel remain vacant. A number of new health initiatives, including NRHM, ASHA and other health development programmes, have been launched in the State. The State Government with support of Central Government has launched Odisha Emergency Medical Ambulance Service free of cost to ensure that critical patients requiring urgent medical attention reach hospitals in time to prevent avoidable fatality. Improvement in people's health and hygiene awareness, in their general health condition and better availability of healthcare services account for improvements in several health indicators including IMR, maternal mortality ratio (MMR), institutional deliveries and immunisation services.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) during 2011-12 in Odisha was 237 per 1,00,000 live births in Odisha, compared to 178 in India. There has been an improvement in women's health in recent times. Increasingly, more pregnant women have been receiving ante-natal and post-natal care. Institutional deliveries have increased from about 37 percent in 2005-06 to 84.8 percent in 2010-11. The pregnancy burden of women in the State is lower than that of their counterparts in the country. During the year 2011, the General Fertility Rate (GFR) in Odisha stood at 79.3 percent compared to 88.0 percent at the all India level. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) initiatives and achievements are to be credited. Various government health programmes have brought down the disease burden in the State. Leprosy has declined to less than 1 per 10,000 population and filaria has been controlled. Malaria is endemic in some parts of the State, but incidence of malaria and number of death as percentage to All India reduced to 24 and 15 respectively during 2012. The number of malaria positive cases in the State also reduced to 2.63 lakh in 2012 as against 3.09 lakh in 2011. HIV positive cases have declined remarkably from 3,765 in 2012 to 3,479 during 2013.

Odisha's performance has been satisfactory in respect of access to safe drinking water. The coverage of households having access to safe drinking water (taps, handpumps and tube-wells) was 75.3 percent as per the 2011 census. The Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) reports that 2.7 percent rural habitations in Odisha were not covered under drinking water supply programmes in 2009. As per 2011 census about 78% of all households do not have sanitation facility in their premises. The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) has been implemented to install toilets in rural areas and encourage people to improve sanitation conditions. Physical achievements under this programme have been encouraging. By 2013-14, 56.5 percent households, 100 percent schools, 99.3 percent Anganwadis were covered under the programme.

The State Government has been implementing a number of welfare programmes to address malnutrition among children, mothers and old, infirm and destitute persons. These include the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), rehabilitation of cured leprosy patients, emergency feeding programme and heavily subsidised rice at the rate of Rs. 1 per kg. Besides, pension schemes like the National Old Age Pension (NOAP), Madhu Babu Pension and National Family Benefit schemes are in operation to provide social security to the poor, old and destitute.

There exist gender disparities in Odisha in several human development indicators. Only sixty-four percent of the female population is literate in comparison to about eighty two percent of the male population in Odisha. The male literacy rate in Odisha is little higher than the national average while female literacy rate is marginally lower. Women constitute about 45 percent of the total workforce in Odisha. The employment of women in the organised sector has, however, been rising in recent years. The present strategy of the State to empower and develop women is a step in the right direction. About 5.36 lakh Women Self-Help Groups (WSHGs) with 64.37 lakh members have been organised with support from the Mission Shakti programme. The State Commission for Women works towards protecting the interests of women and preventing violence against them. The Odisha State Social Welfare Advisory Board (OSWAB) provides grants for welfare of women and children through voluntary organisations.

The ST and SC communities are largely marginalised sections of the society. Their development has received focused attention by the Central as well as the State governments. The Tribal Sub-Plan has been operating in the State with greater focus on tribal dominated 118 blocks of the State. Special Central Assistance (SCA) is provided for accelerated development of tribal communities including Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG).

## 1.8 Public Finance

The overall fiscal scenario in Odisha continued to be broadly satisfactory through the years 2012-13 and 2013-14 despite a couple of aggregative indicators causing some concern. The basic prudential policy of maintaining revenue account surpluses to finance the capital outlays continued to be successfully implemented, there by reducing the need for incurring fresh debt as also providing the fiscal space to enhance capital expenditures for development of the State. Guided by the rolling targets of the Medium Term Fiscal Plan, a part of obligations under the fiscal responsibilities legislation of the State, key fiscal parameters were kept within permissible range, meeting an important conditionality of the 13th Finance Commission of India. All this was against the backdrop of the indian economy refusing to enhance its plodding rate of growth and inflationary condition proving immune to corrective (primarily monetary) policy measures.

Despite the macro economic worries, which to a limited extent affected the State's finance too, transfers from the Centre did not exhibit any fall; for a State like Odisha that is heavily dependent on the Central transfers, any such fall can have serious consequences.

Not withstanding the declining revenue surplus, the policy of gradually enhancing developmental capital outlays was persisted with 2.1, 2.2 and 2.7 percent of GSDP in 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. This resulted in the small fiscal surplus of 0.3 percent in 2011-12, evaporating in 2012-13 and turning into a fiscal deficit of a little more than 2 percent of GSDP in the budget estimates for 2013-14.

At the time of introducing the fiscal responsibility legislation, the total liabilities of Odisha was close to 50 percent of GSDP; considered with high deficit levels, it raised the spectre of non-sustainability of such a high level of debt, particularly because states in India have no way of financing their deficits except through additional borrowing. The state finances have come a long way from that stage in the intervening years; total liabilities declined to less than 20 percent of GSDP in2012-13. With deficits reigned in, there is no apprehension regarding sustainability at all. In fact, the State has not even made any recourse to the Reserve Bank of India's overdraft facility in recent years. Clearly, this is not an aspect of the State finances that would cause any concern at present.

The State has also taken several steps to strengthen appropriate institutional measures for more efficient management of public finances. These measures include maintenance of capital assets through a well conceived annual management plan, cash management system to reduce inefficient and ineffective expenditures and to avoid rush of expenditure in the last quarter of the financial year, improved classification of revenue and capital expenditures, grants meant for creation of capital assets to be treated as capital expenditure, promotion of outcome budgets in select departments in a phased manner, zero-based budgeting with focus on completion of projects and other measures.

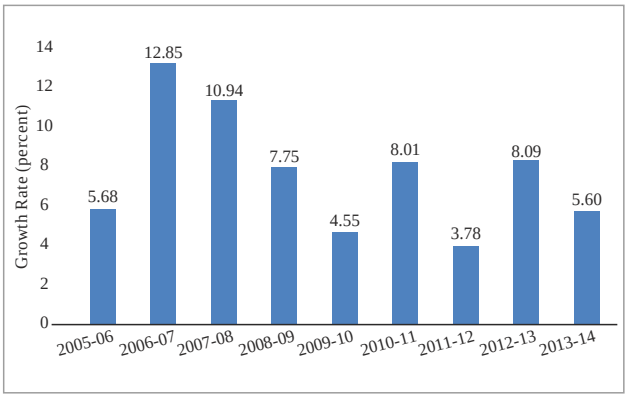
Chapter 2

# Odisha's Economy: A Macro Glance

## 2.1 Aggregate Income

The performance of the economy of a state is generally adjudged in terms of growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and its variants. As per the advance estimates of GSDP, the real growth rate of Odisha's economy during 2013-14 was 5.60 percent at 2004-05 prices against 8.09 percent achieved during 2012-13. The slowdown in growth of the State's economy during 2013-14 may be attributed to the negative growth rates of (-) 0.85 percent in primary sector in general and (-) 3.25 percent under the Agriculture sub-sector in particular. Though the State experienced a modest increase in the total food grain production during 2013-14, yet a very high growth rate in agriculture production during the previous year 2012-13 had a neutralizing effect and put agriculture sector in negative margin in 2013-14. Relatively slow growth rate of infrastructure sectors like power sub-sector (4.92 percent) and construction sub-sector (3.59 percent) as well as in other services sectors (4.03 percent) may have also added to the modest growth rate in GSDP in 2013-14. However, the State is expected to experience robust growth rates in registered manufacturing sub sector (8.19 percent) and in major service sub-sectors like transport, storage and communications (12.75 percent), banking and insurance (12.13 percent) and public administration (11.83 percent) during 2013-14. The growth rates of Odisha's economy between 2005-06 and 2013-14 are presented in Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1: Real Growth Rates of GSDP of Odisha, 2005-06 to 2013-14 (Advance)




The agriculture, industry and infrastructure sectors had strongly contributed to the healthy growth rate in the State during 2012-13. The agriculture & animal husbandry sub sectors with robust growth rate of 12.72 percent accompanied by manufacturing and infrastructure (power & construction sub sectors) with 11.50 percent growth rates were the real drivers of the high growth in the economy during 2012-13. As a result, the economy of the State registered a high growth of 8.09 percent in 2012-13.

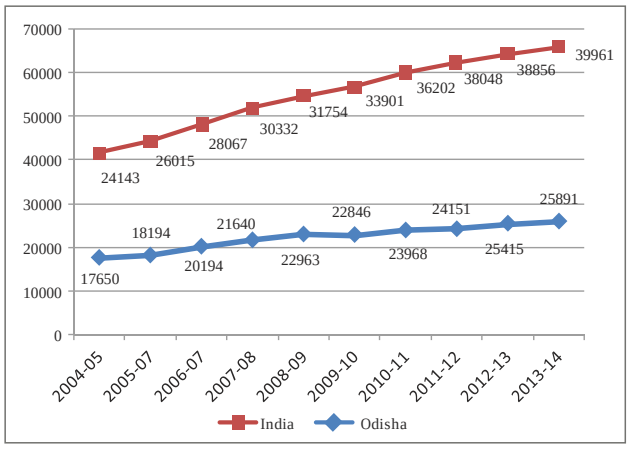
During 11th Plan period, banking and insurance sub-sectors of the State grew significantly with a robust annual average growth rate of 17.77 percent followed by communication (13.77 percent), registered manufacturing (12.92 percent), transport by other means (11.28 percent), trade, hotel & restaurants (9.44 percent), storage (9.21 percent) and other services (8.40 percent). Annexure 2.1 shows

Gross and Net State Domestic Products both at current and constant (2004-05) prices from 1950-51 to 2013-14. The year-wise and sub-sector-wise GSDP at current and constant prices have been indicated at Annexure 2.2 and Annexure 2.3 respectively.

## 2.2 Relative Standards of Living

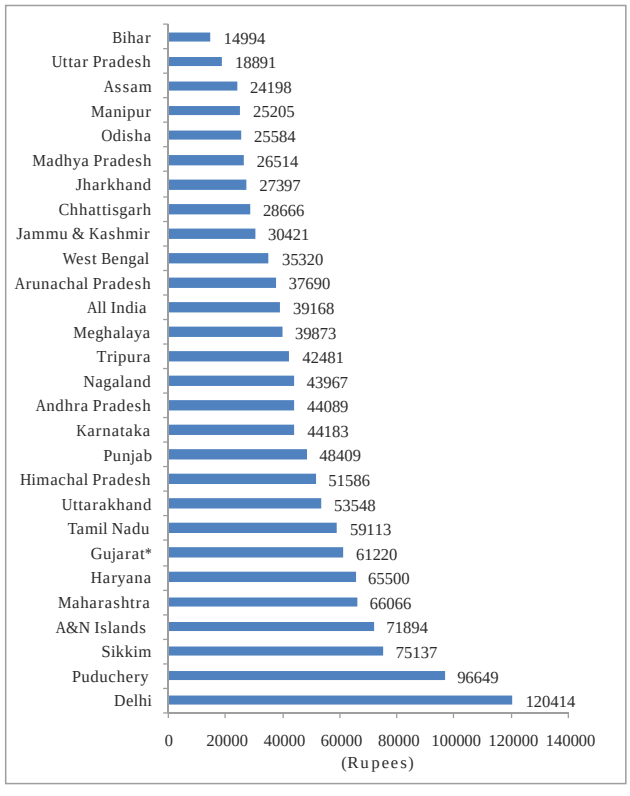
Per capita income is an important indicator of standard of living of the people. The rising trends of per capita real Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) for Odisha from 2004-05 to 2013-14 at 2004-05 prices are presented in Figure 2.2. The per capita income (real NSDP) of Odisha during 2013-14 is estimated at Rs.25,891 as per the advance estimates, which accounted for a growth rate of 1.87 percent over 2012-13. Before the beginning of the 11th Plan, i.e., during 2006-07, the per capita income of Odisha was Rs.20,194. It increased to Rs.24,151 in 2011-12, i.e., at the end of 11th Plan, registering a growth of 19.59 percent during the 11th plan period. Odisha has been continuously striving to bridge the gap in the real per capita income with the national average. Though the gap in real per capita income between Odisha and the national average has been reducing over the recent years, this gap has remained an area of concern. Odisha still lags far behind in comparison to several faster growing states and national averages. The year- wise per capita NSDP of Odisha at current and constant (2004-05) prices have been indicated at Annexure 2.1.

Figure 2.2: Per Capita Real NSDP of Odisha, 2004-05 to 2013-14 as compared to National Average.




As per the advance estimate of State-wise GSDP for 2012-13 released in February, 2013, the real per capita NSDP of Odisha in 2012-13 at 2004-05 prices was Rs.25,584, which was higher than that of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Manipur. The state wise real per capita NSDP of major states for 2012-13 (advance estimate) is presented at Figure 2.3.

Figure 2.3. Per Capita NSDP of Major States, 2012-13(A) at 2004-05 Prices




NB. * 1st Revised Estimate of GSDP of Gujrat for 2012-13

## 2.3 Broad Sectoral Decomposition

The sectoral performance reflects the change in the magnitude and composition of GSDP of the State economy over time. The changes in the relative sectoral shares in GSDP manifest the structural changes in the economy. Typically, economic activities have been grouped into three broad sectors in India, namely primary, secondary and tertiary. The primary sector includes agriculture and allied sectors like agriculture and animal husbandry, forestry and fisheries, and mining and quarrying. The secondary sector consists of manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply and construction sub-sectors. The tertiary sector includes various services including public administration.

In this report, Odisha's economy has been classified as Agriculture, Industry and Services sectors as per RBI classification instead of the traditional classification of primary, secondary and tertiary. The Agriculture sector includes agriculture animal husbandry, forestry and fisheries. The Industry sector includes mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply. The Service sector includes construction, trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage, communication, banking and insurance, real estate, other services and public administration. The revised classification is more consistent with international practices. Depending on the context, it should be clear whether Agriculture includes allied sectors or refers to the agriculture sub-sector only.

In recent years, Odisha has witnessed significant structural change over the years. The dynamics of the composition of Odisha's economy from the year 2004-05 to 2013-14 has been captured in Figure 2.4. It is clearly becoming less agricultural, more industrial and more service-oriented over time. In 2012-13, Agriculture represented only 17.01 percent of Odisha's GSDP. The Service sector and Industry sector represented 57.83 percent and 25.16 percent respectively. During the year 2013-14, the share of the Service Sector is expected to be 59.02 percent, that of the Industry sector 25.40 percent and that of the Agriculture sector 15.58 percent in real terms at 2004-05 prices. Sectoral shares of GSDP in 2013-14 are presented in Figure 2.5. As is true for the Indian economy, in recent years the Service sector dominates the State economy, constituting more than half the State's GSDP.

Figure 2.4: Dynamics of Composition of Odisha's Economy 2004-05 to 2013-14

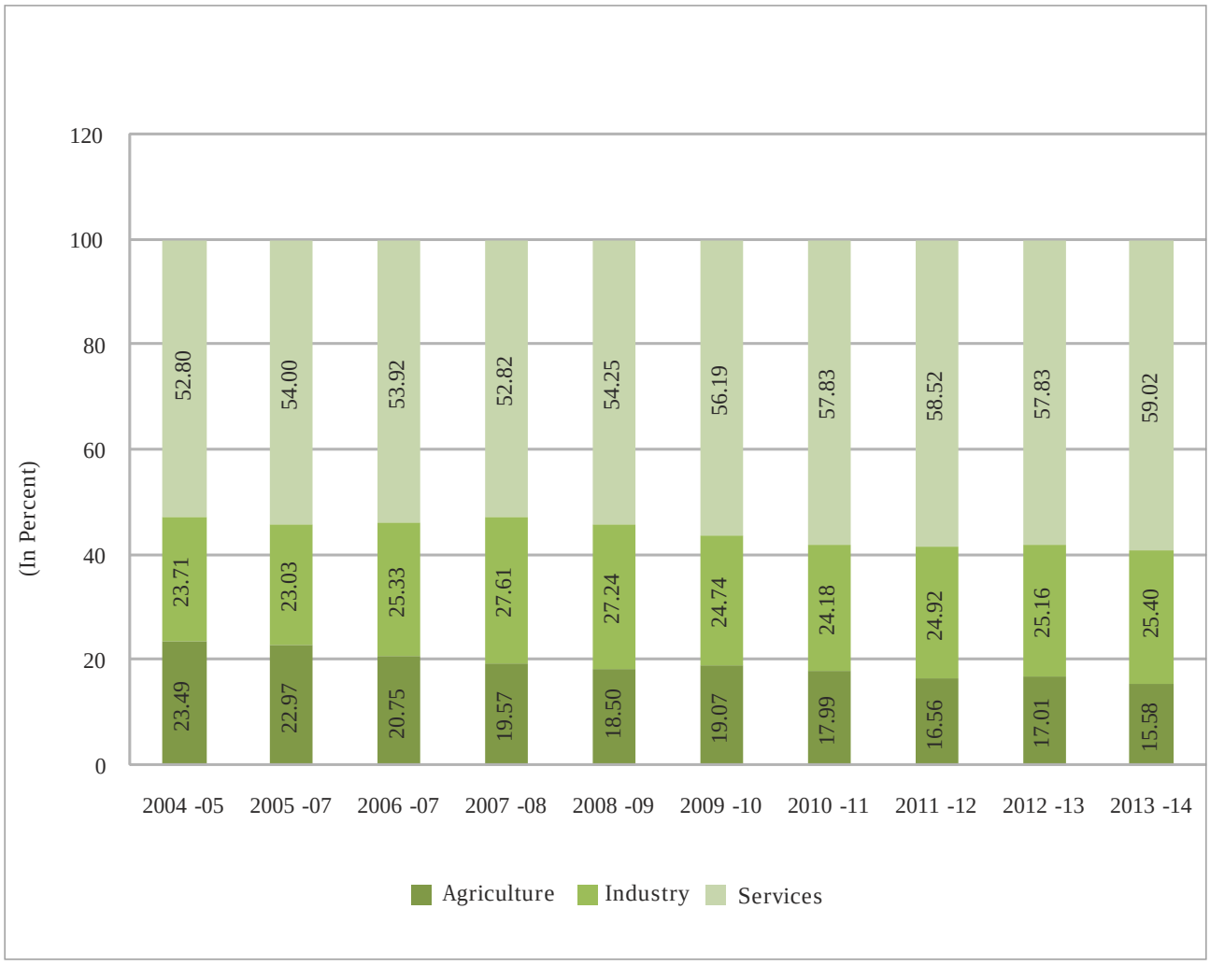
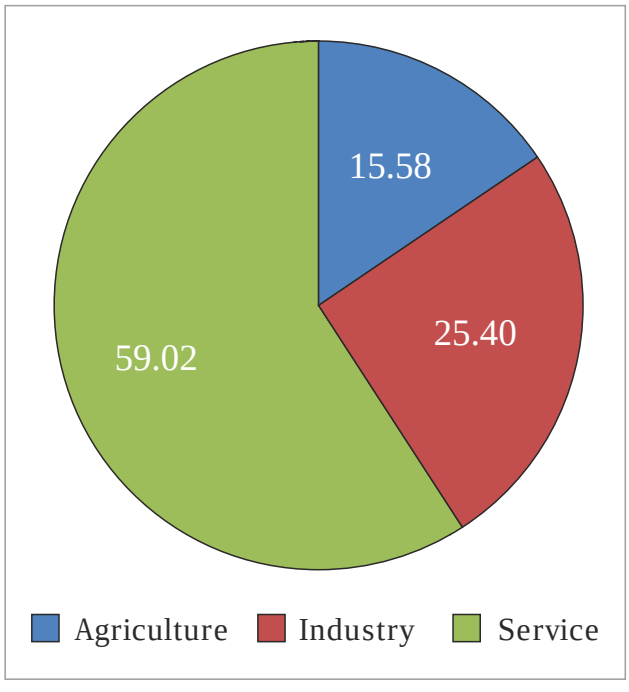


Figure 2.5: Sectoral Composition of Odisha's Economy ( percent), 2013-14 at 2004-05 prices




The Agriculture sector registered real growth rate of 11.01 percent during the year 2012-13 at 2004-05 prices. The Industry sector grew at a rate of 9.15 percent and the Service sector at a rate of 6.81 percent during the year 2012-13. As per the Estimates for the year 2013-14, the Agriculture sector is expected to grow at a real rate, at 2004-05 prices, of (-)3.25 percent, the Industry sector at a rate of 6.60 percent and the Service sector at 7.77 percent. The negative growth rate in the Agriculture sector may be attributed to the adverse impact of the very severe cyclone "Phailin" followed by floods. The annual sectoral real growth rates at 2004-05 prices for the Agriculture, Industry and Services sectors as well as broad sectoral composition of GSDP from the year 1950-51 to 2013-14 have been indicated at Annexure-2.10.

## 2.4 Performance of Districts

District incomes are estimated by way of apportioning the State GSDP among different districts. The Gross and Net District Domestic Products (GDDP / NDDP) for all districts for the period from 2004-05 to 2010-11 are given in Annexure 2.11 through 2.16.

The real per capita income at 2004-05 prices for all districts for the year 2010-11is analysed in Figure 2.6. Ten (10) districts namely Jharsuguda, Kandhamal, Angul, Khorda, Sambalpur Sundergarh, Cuttack, Kendujhar, Koraput and Jagatsinghpur have per capita income higher than Odisha with Jharsuguda reporting the highest per capita income, followed by Kandhamal. The per capita income of Kandhamal district was higher probably due to bumper crop production, particularly of ginger and turmeric production during 2010-11 and lowest population density in the State. Figure 2.7 describes index of real per capita NDDP and compares districts in terms of their per capita real incomes for the year, 2010-11 at 2004-05 prices taking real per capita NSDP for Odisha as 100.

Figure 2.6 Real Per capita NDDP of districts in Odisha in 2010-11at 2004-05 Prices

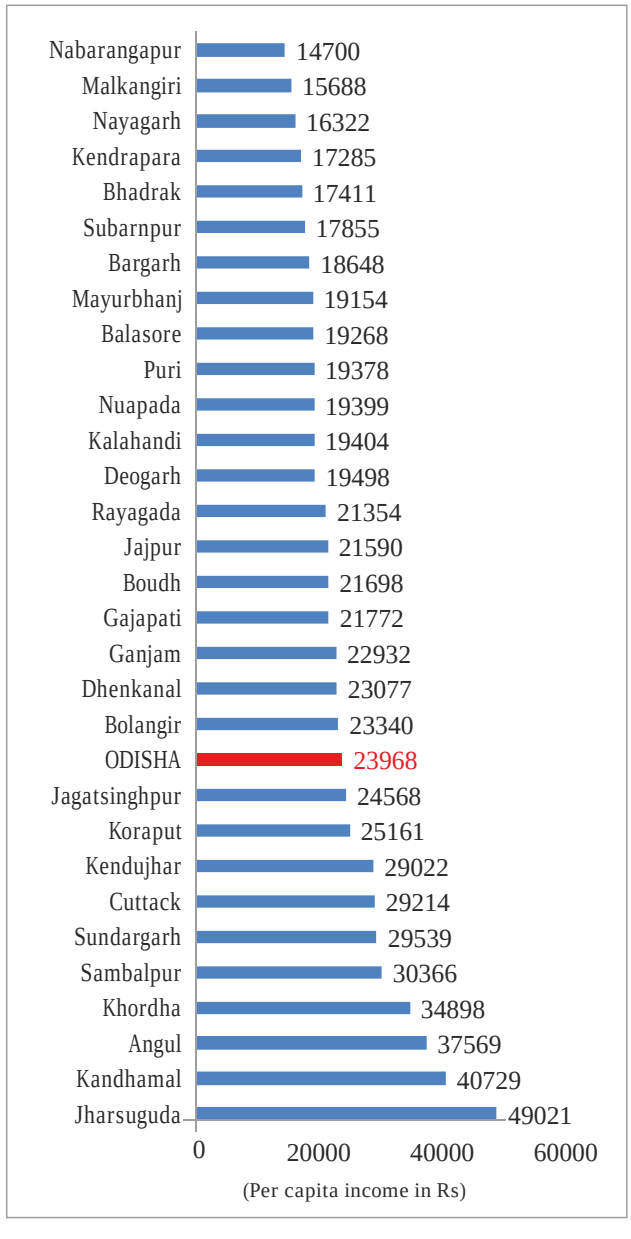
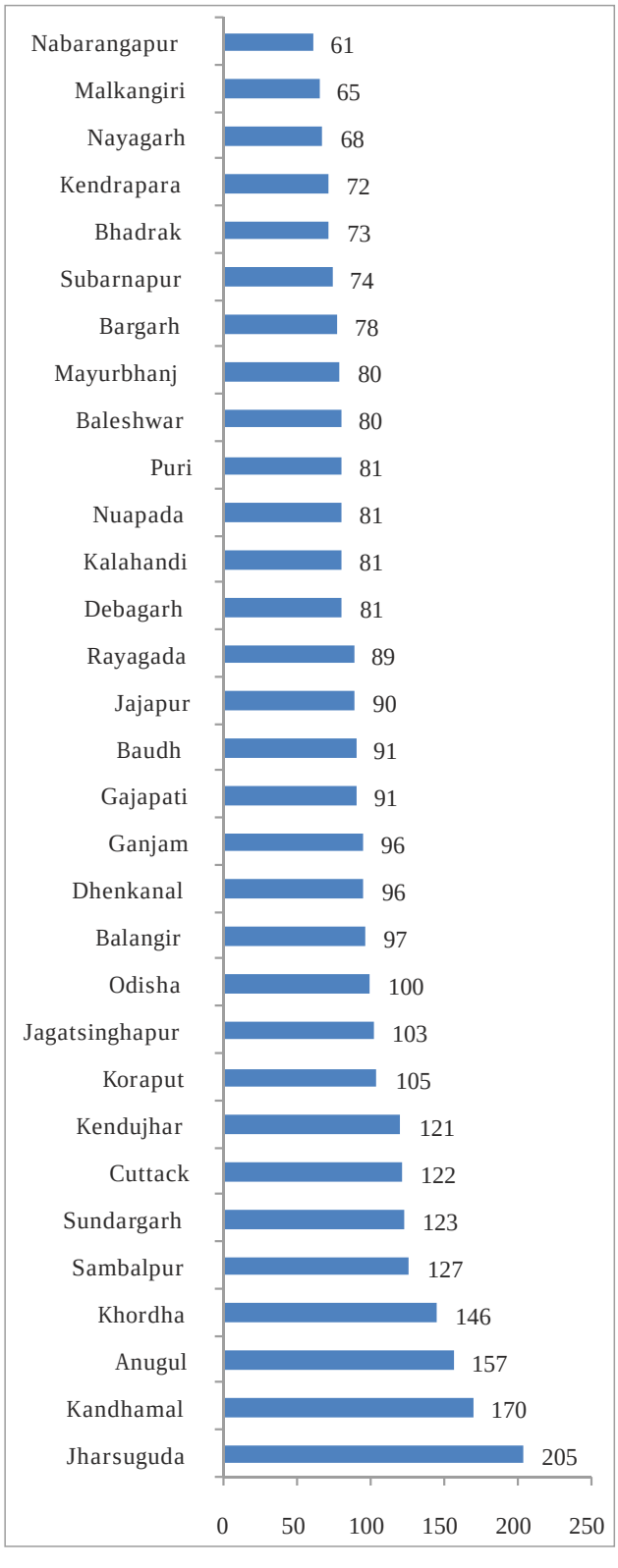
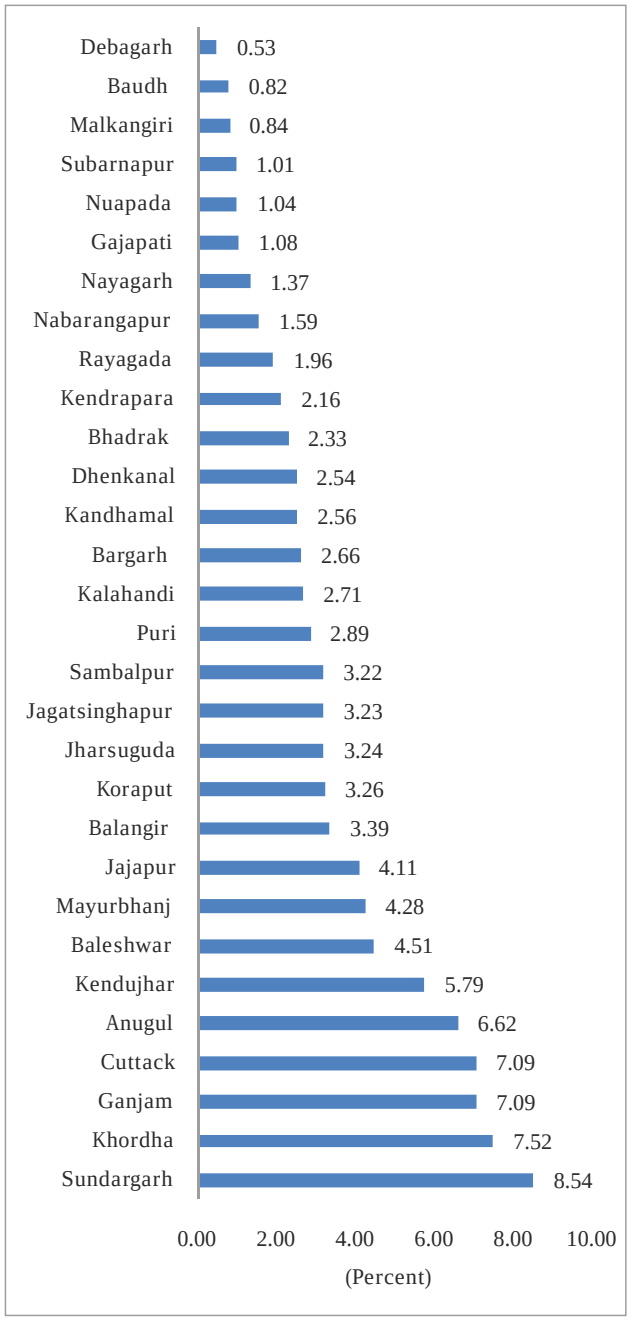


Figure 2.7: Annual Index of Real Per Capita NDDP, 2010-11 (Per Capita Real NSDP = 100)




In term of percentage share of GDDP to State GSDP, Sundargarh contributed maximum to the State's GSDP with 8.54 percent share followed by Khorda (7.52 percent) and Cuttack & Ganjam (7.09 percent each) in 2010-11. Deogarh district contributed lowest to GSDP of Odisha with 0.53 percent GDDP share in 2010-11.

Figure 2.8 presents the district-wise percentage share of GDDP to GSDP at 2004-05 prices for 2010-11




## 2.5 Employment

Higher growth trajectory is essential for expanding income and employment opportunities in the State economy. Gainful employment is an important condition for food security, economic security and sustainable livelihoods. The actual rate of expansion of labour force in the State usually depends on several factors that include growth of population, working age population, labour force participation rates, educational enrolment at higher levels and reduction in

school drop-out rates. Creation of more and more gainful employment opportunities has, therefore, been a very high priority for the State Government. However, unlike national or state domestic products and related measures, employment data is not collected annually in India, except for the organized sector. Employment changes are inferred from Census data which is revised at an interval of every ten years. The second source of employment data is from household surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) from time to time. Major NSS surveys are quinquennial. In some other years, there are "mini" surveys. All surveys are serially numbered by their respective 'rounds'. For instance, NSS 55th round refers to the survey conducted during the period from July 1999 to June 2000. The periods of some recent rounds are shown in Box 2.1.

Box 2.1: Periods of Some Recent NSS Rounds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 55th | July, 1999 – June, 2000 | 56th | July, 2000 – June, 2001 |
| 57th | July, 2001 – June, 2002 | 58th | July, 2002 – Dec, 2002 |
| 59th | Jan, 2003 – Dec, 2003 | 60th | Jan, 2004 – June, 2004 |
| 61st | July, 2004 – June, 2005 | 62nd | July, 2005 – June, 2006 |
| 63rd | July, 2006 – June, 2007 | 64th | July, 2007– June, 2008 |
| 65th | July, 2008 – June ,2009 | 66th | July, 2009 – June, 2010 |
| 67th | July, 2010 – June, 2011 | 68th | July, 2011 – June, 2012 |
| 69th | July, 2012 – Dec, 2012 | 70th | Jan, 2013 – Dec, 2013 |
| 71st | Jan, 2014 – June, 2014 | | |

There are no fully satisfactory measures of employment or unemployment in India or elsewhere. It is due to the difficulty in judging whether a person who is not currently working should be counted as "unemployed". Yet, there are various indicative measures of employment or unemployment.

### 2.5.1 State of Employment: Census Data

The Census of India is a rich source of data. It does not only estimate the population, but also indicates the status of workers, defined as those who have participated in any economically productive activity at any time during the reference period. Census classifies workers as main and marginal workers. Main workers are those who participated in any economically productive activity for not less than six months during the year preceding the date of enumeration, and marginal workers are those who participated in any economically productive activity for less than six months during the reference period. In the 2011 Census, the population of Odisha was reported 4.20 crore – about 3.47 percent of the population of the country. As per 2011 population census, the total number of workers was 175.42 lakh, of which 151.04 lakh (86.1 percent) were in rural Odisha and 24.38 lakh (13.9 percent) in urban Odisha. The male workers were 119.03 lakh, which constituted 67.9 percent of the total workers and female workers were 56.39 lakhs being 32.1 percent of total workers. The main workers numbered 107.08 lakh constituting 61 percent of the total workers, while the cultivators were reported as 41.04 lakh (23.4 percent of total workers) and agricultural labourers 67.40 lakh (38.4 percent of the total workers). In rural areas, the percentage of main workers to total workers accounted for 57.1 percent and in urban areas it was 85.5 percent. Further, it was also reported that total number of marginal workers was 68.34 lakh constituting 39.0 percent to the total workers, out of which 81.9% were engaged for 3-6 months and the balance 18.1 percent were engaged for less than three months during the reference period.

Census data for 2011 reveals that there was an

Table 2.1: Workers in Odisha 2001 & 2011 Census

| S.N. | Item | Unit | 2001 | 2011 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Total Population | lakh | 368.05 | 419.74 |
| 2 | Total Workers | lakh | 142.76 | 175.42 |
| 3 | Total Main Workers | lakh | 95.89 | 107.08 |
| 4 | Total Marginal Workers | lakh | 46.87 | 68.34 |
| 5 | Total workers to total population | Percent | 38.79 | 41.79 |
| 6 | Main workers to total workers | Percent | 67.17 | 61.00 |
| 7 | Proportion of male workers to male population | Percent | 52.5 | 56.11 |
| 8 | Proportion to female worker to female population. | Percent | 24.7 | 27.16 |
| 9 | Cultivators to total workers | Percent | 29.7 | 23.4 |
| 10 | Agriculture Labourers to total workers | Percent | 35.0 | 38.4 |
| 11 | Workers engaged in house hold Industry to total workers | Percent | 5.0 | 4.5 |
| 12 | Other workers to total workers | Percent | 30.3 | 33.7 |

increase of 22.9 percent of total workers in 2011 census over 2001 census. The proportion of male workers to male population and female workers to female population in the State stood at 56.1 percent and 27.2 percent respectively. Table 2.1 gives a comparative picture of some characteristics of workers in Odisha in 2001 and 2011 censuses.

Workers as percentage of population in last four censuses, i.e., 1981,1991, 2001 and 2011 censuses, compared to the all India level, are exhibited in Figure 2.9. These are not employment rates for reasons discussed earlier and that population includes young children and old people who are not in the workforce. Appropriately, the Census India itself calls it the workers' participation rate. However, the dynamics of this rate is indicative of the dynamics of employment. The workers' participation rate in 2011 was higher for both Odisha and India than the previous three censuses as shown in Figure 2.9.

Figure 2.9: Workers Participation Ratio, Odisha and India, in Census Years

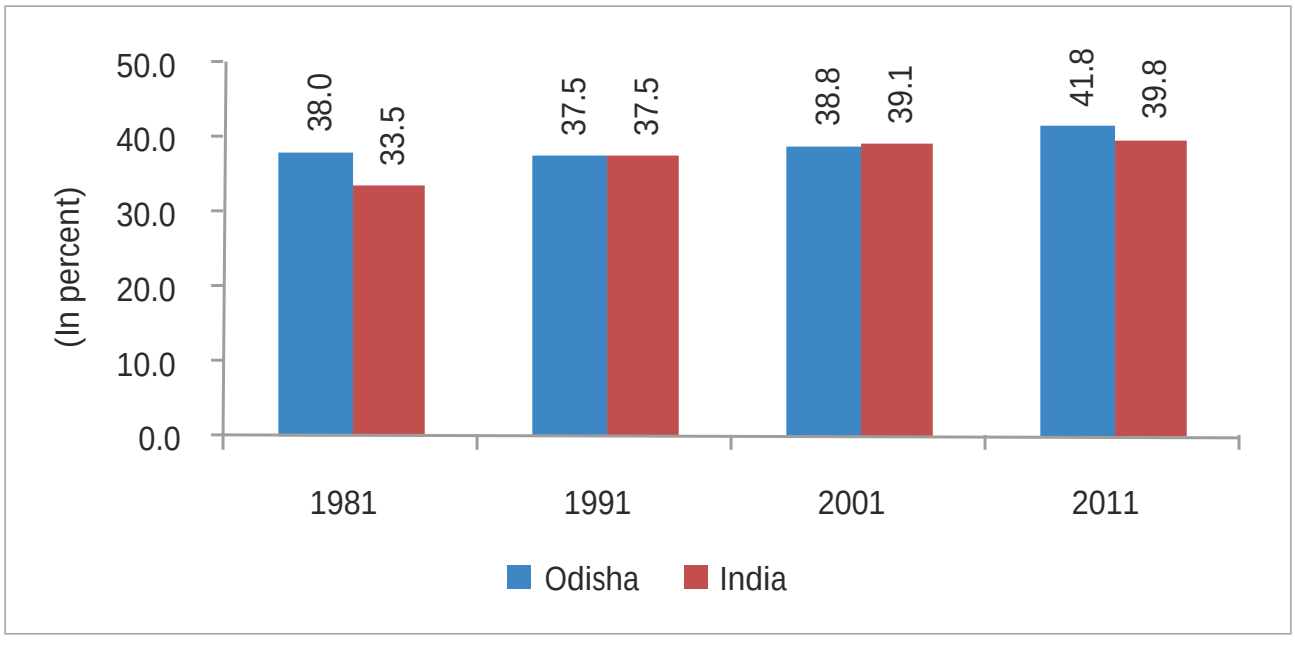


Figure 2.10: Proportions of Main and Marginal Workers in Odisha in Census Years

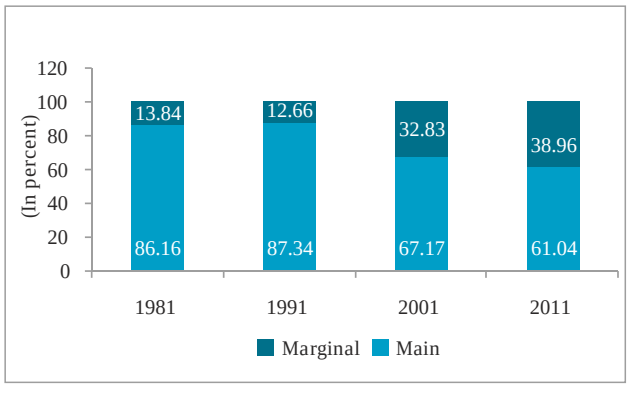



Figure 2.10 shows the percentage break-up of total workers into main and marginal workers. Though the number of main and marginal workers has increased in 2011 over 2001 census, the percentage of main workers to total workers has shown declining trend. Further, census data also reveals that the actual number as well as the percentage of cultivators and agricultural labourers to total workers has also shown a declining trend as may be seen from Figure 2.11. The actual number as well as percentage of agricultural labourers have marginally increased. However, Figure 2.11 indicates that the share of cultivators and agricultural workers among total workers has sharply declined between 1991 and 2001. There appears to be a shift of main workers away from agriculture and allied activities.

### 2.5.2 State of Employment: National Sample Survey (NSS) Data

The National Sample Survey has a more detailed classification of employment by: (a) usual status, (b) current weekly status and (c) current daily status. A person is employed by usual status if he/she was regularly employed in a regular principal status or subsidiary-status job. The sum of the two defines the usual status. There is also a separate subcategory: usual principal status. By the current weekly status, a person is counted as employed if he/she was employed a week prior to the date of the survey. In measures (a) and (b), employment is measured by head counts. In measuring employment by current daily status, a day is divided into two units (i.e., morning and afternoon), so that a whole week has fourteen units. A person is asked about the number of units in which he or she was employed over the week preceding the date of survey. In category (c), employment is measured in person-days, not persons. This is useful for measuring employment or unemployment among casual workers.

At any given point of time, the labour force is the sum of those working (i.e., engaged in economic activity) and those who are available for, or seeking work. The Worker Partipation Ratio (WPR) is defined as the number of employed persons (or person-days in case of current daily status) per 1,000 that are in the workforce (or per 1,000 workforce days). So there are three measures of WPR, depending on which way employment is measured. Unemployment rate is defined as the ratio of persons (or person-hours) not employed to the workforce (or workforce hours). Accordingly, there are also three measures of the unemployment rate.

Figure 2.11: Percentage of Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers to Total Workers

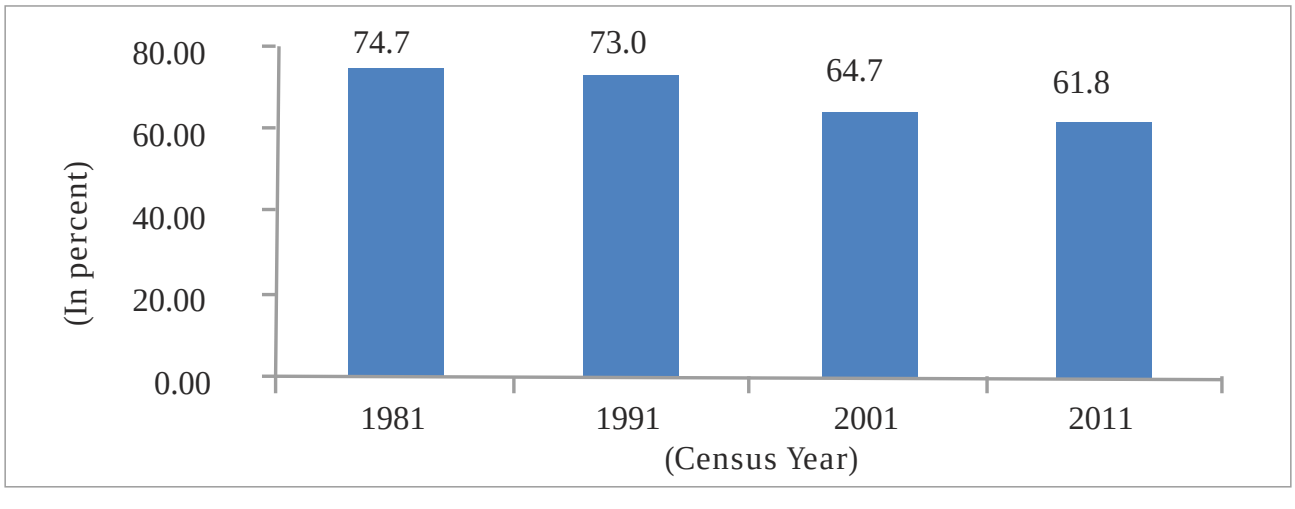


Figure 2.12 WPR (Usual Principal Status) Odisha & India

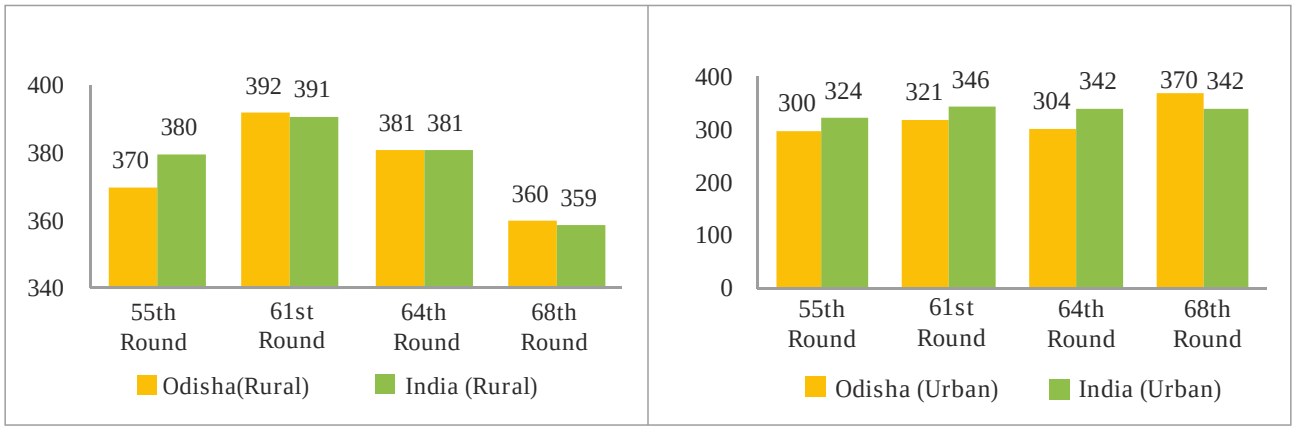



Figure 2.13 Unemployment Rate (Usual Principal Status) Odisha & India

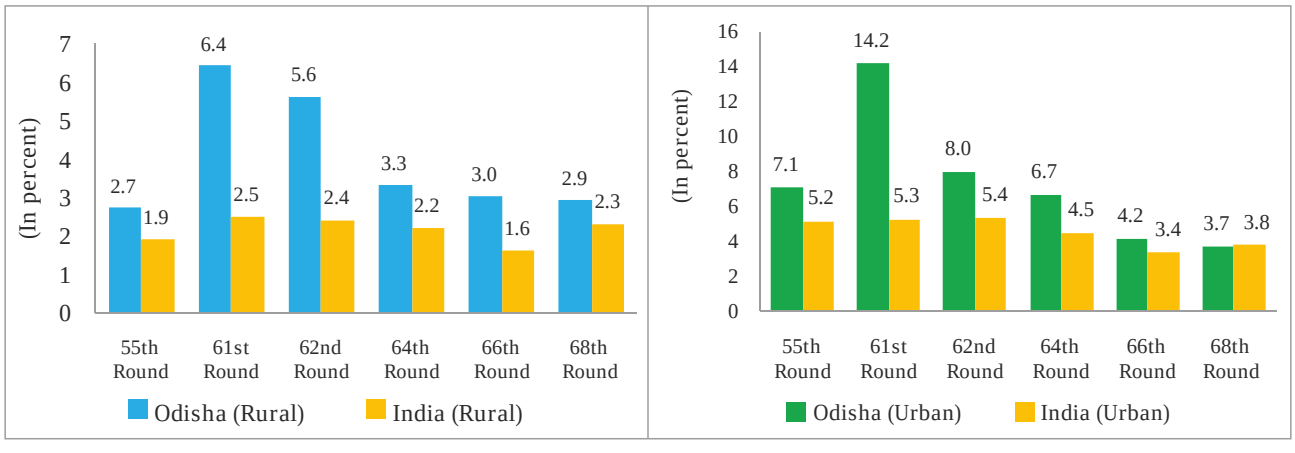
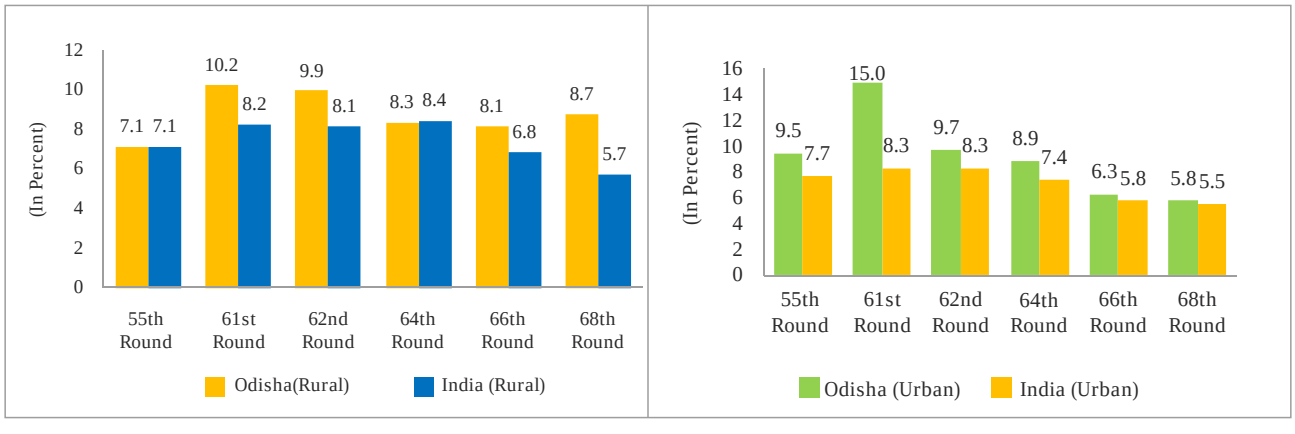



Figure 2.14 Unemployment Rate (Current Daily Status) Odisha & India




Estimating employment or unemployment is not the focus of all rounds of NSS. Among the ones listed in Box 2.1, the 55th, 61st, 62nd, 64th, 66th and 68th rounds have collected detailed information on the employment status of households. The results from these rounds are illustrated in Figures 2.12 through 2.14. It is heartening to note that WPR by usual principal status in both rural and urban areas has improved from the 55th round to the 68th rounds. In the case of rural areas in particular, Odisha exceeds the national average in 68th round while in case of urban WPR, Odisha exceeds the national average for the first time.

However, irrespective of the categories of workers, (a) the State's unemployment rate has always remained higher than the national rate, (b) urban unemployment rate is higher than rural unemployment rate, and (c) in the 61st and 62nd rounds, the unemployment rate shot up and the difference between that in the State and the country widened. The position, however, improved in subsequent rounds.

### 2.5.3 State of Employment: Labour Bureau Data

Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India conducted employment and unemployment survey in all States/Union Territories during 2012-13 and published various labour force parameters viz., labour force participation rates (LFPR), Workers Population Ratio (WPR), Unemployment Rate (UR) and proportion unemployed by using different approaches viz., Usual Principal Status (UPS), Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status (UPSS), Current Weekly Status (CWS) and Current Daily Status (CDS) for persons of age 15 years and above. It is observed that LFPR, WPR and UR for Odisha are higher than the national average in all approaches. During 2012-13, the LFPR, WPR and UR for Odisha stood at 52.8, 49.8 and 5.6 respectively by using UPS, while the corresponding figures at the all India level stood at 50.9, 48.5 and 4.7 respectively. Labour force parameters, as estimated by the Labour Bureau, by using various approaches have been shown in Table 2.2.

### 2.5.4 Employment in the Organised Sector

Figure 2.15 and 2.16 show calendar year-wise data on employment in the organised public and private sectors. The total employment in these sectors has declined slightly over the period 2000-2012. While the share of private sector employment has been steadily increasing except in 2011, when it declined marginally from 16.8 percent to 16.2 percent, this sector still absorbs less than 1/5$^{th}$ of employment in the public sector. These figures are based on Annexure 2.19 which also provides the break-up of men and women employment in each sector. In both sectors together, the share of women in total employment has been steadily increasing and has exceeded 16 percent by the end of 2012. During 2012, the percentage of women employees to total employees was 16.5 percent.

Table 2.2: Labour Force Parameters Estimated by Labour Bureau, Government of India, 2012-13

| Approaches | ODISHA | | | INDIA | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural | Urban | Combined | Rural | Urban | Combined |
| Labour Force Participation Rate (LEPR) | | | | | | |
| UPS | 54.4 | 43.5 | 52.8 | 52.8 | 46.1 | 50.9 |
| UPSS | 57.2 | 43.5 | 55.2 | 55.5 | 46.7 | 53.1 |
| CDS | 49.9 | 42.7 | 48.8 | 51.6 | 46.5 | 50.2 |
| CWS | 56.3 | 43.1 | 54.3 | 54.1 | 46.8 | 52.0 |
| Worker Population Ratio (WPR) | | | | | | |
| UPS | 51.6 | 39.4 | 49.8 | 50.5 | 43.5 | 48.5 |
| UPSS | 54.6 | 39.5 | 52.3 | 53.6 | 44.2 | 51.0 |
| CDS | 45.8 | 38.6 | 44.7 | 49.0 | 43.9 | 47.6 |
| CWS | 53.5 | 39.1 | 51.4 | 51.8 | 44.3 | 49.7 |
| Unemployment Rate (UR) | | | | | | |
| UPS | 5.1 | 9.3 | 5.6 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 4.7 |
| UPSS | 4.6 | 9.2 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 5.3 | 4.0 |
| CDS | 8.3 | 9.6 | 8.4 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 5.2 |
| CWS | 4.9 | 9.2 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 5.4 | 4.5 |

Figure 2.15: Total Employment in the Organised Sectors

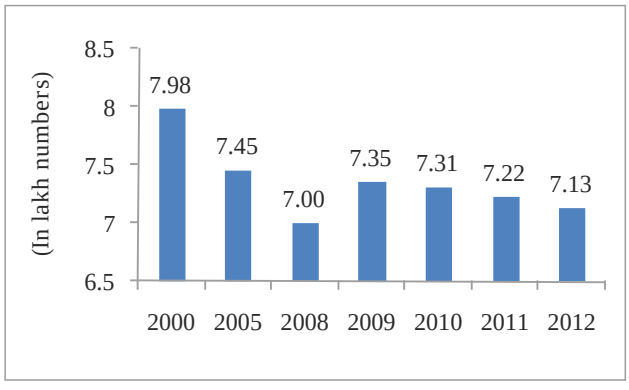
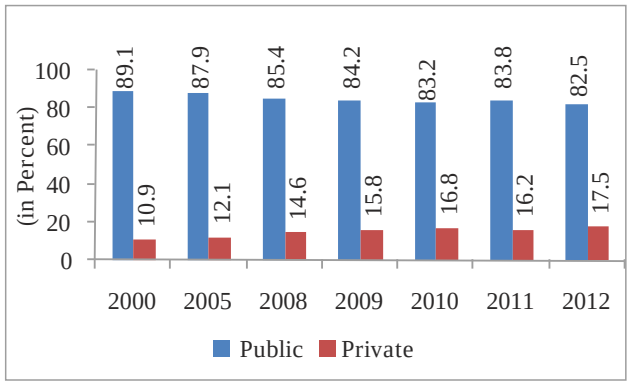



Figure 2.16: Employment Share in the Organised Public and Private Sectors




## 2.5.5 Employment Exchange Activities

Eighty employment exchanges function in the State under the Directorate of Employment. Employment Exchanges are located mainly in urban areas. Details on activities in these employment exchanges are provided in Annexure 2.20 through 2.22. Employment Exchanges undertake registration of eligible unemployed persons with an aim to provide them possible placements in public sector establishments. However, registration is voluntary. Hence, it is difficult to assess patterns of aggregate employment changes from their registers. The percentage of placement as compared to the live register strength or even to the number of fresh registrations is negligible.

## 2.6 Child Labour and Bonded Labour

### Child Labour

Though child labour is prohibited under the law, children continue to work in various sectors. According to Human Development Report, 2011, published by Planning Commission, Government of India, child labour is more prevalent in rural areas than in urban areas and is higher among boys than girls. Boys are traditionally and economically more active in labour market. The Agriculture Sector employs the majority of child labour. Gender disparity and rural urban gap has been reduced in recent times.

According to 1991 census, the number of working children in Odisha was reported 452,394, which was 5.9 percent of total child population in the age group of 5-14 year. The corresponding figures in 2001 census stood at 3,77,594 and 4.7 percent respectively. As per 2001 census, highest number of child labour was reported in Ganjam district (38,947) followed by Mayurbhanj (32,994), Keonjhar (31,983) and Balangir (15,242), while Jagatsinghpur reported the lowest (2,448). Out of total 3,77,594 child workers in 2001 census, about 71 percent were marginal workers.

During 2004-05, 4.9 percent of the State's child population in the age group 5 -14 year was reported as working children while the corresponding figures for rural and urban areas stood at 5.3 and 1.7 percent respectively. This problem is more acute among Scheduled Tribe communities, in case of which about 8.0 percent children are engaged in various economic activities. During 2004-05, 5.2 percent of total, 5.6 percent of rural and 2.2 percent of urban male child population was reported as working children while the corresponding figures for female child workers stood at 4.5, 5.0 and 1.3 percent respectively. However, the magnitude of child labour has sharply declined to 3.4 percent in Odisha by the end of 2007-08 as against 2.4 percent at all India level. Twenty four National Child Labour Projects (NCLP), one in each district except Nuapada, Bhadrak, Boudh, Jagatsinghpur, Kandhamal and Kendrapara, are operating in the State with an objective of eliminating child labour from hazardous occupations through providing non-formal education and vocational training to identified child labourers and to bring them into the mainstream of formal education system. During 2012-13, 39,409 child labours were admitted into 812 special schools opened under NCLP. They are provided with

text books, educational and vocational materials, mid- day-meal and stipend of Rs.100/- per month per child.

### Bonded Labour

During 2001-02, a survey on bonded labour was conducted in 10 districts, i.e., Koraput, Malkangiri, Raygada, Sundergarh, Cuttack, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Mayurbhanj, Bargarh and Keonjhar districts through which 19 bonded labourers were identified in Malkangiri district. Out of these 19 bonded labourers, 17 were rehabilitated and two others could not be traced due to migration or death. During 2006-07, 35 bonded labourers of Odisha were released from Tamilnadu (18 of Subarnapur, 13 of Jajpur, 2 each from Sambalpur and Ganjam districts) and rehabilitated under different poverty alleviation programmes. During 2008-09, 14 bonded labourers from Bolangir district were released in Karnataka and sent to their native villages in Odisha and State Government released Rs 2.40 lakh to DRDA Bolangir for their rehabilitation. Similarly, 384 bonded labourers (Bolangir- 214, Nuapada-100, Nawarangpur – 14, Raygada – 13, Kalahandi - 3, Koraput – 9, Subarnapur – 17, and Puri -14 ) were released in 2011-12 and an amount of Rs 76.80 lakh including Rs 34.80 lakh central share was utilized for their rehabilitation through the concerned DRDA.

## 2.7 Employment Programmes

In order to improve the employment situation, various programmes sponsored by the Central Government and the State Government are in operation. Some flagship programmes are discussed below.

### 2.7.1 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), 2005 is a pathbreaking legislation that entitles guaranteed employment of 100 days to rural poor households as a means of sustenance. Since inception, till the end of March, 2013, 62.96 lakh households have been registered and 62.87 lakh households including 11.89 lakh SC and 17.74 lakh ST families have been issued job cards.

During 2012-13, about 17.67 lakh households demanded wage employment and 15.98 lakh households were provided employment worth 545.16 lakh person days. The share of SC and ST labourers was 95.90 lakh and 205.20 lakh person days respectively. One hundred days employment was provided to 0.76 lakh households. Out of 2,26,617 employment generating projects taken up 57,645 projects have been completed by the end of 2012-13. In the process, funds to the extent of Rs1177.47 crore have been utilized out of the total available funds amounting to Rs.1321.64 crore, showing the percentage of expenditure as 89 percent. District-wise expenditure and employment generation under MGNREGS during 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given in Annexure 2.23 and 2.23(A) respectively.

### 2.7.2 National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

Government of India launched a new Centrally sponsored scheme called National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) since 1st April, 2012. The scheme replaced the erstwhile Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), but continued with the same funding pattern in the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and the State. NRLM has the objective of reducing poverty by enabling the rural poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage-employment opportunities. The aim is to improve livelihoods on a sustainable basis through building strong grass root level institutions of the poor. In Odisha, SGSY has been restructured to NRLM from 1st April, 2012. During 2012-13, an amount of Rs.74.49 crore was utilized out of Rs.124.71 crore available under this programme and 2.93 lakh SHG were validated against the target of 2.96 lakh SHG in the State.

### 2.7.3 Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY)

Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) is a central sector scheme launched on 2nd October 2007 and administered by Life Insurance Corporation of India for the benefit of landless

agricultural labour households. In Odisha, the scheme is called "Odisha Aam Admi Bima Yojana". Under the scheme, the rural landless households are provided life and disability cover in both accident and natural death cases, with compensation amount ranging from Rs 30,000/- to Rs 75,000/-. A free add on half yearly scholarship benefit at the rate of Rs 100/- is given to maximum two children of the members of AABY scheme, who are studying in $9^{th}$-$12^{th}$ standards. The Panchayat Raj Department of Odisha implements the scheme and Odisha Poverty Reduction Mission (OPRM) functions as the Nodal Agency for the scheme. During 2012-13, Rs 500.00 lakh have been released under the scheme.

### 2.7.4 Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme funded on a 75:25 basis by the Centre and the State. It was launched in 1997 by subsuming the earlier urban poverty alleviation programmes. It aims at providing employment to the urban poor through self-employment ventures and wage employment. The target groups are the urban poor, especially women headed families, SC, ST and disabled persons. This programme has two components, namely Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) and Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP). Odisha was rated as the best performing state, among largest states, in the implementation of UWEP.

The USEP aims at providing self employment to the urban poor through setting up micro enterprises relating to servicing, manufacturing and small businesses. Under this programme, skill up-gradation training relating to servicing, manufacturing as well as in local crafts is also imparted. The Development of Women & Children in Urban Areas (DWCUA) programme is focused on unemployed women and children. The UWEP aims at creating opportunities for wage employment for unskilled urban poor beneficiaries, by engaging them in public works. The progress of SJSRY during 2012-13 is outlined in Annexure 2.25.

### 2.7.5 Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

This is a new programme, launched during 2008-09 by merging two earlier programmes, namely, Prime Minister Rojagar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP). It aims at generating employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises. The scheme is implemented through Khadi and Village Industries Commission; Khadi & Village Industry Board and District Industries Centres. The maximum cost of projects admissible under manufacturing sector is Rs 25 lakh, while it is Rs 10 lakh in service /business sector. During 2012-13, margin money of Rs.24.75 crore was sanctioned for establishment of 1,443 units under PMEGP. Rs.31.59 crore was disbursed in favour of 1,807 units by DIC. An amount of Rs 23.15 crore margin money was released in favour of 1,134 units by KVIB during the year.

### 2.7.6 State Employment Mission

The State Government has accorded very high priority to self-employment programmes. Financial as well as marketing support is provided for the purpose. In 2005-06, the State Government established the State Employment Mission and Odisha State Employment Mission Society (OSEMS) in order to assist skill development. During 2011-12, self-employment opportunities including associated wage employment for others were created for 4.27 lakh persons. Women are brought into the ambit of these opportunities via Self Help Groups (SHG) under the Mission Shakti Programme. Till March, 2013, total 5,36,375 women Self Help Groups were formed covering 64,36,500 members, out of which 4,59,582 SHG were credit linked and Rs.2,788.83 crore of credit has been advanced to them.

The Odisha State Employment Mission conducts various skill development training programmes to create employment/ self employment opportunities for the youth in the State in association with various Departments. About 1.69 lakh youth have been trained so far.

This includes 13,986 candidates during 2012-13 in various demand driven trades. It has also organized 37 job fairs in different districts, in which 39,015 job offer letters have been issued to suitable candidates by participating companies.

Defence and para-military forces have a large opening for job seekers. Employment Mission has been providing assistance for organization of recruitment rallies for Defence & Para – Military Services. Normally 10 to 12 rallies are held each year in the State. During 2012-13, seven Army recruitment rallies were conducted and 1,812 candidates were selected for Army and 1,270 candidates for para military services.

As a part of new initiative, the State Employment Mission has entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with nine selected training partners under the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) / MoRD for conducting placement linked training programmes under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in the first phase. Under this programme, the training partners are to ensure at least 75 percent placement of trained youth after completion of training. During the 12th Five Year Plan, the State aims to train at least one million employable skilled youth for various job opportunities.

### 2.7.7 Restructuring of Employment Exchanges

The State Govt. has decided to restructure the Employment Exchanges through PPP mode and create Youth Counselling Centres (YCC) in each district of the State. YCC will disseminate information to youths about education, scholarships, employment and entrepreneurship in different districts. Odisha State Employment Mission Society will fund and implement the programme. It has been proposed to implement the scheme in six districts, viz. Koraput, Rayagada, Sundargarh, Sambalpur, Khurda and Mayurbhanj on pilot basis. It will be implemented in other districts in a phased manner

### 2.7.8 Major Initiatives for welfare of labourers

- The Industrial relation machinery and environment machinery have been streamlined and geared up to ensure industrial peace and payment of minimum wages to workers.
- The Industrial relation scenario in the State during 2012-13 was peaceful. Only 5 strikes involving 646 workers were registered. This affected about 4,814 person days.
- 36,156 members were registered under the Odisha Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1956, In all, 3,172 inspections were made and 71 prosecutions were filed.
- 2,243 employees were registered under the Contract Labour Act, 1970 and 26,674 contractors were issued licenses till the end of 2012-13.
- 503 establishments were covered under the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Condition of Employment) Act. 1966 and 451 establishments obtained licenses.
- By the end of 2012-13, total 53,130 establishments were covered under the Payment of Wages Act. 1936 and 3,319 establishments under the Payment of Bonus Act. 1965. In all, 481 prosecutions under the Payment of Wages (PW) Act and one prosecution under the Payment of Bonus (PB) Act were filed during 2012-13.
- The State Government revised the minimum rates of wages payable to unskilled, semi- skilled, skilled and highly skilled categories of employees employed in 83 scheduled employment establishments at Rs.150/-, Rs.170/-, Rs.190/- and Rs.205/- per day respectively with effect from October, 2012. Wages for workers engaged in agriculture sector have also been revised to Rs 126/- per day for non-ploughing workers and Rs.150/- per day for ploughing workers
- During 2012-13, a sum of Rs.27.01 lakh was realized and paid to workers towards short payment and non -payment of wages.

- About 1,301 cases were disposed off under the Workmen Compensation Act, 1923 during 2012-13 and compensation amounting to Rs.22.08 crore was paid to the affected workmen / dependants.

## 2.8 Consumption Expenditure

The standard of living of a region can be gauged from income measures such as Per Capita Gross and Net Domestic Products as well as from the levels and patterns of consumer expenditures. As households get richer, their expenditures increase. Furthermore, (a) the share of food expenditure in total expenditure declines, and (b) within the food category, the share of expenditure on raw cereals or staple foods like rice and wheat falls and that of processed foods, meat and other items increases. There are two concepts that are often used to shed light on the standard of living. The first concept is that of monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) and the second is called Engel's ratio.

Figure 2.17: MPCE (Rural) by States 68th NSS Round

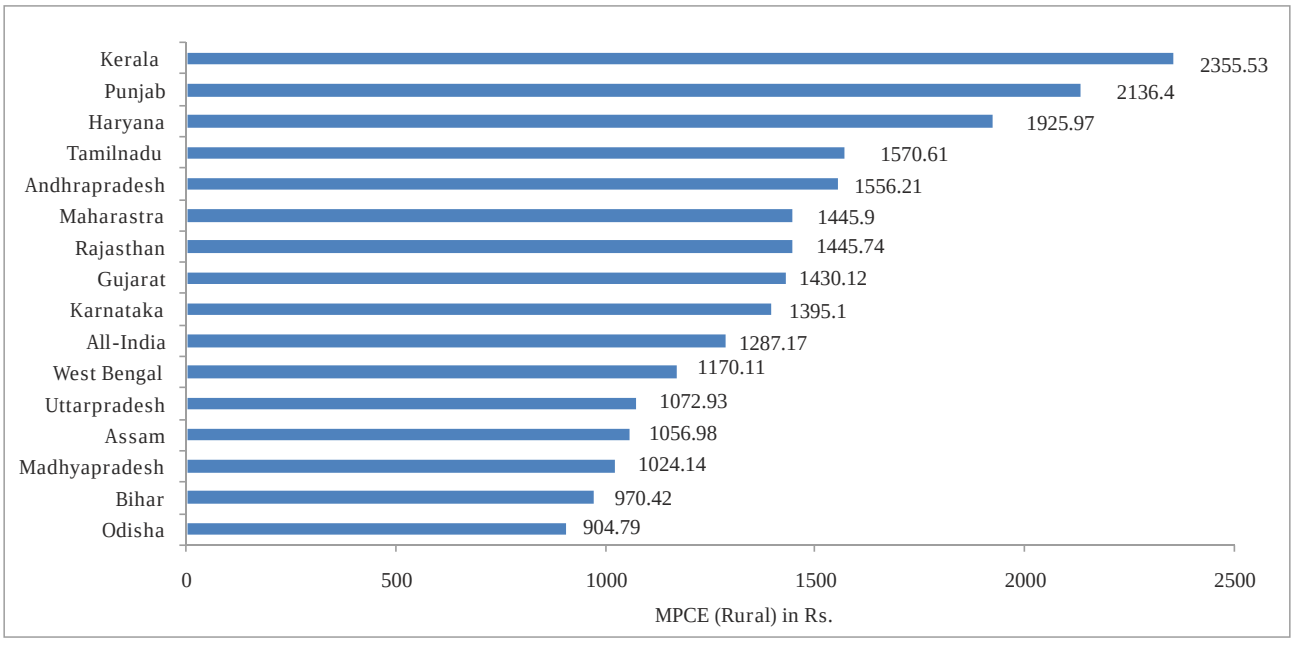
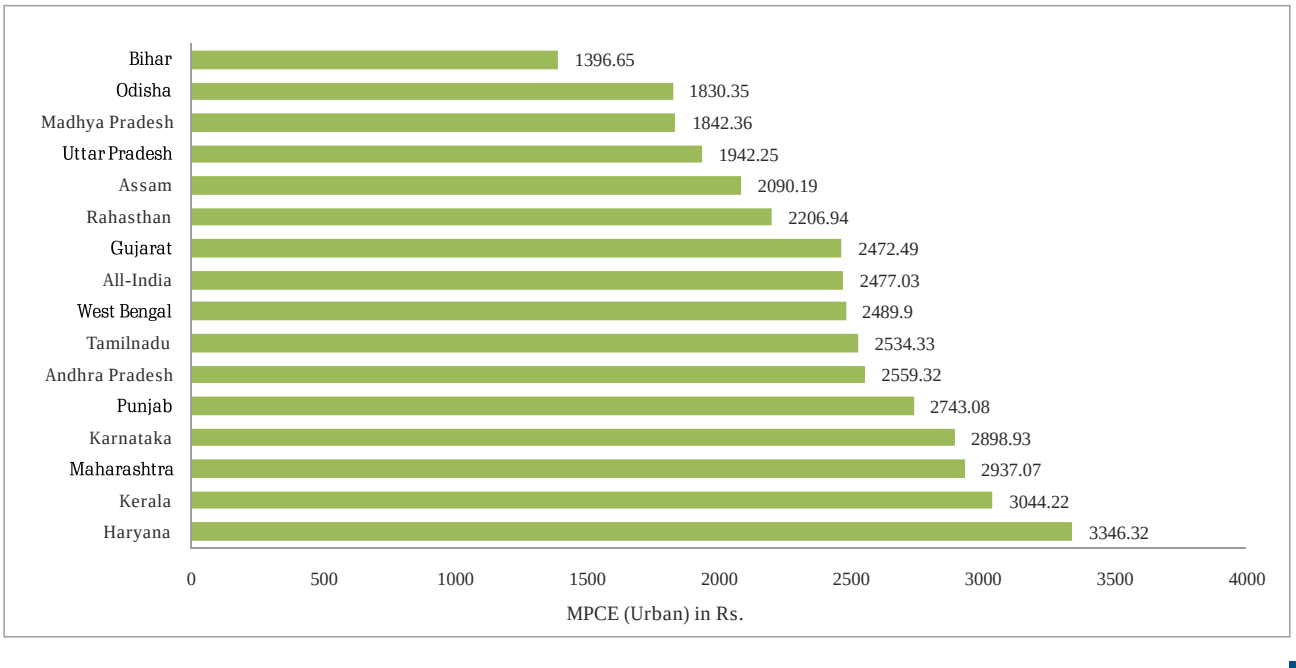



Figure 2.18: MPCE (Urban) by States 68th NSS Round

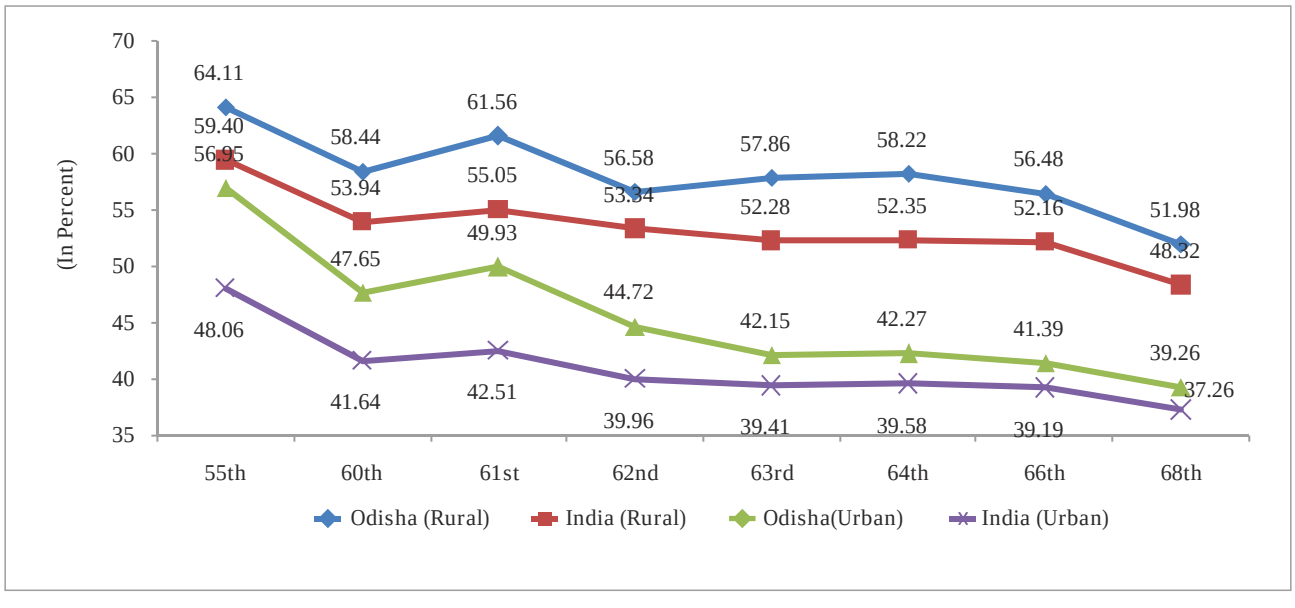


### 2.8.1 Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE) and Engel's Ratio

MPCE is an important socio-economic indicator that is used to compare the standard of living and calculate the extent of poverty. Figures 2.17 and 2.18 graph the average per capita monthly expenditure on the selected basket of consumption items during the 68th round of NSS for the period from July 2011 to June 2012 for Odisha vis-à-vis other major states and All India for rural and urban population respectively. It may be seen that the MPCE for rural and urban Odisha are below the respective national averages. As mentioned earlier, the breakdown of total expenditure into food and non-food items is also indicative of the standard of living. The average MPCE in Odisha vis-à-vis some other major states with rural and urban break-up in different rounds of NSS is given in Annexure 2.26 and the same with further break-up for food and non-food items in the 68th round of NSS is presented at Annexure 2.27. Annexure 2.28 shows value of consumption of food and non-food items of a person for a period of 30 days in rural and urban areas for Odisha and all- India level in different rounds of NSS.

Engel's Ratio, which is the share of food expenditure to total expenditure, has been widely used as an indicator of the standard of living. Annexure 2.29 reports this ratio for fifteen major states in different rounds of NSS. Figure 2.19 is based on Annexure 2.29 and reveals that the Engel's ratio for Odisha, both in rural and urban areas, is generally higher than the all-India level. Within the staple-cereal category (i.e., rice and wheat), the consumption of rice in both rural and urban Odisha declined distinctly between 1993 and 2008 from 15.20 kg and 11.30 kg to 13.13 kg and 10.33 kg respectively, while wheat consumption increased marginally. At the all-India level, the consumption of rice and wheat also declined marginally between 1993 and 2008. Urban people generally consume less rice and more wheat than rural people in Odisha.

Figure 2.19: Engel's Ratio, Odisha Versus All- India




Annexure 2.30 indicates monthly per capita rice and wheat consumption in Odisha and at all India level. Annexure 2.31 shows consumption expenditure on various sub-categories under both food and non-food items in rural and urban areas for Odisha as well as India. There are two sharp contrasts between Odisha and India: (a) in the food category, an average Indian spends more than double the amount an average person in Odisha spends on milk and milk products, and (b) in the non-food category, an average Indian spends

considerable more on consumer services than does an average person in Odisha. Figure 2.20 compares average MPCE on milk and milk products for urban Odisha and India as per the 68th NSS round. These substantial differences assume special significance in the light of the fact that milk has been found to be a principal factor in gaining height for children in pubertal years because of its calcium content as well as bioactive components, and, higher spending on consumer services indicates a higher standard of living in middle and upper class populations. Per-capita expenditure on cereals and cereal substitutes is not much different for rural and urban households in Odisha. For other items, the urban figures have been higher than the rural figures. This difference is found to be highest for house rent followed by education and consumer services. The per-capita urban consumption is more than double of per-capita rural consumption. These findings are also observed between rural and urban India.

Figure 2.20: Average MPCE (Milk & Milk Products and Consumer Services), 68th Round NSS

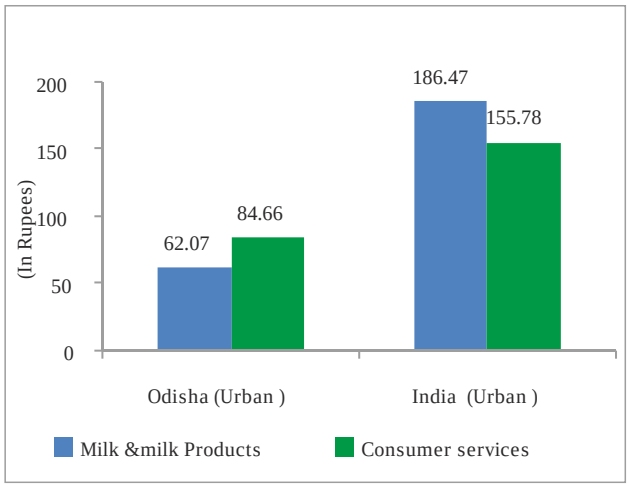



Figure 2.21: Rural-Urban Monthly Per Capita Expenditure Ratio

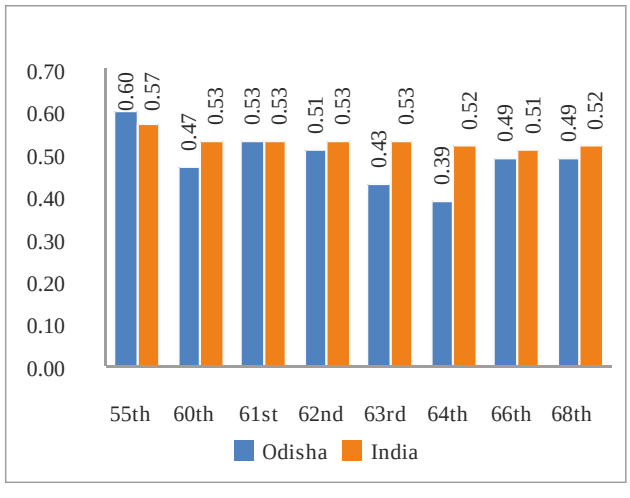



Figure 2.22: Consumer Price Index for Agricultural labourers in Selected States (May 2013)

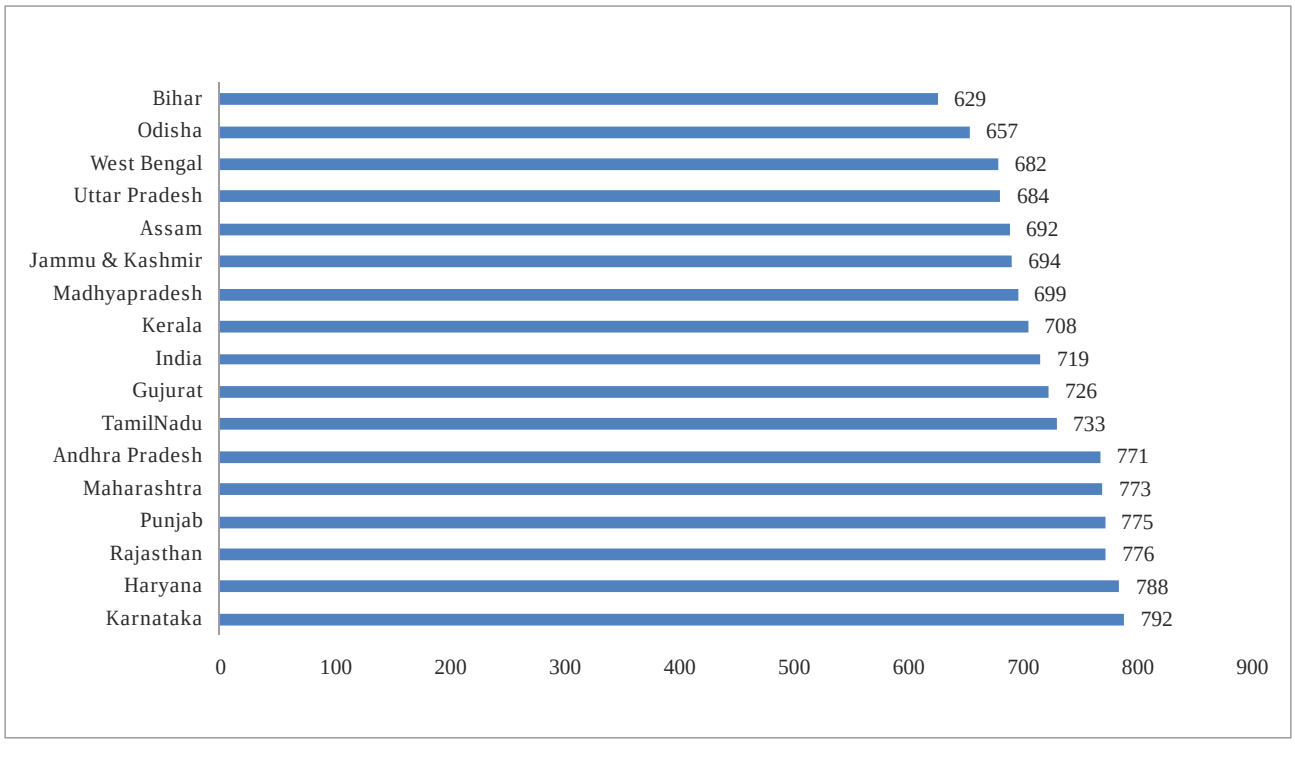


Figure 2.23: CPI (food) for agricultural labourers for Odisha and India (Base 1986-87 = 100)

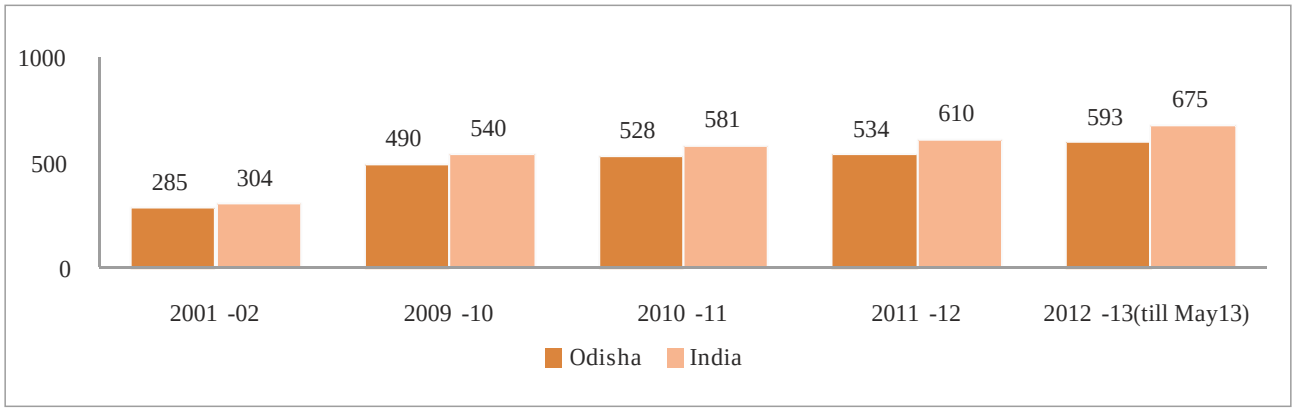



Figure 2.24: CPI for industrial workers , Odisha & India , 1995-2005 ( Base year 1982 = 100)

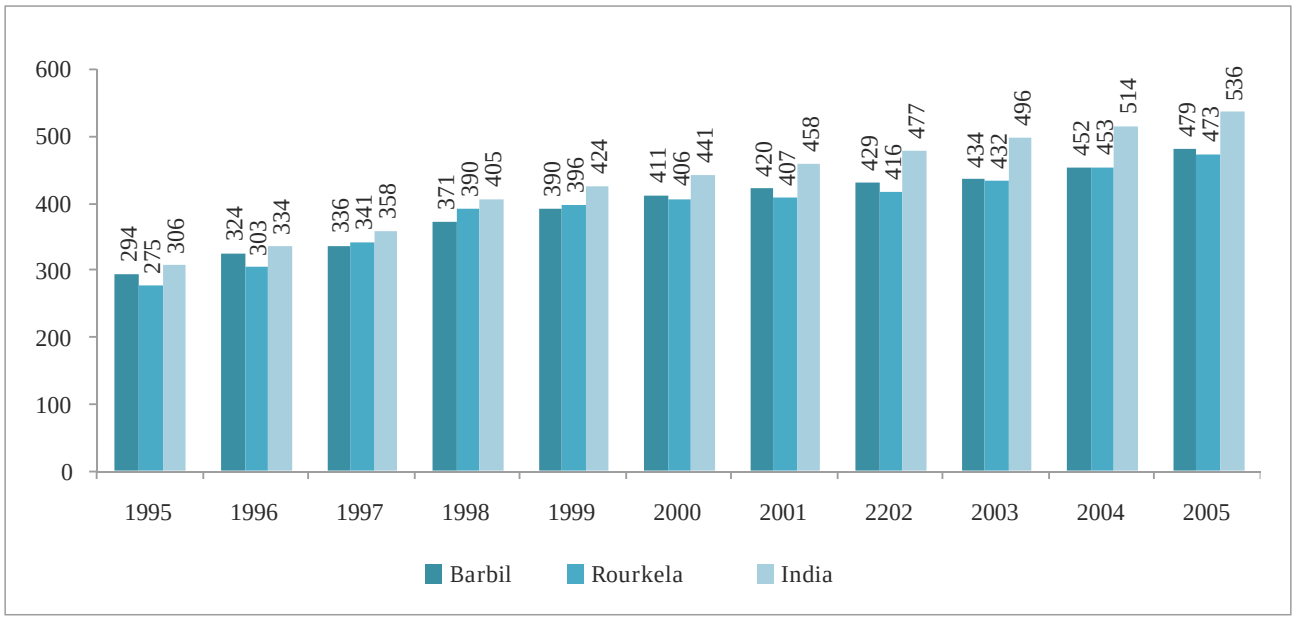
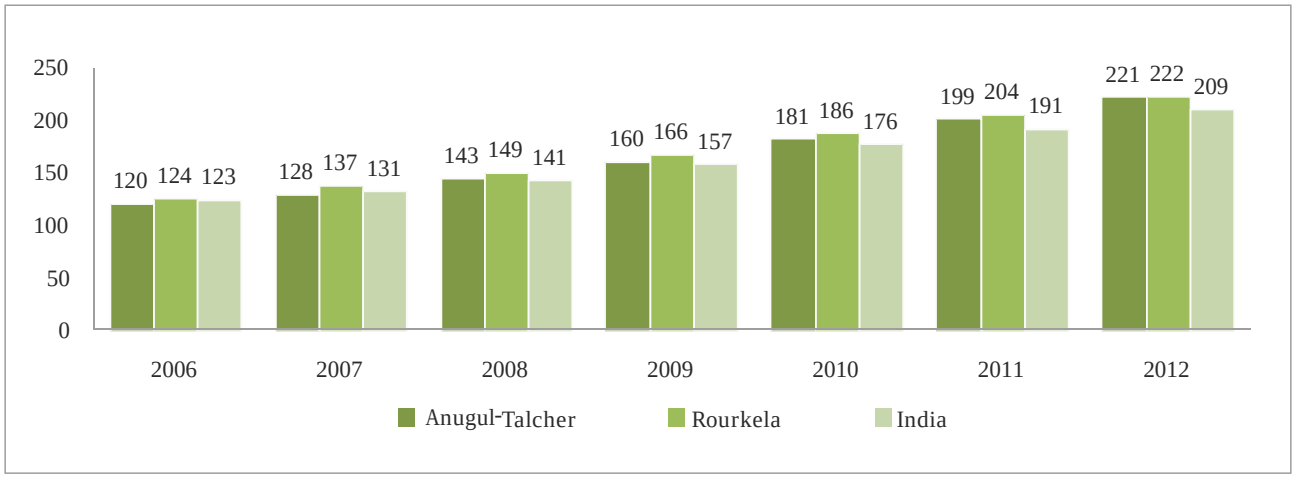



Figure 2.25: CPI for industrial workers , Odisha & India , 2006-2012 ( Base year 2001 = 100)




According to the 68th round of NSS, the monthly per-capita consumption of cereals in rural Odisha was 13.4 kg, out of which rice constituted 93.6 percent and wheat 5.8 percent, as against 11.2 kg at the all-India level, out of which rice constituted 54.7 percent and wheat 39.5

percent. In urban areas, the monthly per-capita consumption of cereals in Odisha stood at 11.4 kg, of which, rice constituted 81.4

percent and wheat 18.4 percent, as compared to per-capita consumption of 9.3 kg at the all-India level, constituting 50.3 percent rice and 46.6 percent wheat. It may be observed from Figure 2.19 that the Engel's ratio is more than 50 percent for rural Odisha in all the rounds of NSS, while it is less than 50 percent for urban Odisha except the 55th round. In 55th round, it was little above 56.95 percent. It means that the rural population spends more on food than on non-food items, whereas the urban population spends less on food than on non-food items. The same is qualitatively true for India.

### 2.8.2 Rural-Urban Gap

Figure 2.21 graphs the ratio of rural to urban MPCE for Odisha and all-India. It may be observed that while for India, the rural-urban gap has increased slightly, it is much more pronounced for Odisha.

## 2.9 Cost of Living

The Labour Bureau in the Ministry of Labour, Government of India publishes data on Consumer Price Index (CPI) for two categories of population: agricultural labourers and industrial workers. Figure 2.22 shows that, as of May 2013, among sixteen major states, the CPI for agricultural labourers in Odisha is the second lowest, higher than only Bihar. This indicates that the cost of living for agricultural labourers in Odisha is one of the lowest in the country. Figure 2.23 shows, the CPI for agricultural labourers on food item in Odisha is always below the national level.

It is noteworthy that for industrial workers, there has been a reversal. The Labour Bureau publishes the CPI for industrial workers by taking data from selected centres in the country. For Odisha, these centres earlier were Barbil and Rourkela and in recent years they are Angul-Talcher and Rourkela. Comparing data for Barbil, Rourkela and Angul-Talcher, it is seen that till 2005 the State's CPI for industrial workers was less than that of India, but since then it is higher. This is brought out in Figure 2.24 and 2.25. In the last couple of years, India and Odisha have experienced substantial price increase, particularly in urban areas.

## 2.10 Impact of Natural Calamities in Odisha

Odisha being placed in the sub-tropical littoral location is vulnerable to different types of natural calamities like droughts, floods and cyclones. Recurrent natural calamities have very adverse impact on Odisha'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, Odisha 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 suffered from recurrent droughts in 1999, 2000 and 2002.

A very severe cyclonic storm, named as “Phailin”, hit the coast of Odisha on 12th October, 2013. It caused extensive devastation in 19 out of 30 districts in Odisha. The incessant rainfall on account of the cyclonic storm also caused severe floods in northern Odisha. The severe cyclonic storm followed by floods in October, 2013 adversely affected about 132.35 lakh people in 171 blocks, 44 ULBs, 2,164 GPs and 18,374 villages in 18 districts of the State. Agricultural lands were sand cast due to floods / flash floods in several affected districts. Total cropped area of about 11 lakh ha. was affected with an estimated loss of about Rs.2,300 crore. Out of the total affected cropped area, crop damage over 6.51 lakh ha. and was of the order of about 50 percent. About 5.41 lakh houses were damaged. The destruction and damage to livelihoods, economy, agricultural and physical infrastructure was of gigantic magnitude. The agriculture production was severely affected resulting in negative growth of agriculture sector during the year 2013-14.

# Annexure 2

Annexure 2.1: Gross/Net State Domestic Product (GSDP & NSDP): (a) Total and Per Capita, (b) at Current and 2004-05 Prices and ( c ) from 1950-51 to 2013-14

2004-05 Base

| Year | GSDP (Rs. lakh) | | NSDP (Rs. lakh) | | Population (Lakh) | Per Capita NSDP (Rs.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At Current Prices | At 2004-05 Prices | At Current Prices | At 2004-05 Prices | | At Current Prices | At 2004-05 Prices |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1950-51 | 32547 | 1214404 | 29328 | 918011 | 143.560 | 204 | 6395 |
| 1951-52 | 38739 | 1337100 | 34965 | 1018265 | 146.460 | 239 | 6953 |
| 1952-53 | 40299 | 1389570 | 36320 | 1042238 | 149.360 | 243 | 6978 |
| 1953-54 | 42335 | 1410756 | 38190 | 1099323 | 152.260 | 251 | 7220 |
| 1954-55 | 43395 | 1414510 | 38512 | 1101762 | 155.160 | 248 | 7101 |
| 1955-56 | 44947 | 1454936 | 39633 | 1150948 | 158.060 | 251 | 7282 |
| 1956-57 | 47167 | 1473823 | 41803 | 1167163 | 160.960 | 260 | 7251 |
| 1957-58 | 44633 | 1327936 | 39265 | 1029180 | 163.860 | 240 | 6281 |
| 1958-59 | 50889 | 1486122 | 44986 | 1175848 | 166.760 | 270 | 7051 |
| 1959-60 | 52928 | 1558979 | 46711 | 1242442 | 169.660 | 275 | 7323 |
| 1960-61 | 58336 | 1629344 | 51407 | 1307121 | 172.800 | 297 | 7564 |
| 1961-62 | 63510 | 1730608 | 56051 | 1400285 | 177.200 | 316 | 7902 |
| 1962-63 | 77616 | 1896208 | 68909 | 1553608 | 181.600 | 379 | 8555 |
| 1963-64 | 88986 | 2097198 | 79504 | 1668622 | 186.000 | 427 | 8971 |
| 1964-65 | 97993 | 2219314 | 87712 | 1791686 | 190.400 | 461 | 9410 |
| 1965-66 | 98414 | 1996854 | 87670 | 1632540 | 194.800 | 450 | 8381 |
| 1966-67 | 119292 | 2156193 | 106606 | 1720356 | 199.200 | 535 | 8636 |
| 1967-68 | 131949 | 2113188 | 117841 | 1722661 | 203.600 | 579 | 8461 |
| 1968-69 | 147605 | 2393389 | 132761 | 1929814 | 208.000 | 638 | 9278 |
| 1969-70 | 153541 | 2314175 | 137622 | 1920915 | 212.400 | 648 | 9044 |
| 1970-71 | 159024 | 2391075 | 141898 | 2004548 | 216.970 | 654 | 9239 |
| 1971-72 | 162127 | 2205962 | 144049 | 1828190 | 221.920 | 649 | 8238 |
| 1972-73 | 196790 | 2406726 | 175525 | 2012623 | 226.670 | 774 | 8879 |
| 1973-74 | 240798 | 2556490 | 215369 | 2149287 | 231.150 | 932 | 9298 |
| 1974-75 | 256739 | 2270753 | 227316 | 1878328 | 236.130 | 963 | 7955 |
| 1975-76 | 268218 | 2605717 | 236033 | 2188443 | 240.770 | 980 | 9089 |
| 1976-77 | 265002 | 2494468 | 231687 | 2080461 | 245.320 | 944 | 8481 |
| 1977-78 | 321330 | 2863092 | 282676 | 2420995 | 249.770 | 1132 | 9693 |
| 1978-79 | 341748 | 3046091 | 299382 | 2587769 | 254.070 | 1178 | 10185 |
| 1979-80 | 363676 | 2677693 | 315345 | 2238573 | 258.190 | 1221 | 8670 |
| 1980-81 | 500087 | 3019766 | 439107 | 2554198 | 262.100 | 1675 | 9745 |

Annexure 2.1

| Year | GSDP (Rs. lakh) | | NSDP (Rs. lakh) | | Population (Lakh) | Per Capita NSDP (Rs.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At Current Prices | At 2004-05 Prices | At Current Prices | At 2004-05 Prices | | At Current Prices | At 2004-05 Prices |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1981-82 | 557397 | 3041237 | 486884 | 2569037 | 266.460 | 1827 | 9641 |
| 1982-83 | 595179 | 2898300 | 516318 | 2429381 | 271.250 | 1903 | 8956 |
| 1983-84 | 747285 | 3433353 | 652976 | 2923841 | 276.160 | 2364 | 10587 |
| 1984-85 | 751249 | 3261593 | 649010 | 2756019 | 281.120 | 2309 | 9804 |
| 1985-86 | 891212 | 3646900 | 769767 | 3108950 | 286.230 | 2689 | 10862 |
| 1986-87 | 967393 | 3694728 | 831764 | 3145510 | 291.480 | 2854 | 10792 |
| 1987-88 | 996302 | 3592204 | 848168 | 3039966 | 296.870 | 2857 | 10240 |
| 1988-89 | 1236741 | 4214647 | 1058901 | 3611833 | 302.420 | 3501 | 11943 |
| 1989-90 | 1415696 | 4535081 | 1208632 | 3899431 | 308.150 | 3922 | 12654 |
| 1990-91 | 1406475 | 3883162 | 1184329 | 3282841 | 314.080 | 3771 | 10452 |
| 1991-92 | 1774586 | 4263824 | 1501460 | 3625339 | 319.720 | 4696 | 11339 |
| 1992-93 | 1914974 | 4188390 | 1606568 | 3539943 | 325.150 | 4941 | 10887 |
| 1993-94 | 2195722 | 4496557 | 1847424 | 3816406 | 330.550 | 5589 | 11546 |
| 1994-95 | 2637803 | 4728488 | 2227992 | 4009160 | 335.840 | 6634 | 11938 |
| 1995-96 | 3200294 | 4923531 | 2712473 | 4164616 | 341.050 | 7953 | 12211 |
| 1996-97 | 3162811 | 4684672 | 2633170 | 3913538 | 346.180 | 7606 | 11305 |
| 1997-98 | 3830064 | 5311965 | 3214665 | 4464813 | 351.180 | 9154 | 12714 |
| 1998-99 | 4255150 | 5462975 | 3582055 | 4592379 | 356.060 | 10060 | 12898 |
| 1999-00 | 4789168 | 5932446 | 4314452 | 5372881 | 361.510 | 11935 | 14862 |
| 2000-01 | 4841484 | 5830376 | 4325303 | 5223400 | 366.230 | 11810 | 14263 |
| 2001-02 | 5170371 | 6110766 | 4590332 | 5448028 | 370.780 | 12380 | 14693 |
| 2002-03 | 5480111 | 6105838 | 4873028 | 5432171 | 375.030 | 12994 | 14485 |
| 2003-04 | 6610014 | 6889860 | 5855462 | 6078415 | 379.220 | 15441 | 16029 |
| 2004-05 | 7772943 | 7772943 | 6798702 | 6798702 | 385.190 | 17650 | 17650 |
| 2005-06 | 8509649 | 8214472 | 7354959 | 7100497 | 390.260 | 18846 | 18194 |
| 2006-07 | 10183947 | 9270083 | 8792126 | 7984484 | 395.390 | 22237 | 20194 |
| 2007-08 | 12927445 | 10284562 | 11110925 | 8669191 | 400.610 | 27735 | 21640 |
| 2008-09 | 14849071 | 11081178 | 12751620 | 9320665 | 405.900 | 31416 | 22963 |
| 2009-10 | 16294643 | 11585113 | 13583679 | 9395723 | 411.270 | 33029 | 22846 |
| 2010-11(3rd R) | 19752990 | 12513105 | 16476038 | 9987972 | 416.720 | 39537 | 23968 |
| 2011-12(2nd R) | 21458297 | 12986400 | 17682180 | 10197952 | 422.250 | 41876 | 24151 |
| 2012-13(1st R) | 25545908 | 14036656 | 21068264 | 10874243 | 427.860 | 49241 | 25415 |
| 2013-14 (AE) | 28841431 | 14822603 | 23516593 | 11225334 | 433.560 | 54241 | 25891 |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

(AE: Advanced Estimate, 1st R: 1st Revised, 2nd R: 2nd Revised, 3rd R: 3rd Revised)

## Annexure 2.2: GSDP at Current Prices by Detailed Categories (Rs. lakh)

2004-05 Base

| Year | Agriculture & Animal Husbandry | Forestry & Logging | Fishing | Mining & Qurrying | Manufacturing Regd. | Manufacturing Un-Regd. | Electricity Gas & Water Supply | Construction | Trade, Hotel & Restaurant | Railways | Transport by other means | Storage | Communication | Banking & Insurance | Real Estate Ownership of Dwelling | Public Administration | Other Services | Total GSDP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 1950-51 | 13669 | 3813 | 538 | 320 | 274 | 2559 | 14 | 902 | 1485 | 473 | 333 | 6 | 90 | 49 | 13450 | 593 | 1930 | 32547 |
| 1951-52 | 17018 | 3461 | 511 | 388 | 437 | 3203 | 20 | 1330 | 1602 | 494 | 372 | 6 | 104 | 55 | 13795 | 660 | 2981 | 38739 |
| 1952-53 | 17707 | 2423 | 494 | 464 | 502 | 3410 | 22 | 1871 | 1776 | 505 | 398 | 9 | 115 | 62 | 14487 | 712 | 3199 | 40299 |
| 1953-54 | 18476 | 2640 | 421 | 428 | 579 | 3608 | 27 | 2382 | 1908 | 518 | 422 | 9 | 121 | 73 | 14819 | 779 | 3330 | 42335 |
| 1954-55 | 18022 | 2161 | 414 | 414 | 618 | 3794 | 31 | 2921 | 2220 | 536 | 451 | 9 | 129 | 87 | 17303 | 803 | 3507 | 43395 |
| 1955-56 | 17595 | 2455 | 277 | 475 | 728 | 4008 | 39 | 3517 | 2404 | 573 | 473 | 10 | 138 | 101 | 19941 | 879 | 3688 | 44947 |
| 1956-57 | 18384 | 2450 | 331 | 578 | 776 | 4138 | 46 | 4091 | 2705 | 619 | 515 | 10 | 142 | 110 | 19298 | 892 | 3819 | 47167 |
| 1957-58 | 14711 | 3153 | 276 | 579 | 877 | 4316 | 56 | 4661 | 2975 | 704 | 571 | 11 | 169 | 124 | 19018 | 1024 | 3997 | 44633 |
| 1958-59 | 18112 | 4605 | 300 | 507 | 972 | 4455 | 62 | 5271 | 3218 | 781 | 614 | 11 | 181 | 144 | 18722 | 1117 | 4125 | 50889 |
| 1959-60 | 19807 | 2945 | 274 | 529 | 904 | 5109 | 68 | 5902 | 3418 | 842 | 637 | 11 | 244 | 152 | 16103 | 1305 | 4300 | 52928 |
| 1960-61 | 21392 | 3705 | 225 | 723 | 1323 | 5725 | 89 | 6584 | 3717 | 909 | 748 | 12 | 242 | 176 | 17252 | 1484 | 4469 | 58336 |
| 1961-62 | 22081 | 5028 | 250 | 695 | 1923 | 5892 | 162 | 8566 | 3984 | 1009 | 839 | 14 | 236 | 191 | 18370 | 1694 | 4845 | 63510 |
| 1962-63 | 27805 | 6536 | 301 | 870 | 2505 | 6084 | 296 | 11686 | 5002 | 1135 | 873 | 12 | 288 | 283 | 19509 | 2294 | 5224 | 77616 |
| 1963-64 | 33175 | 7336 | 326 | 925 | 3452 | 6328 | 307 | 12171 | 5915 | 1306 | 1067 | 16 | 338 | 373 | 20619 | 2579 | 5287 | 88986 |
| 1964-65 | 36958 | 6261 | 391 | 1041 | 4693 | 6689 | 428 | 12559 | 6676 | 1467 | 1355 | 23 | 367 | 423 | 21852 | 2775 | 5855 | 97993 |
| 1965-66 | 33927 | 5899 | 414 | 1194 | 5476 | 7274 | 358 | 12724 | 6799 | 1587 | 1518 | 26 | 480 | 518 | 26287 | 3245 | 6201 | 98414 |
| 1966-67 | 45186 | 8354 | 581 | 1264 | 5137 | 8489 | 333 | 11796 | 8541 | 1815 | 1792 | 30 | 457 | 506 | 28594 | 3650 | 7013 | 119292 |
| 1967-68 | 52937 | 5431 | 891 | 1410 | 4151 | 9988 | 514 | 11196 | 9943 | 1772 | 2097 | 37 | 605 | 671 | 29803 | 4158 | 7801 | 131949 |
| 1968-69 | 55535 | 17961 | 904 | 1669 | 6011 | 9594 | 570 | 10172 | 10860 | 1965 | 2333 | 41 | 501 | 703 | 31825 | 4258 | 8049 | 147605 |
| 1969-70 | 61615 | 7956 | 859 | 1839 | 7805 | 9165 | 638 | 9590 | 12026 | 2048 | 2491 | 43 | 569 | 823 | 33931 | 4555 | 8533 | 153541 |
| 1970-71 | 62577 | 9747 | 973 | 1980 | 8043 | 9025 | 725 | 9409 | 12466 | 2122 | 2751 | 47 | 640 | 820 | 35948 | 5385 | 8829 | 159024 |
| 1971-72 | 62247 | 9514 | 929 | 2181 | 6893 | 9906 | 1005 | 12020 | 12476 | 2309 | 3005 | 51 | 749 | 1014 | 38240 | 5658 | 9479 | 162127 |

Annexure 2.2

| Year | Agriculture & Animal Husbandry | Forestry & Logging | Fishing | Mining & Qurrying | Manufacturing Regd. | Manufacturing Un-Regd. | Electricity Gas & Water Supply | Construction | Trade, Hotel & Restaurant | Railways | Transport by other means | Storage | Communication | Banking & Insurance | Real Estate Ownership of Dwelling | Public Administration | Other Services | Total GSDP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 1972-73 | 81117 | 8651 | 1080 | 2295 | 7114 | 11415 | 1106 | 17241 | 15553 | 2305 | 3422 | 59 | 747 | 1128 | 40323 | 6318 | 10153 | 196790 |
| 1973-74 | 101739 | 10126 | 1389 | 2769 | 10654 | 14118 | 1397 | 17399 | 19408 | 2354 | 3986 | 69 | 1068 | 1517 | 44281 | 6703 | 11176 | 240798 |
| 1974-75 | 99142 | 11636 | 1627 | 3733 | 14953 | 17069 | 1966 | 19301 | 19825 | 2631 | 4722 | 74 | 1448 | 1771 | 50527 | 7966 | 13393 | 256739 |
| 1975-76 | 100469 | 12435 | 1977 | 5438 | 13033 | 17550 | 2337 | 20782 | 19830 | 2902 | 5560 | 88 | 1771 | 2329 | 56415 | 10050 | 15704 | 268218 |
| 1976-77 | 82929 | 14571 | 2094 | 6192 | 19959 | 18848 | 2744 | 27375 | 18452 | 3308 | 6023 | 99 | 1965 | 2728 | 59953 | 10972 | 17012 | 265002 |
| 1977-78 | 116868 | 16485 | 2287 | 5655 | 19160 | 20703 | 3131 | 23858 | 23798 | 3414 | 6672 | 116 | 2115 | 3282 | 67467 | 12085 | 18903 | 321330 |
| 1978-79 | 118561 | 20252 | 3172 | 6114 | 22925 | 21717 | 3708 | 27117 | 24866 | 3314 | 7368 | 124 | 2532 | 3439 | 72533 | 13234 | 20375 | 341748 |
| 1979-80 | 105461 | 29832 | 3513 | 7866 | 28062 | 27860 | 4858 | 41502 | 24318 | 3679 | 8746 | 137 | 2670 | 3944 | 79125 | 15196 | 23303 | 363676 |
| 1980-81 | 175414 | 34531 | 4513 | 9602 | 24471 | 25347 | 6203 | 35177 | 35701 | 3779 | 9475 | 134 | 3206 | 5210 | 89193 | 17730 | 26151 | 500087 |
| 1981-82 | 204570 | 39511 | 5487 | 10891 | 21419 | 24706 | 6806 | 35353 | 40567 | 6583 | 10486 | 181 | 3116 | 6703 | 94350 | 20764 | 28380 | 557397 |
| 1982-83 | 203545 | 40745 | 7608 | 12335 | 22179 | 26850 | 8161 | 54650 | 42166 | 8320 | 10591 | 188 | 3821 | 9034 | 100485 | 25412 | 32278 | 595179 |
| 1983-84 | 288630 | 44196 | 9379 | 14996 | 24504 | 34639 | 10153 | 67369 | 53415 | 9577 | 11125 | 306 | 4447 | 10027 | 106118 | 29854 | 35518 | 747285 |
| 1984-85 | 253511 | 41897 | 9685 | 15658 | 46994 | 31691 | 9532 | 66368 | 55269 | 9540 | 14118 | 373 | 5513 | 12929 | 110152 | 31620 | 43962 | 751249 |
| 1985-86 | 317592 | 55469 | 10527 | 19027 | 46904 | 34713 | 11643 | 83682 | 63458 | 12998 | 16709 | 561 | 5705 | 15075 | 115445 | 38136 | 53664 | 891212 |
| 1986-87 | 311213 | 76168 | 12834 | 23446 | 53320 | 38040 | 14264 | 101270 | 68535 | 15194 | 20062 | 602 | 7434 | 19620 | 121489 | 48759 | 62161 | 967393 |
| 1987-88 | 291357 | 79802 | 12328 | 28080 | 59050 | 43680 | 13018 | 101107 | 72141 | 17220 | 23995 | 819 | 8246 | 19563 | 127334 | 55575 | 73028 | 996302 |
| 1988-89 | 350985 | 87440 | 13300 | 39081 | 117720 | 51358 | 15903 | 135321 | 96459 | 19114 | 30983 | 885 | 11358 | 19436 | 138054 | 62206 | 81415 | 1236741 |
| 1989-90 | 416140 | 93325 | 19545 | 45925 | 125906 | 54852 | 24999 | 142087 | 104987 | 25028 | 36094 | 783 | 13062 | 25123 | 144821 | 67853 | 98641 | 1415696 |
| 1990-91 | 347028 | 106284 | 19816 | 51941 | 105371 | 57089 | 28557 | 217775 | 100364 | 30985 | 38045 | 676 | 16337 | 31978 | 151227 | 74752 | 109201 | 1406475 |
| 1991-92 | 489757 | 110101 | 24245 | 57141 | 141233 | 65139 | 33969 | 217224 | 157237 | 36662 | 45177 | 888 | 18738 | 38169 | 164059 | 87827 | 134740 | 1774586 |
| 1992-93 | 468762 | 120237 | 31769 | 77855 | 161941 | 71530 | 35736 | 246615 | 172823 | 42647 | 52174 | 1188 | 22312 | 43553 | 177824 | 104346 | 148507 | 1914974 |
| 1993-94 | 583534 | 123946 | 40834 | 95420 | 153150 | 74067 | 50893 | 268331 | 197342 | 50277 | 63543 | 1279 | 26655 | 50985 | 183614 | 111338 | 169819 | 2195722 |
| 1994-95 | 683464 | 134877 | 49526 | 115351 | 195625 | 94197 | 81025 | 302635 | 233840 | 65386 | 73945 | 1632 | 34393 | 61488 | 201334 | 124425 | 222779 | 2637803 |

Annexure 2.2

| Year | Agriculture & Animal Husbandry | Forestry & Logging | Fishing | Mining & Qurrying | Manufacturing Regd. | Manufacturing Un-Regd. | Electricity Gas & Water Supply | Construction | Trade, Hotel & Restaurant | Railways | Transport by other means | Storage | Communication | Banking & Insurance | Real Estate Ownership of Dwelling | Public Administration | Other Services | Total GSDP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 1995-96 | 908011 | 138702 | 51099 | 147215 | 240258 | 105325 | 79360 | 349626 | 291256 | 80493 | 84999 | 1917 | 36467 | 76865 | 216010 | 148542 | 257071 | 3200294 |
| 1996-97 | 788050 | 160809 | 64813 | 146556 | 199527 | 117147 | 72401 | 364956 | 298259 | 73979 | 92724 | 2412 | 44195 | 99023 | 239653 | 165999 | 283619 | 3162811 |
| 1997-98 | 1039025 | 178486 | 70097 | 186656 | 206770 | 138850 | 100290 | 417958 | 370489 | 80140 | 116093 | 3612 | 53009 | 110840 | 267353 | 187055 | 331780 | 3830064 |
| 1998-99 | 1098438 | 176576 | 69499 | 205002 | 286320 | 140783 | 113541 | 456143 | 385038 | 58894 | 133079 | 3013 | 62197 | 109522 | 290759 | 250531 | 434264 | 4255150 |
| 1999-00 | 1057138 | 212160 | 67721 | 204783 | 329979 | 140837 | 153517 | 659166 | 386185 | 70170 | 141835 | 3332 | 65696 | 139055 | 315786 | 285314 | 556496 | 4789168 |
| 2000-01 | 930242 | 226368 | 86550 | 235808 | 311342 | 146934 | 157340 | 647481 | 427628 | 70189 | 167559 | 4088 | 62337 | 154973 | 347202 | 295050 | 570392 | 4841484 |
| 2001-02 | 1076881 | 229464 | 94209 | 252179 | 285045 | 143801 | 178789 | 631992 | 470657 | 72377 | 190373 | 4670 | 61282 | 189563 | 391401 | 309867 | 587820 | 5170371 |
| 2002-03 | 1090431 | 204880 | 98524 | 303481 | 349791 | 156544 | 131583 | 665674 | 509576 | 81931 | 213106 | 4890 | 64251 | 227142 | 427986 | 305581 | 644741 | 5480111 |
| 2003-04 | 1446474 | 278254 | 105040 | 433202 | 448500 | 178368 | 240504 | 632981 | 639298 | 92085 | 265865 | 5747 | 80894 | 246403 | 472135 | 344137 | 700126 | 6610014 |
| 2004-05 | 1460377 | 257627 | 107694 | 586186 | 744091 | 192888 | 319737 | 809272 | 829815 | 103015 | 382390 | 7392 | 93225 | 251808 | 505849 | 366451 | 755126 | 7772943 |
| 2005-06 | 1570754 | 242120 | 118525 | 712678 | 779504 | 208349 | 302148 | 865857 | 994841 | 106040 | 463190 | 8580 | 103366 | 269320 | 551192 | 358617 | 854568 | 8509649 |
| 2006-07 | 1781141 | 274995 | 126759 | 866277 | 1076759 | 247843 | 388583 | 1086634 | 1288337 | 134853 | 554277 | 9929 | 110205 | 313386 | 603947 | 395180 | 924842 | 10183947 |
| 2007-08 | 2644483 | 324045 | 139992 | 1224754 | 1557947 | 290740 | 458259 | 1291006 | 1485807 | 153531 | 653491 | 11678 | 119037 | 365366 | 666032 | 449410 | 1091866 | 12927445 |
| 2008-09 | 2655703 | 327073 | 169523 | 1593737 | 1918831 | 309111 | 346142 | 1454512 | 1746757 | 169406 | 822492 | 13873 | 138303 | 447467 | 750297 | 616351 | 1369495 | 14849071 |
| 2009-10 | 2908391 | 356586 | 188907 | 1559500 | 1799015 | 331532 | 270640 | 1578871 | 1986706 | 165172 | 1009205 | 17239 | 165209 | 517251 | 966686 | 702742 | 1770991 | 16294643 |
| 2010-11 (3rd R) | 3158708 | 451007 | 234114 | 2184445 | 2092868 | 371117 | 412369 | 1960122 | 2436434 | 164181 | 1275080 | 21677 | 187510 | 701435 | 1242281 | 787113 | 2072530 | 19752990 |
| 2011-12 (2nd R) | 3029340 | 426512 | 264298 | 2242507 | 2422303 | 415299 | 477275 | 2139368 | 2858914 | 185443 | 1491868 | 26696 | 200333 | 820243 | 1346753 | 860755 | 2250390 | 21458297 |
| 2012-13 (1st R) | 4248802 | 475251 | 311264 | 2391578 | 2915902 | 426285 | 630202 | 2577259 | 3103958 | 211122 | 1819136 | 32144 | 244946 | 945852 | 1556688 | 1005298 | 2650221 | 25545908 |
| 2013-14 (AE) | 4804701 | 510147 | 342237 | 2562874 | 3248342 | 437068 | 685511 | 2838112 | 3513389 | 216496 | 2260875 | 39404 | 286015 | 1076378 | 1777587 | 1228814 | 3013480 | 28841431 |

(AE: Advanced Estimate, 1st R: 1st Revised, 2nd R: 2nd Revised, 3rd R: 3rd Revised)
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

## Annexure 2.3: GSDP at 2004-05 Prices by Detailed Categories (Rs. lakh)

2004-05 Base

| Year | Agriculture & Animal Husbandry | Forestry & Logging | Fishing | Mining & Qurrying | Manufacturing Regd. | Manufacturing Un-Regd. | Electricity Gas & Water Supply | Construction | Trade, Hotel & Restaurant | Railways | Transport by other means | Storage | Communication | Banking & Insurance | Real Estate Ownership of Dwelling | Public Administration | Other Services | Total GSDP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 1950-51 | 639021 | 211343 | 18225 | 6507 | 12912 | 56555 | 8917 | 47598 | 56055 | 9292 | 6333 | 128 | 1615 | 1023 | 172091 | 16990 | 78993 | 1214404 |
| 1951-52 | 755238 | 204905 | 17748 | 8417 | 14440 | 58044 | 9060 | 68884 | 60777 | 9300 | 6679 | 135 | 1749 | 1032 | 132976 | 18190 | 82479 | 1337100 |
| 1952-53 | 757474 | 148087 | 16925 | 10543 | 14852 | 71715 | 8327 | 94627 | 65459 | 9267 | 7084 | 142 | 1912 | 1351 | 158841 | 19722 | 102658 | 1389570 |
| 1953-54 | 743948 | 158529 | 14443 | 12604 | 15020 | 76299 | 8138 | 117945 | 70262 | 9267 | 7491 | 149 | 2047 | 1603 | 163825 | 21261 | 107880 | 1410756 |
| 1954-55 | 705321 | 129707 | 14438 | 11536 | 16621 | 82760 | 9139 | 141626 | 75007 | 9482 | 7844 | 155 | 2255 | 1927 | 195223 | 23390 | 116821 | 1414510 |
| 1955-56 | 683289 | 138471 | 10383 | 13511 | 18634 | 90034 | 10475 | 166723 | 79980 | 10052 | 8434 | 162 | 2498 | 2276 | 229993 | 26227 | 126421 | 1454936 |
| 1956-57 | 708642 | 128465 | 13096 | 13845 | 20778 | 85123 | 11476 | 191874 | 84920 | 10175 | 8854 | 171 | 2290 | 2329 | 204876 | 24020 | 120168 | 1473823 |
| 1957-58 | 539861 | 159240 | 9593 | 13155 | 22690 | 87182 | 11506 | 216226 | 89877 | 11290 | 9481 | 185 | 2566 | 2575 | 197968 | 26470 | 123235 | 1327936 |
| 1958-59 | 658025 | 229900 | 8669 | 13969 | 23986 | 84537 | 12046 | 241117 | 95090 | 11951 | 9997 | 178 | 2654 | 2776 | 184144 | 27477 | 119675 | 1486122 |
| 1959-60 | 736705 | 119914 | 6755 | 15609 | 26294 | 96957 | 12938 | 266207 | 100364 | 12826 | 10387 | 185 | 3438 | 2954 | 158679 | 30865 | 124759 | 1558979 |
| 1960-61 | 744900 | 181214 | 5542 | 18890 | 29281 | 102449 | 14526 | 292362 | 105544 | 13454 | 11354 | 192 | 3356 | 3185 | 160146 | 34744 | 122212 | 1629344 |
| 1961-62 | 751323 | 238624 | 5552 | 20363 | 43205 | 107011 | 18228 | 367827 | 111467 | 14561 | 13027 | 219 | 3128 | 3254 | 160773 | 38568 | 122918 | 1730608 |
| 1962-63 | 799823 | 301485 | 6337 | 25014 | 54753 | 105045 | 19359 | 467468 | 121425 | 15362 | 13824 | 226 | 3566 | 4562 | 161505 | 50520 | 125799 | 1896208 |
| 1963-64 | 919826 | 329814 | 6836 | 20907 | 69157 | 106001 | 25206 | 483691 | 137445 | 16931 | 15254 | 249 | 3890 | 5578 | 162026 | 54398 | 126477 | 2097198 |
| 1964-65 | 1000773 | 290015 | 8039 | 22937 | 87527 | 105180 | 28879 | 464154 | 150666 | 18376 | 17680 | 290 | 3829 | 5746 | 162479 | 51467 | 127724 | 2219314 |
| 1965-66 | 829849 | 261764 | 7895 | 26277 | 89914 | 106722 | 25462 | 390280 | 135440 | 19046 | 18328 | 290 | 4788 | 6670 | 163065 | 55995 | 127770 | 1996854 |
| 1966-67 | 942655 | 352951 | 9512 | 26854 | 71887 | 118721 | 20406 | 324681 | 151756 | 20574 | 20333 | 327 | 4194 | 6007 | 164573 | 55921 | 129128 | 2156193 |
| 1967-68 | 945468 | 219022 | 12013 | 26994 | 57272 | 134834 | 32963 | 279297 | 153639 | 19417 | 21623 | 341 | 5207 | 7456 | 165013 | 57446 | 128115 | 2113188 |
| 1968-69 | 997465 | 683222 | 13264 | 29249 | 80183 | 118216 | 39907 | 253892 | 169233 | 20846 | 23518 | 384 | 4194 | 7673 | 165612 | 58881 | 128543 | 2393389 |
| 1969-70 | 1036958 | 296313 | 12177 | 31645 | 98471 | 109829 | 41641 | 239109 | 175012 | 21334 | 24603 | 398 | 4693 | 8866 | 166012 | 61819 | 129008 | 2314175 |
| 1970-71 | 1063669 | 362962 | 13693 | 32498 | 100146 | 102400 | 49398 | 241885 | 182469 | 21367 | 26653 | 439 | 5012 | 8493 | 167051 | 69050 | 127872 | 2391075 |
| 1971-72 | 933241 | 329144 | 12865 | 32157 | 79146 | 106425 | 51907 | 291769 | 162771 | 21829 | 27551 | 439 | 5389 | 9600 | 172733 | 70138 | 131693 | 2205962 |

Annexure 2.3

| Year | Agriculture & Animal Husbandry | Forestry & Logging | Fishing | Mining & Qurrying | Manufacturing Regd. | Manufacturing Un-Regd. | Electricity Gas & Water Supply | Construction | Trade, Hotel & Restaurant | Railways | Transport by other means | Storage | Communication | Banking & Insurance | Real Estate Ownership of Dwelling | Public Administration | Other Services | Total GSDP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 1972-73 | 1072588 | 279512 | 13629 | 32578 | 73989 | 111541 | 54085 | 390304 | 179879 | 21697 | 29336 | 476 | 5917 | 9703 | 178437 | 72712 | 134414 | 2406726 |
| 1973-74 | 1145945 | 306677 | 15877 | 32633 | 97658 | 114988 | 59011 | 366109 | 191812 | 21482 | 31997 | 526 | 6423 | 11599 | 184665 | 64395 | 135541 | 2556490 |
| 1974-75 | 907291 | 300992 | 16825 | 33657 | 111867 | 111150 | 72745 | 355669 | 160162 | 22985 | 31901 | 482 | 6570 | 10547 | 191036 | 61020 | 138106 | 2270753 |
| 1975-76 | 1151594 | 290291 | 17276 | 41486 | 89729 | 115015 | 86110 | 379809 | 189185 | 24439 | 34872 | 553 | 6935 | 12568 | 197596 | 76730 | 142112 | 2605717 |
| 1976-77 | 954039 | 302295 | 18350 | 44276 | 135080 | 121050 | 89386 | 441059 | 172595 | 24828 | 37378 | 604 | 7172 | 13816 | 205357 | 86439 | 142296 | 2494468 |
| 1977-78 | 1239784 | 312758 | 18691 | 41427 | 133262 | 126557 | 88732 | 386397 | 210160 | 25050 | 38825 | 647 | 7558 | 15281 | 212754 | 89022 | 142903 | 2863092 |
| 1978-79 | 1312144 | 312383 | 21352 | 43704 | 156701 | 132297 | 91991 | 419024 | 224670 | 25050 | 40225 | 647 | 8131 | 18196 | 220434 | 95290 | 144861 | 3046091 |
| 1979-80 | 955908 | 353979 | 22520 | 44697 | 156785 | 145039 | 86969 | 530467 | 178098 | 28395 | 41810 | 654 | 8624 | 20230 | 228567 | 100477 | 146592 | 2677693 |
| 1980-81 | 1210060 | 346932 | 22262 | 47686 | 115845 | 111811 | 96284 | 378346 | 205947 | 29279 | 44200 | 702 | 9333 | 22991 | 237047 | 105590 | 152075 | 3019766 |
| 1981-82 | 1241608 | 351216 | 23512 | 47631 | 90621 | 102111 | 108426 | 343426 | 213298 | 32649 | 45438 | 887 | 9570 | 25577 | 243151 | 110053 | 147140 | 3041237 |
| 1982-83 | 1078059 | 347405 | 23412 | 47153 | 87817 | 103351 | 102370 | 444326 | 202756 | 31013 | 43668 | 944 | 9921 | 29342 | 249593 | 124306 | 153618 | 2898300 |
| 1983-84 | 1438718 | 343319 | 28530 | 52913 | 93049 | 132759 | 120568 | 475078 | 232307 | 30509 | 43366 | 1164 | 10818 | 29643 | 258085 | 130409 | 150049 | 3433353 |
| 1984-85 | 1238919 | 300260 | 29040 | 53594 | 164255 | 111063 | 132522 | 384413 | 237189 | 31038 | 50636 | 1504 | 12062 | 34784 | 265232 | 129226 | 174028 | 3261593 |
| 1985-86 | 1464249 | 309284 | 32172 | 58876 | 147702 | 113262 | 125050 | 458571 | 254983 | 36704 | 61126 | 1632 | 12548 | 40583 | 272524 | 144869 | 197951 | 3646900 |
| 1986-87 | 1395956 | 300182 | 33510 | 66441 | 164039 | 117841 | 145109 | 457028 | 261778 | 38876 | 73535 | 1689 | 13635 | 50320 | 279937 | 170473 | 210470 | 3694728 |
| 1987-88 | 1256108 | 270904 | 36465 | 75263 | 167496 | 126149 | 162306 | 445995 | 258049 | 41238 | 75982 | 1477 | 15073 | 56803 | 286109 | 178000 | 228131 | 3592204 |
| 1988-89 | 1488000 | 287031 | 38330 | 94979 | 290137 | 140039 | 161875 | 553143 | 332562 | 41833 | 87521 | 1534 | 16236 | 62464 | 295576 | 186643 | 239163 | 4214647 |
| 1989-90 | 1673157 | 302077 | 46433 | 107269 | 276307 | 137476 | 170553 | 527563 | 334993 | 46277 | 89836 | 1740 | 18443 | 79387 | 302601 | 193924 | 276471 | 4535081 |
| 1990-91 | 1123515 | 247232 | 48829 | 121831 | 218320 | 129356 | 190708 | 777959 | 281166 | 47581 | 93182 | 1255 | 20301 | 82094 | 311199 | 193701 | 275264 | 3883162 |
| 1991-92 | 1321771 | 221826 | 53515 | 116479 | 271350 | 135542 | 214674 | 639671 | 365461 | 52817 | 97193 | 2158 | 18530 | 81810 | 320293 | 197920 | 298377 | 4263824 |
| 1992-93 | 1176571 | 229345 | 62324 | 144643 | 277634 | 131355 | 210113 | 652168 | 365009 | 59722 | 101795 | 2755 | 18734 | 91169 | 329651 | 214688 | 300024 | 4188390 |
| 1993-94 | 1376339 | 218981 | 70277 | 166426 | 248970 | 126498 | 229455 | 689477 | 386936 | 53875 | 111157 | 2718 | 20989 | 86174 | 339384 | 213105 | 318566 | 4496557 |

Annexure 2.3

| Year | Agriculture & Animal Husbandry | Forestry & Logging | Fishing | Mining & Qurrying | Manufacturing Regd. | Manufacturing Un-Regd. | Electricity Gas & Water Supply | Construction | Trade, Hotel & Restaurant | Railways | Transport by other means | Storage | Communication | Banking & Insurance | Real Estate Ownership of Dwelling | Public Administration | Other Services | Total GSDP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 1994-95 | 1341994 | 224749 | 79817 | 191499 | 290780 | 146298 | 245933 | 732006 | 408364 | 57716 | 120988 | 3020 | 25037 | 94787 | 348143 | 216347 | 378319 | 4728488 |
| 1995-96 | 1376222 | 207090 | 81390 | 229312 | 329056 | 149709 | 207361 | 719376 | 444460 | 71712 | 131734 | 3381 | 26072 | 99784 | 357451 | 234349 | 395767 | 4923531 |
| 1996-97 | 1179258 | 208859 | 88768 | 243634 | 263319 | 157473 | 198980 | 675976 | 443412 | 66577 | 134700 | 3976 | 30645 | 136250 | 367163 | 239688 | 398994 | 4684672 |
| 1997-98 | 1433288 | 237896 | 100038 | 273232 | 261981 | 174987 | 220207 | 770737 | 512604 | 70980 | 152179 | 5375 | 36348 | 157565 | 377839 | 252383 | 435753 | 5311965 |
| 1998-99 | 1427567 | 214126 | 95730 | 289483 | 333983 | 169890 | 225166 | 725836 | 515025 | 51997 | 157991 | 3822 | 36180 | 136408 | 389278 | 298826 | 502659 | 5462975 |
| 1999-00 | 1285676 | 246661 | 91107 | 302271 | 400350 | 165514 | 235604 | 887563 | 508552 | 73616 | 165037 | 3978 | 49379 | 166770 | 401644 | 329195 | 619529 | 5932446 |
| 2000-01 | 1175063 | 252530 | 88250 | 324897 | 365608 | 174050 | 207923 | 843346 | 528083 | 75536 | 188181 | 4717 | 51159 | 182091 | 421264 | 327808 | 619868 | 5830376 |
| 2001-02 | 1387318 | 252624 | 99564 | 329758 | 328920 | 168601 | 212855 | 793889 | 562499 | 79752 | 212493 | 5124 | 49797 | 205563 | 438872 | 342161 | 640976 | 6110766 |
| 2002-03 | 1104198 | 268750 | 101045 | 420585 | 393230 | 174758 | 149326 | 806453 | 589014 | 86604 | 230200 | 5281 | 60150 | 236750 | 456471 | 329329 | 693694 | 6105838 |
| 2003-04 | 1404257 | 256360 | 111231 | 497396 | 477051 | 187831 | 256955 | 740659 | 704112 | 94516 | 276667 | 6220 | 79038 | 234712 | 478384 | 358751 | 725719 | 6889860 |
| 2004-05 | 1460377 | 257627 | 107694 | 586186 | 744091 | 192888 | 319737 | 809272 | 829815 | 103015 | 382390 | 7392 | 93225 | 251808 | 505849 | 366451 | 755126 | 7772943 |
| 2005-06 | 1510990 | 264465 | 111262 | 637080 | 759644 | 201068 | 293841 | 830418 | 950310 | 107835 | 442591 | 8347 | 112451 | 290097 | 537875 | 341866 | 814331 | 8214472 |
| 2006-07 | 1534989 | 272961 | 115291 | 764315 | 991367 | 225059 | 367286 | 956362 | 1154136 | 125305 | 498596 | 9521 | 138513 | 346440 | 574051 | 361126 | 834765 | 9270083 |
| 2007-08 | 1616855 | 273576 | 122457 | 794420 | 1365981 | 252412 | 426780 | 1040870 | 1264417 | 134414 | 530192 | 9625 | 162113 | 408039 | 608046 | 375510 | 898856 | 10284562 |
| 2008-09 | 1644986 | 276992 | 128469 | 865484 | 1584501 | 250108 | 318909 | 1065172 | 1376017 | 145912 | 611833 | 10393 | 184805 | 477092 | 647156 | 468031 | 1025317 | 11081178 |
| 2009-10 | 1800886 | 278878 | 129427 | 912994 | 1451663 | 259261 | 241776 | 1110416 | 1500654 | 127777 | 676159 | 11305 | 215209 | 551903 | 669090 | 472146 | 1175569 | 11585113 |
| 2010-11 (3rd R) | 1842269 | 270312 | 138601 | 874785 | 1528866 | 272721 | 349108 | 1272519 | 1679743 | 136838 | 770684 | 13229 | 255533 | 694943 | 706861 | 473252 | 1232840 | 12513105 |
| 2011-12 (2nd R) | 1736967 | 272655 | 141145 | 814025 | 1741329 | 284384 | 396206 | 1274287 | 1811595 | 150717 | 849009 | 14711 | 262240 | 782160 | 738775 | 474428 | 1241768 | 12986400 |
| 2012-13 (1st R) | 1957991 | 268351 | 161230 | 816526 | 1962545 | 285333 | 467610 | 1405936 | 1828209 | 152820 | 938640 | 16415 | 279572 | 883917 | 787591 | 502078 | 1321891 | 14036656 |
| 2013-14 (AE) | 1888925 | 260663 | 160293 | 866857 | 2123238 | 284254 | 490636 | 1456385 | 1955056 | 160317 | 1065185 | 18199 | 320599 | 991175 | 844175 | 561455 | 1375191 | 14822603 |

(AE: Advanced Estimate, 1st R: 1st Revised, 2nd R: 2nd Revised, 3rd R: 3rd Revised)
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure 2.4: Annual Growth Rate of GSDP/NSDP (Percent):
(a) Total and Per Capita, (b) at Current and Constant prices (c) from 1951-52 to 2013-14

2004-05 Base

| Year | GSDP | | NSDP | | Population | Per Capita NSDP | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At Current Prices | At 2004-05 Prices | At Current Prices | At 2004-05 Prices | | At Current Prices | At 2004-05 Prices |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1951-52 | 19.02 | 10.10 | 19.22 | 10.92 | 2.02 | 16.86 | 8.72 |
| 1952-53 | 4.03 | 3.92 | 3.87 | 2.35 | 1.98 | 1.86 | 0.37 |
| 1953-54 | 5.05 | 1.52 | 5.15 | 5.48 | 1.94 | 3.15 | 3.47 |
| 1954-55 | 2.50 | 0.27 | 0.84 | 0.22 | 1.90 | -1.04 | -1.65 |
| 1955-56 | 3.58 | 2.86 | 2.91 | 4.46 | 1.87 | 1.02 | 2.55 |
| 1956-57 | 4.94 | 1.30 | 5.47 | 1.41 | 1.83 | 3.57 | -0.42 |
| 1957-58 | -5.37 | -9.90 | -6.07 | -11.82 | 1.80 | -7.73 | -13.38 |
| 1958-59 | 14.02 | 11.91 | 14.57 | 14.25 | 1.77 | 12.58 | 12.26 |
| 1959-60 | 4.01 | 4.90 | 3.83 | 5.66 | 1.74 | 2.06 | 3.86 |
| 1960-61 | 10.22 | 4.51 | 10.05 | 5.21 | 1.85 | 8.05 | 3.29 |
| 1961-62 | 8.87 | 6.22 | 9.03 | 7.13 | 2.55 | 6.33 | 4.47 |
| 1962-63 | 22.21 | 9.57 | 22.94 | 10.95 | 2.48 | 19.96 | 8.26 |
| 1963-64 | 14.65 | 10.60 | 15.37 | 7.40 | 2.42 | 12.65 | 4.86 |
| 1964-65 | 10.12 | 5.82 | 10.32 | 7.38 | 2.37 | 7.77 | 4.89 |
| 1965-66 | 0.43 | -10.02 | -0.05 | -8.88 | 2.31 | -2.31 | -10.94 |
| 1966-67 | 21.21 | 7.98 | 21.60 | 5.38 | 2.26 | 18.91 | 3.05 |
| 1967-68 | 10.61 | -1.99 | 10.54 | 0.13 | 2.21 | 8.15 | -2.03 |
| 1968-69 | 11.86 | 13.26 | 12.66 | 12.03 | 2.16 | 10.28 | 9.66 |
| 1969-70 | 4.02 | -3.31 | 3.66 | -0.46 | 2.12 | 1.51 | -2.52 |
| 1970-71 | 3.57 | 3.32 | 3.11 | 4.35 | 2.15 | 0.94 | 2.16 |
| 1971-72 | 1.95 | -7.74 | 1.52 | -8.80 | 2.28 | -0.75 | -10.83 |
| 1972-73 | 21.38 | 9.10 | 21.85 | 10.09 | 2.14 | 19.30 | 7.78 |
| 1973-74 | 22.36 | 6.22 | 22.70 | 6.79 | 1.98 | 20.32 | 4.72 |
| 1974-75 | 6.62 | -11.18 | 5.55 | -12.61 | 2.15 | 3.32 | -14.45 |
| 1975-76 | 4.47 | 14.75 | 3.83 | 16.51 | 1.97 | 1.83 | 14.26 |
| 1976-77 | -1.20 | -4.27 | -1.84 | -4.93 | 1.89 | -3.66 | -6.70 |
| 1977-78 | 21.26 | 14.78 | 22.01 | 16.37 | 1.81 | 19.83 | 14.29 |
| 1978-79 | 6.35 | 6.39 | 5.91 | 6.89 | 1.72 | 4.12 | 5.08 |
| 1979-80 | 6.42 | -12.09 | 5.33 | -13.49 | 1.62 | 3.65 | -14.87 |
| 1980-81 | 37.51 | 12.77 | 39.25 | 14.10 | 1.51 | 37.17 | 12.40 |
| 1981-82 | 11.46 | 0.71 | 10.88 | 0.58 | 1.66 | 9.07 | -1.06 |
| 1982-83 | 6.78 | -4.70 | 6.05 | -5.44 | 1.80 | 4.17 | -7.11 |
| 1983-84 | 25.56 | 18.46 | 26.47 | 20.35 | 1.81 | 24.22 | 18.21 |

Annexure 2.4

| Year | GSDP | | NSDP | | Population | Per Capita NSDP | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At Current Prices | At 2004-05 Prices | At Current Prices | At 2004-05 Prices | | At Current Prices | At 2004-05 Prices |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1984-85 | 0.53 | -5.00 | -0.61 | -5.74 | 1.80 | -2.36 | -7.40 |
| 1985-86 | 18.63 | 11.81 | 18.61 | 12.81 | 1.82 | 16.49 | 10.79 |
| 1986-87 | 8.55 | 1.31 | 8.05 | 1.18 | 1.83 | 6.11 | -0.65 |
| 1987-88 | 2.99 | -2.77 | 1.97 | -3.36 | 1.85 | 0.12 | -5.11 |
| 1988-89 | 24.13 | 17.33 | 24.85 | 18.81 | 1.87 | 22.55 | 16.63 |
| 1989-90 | 14.47 | 7.60 | 14.14 | 7.96 | 1.89 | 12.02 | 5.96 |
| 1990-91 | -0.65 | -14.38 | -2.01 | -15.81 | 1.92 | -3.86 | -17.40 |
| 1991-92 | 26.17 | 9.80 | 26.78 | 10.43 | 1.80 | 24.54 | 8.48 |
| 1992-93 | 7.91 | -1.77 | 7.00 | -2.36 | 1.70 | 5.21 | -3.99 |
| 1993-94 | 14.66 | 7.36 | 14.99 | 7.81 | 1.66 | 13.11 | 6.05 |
| 1994-95 | 20.13 | 5.16 | 20.60 | 5.05 | 1.60 | 18.70 | 3.40 |
| 1995-96 | 21.32 | 4.12 | 21.75 | 3.88 | 1.55 | 19.89 | 2.29 |
| 1996-97 | -1.17 | -4.85 | -2.92 | -6.03 | 1.50 | -4.36 | -7.42 |
| 1997-98 | 21.10 | 13.39 | 22.08 | 14.09 | 1.44 | 20.35 | 12.46 |
| 1998-99 | 11.10 | 2.84 | 11.43 | 2.86 | 1.39 | 9.90 | 1.45 |
| 1999-00 | 12.55 | 8.59 | 20.45 | 17.00 | 1.53 | 18.63 | 15.23 |
| 2000-01 | 1.09 | -1.72 | 0.25 | -2.78 | 1.31 | -1.04 | -4.04 |
| 2001-02 | 6.79 | 4.81 | 6.13 | 4.30 | 1.24 | 4.83 | 3.02 |
| 2002-03 | 5.99 | -0.08 | 6.16 | -0.29 | 1.15 | 4.96 | -1.42 |
| 2003-04 | 20.62 | 12.84 | 20.16 | 11.90 | 1.12 | 18.83 | 10.66 |
| 2004-05 | 17.59 | 12.82 | 16.11 | 11.85 | 1.57 | 14.31 | 10.12 |
| 2005-06 | 9.48 | 5.68 | 8.18 | 4.44 | 1.32 | 6.78 | 3.08 |
| 2006-07 | 19.68 | 12.85 | 19.54 | 12.45 | 1.31 | 17.99 | 10.99 |
| 2007-08 | 26.94 | 10.94 | 26.37 | 8.58 | 1.32 | 24.73 | 7.16 |
| 2008-09 | 14.86 | 7.75 | 14.77 | 7.51 | 1.32 | 13.27 | 6.11 |
| 2009-10 | 9.74 | 4.55 | 6.53 | 0.81 | 1.32 | 5.13 | -0.51 |
| 2010-11(3rd R) | 21.22 | 8.01 | 21.29 | 6.30 | 1.33 | 19.71 | 4.91 |
| 2011-12(2nd R) | 8.63 | 3.78 | 7.32 | 2.10 | 1.33 | 5.92 | 0.77 |
| 2012-13(1st R) | 19.05 | 8.09 | 19.15 | 6.63 | 1.33 | 17.59 | 5.23 |
| 2013-14 (AE) | 12.90 | 5.60 | 11.62 | 3.23 | 1.33 | 10.15 | 1.87 |

(AE: Advanced Estimate, 1st R: 1st Revised, 2nd R: 2nd Revised, 3rd R: 3rd Revised)
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure 2.5: Plan-Wise Average Annual Growth Rate of GSDP/NSDP/ Per Capita NSDP (Percent)

2004-05 Base

| Plan Period | GSDP | | NSDP | | Per capita NSDP | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At Current Prices | At 2004-05 Prices | At Current Prices | At 2004-05 Prices | At Current Prices | At 2004-05 Prices |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 8 |
| Ist. Plan (1951-56) | 6.84 | 3.74 | 6.40 | 4.69 | 4.37 | 2.69 |
| 2nd. Plan (1956-61) | 5.56 | 2.55 | 5.57 | 2.94 | 3.71 | 1.12 |
| 3rd. Plan (1961-66) | 11.26 | 4.44 | 11.53 | 4.79 | 8.88 | 2.31 |
| Three Annual Plans (1966-69) | 14.56 | 6.41 | 14.93 | 5.85 | 12.45 | 3.56 |
| 4rth. Plan (1969-74) | 10.66 | 1.52 | 10.57 | 2.39 | 8.26 | 0.26 |
| 5th. Plan (1974-79) | 7.50 | 4.09 | 7.09 | 4.45 | 5.09 | 2.50 |
| Annual Plan (1979-80) | 6.42 | -12.09 | 5.33 | -13.49 | 3.65 | -14.87 |
| 6th. Plan (1980-85) | 16.37 | 4.45 | 16.41 | 4.77 | 14.45 | 3.01 |
| 7th. Plan (1985-90) | 13.75 | 7.06 | 13.52 | 7.48 | 11.46 | 5.52 |
| Two Annual Plan (1990-92) | 12.76 | -2.29 | 12.38 | -2.69 | 10.34 | -4.46 |
| 8th. Plan (1992-97) | 12.57 | 2.00 | 12.28 | 1.67 | 10.51 | 0.07 |
| 9th. Plan (1997-2002) | 10.53 | 5.58 | 12.07 | 7.09 | 10.53 | 5.63 |
| 10th. Plan (2002-07) | 14.67 | 8.82 | 14.03 | 8.07 | 12.57 | 6.69 |
| 11th. Plan (2007-12) | 16.28 | 7.01 | 15.26 | 5.06 | 13.75 | 3.69 |
| 1st Two years of 12th Plan (2012-14) | 15.97 | 6.84 | 15.39 | 4.93 | 13.87 | 3.55 |

(AE: Advanced Estimate, 1st R: 1st Revised, 2nd R: 2nd Revised, 3rd R: 3rd Revised)
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure 2.6: Composition of GSDP (Percent)
at Current Prices by Broad Catagories

2004-05 Base

| Year | Primary Sector | Secondary Sector | Tertiary Sector | Finance & Services Sector | TOTAL GSDP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1950-51 | 46.31 | 9.45 | 6.22 | 38.02 | 100.00 |
| 1951-52 | 47.54 | 10.68 | 5.76 | 36.02 | 100.00 |
| 1952-53 | 46.07 | 11.53 | 5.99 | 36.41 | 100.00 |
| 1953-54 | 45.78 | 12.27 | 6.08 | 35.87 | 100.00 |
| 1954-55 | 42.00 | 12.73 | 6.48 | 38.78 | 100.00 |
| 1955-56 | 38.84 | 13.30 | 6.56 | 41.30 | 100.00 |
| 1956-57 | 39.59 | 13.89 | 7.07 | 39.46 | 100.00 |
| 1957-58 | 34.56 | 15.75 | 8.22 | 41.46 | 100.00 |
| 1958-59 | 38.88 | 15.37 | 8.10 | 37.65 | 100.00 |
| 1959-60 | 40.28 | 16.90 | 8.63 | 34.19 | 100.00 |
| 1960-61 | 40.20 | 17.90 | 8.60 | 33.30 | 100.00 |
| 1961-62 | 39.01 | 19.53 | 8.55 | 32.91 | 100.00 |
| 1962-63 | 41.40 | 19.85 | 8.62 | 30.14 | 100.00 |
| 1963-64 | 43.33 | 19.47 | 9.03 | 28.17 | 100.00 |
| 1964-65 | 43.03 | 20.03 | 9.41 | 27.52 | 100.00 |
| 1965-66 | 38.49 | 20.88 | 9.59 | 31.04 | 100.00 |
| 1966-67 | 43.38 | 17.92 | 9.84 | 28.86 | 100.00 |
| 1967-68 | 44.93 | 16.54 | 10.29 | 28.25 | 100.00 |
| 1968-69 | 46.95 | 15.97 | 10.11 | 26.98 | 100.00 |
| 1969-70 | 45.71 | 16.28 | 10.55 | 27.47 | 100.00 |
| 1970-71 | 45.36 | 15.79 | 10.67 | 28.18 | 100.00 |
| 1971-72 | 43.94 | 16.08 | 10.72 | 29.26 | 100.00 |
| 1972-73 | 47.00 | 15.98 | 10.72 | 26.30 | 100.00 |
| 1973-74 | 48.69 | 16.52 | 10.81 | 23.99 | 100.00 |
| 1974-75 | 44.54 | 19.20 | 10.65 | 25.60 | 100.00 |
| 1975-76 | 43.57 | 17.93 | 10.62 | 27.88 | 100.00 |
| 1976-77 | 37.10 | 22.88 | 10.42 | 29.60 | 100.00 |
| 1977-78 | 42.31 | 19.13 | 10.59 | 27.97 | 100.00 |
| 1978-79 | 41.02 | 20.29 | 10.50 | 28.20 | 100.00 |
| 1979-80 | 36.20 | 24.65 | 10.10 | 29.05 | 100.00 |
| 1980-81 | 45.34 | 17.77 | 10.58 | 26.32 | 100.00 |
| 1981-82 | 47.66 | 15.34 | 11.13 | 25.86 | 100.00 |
| 1982-83 | 44.96 | 17.01 | 11.09 | 26.94 | 100.00 |
| 1983-84 | 49.41 | 16.48 | 10.71 | 23.40 | 100.00 |
| 1984-85 | 43.54 | 19.65 | 11.38 | 25.44 | 100.00 |
| 1985-86 | 46.08 | 18.40 | 11.29 | 24.23 | 100.00 |

Annexure 2.6

| Year | Primary Sector | Secondary Sector | Tertiary Sector | Finance & Services Sector | TOTAL GSDP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1986-87 | 43.43 | 19.55 | 11.68 | 25.34 | 100.00 |
| 1987-88 | 40.50 | 20.14 | 12.42 | 26.94 | 100.00 |
| 1988-89 | 38.83 | 24.85 | 12.83 | 23.49 | 100.00 |
| 1989-90 | 40.18 | 23.93 | 12.76 | 23.13 | 100.00 |
| 1990-91 | 35.84 | 25.53 | 13.27 | 25.36 | 100.00 |
| 1991-92 | 37.99 | 23.91 | 14.60 | 23.50 | 100.00 |
| 1992-93 | 35.68 | 24.86 | 15.20 | 24.26 | 100.00 |
| 1993-94 | 38.33 | 22.89 | 15.54 | 23.24 | 100.00 |
| 1994-95 | 37.24 | 24.22 | 15.56 | 22.98 | 100.00 |
| 1995-96 | 39.60 | 23.02 | 15.56 | 21.82 | 100.00 |
| 1996-97 | 36.76 | 21.98 | 16.30 | 24.97 | 100.00 |
| 1997-98 | 39.12 | 20.85 | 16.44 | 23.59 | 100.00 |
| 1998-99 | 36.97 | 22.15 | 15.19 | 25.69 | 100.00 |
| 1999-00 | 32.19 | 26.80 | 13.93 | 27.07 | 100.00 |
| 2000-01 | 30.55 | 26.09 | 15.12 | 28.25 | 100.00 |
| 2001-02 | 31.97 | 23.98 | 15.46 | 28.60 | 100.00 |
| 2002-03 | 30.97 | 23.79 | 15.94 | 29.30 | 100.00 |
| 2003-04 | 34.24 | 22.70 | 16.40 | 26.67 | 100.00 |
| 2004-05 | 31.03 | 26.58 | 18.21 | 24.18 | 100.00 |
| 2005-06 | 31.07 | 25.33 | 19.70 | 23.90 | 100.00 |
| 2006-07 | 29.94 | 27.49 | 20.60 | 21.97 | 100.00 |
| 2007-08 | 33.52 | 27.83 | 18.75 | 19.90 | 100.00 |
| 2008-09 | 31.96 | 27.13 | 19.47 | 21.44 | 100.00 |
| 2009-10 | 30.77 | 24.43 | 20.52 | 24.29 | 100.00 |
| 2010-11(3rd R) | 30.52 | 24.48 | 20.68 | 24.32 | 100.00 |
| 2011-12(2nd R) | 27.79 | 25.42 | 22.20 | 24.60 | 100.00 |
| 2012-13(1st R) | 29.07 | 25.64 | 21.18 | 24.11 | 100.00 |
| 2013-14 (AE) | 28.50 | 25.00 | 21.90 | 24.60 | 100.00 |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics
(AE: Advanced Estimate, 1st R: 1st Revised, 2nd R: 2nd Revised, 3rd R: 3rd Revised)

Annexure 2.7: Composition of GSDP (Percent)
at Constant (2004-05) Prices by Broad Catagories

2004-05 Base

| Year | Primary Sector | Secondary Sector | Tertiary Sector | Finance & Services Sector | TOTAL GSDP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1950-51 | 66.61 | 9.19 | 5.32 | 18.88 | 100.00 |
| 1951-52 | 69.93 | 9.48 | 5.19 | 15.41 | 100.00 |
| 1952-53 | 65.55 | 11.14 | 5.33 | 17.97 | 100.00 |
| 1953-54 | 63.83 | 12.15 | 5.57 | 18.46 | 100.00 |
| 1954-55 | 59.54 | 13.66 | 5.89 | 20.90 | 100.00 |
| 1955-56 | 56.13 | 14.89 | 6.08 | 22.90 | 100.00 |
| 1956-57 | 57.32 | 15.51 | 6.32 | 20.84 | 100.00 |
| 1957-58 | 50.96 | 18.45 | 7.47 | 23.12 | 100.00 |
| 1958-59 | 56.16 | 17.17 | 7.01 | 19.66 | 100.00 |
| 1959-60 | 55.88 | 18.55 | 7.23 | 18.34 | 100.00 |
| 1960-61 | 55.94 | 19.21 | 7.25 | 17.61 | 100.00 |
| 1961-62 | 54.45 | 21.65 | 7.19 | 16.71 | 100.00 |
| 1962-63 | 54.02 | 22.95 | 7.06 | 15.97 | 100.00 |
| 1963-64 | 55.61 | 22.44 | 7.20 | 14.75 | 100.00 |
| 1964-65 | 56.17 | 22.23 | 7.55 | 14.05 | 100.00 |
| 1965-66 | 53.00 | 23.06 | 7.95 | 15.99 | 100.00 |
| 1966-67 | 57.55 | 19.24 | 8.19 | 15.02 | 100.00 |
| 1967-68 | 56.32 | 19.40 | 8.63 | 15.65 | 100.00 |
| 1968-69 | 61.40 | 16.98 | 8.05 | 13.57 | 100.00 |
| 1969-70 | 57.98 | 18.49 | 8.89 | 14.65 | 100.00 |
| 1970-71 | 58.72 | 17.98 | 8.94 | 14.36 | 100.00 |
| 1971-72 | 55.70 | 19.48 | 8.94 | 15.89 | 100.00 |
| 1972-73 | 56.19 | 19.96 | 8.88 | 14.96 | 100.00 |
| 1973-74 | 56.92 | 20.01 | 8.92 | 14.15 | 100.00 |
| 1974-75 | 51.95 | 23.31 | 8.84 | 15.89 | 100.00 |
| 1975-76 | 55.71 | 20.49 | 8.88 | 14.92 | 100.00 |
| 1976-77 | 49.72 | 25.33 | 8.81 | 16.14 | 100.00 |
| 1977-78 | 54.91 | 21.51 | 8.96 | 14.61 | 100.00 |
| 1978-79 | 54.52 | 22.21 | 8.93 | 14.33 | 100.00 |
| 1979-80 | 47.50 | 27.20 | 8.76 | 16.54 | 100.00 |
| 1980-81 | 54.35 | 20.12 | 9.23 | 16.30 | 100.00 |
| 1981-82 | 55.55 | 18.36 | 9.62 | 16.47 | 100.00 |
| 1982-83 | 51.46 | 20.70 | 9.61 | 18.24 | 100.00 |
| 1983-84 | 55.65 | 19.79 | 8.89 | 15.67 | 100.00 |
| 1984-85 | 50.67 | 21.98 | 9.79 | 17.57 | 100.00 |

Annexure 2.7

| Year | Primary Sector | Secondary Sector | Tertiary Sector | Finance & Services Sector | TOTAL GSDP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1985-86 | 52.94 | 20.04 | 9.74 | 17.28 | 100.00 |
| 1986-87 | 50.12 | 21.11 | 10.25 | 18.52 | 100.00 |
| 1987-88 | 46.83 | 22.45 | 10.63 | 20.09 | 100.00 |
| 1988-89 | 46.50 | 24.79 | 10.89 | 17.82 | 100.00 |
| 1989-90 | 48.69 | 22.59 | 10.48 | 18.25 | 100.00 |
| 1990-91 | 39.91 | 27.73 | 11.09 | 21.27 | 100.00 |
| 1991-92 | 41.41 | 26.20 | 12.06 | 20.33 | 100.00 |
| 1992-93 | 39.11 | 26.78 | 12.59 | 21.52 | 100.00 |
| 1993-94 | 42.05 | 24.96 | 12.36 | 20.63 | 100.00 |
| 1994-95 | 39.77 | 26.26 | 12.57 | 21.40 | 100.00 |
| 1995-96 | 39.59 | 25.44 | 13.35 | 21.62 | 100.00 |
| 1996-97 | 37.46 | 24.39 | 14.19 | 23.97 | 100.00 |
| 1997-98 | 39.56 | 23.32 | 14.33 | 22.79 | 100.00 |
| 1998-99 | 38.20 | 24.04 | 13.63 | 24.12 | 100.00 |
| 1999-00 | 32.46 | 28.47 | 13.49 | 25.57 | 100.00 |
| 2000-01 | 31.57 | 27.29 | 14.54 | 26.60 | 100.00 |
| 2001-02 | 33.86 | 24.62 | 14.89 | 26.63 | 100.00 |
| 2002-03 | 31.03 | 24.96 | 15.91 | 28.11 | 100.00 |
| 2003-04 | 32.94 | 24.13 | 16.84 | 26.09 | 100.00 |
| 2004-05 | 31.03 | 26.58 | 18.21 | 24.18 | 100.00 |
| 2005-06 | 30.72 | 25.38 | 19.74 | 24.15 | 100.00 |
| 2006-07 | 28.99 | 27.40 | 20.78 | 22.83 | 100.00 |
| 2007-08 | 27.30 | 30.01 | 20.43 | 22.27 | 100.00 |
| 2008-09 | 26.31 | 29.05 | 21.02 | 23.62 | 100.00 |
| 2009-10 | 26.95 | 26.44 | 21.85 | 24.76 | 100.00 |
| 2010-11(3rd R) | 24.98 | 27.36 | 22.82 | 24.84 | 100.00 |
| 2011-12(2nd R) | 22.83 | 28.46 | 23.78 | 24.93 | 100.00 |
| 2012-13(1st R) | 22.83 | 29.36 | 22.91 | 24.90 | 100.00 |
| 2013-14 (AE) | 21.43 | 29.38 | 23.74 | 25.45 | 100.00 |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics
(AE: Advanced Estimate, 1st R: 1st Revised, 2nd R: 2nd Revised, 3rd R: 3rd Revised)

Annexure 2.8: Composition of NSDP (Percent)
at Current Prices by Broad Catagories

2004-05 Base

| Year | Primary Sector | Secondary Sector | Tertiary Sector | Finance & Services Sector | TOTAL GSDP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1950-51 | 46.93 | 9.78 | 5.70 | 37.59 | 100.00 |
| 1951-52 | 48.15 | 11.02 | 5.19 | 35.63 | 100.00 |
| 1952-53 | 46.66 | 11.86 | 5.40 | 36.08 | 100.00 |
| 1953-54 | 46.33 | 12.62 | 5.51 | 35.55 | 100.00 |
| 1954-55 | 42.93 | 12.53 | 5.86 | 38.68 | 100.00 |
| 1955-56 | 39.77 | 13.19 | 5.92 | 41.13 | 100.00 |
| 1956-57 | 40.41 | 13.70 | 6.58 | 39.30 | 100.00 |
| 1957-58 | 35.30 | 15.59 | 7.69 | 41.42 | 100.00 |
| 1958-59 | 39.73 | 15.23 | 7.57 | 37.48 | 100.00 |
| 1959-60 | 41.22 | 16.84 | 8.08 | 33.86 | 100.00 |
| 1960-61 | 41.20 | 17.96 | 8.07 | 32.78 | 100.00 |
| 1961-62 | 39.85 | 19.72 | 8.00 | 32.42 | 100.00 |
| 1962-63 | 42.25 | 20.13 | 8.00 | 29.62 | 100.00 |
| 1963-64 | 44.31 | 19.66 | 8.45 | 27.59 | 100.00 |
| 1964-65 | 43.86 | 20.26 | 8.92 | 26.96 | 100.00 |
| 1965-66 | 39.17 | 21.15 | 9.04 | 30.64 | 100.00 |
| 1966-67 | 44.23 | 17.90 | 9.33 | 28.54 | 100.00 |
| 1967-68 | 45.87 | 16.33 | 9.80 | 28.00 | 100.00 |
| 1968-69 | 47.79 | 15.62 | 9.92 | 26.67 | 100.00 |
| 1969-70 | 46.55 | 15.86 | 10.37 | 27.22 | 100.00 |
| 1970-71 | 46.30 | 15.16 | 10.48 | 28.06 | 100.00 |
| 1971-72 | 44.86 | 15.32 | 10.49 | 29.32 | 100.00 |
| 1972-73 | 47.99 | 15.24 | 10.50 | 26.27 | 100.00 |
| 1973-74 | 49.60 | 15.82 | 10.58 | 24.01 | 100.00 |
| 1974-75 | 45.52 | 18.39 | 10.37 | 25.72 | 100.00 |
| 1975-76 | 44.66 | 16.80 | 10.33 | 28.21 | 100.00 |
| 1976-77 | 37.76 | 22.13 | 10.08 | 30.03 | 100.00 |
| 1977-78 | 43.21 | 18.16 | 10.32 | 28.32 | 100.00 |
| 1978-79 | 41.92 | 19.29 | 10.20 | 28.58 | 100.00 |
| 1979-80 | 36.90 | 23.84 | 9.72 | 29.53 | 100.00 |
| 1980-81 | 46.65 | 16.36 | 10.34 | 26.64 | 100.00 |
| 1981-82 | 49.36 | 13.51 | 10.91 | 26.21 | 100.00 |
| 1982-83 | 46.59 | 15.21 | 10.82 | 27.38 | 100.00 |
| 1983-84 | 51.16 | 14.85 | 10.47 | 23.52 | 100.00 |
| 1984-85 | 45.05 | 18.07 | 11.16 | 25.72 | 100.00 |

Annexure 2.8

| Year | Primary Sector | Secondary Sector | Tertiary Sector | Finance & Services Sector | TOTAL GSDP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1985-86 | 47.79 | 16.66 | 11.09 | 24.46 | 100.00 |
| 1986-87 | 45.00 | 17.79 | 11.56 | 25.65 | 100.00 |
| 1987-88 | 41.97 | 18.18 | 12.40 | 27.46 | 100.00 |
| 1988-89 | 39.95 | 23.60 | 12.82 | 23.64 | 100.00 |
| 1989-90 | 41.50 | 22.43 | 12.74 | 23.33 | 100.00 |
| 1990-91 | 36.88 | 23.73 | 13.32 | 26.07 | 100.00 |
| 1991-92 | 39.27 | 21.86 | 14.87 | 24.01 | 100.00 |
| 1992-93 | 36.87 | 22.62 | 15.59 | 24.93 | 100.00 |
| 1993-94 | 39.83 | 20.44 | 15.96 | 23.78 | 100.00 |
| 1994-95 | 38.47 | 22.11 | 15.98 | 23.44 | 100.00 |
| 1995-96 | 41.09 | 20.79 | 15.99 | 22.13 | 100.00 |
| 1996-97 | 38.33 | 18.91 | 16.96 | 25.81 | 100.00 |
| 1997-98 | 40.82 | 17.87 | 17.11 | 24.20 | 100.00 |
| 1998-99 | 38.46 | 19.26 | 15.74 | 26.54 | 100.00 |
| 1999-00 | 33.06 | 24.78 | 14.24 | 27.92 | 100.00 |
| 2000-01 | 31.29 | 23.80 | 15.61 | 29.30 | 100.00 |
| 2001-02 | 32.95 | 21.23 | 16.15 | 29.67 | 100.00 |
| 2002-03 | 31.76 | 21.34 | 16.59 | 30.31 | 100.00 |
| 2003-04 | 35.54 | 19.78 | 17.11 | 27.57 | 100.00 |
| 2004-05 | 32.37 | 23.31 | 19.22 | 25.10 | 100.00 |
| 2005-06 | 32.55 | 21.21 | 21.14 | 25.10 | 100.00 |
| 2006-07 | 31.32 | 23.36 | 22.30 | 23.03 | 100.00 |
| 2007-08 | 35.52 | 23.13 | 20.43 | 20.92 | 100.00 |
| 2008-09 | 33.42 | 22.69 | 21.23 | 22.66 | 100.00 |
| 2009-10 | 32.68 | 17.55 | 23.10 | 26.67 | 100.00 |
| 2010-11(3rd R) | 32.40 | 17.52 | 23.29 | 26.79 | 100.00 |
| 2011-12(2nd R) | 28.76 | 18.48 | 25.41 | 27.36 | 100.01 |
| 2012-13(1st R) | 30.07 | 18.90 | 24.20 | 26.83 | 100.00 |
| 2013-14 (AE) | 29.17 | 17.80 | 25.33 | 27.70 | 100.00 |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics
(AE: Advanced Estimate, 1st R: 1st Revised, 2nd R: 2nd Revised, 3rd R: 3rd Revised)

Annexure 2.9: Composition of NSDP (Percent)
at Constant (2004-05) Prices by Broad Catagories

2004-05 Base

| Year | Primary Sector | Secondary Sector | Tertiary Sector | Finance & Services Sector | TOTAL GSDP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1950-51 | 66.39 | 9.65 | 5.29 | 18.67 | 100.00 |
| 1951-52 | 69.67 | 9.94 | 5.16 | 15.23 | 100.00 |
| 1952-53 | 65.27 | 11.67 | 5.30 | 17.75 | 100.00 |
| 1953-54 | 63.52 | 12.71 | 5.54 | 18.23 | 100.00 |
| 1954-55 | 59.23 | 14.29 | 5.85 | 20.63 | 100.00 |
| 1955-56 | 55.81 | 15.57 | 6.04 | 22.59 | 100.00 |
| 1956-57 | 56.96 | 16.21 | 6.28 | 20.55 | 100.00 |
| 1957-58 | 50.58 | 19.25 | 7.41 | 22.76 | 100.00 |
| 1958-59 | 55.76 | 17.92 | 6.96 | 19.36 | 100.00 |
| 1959-60 | 55.44 | 19.35 | 7.16 | 18.05 | 100.00 |
| 1960-61 | 55.47 | 20.02 | 7.18 | 17.33 | 100.00 |
| 1961-62 | 53.92 | 22.54 | 7.11 | 16.42 | 100.00 |
| 1962-63 | 53.46 | 23.87 | 6.98 | 15.68 | 100.00 |
| 1963-64 | 55.05 | 23.35 | 7.12 | 14.48 | 100.00 |
| 1964-65 | 55.60 | 23.14 | 7.46 | 13.80 | 100.00 |
| 1965-66 | 52.45 | 24.00 | 7.86 | 15.70 | 100.00 |
| 1966-67 | 57.05 | 20.06 | 8.11 | 14.77 | 100.00 |
| 1967-68 | 55.83 | 20.24 | 8.55 | 15.39 | 100.00 |
| 1968-69 | 60.93 | 17.74 | 7.98 | 13.36 | 100.00 |
| 1969-70 | 57.49 | 19.30 | 8.80 | 14.41 | 100.00 |
| 1970-71 | 58.24 | 18.77 | 8.86 | 14.13 | 100.00 |
| 1971-72 | 59.50 | 16.32 | 8.69 | 15.49 | 100.00 |
| 1972-73 | 59.69 | 17.20 | 8.64 | 14.47 | 100.00 |
| 1973-74 | 60.30 | 17.41 | 8.69 | 13.59 | 100.00 |
| 1974-75 | 55.18 | 20.79 | 8.57 | 15.46 | 100.00 |
| 1975-76 | 58.96 | 17.96 | 8.65 | 14.44 | 100.00 |
| 1976-77 | 52.37 | 23.38 | 8.53 | 15.73 | 100.00 |
| 1977-78 | 57.83 | 19.33 | 8.74 | 14.10 | 100.00 |
| 1978-79 | 57.22 | 20.27 | 8.71 | 13.80 | 100.00 |
| 1979-80 | 49.78 | 25.60 | 8.47 | 16.15 | 100.00 |
| 1980-81 | 57.43 | 17.57 | 9.04 | 15.96 | 100.00 |
| 1981-82 | 58.89 | 15.47 | 9.47 | 16.16 | 100.00 |
| 1982-83 | 54.53 | 17.93 | 9.45 | 18.10 | 100.00 |
| 1983-84 | 58.62 | 17.44 | 8.67 | 15.27 | 100.00 |
| 1984-85 | 53.32 | 19.71 | 9.64 | 17.33 | 100.00 |
| 1985-86 | 55.60 | 17.76 | 9.61 | 17.04 | 100.00 |

Annexure 2.9

| Year | Primary Sector | Secondary Sector | Tertiary Sector | Finance & Services Sector | TOTAL GSDP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1986-87 | 52.52 | 18.95 | 10.15 | 18.38 | 100.00 |
| 1987-88 | 49.03 | 20.30 | 10.57 | 20.10 | 100.00 |
| 1988-89 | 48.23 | 23.37 | 10.83 | 17.56 | 100.00 |
| 1989-90 | 50.59 | 20.97 | 10.39 | 18.05 | 100.00 |
| 1990-91 | 41.25 | 26.37 | 11.05 | 21.33 | 100.00 |
| 1991-92 | 42.83 | 24.76 | 12.11 | 20.30 | 100.00 |
| 1992-93 | 40.40 | 25.27 | 12.71 | 21.62 | 100.00 |
| 1993-94 | 43.40 | 23.61 | 12.42 | 20.57 | 100.00 |
| 1994-95 | 40.89 | 25.05 | 12.65 | 21.41 | 100.00 |
| 1995-96 | 40.83 | 23.93 | 13.53 | 21.71 | 100.00 |
| 1996-97 | 38.83 | 22.18 | 14.54 | 24.44 | 100.00 |
| 1997-98 | 41.17 | 21.00 | 14.71 | 23.13 | 100.00 |
| 1998-99 | 39.82 | 21.57 | 13.96 | 24.65 | 100.00 |
| 1999-00 | 33.17 | 27.13 | 13.67 | 26.03 | 100.00 |
| 2000-01 | 32.27 | 25.52 | 14.91 | 27.31 | 100.00 |
| 2001-02 | 34.96 | 22.27 | 15.42 | 27.35 | 100.00 |
| 2002-03 | 31.82 | 22.83 | 16.47 | 28.88 | 100.00 |
| 2003-04 | 34.08 | 21.45 | 17.61 | 26.87 | 100.00 |
| 2004-05 | 32.37 | 23.31 | 19.22 | 25.10 | 100.00 |
| 2005-06 | 32.16 | 21.27 | 21.18 | 25.40 | 100.00 |
| 2006-07 | 30.28 | 23.12 | 22.52 | 24.08 | 100.00 |
| 2007-08 | 28.49 | 24.89 | 22.66 | 23.95 | 100.00 |
| 2008-09 | 27.03 | 24.05 | 23.35 | 25.56 | 100.00 |
| 2009-10 | 28.55 | 18.45 | 25.16 | 27.83 | 100.00 |
| 2010-11(3rd R) | 26.35 | 18.61 | 26.68 | 28.35 | 100.00 |
| 2011-12(2nd R) | 23.10 | 19.79 | 28.31 | 28.81 | 100.00 |
| 2012-13(1st R) | 22.82 | 20.50 | 27.52 | 29.15 | 100.00 |
| 2013-14 (AE) | 20.64 | 19.75 | 29.16 | 30.45 | 100.00 |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics
(AE: Advanced Estimate, 1st R: 1st Revised, 2nd R: 2nd Revised, 3rd R: 3rd Revised)

## Annexure 2.10: Gross State Domestic Product by Broad Sectors with 2004-05 Base (As per RBI Classification)

| Year | At Current Prices | | | | | | | | | At 2004-05 Prices | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Agriculture | | | Industry | | | Services | | | Agriculture | | | Industry | | | Services | | |
| | Contribution to GSDP (Rs. Lakh) | % Share in Total GSDP | Annual Growth Rate (%) | Contribution to GSDP (Rs. Lakh) | % Share in Total GSDP | Annual Growth Rate (%) | Contribution to GSDP (Rs. Lakh) | % Share in Total GSDP | Annual Growth Rate (%) | Contribution to GSDP (Rs. Lakh) | % Share in Total GSDP | Annual Growth Rate (%) | Contribution to GSDP (Rs. Lakh) | % Share in Total GSDP | Annual Growth Rate (%) | Contribution to GSDP (Rs. Lakh) | % Share in Total GSDP | Annual Growth Rate (%) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 1950-51 | 18021 | 44.50 | | 3167 | 7.82 | | 19312 | 47.68 | | 868588 | 64.65 | | 84891 | 6.32 | | 390118 | 29.04 | |
| 1951-52 | 20989 | 45.20 | 16.47 | 4048 | 8.72 | 27.82 | 21398 | 46.08 | 10.80 | 977891 | 67.44 | 12.58 | 89960 | 6.20 | 5.97 | 382201 | 26.36 | -2.03 |
| 1952-53 | 20624 | 42.83 | -1.74 | 4398 | 9.13 | 8.65 | 23134 | 48.04 | 8.11 | 922486 | 61.95 | -5.67 | 105436 | 7.08 | 17.20 | 461062 | 30.96 | 20.63 |
| 1953-54 | 21538 | 42.61 | 4.43 | 4642 | 9.18 | 5.55 | 24361 | 48.20 | 5.30 | 916920 | 59.90 | -0.60 | 112061 | 7.32 | 6.28 | 501729 | 32.78 | 8.82 |
| 1954-55 | 20597 | 38.56 | -4.37 | 4857 | 9.09 | 4.63 | 27966 | 52.35 | 14.80 | 849465 | 55.04 | -7.36 | 120056 | 7.78 | 7.13 | 573732 | 37.18 | 14.35 |
| 1955-56 | 20328 | 35.48 | -1.31 | 5250 | 9.16 | 8.09 | 31723 | 55.36 | 13.43 | 832144 | 51.44 | -2.04 | 132654 | 8.20 | 10.49 | 652767 | 40.35 | 13.78 |
| 1956-57 | 21165 | 35.93 | 4.12 | 5538 | 9.40 | 5.49 | 32202 | 54.67 | 1.51 | 850202 | 52.12 | 2.17 | 131222 | 8.05 | -1.08 | 649677 | 39.83 | -0.47 |
| 1957-58 | 18139 | 31.70 | -14.29 | 5828 | 10.19 | 5.24 | 33253 | 58.11 | 3.26 | 708694 | 46.53 | -16.64 | 134533 | 8.83 | 2.52 | 679873 | 44.64 | 4.65 |
| 1958-59 | 23017 | 36.42 | 26.89 | 5997 | 9.49 | 2.89 | 34185 | 54.09 | 2.80 | 896594 | 51.94 | 26.51 | 134538 | 7.79 | 0.00 | 695061 | 40.27 | 2.23 |
| 1959-60 | 23026 | 36.81 | 0.04 | 6610 | 10.57 | 10.22 | 32914 | 52.62 | -3.72 | 863375 | 50.03 | -3.71 | 151799 | 8.80 | 12.83 | 710666 | 41.18 | 2.25 |
| 1960-61 | 25323 | 36.82 | 9.97 | 7861 | 11.43 | 18.93 | 35594 | 51.75 | 8.14 | 931655 | 50.54 | 7.91 | 165145 | 8.96 | 8.79 | 746550 | 40.50 | 5.05 |
| 1961-62 | 27359 | 36.10 | 8.04 | 8671 | 11.44 | 10.30 | 39748 | 52.45 | 11.67 | 995499 | 49.28 | 6.85 | 188807 | 9.35 | 14.33 | 835743 | 41.37 | 11.95 |
| 1962-63 | 34643 | 38.19 | 26.62 | 9755 | 10.76 | 12.51 | 46306 | 51.05 | 16.50 | 1107645 | 48.66 | 11.27 | 204171 | 8.97 | 8.14 | 964258 | 42.36 | 15.38 |
| 1963-64 | 40837 | 40.23 | 17.88 | 11013 | 10.85 | 12.89 | 49670 | 48.93 | 7.26 | 1256476 | 50.59 | 13.44 | 221271 | 8.91 | 8.38 | 1005939 | 40.50 | 4.32 |
| 1964-65 | 43610 | 39.71 | 6.79 | 12851 | 11.70 | 16.69 | 53350 | 48.58 | 7.41 | 1298828 | 51.02 | 3.37 | 244523 | 9.61 | 10.51 | 1002411 | 39.38 | -0.35 |
| 1965-66 | 40240 | 35.32 | -7.73 | 14301 | 12.55 | 11.29 | 59384 | 52.13 | 11.31 | 1099508 | 48.45 | -15.35 | 248375 | 10.94 | 1.58 | 921673 | 40.61 | -8.05 |
| 1966-67 | 54121 | 40.53 | 34.50 | 15222 | 11.40 | 6.44 | 64194 | 48.07 | 8.10 | 1305119 | 53.92 | 18.70 | 237868 | 9.83 | -4.23 | 877493 | 36.25 | -4.79 |
| 1967-68 | 59259 | 41.32 | 9.49 | 16063 | 11.20 | 5.52 | 68081 | 47.48 | 6.05 | 1176503 | 51.92 | -9.85 | 252064 | 11.12 | 5.97 | 837553 | 36.96 | -4.55 |
| 1968-69 | 74400 | 45.66 | 25.55 | 17844 | 10.95 | 11.09 | 70705 | 43.39 | 3.86 | 1693951 | 60.62 | 43.98 | 267555 | 9.58 | 6.15 | 832775 | 29.80 | -0.57 |
| 1969-70 | 70430 | 42.82 | -5.34 | 19447 | 11.82 | 8.98 | 74609 | 45.36 | 5.52 | 1345448 | 54.74 | -20.57 | 281586 | 11.46 | 5.24 | 830852 | 33.80 | -0.23 |
| 1970-71 | 73296 | 42.74 | 4.07 | 19773 | 11.53 | 1.68 | 78418 | 45.73 | 5.10 | 1440324 | 55.93 | 7.05 | 284442 | 11.05 | 1.01 | 850290 | 33.02 | 2.34 |
| 1971-72 | 72689 | 40.91 | -0.83 | 19985 | 11.25 | 1.07 | 84999 | 47.84 | 8.39 | 1275251 | 52.29 | -11.46 | 269636 | 11.06 | -5.21 | 893912 | 36.65 | 5.13 |
| 1972-73 | 90848 | 43.26 | 24.98 | 21929 | 10.44 | 9.73 | 97249 | 46.30 | 14.41 | 1365729 | 51.33 | 7.09 | 272193 | 10.23 | 0.95 | 1022874 | 38.44 | 14.43 |

Annexure 2.10

| Year | At Current Prices | | | | | | | | | At 2004-05 Prices | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Agriculture | | | Industry | | | Services | | | Agriculture | | | Industry | | | Services | | |
| | Contribution to GSDP (Rs. Lakh) | % Share in Total GSDP | Annual Growth Rate (%) | Contribution to GSDP (Rs. Lakh) | % Share in Total GSDP | Annual Growth Rate (%) | Contribution to GSDP (Rs. Lakh) | % Share in Total GSDP | Annual Growth Rate (%) | Contribution to GSDP (Rs. Lakh) | % Share in Total GSDP | Annual Growth Rate (%) | Contribution to GSDP (Rs. Lakh) | % Share in Total GSDP | Annual Growth Rate (%) | Contribution to GSDP (Rs. Lakh) | % Share in Total GSDP | Annual Growth Rate (%) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 1973-74 | 113254 | 45.27 | 24.66 | 28938 | 11.57 | 31.96 | 107959 | 43.16 | 11.01 | 1468499 | 52.68 | 7.52 | 304290 | 10.92 | 11.79 | 1014550 | 36.40 | -0.81 |
| 1974-75 | 112405 | 41.36 | -0.75 | 37720 | 13.88 | 30.35 | 121659 | 44.76 | 12.69 | 1225108 | 48.37 | -16.57 | 329419 | 13.01 | 8.26 | 978478 | 38.63 | -3.56 |
| 1975-76 | 114882 | 39.80 | 2.20 | 38358 | 13.29 | 1.69 | 135431 | 46.92 | 11.32 | 1459161 | 51.09 | 19.10 | 332341 | 11.64 | 0.89 | 1064800 | 37.28 | 8.82 |
| 1976-77 | 99594 | 33.74 | -13.31 | 47744 | 16.17 | 24.47 | 147887 | 50.09 | 9.20 | 1274684 | 45.59 | -12.64 | 389791 | 13.94 | 17.29 | 1131544 | 40.47 | 6.27 |
| 1977-78 | 135640 | 39.20 | 36.19 | 48649 | 14.06 | 1.90 | 161712 | 46.74 | 9.35 | 1571233 | 50.85 | 23.26 | 389978 | 12.62 | 0.05 | 1128597 | 36.53 | -0.26 |
| 1978-79 | 141986 | 38.23 | 4.68 | 54464 | 14.67 | 11.95 | 174902 | 47.10 | 8.16 | 1645879 | 50.38 | 4.75 | 424692 | 13.00 | 8.90 | 1196529 | 36.62 | 6.02 |
| 1979-80 | 138805 | 33.85 | -2.24 | 68647 | 16.74 | 26.04 | 202619 | 49.41 | 15.85 | 1332407 | 43.69 | -19.05 | 433489 | 14.21 | 2.07 | 1283912 | 42.10 | 7.30 |
| 1980-81 | 214458 | 42.40 | 54.50 | 65623 | 12.97 | -4.40 | 225757 | 44.63 | 11.42 | 1579255 | 50.35 | 18.53 | 371626 | 11.85 | -14.27 | 1185509 | 37.80 | -7.66 |
| 1981-82 | 249568 | 44.58 | 16.37 | 63822 | 11.40 | -2.74 | 246484 | 44.02 | 9.18 | 1616336 | 51.54 | 2.35 | 348790 | 11.12 | -6.14 | 1171188 | 37.34 | -1.21 |
| 1982-83 | 251898 | 41.41 | 0.93 | 69525 | 11.43 | 8.94 | 286946 | 47.17 | 16.42 | 1448876 | 47.06 | -10.36 | 340691 | 11.06 | -2.32 | 1289487 | 41.88 | 10.10 |
| 1983-84 | 342205 | 45.37 | 35.85 | 84293 | 11.18 | 21.24 | 327756 | 43.45 | 14.22 | 1810567 | 50.70 | 24.96 | 399290 | 11.18 | 17.20 | 1361428 | 38.12 | 5.58 |
| 1984-85 | 305093 | 40.21 | -10.85 | 103876 | 13.69 | 23.23 | 349845 | 46.10 | 6.74 | 1568219 | 46.82 | -13.39 | 461435 | 13.78 | 15.56 | 1320112 | 39.41 | -3.03 |
| 1985-86 | 383588 | 42.56 | 25.73 | 112287 | 12.46 | 8.10 | 405435 | 44.98 | 15.89 | 1805705 | 48.38 | 15.14 | 444890 | 11.92 | -3.59 | 1481491 | 39.70 | 12.22 |
| 1986-87 | 400215 | 40.25 | 4.33 | 129069 | 12.98 | 14.95 | 465127 | 46.77 | 14.72 | 1729648 | 45.75 | -4.21 | 493429 | 13.05 | 10.91 | 1557742 | 41.20 | 5.15 |
| 1987-88 | 383486 | 37.36 | -4.18 | 143827 | 14.01 | 11.43 | 499029 | 48.62 | 7.29 | 1563476 | 42.47 | -9.61 | 531214 | 14.43 | 7.66 | 1586857 | 43.10 | 1.87 |
| 1988-89 | 451725 | 35.54 | 17.79 | 224063 | 17.63 | 55.79 | 595231 | 46.83 | 19.28 | 1813362 | 42.00 | 15.98 | 687030 | 15.91 | 29.33 | 1816676 | 42.08 | 14.48 |
| 1989-90 | 529011 | 36.76 | 17.11 | 251683 | 17.49 | 12.33 | 658479 | 45.75 | 10.63 | 2021668 | 44.10 | 11.49 | 691605 | 15.09 | 0.67 | 1871234 | 40.82 | 3.00 |
| 1990-91 | 473128 | 31.81 | -10.56 | 242957 | 16.33 | -3.47 | 771339 | 51.86 | 17.14 | 1419577 | 34.10 | -29.78 | 660215 | 15.86 | -4.54 | 2083702 | 50.05 | 11.35 |
| 1991-92 | 624104 | 34.25 | 31.91 | 297482 | 16.32 | 22.44 | 900722 | 49.43 | 16.77 | 1597112 | 36.22 | 12.51 | 738045 | 16.74 | 11.79 | 2074232 | 47.04 | -0.45 |
| 1992-93 | 620769 | 31.35 | -0.53 | 347061 | 17.53 | 16.67 | 1011989 | 51.12 | 12.35 | 1468240 | 33.62 | -8.07 | 763745 | 17.49 | 3.48 | 2135715 | 48.90 | 2.96 |
| 1993-94 | 748314 | 33.33 | 20.55 | 373531 | 16.64 | 7.63 | 1123181 | 50.03 | 10.99 | 1665598 | 35.75 | 13.44 | 771349 | 16.55 | 1.00 | 2222382 | 47.70 | 4.06 |
| 1994-95 | 867867 | 32.43 | 15.98 | 486197 | 18.17 | 30.16 | 1321856 | 49.40 | 17.69 | 1646560 | 33.56 | -1.14 | 874510 | 17.83 | 13.37 | 2384727 | 48.61 | 7.30 |
| 1995-96 | 1097812 | 34.17 | 26.50 | 572158 | 17.81 | 17.68 | 1543247 | 48.03 | 16.75 | 1664702 | 32.87 | 1.10 | 915439 | 18.08 | 4.68 | 2484086 | 49.05 | 4.17 |

Annexure 2.10

| Year | At Current Prices | | | | | | | | | At 2004-05 Prices | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Agriculture | | | Industry | | | Services | | | Agriculture | | | Industry | | | Services | | |
| | Contribution to GSDP (Rs. Lakh) | % Share in Total GSDP | Annual Growth Rate (%) | Contribution to GSDP (Rs. Lakh) | % Share in Total GSDP | Annual Growth Rate (%) | Contribution to GSDP (Rs. Lakh) | % Share in Total GSDP | Annual Growth Rate (%) | Contribution to GSDP (Rs. Lakh) | % Share in Total GSDP | Annual Growth Rate (%) | Contribution to GSDP (Rs. Lakh) | % Share in Total GSDP | Annual Growth Rate (%) | Contribution to GSDP (Rs. Lakh) | % Share in Total GSDP | Annual Growth Rate (%) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 1996-97 | 1013672 | 31.54 | -7.66 | 535632 | 16.66 | -6.38 | 1664820 | 51.80 | 7.88 | 1476885 | 30.53 | -11.28 | 863406 | 17.85 | -5.68 | 2497379 | 51.62 | 0.54 |
| 1997-98 | 1287609 | 33.37 | 27.02 | 632566 | 16.39 | 18.10 | 1938329 | 50.24 | 16.43 | 1771222 | 32.36 | 19.93 | 930407 | 17.00 | 7.76 | 2771762 | 50.64 | 10.99 |
| 1998-99 | 1344513 | 31.46 | 4.42 | 745646 | 17.45 | 17.88 | 2183442 | 51.09 | 12.65 | 1737423 | 31.17 | -1.91 | 1018523 | 18.27 | 9.47 | 2818023 | 50.56 | 1.67 |
| 1999-00 | 1337019 | 27.92 | -0.56 | 829117 | 17.31 | 11.19 | 2623033 | 54.77 | 20.13 | 1623444 | 27.37 | -6.56 | 1103739 | 18.61 | 8.37 | 3205263 | 54.03 | 13.74 |
| 2000-01 | 1243160 | 25.68 | -7.02 | 851424 | 17.59 | 2.69 | 2746900 | 56.74 | 4.72 | 1515844 | 26.00 | -6.63 | 1072479 | 18.39 | -2.83 | 3242053 | 55.61 | 1.15 |
| 2001-02 | 1400554 | 27.09 | 12.66 | 859814 | 16.63 | 0.99 | 2910003 | 56.28 | 5.94 | 1739506 | 28.47 | 14.76 | 1040134 | 17.02 | -3.02 | 3331126 | 54.51 | 2.75 |
| 2002-03 | 1393835 | 25.43 | -0.48 | 941399 | 17.18 | 9.49 | 3144877 | 57.39 | 8.07 | 1473993 | 24.14 | -15.26 | 1137899 | 18.64 | 9.40 | 3493946 | 57.22 | 4.89 |
| 2003-04 | 1829768 | 27.68 | 31.28 | 1300574 | 19.68 | 38.15 | 3479672 | 52.64 | 10.65 | 1771848 | 25.72 | 20.21 | 1419233 | 20.60 | 24.72 | 3698779 | 53.68 | 5.86 |
| 2004-05 | 1825698 | 23.49 | -0.22 | 1842902 | 23.71 | 41.70 | 4104343 | 52.80 | 17.95 | 1825698 | 23.49 | 3.04 | 1842902 | 23.71 | 29.85 | 4104343 | 52.80 | 10.96 |
| 2005-06 | 1931399 | 22.70 | 5.79 | 2002679 | 23.53 | 8.67 | 4575571 | 53.77 | 11.48 | 1886717 | 22.97 | 3.34 | 1891634 | 23.03 | 2.64 | 4436121 | 54.00 | 8.08 |
| 2006-07 | 2182895 | 21.43 | 13.02 | 2579461 | 25.33 | 28.80 | 5421591 | 53.24 | 18.49 | 1923241 | 20.75 | 1.94 | 2348027 | 25.33 | 24.13 | 4998815 | 53.92 | 12.68 |
| 2007-08 | 3108520 | 24.05 | 42.40 | 3531700 | 27.32 | 36.92 | 6287225 | 48.63 | 15.97 | 2012888 | 19.57 | 4.66 | 2839593 | 27.61 | 20.94 | 5432081 | 52.82 | 8.67 |
| 2008-09 | 3152299 | 21.23 | 1.41 | 4167821 | 28.07 | 18.01 | 7528951 | 50.70 | 19.75 | 2050447 | 18.50 | 1.87 | 3019002 | 27.24 | 6.32 | 6011729 | 54.25 | 10.67 |
| 2009-10 | 3453884 | 21.20 | 9.57 | 3960687 | 24.31 | -4.97 | 8880072 | 54.50 | 17.95 | 2209191 | 19.07 | 7.74 | 2865694 | 24.74 | -5.08 | 6510228 | 56.19 | 8.29 |
| 2010-11 (3rdR) | 3843829 | 19.46 | 11.29 | 5060799 | 25.62 | 27.78 | 10848362 | 54.92 | 22.17 | 2251182 | 17.99 | 1.90 | 3025480 | 24.18 | 5.58 | 7236443 | 57.83 | 11.15 |
| 2011-12 (2ndR) | 3720150 | 17.34 | -3.22 | 5557384 | 25.90 | 9.81 | 12180764 | 56.76 | 12.28 | 2150767 | 16.56 | -4.46 | 3235944 | 24.92 | 6.96 | 7599689 | 58.52 | 5.02 |
| 2012-13 (1st R) | 5035317 | 19.71 | 35.35 | 6363967 | 24.91 | 14.51 | 14146624 | 55.38 | 16.14 | 2387572 | 17.01 | 11.01 | 3532014 | 25.16 | 9.15 | 8117070 | 57.83 | 6.81 |
| 2013-14 (AE) | 5657085 | 19.61 | 12.35 | 6933795 | 24.04 | 8.95 | 16250551 | 56.34 | 14.87 | 2309881 | 15.58 | -3.25 | 3764985 | 25.40 | 6.60 | 8747737 | 59.02 | 7.77 |

Note:
(I) Agriculture Sector includes Agriculture & AH, Fishery and Forestry
(ii) Industry Sector includes Mining & Qurrying, Manufacturing and Electricty, Gas and Water supply
(iii) Services Sector includes rest of the Sub-sectors
(AE: Advanced Estimate, 1st R: 1st Revised, 2nd R: 2nd Revised, 3rd R: 3rd Revised)
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure 2.11: Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)

(Rs. lakh)

| SN | DISTRICT | AT CURRENT PRICES | | | | | | | AT 2004-05 PRICES | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 1 | Anugul | 569079 | 596806 | 698218 | 891688 | 1047335 | 1084907 | 1098235 | 569079 | 586193 | 668483 | 763067 | 829799 | 817531 | 828472 |
| 2 | Baleshwar | 325117 | 351089 | 421405 | 541040 | 614129 | 695226 | 835993 | 325117 | 340467 | 389833 | 440705 | 477544 | 507811 | 564490 |
| 3 | Bargarh | 204507 | 221628 | 259766 | 329248 | 379129 | 422673 | 512559 | 204507 | 216561 | 240774 | 271669 | 290612 | 296602 | 332667 |
| 4 | Bhadrak | 185546 | 201733 | 234149 | 291865 | 332391 | 385289 | 443787 | 185546 | 192401 | 210580 | 229860 | 251508 | 276651 | 291069 |
| 5 | Balangir | 243039 | 264819 | 315162 | 406888 | 450690 | 524043 | 672189 | 243039 | 258153 | 290084 | 321550 | 340807 | 363666 | 424311 |
| 6 | Baudh | 64251 | 73240 | 86323 | 111253 | 119699 | 137051 | 164093 | 64251 | 68528 | 75188 | 80621 | 86046 | 93206 | 103098 |
| 7 | Cuttack | 575675 | 603083 | 711692 | 863641 | 983716 | 1117467 | 1312566 | 575675 | 586345 | 656783 | 730306 | 779092 | 819742 | 886720 |
| 8 | Debagarh | 47760 | 53759 | 62884 | 75326 | 85103 | 97600 | 105065 | 47760 | 51438 | 55625 | 58392 | 62545 | 67592 | 66332 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | 200510 | 221598 | 262087 | 333644 | 364989 | 415220 | 486079 | 200510 | 215733 | 234458 | 260656 | 278459 | 296836 | 317912 |
| 10 | Gajapati | 93448 | 99104 | 117004 | 144963 | 164687 | 187134 | 222140 | 93448 | 95615 | 105026 | 112429 | 120413 | 126089 | 135439 |
| 11 | Ganjam | 550109 | 600536 | 719621 | 877897 | 1009072 | 1160029 | 1375348 | 550109 | 580635 | 660894 | 714679 | 753448 | 815724 | 887774 |
| 12 | Jagatsinghapur | 248082 | 265235 | 327959 | 412528 | 478627 | 504483 | 594429 | 248082 | 256831 | 295363 | 335181 | 373589 | 373370 | 404486 |
| 13 | Jajapur | 335018 | 383633 | 460859 | 596066 | 684345 | 650911 | 983403 | 335018 | 355005 | 412284 | 444102 | 463593 | 472419 | 514704 |
| 14 | Jharsuguda | 218995 | 241745 | 275883 | 345532 | 422647 | 470417 | 511633 | 218995 | 238629 | 269946 | 299371 | 331458 | 348568 | 405149 |
| 15 | Kalahandi | 205229 | 229848 | 258048 | 341363 | 391421 | 444542 | 551865 | 205229 | 219675 | 237126 | 260389 | 285922 | 300286 | 339323 |
| 16 | Kandhamal | 175579 | 189798 | 230750 | 295701 | 334284 | 426581 | 481742 | 175579 | 187111 | 211073 | 232077 | 252257 | 301893 | 320821 |
| 17 | Kendrapara | 177602 | 192118 | 215619 | 265518 | 295931 | 336249 | 407080 | 177602 | 188519 | 199514 | 217152 | 228237 | 243592 | 270318 |
| 18 | Kendujhar | 483935 | 576193 | 704804 | 1041317 | 1242469 | 1215010 | 1745580 | 483935 | 516465 | 591685 | 664273 | 713219 | 724678 | 724322 |
| 19 | Khordha | 546715 | 613301 | 740727 | 876611 | 1011251 | 1126746 | 1363810 | 546715 | 598556 | 685087 | 744196 | 815937 | 850861 | 940675 |
| 20 | Koraput | 248925 | 273462 | 344715 | 412132 | 461801 | 528526 | 631378 | 248925 | 267367 | 304707 | 332198 | 352423 | 373668 | 407846 |
| 21 | Malkangiri | 80860 | 82525 | 99730 | 125793 | 131160 | 148299 | 167605 | 80860 | 82701 | 88976 | 95362 | 98951 | 104352 | 105485 |
| 22 | Mayurbhanj | 337809 | 363253 | 427941 | 547957 | 611711 | 675335 | 842296 | 337809 | 354463 | 392502 | 432161 | 457374 | 481937 | 535819 |
| 23 | Nabarangapur | 134789 | 142710 | 171377 | 202421 | 227714 | 261475 | 312183 | 134789 | 140041 | 152354 | 163911 | 172670 | 186545 | 198880 |
| 24 | Nayagarh | 114244 | 124952 | 146985 | 175823 | 190672 | 219641 | 261138 | 114244 | 122448 | 132753 | 139720 | 145225 | 156983 | 171597 |
| 25 | Nuapada | 82921 | 89903 | 107621 | 140246 | 150659 | 171731 | 201927 | 82921 | 89206 | 98010 | 111402 | 116003 | 122451 | 130743 |
| 26 | Puri | 240366 | 264139 | 279139 | 336365 | 376198 | 437836 | 541674 | 240366 | 256396 | 259439 | 279231 | 299342 | 319205 | 361156 |
| 27 | Rayagada | 154734 | 172290 | 211960 | 268957 | 298402 | 335915 | 379302 | 154734 | 168231 | 189909 | 210341 | 226361 | 240093 | 245356 |
| 28 | Sambalpur | 250728 | 281631 | 332973 | 416263 | 484217 | 521420 | 601076 | 250728 | 272144 | 302776 | 340393 | 370840 | 377339 | 403214 |
| 29 | Subarnapur | 75891 | 84322 | 100944 | 127386 | 139844 | 172879 | 200178 | 75891 | 81443 | 91035 | 95012 | 102281 | 114779 | 126203 |
| 30 | Sundargarh | 601481 | 651194 | 857603 | 1132011 | 1364780 | 1420007 | 1746635 | 601481 | 627172 | 767816 | 904156 | 1005223 | 1010647 | 1068726 |
| ODISHA | | 7772943 | 8509649 | 10183947 | 12927445 | 14849071 | 16294643 | 19752990 | 7772943 | 8214472 | 9270083 | 10284562 | 11081178 | 11585113 | 12513105 |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure 2.12: Percentage Districbution of GDDP

| SN | DISTRICT | AT CURRENT PRICES | | | | | | | AT 2004-05 PRICES | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 1 | Anugul | 7.32 | 7.01 | 6.86 | 6.90 | 7.05 | 6.66 | 5.56 | 7.32 | 7.14 | 7.21 | 7.42 | 7.49 | 7.06 | 6.62 |
| 2 | Baleshwar | 4.18 | 4.13 | 4.14 | 4.19 | 4.14 | 4.27 | 4.23 | 4.18 | 4.14 | 4.21 | 4.29 | 4.31 | 4.38 | 4.51 |
| 3 | Bargarh | 2.63 | 2.60 | 2.55 | 2.55 | 2.55 | 2.59 | 2.59 | 2.63 | 2.64 | 2.60 | 2.64 | 2.62 | 2.56 | 2.66 |
| 4 | Bhadrak | 2.39 | 2.37 | 2.30 | 2.26 | 2.24 | 2.36 | 2.25 | 2.39 | 2.34 | 2.27 | 2.23 | 2.27 | 2.39 | 2.33 |
| 5 | Balangir | 3.13 | 3.11 | 3.09 | 3.15 | 3.04 | 3.22 | 3.40 | 3.13 | 3.14 | 3.13 | 3.13 | 3.08 | 3.14 | 3.39 |
| 6 | Baudh | 0.83 | 0.86 | 0.85 | 0.86 | 0.81 | 0.84 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.81 | 0.78 | 0.78 | 0.80 | 0.82 |
| 7 | Cuttack | 7.41 | 7.09 | 6.99 | 6.68 | 6.62 | 6.86 | 6.64 | 7.41 | 7.14 | 7.08 | 7.10 | 7.03 | 7.08 | 7.09 |
| 8 | Debagarh | 0.61 | 0.63 | 0.62 | 0.58 | 0.57 | 0.60 | 0.53 | 0.61 | 0.63 | 0.60 | 0.57 | 0.56 | 0.58 | 0.53 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | 2.58 | 2.60 | 2.57 | 2.58 | 2.46 | 2.55 | 2.46 | 2.58 | 2.63 | 2.53 | 2.53 | 2.51 | 2.56 | 2.54 |
| 10 | Gajapati | 1.20 | 1.16 | 1.15 | 1.12 | 1.11 | 1.15 | 1.12 | 1.20 | 1.16 | 1.13 | 1.09 | 1.09 | 1.09 | 1.08 |
| 11 | Ganjam | 7.08 | 7.06 | 7.07 | 6.79 | 6.80 | 7.12 | 6.96 | 7.08 | 7.07 | 7.13 | 6.95 | 6.80 | 7.04 | 7.09 |
| 12 | Jagatsinghapur | 3.19 | 3.12 | 3.22 | 3.19 | 3.22 | 3.10 | 3.01 | 3.19 | 3.13 | 3.19 | 3.26 | 3.37 | 3.22 | 3.23 |
| 13 | Jajapur | 4.31 | 4.51 | 4.53 | 4.61 | 4.61 | 3.99 | 4.98 | 4.31 | 4.32 | 4.45 | 4.32 | 4.18 | 4.08 | 4.11 |
| 14 | Jharsuguda | 2.82 | 2.84 | 2.71 | 2.67 | 2.85 | 2.89 | 2.59 | 2.82 | 2.90 | 2.91 | 2.91 | 2.99 | 3.01 | 3.24 |
| 15 | Kalahandi | 2.64 | 2.70 | 2.53 | 2.64 | 2.64 | 2.73 | 2.79 | 2.64 | 2.67 | 2.56 | 2.53 | 2.58 | 2.59 | 2.71 |
| 16 | Kandhamal | 2.26 | 2.23 | 2.27 | 2.29 | 2.25 | 2.62 | 2.44 | 2.26 | 2.28 | 2.28 | 2.26 | 2.28 | 2.61 | 2.56 |
| 17 | Kendrapara | 2.28 | 2.26 | 2.12 | 2.05 | 1.99 | 2.06 | 2.06 | 2.28 | 2.29 | 2.15 | 2.11 | 2.06 | 2.10 | 2.16 |
| 18 | Kendujhar | 6.23 | 6.77 | 6.92 | 8.06 | 8.37 | 7.46 | 8.84 | 6.23 | 6.29 | 6.38 | 6.46 | 6.44 | 6.26 | 5.79 |
| 19 | Khordha | 7.03 | 7.21 | 7.27 | 6.78 | 6.81 | 6.91 | 6.90 | 7.03 | 7.29 | 7.39 | 7.24 | 7.36 | 7.34 | 7.52 |
| 20 | Koraput | 3.20 | 3.21 | 3.38 | 3.19 | 3.11 | 3.24 | 3.20 | 3.20 | 3.25 | 3.29 | 3.23 | 3.18 | 3.23 | 3.26 |
| 21 | Malkangiri | 1.04 | 0.97 | 0.98 | 0.97 | 0.88 | 0.91 | 0.85 | 1.04 | 1.01 | 0.96 | 0.93 | 0.89 | 0.90 | 0.84 |
| 22 | Mayurbhanj | 4.35 | 4.27 | 4.20 | 4.24 | 4.12 | 4.14 | 4.26 | 4.35 | 4.32 | 4.23 | 4.20 | 4.13 | 4.16 | 4.28 |
| 23 | Nabarangapur | 1.73 | 1.68 | 1.68 | 1.57 | 1.53 | 1.60 | 1.58 | 1.73 | 1.70 | 1.64 | 1.59 | 1.56 | 1.61 | 1.59 |
| 24 | Nayagarh | 1.47 | 1.47 | 1.44 | 1.36 | 1.28 | 1.35 | 1.32 | 1.47 | 1.49 | 1.43 | 1.36 | 1.31 | 1.36 | 1.37 |
| 25 | Nuapada | 1.07 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.08 | 1.01 | 1.05 | 1.02 | 1.07 | 1.09 | 1.06 | 1.08 | 1.05 | 1.06 | 1.04 |
| 26 | Puri | 3.09 | 3.10 | 2.74 | 2.60 | 2.53 | 2.69 | 2.74 | 3.09 | 3.12 | 2.80 | 2.72 | 2.70 | 2.76 | 2.89 |
| 27 | Rayagada | 1.99 | 2.02 | 2.08 | 2.08 | 2.01 | 2.06 | 1.92 | 1.99 | 2.05 | 2.05 | 2.05 | 2.04 | 2.07 | 1.96 |
| 28 | Sambalpur | 3.23 | 3.31 | 3.27 | 3.22 | 3.26 | 3.20 | 3.04 | 3.23 | 3.31 | 3.27 | 3.31 | 3.35 | 3.26 | 3.22 |
| 29 | Subarnapur | 0.98 | 0.99 | 0.99 | 0.99 | 0.94 | 1.06 | 1.01 | 0.98 | 0.99 | 0.98 | 0.92 | 0.92 | 0.99 | 1.01 |
| 30 | Sundargarh | 7.74 | 7.65 | 8.42 | 8.76 | 9.19 | 8.71 | 8.84 | 7.74 | 7.63 | 8.28 | 8.79 | 9.07 | 8.72 | 8.54 |
| | ODISHA | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 00.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure 2.13: Net District Domestic Product (NDDP)

| SN | DISTRICT | AT CURRENT PRICES | | | | | | | AT 2004-05 PRICES | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 1 | Anugul | 446350 | 448021 | 525946 | 659879 | 783547 | 723330 | 711555 | 446350 | 438020 | 501400 | 538791 | 582738 | 504106 | 475152 |
| 2 | Baleshwar | 283124 | 299407 | 358836 | 458407 | 519912 | 566044 | 681941 | 283124 | 290552 | 331705 | 367054 | 398134 | 402516 | 443514 |
| 3 | Bargarh | 181903 | 194331 | 227914 | 288647 | 332109 | 360631 | 436849 | 181903 | 190134 | 211098 | 234748 | 250855 | 247030 | 274480 |
| 4 | Bhadrak | 167872 | 183137 | 212192 | 265620 | 302625 | 350044 | 403007 | 167872 | 174654 | 190665 | 207088 | 227116 | 248892 | 260708 |
| 5 | Balangir | 220378 | 241047 | 286458 | 372184 | 411106 | 477556 | 612263 | 220378 | 235120 | 263375 | 290941 | 307947 | 327564 | 380757 |
| 6 | Baudh | 59643 | 68121 | 80198 | 104207 | 111462 | 127348 | 152364 | 59643 | 63784 | 69745 | 74616 | 79320 | 85837 | 94673 |
| 7 | Cuttack | 513335 | 537538 | 631780 | 764416 | 873141 | 979552 | 1148347 | 513335 | 523031 | 582887 | 641917 | 686522 | 709169 | 760724 |
| 8 | Debagarh | 43898 | 49498 | 57902 | 69750 | 78811 | 90672 | 96928 | 43898 | 47411 | 51166 | 53521 | 57411 | 62293 | 60469 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | 179645 | 197516 | 232814 | 297045 | 324949 | 367244 | 428316 | 179645 | 192457 | 207760 | 228643 | 244990 | 258341 | 273761 |
| 10 | Gajapati | 86831 | 92147 | 108716 | 135383 | 153584 | 174671 | 206487 | 86831 | 89002 | 97557 | 104156 | 111578 | 116951 | 124724 |
| 11 | Ganjam | 501033 | 547684 | 655984 | 802594 | 922694 | 1063765 | 1259675 | 501033 | 529785 | 602209 | 648623 | 684170 | 741703 | 802899 |
| 12 | Jagatsinghapur | 209036 | 217548 | 268560 | 332087 | 385918 | 372410 | 436357 | 209036 | 210781 | 240430 | 262997 | 294236 | 264193 | 278236 |
| 13 | Jajapur | 288344 | 324540 | 390886 | 500889 | 576030 | 529635 | 797919 | 288344 | 299901 | 348329 | 364458 | 379768 | 370671 | 391977 |
| 14 | Jharsuguda | 183708 | 198371 | 227853 | 283270 | 346862 | 364868 | 405140 | 183708 | 194427 | 221513 | 235002 | 255439 | 253001 | 282255 |
| 15 | Kalahandi | 186241 | 208193 | 233761 | 311327 | 356873 | 403786 | 500814 | 186241 | 199040 | 214627 | 234313 | 257721 | 269290 | 302744 |
| 16 | Kandhamal | 164293 | 177711 | 216151 | 278634 | 313148 | 399578 | 449929 | 164293 | 175396 | 197520 | 216936 | 234328 | 280492 | 296307 |
| 17 | Kendrapara | 162079 | 175901 | 197176 | 244173 | 272408 | 311058 | 376831 | 162079 | 172645 | 182354 | 197982 | 208679 | 223710 | 247623 |
| 18 | Kendujhar | 411949 | 481720 | 587669 | 867604 | 1027378 | 953502 | 1396716 | 411949 | 430527 | 491169 | 527537 | 556453 | 537435 | 519454 |
| 19 | Khordha | 472595 | 527327 | 639496 | 749536 | 871262 | 952477 | 1149807 | 472595 | 515454 | 591532 | 632063 | 699128 | 710286 | 776912 |
| 20 | Koraput | 223391 | 243841 | 303805 | 362324 | 405635 | 457492 | 547719 | 223391 | 238682 | 267746 | 287867 | 305183 | 317198 | 343788 |
| 21 | Malkangiri | 74454 | 76207 | 91768 | 116530 | 121069 | 136843 | 153337 | 74454 | 76525 | 81824 | 87269 | 90541 | 95484 | 95192 |
| 22 | Mayurbhanj | 307230 | 330107 | 388824 | 501156 | 558205 | 613701 | 763291 | 307230 | 322473 | 356390 | 390898 | 413167 | 433480 | 478557 |
| 23 | Nabarangapur | 124219 | 130001 | 157020 | 185794 | 208285 | 237566 | 283623 | 124219 | 127703 | 139353 | 148877 | 156404 | 167526 | 177620 |
| 24 | Nayagarh | 104937 | 114867 | 135056 | 162245 | 175728 | 202614 | 240301 | 104937 | 112682 | 121914 | 127805 | 132918 | 143751 | 156211 |
| 25 | Nuapada | 76567 | 82241 | 98795 | 129408 | 138301 | 156642 | 183439 | 76567 | 81713 | 89870 | 101627 | 105458 | 110450 | 116869 |
| 26 | Puri | 217806 | 239926 | 253029 | 305980 | 342794 | 400872 | 496274 | 217806 | 233028 | 235116 | 252158 | 271141 | 289837 | 327026 |
| 27 | Rayagada | 140657 | 152657 | 187596 | 238004 | 262881 | 289558 | 325335 | 140657 | 149259 | 167606 | 182978 | 196624 | 202797 | 203913 |
| 28 | Sambalpur | 218114 | 240113 | 285120 | 354391 | 413505 | 428865 | 490951 | 218114 | 232195 | 258598 | 284968 | 310849 | 302028 | 315397 |
| 29 | Subarnapur | 69946 | 78125 | 93308 | 118724 | 129703 | 160233 | 184973 | 69946 | 75473 | 84016 | 87430 | 93910 | 105375 | 115355 |
| 30 | Sundargarh | 479123 | 497114 | 657512 | 850716 | 1031694 | 931123 | 1155552 | 479123 | 478642 | 585009 | 655928 | 727938 | 614318 | 610675 |
| | ODISHA | 798702 | 7354959 | 8792126 | 11110925 | 12751620 | 13583679 | 16476038 | 6798702 | 7100497 | 7984484 | 8669191 | 9320665 | 9395723 | 9987972 |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure 2.14: Percentage Distribution of NDDP (Percent)

| SN | DISTRICT | AT CURRENT PRICES | | | | | | | AT 2004-05 PRICES | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 1 | Anugul | 6.57 | 6.09 | 5.98 | 5.94 | 6.14 | 5.32 | 4.32 | 6.57 | 6.17 | 6.28 | 6.22 | 6.25 | 5.37 | 4.76 |
| 2 | Baleshwar | 4.16 | 4.07 | 4.08 | 4.13 | 4.08 | 4.17 | 4.14 | 4.16 | 4.09 | 4.15 | 4.23 | 4.27 | 4.28 | 4.44 |
| 3 | Bargarh | 2.68 | 2.64 | 2.59 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.65 | 2.65 | 2.68 | 2.68 | 2.64 | 2.71 | 2.69 | 2.63 | 2.75 |
| 4 | Bhadrak | 2.47 | 2.49 | 2.41 | 2.39 | 2.37 | 2.58 | 2.45 | 2.47 | 2.46 | 2.39 | 2.39 | 2.44 | 2.65 | 2.61 |
| 5 | Balangir | 3.24 | 3.28 | 3.26 | 3.35 | 3.22 | 3.52 | 3.72 | 3.24 | 3.31 | 3.30 | 3.36 | 3.30 | 3.49 | 3.81 |
| 6 | Baudh | 0.88 | 0.93 | 0.91 | 0.94 | 0.87 | 0.94 | 0.92 | 0.88 | 0.90 | 0.87 | 0.86 | 0.85 | 0.91 | 0.95 |
| 7 | Cuttack | 7.55 | 7.31 | 7.19 | 6.88 | 6.85 | 7.21 | 6.97 | 7.55 | 7.37 | 7.30 | 7.40 | 7.37 | 7.55 | 7.62 |
| 8 | Debagarh | 0.65 | 0.67 | 0.66 | 0.63 | 0.62 | 0.67 | 0.59 | 0.65 | 0.67 | 0.64 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.66 | 0.61 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | 2.64 | 2.69 | 2.65 | 2.67 | 2.55 | 2.70 | 2.60 | 2.64 | 2.71 | 2.60 | 2.64 | 2.63 | 2.75 | 2.74 |
| 10 | Gajapati | 1.28 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.22 | 1.20 | 1.29 | 1.25 | 1.28 | 1.25 | 1.22 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.24 | 1.25 |
| 11 | Ganjam | 7.37 | 7.45 | 7.46 | 7.22 | 7.24 | 7.83 | 7.65 | 7.37 | 7.46 | 7.54 | 7.48 | 7.34 | 7.89 | 8.04 |
| 12 | Jagatsinghapur | 3.07 | 2.96 | 3.05 | 2.99 | 3.03 | 2.74 | 2.65 | 3.07 | 2.97 | 3.01 | 3.03 | 3.16 | 2.81 | 2.79 |
| 13 | Jajapur | 4.24 | 4.41 | 4.45 | 4.51 | 4.52 | 3.90 | 4.84 | 4.24 | 4.22 | 4.36 | 4.20 | 4.07 | 3.95 | 3.92 |
| 14 | Jharsuguda | 2.70 | 2.70 | 2.59 | 2.55 | 2.72 | 2.69 | 2.46 | 2.70 | 2.74 | 2.77 | 2.71 | 2.74 | 2.69 | 2.83 |
| 15 | Kalahandi | 2.74 | 2.83 | 2.66 | 2.80 | 2.80 | 2.97 | 3.04 | 2.74 | 2.80 | 2.69 | 2.70 | 2.77 | 2.87 | 3.03 |
| 16 | Kandhamal | 2.42 | 2.42 | 2.46 | 2.51 | 2.46 | 2.94 | 2.73 | 2.42 | 2.47 | 2.47 | 2.50 | 2.51 | 2.99 | 2.97 |
| 17 | Kendrapara | 2.38 | 2.39 | 2.24 | 2.20 | 2.14 | 2.29 | 2.29 | 2.38 | 2.43 | 2.28 | 2.28 | 2.24 | 2.38 | 2.48 |
| 18 | Kendujhar | 6.06 | 6.55 | 6.68 | 7.81 | 8.06 | 7.02 | 8.48 | 6.06 | 6.06 | 6.15 | 6.09 | 5.97 | 5.72 | 5.20 |
| 19 | Khordha | 6.95 | 7.17 | 7.27 | 6.75 | 6.83 | 7.01 | 6.98 | 6.95 | 7.26 | 7.41 | 7.29 | 7.50 | 7.56 | 7.78 |
| 20 | Koraput | 3.29 | 3.32 | 3.46 | 3.26 | 3.18 | 3.37 | 3.32 | 3.29 | 3.36 | 3.35 | 3.32 | 3.27 | 3.38 | 3.44 |
| 21 | Malkangiri | 1.10 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 0.95 | 1.01 | 0.93 | 1.10 | 1.08 | 1.02 | 1.01 | 0.97 | 1.02 | 0.95 |
| 22 | Mayurbhanj | 4.52 | 4.49 | 4.42 | 4.51 | 4.38 | 4.52 | 4.63 | 4.52 | 4.54 | 4.46 | 4.51 | 4.43 | 4.61 | 4.79 |
| 23 | Nabarangapur | 1.83 | 1.77 | 1.79 | 1.67 | 1.63 | 1.75 | 1.72 | 1.83 | 1.80 | 1.75 | 1.72 | 1.68 | 1.78 | 1.78 |
| 24 | Nayagarh | 1.54 | 1.56 | 1.54 | 1.46 | 1.38 | 1.49 | 1.46 | 1.54 | 1.59 | 1.53 | 1.47 | 1.43 | 1.53 | 1.56 |
| 25 | Nuapada | 1.13 | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.16 | 1.08 | 1.15 | 1.11 | 1.13 | 1.15 | 1.13 | 1.17 | 1.13 | 1.18 | 1.17 |
| 26 | Puri | 3.20 | 3.26 | 2.88 | 2.75 | 2.69 | 2.95 | 3.01 | 3.20 | 3.28 | 2.94 | 2.91 | 2.91 | 3.08 | 3.27 |
| 27 | Rayagada | 2.07 | 2.08 | 2.13 | 2.14 | 2.06 | 2.13 | 1.97 | 2.07 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 2.11 | 2.11 | 2.16 | 2.04 |
| 28 | Sambalpur | 3.21 | 3.26 | 3.24 | 3.19 | 3.24 | 3.16 | 2.98 | 3.21 | 3.27 | 3.24 | 3.29 | 3.34 | 3.21 | 3.16 |
| 29 | Subarnapur | 1.03 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 1.02 | 1.18 | 1.12 | 1.03 | 1.06 | 1.05 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.12 | 1.15 |
| 30 | Sundargarh | 7.05 | 6.76 | 7.48 | 7.66 | 8.09 | 6.85 | 7.01 | 7.05 | 6.74 | 7.33 | 7.57 | 7.81 | 6.54 | 6.11 |
| | ODISHA | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Annexure 2.15: Per Capita NDDP

(Rupees)

| SN | DISTRICT | AT CURRENT PRICES | | | | | | | AT 2004-05 PRICES | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 1 | Anugul | 37689 | 37419 | 43450 | 53920 | 63328 | 57824 | 56261 | 37689 | 36583 | 41422 | 44026 | 47098 | 40299 | 37569 |
| 2 | Baleshwar | 13341 | 13919 | 16458 | 20742 | 23208 | 24928 | 29627 | 13341 | 13507 | 15213 | 16608 | 17772 | 17726 | 19268 |
| 3 | Bargarh | 13076 | 13839 | 16079 | 20173 | 22993 | 24734 | 29680 | 13076 | 13540 | 14893 | 16406 | 17368 | 16942 | 18648 |
| 4 | Bhadrak | 12063 | 13000 | 14881 | 18402 | 20711 | 23665 | 26915 | 12063 | 12398 | 13371 | 14347 | 15543 | 16827 | 17411 |
| 5 | Balangir | 15319 | 16408 | 19096 | 24295 | 26280 | 29894 | 37531 | 15319 | 16005 | 17557 | 18992 | 19685 | 20505 | 23340 |
| 6 | Baudh | 15085 | 16949 | 19630 | 25091 | 26400 | 29671 | 34921 | 15085 | 15870 | 17071 | 17966 | 18787 | 20000 | 21698 |
| 7 | Cuttack | 21087 | 21835 | 25377 | 30362 | 34294 | 38043 | 44099 | 21087 | 21246 | 23414 | 25497 | 26964 | 27542 | 29214 |
| 8 | Debagarh | 15305 | 17034 | 19669 | 23387 | 26084 | 29621 | 31254 | 15305 | 16316 | 17381 | 17946 | 19001 | 20350 | 19498 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | 16195 | 17608 | 20525 | 25896 | 28014 | 31307 | 36106 | 16195 | 17157 | 18316 | 19933 | 21120 | 22023 | 23077 |
| 10 | Gajapati | 16138 | 16948 | 19789 | 24386 | 27377 | 30812 | 36044 | 16138 | 16370 | 17757 | 18761 | 19889 | 20630 | 21772 |
| 11 | Ganjam | 15268 | 16511 | 19564 | 23679 | 26930 | 30714 | 35979 | 15268 | 15971 | 17960 | 19137 | 19969 | 21415 | 22932 |
| 12 | Jagatsinghapur | 19275 | 19916 | 24410 | 29967 | 34574 | 33123 | 38531 | 19275 | 19297 | 21854 | 23733 | 26361 | 23498 | 24568 |
| 13 | Jajapur | 17041 | 18956 | 22566 | 28579 | 32482 | 29517 | 43949 | 17041 | 17517 | 20109 | 20795 | 21415 | 20658 | 21590 |
| 14 | Jharsuguda | 34463 | 36740 | 41663 | 51134 | 61813 | 64191 | 70364 | 34463 | 36009 | 40503 | 42421 | 45521 | 44510 | 49021 |
| 15 | Kalahandi | 13171 | 14484 | 15999 | 20961 | 23637 | 26309 | 32100 | 13171 | 13847 | 14689 | 15776 | 17070 | 17546 | 19404 |
| 16 | Kandhamal | 24294 | 25961 | 31195 | 39726 | 44107 | 55599 | 61846 | 24294 | 25623 | 28507 | 30930 | 33005 | 39029 | 40729 |
| 17 | Kendrapara | 12019 | 12914 | 14331 | 17568 | 19403 | 21933 | 26303 | 12019 | 12674 | 13253 | 14245 | 14864 | 15774 | 17285 |
| 18 | Kendujhar | 25086 | 28917 | 34776 | 50609 | 59075 | 54044 | 78035 | 25086 | 25844 | 29065 | 30772 | 31996 | 30462 | 29022 |
| 19 | Khordha | 23644 | 25913 | 30867 | 35534 | 40570 | 43561 | 51648 | 23644 | 25330 | 28552 | 29965 | 32554 | 32485 | 34898 |
| 20 | Koraput | 17932 | 19275 | 23649 | 27773 | 30617 | 34003 | 40086 | 17932 | 18867 | 20842 | 22066 | 23035 | 23576 | 25161 |
| 21 | Malkangiri | 13795 | 13847 | 16353 | 20364 | 20748 | 22998 | 25271 | 13795 | 13905 | 14581 | 15251 | 15516 | 16047 | 15688 |
| 22 | Mayurbhanj | 13238 | 14051 | 16348 | 20813 | 22899 | 24868 | 30551 | 13238 | 13726 | 14984 | 16234 | 16949 | 17565 | 19154 |
| 23 | Nabarangapur | 11402 | 11729 | 13925 | 16195 | 17844 | 20004 | 23473 | 11402 | 11522 | 12358 | 12977 | 13400 | 14107 | 14700 |
| 24 | Nayagarh | 11694 | 12664 | 14731 | 17508 | 18760 | 21399 | 25108 | 11694 | 12423 | 13298 | 13791 | 14190 | 15183 | 16322 |
| 25 | Nuapada | 13771 | 14595 | 17301 | 22361 | 23580 | 26352 | 30449 | 13771 | 14502 | 15738 | 17560 | 17980 | 18581 | 19399 |
| 26 | Puri | 13890 | 15114 | 15747 | 18810 | 20817 | 24047 | 29407 | 13890 | 14680 | 14632 | 15501 | 16466 | 17387 | 19378 |
| 27 | Rayagada | 16082 | 17201 | 20831 | 26044 | 28348 | 30771 | 34069 | 16082 | 16818 | 18611 | 20023 | 21203 | 21551 | 21354 |
| 28 | Sambalpur | 22435 | 24428 | 28690 | 35269 | 40701 | 41749 | 47268 | 22435 | 23622 | 26021 | 28360 | 30596 | 29402 | 30366 |
| 29 | Subarnapur | 12100 | 13267 | 15555 | 19428 | 20835 | 25266 | 28630 | 12100 | 12817 | 14006 | 14307 | 15085 | 16616 | 17855 |
| 30 | Sundargarh | 25029 | 25638 | 33480 | 42766 | 51203 | 45622 | 55896 | 25029 | 24686 | 29788 | 32974 | 36128 | 30100 | 29539 |
| | ODISHA | 17650 | 18846 | 22237 | 27735 | 31416 | 33029 | 39537 | 17650 | 18194 | 20194 | 21640 | 22963 | 22846 | 23968 |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

## Annexure 2.16: Index of Per Capita NDDP

Odisha = 100

| SN | DISTRICT | AT CURRENT PRICES | | | | | | | AT 2004-05 PRICES | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 1 | Anugul | 214 | 199 | 195 | 194 | 202 | 175 | 142 | 214 | 201 | 205 | 203 | 205 | 176 | 157 |
| 2 | Baleshwar | 76 | 74 | 74 | 75 | 74 | 75 | 75 | 76 | 74 | 75 | 77 | 77 | 78 | 80 |
| 3 | Bargarh | 74 | 73 | 72 | 73 | 73 | 75 | 75 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 76 | 76 | 74 | 78 |
| 4 | Bhadrak | 68 | 69 | 67 | 66 | 66 | 72 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 66 | 66 | 68 | 74 | 73 |
| 5 | Balangir | 87 | 87 | 86 | 88 | 84 | 91 | 95 | 87 | 88 | 87 | 88 | 86 | 90 | 97 |
| 6 | Baudh | 85 | 90 | 88 | 90 | 84 | 90 | 88 | 85 | 87 | 85 | 83 | 82 | 88 | 91 |
| 7 | Cuttack | 119 | 116 | 114 | 109 | 109 | 115 | 112 | 119 | 117 | 116 | 118 | 117 | 121 | 122 |
| 8 | Debagarh | 87 | 90 | 88 | 84 | 83 | 90 | 79 | 87 | 90 | 86 | 83 | 83 | 89 | 81 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | 92 | 93 | 92 | 93 | 89 | 95 | 91 | 92 | 94 | 91 | 92 | 92 | 96 | 96 |
| 10 | Gajapati | 91 | 90 | 89 | 88 | 87 | 93 | 91 | 91 | 90 | 88 | 87 | 87 | 90 | 91 |
| 11 | Ganjam | 87 | 88 | 88 | 85 | 86 | 93 | 91 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 88 | 87 | 94 | 96 |
| 12 | Jagatsinghapur | 109 | 106 | 110 | 108 | 110 | 100 | 97 | 109 | 106 | 108 | 110 | 115 | 103 | 103 |
| 13 | Jajapur | 97 | 101 | 101 | 103 | 103 | 89 | 111 | 97 | 96 | 100 | 96 | 93 | 90 | 90 |
| 14 | Jharsuguda | 195 | 195 | 187 | 184 | 197 | 194 | 178 | 195 | 198 | 201 | 196 | 198 | 195 | 205 |
| 15 | Kalahandi | 75 | 77 | 72 | 76 | 75 | 80 | 81 | 75 | 76 | 73 | 73 | 74 | 77 | 81 |
| 16 | Kandhamal | 138 | 138 | 140 | 143 | 140 | 168 | 156 | 138 | 141 | 141 | 143 | 144 | 171 | 170 |
| 17 | Kendrapara | 68 | 69 | 64 | 63 | 62 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 70 | 66 | 66 | 65 | 69 | 72 |
| 18 | Kendujhar | 142 | 153 | 156 | 182 | 188 | 164 | 197 | 142 | 142 | 144 | 142 | 139 | 133 | 121 |
| 19 | Khordha | 134 | 137 | 139 | 128 | 129 | 132 | 131 | 134 | 139 | 141 | 138 | 142 | 142 | 146 |
| 20 | Koraput | 102 | 102 | 106 | 100 | 97 | 103 | 101 | 102 | 104 | 103 | 102 | 100 | 103 | 105 |
| 21 | Malkangiri | 78 | 73 | 74 | 73 | 66 | 70 | 64 | 78 | 76 | 72 | 70 | 68 | 70 | 65 |
| 22 | Mayurbhanj | 75 | 75 | 74 | 75 | 73 | 75 | 77 | 75 | 75 | 74 | 75 | 74 | 77 | 80 |
| 23 | Nabarangapur | 65 | 62 | 63 | 58 | 57 | 61 | 59 | 65 | 63 | 61 | 60 | 58 | 62 | 61 |
| 24 | Nayagarh | 66 | 67 | 66 | 63 | 60 | 65 | 64 | 66 | 68 | 66 | 64 | 62 | 66 | 68 |
| 25 | Nuapada | 78 | 77 | 78 | 81 | 75 | 80 | 77 | 78 | 80 | 78 | 81 | 78 | 81 | 81 |
| 26 | Puri | 79 | 80 | 71 | 68 | 66 | 73 | 74 | 79 | 81 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 76 | 81 |
| 27 | Rayagada | 91 | 91 | 94 | 94 | 90 | 93 | 86 | 91 | 92 | 92 | 93 | 92 | 94 | 89 |
| 28 | Sambalpur | 127 | 130 | 129 | 127 | 130 | 126 | 120 | 127 | 130 | 129 | 131 | 133 | 129 | 127 |
| 29 | Subarnapur | 69 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 66 | 76 | 72 | 69 | 70 | 69 | 66 | 66 | 73 | 74 |
| 30 | Sundargarh | 142 | 136 | 151 | 154 | 163 | 138 | 141 | 142 | 136 | 148 | 152 | 157 | 132 | 123 |
| | ODISHA | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

## Annexure 2.17A: Economic Classification of Workers in Odisha

(Number in '000)

| Category of Workers and Population | 1981 Census | | 1991 Census | | 2001 Census | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| MAIN WORKERS | | | | | | |
| Cultivators | 4053 | 40.4 | 4599 | 38.7 | 3435 | 24.1 |
| Agricultural Labourers | 2397 | 23.9 | 2977 | 25.1 | 2098 | 14.7 |
| Live stock, forest, fisheries etc. | 207 | 2.1 | 193 | 1.6 | N.C. | N.C. |
| Mining and quarrying | 72 | 0.7 | 101 | 0.8 | N.C. | N.C. |
| Manufacturing and processing | | | | | | |
| i. Household industries | 285 | 2.8 | 324 | 2.7 | 404 | 208 |
| ii. Other than household industries | 313 | 3.1 | 364 | 3.1 | N.C. | N.C. |
| Construction | 96 | 1 | 90 | 0.8 | N.C. | N.C. |
| Trade and commerce | 355 | 3.5 | 558 | 4.7 | N.C. | N.C. |
| Transport, storage and communication | 136 | 1.4 | 181 | 1.5 | N.C. | N.C. |
| Other services/other workers | 721 | 7.2 | 991 | 8.3 | 3652 | 25.6 |
| A. TOTAL MAIN WORKERS | 8635 | 86.1 | 10378 | 87.3 | 9589 | 67.2 |
| B. MARGINAL WORKERS | 1387 | 13.9 | 1505 | 12.7 | 4687 | 32.8 |
| TOTAL WORKERS (A + B) | 10022 | 100 | 11883 | 100 | 14276 | 100 |
| TOTAL NON-WORKERS | 16348 | | 19777 | | 22528 | |
| POPULATION (crore) | 2.64 | | 3.17 | | 3.68 | |

NC: Not compiled
Source: Census of India

## Annexure 2.17B: Economic Classification of Workers in Odisha, 2011 Census

(Number in '000)

| Category | Persons / Males / Females | No. of workers | | | Percentage to total workers | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Total workers | Persons | 17542 | 15104 | 2438 | - | - | - |
| | Males | 11903 | 9942 | 1961 | - | - | - |
| | Females | 5639 | 5162 | 477 | - | - | - |
| Main workers | Persons | 10708 | 8624 | 2084 | 61.0 | 57.1 | 85.5 |
| | Males | 8794 | 7046 | 1748 | 73.9 | 70.9 | 89.2 |
| | Females | 1913 | 1578 | 335 | 33.9 | 30.6 | 70.3 |
| Marginal Workers | Persons | 6834 | 6480 | 354 | 39.0 | 42.9 | 14.5 |
| | Males | 3108 | 2896 | 212 | 26.1 | 29.1 | 10.8 |
| | Females | 3726 | 3584 | 142 | 66.1 | 69.4 | 29.7 |
| Cultivators | Persons | 4104 | 4030 | 74 | 23.4 | 26.7 | 3.0 |
| | Males | 3375 | 3312 | 63 | 28.4 | 33.3 | 3.2 |
| | Females | 729 | 718 | 11 | 12.9 | 13.9 | 2.3 |
| Agril.Lab. | Persons | 6740 | 6619 | 121 | 38.4 | 43.8 | 5.0 |
| | Males | 3482 | 3405 | 77 | 29.3 | 34.2 | 3.9 |
| | Females | 3258 | 3214 | 44 | 57.8 | 62.3 | 9.2 |
| HH Ind.workers | Persons | 783 | 659 | 124 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 5.1 |
| | Males | 439 | 348 | 91 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 4.7 |
| | Females | 344 | 311 | 32 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.8 |
| Other workers | Persons | 5914 | 3795 | 2119 | 33.7 | 25.1 | 86.9 |
| | Males | 46.6 | 2876 | 1730 | 38.7 | 28.9 | 88.2 |
| | Females | 1308 | 919 | 389 | 23.2 | 17.8 | 81.7 |

Source: Census of India

Annexure 2.18: District-wise Occupational Classification of Main Workers, Marginal Workers and Total Workers in Odisha, 2011 Census

| District | Main Workers | | | Marginal workers | | | Total workers | | | % of main workers to total workers | % of marginal workers to total workers | Work Participation Rate | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | | | Total | Rural | Urban |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Angul | 317,547 | 257,456 | 60,091 | 208,973 | 198,171 | 10,802 | 526,520 | 455,627 | 70,893 | 60.31 | 39.69 | 41.3 | 42.7 | 34.3 |
| Balasore | 618,064 | 544,455 | 73,609 | 314,643 | 302,716 | 11,927 | 932,707 | 847,171 | 85,536 | 66.27 | 33.73 | 40.2 | 41.0 | 33.8 |
| Bargarh | 4,743,390 | 426,776 | 47,614 | 287,702 | 280,109 | 7,593 | 762,092 | 706,885 | 55,207 | 622.42 | 37.75 | 51.4 | 53.1 | 36.8 |
| Bhadrak | 328,097 | 282,414 | 45,683 | 140,502 | 128,740 | 11,762 | 468,599 | 411,154 | 57,445 | 70.02 | 29.98 | 31.1 | 31.1 | 30.9 |
| Bolangir | 402227 | 346,025 | 56,202 | 318,374 | 307,264 | 11,110 | 720,601 | 653,289 | 67,312 | 55.82 | 44.18 | 43.7 | 45.0 | 34.1 |
| Boudh | 123,724 | 117,656 | 6,068 | 95,733 | 94,667 | 1,066 | 219,457 | 212,323 | 7,134 | 56.38 | 43.62 | 49.7 | 50.5 | 34.9 |
| Cuttack | 696,276 | 478,649 | 217,625 | 240,091 | 205,250 | 34,841 | 936,365 | 683,899 | 252,466 | 74.36 | 25.64 | 35.7 | 36.2 | 34.3 |
| Deogarh | 83,408 | 76,904 | 6,504 | 82,027 | 80,486 | 1,541 | 165,435 | 157,390 | 8,045 | 50.42 | 49.58 | 52.9 | 54.2 | 35.9 |
| Dhenkanal | 277338 | 245,779 | 31,559 | 158,195 | 152,607 | 5,588 | 435,533 | 398,386 | 37,147 | 63.68 | 36.32 | 36.5 | 37.0 | 31.6 |
| Gajapati | 170,371 | 149,121 | 21,250 | 123,562 | 118,144 | 5,418 | 293,933 | 267,265 | 26,668 | 57.96 | 42.04 | 50.9 | 52.7 | 37.7 |
| Ganjam | 900,744 | 676,888 | 223,856 | 601,028 | 555,034 | 45,994 | 1,501,772 | 123,922 | 269,850 | 59.98 | 40.02 | 42.6 | 44.6 | 35.1 |
| Jagatsinghpur | 290,170 | 255,228 | 34,942 | 113,479 | 109,149 | 4,330 | 403,649 | 364,377 | 39,272 | 71.89 | 28.11 | 35.5 | 35.7 | 33.9 |
| Jajpur | 407,564 | 372,543 | 35,021 | 144,670 | 139,062 | 5,608 | 552,234 | 511,605 | 40,629 | 73.80 | 26.20 | 30.2 | 30.2 | 30.1 |
| Jharsuguda | 172,069 | 103,420 | 68,649 | 75,638 | 65,684 | 9,954 | 247,707 | 169,104 | 78,603 | 69.46 | 30.54 | 42.7 | 48.5 | 34.0 |
| Kalahandi | 376,757 | 341,282 | 35,475 | 375,173 | 367,994 | 7,179 | 751,930 | 709,276 | 42,654 | 50.11 | 49.89 | 47.7 | 48.8 | 35.0 |
| Kandhamal | 167,112 | 145,835 | 212,277 | 188,237 | 183,842 | 4,395 | 355,349 | 329,677 | 25,672 | 47.03 | 52.97 | 48.5 | 49.9 | 35.5 |

Annexure 2.18

| District | Main Workers | | | Marginal workers | | | Total workers | | | % of main workers to total workers | % of marginal workers to total workers | Work Participation Rate | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | | | Total | Rural | Urban |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Kendrapara | 322,265 | 299,189 | 23,076 | 144,625 | 140,509 | 4,116 | 466,890 | 439,698 | 27,192 | 69.02 | 30.98 | 32.4 | 32.4 | 32.6 |
| Kendujhar | 442,497 | 368,952 | 73,545 | 324,017 | 313,494 | 10,523 | 766,514 | 682,446 | 84,068 | 57.73 | 42.27 | 42.5 | 44.1 | 33.2 |
| Khordha | 632,625 | 291,625 | 341,000 | 159,568 | 108,017 | 51,551 | 792,193 | 399,642 | 392,551 | 79.86 | 20.14 | 35.2 | 34.2 | 36.2 |
| Koraput | 396,460 | 323,033 | 73,427 | 296,946 | 287,580 | 9,366 | 693,406 | 610,613 | 82,793 | 57.18 | 42.82 | 50.3 | 52.9 | 36.6 |
| Malkangiri | 179,030 | 163,217 | 15,813 | 131,636 | 128,255 | 3,381 | 310,666 | 291,472 | 19,194 | 57.63 | 42.37 | 50.7 | 51.7 | 38.8 |
| Mayurbhanj | 548,390 | 493,359 | 55,031 | 675,144 | 662,964 | 12,180 | 1,223,534 | 1,156,323 | 67,211 | 44.82 | 55.18 | 48.6 | 49.7 | 34.8 |
| Nuapada | 151,694 | 141,621 | 10,073 | 153,744 | 151,261 | 2,483 | 305,438 | 292,882 | 12,556 | 49.66 | 50.34 | 50.0 | 50.8 | 36.9 |
| Nayagarh | 229,076 | 208,001 | 21,075 | 114,557 | 110,228 | 4,329 | 343,633 | 318,229 | 25,404 | 66.66 | 33.34 | 35.7 | 36.0 | 31.9 |
| Nabarangpur | 279,115 | 254,500 | 24,615 | 331,791 | 322,672 | 9,119 | 610,906 | 577,172 | 33,734 | 45.69 | 54.31 | 50.0 | 50.9 | 38.5 |
| Puri | 450,536 | 366,582 | 83,954 | 171,140 | 161,345 | 9,795 | 621,676 | 527,927 | 93,749 | 72.47 | 27.53 | 36.6 | 36.8 | 35.4 |
| Rayagada | 227,815 | 183,867 | 43,948 | 239,307 | 229,832 | 9,475 | 467,122 | 413,699 | 53,423 | 48.77 | 51.23 | 48.3 | 50.4 | 36.4 |
| Sambalpur | 336,854 | 238,789 | 98,065 | 168,986 | 151,753 | 17,233 | 505,840 | 390,542 | 115,298 | 66.59 | 33.41 | 48.6 | 53.3 | 37.4 |
| Sonepur | 170,218 | 155,169 | 15,049 | 116,443 | 113,048 | 3,395 | 286,661 | 268,217 | 18,444 | 59.38 | 40.62 | 47.0 | 47.9 | 36.9 |
| Sundargarh | 535,112 | 315,612 | 219,500 | 338,115 | 309,890 | 28,225 | 873,227 | 625,502 | 247,725 | 61.28 | 38.72 | 41.7 | 46.2 | 33.6 |
| Odisha | 10,707,543 | 8,623,947 | 2,083,596 | 6,834,046 | 6,479,767 | 354,279 | 17,541,589 | 15,103,714 | 2,437,875 | 61.04 | 38.96 | 41.8 | 43.2 | 34.8 |

Source: Census of India

Annexure 2.19: Employment in the Organised Sector 2000 to 2012

(In Lakh)

| Year | Public Sector | | Private Sector | | Total | Women employees in Organised sector | Women employees to total employees (Percent) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Women | Total | Women | Organised sector employment | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 2000 | 7.11 | 0.89 | 0.87 | 0.1 | 7.98 | 0.99 | 12.4 |
| 2001 | 7.17 | 0.92 | 0.89 | 0.1 | 8.06 | 1.02 | 12.7 |
| 2002 | 6.92 | 0.93 | 0.79 | 0.1 | 7.71 | 1.03 | 13.4 |
| 2003 | 6.8 | 0.96 | 0.87 | 0.1 | 7.67 | 1.06 | 13.8 |
| 2004 | 6.57 | 0.96 | 0.89 | 0.11 | 7.46 | 1.07 | 14.3 |
| 2005 | 6.55 | 1 | 0.9 | 0.11 | 7.45 | 1.11 | 14.9 |
| 2006 | 6.27 | 1 | 0.89 | 0.11 | 7.16 | 1.11 | 14.9 |
| 2007 | 5.98 | 0.92 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 6.88 | 1.02 | 14.8 |
| 2008 | 5.98 | 1.03 | 1.02 | 0.09 | 7 | 1.12 | 16 |
| 2009 | 6.19 | 1.03 | 1.16 | 0.11 | 7.35 | 1.14 | 15.5 |
| 2010 | 6.08 | 1.06 | 1.23 | 0.12 | 7.31 | 1.18 | 16.2 |
| 2011 | 6.05 | 1.09 | 1.17 | 0.12 | 7.22 | 1.21 | 16.8 |
| 2012 | 5.88 | 1.04 | 1.25 | 0.14 | 7.13 | 1.18 | 16.5 |

Source: Directorate of Employment, Government of Odisha

Annexure 2.20: Registration, Notification of Vacancies and Placement through Employment Exchanges, 2000-12

(In Nos.)

| Year | Registration made during the year | Vacancies notified | Placement made | | | | Vacancies notified as Percent to registration made | Placement made as Percent to registration made |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | SC | ST | Female | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 2000 | 164,577 | 3,171 | 2,421 | 407 | 422 | 403 | 1.93 | 1.47 |
| 2001 | 130,586 | 2,620 | 2,412 | 445 | 336 | 583 | 2.01 | 1.85 |
| 2002 | 141,234 | 2,239 | 2,601 | 393 | 338 | 615 | 1.59 | 1.84 |
| 2003 | 168,824 | 2,325 | 1,529 | 231 | 293 | 443 | 1.38 | 0.91 |
| 2004 | 267,337 | 1,760 | 1,760 | 238 | 266 | 420 | 0.66 | 0.66 |
| 2005 | 143,323 | 1,876 | 1,908 | 203 | 267 | 275 | 1.31 | 1.33 |
| 2006 | 240,963 | 2,103 | 586 | 106 | 118 | 111 | 0.87 | 0.24 |
| 2007 | 146,503 | 3,526 | 4,189 | 768 | 983 | 880 | 2.41 | 2.86 |
| 2008 | 189,830 | 1,792 | 3,638 | 543 | 839 | 1,104 | 0.91 | 1.92 |
| 2009 | 230,746 | 1,924 | 6,034 | 900 | 1,128 | 1,845 | 0.83 | 2.61 |
| 2010 | 276249 | 3688 | 4481 | 915 | 1109 | 1394 | 1.33 | 1.62 |
| 2011 | 305032 | 1664 | 3775 | 632 | 829 | 1267 | 0.54 | 1.23 |
| 2012 | 204,686 | 1,422 | 3,850 | 701 | 807 | 613 | 0.70 | 1.88 |

Source: Directorate of Employment, Government of Odisha

## Annexure 2.21: Live Register Position in Odisha

(In '000)

| Year | Total Applicants | Below Matric | Matriculate and under graduate | Graduate and post-graduate (general) | Graduate and post-graduate (technical) | Other diploma holders | Total educated job seekers through exchanges (col.4+5+6+7) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1990 | 870 | 350 | 387 | 120 | 6 | 7 | 520 |
| 2000 | 968 | 187 | 587 | 175 | 5 | 14 | 781 |
| 2001 | 906 | 169 | 559 | 160 | 5 | 13 | 737 |
| 2002 | 762 | 146 | 462 | 133 | 8 | 15 | 618 |
| 2003 | 737 | 127 | 454 | 107 | 34 | 15 | 610 |
| 2004 | 859 | 114 | 552 | 138 | 39 | 16 | 745 |
| 2005 | 834 | 117 | 523 | 163 | 6 | 25 | 717 |
| 2006 | 907 | 151 | 559 | 171 | 5 | 21 | 756 |
| 2007 | 797 | 124 | 498 | 142 | 5 | 28 | 673 |
| 2008 | 833 | 136 | 510 | 152 | 5 | 30 | 697 |
| 2009 | 864 | 115 | 533 | 172 | 5 | 39 | 749 |
| 2010 | 942 | 123 | 549 | 215 | 5 | 50 | 819 |
| 2011 | 1064 | 116 | 637 | 237 | 7 | 67 | 948 |
| 2012 | 1076 | 211 | 570 | 224 | 8 | 63 | 865 |

Source: Directorate of Employment, Government of Odisha

## Annexure 2.22: Live Register Position of Technical Graduates and Post-Graduates

(in nos.)

| Category | Job seekers by the end of the year | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1. Technical Graduates | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) Engineering | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| i. Civil | 364 | 359 | 392 | 396 | 424 | 366 | 332 | 281 | 233 | 283 | 400 | 487 |
| ii. Electrical | 938 | 830 | 873 | 912 | 687 | 715 | 654 | 549 | 511 | 790 | 1156 | 1438 |
| iii. Mechanical | 430 | 458 | 672 | 823 | 907 | 881 | 778 | 630 | 472 | 634 | 853 | 1020 |
| iv. Electronic | 334 | 306 | 373 | 499 | 445 | 474 | 432 | 412 | 507 | 31 | 109 | 9 |
| v. Chemical | 36 | 43 | 42 | 54 | 57 | 51 | 41 | 22 | 14 | 15 | 18 | 28 |
| vi. Metallugical | 25 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 15 | 12 | 13 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 12 |
| vii. Agril. Engineering | 93 | 73 | 58 | 71 | 80 | 72 | 49 | 72 | 64 | 89 | 87 | 87 |
| viii. Computers | 52 | 81 | 188 | 281 | 323 | 346 | 278 | 250 | 356 | 531 | 763 | 1039 |
| ix. Others | 169 | 229 | 174 | 185 | 162 | 134 | 195 | 157 | 88 | 875 | 1220 | 1819 |
| Total (a) | 2441 | 2398 | 2791 | 3239 | 3100 | 3051 | 2772 | 2380 | 2249 | 3252 | 4618 | 5939 |
| b) Medical | 1829 | 2145 | 2233 | 1937 | 1523 | 1227 | 1443 | 1550 | 1490 | 1410 | 1153 | 1176 |
| c) Veterinary | 43 | 47 | 53 | 11 | 19 | 77 | 37 | 77 | 100 | 104 | 114 | 123 |
| d) Agriculture | 529 | 440 | 393 | 413 | 422 | 515 | 514 | 510 | 409 | 372 | 525 | 523 |
| Total (1) | 4842 | 5030 | 5470 | 5600 | 5064 | 4870 | 4766 | 4517 | 4248 | 5138 | 6410 | 7761 |
| 2. Technical Post-graduates | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) Engineering | 12 | 16 | 28 | 30 | 28 | 112 | 19 | 16 | 33 | 42 | 53 | 54 |
| b) Medical | 10 | 20 | 20 | 15 | 133 | 150 | 60 | 51 | 47 | 49 | 13 | 20 |
| c) Veterinary | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 237 ? | 10 | 13 |
| d) Agriculture | 247 | 303 | 327 | 372 | 323 | 308 | 280 | 250 | 227 | 283 | 314 | 279 |
| Total (2) | 273 | 342 | 378 | 420 | 487 | 573 | 361 | 319 | 311 | 611 | 390 | 366 |
| Grand Total (1+2) | 5115 | 5372 | 5848 | 6020 | 5551 | 5443 | 5127 | 4836 | 4559 | 5749 | 6800 | 8127 |

Source: Directorate of Employment, Government of Odisha

Annexure 2.23A: District-Wise Employment Generation under MGNREGA during 2011-12

| S.N. | District | Funds Available (Rs. crore) | Total Expenditure (Rs. crore) | Employment Generated (lakh mandays) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SC | ST | OC | Total | Women (out of col.8) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | Angul | 39.55 | 25.94 | 1.38 | 1.62 | 4.93 | 7.92 | 2.63 |
| 2 | Balasore | 40.45 | 26.34 | 1.93 | 1.16 | 6.81 | 9.89 | 3.28 |
| 3 | Bargarh | 41.34 | 27.25 | 1.75 | 2.83 | 4.94 | 9.53 | 3.08 |
| 4 | Bhadrak | 33.87 | 19.09 | 1.47 | 0.15 | 5.5 | 7.12 | 1.85 |
| 5 | Bolangir | 53.57 | 45.67 | 3.74 | 6.21 | 11.1 | 21.45 | 8.2 |
| 6 | Boudh | 38.61 | 21.57 | 2.74 | 1.45 | 6.66 | 10.85 | 4.64 |
| 7 | Cuttack | 43.52 | 29.79 | 2.54 | 0.75 | 6.77 | 10.07 | 3.1 |
| 8 | Deogarh | 24.57 | 10.5 | 0.79 | 1.87 | 1.82 | 4.48 | 1.82 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | 37.16 | 27.16 | 2.69 | 2.3 | 7.41 | 12.39 | 2.67 |
| 10 | Gajapati | 41.2 | 29.86 | 1.02 | 10.39 | 2.3 | 14.61 | 6.53 |
| 11 | Ganjam | 60.94 | 55.12 | 7.22 | 1.75 | 21.69 | 30.66 | 15.62 |
| 12 | Jagatsinghpur | 32.92 | 20.47 | 1.38 | 0.03 | 4.46 | 5.87 | 1.85 |
| 13 | Jajpur | 28.32 | 15.33 | 1.79 | 0.59 | 2.81 | 5.19 | 1.19 |
| 14 | Jharsuguda | 26.16 | 18.47 | 1.77 | 3.94 | 2.2 | 7.91 | 2.36 |
| 15 | Kalahandi | 57.64 | 48.52 | 3.7 | 8.36 | 10.22 | 22.28 | 9.63 |
| 16 | Kandhamal | 79.53 | 76.42 | 7.32 | 22.16 | 8.13 | 37.61 | 17.85 |
| 17 | Kendrapara | 38.79 | 22.54 | 1.8 | 0.06 | 5.75 | 7.61 | 1.81 |
| 18 | Kendujhar | 70.07 | 62.39 | 3.84 | 12.87 | 11.63 | 28.33 | 11.22 |
| 19 | Khordha | 19.87 | 10.69 | 0.57 | 0.38 | 2.29 | 3.24 | 0.65 |
| 20 | Koraput | 58.5 | 48.05 | 2.87 | 13.53 | 5.24 | 21.64 | 8.81 |
| 21 | Malkangiri | 31.86 | 22.86 | 3.24 | 7.58 | 1.76 | 12.59 | 5.17 |
| 22 | Mayurbhanj | 81.92 | 73.77 | 4.69 | 17.41 | 9.84 | 31.84 | 13.83 |
| 23 | Nabarangpur | 63.76 | 52.07 | 2.81 | 13.43 | 5.08 | 21.32 | 8.76 |
| 24 | Nayagarh | 60.15 | 50.75 | 3.42 | 2.01 | 20.82 | 26.25 | 7.35 |
| 25 | Nuapada | 40.09 | 24.11 | 1.64 | 4.97 | 4.51 | 11.12 | 5.22 |
| 26 | Puri | 31.29 | 17.31 | 1 | 0.05 | 5.03 | 6.08 | 2.2 |
| 27 | Rayagada | 49.88 | 40.38 | 3.11 | 9.91 | 4.37 | 17.39 | 8.05 |
| 28 | Sambalpur | 40.59 | 28.77 | 2.33 | 5.05 | 4.77 | 12.41 | 4.23 |
| 29 | Sonepur | 33.31 | 23.77 | 2.11 | 0.87 | 6.3 | 9.28 | 3.06 |
| 30 | Sundargarh | 71.74 | 57.61 | 2.75 | 19.48 | 4.72 | 26.95 | 8.75 |
| State | Total | 1371.18 | 1032.56 | 79.42 | 173.17 | 201.15 | 453.74 | 175.41 |

Source: Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Odisha

Annexure 2.23B: Districtwise Employment Generation under MGNREGA, 2012-13

| S.N. | District | Funds Available (Rs. crore) | Total Expenditure (Rs. crore) | Employment Generated (in lakh mandays) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | SC | ST | OC | Total | Women |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | Angul | 32.56 | 28.7 | 1.88 | 2.42 | 6.38 | 10.7 | 3.38 |
| 2 | Bolangir | 59.61 | 55.78 | 4.86 | 7.65 | 15.36 | 27.87 | 10.47 |
| 3 | Balasore | 37.94 | 34.18 | 3.24 | 2.46 | 11.29 | 17 | 5.04 |
| 4 | Baragarh | 20.21 | 20.38 | 1.49 | 2.23 | 3.71 | 7.44 | 2.09 |
| 5 | Bhadrak | 35.52 | 30.22 | 3.87 | 0.21 | 13.11 | 17.2 | 4.73 |
| 6 | Boudh | 29.78 | 27.45 | 2.45 | 1.6 | 6.21 | 10.26 | 3.85 |
| 7 | Cuttack | 37.78 | 33.71 | 3.79 | 1.01 | 8.31 | 13.11 | 2.64 |
| 8 | Deogarh | 15.9 | 13.28 | 1.13 | 2.6 | 2.69 | 6.42 | 2.55 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | 30.6 | 23.56 | 2.12 | 1.72 | 5.57 | 9.41 | 2.01 |
| 10 | Gajapati | 29.68 | 29.78 | 0.87 | 8.97 | 2.89 | 12.73 | 4.94 |
| 11 | Ganjam | 101.3 | 96.16 | 13.29 | 3.37 | 38.66 | 55.33 | 27.21 |
| 12 | Jagatsinghpur | 22.81 | 19.71 | 2.1 | 0.07 | 5.84 | 8.01 | 2.23 |
| 13 | Jajpur | 21.72 | 16.43 | 2.65 | 0.88 | 3.93 | 7.48 | 1.17 |
| 14 | Jharsuguda | 19.82 | 16.37 | 1.2 | 3.07 | 1.53 | 5.81 | 1.3 |
| 15 | Kalahandi | 57.53 | 52.46 | 4.13 | 9.85 | 12.12 | 26.11 | 11.04 |
| 16 | Kandhamal | 79.08 | 71.86 | 6.24 | 19.27 | 7.36 | 32.88 | 14.75 |
| 17 | Kendrapara | 22.24 | 18.1 | 1.74 | 0.05 | 5.24 | 7.04 | 1.1 |
| 18 | Kendujhar | 75.6 | 67.54 | 4.06 | 13.44 | 12.47 | 29.98 | 11.14 |
| 19 | Khordha | 17.45 | 15.71 | 1.37 | 1.06 | 3.47 | 5.91 | 1.31 |
| 20 | Koraput | 63.27 | 53.6 | 3.05 | 15.9 | 6.16 | 25.11 | 8.75 |
| 21 | Malkangiri | 32.25 | 22.94 | 2.21 | 7.27 | 1.44 | 10.93 | 3.7 |
| 22 | Mayurbhanj | 116.33 | 108.09 | 8.14 | 33.22 | 16.84 | 58.22 | 22.16 |
| 23 | Nabarangpur | 64.38 | 62.36 | 3.86 | 18.52 | 7.19 | 29.59 | 11.09 |
| 24 | Nuapada | 30.46 | 23.61 | 1.54 | 4.59 | 4.6 | 10.74 | 4.65 |
| 25 | Nayagarh | 52.36 | 47.16 | 2.86 | 2 | 16.9 | 21.77 | 7.05 |
| 26 | Puri | 24.03 | 21.5 | 1.7 | 0.04 | 6.37 | 8.12 | 2.85 |
| 27 | Rayagada | 51.06 | 46.48 | 2.82 | 10.12 | 3.69 | 16.64 | 6.6 |
| 28 | Sambalpur | 24.43 | 21.2 | 1.6 | 3.09 | 3.08 | 7.78 | 1.74 |
| 29 | Sonepur | 26.86 | 23.26 | 1.82 | 0.81 | 5.38 | 8.02 | 2.35 |
| 30 | Sundargarh | 89.08 | 75.86 | 3.71 | 27.6 | 6.14 | 37.46 | 12.02 |
| Odisha | | 1321.63 | 1177.47 | 95.9 | 205.19 | 244.06 | 545.16 | 196.05 |

Source: Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Odisha

Annexure 2.24A: Trend of Assistance under NRLM programme in Odisha

| Year | Financial (Rs. lakh) | | | Physical (No.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Fund available | Total Expnd. | Percentage of Utilisation | Total Functioning SHGs | SHGs received revolving fund |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 2012-13 | 12471.16 | 7448.57 | 59.72 | 293,451 | 21,824 |
| 2013-14 | 10455.73 | 5097.31 | 48.75 | 75,965 | 11,018 |

Source: Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Odisha

Annexure 2.24B: District-wise physical and financial achievement under NRLM, 2012-13

| Sl. No. | District | Financial | | Physical | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total Funds available (Rs. lakh) | Total Expenditure (Rs. lakh) | Functioning SHGs (No.) | SHGs received revolving fund (No.) | SHGs received seed capital (No.) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Angul | 567.98 | 215.84 | 14957 | 675 | 181 |
| 2. | Balasore | 250.16 | 260.82 | 16790 | 777 | 250 |
| 3. | Bhadrak | 281.48 | 289.43 | 10450 | 720 | 288 |
| 4. | Baragarh | 488.44 | 116.63 | 7811 | 432 | 86 |
| 5. | Bolangir | 479.3 | 293.71 | 11097 | 687 | 406 |
| 6. | Boudh | 286 | 104.78 | 2900 | 264 | 109 |
| 7. | Cuttack | 380.37 | 354.26 | 16195 | 698 | 232 |
| 8. | Deogarh | 217.25 | 158.35 | 2441 | 230 | 207 |
| 9. | Dhenkanal | 349.19 | 160.47 | 8118 | 376 | 210 |
| 10. | Gajapati | 265.71 | 117.26 | 4928 | 448 | 105 |
| 11. | Ganjam | 493.49 | 247.43 | 19233 | 602 | 331 |
| 12. | Jagatsinghpur | 160.66 | 99.22 | 8292 | 425 | 98 |
| 13. | Jajpur | 308.52 | 328.38 | 11562 | 788 | 299 |
| 14. | Jharsuguda | 70.81 | 37.28 | 4318 | 148 | 40 |
| 15. | Kalahandi | 409.65 | 344.99 | 14967 | 1175 | 393 |
| 16. | Kandhamal | 467.94 | 338.68 | 6163 | 870 | 430 |
| 17. | Kendrapara | 205.78 | 141.68 | 9758 | 437 | 168 |
| 18. | Keonjhar | 619.67 | 469.18 | 11886 | 982 | 584 |
| 19. | Khurda | 259.59 | 200.87 | 11539 | 886 | 186 |
| 20. | Koraput | 731.63 | 416.97 | 15177 | 1384 | 360 |
| 21. | Malkangiri | 562.96 | 262.27 | 4588 | 645 | 340 |
| 22. | Mayurbhanj | 1383.81 | 696.53 | 12824 | 3044 | 660 |
| 23. | Nawrangpur | 492.08 | 276.03 | 7142 | 445 | 410 |
| 24. | Nayagarh | 193.89 | 91.09 | 6120 | 510 | 32 |
| 25. | Nuapada | 275.46 | 175.82 | 5766 | 823 | 125 |
| 26. | Puri | 394.83 | 332.55 | 12697 | 815 | 329 |
| 27. | Raygada | 785.12 | 407.78 | 7262 | 783 | 620 |
| 28. | Sambalpur | 320.36 | 106.18 | 7624 | 505 | 89 |
| 29. | Subarnpur | 194.77 | 93.3 | 5039 | 390 | 95 |
| 30. | Sundargarh | 574.26 | 310.79 | 15807 | 860 | 400 |
| | | 12471.16 | 7448.57 | 2,93,451 | 21,824 | 8,063 |

Source: Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Odisha

Annexure 2.25: Progress of SJSRY in Odisha during 2012-13

| Sl. No. | Name of the Component | Target ( No of beneficiaries) | Achievement (No. of beneficiaries) | Expenditure (Rs. in lakh) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Urban Self Employment Programme | 2011 | 3974 | 1012.45 |
| 2 | STEP-UP | 23000 | 30389 | 943.69 |
| 3 | Urban Women Self-Help Programme (UWSP) | 1473 | 2620 | 487.75 |
| 4 | Thrift & Credit Societies/Revolving fund | 3068 | 8995 | 152.67 |
| 5 | Urban Community Development Network (UCDN) | 0 | 2.48 | 222.85 |
| 6 | Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) (lakh mandays) | 0 | 0 | 769.31 |
| 7 | I E C | 0 | 0 | 17.16 |
| 8 | A& OE | 0 | 0 | 84.49 |

Source: Housing & Urban Development Department, Government of Odisha

Annexure 2.26: Average MPCE in Odisha vis-à-vis Some Other Major States as per 68th Round of NSS
Average Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (Rs.)

| State | 60th Round | | 61st Round | | 62nd Round | | 63rd Round | | 64th Round | | 66th Round | | 68th Round | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (Jan,04 - June,2004) | | (July, 04-June-05) | | (July, 04 - June, 06) | | (July, 06 - June, 07) | | (July, 07 - June, 08) | | (July, 09 - June, 10) | | (July,11 to June, 12) | |
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Punjab | 946.86 | 1058.82 | 846.75 | 1326.09 | 1009.79 | 1520.08 | 1198.13 | 1609.16 | 1272.53 | 1632.92 | 1565.53 | 2072.11 | 2136.4 | 2743.08 |
| Haryana | 878.68 | 1050.27 | 962.89 | 1142.35 | 742.65 | 1156.02 | 1012.73 | 1336.09 | 1034.45 | 1627.57 | 1423.27 | 2008.16 | 1925.97 | 3346.32 |
| Maharashtra | 568.85 | 1258.92 | 567.76 | 1148.27 | 696.78 | 1341.84 | 776.09 | 1673.48 | 867.91 | 1700.08 | 1048.41 | 2251.44 | 1445.9 | 2937.07 |
| Tamil Nadu | 603.4 | 1130.53 | 602.17 | 1079.65 | 687.91 | 1170.64 | 728.78 | 1227.19 | 834.12 | 1409.82 | 1017.07 | 1794.52 | 1570.61 | 2534.33 |
| Karnataka | 501.6 | 937.06 | 508.46 | 1033.21 | 573.18 | 1154.49 | 624.27 | 1160.16 | 818.97 | 1667.73 | 887.86 | 2060.32 | 1395.1 | 2898.93 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 557.11 | 1101.71 | 585.55 | 1018.55 | 704.17 | 1303.95 | 727.14 | 1360.68 | 816.17 | 1549.55 | 1090.28 | 2015.44 | 1556.21 | 2559.32 |
| Kerala | 990.22 | 1371.51 | 1013.15 | 1290.89 | 1055.61 | 1565.59 | 1250.35 | 1681.48 | 1382.92 | 1947.96 | 1763.14 | 2267.16 | 2355.53 | 3044.22 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 538.18 | 826.96 | 532.63 | 857.05 | 569.64 | 907.87 | 653.18 | 996.38 | 680.46 | 1120.84 | 832.18 | 1512.16 | 1072.93 | 1942.25 |
| West Bengal | 580.18 | 1133.4 | 562.11 | 1123.61 | 582.62 | 1232.82 | 629.86 | 1371.26 | 701.59 | 1452.04 | 857.77 | 1801.03 | 1170.11 | 2489.9 |
| Odisha | 414.08 | 872.09 | 398.89 | 757.31 | 460.32 | 900.2 | 458.56 | 1072.13 | 558.95 | 1438.35 | 715.54 | 1468.84 | 904.79 | 1830.35 |
| Rajasthan | 580.47 | 994.81 | 590.83 | 964.02 | 700.68 | 1004.46 | 767.39 | 1184.7 | 801.23 | 1265.1 | 1035.15 | 1576.6 | 1445.74 | 2206.94 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 437.34 | 793.36 | 439.06 | 903.68 | 487.12 | 982.41 | 514.93 | 1001.7 | 633.76 | 1189.95 | 802.79 | 1529.82 | 1024.14 | 1842.36 |
| Gujurat | 613.21 | 1092 | 596.09 | 1115.2 | 683.57 | 1105.35 | 796.58 | 1421.96 | 874.7 | 1471.32 | 1065.4 | 1914.17 | 1430.12 | 2472.49 |
| Bihar | 422.49 | 784.02 | 417.11 | 696.27 | 465.48 | 683.6 | 541.33 | 864.96 | 597.64 | 1080.19 | 689.37 | 1096.56 | 970.42 | 1396.65 |
| Assam | 531.69 | 1019.47 | 543.18 | 1057.99 | 625.99 | 1351.69 | 721.37 | 1368.88 | 798.79 | 1451.92 | 866.57 | 1604.06 | 1056.98 | 2090.19 |
| ALL-INDIA | 564.7 | 1060.16 | 558.78 | 1052.36 | 624.53 | 1170.6 | 695.16 | 1312.5 | 772.36 | 1471.54 | 953.05 | 1856.01 | 1287.17 | 2477.03 |

Source: NSSO, Government of India

Annexure 2.27: Average MPCE of Major States in 68th Round NSS
(July, 2011 to June, 2012)

| Sl. No. | Name of the State | Average Monthly Percapita Consumer Expenditure (Rs.) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
| | | Food | Non Food | Total | Food | Non Food | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | Punjab | 894.22 | 1242.18 | 2136.4 | 991.97 | 1751.11 | 2743.08 |
| 2 | Haryana | 960.12 | 965.85 | 1925.97 | 1146.45 | 2199.87 | 3346.32 |
| 3 | Maharashtra | 671.13 | 774.77 | 1445.9 | 1057.82 | 1879.25 | 2937.07 |
| 4 | Tamil Nadu | 693.77 | 876.84 | 1570.61 | 919.27 | 1615.06 | 2534.33 |
| 5 | Karnataka | 634.98 | 760.12 | 1395.1 | 926.29 | 1972.64 | 2898.93 |
| 6 | Andhra Pradesh | 710.10 | 846.11 | 1556.21 | 939.05 | 1620.27 | 2559.32 |
| 7 | Kerala | 889.11 | 1466.42 | 2355.53 | 1033.43 | 2010.79 | 3034.22 |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 530.52 | 542.41 | 1072.91 | 758.97 | 1183.28 | 1942.25 |
| 9 | West Bengal | 639.92 | 530.19 | 1170.11 | 989.16 | 1500.74 | 2489.9 |
| 10 | Odisha | 470.30 | 434.49 | 904.79 | 718.65 | 1111.7 | 1830.35 |
| 11 | Rajasthan | 689.68 | 756.06 | 1445.74 | 878.47 | 1328.47 | 2206.94 |
| 12 | Madhya Pradesh | 498.24 | 525.9 | 1024.14 | 693.06 | 1149.3 | 1842.36 |
| 13 | Gujurat | 713.67 | 716.45 | 1430.12 | 1016.34 | 1456.15 | 2472.49 |
| 14 | Bihar | 524.98 | 445.44 | 970.42 | 634.66 | 761.99 | 1396.65 |
| 15 | Assam | 597.50 | 459.48 | 1056.98 | 880.67 | 1209.52 | 2090.19 |
| ALL-INDIA | | 621.96 | 665.21 | 1287.17 | 922.91 | 1554.12 | 2477.03 |

Source: NSSO, Government of India

Annexure 2.28: Average Monthly Percapita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE) in Odisha and India

| NSS Round & Period | Odisha | | | | | | ALL-INDIA | | | | | | Per capita expenditure for Odisha as percentage to all- India average | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural | | | Urban | | | Rural | | | Urban | | | | |
| | Food | Non Food | Total | Food | Non Food | Total | Food | Non Food | Total | Food | Non Food | Total | Rural | Urban |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 55th Round (July,1999-June,2000) | 239.25 | 133.92 | 373.17 | 352.24 | 266.25 | 618.49 | 288.8 | 197.36 | 486.16 | 410.84 | 444.08 | 854.92 | 76.76 | 72.34 |
| % | 64.11 | 35.89 | 100 | 56.95 | 43.05 | 100 | 59.04 | 40.6 | 100 | 48.06 | 51.94 | 100 | | |
| 56th Round (July,2000 -June,2001) | 246.66 | 145.82 | 392.48 | 372.67 | 400 | 772.67 | 278.6 | 216.33 | 494.9 | 400.57 | 514 | 914.57 | 79.3 | 84.48 |
| % | 62.85 | 37.15 | 100 | 48.23 | 51.77 | 100 | 56.29 | 43.71 | 100 | 43.8 | 56.2 | 100 | | |
| 57th Round (July,2001-June,2002) | 193.95 | 113.71 | 307.69 | 359.47 | 376.64 | 736.11 | 276.4 | 221.92 | 498.27 | 402.31 | 530.48 | 932.79 | 61.75 | 78.91 |
| % | 63.04 | 36.96 | 100 | 48.83 | 51.17 | 100 | 55.46 | 44.54 | 100 | 43.13 | 56.87 | 100 | | |
| 58th Round (July,2002-Dec.,2002) | 229.27 | 161.21 | 390.48 | 385.47 | 483.21 | 868.68 | 292.3 | 239.2 | 531.49 | 429.79 | 582.18 | 1012 | 73.47 | 85.84 |
| % | 58.71 | 41.29 | 100 | 44.37 | 55.63 | 100 | 54.99 | 45.01 | 100 | 42.47 | 57.53 | 100 | | |
| 59th Round (January,2003-Dec,2003) | 230.93 | 166.26 | 397.89 | 392.24 | 439.4 | 831.64 | 298.6 | 255.59 | 554.15 | 429.01 | 592.88 | 1021.9 | 71.8 | 81.38 |
| % | 58.04 | 41.96 | 100 | 47.16 | 52.84 | 100 | 53.88 | 46.12 | 100 | 41.98 | 58.02 | 100 | | |
| 60th Round (January-June,2004 | 241.98 | 172.11 | 414.08 | 415.53 | 456.56 | 872.09 | 304.6 | 260.1 | 564.7 | 441.48 | 618.68 | 1060.2 | 73.32 | 82.26 |
| % | 58.44 | 41.56 | 100 | 47.65 | 52.35 | 100 | 53.94 | 46.06 | 100 | 41.64 | 58.36 | 100 | | |

Annexure 2.28

| NSS Round & Period | Odisha | | | | | | ALL-INDIA | | | | | | Per capita expenditure for Odisha as percentage to all- India average | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural | | | Urban | | | Rural | | | Urban | | | | |
| | Food | Non Food | Total | Food | Non Food | Total | Food | Non Food | Total | Food | Non Food | Total | Rural | Urban |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 61st Round (July,2004-June,2005) | 245.56 | 153.33 | 398.89 | 378.13 | 379.18 | 757.31 | 307.59 | 251.19 | 558.78 | 447.42 | 604.94 | 1052.36 | 71.39 | 71.96 |
| % | 61.57 | 38.43 | 100 | 49.93 | 50.07 | 100 | 55.05 | 44.95 | 100 | 42.52 | 57.48 | 100 | | |
| 62nd Round (July,05-June,06) | 260.45 | 199.87 | 460.32 | 402.57 | 497.63 | 900.2 | 333.15 | 291.38 | 624.53 | 467.82 | 702.78 | 1170.6 | 73.71 | 76.9 |
| % | 56.58 | 43.42 | 100 | 44.72 | 55.28 | 100 | 53.34 | 46.66 | 100 | 39.96 | 60.04 | 100 | | |
| 63rd Round (July,06-June,07) | 265.3 | 193.27 | 458.56 | 451.85 | 620.29 | 1072.13 | 363.42 | 331.75 | 695.16 | 517.25 | 795.25 | 1312.5 | 65.96 | 81.69 |
| % | 57.85 | 42.15 | 100 | 42.15 | 57.85 | 100 | 52.28 | 47.72 | 100 | 39.41 | 60.59 | 100 | | |
| 64th Round (July,07-June,08) | 325.42 | 233.53 | 558.95 | 607.99 | 830.36 | 1438.35 | 404.33 | 368.03 | 772.36 | 582.43 | 889.11 | 1471.54 | 72.37 | 97.74 |
| % | 58.22 | 41.78 | 100 | 42.27 | 57.73 | 100 | 52.35 | 47.65 | 100 | 39.58 | 60.42 | 100 | | |
| 66th Round (July '09 –June'10) | 404.22 | 311.37 | 715.59 | 607.96 | 860.88 | 1468.84 | 497.07 | 455.96 | 953.05 | 727.49 | 1128.52 | 1856.01 | | |
| % | 56.49 | 43.51 | 100 | 41.39 | 58.61 | 100 | 52.16 | 46.84 | 100 | 39.2 | 60.8 | 100 | | |
| 68th Round (July 11 –June'12) | 470.3 | 434.49 | 904.79 | 718.65 | 1111.7 | 1830.35 | 621.96 | 665.21 | 1287.17 | 922.91 | 1554.12 | 2477.03 | 70.29 | 73.89 |
| % | 51.98 | 48.02 | 100 | 39.26 | 60.74 | 100 | 48.32 | 51.68 | 100 | 37.26 | 62.74 | 100 | | |

Source: NSSO, Government of India

## Annexure 2.29: State wise Engel's ratio for Major States in different NSS rounds

| State | 55th Round | | 60th Round | | 63rd Round | | 64th Round | | 66th Round | | 68th Round | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July, 99 - June, 00 | | Jan, 04 - June, 04 | | July, 06 - June, 07 | | July, 07 - June, 08 | | July, 09 - June, 10 | | July, 11- June, 12 | |
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Punjab | 52.27 | 47.12 | 45.6 | 39.44 | 42.67 | 37.06 | 43.63 | 36.8 | 45.19 | 38.32 | 41.86 | 36.16 |
| Haryana | 55.51 | 45.87 | 49.98 | 41.71 | 47.4 | 39.37 | 50.04 | 39.31 | 50.04 | 39.12 | 49.85 | 34.26 |
| Maharashtra | 54.71 | 45.31 | 50.97 | 39.26 | 47.88 | 35.13 | 47.88 | 36.91 | 49.43 | 36.72 | 46.42 | 36.02 |
| Tamil Nadu | 58.73 | 45.61 | 52.42 | 38.67 | 50.5 | 39.64 | 50.31 | 38.89 | 49.17 | 39.92 | 44.17 | 36.27 |
| Karnataka | 59.08 | 46.32 | 54.39 | 43.47 | 52.37 | 39.68 | 50.5 | 36.68 | 52.19 | 36.21 | 45.52 | 31.95 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 60.5 | 47.44 | 55.89 | 37.81 | 52.34 | 37.31 | 52.02 | 36.85 | 52.44 | 39.06 | 45.63 | 36.69 |
| Kerala | 53.7 | 49.04 | 46.54 | 40.76 | 40.43 | 34.43 | 40.79 | 36.1 | 39.7 | 36.46 | 37.75 | 33.95 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 57.42 | 50.49 | 52.07 | 44.05 | 52.19 | 43.88 | 53.02 | 43.18 | 53.73 | 40.24 | 49.95 | 39.08 |
| West Bengal | 65.86 | 52.28 | 59.75 | 45.51 | 58.91 | 40.21 | 57.87 | 42.57 | 57.59 | 40.97 | 54.69 | 39.73 |
| ODISHA | 64.11 | 56.95 | 58.44 | 47.65 | 57.86 | 42.15 | 58.22 | 42.27 | 56.48 | 41.39 | 51.98 | 39.26 |
| Rajasthan | 59.5 | 50.85 | 54.42 | 43.34 | 52.83 | 42.88 | 53.94 | 42.37 | 52.9 | 42.96 | 47.7 | 39.8 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 58.09 | 47.6 | 43.6 | 42.36 | 51.24 | 40.84 | 50.99 | 39.8 | 51.23 | 36.76 | 48.65 | 37.62 |
| Gujurat | 59.82 | 49.58 | 54.48 | 43.65 | 54.27 | 39.63 | 53.95 | 42.62 | 52.33 | 40.68 | 49.9 | 41.11 |
| Bihar | 66.47 | 57.24 | 58.89 | 47.89 | 59.68 | 50.36 | 59.66 | 46.88 | 59.62 | 48.27 | 54.1 | 45.44 |
| Assam | 67.63 | 55.38 | 62.4 | 46.8 | 56.76 | 46.23 | 59.92 | 46.66 | 60.71 | 48.43 | 56.53 | 42.13 |
| ALL-INDIA | 59.4 | 48.06 | 53.94 | 41.64 | 52.28 | 39.41 | 52.35 | 39.58 | 52.16 | 39.19 | 48.32 | 37.26 |

Source: NSSO, Government of India

## Annexure 2.30: Monthly Per capita Rice and Wheat Consumption in Odisha and India

(kg)

| NSS Round | Odisha | | | | India | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural | | Urban | | Rural | | Urban | |
| | Rice | Wheat | Rice | Wheat | Rice | Wheat | Rice | Wheat |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 50th (July 93 - June 94) | 15.2 | 0.4 | 11.3 | 2 | 7 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 4.7 |
| 55th (July 99 - June 2000) | 14.16 | 0.59 | 12.18 | 2.25 | 6.78 | 4.55 | 5.22 | 4.77 |
| 60th (Jan 03 - June 04) | 13.78 | 0.61 | 11.59 | 1.93 | 8.8 | 4.25 | 4.88 | 4.67 |
| 61st (July 04 - June 05) | 13.29 | 0.53 | 11.05 | 2.03 | 6.55 | 4.29 | 4.85 | 4.65 |
| 62nd (July 05 - June 06) | 13.03 | 0.58 | 10.06 | 2.26 | 6.54 | 4.35 | 4.79 | 4.53 |
| 63rd (July 06 - June 07) | 12.57 | 0.48 | 9.6 | 2.17 | 6.56 | 3.97 | 4.8 | 4.43 |
| 64th (July 06 - June 08) | 13.13 | 0.49 | 10.33 | 2.17 | 6.36 | 4.2 | 4.75 | 4.51 |
| 68th (July '11- June '12) | 12.56 | 0.78 | 9.26 | 2.10 | 6.13 | 4.43 | 4.46 | 4.32 |

Source: NSSO, Government of India

Annexure 2.31: Average MPCE on Groups of Items of Consumption in Odisha and all India (Rs.)

| Sl. No. | Item | 64th Round | | | | 68th Round | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Odisha | | India | | Odisha | | India | |
| | | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 | Cereals | 136.57 | 163.88 | 124.08 | 130.62 | 166.55 | 203.41 | 153.13 | 175.52 |
| 2 | Gram | 0.44 | 0.18 | 1.14 | 1.75 | 0.57 | 0.60 | 2.15 | 2.92 |
| 3 | Cereal substitutes | 0 | 0 | 0.48 | 0.51 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.88 | 1.27 |
| 4 | Pulses and their products | 16.13 | 30.09 | 23.7 | 31.2 | 32.32 | 43.57 | 39.73 | 51.55 |
| 5 | Milk and milk products | 10.5 | 57.34 | 60.18 | 106.64 | 27.07 | 62.07 | 116.13 | 186.47 |
| 6 | Edible oil | 21.49 | 37.46 | 33.29 | 46.43 | 31.56 | 41.56 | 48.22 | 63.62 |
| 7 | Meat, fish and eggs | 25.34 | 53.14 | 26.31 | 39.47 | 39.32 | 63.24 | 45.62 | 66.94 |
| 8 | Vegetables | 49.95 | 84.57 | 48.53 | 64.34 | 68.64 | 88.96 | 61.88 | 81.4 |
| 9 | Fruits (fresh) | 6.37 | 20.79 | 10.69 | 24.32 | 11.76 | 25.60 | 19.18 | 42.02 |
| 10 | Fruits (dry) | 0.34 | 2.21 | 2.87 | 6.7 | 0.55 | 2.81 | 5.59 | 13.85 |
| 11 | Sugar | 7.47 | 11.6 | 12.35 | 14.67 | 12.73 | 17.23 | 23.64 | 27.69 |
| 12 | Salt | 1.77 | 2.5 | 1.48 | 1.83 | 2.93 | 3.14 | 2.46 | 2.75 |
| 13 | Spices | 11.25 | 18.26 | 16.34 | 20.38 | 22.05 | 27.62 | 28.78 | 36.99 |
| 14 | Beverage etc. | 37.8 | 125.97 | 42.89 | 93.57 | 54.24 | 138.82 | 74.59 | 169.90 |
| Food Total | | 325.42 | 607.99 | 404.33 | 582.43 | 470.30 | 718.63 | 621.98 | 922.89 |
| 15 | Pan | 4.64 | 6.78 | 2.85 | 3.11 | 19.15 | 25.76 | 30.10 | 33.56 |
| 16 | Tobacco | 4.03 | 5.12 | 9.85 | 9.94 | | | | |
| 17 | Intoxicants | 4.81 | 4.4 | 6.26 | 6.63 | | | | |
| 18 | Fuel and Light | 62.19 | 106.9 | 75.05 | 125.71 | 110.27 | 145.27 | 118.26 | 182.54 |
| 19 | Clothing | 37.29 | 80.02 | 49 | 30.12 | 67.08 | 114.74 | 86.78 | 144.50 |
| 20 | Footwear | 3.54 | 12.09 | 7.3 | 14.65 | 7.79 | 16.53 | 14.70 | 27.1 |
| 21 | Education | 11.87 | 129.62 | 28.53 | 104.83 | 22.25 | 110.21 | 50.69 | 193.09 |
| 22 | Medical (institutional) | 5.48 | 13.73 | 13.75 | 19.4 | 15.09 | 24.76 | 30.31 | 51.60 |
| 23 | Medical (non-institutional) | 26.33 | 46.58 | 34.92 | 56.87 | 44.52 | 100.04 | 64.52 | 98.85 |
| 24 | Conveyance, | 27.44 | 80.12 | 43.51 | 96.76 | 23.18 | 121.33 | 60.92 | 180.98 |
| 25 | Consumer Services | 23.23 | 164.53 | 64.65 | 209.23 | 28.33 | 84.66 | 57.57 | 155.78 |
| 26 | Rent | 1.18 | 91.56 | 3.06 | 86.39 | 1.55 | 134.19 | 6.31 | 166.93 |
| 27 | Taxes & Cesses | 0.43 | 4.74 | 1.79 | 13.23 | 0.70 | 11.02 | 3.59 | 22.22 |
| 28 | Durable goods | 21.07 | 84.16 | 27.73 | 62.23 | 41.1 | 115.86 | 64.03 | 138.99 |
| 29 | Non-food Total | 233.53 | 530.36 | 368.03 | 889.11 | 434.50 | 1111.70 | 665.20 | 1554.11 |
| TOTAL (Food + Non-food) | | 558.95 | 1438.35 | 772.36 | 1471.54 | 904.80 | 1830.33 | 1287.18 | 2477.00 |

Source: NSSO, Government of India

Annexuren 2.32 : Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers of Selected States

(Base 1986-87 = 100)

| State | May, 2012 | May, 2013 | Point to Point change in Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 682 | 771 | 13.0 |
| Assam | 648 | 692 | 6.8 |
| Bihar | 564 | 629 | 11.5 |
| Gujurat | 646 | 726 | 12.4 |
| Haryana | 711 | 788 | 10.8 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 627 | 694 | 10.7 |
| Karnataka | 691 | 792 | 14.6 |
| Kerala | 609 | 708 | 16.2 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 630 | 699 | 11.0 |
| Maharashtra | 709 | 773 | 9.0 |
| Odisha | 577 | 657 | 13.9 |
| Punjab | 710 | 775 | 9.2 |
| Rajasthan | 688 | 776 | 12.8 |
| Tamil Nadu | 627 | 733 | 16.9 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 609 | 684 | 12.3 |
| West Bengal | 600 | 682 | 13.7 |
| All-India | 638 | 719 | 12.7 |

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla

Annexure 2.33: Consumer Price Index for Agriculture Labourers of Odisha and India

(base 1986-87 = 100)

| Year | Odisha | | All India | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Food | General | Food | General |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2001-02 | 286 | 300 | 304 | 311 |
| 2002-03 | 280 | 298 | 316 | 323 |
| 2003-04 | 296 | 314 | 326 | 332 |
| 2004-05 | 301 | 320 | 335 | 342 |
| 2005-06 | 316 | 334 | 351 | 358 |
| 2006-07 | 351 | 365 | 384 | 388 |
| 2007-08 | 391 | 399 | 416 | 417 |
| 2008-09 | 431 | 438 | 463 | 461 |
| 2009-10 | 490 | 495 | 540 | 529 |
| 2010-11 | 528 | 538 | 581 | 577 |
| 2011-12 | 534 | 562 | 610 | 622 |

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla

## Annexure 2.34: CPI for Industrial Workers at All India level & Selected Centres in Odisha

Base Year 2001 = 100 from 2006

| Year | India | Odisha | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Barbil (1995-2005), Angul Talcher (2006-2010) | Rourkela |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1995 | 306 | 294 | 275 |
| 1996 | 334 | 324 | 303 |
| 1997 | 358 | 336 | 341 |
| 1998 | 405 | 371 | 390 |
| 1999 | 424 | 390 | 396 |
| 2000 | 441 | 411 | 406 |
| 2001 | 458 | 420 | 407 |
| 2002 | 477 | 429 | 416 |
| 2003 | 495 | 434 | 432 |
| 2004 | 514 | 452 | 453 |
| 2005 | 536 | 479 | 473 |
| 2006 | 123 | 120 | 124 |
| 2007 | 131 | 128 | 137 |
| 2008 | 141 | 143 | 149 |
| 2009 | 157 | 160 | 166 |
| 2010 | 176 | 181 | 186 |
| 2011 | 191 | 199 | 204 |
| 2012 | 209 | 221 | 222 |

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla

## Annexure 2.35 : CPI for Different Categories of items for Industrial Workers in Odisha

Base Year 2001 = 100 from 2006

| Sl. No. | Group of Items | All India | | | Odisha | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | April, 12 | April, 13 | % of variation | Angul-Talcher | | | Rourkela | | |
| | | | | | April, 12 | April, 13 | % of variation | April, 12 | April, 13 | % of variation |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | Food | 218 | 245 | 12.4 | 218 | 229 | 5 | 227 | 249 | 9.7 |
| 2 | Pan,Supari, Tabacco, intoxicants | 210 | 240 | 14.3 | 256 | 265 | 3.5 | 154 | 197 | 27.9 |
| 3 | Fuel & Light | 206 | 222 | 7.8 | 234 | 254 | 8.5 | 171 | 202 | 18.1 |
| 4 | Housing | 231 | 246 | 6.5 | 291 | 341 | 17.2 | 335 | 347 | 3.6 |
| 5 | Clothing, Bedding and food wears | 163 | 177 | 8.6 | 196 | 185 | 5.6 | 169 | 194 | 14.8 |
| 6 | Miscellaneous | 174 | 191 | 9.8 | 170 | 183 | 7.6 | 161 | 173 | 7.5 |
| 7 | General | 205 | 226 | 10.2 | 217 | 233 | 7.4 | 216 | 237 | 9.70 |

Source: Labour Bureau, Shimla

Annexure 2.36: Average Retail Price of some Essential Commodities in Odisha

(Rs./kg. / ltrs.)

| Commodities | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Rice (Common) | 8.47 | 8.93 | 9.11 | 10.73 | 11.34 | 14.58 | 15.18 | 17.02 | 18.00 |
| wheat | 9.31 | 9.72 | 11.51 | 13.85 | 12.67 | 14.31 | 14.6 | 15.13 | 15.40 |
| Mung Dal | 24.08 | 29.14 | 39.35 | 38.78 | 36.17 | 67.97 | 76.1 | 68.67 | 69.68 |
| Arthar Dal | 28.42 | 27.46 | 27.95 | 36.05 | 36.72 | 68.43 | 72.72 | 67.36 | 69.32 |
| Mustard Oil | 55.53 | 50.6 | 50.7 | 60.15 | 62.5 | 64.24 | 72.35 | 77.97 | 92.69 |
| Palm Oil | 50.79 | 45.13 | 48.54 | 54.08 | 58.1 | 48.8 | 49.02 | 59.72 | 66.03 |
| Vanaspati | 51.1 | 43.27 | 48.48 | 53.95 | 56.18 | 45.3 | 58.79 | 67.35 | 75.92 |
| Sugar(free sale) | 17.23 | 20.03 | 21.01 | 16.33 | 16.39 | 32.46 | 35.22 | 33.35 | 35.92 |
| Gur (local) | 17.17 | 18.62 | 18 | 14.87 | 15.09 | 33.66 | 37.37 | 35.75 | 37.21 |
| Salt | 2.43 | 2.62 | 2.38 | 2.92 | 2.79 | 4.22 | 9.52 | 10.05 | 11.02 |
| Potato | 6.82 | 7.12 | 8.19 | 8.95 | 9.07 | 13.41 | 8.58 | 8.82 | 1328 |
| Orion (Ulli) | 8.44 | 9.75 | 7.51 | 13.29 | 11.93 | 15.37 | 18.4 | 16.36 | 13.63 |
| Atta | 10.5 | 10.83 | 13.05 | 14.07 | 14.16 | 16.34 | 18.95 | 19.57 | 20.59 |
| Maida | 11.5 | 12.16 | 14.39 | 15.67 | 15.8 | 17.86 | 20.71 | 21.23 | 22.12 |
| Suji | 11.99 | 11.87 | 14.95 | 16.48 | 16.52 | 19.2 | 21.07 | 21.83 | 22.54 |

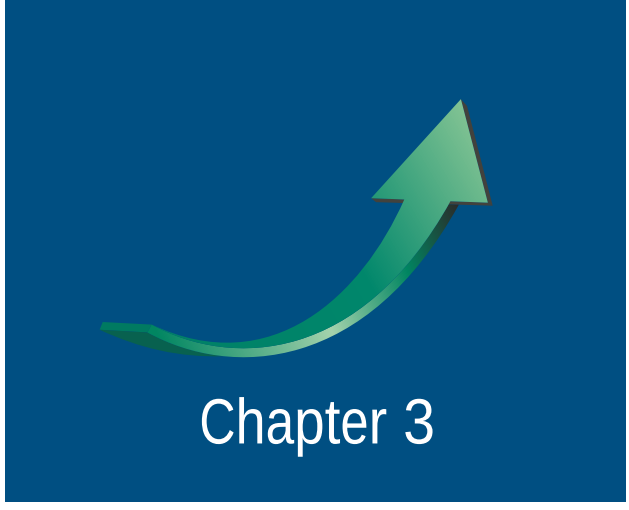
Source: DE&S, Odisha

Annexure 2.37: Weighted Average wholesale prices of essential commodities in Odisha

(Rs. per quintal)

| Commodities | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| Paddy (common) | 515 | 547 | 820 | 891 | 930 | 955 | 1045 |
| Wheat | 954 | 1046 | 1087 | 1260 | 1351 | 1429 | 1449 |
| Ragi | 567 | 1029 | 103 | 891 | 1143 | 965 | 1058 |
| Maize | 479 | 960 | 779 | 950 | 941 | 886 | 997 |
| Mung | 2498 | 2927 | 2857 | 3140 | 3861 | 4082 | 4028 |
| Biri | 2542 | 3123 | 2626 | 3087 | 3694 | 3872 | 3845 |
| Gram | 1945 | 2561 | 2868 | 2974 | 3062 | 3077 | 3008 |
| Kulthy | 1090 | 1265 | 1498 | 1610 | 1938 | 2040 | 2071 |
| Til | 2139 | 2229 | 2878 | 3575 | 3386 | 3324 | 3332 |
| Mustard seeds | 2688 | 2426 | 3028 | 3109 | 3153 | 3179 | 3324 |
| Groundnut | 1751 | 1946 | 1904 | 2357 | 2519 | 2451 | 2628 |
| Potato | 670 | 859 | 585 | 748 | 652 | 715 | 695 |
| Jute | 1410 | N.A. | N.R. | 1400 | 1525 | 2600 | 2771 |
| Gur | 1600 | 1672 | 1866 | 2178 | 2668 | 3140 | 3241 |
| Dry Chilies | 4595 | 5640 | 5832 | 6062 | 5789 | 5957 | 5992 |

Source: DE&S, Odisha




# The Agriculture Sector

The Agriculture Sector includes agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry and other related activities. Though Odisha's economy has been diversifying at a relatively faster pace than in the past and the share of this sector in the State's Gross Domestic Product (GSDP) has been declining over the years, this sector continues to be vital for the economy. About sixty percent population of the State draws its sustenance fully or partly from the agriculture sector. The share of this sector in the GSDP, which has more than 70 percent in the early 1950s, has come down to 15.58 percent, as per the advance estimates for the year 2013-14. Increasing agriculture production and productivity is necessary for ensuring food security, livelihood security and nutritional security. There is need to improve agricultural production and productivity with better technology, higher public and private investments and effective implementation of ongoing programmes in agriculture and allied sectors. The emphasis is on increasing productivity per unit land area and increasing cropping intensity. It has been emphasized to achieve 4 percent sustainable growth in agriculture production through management of natural resources and scientific management of crops. The shares and growth of the sector show variations from year to year.

## State's Agriculture

The climate of the State is tropical, characterized by high temperature, high humidity, medium to high rainfall and mild winters. The normal annual rainfall is 1,451.2 mm of which the South-West monsoon contributes about 80 percent. From the physiographic point of view, the State has been divided into four zones viz (i) the Northern Plateau, (ii) the Eastern Ghat Zone, (iii) the Central Table Land, and (iv) the Coastal Zone. On the basis of climate, soil, rainfall and topography, the State has been delineated into ten Agro Climatic Zones. The State's Agriculture Sector frequently suffers from natural shocks like cyclones, droughts and flash floods which substantially affects production and productivity of agriculture.

## Agriculture Workers

The broad categories of economic activities, also known as four-fold classifications, are cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industries and other workers. The cultivators and agricultural labourers broadly show the workers engaged in the agriculture sector except those engaged in plantation activities, which over the censuses have been considered as a part of the “other workers”.

In census 2011, out of 175.41 lakh workers, 41.04 lakh were cultivators and 67.40 lakh agricultural labourers. Thus 61.8 percent of the total workers were engaged in agricultural activities as compared to 64.8 percent in 2001 census. About one-in –two males and two-in three females were engaged in agricultural activities i.e either as a cultivator or

agricultural labourer. Of the remaining workers, 7.83 lakh were engaged in household industries and 59.14 lakh were other workers. The fall in the number of cultivators, during the decade 2001-11 was due to less participation of women cultivators. The number of women cultivators decreased from 9.00 lakh in census 2001 to 7.29 lakh in census 2011 while the numbers of male cultivators has increased by 0.28 lakh during the decade.

Among the districts, Balasore has the highest in number of cultivators (2.89 lakh), Mayurbhanj in agricultural labourers (5.69 lakh) and persons working in household industries (1.14 lakh), while Ganjam district recorded in the category of 'other workers' (5.95 lakh).

## 3.1 Agriculture

The land available for agricultural purposes has been declining all over the world. This trend has been witnessed for Odisha as well. The agriculture and animal husbandry sub-sector contributes 12.74 percent to total GSDP during the year 2013-14. Relevant statistics about the agriculture and animal husbandry sub-sector are given in Annexure 3.1 through 3.23. The State Government has constituted the State Farmers' Commission to review the current status of agriculture, its performance, strengths and weaknesses to assess conditions of different categories of farmers in various agro-climatic zones and to work out a comprehensive strategy for achieving sustainable and equitable agricultural development. The status of the agriculture sub-sector and various promotional programmes is briefly discussed below.

### 3.1.1 Land Use Patterns and Net Sown Area

Land-utilization patterns in Odisha is summarized in Annexure 3.1. Land cannot be expanded endlessly. As multiple demands for land increase, less land is devoted to agriculture and allied sub-sectors. Therefore, intensive cultivation of available cultivable lands, wherever feasible, seems a viable strategy for increasing the gross area under cultivation and augmenting food production. These trends are discernible in Odisha as well. Figure 3.1 suggests that there has been a decline in the net sown area in the State till the end of 2011-12. During 2012-13, the same has increased a little to touch 5,331 thousand hectares. The total net sown area (NSA) in Odisha that was 5,691 thousand hectares in 2005-06 has declined to 5,331 thousand hectares in 2012-13. In contrast, the area sown more than once (ASMO) has increased continuously till 2009-10. There after it shows a harmonic trend and finally it declined to 3,014 thousand hectares in 2012-13 which is about 14 percent less than the area under ASMO during 2011-12.

Figure 3.1: Trends of Net Sown Area and Area Sown More than Once in Odisha

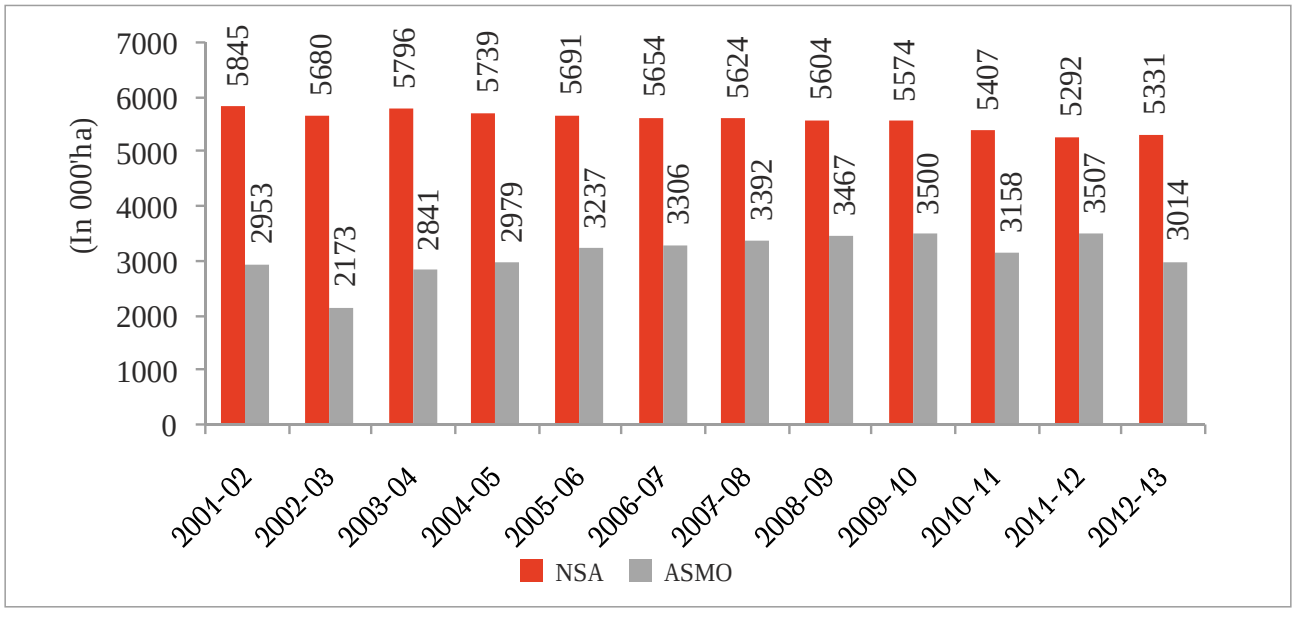
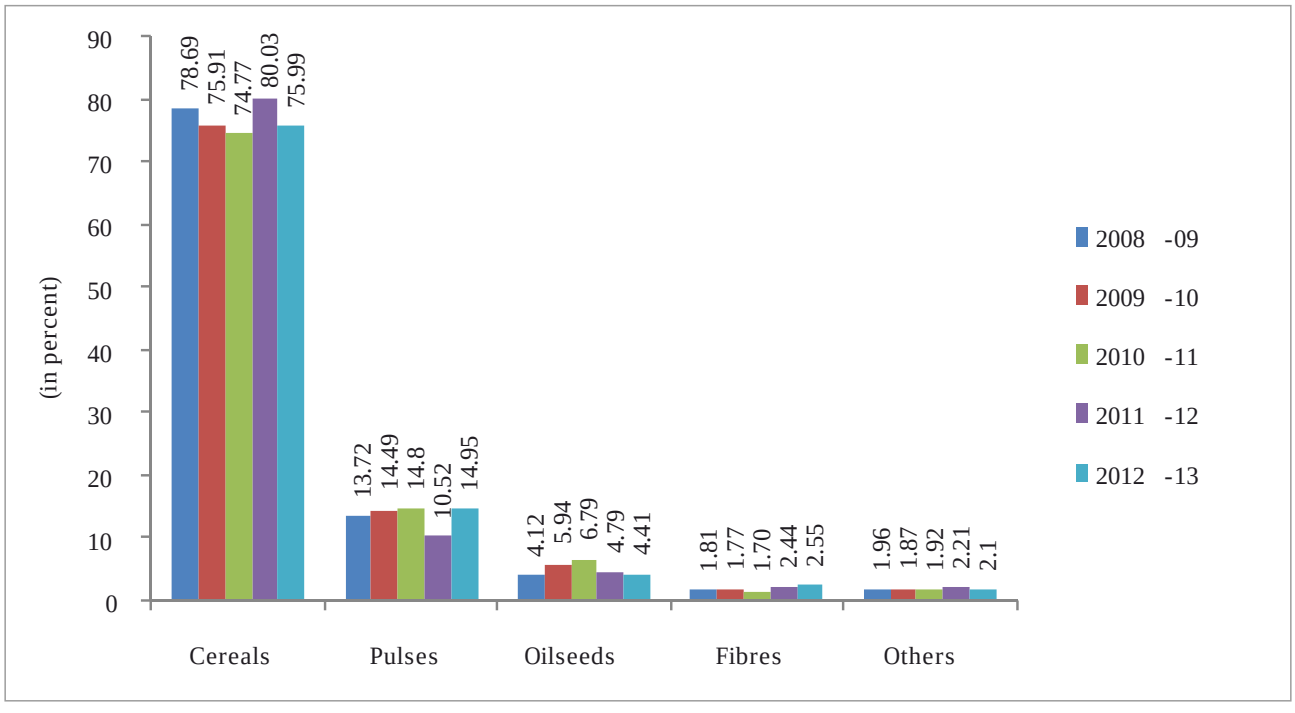


Figure 3.2: Area under Different Category of Crops in Odisha, 2008-2013




In Odisha area under food grains has increased by 6.02 percent from 4,744 thousand hectares in 2011-12 to 5,030 thousand hectares in 2012-13. The area under paddy constitutes more than 70 percent of total cultivated area and has increased marginally to 4,023 thousand hectares in 2012-13 from 4,005 thousand hectares in 2011-12. During 2012-13, the area under oilseeds has declined by 2.8 percent over 2011-12. Figure 3.2 shows major cropping patterns in Odisha from 2008-09 to 2012-13. Annexure.3.2 classifies area by principal crop types.

### 3.1.2 Production of Major Crops

Among other factors, the production of food-grains depends upon rainfall and its temporal and spatial distribution. Food-grains production in Odisha has shown a secular increasing trend since 2002-03 with some year to year variations. In 2012-13, the production of food-grains was 10,210 thousand metric tons (TMT) as indicated in Annexure.3.3, showing an increase of 61.6 percent over 2011-12. This is due to bumper production in rice as well as pulses. Rice production in the State has increased by 63.5 percent over the production of 5,807 TMT during

2011-12, while pulses production has increased by 72 percent during the same period. The season-wise production of paddy in all districts is presented in Annexure 3.4.

The production of oilseeds has declined from 222 TMT in 2010-11 to 166 TMT in 2011-12 and again it increased to 264 TMT in 2012-13. The area under cultivation of fibers increased from 128 thousand hectares in 2011-12 to 141 thousand hectares in 2012-13, while the production of fibers increased from 351 TMT in 2011-12 to 434 TMT in 2012-13. Cotton and Jute are the main fiber crops in Odisha. The production of cotton has increased to 336 thousand bales in 2012-13 as against 231 thousand bales produced in 2011-12.On the other hand, the production of Jute has declined from 6 thousand bales to 3 thousand bales during the same period.

Cotton is a major commercial crop in KBK districts in the kharif season. Other crops include potato, chilly, ginger and sugarcane.

Though potato is a very popular vegetable in Odisha, the area and production is negligible as compared to demand. The State has a population of about 4.20 crore and required 9 to 10 lakh MT annually. As against this, the production of Potato in the State is less than one lakh ton and the area under cultivation is less than one percent of the total cultivated area. In order to meet the demand, State has to

depend on other States like West Bengal, Bihar, Chhattisgarh etc. Therefore, farmers are being encouraged to use certified potato seeds and other improved planting materials for potato cultivation.

Similarly, sugarcane is cultivated mainly in Cuttack, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Kalahandi and Puri district. The area under sugarcane cultivation is very low and is less than one percent of the total cultivated area. During 2012-13, sugarcane was cultivated in 14.53 thousand hectares with production of 952 TMT. In order to bring the development in sugarcane cultivation, different training programmes, demonstration programmes and subsidy on the seed cost are being provided to the farmers.

### 3.1.3 Productivity of Major Crops

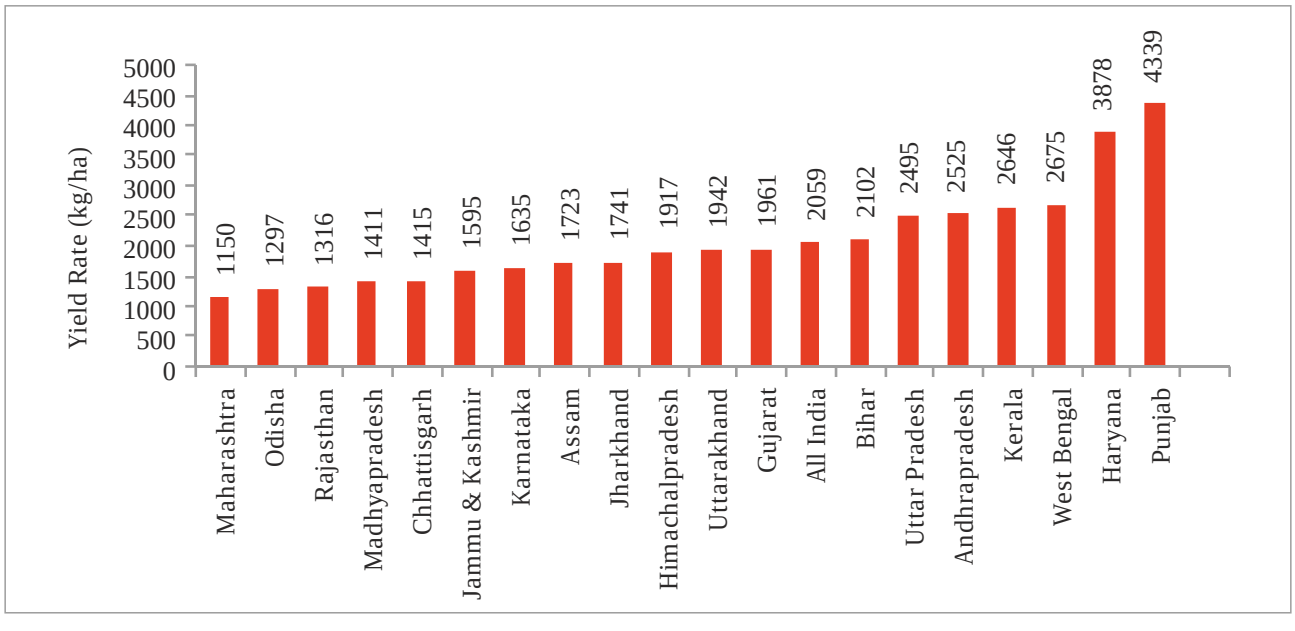
The yield rate of food grains in major States of India and Odisha for the year 2011-12 are presented in the Figure 3.3. The yield rate of food grains in Odisha is below the average yield rates in major States and at all India level. There is, therefore, a need for greater efforts and appropriate policy interventions to increase the productivity of major crops.

yield rate of groundnuts has marginally increased from 11.89 to 12.31 quintals per hectare during the same period. The yield rate of jute, cotton and sugarcane has also increased in recent years.

### 3.1.4 Cropping Intensity

There are mainly three ways to meet the increasing demand for food and other farm products. One way is to expand the net area under cultivation, the second is to intensify cropping over the existing area and the third is to raise the productivity of production per hectare. The net sown area of the country has reached a point where it is not possible to make any appreciable increase. Thus, raising the cropping intensity and productivity seem to be more viable strategies to increase production of farm products and farmers' incomes. Cropping intensity refers to raising a number of crops from the same field during one agriculture year. Higher cropping intensity means more than one crop from the same area in an agricultural year. In our country, cropping intensity is the highest in Punjab, followed by West Bengal, Haryana and

Figure 3.3: Yield Rate of Food grains in Major States of India, 2011-12 (p) kg/ha.




The average yield rates of major crops in Odisha are given in Annexure 3.5. The average yield rate of rice has increased from 14.50 qtls per hectare in 2011-12 to 23.61 quintals per hectare in 2012-13, while the

Himachal Pradesh as may be seen from Annexure.3.6. The cropping intensity in Odisha has, also increased from 135 percent in 2000-01 to 167 percent in 2012-13 as may be seen from Annexure 3.7.

### Area under HYV Paddy

Stress is being given for cultivation of HYV variety of paddy in Odisha. As a result, area under HYV paddy cultivation is exhibiting an increasing trend. About 86 percent of the total area under paddy is under cultivation of HYV paddy in 2012-13 as compared to 84 percent in 2011-12. The area under cultivation of HYV paddy in different seasons and districts is given in Annexure 3.8 and Annexure 3.9. Out of the total area under HYV paddy, about 62 percent were un-irrigated area.

## 3.1.5 Horticultural Crops

The agro-climatic conditions of Odisha are favorable for the production of different types of vegetables, fruits and spices. The KBK districts, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Keonjhar and other districts are conducive to intensive horticultural activity. Among long duration fruits, mango, coconut, cashewnut, sapota, jackfruit, orange and litchi are most favorable in Odisha. The area under fruit cultivation was 329.38 thousand hectares and production of different fruits including mango and coconut was 2,210.42 TMT and 3,805 lakh nuts of coconut in 2012-13. The production and productivity of important fruits in Odisha is given in Annexure 3.10.

Odisha ranked fourth in terms of production of vegetables. The total production of vegetables was 9,913 TMT in 2012-13 as compared to 9,521 TMT in 2011-12. The per capita consumption of vegetables in Odisha has been increasing. Odisha contributed to about 4 percent of spice production in India. There was a significant increase in the production of spices to 912.85 TMT in 2012-13 compared to 897.26 TMT in 2011-12 as indicated in Annexure 3.11. The production of ginger and turmeric has increased significantly. Odisha also contributed about 3 percent of the total flower production of the country. rose, gladioli, marigold and tuberose are the main flowers grown in Odisha. Annexure 3.12 provides data on area and production of different flowers in Odisha. The trend shows that the area and production of these crops has been increasing. State Government have taken a number of new initiatives to implement various programmes viz special crop specific intervention on floriculture, coconut and banana under horticulture sector during 2012-13.

## 3.1.6 Agricultural Inputs

Improvement in farm yields depend upon a set of factors like technology, utilization of quality seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and irrigation. Each of these factors plays an important role in augmenting production of farm crops and crop productivity. Quality seeds are considered a critical input for improving agricultural yields and yield rates. Seed replacement ratio in Odisha is very low. It implies traditional cultivation practices in which farmers rely on farm-saved seeds. During 2012-13, about 18,500 hectares were covered under the seed production programme and 4.41 lakh qtls. of various kinds of seeds including 4.27 lakh qtls of paddy were procured in the State and about 6.04 lakh qtls of seeds of different crops were made available to the farmers. There is a target to supply 6.40 lakh qtls of different kinds of quality seeds during 2013-14.

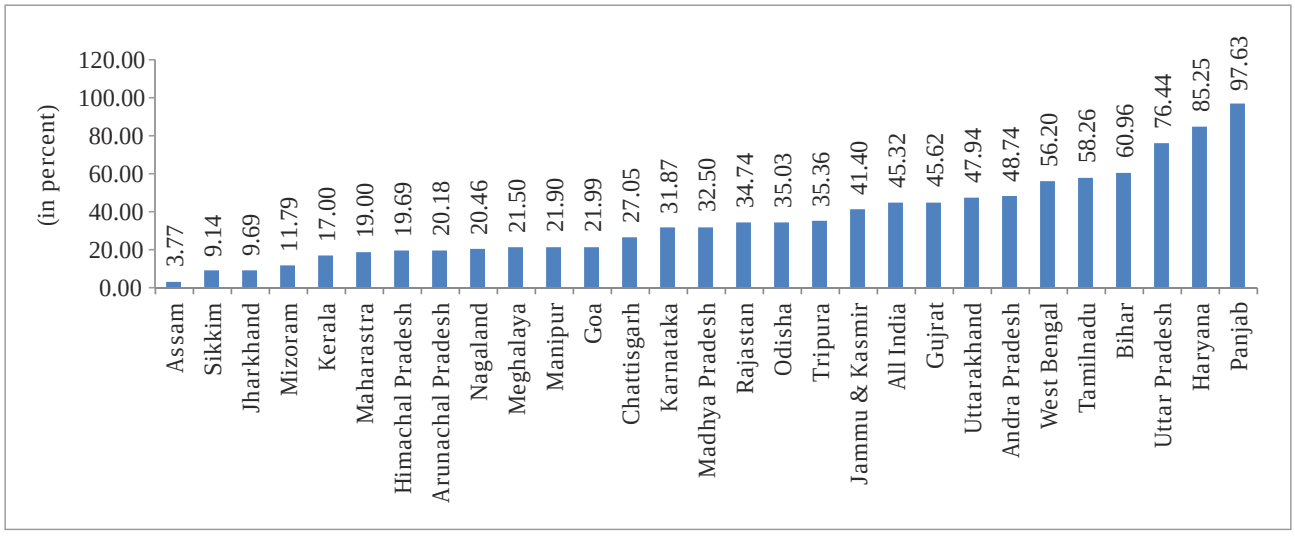
Soil testing is an important technical support service needed by farmers. During 2012-13, about 3.06 lakh soil samples have been tested in 17 departmental Soil Testing Laboratories (STL) and six mobile STLs.

### Irrigation

Irrigation is an important input for enhancing agricultural productivity and is required at different critical stages of plant growth of various crops for their optimum production. The State has cultivable land of 64.09 lakh hectares. It has been assessed that 49.90 lakh hectares can be brought under irrigation through major, medium and minor (lift and flow) irrigation projects. By the end of 2012-13, about 47.04 lakh hectares net irrigation potential has been created and about 72 percent has been utilised. The net irrigation potential created has increased by 10.98 lakh hectares from 36.06 lakh hectares in 2000-01 to 47.04 lakh hectares in 2012-13. Out of 47.04 lakh hectares net irrigation potential created by the end of 2012-13, 19.97 lakh hectares. (42.45 percent) has been created through major and medium (flow), 6.72 lakh (14.3

percent) through minor (flow) and 8.61 lakh hectares (18.3 percent) through minor (lift) irrigation projects. Annexure 3.14 shows the status of irrigation potential created and utilized since 2000-01. Figure 3.4 depicts the State wise percentage of irrigated area under principal crops. During 2009-10 the percentage share of irrigation to principal crops in Odisha was 35.1 while it was 45.0 at all India level. Punjab has the highest percent of 98.0. Annexure 3.15 presents the details.

Figure 3.4: State wise Percent Share of Irrigated Area under Principal Crops, 2009-10 (p)




To rationalize the irrigation development in the State, a programme was initiated during 2005-06 for providing irrigation facilities to at least 35 percent of the cultivable area of every block by 2014. To achieve the objective within the short period , new schemes with short gestation periods viz. construction of check dams, deep bore wells and mega lift schemes have been started. By the end of January 2011, 1,207 check dams were completed and 2,199 are in progress. It was programmed to complete three thousand check dams during 2011-12.

The "Jalanidhi" programme which is being implemented in the State encourages farmers to go for creation of captive irrigation sources through shallow tube wells, bore wells, dug wells and river lift / surface lift projects by way of administering back ended subsidy against creation of such assets. The State government tied up funding with NABARD for providing subsidy under this programme. The subsidy is up to 50 percent on shallow tube wells dug-wells, bore wells and river lift/ surface lift projects limited to Rs.20,000, Rs.50,000, Rs.50,000 and Rs.40,000 respectively. During 2011-12,15,545 private lift irrigation points (PLIPs) which include 8,676 STWs, 4,996 deep bore wells, 1,859 dug wells and 3 river lifts have been established by utilizing subsidy amounting to Rs. 5,163.50 lakh by the end of January 2012. It was programmed to complete 25,050 PLIPs with a cost of Rs.100.00 crore during 2012-13. The State Govt. has given high priority to increase assured irrigation to farmers during the 12th Five Year Plan.

The mega lift scheme was launched during 2011-12 for providing irrigation to farmers in the upland areas by lifting waters from the river. Projects having irrigation command area within 500 to 2,000 hectares will be taken up under this scheme. In Vansdhara, Indrabati, Tel, Mahanadi, Brahmani, Baitarani, Budhabalang Rivers and in the periphery of Hirakud and Rengali reservoirs, 174 sites in 15 clusters have been identified to provide irrigation to 2,14,270 hectares.

It has been targeted to create additional irrigation potential of 102.28 thousand hectares during 2012-13 through major and medium irrigation (46.50 th. hectares), minor irrigation (17.98 th. hectares) and mega and minor lift irrigation (37.80 th. hectares). The State Government continues to attach high priority to create irrigation potential as well as

optimal utilization of available water resources during the 12th Five Year Plan.

### Fertilizers and Pesticides

Chemical fertilizers play a significant role in the development of the agricultural sector. Though there has been considerable improvement in the use of fertilizers and other inputs, the rate of fertilizer use in the State still remains far behind the national average as may be seen from Annexure 3.16. The use of fertilizer in the State is in a fluctuating trend. During 2008-09 about 534.87 TMT fertilizers were consumed in the State with per hectare consumption of 62.0 kg, which step down to 490.20 TMT and 58.74 Kg per hectare by the end of 2012-13. Further the use of fertilizers differs widely across districts. During 2012-13, out of 30 districts, only 11 districts were above the State average consumption of 58.74 kg/ hectares. The per hectare consumption of fertilizer in Nabarangpur district is the highest i.e. 170.96 kg/hectare, followed by the Sambalpur (135.28 kg/hectare), while Kandhamal is the lowest consuming districts (8.24 kg/ hectare). Annexure 3.18 shows the district wise fertilizer consumption during 2012-13. The pesticide consumption in the State has increased from 1.16 TMT in 2011-12 to 1.21 TMT in 2012-13. On the other hand per hectare consumption of pesticide has increased from 148 gms. to 158 gms. during the same period (Annexure-3.19)

### Land Holding

Land holding pattern is an important determinant of the production structure and socio-economic conditions in a society. Operational land holdings are classified as marginal, small, semi-medium, medium and large land holdings depending upon the area controlled in a single land holding. Distribution of operational holdings indicates that the total number of operational holdings has been increasing over the years but the area under holdings has been declining except for Scheduled Castes. As per 2000-01 agriculture census, the area of operational holdings of all social groups was 50.81 lakh hectares. which has declined to 50.19 lakh hectares. in 2005-06 census and finally to 48.62 lakh hectares. in 2010-11 census. The corresponding figures for Scheduled Caste stood at 5.14 lakh hectares, 5.26 lakh hectares, and 5.75 lakh hectares respectively while for Scheduled Tribes the figure were 16.31, 17.48 and 16.15 lakh hectares respectively. (Annexure 3.20 and 3.21).

### Credit

Credit is also a critical non-land input and has two-dimensions from the point of view of its contribution to the augmentation of agricultural growth. First is the availability of credit and second, the distribution of credit. In all, agricultural loans to the extent of Rs. 10,454 crore were advanced during 2012-13. This was about 23 percent higher than the loans advanced during 2011-12. Some aspects of credit have also been dealt with in Chapter 5 of this publication. Annexure 3.22 presents the amount of agricultural credit advanced in Odisha by different financial institutions from 2001-02 to 2012-13.

### Implements

Provision of implements at subsidised rates to farmers helps to improve farm mechanization and raises farm productivity. Annexure 3.23 gives data regarding farm, equipments supplied to farmers in the State during 2012-13. Rs. 520.67 crore was spent by the State towards subsidies on farm equipments.

## 3.1.7 Policies and Institutional Support for Development of Agriculture Sector

Several policies and programmes are in place to improve the performance of agriculture sector in the State. Some of them are discussed below.

### Odisha State Agriculture Policy, 2013

The Government of Odisha declared a State Agriculture Policy in 1996. The State policy was revised in 2008 with widened scope and coverage in the State's Agriculture. The State Agriculture policy stimulated the growth of private lift irrigation and agro industries. More than 1,00,000 lift irrigation points were established and the State witnessed the

growth of many new agro based industries. Farm mechanization reached new heights, the number of tractors sold to the farmers increased from less than 200 tractors in 1999-2000 to more than 5,000 in 2012-13. Odisha became the largest consumer of power tillers.

The State Agricultural Policy 2013 is another step in the same direction. The policy aims to inspire a fresh generation of farmers who will look forward to face the challenges of the new century with confidence. Considering the high growth of GDP in the recent past, a major reorientation in the policy is necessary to make this growth more inclusive. The decline in agriculture growth coupled with declining profitability in the agriculture sector, in the face of rapid growth of non-farm sector, is one of the major concerns. The National Policy of Farmers, 2007 has envisaged focusing more on the economic wellbeing of the farmers, rather than just on production. More public investment in agriculture is the present requirement as private investment in agriculture would take time because of the slow evolution of appropriate policies.

There have been many significant changes in the recent times in the realm of agriculture development, more so in the post-WTO regime. Therefore, it is essential to take note of the changing situation and bring out a policy to meet the present challenges in the sector. The new State Agriculture Policy will serve the State following the same broad contours laid down in the State Agriculture Policy- 2008.

### Objectives

The main objectives of this Policy are as follows:-

- To bring a shift from the present level of subsistence agriculture to a profitable commercial agriculture;
- To promote sustainable agricultural development;
- To enhance productivity of important crops by enhancing seed replacement, availability of quality planting materials, INM, IPM, water management, farm mechanization and technology transfer;
- To encourage crop substitution particularly in uplands and medium lands;
- To focus on horticultural crops including dry- land horticulture;
- To focus on poultry, dairy and fisheries to augment the income of the farmers;
- To encourage modern farming system approach;
- To encourage organic farming;
- To enhance water use efficiency through people's participation;
- To facilitate increased long-term investment in agricultural sectors (on farm as well as off farm) both by private sector, public sector and private and public partnership (PPP) , particularly for post harvest management, marketing, agro processing and value addition, etc;
- To encourage contract as well as compact farming;
- To increase access to credit for small and marginal farmers;
- To facilitate appropriate market linkage for agricultural produce with respect to which the State has competitive advantages;
- To implement integrated watershed development programmes in watershed areas for Natural Resources Management (NRM) , increased crop production as well as on-farm and non-farm income;
- To create appropriate institution/ facilities to undertake regulatory, enforcement and quality assurance activities matching to the emergent needs.
- To redefine the role and responsibilities of the agricultural extension machinery by suitably restructuring the field extension set up.

The State Agriculture Policy 2013 is designed to address the encouraging trends and potential areas for development in agriculture sector that include input management, soil testing, R&D, Extension, Skill Development, Horticulture, Fisheries and Animal Husba-

ndry, watershed development, rain fed agriculture, organic farming, integrated farming, post-harvest management, agri enterprises, agro processing, credit and market etc.

### Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA)

Macro Management of Agriculture, commonly known as work plan is a centrally sponsored scheme started in 2001-02 with funding pattern of 90:10 percent between the Centre and the State. It aims at the strategic interventions for technology up-gradation in different crops. The Annual Work Plan for 2012-13 included the promotion and technology up-gradation of the three major crops of rice, ragi and sugarcane. Demonstration on farmers' fields, training through Farmers' Field Schools (FFS) and exposure visits for transfer of technology have been emphasized. During 2012-13, demonstrations on improved packages such as system of rice intensification (SRI) were made over 2,136, hectares with an investment of Rs.64.08 lakh. Besides, 534 FFS have been also organized at an expenditure of Rs.90.78 lakh. In order to encourage varietal replacement and use of new HYV paddy seeds, about 57,000 quintals certified paddy seeds were sold to farmers and subsidy at the rate of Rs.500 per quintal was released.

Under Integrated Cereals Development Programme 1,461 ragi demonstrations were conducted in farmers' fields with an expenditure of Rs. 41.64 lakh by the end of January 2013, against the total outlay of Rs. 42.75 lakh. Besides, 74 FFS on production Technology were organized in ragi growing districts imparting training to 2,220 farmers. Efforts were also made to promote sugarcane cultivation. During 2012-13, 6,000 farmers were trained on Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) and improved methods of sugarcane cultivation in 120 farmers training progr-ammes. Besides, 1,450 technology demonstrations (Pit method) and 132 inter cropping demonstrations were also conducted. During 2012-13, subsidy at 25 percent of the seed cost (limited to Rs.1000 per acre) is being provided to farmers for commercial sugarcane cultivation. Till the end of January 2013, Rs.4.5 lakhs subsidy has been provided for commercial cultivation of sugarcane over 450 acres.

### Integrated Schemes of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM)

ISOPOM is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme that started in 2004-05 with a funding pattern of 75:25 between the Centre and the State. Quality seeds of groundnut, mustard, sesamum and niger are supplied at subsidized rates. During 2012-13 (till January, 2013) a sum of Rs.17.62 crore has been utilized under this programme against the provision of Rs.57.43 crore. During 2012-13, about 4,000 qtls. of breeder seeds and 17,370 qtls of certified seeds were produced by providing production incentives to the farmers. During 2012-13, 42,979 qtls.of certified/ TL seeds were supplied (up to January 2013) at a subsidy of Rs.515.75 lakhs. Subsidy was also provided to groundnut farmers on the use of gypsum and micro nutrients to boost productivity. A total of 4,000 hectares were covered under gypsum and 2,400 hectares under micro nutrients during 2012-13 (till January 2013) at an expenditure of Rs.42 lakh.

Subsidy is also being provided to the farmers to control weeds in oilseeds crop through supply of weedicides, for the use of bio-fertilizers and for establishment of vermin-compost units. During 2012-13, 20.00 lakhs has been utilized as subsidy for covering about 4,000 hectares under weeds control programme and subsidy amounting to Rs.30.00 lakhs have been utilized for covering about 30,000 hectares under bio-fertilizer programme and Rs.12 lakh has been provided to the farmers for establishment of 120 numbers of big vermin-compost units by the end of January 2013.

During 2012-13 (up to January 2013) 313 farmers' trainings and 101 FFS on IPM have been conducted with an expenditure of Rs. 69.86 lakh. Also 11,870 hectares of Block demonstrations on farmers' fields have been conducted to demonstrate on production technology of oilseed crops.

Maize is grown in about 2.62 lakh hectares in Odisha. Kharif maize covers about 94 percent of the total area. The productivity of maize is about 2,268 kg./ hectare. Maize development activities are being taken up through the centrally sponsored ISOPOM (Maize) scheme. During 2012-13, 2,250 hectares block demonstration programmes and 143 farmers training programmes were organized. Besides, 420 quintals of certified maize seeds and 7,294 plant protection equipments were supplied to maize growing farmers at a subsidized rate. Besides, subsidy amounting to Rs.11.78 lakh has been provided to use micro nutrients in 965 hectares, weedicides in 423 hectares and PP chemicals in 965 hectares. Pulses and oil palm development activities have also been taken up in Odisha through National Food Security Mission (NFSM) (Pulses) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY) programme.

### Intensive Cotton Development Programme (ICDP)

Cotton is predominately grown in the KBK districts in the Kharif season. Cotton cultivation has been increasing in Bolangir, Kalahandi, Ganjam and Rayagada districts. During 2012-13, emphasis was given on area expansion, use of quality/ hybrid seeds, farmers training and intensification of IPM practices etc.

During 2012-13, 100 Farmers Field Schools (FFS) and 1,032 Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs) were taken up to train and demonstrate the farmers on use of latest production technology. Besides, to popularize the use of pheromone traps on cotton crop for control of pests, Rs 0.90 lakh has been utilized to cover 299 hectares area till January, 2013. Besides, to educate the cotton farmers 86 awareness campaign programmes for fiber quality management and 150 farmers' trainings were organized with an expenditure of Rs.16.10 lakhs.

### Jute and Mesta Development

During 2012-13, 11 farmers' field schools on Jute crop were taken up in selected jute growing blocks. In each field school, farmers were trained for five days in a cropping season. Training on fertilizer management, IPM, harvesting techniques and retting and extraction of fiber were imparted to the participating farmers.

### Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

This scheme was introduced by Government of India in 2007-08 with the objective of achieving 4 percent growth in agriculture. Various developmental programmes are being implemented in project mode to suit the regional priorities for agriculture and allied sectors. During 2011-12, in addition to normal RKVY, 7 new sub-schemes viz. Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India, 60,000 pulse villages, Nutricereals, Oil palm, Vegetable Clusters, Rain fed area Development Programme, National Admission for Protein Supplements have been introduced in the State and are being implemented as State Plan schemes with 100% central assistance. RKVY aims at achieving and sustaining desired annual growth during 12$^{th}$ Plan period by ensuring holistic development of Agriculture & Allied Sectors. During 2012-13, a sum of Rs.364.55 crore has been released by Government of India against the allocation of Rs.503.10 crore. This includes Rs. 226.07 crore under normal RKVY and Rs. 277.03 crore for 5 sub schemes of RKVY. Out of the released amount, a sum of Rs.268.26 crore was utilized till the end of January 2013.

### Biju Krusaka Kalyan Yojana (BKKY)

Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana, a path breaking State sponsored health insurance scheme has been introduced by the State Government which is a tribute to the farmers and their families to provide them health security. It is an earnest effort to provide them financial support through health and accident insurance as a part of the commitment of the welfare State. About 60 lakh farmers' families, irrespective of APL or BPL are eligible for this yojana, which promises insurance cover of Rs 1.0 lakh annually to five members of each family.

### Power Boost to Farmers

State Government has also decided to invest Rs 3,600.00 crore to create power

infrastructure for boosting farming in the State. Out of the total amount, Rs. 2,600 crore will be spent for setting up 520 new 33/11 KV substations across the State while the remaining amount will be utilized for creating a special feeder for promoting farming and allied activities. OPTCL will implement the scheme .The places for installation of substations have been identified and will be completed within a period of three years. The agriculture feeder would provide uninterrupted power supply to farmers thereby boosting their productivity.

### Free Mobiles to Farmers.

State Government has launched digital mandi scheme in the State to provide free mobile phone to farmers to access market information related to agriculture. Farmers having kissan credit cards will be eligible under this scheme and will be short listed by the district level committee under the chairmanship of the Collector. The cost of each cell phone is about Rs.1120.00. The State Government has provided rupees two crore for implementation of the scheme in 2013-14.

### Agricultural Promotion and Investment Corporation Ltd (APICOL)

APICOL was established in 1996 to promote commercial agri-enterprises, including agro-based and food processing industries in the State. Sixty-five commercial agro enterprises and 521 Agro service centers have been setup with a total investment of Rs 14.75 crore during 2012-13 (till January 2013).

APICOL acts as a State nodal agency under Ministry of Food Processing Industries for implementation of the central sector schemes to provide new opportunities and attract investment for infrastructure development of agriculture, agro-based food processing industries to build up a substantial base for production of value added agro food products for domestic and export markets with strong emphasis on quality and productivity. APICOL also acts as a State agency for small farmers Agri-business Consortium, a society under the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, to provide venture capital for qualifying projects of horticulture, floriculture, medicinal plants, etc. under agriculture and allied sectors.

### Odisha Agro Industries Corporation (OAIC)

OAIC aims at marketing various agricultural inputs and farm machineries through a wide network of offices at district and sub-district levels. The Corporation also executes tube wells, bore wells, and lift irrigation points for individuals and communities. It provides inputs such as fertilizer, pesticides, cattle and poultry feeds to farmers. During 2012-13, the Corporation had a turnover of Rs. 391.92 crore, up to the end of January-2013. So far, it has sold 4,351 tractors, 488 power tillers, 1,040 power reapers, 6,475 diesel pump sets, 06 sprinkler sets and 1,115 sprayers. Besides, it has also energized 3 bore wells, 124 river lift/surface water lift projects. The Corporation also sold 51,273 MT fertilizers and 23,785 MT of gypsum and 36,753 MT of PMS. The Corporation has also produced 322 MT of cattle feed during 2012-13.

### Micro Irrigation Programmes

The Micro Irrigation programme is a Centrally Sponsored Plan (CSP) scheme in operation since 2006-07 with a funding pattern of 40:30:30 (centre: state: beneficiary). It subsidizes drip and sprinkler irrigation which is suitable for growing horticultural crops. Farmers are encouraged to create captive irrigation sources through shallow tube wells, medium tube wells, bore-wells, dug wells and river lift irrigation projects through NABARD assistance. During 2012-13, 12,502 ha have been covered under micro irrigation in farmers' fields with an expenditure of Rs 19.49 crore till the end of January, 2013.

### Watershed Mission

The State Government has created a Watershed Mission with a view to undertake soil and water conservation measures in areas where irrigation facilities are inadequate and soils are generally degraded due to poor resource management practices. The Mission undertakes development programmes at micro watershed level through active participation of local people. The programme has a strong component for improving soil and

moisture regimes and developing additional livelihood opportunities for farmers and others under the JEEBIKA scheme. A number of schemes including Integrated Waste Development Programme, Western Odisha Rural Livelihoods Project, and Revised Long Term Action Plan, National Watershed Development Project for Rain fed Areas, Drought Prone Area Programme and River Valley Project have been brought under the Mission. The State aims to treat one million ha area in cluster mode under the watershed development programme during the 12th plan.

### National Watershed Development Projects for Rain fed Area (NWDPRA)

This project is a component of the Macro Management to Agriculture (MMA) programme and is implemented in watershed development mode. It has been proposed to develop 237 micro watersheds with a project outlay of Rs 234.94 crores for treatment of 1.18 lakh hectares covering all the districts. During 2007-08 to 2012-13 (up to January, 2013) an amount of Rs 68.34 crore has been utilized for treating 0.77 lakh hectares by covering 1,589 water bodies, 13,442 soil and water conservation structures with a plantation of 2,943.13 hectares covering all districts.

### Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP)

This scheme has been implemented in 23 districts covering 1,046 micro watershed projects. The total outlay of the project is Rs.307.57 crore for treating 5.44 lakh hectares. At present 607 micro watershed projects are under implementation with projected outlay of Rs.501.93 crore for treatment of 0.85 lakh hectares. Rs 24.57 crore have been utilized by treating 0.40 lakh hectare so far including 25,659 hectares were treated by utilizing Rs 15.39 crore during 2012-13.

### Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, introduced in 2009-10 with a funding pattern of 90:10 between Centre and State. The project covers 26 districts except Puri, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapada and Bhadrak with a unit cost Rs 12,000/- per hectare. Government of India have approved 2,211 watersheds for treatment of 10.78 lakh hectares at a project cost of Rs 1,596.42 crore over a period 4 to 7 years. During 2012-13, Rs 63.84 crore have been utilized for treatment of 53,200 hectares.

### Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

DPAP is operational in 47 identified blocks of eight districts viz. Bolangir, Sambalpur, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bargarh, Boudh, Dhenkanal and Kandhamal with the funding pattern 75:25 between Central and the State Government. At present 557 micro watershed projects are under implementation with an outlay of Rs. 179.26 crore for treatment of 2.98 lakh hectares, against which Rs. 118.77 crore have been released and Rs.146.96 crore have been utilized for treating 2.44 lakh hectares area. During 2011-12, 38,640 hectares were treated by utilizing Rs. 23.08 crore and 12,871 hectares were treated by utilizing Rs. 7.72 crore in 2012-13 under this programme.

### Odisha Rural Livelihoods Programme (JEEBIKA)

This is an initiative for providing an additional livelihood component to 460 ongoing watershed projects under IWDP and DPAP covering six districts. This programme intends to address livelihood needs of the landless and marginal households that are left out under normal watershed activities. By the end of 2012-13, cumulative expenditure under the scheme was Rs. 4,503.55 lakh including Rs. 939.29 lakh spent during 2012-13(till January, 2013). An outlay of Rs.1,421.40 lakhs has been proposed for implementation of the scheme during 2013-14.

### River Valley Project (RVP)

RVP is also implemented under the MMA programme as a centrally sponsored plan scheme in watershed development mode. It aims at treating degraded catchments of multipurpose interState reservoirs with appropriate soil and water conservation measures to check silt into reservoirs and to enhance the productivity of degraded lands.

The scheme is operational in four catchments in the State i.e. Hirakud, Rengali-Mandira, Upper Kolab and Upper Indravati catchments in Sundargarh, Deogarh and Koraput districts. During the last 5 years (2007-08 to 2011-12) a sum of Rs. 1576.08 lakh was utilized and 24,134 hectares were treated with construction of 30,770 soil conservation structures. During 2012-13, (up to January, 2013), a sum of Rs. 120.31 lakh has been utilized for treating an area of 431 hectares. constructing 222 soil conservation structures against an outlay of Rs.250.00 lakh.

### Watershed Development under RLTAP for KBK districts:

During 2008-09,150 micro watershed projects were started under special plan for KBK (RLTAP).These micro watershed projects are implemented under operational guide lines of Western Odisha Rural Livelihood Programme, (WORLP) with a cost norm of Rs 9,500/- per hectare. During 2012-13, 6,324 hectares were treated by utilizing Rs 6.01 crore under this programme.

### National Horticultural Mission (NHM)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme launched in 2005-06 and is in operation in 24 districts of Odisha. The main objective of the programme is to promote horticultural crops including fruits, flowers, vegetables and other crops. The scheme also supports post harvesting practices and marketing of horticultural crops to improve incomes of farmers. The crops selected under the scheme include mango, citrus, litchi and banana in fruits, cashew in plantation crops, ginger and turmeric in spices, betel vines and floriculture. For the first two years, Government of India provided 100 percent grant to the extent of Rs.80.62 crore. From 2007-08, it has been included under CSP scheme with a funding pattern of 85:15 between Government of India and the State. During 2012-13, an amount of Rs.41.23 crore has been utilized till the end of January, 2013 against the outlay of Rs 80.00 crore. This includes an expenditure of Rs 2.20 crore for fruit orchard development, Rs 2.15 crore for development of floriculture, Rs 3.75 crore for spices cultivation programme, Rs 1.33 crore for human resource development, Rs 6.37 crore for integrated post-harvest management programme, Rs 7.70 crore for organic farming, Rs 1.20 crore for farm mechanisation programme and Rs 16.53 crore for other NHM programmes.

### National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

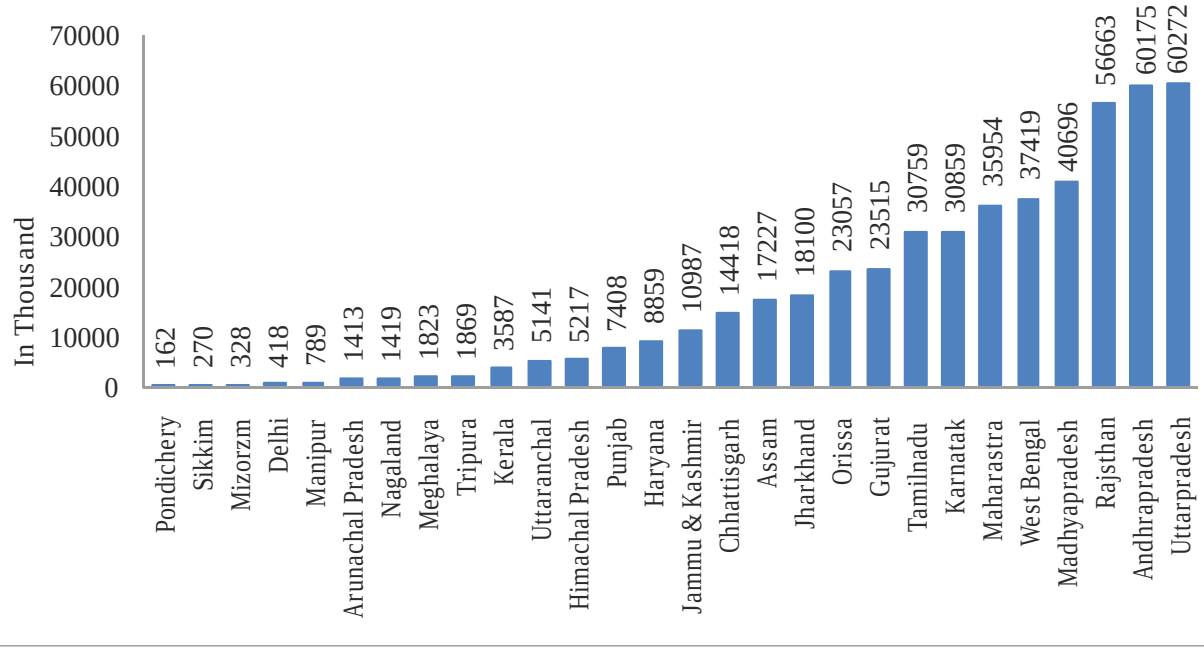
NFSM was launched in 2007-08 with the objective of increasing production of rice and pulses through expansion of area and enhancement of productivity in a sustainable manner in the identified districts. During 2010-11, the NFSM Rice scheme has been implemented in 15 districts and NFSM-Pulses scheme in all 30 districts of the State. Besides, a special scheme "Accelerated Pulse Production Programme" is being implemented in 5 districts viz, Boudh, Mayurbhanj, Bargarh, Angul and Keonjhar from 2011-12 and extended to 15 districts in 2012-13. Various interventions have been made in 2012-13 for increasing the productivity of rice and pulses. Rs.4,065.12 lakh have been utilized during 2012-13 (till January, 2013) against the provision of Rs.7,698.38 lakhs

## 3.2 Animal Husbandry

Animal husbandry is an important source of livelihood for people. In periods of distress, livestock works as an insurance. In Odisha around 80 percent of rural households depend on livestock and, draw about 30 percent of their annual income or sustenance from live-stock. About 85 percent of livestock are owned by the landless, marginal and small landholding families. Relevant statistics about the animal husbandry sub-sector is given in Annexure 3.34 through 3.47.

The livestock census for all States is presented in Annexure. 3.34, and is depicted in Figure 3.5. Uttar Pradesh had the highest livestock population in 2007. Odisha contributed about 4.35 percent population of livestock in the country compared to 11.38 percent in Uttar Pradesh, 10.70 percent in Rajasthan and 7.06 percent in West Bengal.

Figure 3.5: State-wise Livestock Population, 2007 Census




According to the livestock census 2007, the livestock population of Odisha was 230.57 lakhs. Out of 230.57 lakh livestock, 58.5 present were cattle and buffaloes, 38.8 percent were small ruminants, and 2.7 percent were pigs. Besides, the State has also 206.00 lakhs poultry as compared 648.83 million at all India level. Out of total poultry in the State, 70 percent were local backyard breeds. Livestock census 2007 also reveals that livestock population in the State declined by 4 percent over the previous livestock census, 2003, while it increased by 5.3 percent at all India level. Annexure 3.35 and 3.36 present the livestock population in Odisha under different census. Figure 3.6 depicts the total livestock population in Odisha since Livestock Census, 1982.

### 3.2.1 Production and availability of milk, eggs and meat in Odisha

Though India ranks first in the world in milk production, Odisha contributes less than two percent of the total production of milk (see Annexure.3.37). Egg production is about three percent of all India production. Figure 3.7 shows time series data on production of milk, eggs and meat in Odisha from 2008-09 to 2012-13. Production of milk increased from 1,598 TMT in 2008-09 to 1,784 TMT in 2012-13. The

Figure 3.6: Livestock Population in Odisha, 1982- 2007

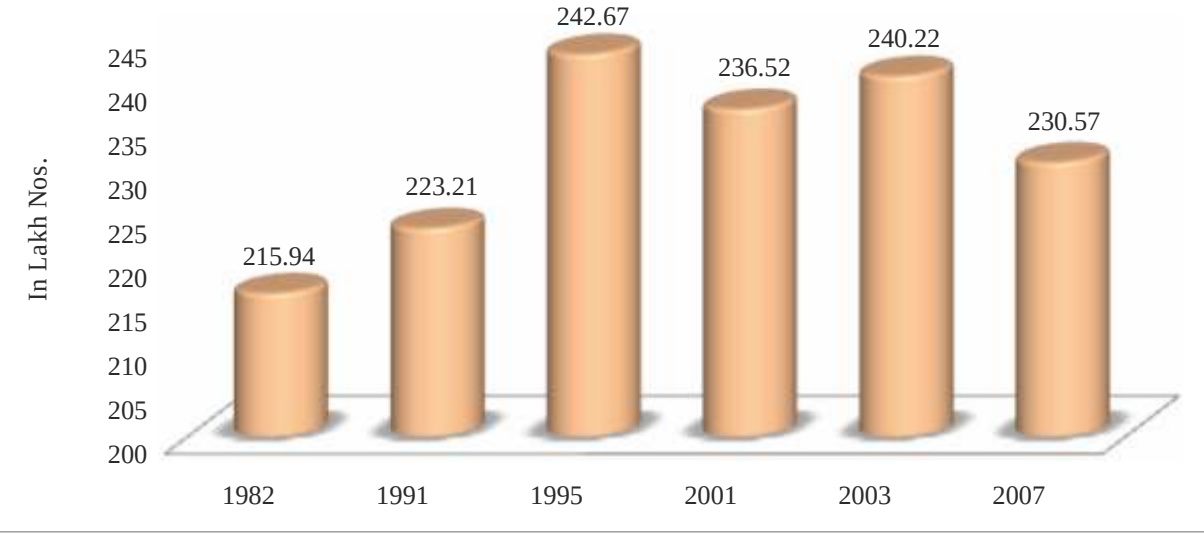


Figure 3.7: Production of Milk, Eggs and Meat in Odisha, 2008-09 to 2012-13

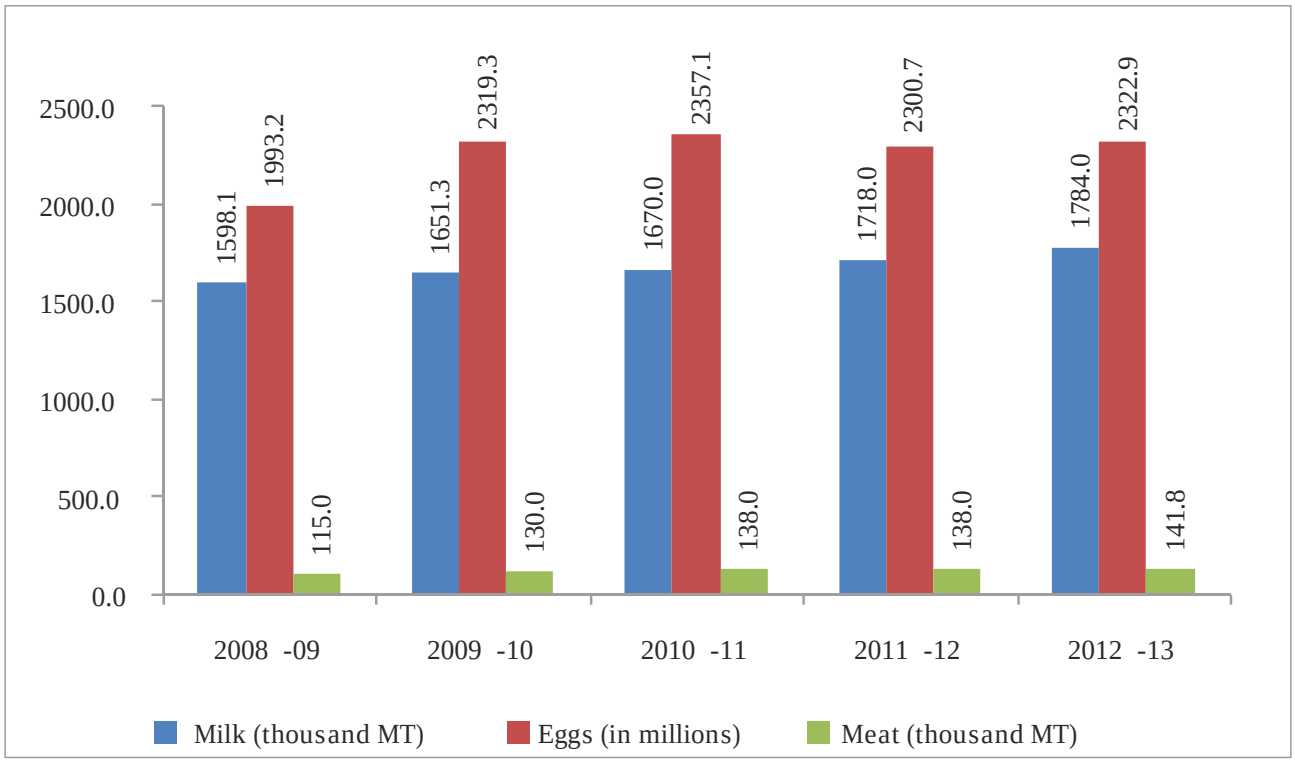
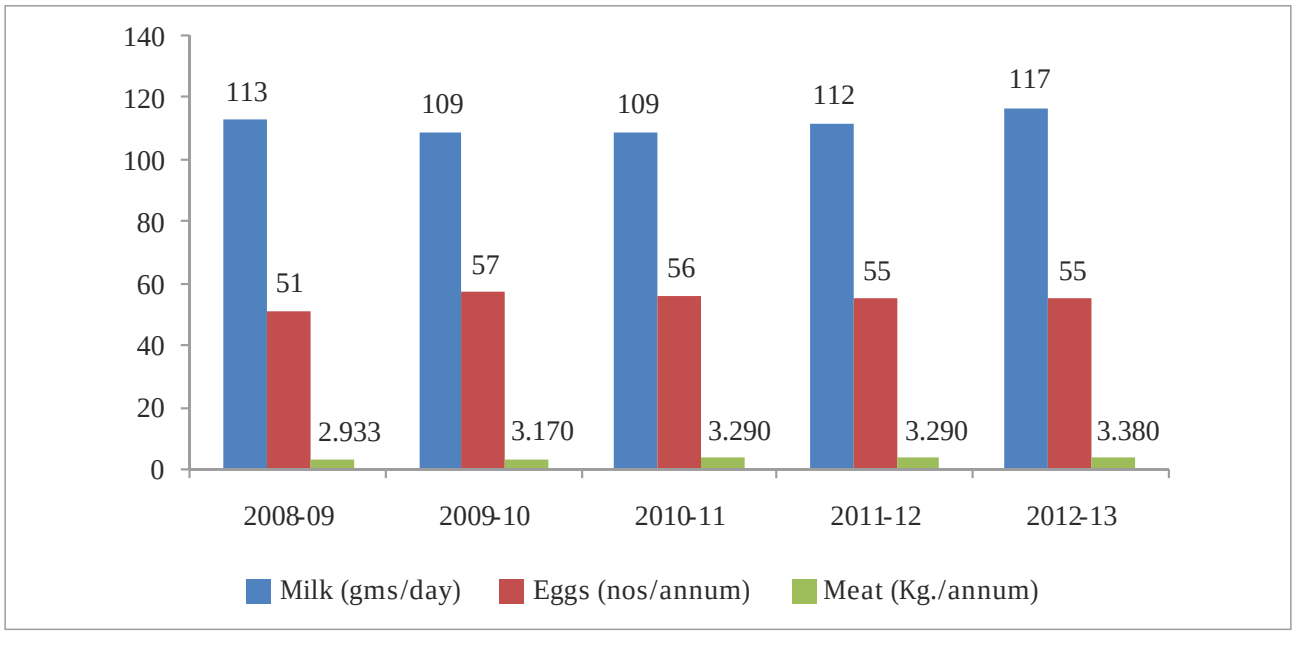



Figure 3.8: Per Capita Availability of Milk, Eggs and Meat in Odisha, 2008-09 to 2012-13




production of eggs has increased marginally from 1,993 million in 2008-09 to 2,322.9 million in 2012-13. Figure 3.8 gives per capita availability of milk, eggs and meat in Odisha from 2008-09 to 2012-13. It is observed that though the per capita availability of milk has increased from 113 gms/day in 2008-09 to 117 gms/day in 2012-13, it is still far behind the all India per capita availability of milk 290 gms/day in 2011-12 and world average of 284 gms/day in 2009-10. Annexure 3.39 gives targets and achievements of production of milk and eggs by districts in 2012-13.

### 3.2.2 Government Initiatives for Livestock Development

The State has devised several strategies for development of animal resources and dairy programmes with the following objectives: (i) producing livestock vaccines under GMP compatible conditions to meet local requirements, (ii) monitoring the implem-

entation of the Livestock Disease Control programme at district level, (iii) providing livestock disease diagnostic services at DDL through information and communication technologies, (iv) sharing knowledge and technology appropriate for the development of animal husbandry and dairy, (v) establishing Livestock Aid Centres at Gram Panchayat level, and (vi) improving cattle breeds and undertaking fodder development programmes.

## Network of Veterinary Hospital and Dispensaries

Animal health care is provided through a network of 540 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries with 682 veterinary doctors and 2,939 Livestock Aid Centres (LAC) with 2,467 livestock inspectors (Annexure 3.41). The Disease Control Programmes are monitored at Deputy Director Level. Two Biological Products Institutes function at Bhubaneswar and Berhampur to prepare adequate quantity of different vaccines needed for the Disease Control Programme in the State. During 2012-13, 63.24 lakh animals were treated, 240.29 lakh animals were vaccinated, 14.18 lakh animals de-wormed, 5.24 lakh animals castrated and 3,012 infertility camps were organized in Odisha (Annexure 3.42).

## Artificial Insemination

Artificial insemination is an important component of diary development and is being rendered through a network of 5,849 departmental AI centres in the State. Artificial insemination in the State is showing an increasing trend and special attention has been given for production of quality frozen semen for insemination purpose.

The Frozen Semen Bank (FSB), located at Cuttack, and is the only semen producing station in the State, supplying semen to all the 30 districts. Presently 34 jersy, 20 cross breed, 15 red-sindhi and 17 Haryana donating breeding bulls are maintained in this FSB. During 2012-13, 12.96 lakh artificial inseminations were performed against the target of 16.74 lakh and 4.84 lakh progenies were born. Box 3.1 shows the status of artificial insemination programme in the State since 2005-06.

### Box-3.1 Status of Artificial Insemination Programme in Odisha (in lakhs No.)

| Year | Target for AI | Achievement | Progeny born |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2005-06 | 7.77 | 6.548. | 2.77 |
| 2006-07 | 9.84 | 8.13 | 3.14 |
| 2007-08 | 12.00 | 8.94 | 3.66 |
| 2008-09 | 13.20 | 10.23 | 4.00 |
| 2009-10 | 14.73 | 11.66 | 4.29 |
| 1010-11 | 14.93 | 12.38 | 4.92 |
| 2011-12 | 15.78 | 12.23 | 5.19 |
| 2012-13 | 16.74 | 12.96 | 4.84 |

The livestock insurance scheme is being implemented in 30 districts covering 45,036 animals. The premium of the insurance is subsidized to the tune of 50 percent. The entire cost of the subsidy is being borne by the Central Government.

## Livestock Breeding Farms

There are eight ECB/LBD farms in the State. These farms are producing high pedigree bull calves to improve breeding and productivity of local animals through natural services/ artificial insemination. The farms also produce and supply fodder and root slips to local farmers and propagate fodder cultivation programmes. In 2012-13, there were 416 animals comprising 101 milk producing cows, 70 dry cows, 114 heifers, 30 bull calves and 98 sucking calves maintained in these farms. During 2012-13, about 2.87 lakh litres of milk was produced in these farms (Annexure 3.43), against 2.71 lakh litres of milk produced in 2011-12.

## Poultry/ Duck Development

Poultry has been the fastest growing sector in providing employment and income to a significant number of people. The backyard poultry also plays a vital role in the livelihoods of million poor people particularly the tribals

and the scheduled caste. The achievement of poultry development programme is given below:

- There are 8 State Poultry farms and two Duck breeding farms functioning in the State under Central assistance, having present parent stock capacity of 5,619 low-input technology poultry birds and 1294 ducks.
- During 2012-13 about 7,182 birds were maintained in these farms with 7.16 lakh egg production. Besides, 8.04 lakh eggs were hatched and 5.09 lakh chicks were produced during the year.
- In order to boost backyard poultry in the State, assistance is provided to 6,500 BPL beneficiaries for establishment of 30 mother units.
- Presently, about 66 commercial layer farms having 37.20 lakh birds are running in the State with production of 30.50 lakh eggs per day.
- Presently, about 5,000 broiler farms with commercial broiler bird strength of 55 lakh are in operation. Broiler placements are to the extent of 12 to 14 lakh day-old –chicks per week and 10 to 12 lakh adult broiler birds are entering to the market for meat purpose and against which annual poultry production for 2011-12 comes to 65 TMT with per-capita availability of poultry meat 3 kg./P.A.
- The present demand for table eggs is 103 lakh per day with per day egg production of 64.5 lakh.

### Fodder Development

Fodder is highly essential for animals which not only provide sufficient nutrient to the animals but also reduce the production cost significantly. Present demand for green fodder in the State is about 312.04 lakh MT and for dry fodder is 138.91 lakh MT. Against this demand about 160 lakh MT green fodder and 106 lakh MT dry fodder are available.

There are eight departmental fodder seed development farms in the State which supply fodder seeds to the farmers at subsidised rates. In 2012-13, fodder cultivation was made in an area of 167.05 acres in these departmental farms and 27.46 thousand qtls of green fodder was produced (Annexure 3.45). Besides, 8,200 mini kits and 6.31 lakh perennial roots & slips were also distributed to farmers during 2012-13.

### National Project on Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB)

The National Project on Cattle and Buffalo Breeding Programme (NPCBB) has been launched by Government of India to improve breeding of cattle and buffaloes. This project is aimed at improving income and employment opportunities in rural areas. Odisha has established the "Odisha Livestock Resources Development Society (OLRDS)" to implement this programme in the State. Go-Mitras have been engaged under a self-employment programme to provide doorstep Artificial Insemination (A.I.) facilities to farmers. Ninety-nine buffalo bulls have been supplied to different districts for natural breeding. In 2011-12, 70 VASs, received refresher training under this programme.

### Small Animal Development

There is one sheep breeding farm, four goat breeding farms and one piggery breeding farm in the State to supply graded progenies to farmers for up-gradation of local breeds. These farms are being strengthened in a phased manner. There are 95 sheep, 374 goats and 107 pigs maintained in these farms. The small animal development has been emphasized to enhance the meat production by improving the existing small animal resources through several interventions viz genetic up gradation with supply of improved bucks and rams, health care measuring including vaccination and de worming.

### Kalyani Project

This is a new scheme with overall objective to provide gainful self-employment to the rural livestock keepers through diary and livestock development programme. This project has four components viz. i) Cattle development programme ii) Goat development programme

iii) Fodder development programme and iv) Technology-knowledge and strategy partnership for development of Chipilima fodder farm.

Cattle development programme is being implemented in ten districts. Doorstep livestock services are provided to the rural livestock keepers to breed the local cows by using superior dairy breeds. Till date 100 cattle development centres have been established and 32,683 artificial inseminations, 201 infertility treatment camps and 1,310 farmers trainings were conducted during 2012-13.

Goat development programme has been undertaken in 5 districts viz. Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Bolangir and Deogarh covering 20,000 farm families from 250 villages. Under this programme 599 breeding bucks have been provided to the goat keepers and 1.11 lakh goats have been de wormed, 0.72 lakh goats were vaccinated against PPR & goat Pox and 613 goat farmers were trained during 2012-13.

Under fodder development programme, fodder seeds/ planting materials are being supplied to the farmers for raising fodder plots in their own land. About 7,668 fodder demonstrations have been raised covering 577 hectares land in farmers fields with organization of 2,578 azola pits and 691 UTPS demonstration pits have been made. Besides, 755 chaff cutter and 5,311 feeding troughs have been provided to farmers.

Under technology-knowledge and strategy programme, 40 MT of breeder fodder seeds have been produced which will be multiplied into certified seeds in the farmers fields.

### Odisha State Cooperative Milk Producer Federation Ltd. (OMFED)

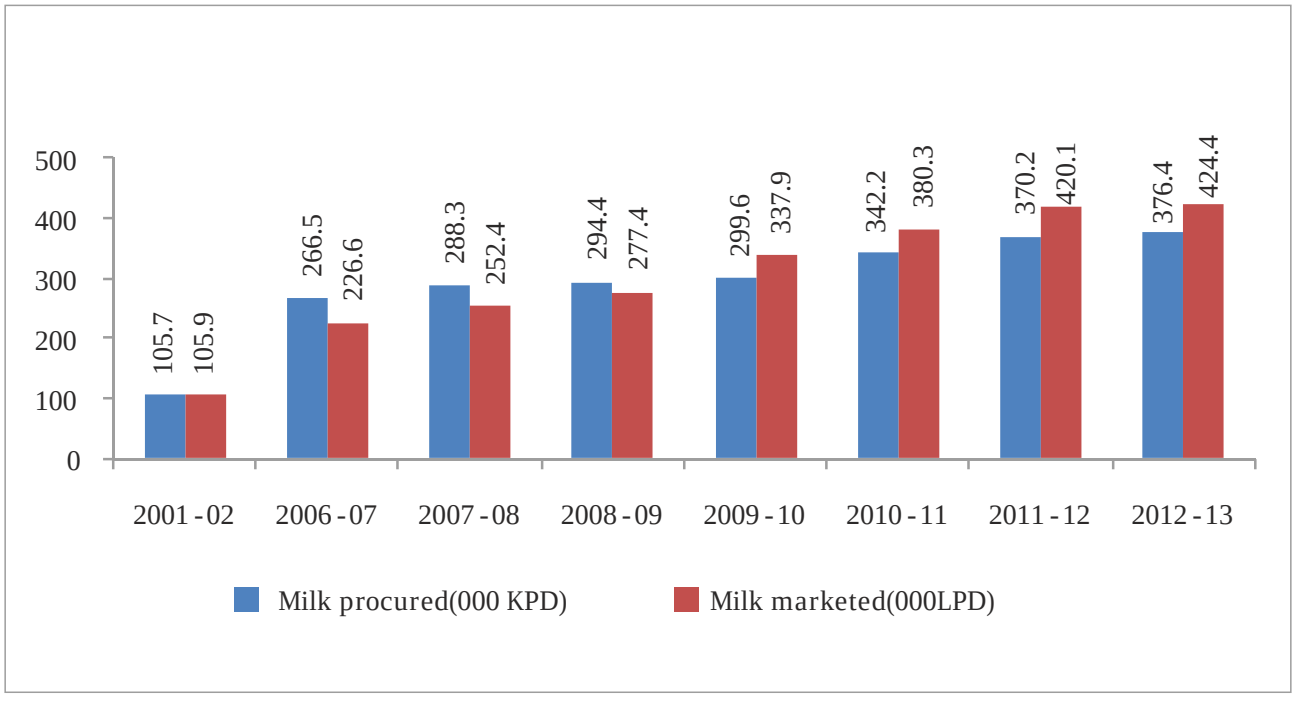
OMFED was established in 1980 as the apex body for milk procurement and marketing in Odisha. The main objective of OMFED is to promote, produce, procure process and market milk and milk products for economic development of the rural farming community. It covers all the districts of the State. There are 5,172 Milk Producers Co-operative Societies (MPCS) with 2.69 lakh members under OMFED. Besides 12 milk unions covering all the districts have been affiliated to OMFED. OMFED has 11 dairy plants with 5.45 lakh liters capacity per day, 11 milk chilling centres with 2.02 lakh litres capacity per day, 311 bulk coolers with 3.87 litres capacity, per day milk powder plant one of 5 MT capacity per day and one cattle feed plant with 200MT capacity per day. Also, OMFED has added one food processing plant and one ice cream plant to its production infrastructure.

During 2012-13, the Federation has procured about 3.76 lakh litres of milk and marketed 4.24 lakh litres worth Rs. 89 lakh per day. In addition, it has also marketed milk products viz. ghee, paneer, butter, curd and milk powder and agriculture/organic products viz. turmeric powder and mustard seeds produced by tribes in Kandhamal district. Besides, OMFED has started production and sale of fruit juice, pickles, jam, sauces and pineapple sip. Recently, it has introduced production and sale of ice-cream in different sizes and flavours.

OMFED operates a number of programmes in the State as detailed below:

- "Operation Flood Programme" is operated in erstwhile undivided Cuttack, Puri, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar and Sambalpur with financial support from National Dairy Development Board (NDDB).
- "Odisha Women Dairy Project" is implemented in undivided Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Puri, Sambalpur, Keonjhar, Ganjam and Balasore districts with financial assistance from W&CD Department, Ministry of HRD and AH&D Department under the Agriculture Department, Government of India.
- "Integrated Dairy Development Project" is in operation in 20 districts in 6 phases (Phase-V through PhaseX). The project cost of these six phases is Rs.42.09 crore. During 2012-13, 2391 societies were organized under this project with 1.35 lakh members. During 2012-13, about 2.57 lakh litres of milk procured and 2.60 lakh litres

Figure 3.9 Milk procured and marketed by OMFED, 2001-02 to 2012-13




milk were marketed per day under this project.

- "Clean Milk Production" is in operation in Cuttack, Puri and Balasore districts in the 1st phase and Sambalpur, Koraput, Gajapati and Kalahandi district in the 2nd phase.
- OMFED is implementing Kandhamal women's organic turmeric project under HRD, ministry Govt. of India. At present 306 primary women's societies with 10457 members are involved in this project. Till now 6,654 qtls of high quality turmeric seeds have been provided to the members of these societies and about 40,815 qtls turmeric was collected during 2006-07 and 2007-08.
- OMFED has started selling mineral mixture in 2 kg packet to remove vitamin deficient disease.
- Support of technical input activities (animal health care, breeding etc.). Training and orientation programme through its own Training and Demonstration centre.

The turnover of OMFED during 2000-01 was Rs 57.75 crore and it increased to Rs 473.87 crore by the end of 2011-12. This reflects an eight fold increase in 11 years. During 2011-12, OMFED has earned a profit of Rs.196.52 lakh (un-audited) as against Rs 226.26 lakh (unaudited) profit recorded during 2010-11.

### RKVY-Dairy Project

OMFED is operating RKVY-Dairy Project in all the 30 districts of the State i.e. Puri, Balasore, Sambalpur, Keonjhar, Kalahandi and Anugul. By the end of 2012-13, 350 Dairy Cooperative Societies were organized out of which 3,668 were functional with 2, 60,611 members. The average daily milk procurement of the societies stood at 3.70 lakh and sold 4.20 lakh litres per day. During 2012-13, mineral mixture and calf feeds were supplied to 11,114 and 8,500 farmer members respectively and 2,203 management committee members were trained in these six districts.

### Odisha State Poultry Producers

### Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. (OPOLFED)

OPOLFED, a State level apex poultry cooperative organization, functions at Bhubaneswar to popularize poultry products and develop a market for them. OPOLFED has undertaken marketing of eggs and chicken meat, production of chicks and balanced

premixed poultry. At present 99 PPCS/WPCSs are affiliated to OPOLFED. During 2012-13, OPOLFED sold about 55 lakh eggs valued at Rs. 1.98 crore, 41,495 kg chicken meat (23,856 chiken) valued at Rs.53.06 lakhs and 351 m.t poultry feed value at Rs.60.71 lakhs

## 3.3 Fisheries

Odisha, being a maritime State, has considerable scope for the development of inland, brackish water and marine fisheries. The State is endowed with a long coastline of 480 km with continental shelf area of 24,000 sq kms 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 6.75 lakh hectares comprising of 1.24 lakh hectares of tanks/ponds, 2.0 lakh hectares of reservoirs, 1.80 lakh hectares of lakes, swamps and jheels and 1.71 lakh hectares of rivers and canals. The State's brackish water resources are of the order of 4.18 lakh hectares with a breakup of 0.79 lakh hectares of chilika lake, 2.98 lakh hectares of estuaries, 32,587 hectares of brackish water tanks and 8,100 hectares of brackish water.

According to the Fishery Survey in India (FSI), the fisheries potential of Odisha is 5,13,667 MT. About 4 percent population (16.26 lakh) depends upon fisheries for their livelihood. Of them, 8.78 lakh depend on inland fisheries and 7.48 lakh on marine fisheries. The fisheries sub-sector contributed about 6 percent to the GSDP share of the Agriculture Sector for the year 2012-13(advanced estimate). Relevant statistics about this sub-sector are given in Annexure 3.24 through 3.33.

### 3.3.1 Fish Production and Consumption in Odisha

Fish is a popular food item in Odisha. The State ranks ninth in terms of production produced 4.7 percent of the total fish production at all India level during 2010-11. Annexure 3.27 compares fish production in different States from 2004-05 to 2011-12. During 2012-13, Odisha produced 410.14 TMT of fish of which 291.83 TMT came from inland sources and 118.31 TMT from marine sources. The inland fish production included 261.92 TMT from fresh waters and 29.91 TMT from brackish waters. Crab production has also been increasing over the years. The fish production from Chilka Lake declined from 14.23 TMT in 2011-12 to 12.47 TMT in 2012-13.

The State Govt. has formulated the policy for fishery development as a part of the agriculture policy, 1996. The policy aims at:

- To increase fish production by adopting scientific method of culture.
- To assist fisher men in more efficient fishing.
- To boost fishing operation in deep sea.
- Transmitting technology both for culture and capture to fisher men and farmers and
- To establish fish feed milks for culture of fish prawn.

During 2012-13, fish production in the State was 410.14 TMT, valued at Rs.3,009.74 crore. The value of fish production has increased by 12.49 percent over 2010-11(i.e. Rs. 2,748.44 crore). The value of Inland and Marine fish production has increased by 14.07 percent and 6.92 percent respectively during same period.

During 2011-12, out of total 381.83 TMT fish production, about 82 percent were marketed in raw form while 10 percent were kept for sun drying and salting. The per capita fish consumption in the State is also showing an increasing trend. The percapita fish consumption in the State has increased from 7.7 kg in 2000-01 to 9.13 during 2012-13 as against 11 kg recommended by the WHO. This indicates the improvement of the standard of living and change in dietary pattern of the people of Odisha.

### 3.3.2 Export and Import of Fish

As fish production increases in the State, so do its export and import. This trend from 2005-06 to 2012-13 is shown in Figure 3.10.

It may be observed that the export of fish is

showing an increasing trend over the years except in 2011-12. During 2012-13 about 116.41 TMT fish has been exported from Odisha to other States and foreign countries of which 69.45 TMT (59.7percent) were exported from marine sector. Generally marine products like frozen shrimp, frozen H.C frozen pompret, ribbon fish, etc. exported to foreign countries like Japan,China, USA, UK, UAE , Indonesia, Hongkong. Export of frozen shrimps constitutes the major portion about one third of the total marine products exported every year. During 2012-13 about 20,368 MT of frozen shrimp worth of Rs. 878.04 crore has been exported to foreign countries.

The trend as regards the import of fish is fluctuating. Import of fish varied from about 21 TMT to 59 TMT per year except for the years 2008-09 & 2009-10 when import shot to 170 TMT and 92 TMT respectively. During 2012-13, about 2,1217 MT of fresh water fish was imported through private trade channels from the neighboring State of Andhra Pradesh.

### 3.3.3 State Initiatives for Fishery Development

#### Fishery Development Policy

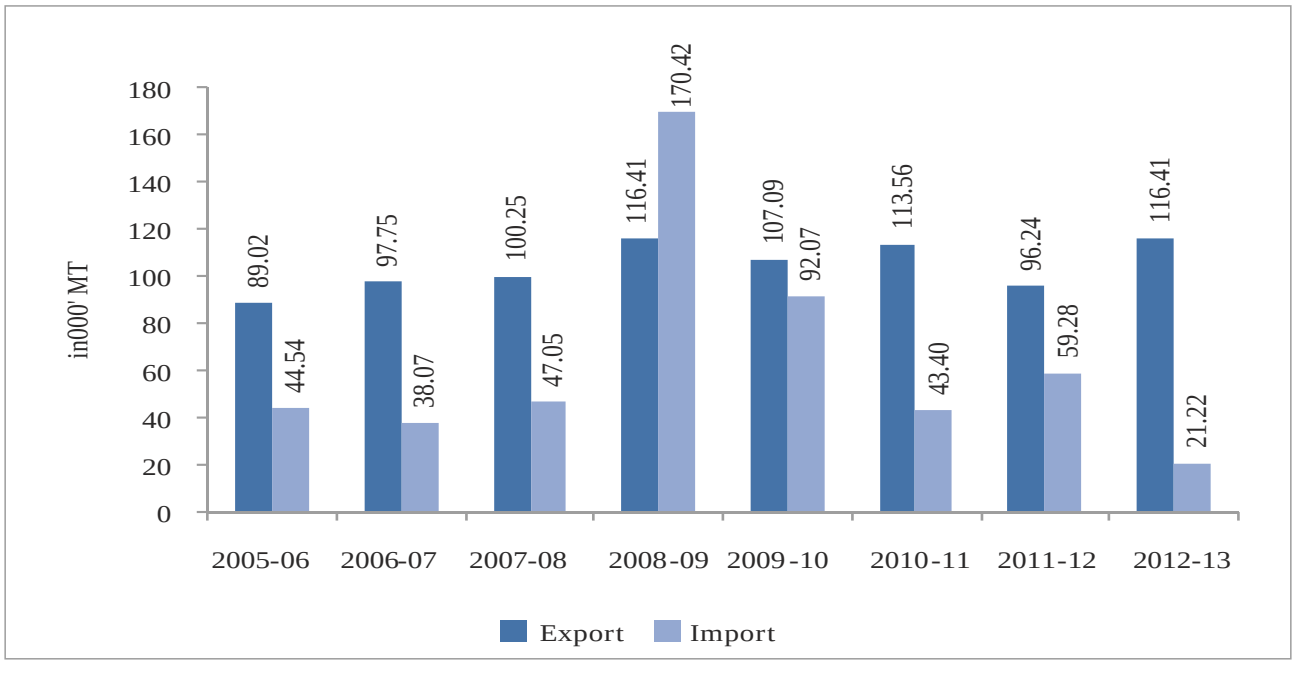
The fishery development policy has been formulated as a part of the Agriculture Policy 2008. The main objective of the 12th Five Year Plan is to increase the fish seed production and fish production in order to provide self employment opportunities which in turn will increase per capita income and eradicate poverty by utilizing unexploited water resources through application of new technologies. During 2013-14, emphasis is being given on the following;

- The State Govt. has formulated the policy for Fishery Development as a part of the Agriculture Policy, 1996. The policy aims :
- To increase fish production by adopting scientific method of culture.
- To assist fishermen in more efficient fishing
- To boost fishing operation in deep sea
- Transmitting technology both for culture & capture to fishermen and farmers
- To establish fish feed mills for culture of fish and prawn

Fish Farmers Development Agency (FFDA)

This Centrally Sponsored Scheme is implemented to develop pond areas and to train fish farmers in modern pisiculture techniques. Total 30 FFDAs, one in each district are functioning. By the end of 2012-13, about 61,173 hectares of tank area has been

Figure 3.10: Export and Import of Fish



developed and 53,571 fish farmers were trained through these agencies including development of 518.43 hectares tank area and 750 fish farmers trained in 2012-13 with an expenditure of Rs.3.46 crore.

### Fresh water prawn culture and fish seed

Fresh water prawn culture programme launched in 1991-92 is widely accepted by the fish farmers of the State as the demand for prawn from both within and outside the State is high.

To meet the growing demand for quality fish seed, greater emphasis is being given for production of fish seed in five departmental hatcheries, 26 hatcheries of Odisha Pisciculture Development Corporation and 89 private hatcheries. During 2012-13 about 70.19 crore quality fries have been produced and sold to fish farmers for stocking their tanks.

### The State Reservoir Fishery Policy

The State Reservoir Fishery Policy has been formulated with a view to introducing systematic and remunerative pisiculture in reservoirs. The policy aims to attract private sector investment for augmentation of fish production from the vast untapped/ under tapped reservoir resources through scientific management and permits the transfer of reservoirs which have an area of 100 acres and above to the Fisheries and Animal Resources Department, Government of Odisha. The F&ARD Department, Government of Odisha has been empowered to lease out these reservoirs to Primary Fishermen Co-operative Societies registered under the OSC Act, 2001 and preference will be given to displaced/ project affected persons.

### Brackish-Water Fisheries Development Agencies (BWFDA)

Chilika lake with an average water spread area of 906 sq kms in summer and 1,165 sq kms in monsoon and island area of 223 sq kms is the main source of brackish water fish in the State. There are 132 fishermen villages with 22,032 families and 1,44,300 people around the lake. The number of fishermen engaged in fishing in the lake is 30,936. Out of 115 registered cooperative societies, 113 are in operation with 33,347 fishermen. There are 27 landing centres in which 12,148 MT of fish/shrimp and 318.58 MT crabs were collected in these landing centres during 2012-13. BWFDA have been set up in seven coastal districts, which abound in brackish water resources. The State has a total brackish water area of 4.18 lakh hectares out of which 32,587 hectares is suitable for prawn culture. These agencies have developed about 16,970 hectares prawn culture area by the end of 2012-13, of which 907 hectares has been leased out on a long term basis. Brackish water prawn culture was undertaken in an area of 7871.78 hectares and 13,226.39 MT brackish water shrimp was produced during 2012-13. About 772 shrimp farmers have been benefited and 145 farmers have been trained on modern shrimp culture technique during 2012-13.

### Marine Fisheries

The State has 6 percent of the coastline and 4.7 percent of the continental shelf area of the country. Among six coastal districts, Puri has the longest coastline of 155 kms and Bhadrak the shortest with 50 kms. About 118.31 TMT of fish were caught from marine sector during 2012-13, out of which prawn, catfish and pomfrets are some of the important species. The State has 63 marine fish landing centers. Odisha Maritime Fishing Regulation Act is being implemented in the State to safeguard the coastal water areas of the State. Registration/renewal of trawler licenses and conservation of endangered species of fish and turtles are being taken up. The work of Dhamara fishing harbor has been completed and handed over to Management society, Dhamara and the work of Hatabaredi and Balugaon are under progress.

Both fresh water and brackish water prawn culture have assumed considerable importance on account of their profitability as well as foreign exchange earning capability. In addition, Government shrimp hatchery at Chandrabhaga in Puri district and Gopalpur at Ganjam district, 12 other private shrimp hatcheries have been established at different suitable areas of Gopalpur, Konark and Puri.

## Fishermen's Welfare Schemes

There are 1052 Primary Fishermen co-operative Societies in the State, of which 651 were operational during 2012-13 with 1, 48,471 members.

## Accident Insurance Scheme

This scheme, which aims at insuring the lives of fishermen, was launched in 1983-84. Rupees.one lakh is provided in the event of accidental death or permanent disability and up to Rs. 50,000 is given in the event of partial disability. The cost of this programme is shared by the State and the Centre in equal proportion. In 2012-13, ten lakh fishermen have been covered under this scheme and Rs. 26.00 lakh was disbursed to the disabled and the families of the deceased ( death cases). It has been proposed to cover 10 lakh fishermen during 2013-14 with a budget provision of Rs 145.00 crore.

## Safety to Marine Fishermen

This scheme is aimed at providing life saving jackets to traditional marine fishermen at a unit cost of Rs. 3,000 per jacket. Fishermen are expected to meet 20 percent of the cost and 80 percent is shared by the Centre and State. An amount of Rs 12.94 lakh has been proposed towards 25 percent share during 2012-13 to assist 450 beneficiaries.

## Saving cum Relief

Under the scheme benefit is being given to fishermen during lean period of fishing and to inculcate the habit of savings among the fishermen. It has been proposed to cover 17,000 fishermen during 2012-13 under this programme.

## Matsyajibi Unnayan Yojana :

This scheme envisages providing award to meritorious children of fishermen community and financial assistance to fisher women self help groups. It has been proposed to provide scholarships to 100 children of active fishermen and 1,000 fisher women Self Help Groups with proposed outlay of Rs 100.24lakh in 2012-13.

## Low Cost Housing Scheme under the National Welfare Fund for Fishermen (NWFF)

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme that envisages better living amenities for poor fishermen. Under this scheme, model fishermen's villages are created and low cost housing and drinking water facilities are provided. Since its inception in 1987-88, funds have been allotted for construction of 2,332 houses and 1,989 units have been completed. Besides, two community halls and 32 tube wells have been completed. It is targeted to construct 1,500 low cost homes during 2012-13.

## Odisha Pisciculture Development Corporation (OPDC)

This is the only public sector undertaking in the fishery sub-sector. OPDC aims at carrying on business in pisciculture in brackish water areas, freshwater ponds and other water sources. It has five hatcheries at Bhanjanagar, Saramanga, Chiplima, Binika and Bayasagar over an area of 103 hectares land with a production capacity of

21 crore of spawn and has established 10 million capacity fish-seed hatchery at Kausalyaganga near Bhubaneswar. In 2011-12, it produced 20.50 crore quality fry and sold 18.63 crore fry valued at Rs. 2.63 crore. It also sold 7,300 kg. fish worth Rs. 6.58 lakh. The Corporation has four diesel outlets to cater to the needs of fishermen operating fishing trawlers and mechanised boats. During 2011-12, the Co-rporation sold 11,312 kl of HSD, 20,023 litres of lubricants and 3,358 kl motor spirit worth Rs. 70.88 crore and also sold 51 MT net produced in its own net manufacturing unit valued at Rs. 1.89 crore during 2011-12. During 2011-12 the Corporation made a loss of Rs.2.19 lakh.

## FISHFED

FISHFED is an apex body of all Primary Fishermen Cooperative Societies (PFCS) in the State and serves the socio-economic interest and welfare of its members.. There are 362 PFCSs comprising of 70,000 fishermen and women members affiliated to FISHFED. The Federation has several businesses including

marketing of fish products, providing fishery inputs, leasing fishery sairats in Chilika and procuring fish seed. During 2012-13, marketed value of FISHFED was Rs.2.40 lakh only. From the current year it has started live fish marketing in BMC area. The federation incurred continuous loss due to various reasons. However, 12 KIOSKS are under construction. After completion of these KIOSKS, the federation is expected to make profit.

### Fish Production at National and International level

The total fish production in different States for the period 2004-05 to 2010-11 is shown in Annexure 3.27. During 2010-11 West Bengal tops the list with 1,443.26 TMT followed by Andhra Pradesh and Gujurat, Odisha holds 9th position at National Level, produced 386.19 TMT 4.69 percent of the total fish produced in India during 2010-11.

At international level China is the highest fish producing country followed by India, Peru and Indonesia. During 2009 fish production in India stood at 7,845 TMT , about 5.4 percent of the total fish production in the world (144599 TMT) China produced 49,699 TMT fish which is about 34.4 percent of the total world fish production during the same year.

## 3.4 Forestry and Environment

Forests play a vital role in maintaining ecological stability and contribute significantly to the State's economy, especially to livelihoods of forest-dependent communities which are mostly scheduled tribes. The share of this sub-sector is 1.76 percent in real GSDP. The growth of forestry subsector almost remains stagnant during the 11th Plan. Some important statistics about the forestry sub-sector are given in Annexure 3.48 through 3.54.

### 3.4.1 Forest and Tree Cover

Odisha is rich in forest cover and has recorded forest land of about 58,136 sq kms which is 37.34 percent of the State's geographical area. The percapita recorded forest area of the State is 0.14 ha as compared to 0.064 ha at national level. Forest cover in Odisha is unevenly distributed. Forests are generally located in the districts situated in the Eastern Ghats, Central Table Land and Northern Plateau. The coastal districts with high population density have comparatively smaller areas of forests. The actual forest cover in 2011-12 was highest in Kandhamal district (71.19 percent) followed by Malkangiri (57.95 percent),Gajapati (57.09percent), Deogarh,(53.07 percent) and Nayagarh (53.50percent) The coastal districts such as Balasore, Bhadrak, Jagatsinghpur,

### Box 3.1: 11th State of Forest Report, 2011: Odisha Forest Status

(a) Out of the sixteen major forest type groups in India, four major forest types that exist in Odisha are: Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests (57.87 percent), Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests (39.88 percent), Tropical Semi Evergreen Forests (0.68 percent) and Littoral & Swamp Forests (0.48 percent).

(b) Plantations/trees outside forests (TOF) constitute 2.76 percent of the total Geographical area of the State.

(c) The State has a recorded forest area measuring 58,136 sq kms This includes 26,329 sq kms (45.2 percent) of reserve forests, 15,525 sq kms (26.70 percent) of protected forests and 16,282 sq kms (28.01 percent) of un-classed forests. The total recorded forest area of Odisha was 37.34 percent of its total geographical area.

(d) The actual forest cover of Odisha in 2009 was 48,903 sq kms, which constitutes 31.41 percent of the State's geographical area in terms of forest canopy density classes. The corresponding figure for 2007 was 48,855 sq kms. Thus, the actual forest cover increased by 48 sq kms from 2007 to 2009. This increase in forest cover is due to conservation measures and improvement in scrub area.

(e) The State has 7,060 sq km of 'Very Dense Forests' (VDF) with crown density above 70 percent, 21,366 sq km 'Moderately Dense Forests' (MDF) with crown density ranging from 40-70 percent and 20,477 sq kms of 'Open Forests' (OF) with crown density ranging from 10-40 percent assessed separately. Tree cover outside forests (TOF), assessed separately, is 4,301 sq kms The VDF, MDF, OF, TOF, Scrub area constitute respectively 4.53 percent, 13.72 percent, 13.15 percent, 2.76 percent, 3.04 percent and 65.51 percent of the total geographical area of Odisha.

Jajpur, Kendrapara and Puri have less than 10 percent of forest areas. Detailed classification of forest area by districts in the year 2011-12 is given in Annexure 3.48.

As per India State of Forest Report, 2011(based on satellite data), the actual forest cover in the State was 48,903 sq kms in 2009 which is 31.41 percent of the State's geographical area as against the country's 6,92,027 sq. kms which is 21.05 percent of country's geographical area. From 2007 to 2009, there was an increase in forest area by 48 sq kms However, "very dense forest (VDF)" declined by 13sq kms and "moderately dense forest (MDF)" by 28 sq kms Open forests increased by 89 sq kms Salient aspects of the 2011 report pertaining to Odisha are summarized in Box 3.1.

### Forest Diversion

By the end of December 2012, 390 diversion proposals covering an area of 40101.21 ha forest land have been approved by MoEF for non-forest use. Out of these, 150 proposals are under Mining sector covering an area of 16,315.61 hectares, 83 proposals are of irrigation sector covering 9,712 hectares and the balance 157 diversion proposals covering 14,072.90 hectares are for other sectors such as Energy, Roads, Bridges, Railways etc. During 2012-13, 10 proposals (Mining-6, Industry-2 and others-2) have been approved for diversion of 2,183.74 hectares forest area. In addition 424 diversion proposals are in the pipeline for various user agencies till the end of December 2012. Figure 3.11 illustrates the extent of diversion of forest lands for non-forest purposes. Figure 3.12 analyses the diversion of forest lands for non forest purposes by activities for 2011-12 and 2012-13. Besides, 37.74 hectares of forest land have been diverted for 73 projects under Section 3.2 of S.Ts. and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 as on December, 2012.

### Compensatory Afforestation

Whenever a proposal for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purpose is approved by Central Government, there is a stipulation to raise Compensatory Afforestation over equivalent non-forest land or over twice the degraded forest land. Against the diversion of 40101.21 hectares of forest land, compensatory afforestation has been raised over 39475.75 hectares (13516.24 hectares degraded forest land and 25959.51 hectares Non forest land) by the end of Dec' 2012.

## 3.4.2 Production and Revenue Collection

Odisha is the third largest producer of kendu leaf (KL) next to Madhya Pradesh and Chattishgarh. The annual production of kendu leaf in the State is around 4.5 to 5 lakh quintal. Sundergarh, Angul, Deogarh, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Kandhamal, Malkanagri, Nabarangpur, Koraput, Dhenkanal, Jharsu-guda, Sambalpur, Baragarh, Bolangir, Sonepur, Boudh and Nuapada are the main kendu leaf producing districts. During 2012, Crop year, about 4.26 quintals of kendu leaves were produced and employment equivalent to 14 million person-days was generated. The procurement price of green kendu leaves was enhanced from 35 paise to 40 paise per kerry (i.e., a bundle comprising 20 leaves) for 2012. About 93 percent of the kendu leaf produced in 2012 crop have been disposed of at Rs.403.69 crore as sale value.

Odisha has 9 percent of the country's total bamboo forest cover and 7 percent of total growing stock of bamboo. Bamboo in forest areas of the State grows as a mixed crop associated with Sal and other species. The mixed bamboo forest area is spread over 17,795 sq km, while pure bamboo forests, occurring mostly as bamboo brakes, is about 375 sq km. The production of bamboo is approximately 2 lakh MT annually of which about 50,000 MT is produced from private lands. The cultivated species (i.e. Bambusa vulgaris and Bambusa nutans) are grown mainly in Mayurbhanj, Balasore and Bhadrak districts. The major timber species that occur in Odisha are Sal, Teak, Bija and Sissoo.

The Odisha Forest Development Corporation Limited (OFDC), a fully owned State company, operates as the commercial arm of the Forest Department. Annexure 3.51 provides details on production and revenue collection from

Figure 3.11: Forest Area Diverted to Non-forest Use, 2005-06 to 2012-13

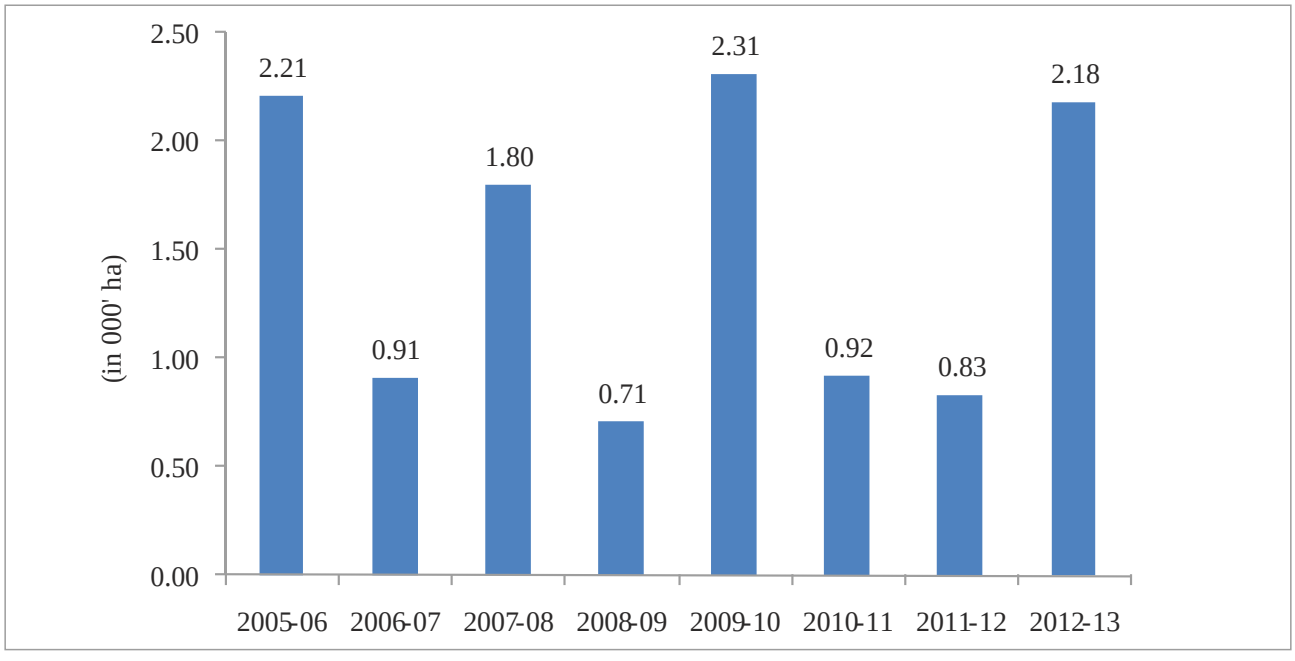
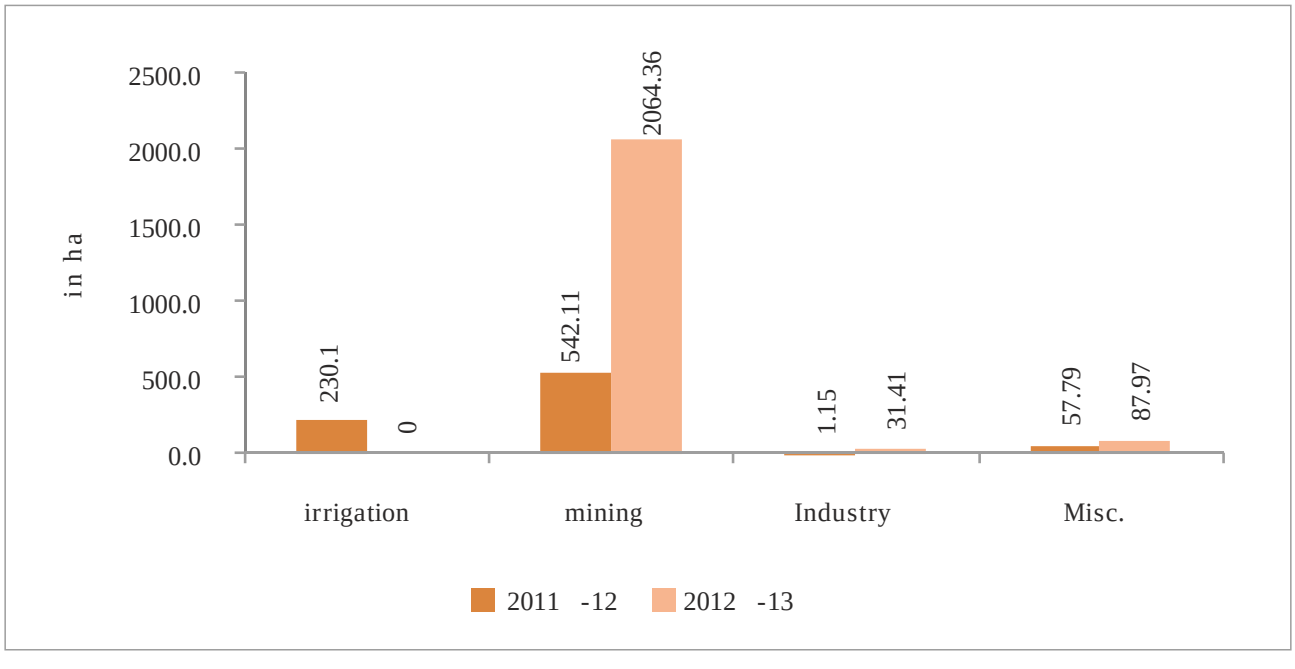



Figure 3.12: Diversion of forest area to non- forest use by activity,2011-12 & 2012-13




different forest items by OFDC in 2011-12 to 2012-13. Kendu leaves are the most important forest produce that generate over 80 percent revenue from forest products (see Annexure 3.52). OFDC was a loss-making organisation till the end of 2005-06. After that it has started earning profits. During 2008-09, it recorded a profit of Rs. 2.80 crore as compared to profits of Rs. 94.20 lakh in 2006-07 and Rs. 68.65 lakh in 2007-08.

OFDC trades mainly in timber, kendu leaf, bamboo, sal seeds and other non-timber forest produce. In 2012-13, production of timber and firewood from forests by OFDC was 28,435 cum of round timber and 19,899 MT of firewood. The Corporation has sold 29,592 cum of timber & timber products and 24,670 MT of firewood valued at Rs.59.14 crore during 2012-13. It has undertaken extraction of harvestable bamboo through the Raw Material Procurers (RMP) appointed by the Government. Bamboo production during 2012-13 stood at 29,780 sale units. The Corporation earned Rs. 16.06 crore from bamboo trading during 2012-13.

### 3.4.3 Government Initiatives for Forest Development

National Forest Policy 1988 and Afforestation Programmes

This policy mandates that 33 percent of the geographical area should be under forest cover. The State is well placed in this regard and is above the national average. The Government has, however, taken several steps to maintain and develop good forest cover. Some development initiatives include afforestation, development of village forests and introduction of social and farm forestry. During 2012-13 about 1.07 lakh ha. were covered under afforestation, 356.12 lakh saplings were planted and 194.14 lakh saplings were raised for distribution. The Major afforestation programmes implemented during 2012-13 are as follows.

- About 2,050 hectares have been covered under Economic Plantation.
- In Odisha 46 Forest Development Agencies have been formed and the National Afforestation Programme is under implementation involving 3382 VSS. Since 10th Plan period up to December 2012, 1,19,024 hectares have been covered.
- Industrial Plantation of 55 hectares have been taken for amelioration of micro climate in the area.
- 1,058 hectares of bald hills have been afforested during 2000- 10 to 2011-12 in four districts.
- During 2012-13 about 510 ha. Bald hill plantation has been taken up. 8.85 lakh saplings have been planted under Urban Tree Plantation programme in 24 urban areas of the State.

#### Forestry Vision, 2020

The State Forest and Environment Department has finalised its Forestry Vision 2020, the salient features of which are summarized below:

- Increased flow of NTFPs and wood
- Biodiversity conservation strategies
- Higher allocations, investment, insurance and incentives for better forest management.

#### Forest Development Strategies

The objectives of the forestry sector are to promote sustainable forest management in the State, with a larger goal of supporting rural livelihoods. The plan supports development of forest resources with a focus on:

- Conserving, protecting and developing 27,882 sq km of dense forests
- Regenerating and developing 20,196 sq km of open forests
- Afforesting and reforesting 5,782 sq km of scrub forests
- Promoting eco-tourism and eco-development in the protected areas and
- Building the capacity of the Forest Department and village level institutions to protect and manage the assigned forests.

#### Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project (OFSDP)

OFSDP is being implemented by the Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society with assistance from Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA). The project initially conceptualized for seven years i.e. from 2006-07 to 2012-13, has now been extended up to end of 2014-15 with an estimated cost of Rs.660 crore. The project has roped in 2371 VSSs for execution of major interventions in JFM made in 11 forest divisions and 52 EDCs in 3 wild Life Divisions. Important activities viz. restoration of degraded forests, coastal plantations. Bio-diversity management, Community/ Tribal development, IGA and livelihood improvement are being implemented under this project.

#### Medicinal Plant Conservation Programme:

The following medicinal plant conservation programmes have been taken up in the State:

(i) Conservation and resource augmentation of Dasmoola Species

This scheme is under implementation at a project cost of Rs.3.44 crore. So far 361 hectares of Bruhat Panchamula and 102 hectares of Laghu Panchamula have been planted under this scheme.

(ii) Conservation and Sustainable use of Ashoka

365 ha of enriching planting and 85 ha of resource augmentation have been done and 1.75 lakh quality planting materials have been distributed.

(iii) Medicinal plant knowledge centre at Patrapada

The scheme started from 2008-09 with the aim to enhance knowledge about the medicinal plant species among foresters and interested persons. So far, 314 species have been planted in 314 plots with a separate plot for each plant species.

(iv) Ekamra Vana at Bindusagar

Ekamra Vana at Bindusagar developed under Ekamra Garden Society and 232 species of medicinal plants have been planted so far.

### Medicinal Plant Conservation Area (MPCA)

Six MPCA, 200 ha each, have been established at a cost of Rs.89.16 lakh for conservation and development of medicinal plants.

### Odisha State Vanaspati Vana Society

Conservation of medicinal plants has been in-situ conservation, 36 hectares of ex-situ demonstration plots, 2 nurseries over 8 hectares and capacity building in 25 VSSs has been achieved with an outlay of Rs.500 lakh during 2003-08.

### Jagannath Ban Prakalp

This scheme was started in 2000-01 to plant the species for augmenting the supply of timber required for the Chariot of Lord Jagannath under this scheme plantations over 2326.34 hectares forest land have been raised with the active involvement of local communities.

### Joint Forest Management (JFM)

One of the salient features of the National Forest Policy, 1988 is to associate people actively in the protection, conservation and management of forests. Odisha has been the first State to issue a resolution on Joint Forest Management (JFM) in 1988 for protection of peripheral reserved and protected forests with the participation of local people from adjoining villages. The resolution on JFM has been revised from time to time keeping emerging situations in view. There were about 1,199 JFM committees in 2005, managing about 14 percent forest area. Nearly 17 million families were involved in this programme of these around 0.7 million families belonged to tribal communities. By the end of 2012-13, 12,166 Vana Surakhya Samities (VSS) have been formed in the State. These VSS have been assigned a total of 11,547 sq.km of Forest area and 16.44 lakh families are involved in this JFM programme. Apart from this, 463 Eco-Development Committees (EDC) have been formed in and around the protected areas for the protection activities.

### Bamboo Sector Development:

State Govt. is keen to address all aspects of Bamboo development. Government have constituted Odisha Bamboo Development Agency (OBDA) at the State level and District Bamboo Development Agencies (DBDA) at the district level. OBDA has taken up Bamboo plantation programmes in the State. Since inception of the OBDA in 2006-07 till the end of 2012, total bamboo plantation has been done over 8240 hectares both in Government and private land.

The major achievements of the OBDA during 2012-13 includes.

- Revival of 32 old nurseries.
- Raising of bamboo plantation over 1930 ha. Forest area.
- Four farmers' trainings and 5 Bamboo Artisan Trainings and one State level bamboo exhibition were conducted.

### Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme MMGNREGS

The scheme is being implemented since 2006-

07. By the end of 2012-13, afforestation has been done in 50,704 hectares. Besides, avenue plantation was raised in over 3,641 running kms and creation of 228 water bodies have also been achieved during the period.

### Eco Tourism

There are a number of Eco- Tourism destinations both inside and outside the sanctuaries and National Parks. Minimal camping, trekking and nature exploration facilities are proposed to be developed at these sites to attract nature lovers . The identified sites include (i) Chilika, (ii) Bhitarakanika, (iii) Similipal, (vi) Debrigarh, (v) Phuldiha, (vi) Ansupa, (vii) Mahabinayak. During 2009-10 to 2011-12 about 8 Eco Tourism destinations have been developed and in 2012-13, a new Eco Tourism site at Saliapalli in Ghumsar north division has been developed.

### Forest Protection and Management

With growing population, there has been tremendous pressure on the forests, both for forest produce as well as for forest land. Protection of forests and wild life is one of the most important mandates. The State is divided into 281 Ranges, 1001 sections and 3,674 Beats. The average forest area per Beat comes to 15.82 sq. kms, per forest section, 58.7 sq. kms and per Range 206.88 sq. kms. It is quite high from the management point of view. Between 2009-10 and 2011-12, 1.97 lakh offences and 1.78 lakh offenders were detected. About 8285 cubic meter of timber have been seized.

The following measures have been taken to strengthen the forest protection during 2011-12.

- 208 Forest check gates set up at vulnerable transit points all over the State.
- 276 Forest Protection squads comprising of 10 local youths in each squad have been engaged in different forest divisions.
- 19 APR units deployed in 19 Forest Divisions to assist forest staff in protection activities.
- In the State, so far, 12166 VSS have been formed and they have been assigned a total 11547sq km of forest land for protection. Besides, 463 numbers of Eco-Development Committees have been formed in the protected areas to undertake protection activities.
- There are 590 VHF stations and 880 walk-talkies operational in the State for strengthening communication network for monitoring protection activities

Besides the above, rewards are being given to informers, staff, public etc. as per “Reward for Detection of Forest Offence Rule, 2004” to encourage them to co-operate in forest protection activities.

## 3.4.4 Wildlife, Ecology and Environment

Odisha with its diversified topography and climate has been the abode of rich bio-diversity and a variety of wildlife species.

### Wild Life Sanctuaries and National Parks

In Odisha, there are nineteen wildlife sanctuaries covering an area of 8352.19 sq. Kms and one national park 'Bhitar Kanika' spread over 145 sq. km. Kapilash wildlife sanctuary in Dhenkanal district is the latest notified national sanctuary declared in April 2011. Besides, there are two tiger reservoirs and three elephant reservoirs in the State. Proposal to declare Similipal as national park over an area of 845.70 sq. km. is under process. Bhitar Kanika national park and Similipal national park (proposed) are exquisite and very different from each other. Similipal has dense forests and hills and is home to a wide variety of wild animals, reptiles and birds. Bhitarkanika is a wetland, one of India's finest coastal ecosystems. It has a rich mangrove area on the deltaic region of the river Bhrhmani and Baitarani and is criss-crossed by creeks and rivulets. After Sundarbans, it is home to the second largest mangrove “forest” in India. The world heritage status has been accorded to it by UNESCO. The Sun Temple at Konark is the only other site in Odisha to have

claimed this distinction.

### Tigers and Elephants

Odisha has two "notified" tiger reserves: the Similipal Tiger Reserve in Mayurbhanj district and the Satakoshia Tiger Reserve in Angul district. Instead of the pug mark technique, a new method of monitoring has been introduced by National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) and Wild Life Institute of India (WLI) for studying the behaviour of Tigers and its co-predators and prey species by way of recorded photographic evidence. In this study, scientists calculated the presence of 45 tigers during January 2006 to February 2008. This number has come down to 32 in the census undertaken during May, 2010. Because of accelerated developmental activities and promotional aspects of Industries added with biotic pressure has created a challenge for protection of wild life and its habitat. As a result human and wild life conflicts occur quite often. In order to minimize this conflict and to protect the life and property of human beings, the steps taken are:

- Day and night patrolling is being carried out in forest and wild life area. Steps have also been initiated for constituting a 112 member "special tiger protection force" for Similipal forest area.
- For the conservation of marine turtles and other marine fauna in coastal districts, 6 off shore and 48 on-shore camps have been established.
- In order to protect our coasts and to conserve and to develop the mangrove eco –system, 3,649 hectares Mangrove plantations have been raised during 2000-01 to 2012-13.
- In order to check the movement of wild elephants of Chandaka- Dampara sanctuary, works have been initiated for restoration of the elephant proof trenches and water passages.

Three Elephant Reserves (ER), namely Mayurbhanj ER, Mahanadi ER and Sambalpur ER, were "notified" in 2001 and 2002 respectively. These reserves are meant to define prime elephant habitats and launch various management interventions for conserving elephants. The extent of notified and proposed forest blocks in these three reserves is 4,129 sq km and the geographical area covered by these three reserves is 8,509 sq km. As per elephant survey, 2012-13 there were 1,930 elephants in the forests of Odisha as compared to 1,886 counted in 2010-11.

### Crocodiles

As per the annual census report of salt water Crocodile for 2012-13, there were 1,661 crocodiles found in Bhitarkanika River system and 204 mugger Crocodiles in Satakosia/Mahanadi river, River systems of Similipal Reserve and Ghodahada reservoir in Ganjam district. Six Gharials have been traced in the Mahanadi River system.

### Turtles

The mass nesting sites of Olive Ridley sea turtles are located at Gahiramatha Sanctuary, Rushikulya and Devi mouths. During 2012-13 nesting season 13.88 lakh Olive Ridley Sea Turtles have visited the Odisha coast for mass nesting as against 11.38 lakh in 2011-12. The State Government is giving top priority for the safety of these turtles by which the turtle casualty has been declined remarkably from 12,977 in 2001-02 to 2,717 in 2012-13

### Dolphin

During 2012-13, the annual population estimation of Irrawaddy Dolphin in Chilika lagoon was 152 as against 145 numbers found in 2011-12.

### Migratory Birds

The winter welcomes many avian guests to Chilika, Bhitarakanika and other water spread areas in the State. Chilika lagoon receives over 7.5 lakh birds every year. Nalabana, a notified sanctuary of Chilika, is a major attraction for the winged visitors. Avian species like pintail, gull-billed tern, common sand pipers, bar headed geese, grey log geese, spotted eagle and osprey are some of the species of

migratory birds. As per the census of migratory birds conducted in 2012-13, 8.62 lakh birds of 112 species, 0.82 lakh birds of 111 species and 0.79 lakh birds of 59 species visited Chilika lagoon, Bhitarakanika mangrove wetlands and Hirakud Reservoir respectively. Increased awareness, improved protection measures and surveillance have reduced the hunting of these birds. The numbers of different wildlife species in the forests of Odisha for the year 2006-07 to 2012-13 has been depicted in Annexure 3.55.

### Anti-Encroachment and Poaching Measures

Like elsewhere, encroachment and poaching remain a threat to wildlife in the State. The State Government has taken several steps to address these problems. Some such measures are as follows:

- During 2012-13, 30 anti-poaching squads were engaged in which volunteers in addition to other Government officials were deployed for preventing "Akhanda Sikar".
- There is a threat to the Turtle population and their movement due to uncontrolled trawler traffic. The casualty of Turtles in 2012-13 was 2,717. The State Government have introduced use of Turtle Extruder Devices (TED) mandatory for trawlers. The law against illegal fishing in Turtle congregation areas was vigorously enforced.
- In order to provide safety to migratory birds, protection camps have been set up comprising villagers, volunteers and wildlife officials in and around Chilika lagoon, while boating activity has been regulated at Nalabana.

It is heartening to note that in general, wildlife offences have shown a decreasing trend. During 2012-13, 120 wildlife offence cases were booked, out of which 15 cases were found undetected. Sixty seven cases were filed in the Court and 209 offenders were arrested and forwarded to the court. Annexure 3.54 furnishes information on wildlife offences.

### Compassionate Amount paid for Wild Animal Depredation:

Compassionate amount paid in Odisha due to wild animal depredation has been furnished in Annexure 3.56 for the period 2001-02 to 2012-13. The Annexure shows that an amount of Rs.27.74 crore compensation has been paid during the last ten years. This includes Rs.10.70 crore paid during 2012-13, for human kills injuries cattle kills, house damages by elephants.

### 3.4.4.1 Policy Initiatives

Protecting environment and maintaining ecological stability are the most challenging issues facing almost all regions of the world. Major policy initiatives and actions undertaken by the State in this regard are summarised below.

### Odisha Pollution Control Board (OPCB)

The OPCB functions under the administrative control of the State Forest and Environment Department and ensures the implementation the Environmental Acts, particularly the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. In addition, the Board implements the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Trans boundary Movement) Rules, 2008; the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989; the Batteries (Management & Handling) Rules, 2001 and other pollution controlling rules and regulations. The achievement of OPCB is given below:

- The Board has granted consent with stipulation of appropriate pollution control measures to 883 industries, hotels, brick kilns etc and issued consent to operate to 1,834 industries.
- Board has issued 77 show cause notices, 19 refusals, 27 closure directions to defaulting units, 55 public hearing have been conducted for major industrial/ mining/ development projects which

require environmental clearance from Government of India.

- 764 industrial waste water samples, samples from 382 stack emissions, 716 ambient air samples and 31 solid waste samples from different industrial premises have been collected and analyzed.
- 85 hazardous waste generating units have been granted authorization under the hazardous waste rule 2008, for collection, storage, treatment and disposal to hazardous wastes. So cause notices have been issued to 5 units and closures direction issued to one unit for violation of the above said rule.
- The Board has granted authorization to 291 health care establishment under provision of the Bio- medical (Management and handling) Rule, 1998 and also issued show cause notice to 34 units for inadequate management of Bio-medical wastes.
- Under the municipal solid waste (M&H) Rules 2000, authorization to three ULBs have been refused and show cause notice to one ULB has been issued for non-compliance with the provision of the above rule.
- Board has filed one case and it has been impleaded as a party in 68 cases on various environmental issues in different courts. 43 cases have been disposed during 2012-13 (up to December 2012).
- Board has received 300 public complaints on various environmental issues and 181 cases have been addressed.

### Appellate Authority

The Appellate authority to hear appeals preferred against orders made by the Odisha Pollution Control Board rests in the Environment Wing of the Forest & Environment Department. Till date, 42 sitting under water Act, 1974 and 64 nos. of sitting under air (prevention and control of pollution) Act.1981 and 30 numbers of sitting under Bio-medical (Management & Handling) Rule 1998 were held. 98 appeals have been filed under the above acts & rules of which 89 appeals have been disposed.

### The Odisha State Coastal Zone Management Authority

This Authority has been constituted by the Government of India to enforce the Coastal Zone Management Plan and monitor violations of coastal zone regulations. The authority has cleared 20 proposals and 7 proposals have been recommended to Ministry of environment & Forests, Government of India to consider grant of CRZ clearance. District level coastal zone monitoring committee for Kendrapada and Jagatsinghpur district have been constituted.

### Odisha Environment Management Fund

This is a Trust constituted to take steps for rehabilitation of degraded environment. To date, Rs.4.60 crore has been spent for plantation of 644.23 ha in Rani Park as well as industrial areas of Talcher and Jharsuguda.

### Centre for Environmental Studies (CES)

This is a registered society, whose aim is to promote environmental awareness in the State. It is the regional resource agency for the National Environment Awareness Campaign (NEAC) and a nodal agency for the National Green Crops Programme. During 2012-13, CES has received 805 proposals, of which 541 organisations have been selected to undertake activities related to action oriented environmental awareness on the theme of "Biodiversity conservation". CES also monitored about 155 environmental awareness programmes in the State.

CES is the nodal agency for the National Green crops (NGC) programme of MOEF, Government. of India. There are 9,500 eco-clubs in the State. CES has published two booklets on "Mangrove" and Energy conservation management for eco-clubs. Besides, one newsletter on "Rule Bio-fertilizers for socio-economic upliftment of farmers' community", has been published during this year.

## Awards

In order to encourage environmental protection, the State Government have awarded 231 Prakruti Mitra and 204 Prakruti Bandhu awards to voluntary organizations /villages /national institutions and individuals during 2012.

State Forestry Awards are conferred, on the occasion of "World Forestry Day" every year, for outstanding work in afforestation and plantation activities to Gram-panchyats, educational institutes and individual students. Besides, these awards are also given to Forest staff every year for their meritorious work in the field of Forest protection, afforestation, Kendu leaf operation etc.

"Biju Pattnaik award for wild life conservation", is being given for outstanding contribution in the field of wildlife conservation. During 2011-12, this award was conferred for outstanding work in sparrow conservation.

# Annexure 3

## Annexure 3.1: Land Utilisation Pattern in Odisha

( area in 000 ha)

| Year | Geographical area | Forest area | Misc. tree | Permanent pastures | Culturable waste | Land put to non-agrl. Use | Barren & uncultu-rable land | Current fallow | Other fallow | Net area sown |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1990-91 | 15571 | 5476 | 859 | 726 | 597 | 746 | 499 | 150 | 214 | 6304 |
| 1991-92 | 15571 | 5482 | 855 | 726 | 572 | 748 | 499 | 168 | 184 | 6337 |
| 1992-93 | 15571 | 5478 | 857 | 663 | 538 | 781 | 532 | 215 | 203 | 6304 |
| 1993-94 | 15571 | 5534 | 867 | 635 | 487 | 781 | 541 | 180 | 243 | 6303 |
| 1994-95 | 15571 | 5722 | 715 | 514 | 435 | 858 | 553 | 197 | 298 | 6279 |
| 1995-96 | 15571 | 5722 | 715 | 514 | 435 | 858 | 553 | 241 | 323 | 6210 |
| 1996-97 | 15571 | 5606 | 764 | 534 | 445 | 858 | 570 | 483 | 343 | 5968 |
| 1997-98 | 15571 | 5606 | 774 | 534 | 445 | 866 | 590 | 298 | 336 | 6122 |
| 1998-99 | 15571 | 5606 | 774 | 534 | 445 | 866 | 590 | 372 | 336 | 6048 |
| 1999-00 | 15571 | 5606 | 774 | 534 | 445 | 838 | 618 | 345 | 336 | 6075 |
| 2000-01 | 15571 | 5813 | 482 | 443 | 392 | 999 | 843 | 430 | 340 | 5829 |
| 2001-02 | 15571 | 5813 | 482 | 443 | 392 | 999 | 843 | 320 | 434 | 5845 |
| 2002-03 | 15571 | 5813 | 482 | 443 | 392 | 999 | 843 | 485 | 434 | 5680 |
| 2003-04 | 15571 | 5813 | 482 | 443 | 392 | 999 | 843 | 369 | 434 | 5796 |
| 2004-05 | 15571 | 5813 | 482 | 443 | 392 | 999 | 843 | 426 | 434 | 5739 |
| 2005-06 | 15571 | 5813 | 482 | 443 | 392 | 999 | 843 | 474 | 434 | 5691 |
| 2006-07 | 15571 | 5813 | 342 | 499 | 375 | 1298 | 840 | 526 | 229 | 5654 |
| 2007-08 | 15571 | 5813 | 342 | 494 | 375 | 1298 | 840 | 556 | 229 | 5624 |
| 2008-09 | 15571 | 5813 | 342 | 494 | 375 | 1298 | 840 | 576 | 229 | 5604 |
| 2009-10 | 15571 | 5813 | 342 | 494 | 375 | 1298 | 840 | 606 | 229 | 5574 |
| 2010-11 | 15571 | 5813 | 342 | 494 | 375 | 1298 | 840 | 773 | 229 | 5407 |
| 2011-12 | 15571 | 5813 | 342 | 494 | 375 | 1298 | 840 | 888 | 229 | 5292 |
| 2012-13 | 15571 | 5813 | 342 | 494 | 375 | 1298 | 840 | 849 | 229 | 5331 |

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha

## Annexure 3.2: Cropping Pattern of Principal Crops

(Area in 000 ha)

| Crops | 2007-08 | | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area | % to total | Area | % to total | Area | % to total | Area | % to total | Area | % to total | Area | % to total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| (A) Cereals | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rice | 4,452 | 74.76 | 4,455 | 75.84 | 4,365 | 73.00 | 4226 | 71.17 | 4005 | 76.45 | 4023 | 72.74 |
| Wheat | 6 | 0.10 | 5 | 0.09 | 4 | 0.07 | 3 | 0.05 | 1 | 0.02 | 1 | 0.02 |
| Maize | 74 | 1.25 | 67 | 1.14 | 81 | 1.35 | 117 | 1.97 | 103 | 1.97 | 94 | 1.70 |
| Ragi | 68 | 1.14 | 66 | 1.12 | 59 | 0.99 | 66 | 1.11 | 55 | 1.05 | 57 | 1.03 |
| Others | 31 | 0.52 | 29 | 0.50 | 30 | 0.50 | 28 | 0.47 | 29 | 0.55 | 28 | 0.51 |
| Total (A) | 4,631 | 77.77 | 4,622 | 78.69 | 4,539 | 75.91 | 4440 | 74.77 | 4193 | 80.03 | 4203 | 75.99 |
| (B) Pulses | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gram | 39 | 0.66 | 38 | 0.65 | 45 | 0.75 | 42 | 0.71 | 39 | 0.74 | 41 | 0.74 |
| Arhar | 137 | 2.30 | 139 | 2.36 | 133 | 2.22 | 135 | 2.27 | 142 | 2..71 | 141 | 2.55 |
| Other pulses | 673 | 11.30 | 629 | 10.71 | 689 | 11.52 | 702 | 11.82 | 370 | 7.06 | 645 | 11.66 |
| Total (B) | 849 | 14.26 | 806 | 13.72 | 867 | 14.49 | 879 | 14.80 | 551 | 10.52 | 827 | 14.95 |
| Total Food grains (A + B) | 5,480 | 92.03 | 5,428 | 92.41 | 5,406 | 90.40 | 5319 | 89.58 | 4744 | 90.55 | 5030 | 90.94 |
| (C) Oil Seeds | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Groundnut | 84 | 1.41 | 83 | 1.41 | 76 | 1.27 | 73 | 1.23 | 66 | 1.26 | 66 | 1.19 |
| Sesamum | 48 | 0.81 | 38 | 0.65 | 46 | 0.77 | 52 | 0.88 | 27 | 0.52 | 22 | 0.40 |
| Rape seed and mustard | 16 | 0.27 | 14 | 0.24 | 13 | 0.22 | 14 | 0.24 | 10 | 0.19 | 15 | 0.27 |
| Caster seeds | 18 | 0.30 | 17 | 0.29 | 16 | 0.27 | 15 | 0.25 | 13 | 0.25 | 13 | 0.24 |
| Others | 98 | 1.64 | 90 | 1.53 | 204 | 3.41 | 248 | 4.18 | 135 | 2.58 | 128 | 2.31 |
| Total (C) | 264 | 4.43 | 242 | 4.12 | 355 | 5.94 | 403 | 6.79 | 251 | 4.79 | 244 | 4.41 |
| (D) Fibres | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton | 50 | 0.84 | 58 | 0.99 | 54 | 0.9 | 74 | 1.25 | 102 | 1.95 | 119 | 2.15 |
| Jute | 6 | 0.10 | 2 | 0.33 | 3 | 0.05 | 3 | 0.05 | 4 | 0.08 | 2 | 0.04 |
| Other fibers | 31 | 0.52 | 29 | 0.49 | 49 | 0.82 | 24 | 0.40 | 22 | 0.42 | 20 | 0.36 |
| Total (D) | 87 | 1.46 | 89 | 1.81 | 106 | 1.77 | 101 | 1.70 | 128 | 2.44 | 141 | 2.55 |
| (E) Other Crops | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sugarcane | 20 | 0.33 | 11 | 0.19 | 8 | 0.13 | 13 | 0.22 | 14 | 0.27 | 15 | 0.27 |
| Tobacco | 4 | 0.07 | 4 | 0.07 | 3 | 0.05 | 2 | 0.03 | 2 | 0.04 | 2 | 0.04 |
| Potato | 9 | 0.15 | 7 | 0.12 | 8 | 0.13 | 7 | 0.12 | 6 | 0.11 | 5 | 0.09 |
| Chillies | 75 | 1.26 | 76 | 1.29 | 76 | 1.27 | 76 | 1.28 | 77 | 1.47 | 77 | 1.39 |
| Ginger | 16 | 0.27 | 17 | 0.29 | 17 | 0.29 | 17 | 0.29 | 17 | 0.32 | 17 | 0.31 |
| Total (E) | 124 | 2.08 | 115 | 1.96 | 112 | 1.87 | 114 | 1.92 | 116 | 2.21 | 116 | 2.10 |
| Grand Total (A + B + C + D + E) | 5,955 | 100 | 5,874 | 100 | 5,979 | 100 | 5938 | 100.00 | 5239 | 100.00 | 5531 | 100.00 |

Source:
(a) Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha.
(b) Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Odisha
(c) Directorate of Horticulture, Odisha

Annexure 3.3: Production of different crops in Odisha

In 000 MT

| Crops | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010- 11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| ( A ) Cereals | | | | | | | | |
| Rice | 6,859 | 6,825 | 7,541 | 6,813 | 6,917 | 6828 | 5807 | 9497 |
| Jowar | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | - | 5 |
| Bajra | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 |
| Maiza | 102 | 103 | 147 | 135 | 175 | 299 | 212 | 227 |
| Ragi | 40 | 43 | 47 | 41 | 37 | 47 | 31 | 44 |
| Wheat | 4 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Other | 10 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 16 | 9 |
| Total(A) | 7,023 | 6,993 | 7,761 | 7,012 | 7,153 | 7192 | 6069 | 9786 |
| (B) Pulses | | | | | | | | |
| Gram | 23 | 24 | 26 | 25 | 34 | 33 | 30 | 32 |
| Tur | 98 | 106 | 113 | 119 | 112 | 124 | 115 | 128 |
| Other Pulses | 216 | 221 | 245 | 237 | 252 | 270 | 102 | 264 |
| Total(B) | 337 | 351 | 384 | 381 | 398 | 427 | 247 | 424 |
| TotalTotal Food grains(A + B) | 7,360 | 7,344 | 8,145 | 7,393 | 7,551 | 7619 | 6316 | 10210 |
| (C) Oil Seeds | | | | | | | | |
| Groundnut | 106 | 88 | 103 | 96 | 89 | 86 | 79 | 82 |
| Sesamum | 13 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 5 | 94 |
| Rape seed and mustard | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| Lineseeds | 10 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 12 | - | 12 |
| Caster seeds | 9 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Other | 22 | 26 | 33 | 24 | 26 | 100 | 72 | 64 |
| Total (C) | 163 | 150 | 172 | 152 | 150 | 222 | 166 | 264 |
| (D) Fibres | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton | 145 | 108 | 125 | 146 | 147 | 241 | 231 | 336 |
| Jute | 4 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 3 |
| Mesta | 97 | 94 | 101 | 95 | 82 | 77 | - | 66 |
| Other Fibres | 43 | 46 | 43 | 43 | 40 | 44 | 114 | 29 |
| Total (D) | 289 | 257 | 278 | 288 | 275 | 369 | 351 | 434 |
| (E) Other Crops | | | | | | | | |
| Sugarcane | 1,073 | 1,274 | 1,069 | 646 | 490 | 903 | 885 | 952 |
| Tobacco | - | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Potato | 75 | 79 | 94 | 76 | 97 | 76 | 63 | 65 |
| Chillies | 63 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 65 | 74 | 74 |
| Ginger | 31 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 118 | 118 | 135 | 134 |
| Total (E) | 1,242 | 1,452 | 1,262 | 822 | 771 | 1164 | 1158 | 1226 |
| Grand Total (A + B + C + D + E) | 9,054 | 9,203 | 9,857 | 8,655 | 8,747 | 9373 | 7991 | 12134 |

Source:
(a) Directoriat of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha.
(b) Directoriat of Economics & Statistics, Odisha
(c) Directoriat of Horticulture, Odisha

Annexure 3.4: District-wise Area and Production of Autumn, Winter and Summer Paddy (2012-13)

Area in 000' hectare
Production in 000' MT

| Districts | Autumn | | | Winter | | | Summer | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area | Production | | Area | Production | | Area | Production | |
| | | Paddy | Rice | | Paddy | Rice | | Paddy | Rice |
| Angul | 14 | 32 | 21 | 69 | 230 | 152 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Balangir | 64 | 201 | 133 | 130 | 742 | 490 | 4 | 15 | 10 |
| Balssore | 5 | 5 | S | 180 | 422 | 278 | 27 | 131 | 86 |
| Bargarh | 52 | 159 | 105 | 181 | 882 | 582 | 65 | 402 | 265 |
| Bhadrak | 5 | 5 | S | 164 | 530 | 350 | 3 | 8 | 5 |
| Boudh | 6 | 12 | 8 | 62 | 250 | 165 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Cuttack | 8 | 25 | 17 | 120 | 544 | 359 | 2 | 9 | 6 |
| Deogarh | 17 | 53 | 35 | 26 | 116 | 76 | 2 | 10 | 7 |
| Dhenkanal | 4 | 10 | 6 | 79 | 332 | 219 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Gajapati | 5 | 1 | S | 32 | 102 | 67 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Ganjam | 1 | 1 | 1 | 255 | 692 | 457 | S | 5 | S |
| Jagatsinghpur | 1 | 3 | 2 | 71 | 314 | 208 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Jajpur | 16 | 22 | 14 | 106 | 302 | 199 | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| Jharsuguda | 13 | 38 | 25 | 24 | 112 | 74 | S | 1 | 1 |
| Kalahandi | 65 | 177 | 117 | 145 | 644 | 425 | 47 | 172 | 113 |
| Kandhamal | 8 | 13 | 9 | 35 | 93 | 62 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Kendrapara | 2 | 5 | 3 | 138 | 389 | 256 | 3 | 11 | 7 |
| Keonjhar | 24 | 47 | 31 | 144 | 372 | 246 | 3 | 12 | 8 |
| Khurda | 5 | 5 | S | 89 | 307 | 202 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Koraput | 23 | 42 | 28 | 80 | 273 | 180 | 17 | 52 | 34 |
| Malkangiri | 10 | 14 | 9 | 85 | 256 | 169 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| Mayurbhanj | 25 | 46 | 30 | 260 | 697 | 460 | 2 | 8 | 6 |
| Nuapara | 34 | 81 | 53 | 61 | 219 | 145 | 3 | 12 | 8 |
| Nayagarh | 1 | 2 | 1 | 95 | 315 | 208 | S | 1 | S |
| Nawarangpur | 29 | 66 | 44 | 114 | 428 | 283 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Puri | 5 | 1 | 1 | 107 | 370 | 244 | 33 | 150 | 99 |
| Rayagada | 7 | 10 | 7 | 48 | 164 | 108 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| Sambalpur | 39 | 120 | 79 | 81 | 403 | 266 | 19 | 108 | 71 |
| Sonepur | 14 | 54 | 36 | 88 | 624 | 412 | 31 | 171 | 113 |
| Sundergarh | 84 | 236 | 156 | 119 | 479 | 316 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Odisha | 561 | 1471 | 971 | 3188 | 11603 | 7658 | 274 | 1315 | 868 |

N.B: 'S' denotes area less than 500 ha and production less than 500 MT
Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Odisha

## Annexure 3.5: Yield Rate of some Principal Crops in Odisha (quintal/ha)

| Crops | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Rice (total) | 15.34 | 15.34 | 16.94 | 15.29 | 15.85 | 16.16 | 14.50 | 23.61 |
| Autumn rice | 8.72 | 10.11 | 10.97 | 10.40 | 9.00 | 8.31 | 7.78 | 17.32 |
| Winter rice | 16.23 | 15.80 | 17.50 | 15.41 | 16.35 | 16.85 | 14.33 | 24.02 |
| Summer rice | 21.60 | 22.93 | 24.47 | 24.51 | 27.13 | 29.59 | 32.13 | 31.65 |
| Ragi | 6.15 | 6.63 | 6.93 | 6.24 | 6.38 | 7.09 | 5.62 | 7.70 |
| Gram | 6.45 | 6.51 | 6.59 | 6.63 | 7.48 | 7.80 | 7.80 | 7.74 |
| Mung | 2.57 | 2.43 | 2.45 | 2.60 | 2.71 | 2.95 | 2.87 | 3.13 |
| Biri | 2.52 | 2.91 | 3.11 | 2.88 | 3.02 | 2.96 | 2.66 | 3.34 |
| Sugarcane | 657.00 | 634.17 | 539.50 | 600.43 | 614.88 | 686.88 | 610.19 | 655.45 |
| Mustard | 1.91 | 1.70 | 2.03 | 1.84 | 2.13 | 2.10 | 2.12 | 2.75 |
| Jute | 16.28 | 17.72 | 15.42 | 14.74 | 18.62 | 20.56 | 14.77 | 17.52 |
| Cotton | 4.35 | 3.07 | 4.23 | 4.30 | 4.64 | 5.50 | 3.86 | 4.82 |
| Potato | 90.40 | 97.01 | 110.70 | 103.32 | 123.14 | 116.74 | 109.03 | 122.12 |
| Groundnut | 11.71 | 11.11 | 12.20 | 11.56 | 11.69 | 11.77 | 11.89 | 12.31 |
| Wheat | 13.69 | 14.83 | 15.72 | 14.02 | 14.48 | 14.61 | 16.40 | 19.00 |

Source: a) Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha
b) Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Odisha

## Annexure 3.6: Cropping Intensity Across States

| Name of the State | Cropping Intensity (%) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Punjab | 187.9 | 188.0 | 189.8 | 189.4 |
| West Bengal | 181.9 | 184.1 | 185.1 | 181.3 |
| Harayana | 179.8 | 179.7 | 181.3 | 178.9 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 174.9 | 179.0 | 173.8 | 171.9 |
| Tripura | 108.1 | 104.4 | 105.5 | 110.3 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 155.7 | 151.8 | 155.6 | 149.3 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 151.9 | 154.5 | 153.9 | 155.7 |
| Odisha | 158.5 | 160.3 | 161.9 | 163.4 |
| Kerala | 138.8 | 132.2 | 129.0 | 128.4 |
| Bihar | 136.3 | 139.6 | 138.1 | 140.5 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 136.5 | 139.0 | 138.3 | 143.0 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 126.3 | 129.8 | 130.6 | 130.2 |
| Maharastra | 129.2 | 129.7 | 128.9 | 129.9 |
| Assam | 135.7 | 139.4 | 142.3 | 145.9 |
| Rajasthan | 128.5 | 129.9 | 129.7 | 128.1 |

Annexure 3.6

| Name of the State | Cropping Intensity (%) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 126.3 | 126.1 | 127.3 | 125.7 |
| Nagaland | 125.9 | 126.6 | 127.2 | 134.8 |
| Goa | 125.6 | 126.3 | 123.3 | 121.8 |
| Meghalaya | 115.7 | 120.4 | 118.7 | 118.9 |
| Gujarat | 120.5 | 117.6 | 113.1 | 108.1 |
| Jharkhand | 107.0 | 109.1 | 112.3 | 111.9 |
| Chhtisgarh | 121.4 | 121.6 | 120.7 | 118.7 |
| Tamil Nadu | 114.0 | 114.9 | 115.5 | 113.9 |
| Manipur | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mizoram | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Karnataka | 123.1 | 123.7 | 121.6 | 123.7 |
| Sikkim | 109.8 | 152.7 | 152.3 | 186.0 |
| Uttar Khanda | 158.1 | 157.3 | 158.3 | 157.4 |
| All-India | 138.1 | 138.0 | 137.6 | 137.3 |

Source: Agricultural Statistics at a Glance Ministry of Agriculture.

Annexure 3.7: Cropping Intensity in Odisha

| Year | Net area sown (in '000 hect.) | Gross cropped area (in '000 hect.) | Cropping Intensity (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 2000-01 | 5,829 | 7,878 | 135 |
| 2001-02 | 5,845 | 8,798 | 151 |
| 2002-03 | 5,680 | 7,853 | 138 |
| 2003-04 | 5,796 | 8,637 | 149 |
| 2004-05 | 5,739 | 8,718 | 152 |
| 2005-06 | 5,691 | 8,928 | 157 |
| 2006-07 | 5,654 | 8,960 | 158 |
| 2007-08 | 5,624 | 9,016 | 160 |
| 2008-09 | 5,604 | 9,071 | 162 |
| 2009-10 | 5,574 | 9,074 | 163 |
| 2010-11 | 5,407 | 8,565 | 158 |
| 2011-12 | 5,292 | 8,799 | 166 |
| 2012-13 | 5,331 | 8,879 | 167 |

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha

## Annexure 3.8: Area under HYV Paddy

In 000'ha

| Year | Autumn | | Winter | | Summer | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Irrigated | Un-irrigated | Irrigated | Un-irrigated | Irrigated | Un-irrigated | Irrigated | Un-irrigated |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 2000-01 | 32.03 | 367.48 | 866.08 | 1155.97 | 206.74 | - | 1104.85 | 1523.45 |
| 2001-02 | 30.00 | 395.00 | 852.00 | 1301.00 | 272.00 | - | 1154.00 | 1696.00 |
| 2002-03 | 20.99 | 382.66 | 859.63 | 1225.75 | 177.55 | - | 1058.17 | 1608.41 |
| 2003-04 | 15.22 | 434.64 | 839.09 | 1345.94 | 253.47 | - | 1107.78 | 1780.58 |
| 2004-05 | 28.00 | 406.00 | 925.00 | 1351.00 | 293.00 | - | 1246.00 | 1757.00 |
| 2005-06 | 24.05 | 411.57 | 913.31 | 1427.90 | 325.49 | - | 1262.85 | 1839.47 |
| 2006-07 | 28.28 | 411.34 | 941.75 | 1466.62 | 314.60 | - | 1284.63 | 1877.96 |
| 2007-08 | 30.05 | 420.55 | 969.18 | 1518.62 | 333.74 | - | 1332.97 | 1939.17 |
| 2008-09 | 27.77 | 437.15 | 1039.71 | 1594.81 | 330.97 | - | 1398.45 | 2031.96 |
| 2009-10 | 25.87 | 449.11 | 1099.86 | 1611.82 | 264.81 | - | 1390.54 | 2060.93 |
| 2010-11 | 22.72 | 452.42 | 1032.76 | 1606.81 | 292.96 | - | 1348.44 | 2059.23 |
| 2011-12 | 28.46 | 383.43 | 1029.38 | 1696.56 | 235.36 | - | 1293.20 | 2079.99 |
| 2012-13 | 22.73 | 425.56 | 1034.26 | 1719.46 | 274.30 | - | 1331.29 | 2145.02 |

Source: Directoriat of Economics and Statistics.Odisha.

## Annexure 3.9: District-wise Estimates of Area, Production and Yield Rate of HYV Paddy (2012-13)

| Districts | Area (In hect.) | Production of HYV Paddy (in qtls.) | | Yield rate (qtl./hect.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Paddy | Rice | Paddy | Rice |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Angul | 82401 | 2606250 | 1720125 | 31.63 | 20.88 |
| Balangir | 190006 | 9390729 | 6197877 | 49.42 | 32.62 |
| Balssore | 178446 | 5101263 | 3366834 | 28.59 | 18.87 |
| Bargarh | 298005 | 14429251 | 952307 | 48.42 | 31.96 |
| Bhadrak | 133886 | 4697555 | 3100385 | 35.09 | 23.16 |
| Boudh | 65543 | 2596464 | 1713665 | 39.61 | 26.15 |
| Cuttack | 112536 | 5195956 | 3429330 | 46.17 | 30.47 |
| Deogarh | 44691 | 1790406 | 181669 | 40.06 | 26.44 |
| Dhenkanal | 79988 | 3313551 | 2186942 | 41.43 | 27.34 |
| Gajapati | 33051 | 1032502 | 681451 | 31.24 | 20.62 |

Annexure 3.9

| Districts | Area (In hect.) | Production of HYV Paddy (in qtls.) | | Yield rate (qtl./hect.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Paddy | Rice | Paddy | Rice |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Ganjam | 255933 | 6930393 | 4574062 | 27.08 | 17.87 |
| Jagatsinghpur | 67293 | 3060052 | 2019637 | 45.47 | 30.01 |
| Jajpur | 93537 | 2705626 | 1785713 | 28.93 | 19.09 |
| Jharsuguda | 37236 | 1510370 | 996844 | 40.56 | 26.77 |
| Kalahandi | 252821 | 9845292 | 6497892 | 38.94 | 25.70 |
| Kandhamal | 19297 | 557832 | 368172 | 28.91 | 19.08 |
| Kendrapara | 93784 | 3131114 | 2066532 | 33.39 | 22.04 |
| Keonjhar | 155130 | 4007616 | 2645023 | 25.83 | 17.05 |
| Khurda | 71619 | 2703988 | 1784633 | 37.76 | 24.92 |
| Koraput | 102856 | 3344215 | 2207184 | 32.51 | 21.46 |
| Malkangiri | 69860 | 2151761 | 1420164 | 30.80 | 20.33 |
| Mayurbhanj | 198328 | 5481236 | 3617619 | 27.64 | 18.24 |
| Nuapara | 90771 | 2924893 | 1930429 | 32.22 | 21.27 |
| Nayagarh | 66741 | 2440204 | 1610533 | 36.56 | 24.13 |
| Nawarangpur | 110284 | 3996336 | 2637583 | 36.24 | 23.92 |
| Puri | 121091 | 4901974 | 3235301 | 40.48 | 26.72 |
| Rayagada | 51179 | 1729798 | 1141669 | 33.80 | 22.31 |
| Sambalpur | 136434 | 6240635 | 4118819 | 45.74 | 30.19 |
| Sonepur | 132829 | 8492912 | 5605323 | 63.94 | 42.20 |
| Sundargarh | 130733 | 5200374 | 3432246 | 39.78 | 26.25 |
| Odisha | 3476309 | 131510548 | 86796963 | 37.83 | 24.97 |

Source: Directoriat of Economics & Statistics, Odisha

## Annexure 3.10: Area, Production and Yield Rate of Fruits

Area in thousand hectare; production in thousand MT; Yield rate in Qtl per hectare

| Fruits | 2009-10 | | | 2010-11 | | | 2011-12 | | | 2012-13 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area | Production | Yield Rate | Area | Production | Yield Rate | Area | Production | Yield Rate | Area | Production | Yield Rate |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Mango | 177.63 | 577.48 | 32.5 | 190.08 | 642.01 | 33.78 | 197.17 | 715.18 | 36.27 | 197.45 | 753.79 | 52.9 |
| Banana | 24.59 | 429.16 | 174.5 | 26.86 | 488.66 | 181.93 | 27.48 | 506.24 | 184.22 | 27.49 | 521.30 | 204.3 |
| Citrus | 27.41 | 258.8 | 94.4 | 27.53 | 265.35 | 96.39 | 27.81 | 269.02 | 98.87 | 27.79 | 270.65 | 102.90 |
| Pine apple | 0.73 | 8.39 | 114.9 | 0.82 | 10.49 | 127.93 | 0.83 | 10.64 | 128.19 | 0.90 | 10.99 | 142.80 |
| Papaya | 2.09 | 45.73 | 218.8 | 3.62 | 77.60 | 214.36 | 3.71 | 81.53 | 219.76 | 3.73 | 81.99 | 243.4 |
| Coconut | 52.49 | 3119 | 6080 | 53.09 | 3567 | 6719 | 53.94 | 3750 | 6952 | 54.29 | 3805 | 7500 |
| Others | 69.62 | 554.37 | 79.6 | 71.75 | 564.21 | 78.64 | 71.99 | 571.75 | 79.42 | 72.02 | 571.7 | 79.38 |

* in lakh numbers/** numbers/hectare

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Odisha

## Annexure 3.11: Area and Production of Some major Spices in Odisha

(Area: 000ha, Production: 000MT)

| Spice | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area | Production | Area | Production | Area | Production | Area | Production | Area | Production |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Onion | 31.64 | 278.87 | 33.08 | 297.05 | 34.75 | 385.91 | 35.15 | 418.99 | 34.92 | 419.09 |
| Garlic | 11.08 | 35.80 | 11.080 | 35.820 | 13.12 | 45.76 | 13.29 | 48.13 | 13.28 | 48.29 |
| Coriander | 19.10 | 9.14 | 19.090 | 9.449 | 21.38 | 11.20 | 22.00 | 12.05 | 20.33 | 11.09 |
| Chilly | 75.50 | 64.3 | 75.623 | 64.700 | 76.01 | 70.39 | 77.13 | 74.03 | 77.01 | 74.33 |
| Ginger | 16.53 | 33.37 | 16.900 | 118.131 | 17.02 | 126.53 | 17.15 | 134.98 | 17.03 | 134.37 |
| Turmeric | 25.11 | 61.50 | 25.520 | 191.020 | 26.83 | 202.92 | 26.88 | 209.08 | 28.33 | 225.69 |
| Total | 178.96 | 482.98 | 182.29 | 716.17 | 189.11 | 842.71 | 191.60 | 897.26 | 190.09 | 912.85 |

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Odisha

## Annexure 3.12: Area and Production of Floricultural Crops

Area in hectares; production in Qtl.; Gladioli in lakh spike

| Year | Marigold | | Rose | | Gladioli | | Tuberose | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area (ha) | Production (in Qtls.) | Area (ha) | Production (in lakh stems) | Area (ha) | Production (in lakhs spikes) | Area (in ha) | Production (in Qtls.) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 2003-04 | 194.64 | 14,581 | 41.62 | 92.19 | 11.37 | 11.37 | 33.62 | 540 |
| 2004-05 | 221.05 | 16,599 | 46.14 | 98.63 | 12.07 | 12.06 | 34.92 | 555 |
| 2005-06 | 243.05 | 17,514 | 111.55 | 245.55 | 129.65 | 129.64 | 107.50 | 1515 |
| 2006-07 | 333.00 | 26,640 | 246.25 | 505.86 | 311.70 | 311.70 | 196.00 | 1960 |
| 2007-08 | 791.00 | 65,340 | 556.00 | 1188 | 705 | 3296 | 344 | 3480 |
| 2008-09 | 1060 | 88,026 | 1006 | 1223 | 1210 | 1089 | 450 | 6390 |
| 2009-10 | 2625 | 240031 | 1750 | 3174 | 2245 | 2182 | 491 | 12908 |
| 2010-11 | 2660 | 243500 | 1790 | 3351 | 2350 | 2329 | 520 | 13600 |
| 2011-12 | 2960 | 246500 | 1930 | 3660 | 2380 | 2360 | 540 | 14200 |
| 2012-13 | 2694 | 247075 | 1913 | 3687 | 2372 | 2354 | 547 | 14551 |

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Odisha

Annexure 3.13: Share of Government and Public Sector Agencies in Making Availability/Supply of Certified/Quality Seeds in Odisha

(in Lakh Qtls)

| State | 2010-11 | | | 2011-12 | | | 2012-13 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Govt. Agencies | Private | Total | Govt. Agencies | Private | Total | Govt. Agencies | Private | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Odisha | 6.16 | 0.57 | 6.73 | 6.5 | 0.3 | 6.8 | 6.45 | 0.41 | 6.86 |
| India | N.A | N.A | 277.34 | NA | NA | 283.85 | NA | NA | NA |

Annexure 3.14: Status of Irrigation Potential Created & Utilised in Odisha

(In 000' ha)

| Year | Net?Area Irrigated | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Irrigation Potential Created | | | Potential Utilised | | | Percentage of Utilisation |
| | Khariff | Rabi | Total | Khariff | Rabi | Total | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 2000-01 | 2533.83 | 1071.99 | 3605.82 | 1589.88 | 535.84 | 2125.72 | 58.95 |
| 2005-06 | 2731.50 | 1294.92 | 4026.42 | 1922.70 | 1042.79 | 2965.49 | 73.65 |
| 2006-07 | 2720.46 | 1318.52 | 4038.98 | 2001.98 | 1147.47 | 3149.45 | 77.98 |
| 2007-08 | 2765.73 | 1342.06 | 4107.79 | 2027.00 | 1281.46 | 3308.46 | 80.54 |
| 2008-09 | 2867.01 | 1407.18 | 4274.19 | 2081.13 | 1096.03 | 3177.16 | 74.33 |
| 2009-10 | 2962.21 | 1476.81 | 4439.02 | 2058.85 | 979.67 | 3038.52 | 68.45 |
| 2010-11 | 3035.85 | 1477.97 | 4513.82 | 2085.21 | 1020.70 | 3105.91 | 68.81 |
| 2011-12 | 3063.67 | 1528.87 | 4592.54 | 2078.90 | 1008.46 | 3087.36 | 67.24 |
| 2012-13 | 3130.51 | 1573.56 | 4704.07 | 2186.86 | 1178.73 | 3365.59 | 71.55 |

Annexure 3.15: State-wise Percent Share of Irrigated Area under Principal Crops, 2009-10 (P)

| State | Rice | Total Cereals | Total Pulses | Total Food grains | Total Oil Seeds | Sugarcane | Cotton | Tobacco | All Crops |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 97.5 | 79.6 | 2.5 | 57.3 | 25.5 | 91.8 | 16.3 | 23.2 | 45.9 |
| Assam | 7.1 | 6.9 | 1.0 | 6.6 | 0.3 | | | | 5.5 |
| Bihar | 56.7 | 60.3 | 3.7 | 64.2 | 40.7 | 26.0 | | 93.0 | 61.7 |
| Chhatisgarh | 31.7 | 2.0 | 10.3 | 27.2 | 27.2 | 95.6 | | 95.5 | 26.7 |
| Gujurat | 63.3 | 17.3 | 10.4 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 100.0 | 56.7 | 86.4 | 44.3 |
| Haryana | 99.9 | 44.9 | 30.7 | 89.0 | 79.2 | 99.5 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 87.3 |
| Himachalpradesh | 64.9 | 9.9 | 13.3 | 20.0 | 18.9 | 50.7 | 7.9 | 60.0 | 20.2 |
| Jammu& Kashmir | 91.2 | 9.6 | 12.3 | 38.8 | 69.9 | | 47.1 | 18.2 | 41.9 |
| Karnatak | 75.2 | 18.9 | 7.3 | 27.3 | 28.2 | 100.0 | 17.5 | 19.7 | 31.8 |
| Kerala | 72.3 | | | 70.0 | 19.4 | 97.5 | | | 17.1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 17.9 | 3.1 | 35.3 | 45.9 | 6.0 | 99.8 | 44.2 | 35.3 | 33.5 |
| Maharashtra | 26.1 | 8.9 | 10.1 | 17.1 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 16.7 | 19.2 |
| Odisha | 46.8 | 15.1 | 7.7 | 33.6 | 18.7 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 35.1 |
| Punjab | 99.6 | 74.2 | 83.8 | 98.4 | 86.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | 98.0 |
| Rajasthan | 66.7 | 6.5 | 13.9 | 25.9 | 53.5 | 95.2 | 91.9 | 92.5 | 33.6 |
| Tamilnadu | 92.8 | 23.0 | 6.1 | 62.4 | 58.7 | 97.8 | 28.6 | 100.0 | 58.6 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 79.0 | 22.2 | 25.6 | 44.4 | 29.2 | 100.0 | | 100.0 | 48.6 |
| West Bengal | 48.2 | 19.2 | 23.3 | 49.3 | 82.4 | 98.0 | 79.2 | 97.5 | 58.0 |
| All India | 58.0 | 14.4 | 16.2 | 47.8 | 25.9 | 59.3 | 35.3 | 44.6 | 45.0 |

Source : Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India P: Provisional

Annexure 3.16: Fertilizer Consumption (kg/ha) in Major State

| State | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 (P) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 203.61 | 199.64 | 239.71 | 225.65 | 278.41 | 266.11 |
| Assam | 49.26 | 57.34 | 62.09 | 63.11 | 67.59 | 67.25 |
| Bihar | 152.32 | 162.81 | 178.98 | 165.6 | 184.24 | 184.24 |
| Gujarat | 111.07 | 143.60 | 140.71 | 147.23 | 155.6 | 155.60 |
| Haryana | 166.72 | 187.63 | 201.62 | 209.92 | 224.85 | 224.85 |
| Karnataka | 117.34 | 115.71 | 147.28 | 159.55 | 181.43 | 181.43 |
| Kerala | 57.00 | 69.76 | 89.41 | 95.94 | 112.9 | 112.90 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 47.13 | 66.39 | 70.77 | 81.37 | 88.36 | 88.36 |
| Maharashtra | 84.52 | 103.11 | 113.69 | 135.32 | 133.65 | 133.65 |
| Odisha | 47.00 | 52.13 | 61.50 | 5978 | 62.25 | 62.25 |
| Punjab | 210.06 | 209.99 | 221.42 | 237.05 | 243.56 | 243.56 |
| Tamil Nadu | 183.67 | 178.29 | 216.54 | 205.82 | 227.01 | 227.01 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 140.37 | 149.61 | 156.31 | 170.96 | 169.91 | 169.91 |
| West Bengal | 127.50 | 144.21 | 157.69 | 168.64 | 164.93 | 169.70 |
| Rajasthan | 36.29 | 45.47 | 48.85 | 48.33 | 60.64 | 62.35 |
| All India | 104.50 | 117.07 | 128.58 | 135.27 | 146.32 | 144.33 |

Source : Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India P: Provisional

## Annexure 3.17: Fertilizer Consumption in Odisha

( In thousand MT )

| Year | Nitrogen (N) | Phosphates (P) | Potash (K) | Total | Kg./hect. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1961-62 | 4.38 | 0.49 | - | 4.87 | 0.76 |
| 1971-72 | 37.43 | 8.38 | 4.01 | 49.82 | 7.25 |
| 1981-82 | 54.16 | 17.92 | 9.91 | 81.99 | 9.68 |
| 1991-92 | 126.22 | 41.52 | 28.29 | 196.03 | 19.96 |
| 2001-02 | 221.17 | 71.94 | 51.55 | 344.66 | 41.00 |
| 2002-03 | 185.41 | 62.86 | 42.29 | 290.56 | 39.00 |
| 2003-04 | 210.07 | 66.64 | 40.5 | 317.21 | 39.00 |
| 2004-05 | 223.54 | 77.99 | 53.77 | 355.3 | 43.00 |
| 2005-06 | 243.21 | 91.05 | 60.63 | 394.89 | 46.00 |
| 2006-07 | 256.54 | 92.77 | 53.57 | 402.88 | 47.00 |
| 2007-08 | 272.1 | 116.77 | 63.03 | 451.9 | 53.20 |
| 2008-09 | 297.77 | 147.93 | 89.17 | 534.87 | 62.00 |
| 2009-10 | 292.29 | 148.59 | 78.46 | 519.34 | 59.78 |
| 2010-11 | 294.72 | 153.97 | 89.16 | 537.85 | 62.85 |
| 2011-12 | 323.40 | 135.48 | 55.80 | 514.68 | 62.25 |
| 2012-13 | 315.04 | 124.19 | 50.97 | 490.20 | 58.74 |

Source: Directoriat of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha

## Annexure 3.18: District-wise Consumption of Fertilizers, 2012-13

| Name of the District | Fertilizer Consumption (in MT) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nitrogenous | Phosphatic | Potassic | Consumption (Kg/Ha) |
| | (N) | (P) | (K) | 5 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| Angul | 4314 | 1802 | 431 | 23.15 |
| Balangir | 12676 | 5040 | 2611 | 43.58 |
| Balasore | 17367 | 6862 | 3622 | 96.03 |
| Bargarh | 32515 | 15400 | 6340 | 123.83 |
| Bhadrak | 12583 | 5306 | 2421 | 95.49 |
| Boudh | 3582 | 1486 | 564 | 42.05 |
| Cuttack | 12859 | 4429 | 1865 | 63.71 |
| Deogarh | 2631 | 1544 | 541 | 45.74 |
| Dhenkanal | 3579 | 1704 | 751 | 26.61 |
| Gajapati | 3328 | 1750 | 460 | 42.50 |
| Ganjam | 34411 | 7428 | 1855 | 67.18 |
| Jagatsinghpur | 4220 | 1636 | 756 | 40.61 |
| Jajpur | 7933 | 3600 | 1815 | 51.19 |
| Jharsuguda | 3798 | 1809 | 597 | 75.74 |
| Kalahandi | 21952 | 11257 | 3883 | 62.92 |
| Kandhamal | 775 | 436 | 125 | 8.24 |
| Kendrapara | 4083 | 1980 | 603 | 25.44 |

Annexure 3.18

| Name of the District | Fertilizer Consumption (in MT) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nitrogenous | Phosphatic | Potassic | Consumption (Kg/Ha) |
| | (N) | (P) | (K) | 5 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| Keonjhar | 6552 | 3433 | 970 | 29.27 |
| Khurda | 6961 | 2134 | 1317 | 61.32 |
| Koraput | 8835 | 3956 | 2434 | 43.02 |
| Malkangiri | 3383 | 1347 | 504 | 26.25 |
| Mayurbhanj | 10416 | 3905 | 1436 | 36.37 |
| Nuapada | 6318 | 2898 | 392 | 36.84 |
| Nayagarh | 4051 | 1124 | 637 | 26.42 |
| Nabrangpur | 31028 | 9913 | 4858 | 170.96 |
| Puri | 10477 | 4005 | 2413 | 67.76 |
| Rayagada | 7764 | 2629 | 508 | 46.20 |
| Sambalpur | 21544 | 8474 | 3876 | 135.28 |
| Sonepur | 6635 | 3286 | 1301 | 51.23 |
| Sundargarh | 8473 | 3616 | 1083 | 36.97 |
| Odisha | 315043 | 124189 | 50969 | 58.74 |

Annexure 3.19: Pesticide Consumption in Odisha

| Year | Total consumption (in thousand MT) | Consumption per hectare (In Gms) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 2000-01 | 1.00 | 157.00 |
| 2001-02 | 1.02 | 159.00 |
| 2002-03 | 1.03 | 139.00 |
| 2003-04 | 1.03 | 138.00 |
| 2004-05 | 0.99 | 148.68 |
| 2005-06 | 1.04 | 138.53 |
| 2006-07 | 1.10 | 148.94 |
| 2007-08 | 1.09 | 143.28 |
| 2008-09 | 1.16 | 149.10 |
| 2009-10 | 1.22 | 140.06 |
| 2010-11 | 1.18 | 151.50 |
| 2011-12 | 1.16 | 148.00 |
| 2012-13 | 1.21 | 158.00 |

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha

Annexure 3.20: District-wise Estimates of Area of Operational Holdings for all Social Groups in Odisha, 2010-11 )

Area in ha.

| District | All Groups | | Scheduled Caste | | Scheduled Tribes | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Area | No. | Area | No. | Area |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Angul | 141041 | 152548 | 19785 | 15803 | 19165 | 19582 |
| Balasore | 248021 | 208968 | 52213 | 34922 | 27479 | 19073 |
| Bargarh | 186738 | 279305 | 27098 | 23809 | 39833 | 51562 |
| Baudh | 59798 | 75448 | 13316 | 10708 | 6854 | 11158 |
| Bhadrak | 165991 | 147091 | 37042 | 26012 | 1188 | 608 |
| Bolangir | 210934 | 286818 | 20329 | 19491 | 95454 | 131386 |
| Cuttack | 162366 | 148650 | 33530 | 23848 | 7469 | 6323 |
| Deogarh | 38155 | 51232 | 3414 | 3278 | 15441 | 20612 |
| Dhenkanal | 100939 | 134781 | 15351 | 17191 | 15707 | 20238 |
| Gajapati | 63724 | 60916 | 2776 | 2165 | 47339 | 45711 |
| Ganjam | 317182 | 306744 | 46871 | 31878 | 16367 | 18392 |
| Jagatsinghpur | 115517 | 101845 | 27550 | 20474 | 357 | 211 |
| Jajpur | 135485 | 151070 | 36634 | 33191 | 9260 | 9413 |
| Jharsuguda | 44837 | 60844 | 4651 | 4525 | 27484 | 33389 |
| Kalahandi | 187238 | 285028 | 29335 | 33540 | 62940 | 103845 |
| Kendrapara | 144226 | 131634 | 23561 | 18615 | 16692 | 13491 |
| Keonjhar | 219572 | 228552 | 21674 | 15838 | 113254 | 110773 |
| Khurda | 115071 | 113129 | 15284 | 11886 | 7091 | 6865 |
| Koraput | 162880 | 249833 | 19376 | 24227 | 105539 | 157271 |
| Malkangiri | 85960 | 112993 | 18547 | 20037 | 59387 | 83223 |
| Mayurbhanj | 340800 | 368885 | 16480 | 12167 | 222599 | 241239 |
| Nabrangpur | 159780 | 199918 | 22236 | 24467 | 104439 | 134092 |
| Nayagarh | 102135 | 107907 | 10261 | 7993 | 11932 | 18585 |
| Nuapada | 93643 | 128540 | 12435 | 12820 | 34686 | 50643 |
| Phulbani | 90979 | 99918 | 15146 | 9660 | 56874 | 72938 |
| Puri | 169747 | 131666 | 31144 | 16389 | 321 | 186 |
| Rayagada | 113616 | 160058 | 10519 | 11631 | 82404 | 108822 |
| Sambalpur | 86125 | 163659 | 9776 | 12157 | 46108 | 68717 |
| Sonepur | 81367 | 90182 | 17364 | 11381 | 9057 | 9711 |
| Sundargarh | 212525 | 281310 | 17468 | 16415 | 144684 | 180194 |
| State Total | 4667471 | 4861832 | 702483 | 575283 | 1425507 | 1614693 |

Source: Agricultural Census,2005-06

Annexure 3.21: District-wise & Group-wise Distribution of the Number of Operational Holdings for all Social Groups in Odisha

| year | ? | Size Class (Area in Ha) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Marginal | Small | Semi Medium | Medium | Large | All Classes |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| All Social Group | | | | | | | |
| 2000-01 | No. | 2294520 | 1113599 | 500531 | 145110 | 13375 | 4067135 |
| ? | Area | 1155145 | 1543709 | 1344201 | 817591 | 220387 | 5081033 |
| 2005-06 | No. | 2597164 | 1156162 | 472129 | 119529 | 11408 | 4356392 |
| | Area | 1341668 | 1587713 | 1250650 | 658208 | 181237 | 5019476 |
| 2010-11 | No | 3368296 | 918647 | 311261 | 63688 | 5579 | 4667471 |
| | Area | 1921842 | 1497752 | 918947 | 381272 | 142019 | 4861832 |
| Schedules Caste | | | | | | | |
| 2000-01 | No. | 393318 | 124640 | 42526 | 8183 | 329 | 568996 |
| | Area | 181294 | 170626 | 112469 | 44748 | 4768 | 513905 |
| 2005-06 | No. | 453408 | 133304 | 38482 | 5654 | 318 | 631166 |
| | Area | 214727 | 178387 | 99273 | 29659 | 4470 | 526515 |
| 2010-11 | No | 564873 | 107869 | 26356 | 3230 | 155 | 702483 |
| | Area | 296118 | 171927 | 76401 | 18702 | 12135 | 575283 |
| Scheduled Tribes | | | | | | | |
| 2000-01 | No. | 638669 | 370169 | 170573 | 47276 | 3247 | 1229934 |
| | Area | 346508 | 516790 | 457778 | 264796 | 44913 | 1630785 |
| 2005-06 | No. | 771153 | 416540 | 175356 | 71399 | 2956 | 1407404 |
| | Area | 432988 | 580545 | 468877 | 227056 | 38785 | 1748251 |
| 2010-11 | No | 949504 | 335732 | 118248 | 20867 | 1156 | 1425507 |
| | Area | 584636 | 543852 | 344892 | 122170 | 19143 | 1614693 |

Annexure 3.22: Agricultural Credit Advanced (Rs. in crore)

| Year | Commercial Banks* | Co-operative Banks | OSFC | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2001-02 | 266.40 | 532.25 | 0.54 | 799.19 |
| 2002-03 | 281.40 | 609.00 | 0.26 | 890.66 |
| 2003-04 | 434.90 | 724.03 | 0.31 | 1159.24 |
| 2004-05 | 627.90 | 971.26 | 0.22 | 1599.38 |
| 2005-06 | 842.30 | 1443.06 | 0 | 2285.36 |
| 2006-07 | 1224.93 | 1576.87 | 0 | 2801.80 |
| 2007-08 | 1513.87 | 1624.67 | 0 | 3138.54 |
| 2008-09 | 2006.43 | 1443.62 | 0 | 3450.05 |
| 2009-10 | 2746.83 | 2616.66 | 0 | 5363.49 |
| 2010-11 | 2894.83 | 3856.98 | 0 | 6751.81 |
| 2011-12 | 3768.65 | 4751.02 | 0 | 8519.67 |
| 2012-13 | 5032.16 | 5421.99 | 0 | 10454.15 |

Note: *Commercial Banks include RRBs
Source: State Level Bankers Committee, Odisha

Annexure 3.23: Subsidies for Agricultural Equipment, (2012-13)

| Machineries | Quantity supplied(in nos.) | Subsidy Released (Rs. In Crore) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Tractor | 4360 | 39.24 |
| Power Tiller | 10557 | 63.34 |
| Diesel Pump Sets | 39217 | 392.17 |
| Reaper/Transplanter/Rotavtor | 1718 | 7.89 |
| Hydraulic Trailer | 1394 | 3.49 |
| Combined harvester | 79 | 3.16 |
| Power thresher-cum-winnower | 3200 | 3.20 |
| Others | NA | 8.15 |
| Total | | 520.67 |

Annexure 3.24: Marine Fisheries Resources of India,2012-13

| State/Union Territory | Approx. Length of Coast Line (Kms.) | Continental Shelf area ('000 Sq. Kms.) | Number of Landing Centers | Number of Fishing Villages | No.of Fishermen families | Fisherman folk population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 974 | 33 | 353 | 555 | 163427 | 605428 |
| Goa | 104 | 10 | 33 | 39 | 2189 | 10545 |
| Gujrat | 1600 | 184 | 121 | 247 | 62231 | 336181 |
| Karnataka | 300 | 27 | 96 | 144 | 30713 | 167429 |
| Kerala | 590 | 40 | 187 | 222 | 118937 | 610165 |
| Maharastra | 720 | 112 | 152 | 456 | 81492 | 386259 |
| Odisha | 480 | 26 | 73 | 813 | 114238 | 605514 |
| Tamilnadu | 1076 | 41 | 407 | 573 | 192697 | 802912 |
| West Bengal | 158 | 17 | 59 | 188 | 76981 | 380138 |
| A & N | 1912 | 35 | 16 | 134 | 4861 | 22188 |
| Daman & Diu | 27 | - | 5 | 11 | 7374 | 40016 |
| Lakshadweep | 132 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 5338 | 34811 |
| Pondicherry | 45 | 1 | 25 | 40 | 14271 | 54627 |
| Total | 8118 | 530 | 1537 | 3432 | 874749 | 4056213 |

Source: Annual Report, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture. Govt. of India.

Annexure 3.25: Inland Fisherman Population, 2013 ( Projection)

| District | No. of Fishermen Villages | No. of House-holds | Fishermen Population | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Male | Female | Children | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Mayurbhanj | 18 | 1261 | 3878 | 3523 | 1404 | 8806 |
| Balasore | 121 | 8337 | 15602 | 15182 | 12980 | 43764 |
| Bhadrak | - | 2667 | 6978 | 6189 | 2306 | 15473 |
| Cuttack | 493 | 12755 | 25019 | 22313 | 27436 | 74768 |
| Jagatsinghpur | 250 | 3622 | 8445 | 7272 | 7139 | 22856 |
| Jajpur | 267 | 8549 | 19251 | 15654 | 20204 | 55108 |
| Kendrapara | - | - | 21002 | 19049 | 17849 | 57900 |
| Khurda | 287 | 13032 | 22500 | 19838 | 34454 | 76792 |
| Nayagarh | 171 | 4204 | 9516 | 8275 | 7459 | 25250 |
| Puri | 132 | 8882 | 22752 | 18834 | 10579 | 52165 |
| Ganjam | 444 | 17866 | 31776 | 28691 | 47258 | 107726 |
| Gajapati | 97 | 1086 | 2916 | 2840 | 3517 | 9274 |
| Kandhamal | 10 | 193 | 250 | 249 | 459 | 958 |
| Boudh | 158 | 1655 | 3007 | 3016 | 3305 | 9328 |
| Koraput | 159 | 3016 | 3466 | 3484 | 6391 | 13342 |
| Malkangiri | 98 | 294 | 966 | 1021 | 496 | 2482 |
| Rayagada | 40 | 208 | 288 | 245 | 265 | 799 |
| Nawarangpur | 24 | 186 | 241 | 226 | 652 | 1118 |
| Kalahandi | 19 | 412 | 919 | 614 | 0 | 1533 |
| Nuapara | 231 | 488 | 1210 | 954 | 129 | 2293 |
| Sambalpur | - | 2778 | 5196 | 2828 | 7748 | 15772 |
| Deogarh | 82 | 973 | 1527 | 1328 | 1421 | 4276 |
| Jharsuguda | 2 | 8432 | 8241 | 2875 | 20971 | 32088 |
| Bargarh | 22 | 1599 | 3551 | 2977 | 3005 | 9533 |
| Keonjhar | 152 | 983 | 3191 | 2619 | 2637 | 8446 |
| Sonepur | - | - | 7015 | 6148 | 6028 | 19192 |
| Bolangir | - | 3148 | 9105 | 8759 | 0 | 17864 |
| Sundargarh | - | 1714 | 3044 | 2964 | 3473 | 9481 |
| Dhenkanal | 173 | 3681 | 7930 | 7648 | 11313 | 26891 |
| Angul | 96 | 1881 | 3354 | 3038 | 2218 | 8611 |
| Total | 3546 | 113902 | 252136 | 218655 | 263099 | 733890 |
| Chilika | 132 | 22032 | 43099 | 37258 | 63942 | 144300 |
| G.TOTAL | 3678 | 135934 | 295235 | 255914 | 327041 | 878190 |

Annexure 3.26: Marine Fisherman Population , 2013 (Projected )

| District | No. of Villages | No. of House holds | Fishermen population | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Male | Female | Children | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Balasore | 213 | 104489 | 64480 | 88986 | 142733 | 336208 |
| Bhadrak | 109 | 17092 | 23506 | 15554 | 30839 | 63485 |
| JagatsinghPur | 75 | 19713 | 23576 | 18854 | 24051 | 62618 |
| Kendrapara | 85 | 43387 | 16621 | 39839 | 63949 | 147175 |
| Ganjam | 28 | 11304 | 13599 | 10543 | 12160 | 34006 |
| Puri | 79 | 33140 | 15458 | 29943 | 41032 | 104114 |
| TOTAL | 589 | 229125 | 94491 | 203718 | 314764 | 747606 |

Annexure 3.27: Fish Production by States and Union Territories

In thousand MT

| States/Union | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 10 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 853.05 | 891.09 | 856.93 | 1010.08 | 1252.78 | 1305.86 | 1368.20 | 1603.17 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 2.70 | 2.75 | 2.77 | 2.83 | 2.88 | 2.65 | 3.15 | 3.30 |
| Assam | 186.31 | 188.00 | 181.48 | 190.32 | 200.15 | 218.82 | 227.24 | 228.62 |
| Bihar | 267.51 | 279.53 | 267.04 | 319.10 | 300.65 | 29740 | 299.91 | 344.47 |
| Goa | 990.44 | 104.95 | 102.39 | 33.43 | 86.21 | 85.36 | 93.27 | 89.96 |
| Gujarat | 635.21 | 733.82 | 747.33 | 721.91 | 765.90 | 771.51 | 774.90 | 783.72 |
| Haryana | 42.05 | 48.20 | 60.08 | 67.24 | 76.29 | 100.46 | 96.19 | 106.00 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 6.90 | 7.29 | 6.89 | 7.85 | 7.79 | 7.85 | 7.38 | 8.05 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 19.10 | 19.15 | 19.20 | 17.33 | 19.27 | 19.30 | 19.70 | 19.85 |
| Karnataka | 251.23 | 297.57 | 292.46 | 297.69 | 361.85 | 420.06 | 526.58 | 546.44 |
| Kerala | 678.31 | 636.89 | 677.63 | 667.33 | 865.99 | 698.86 | 681.61 | 693.21 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 62.06 | 61.08 | 65.04 | 63.89 | 68.47 | 66.12 | 56.45 | 75.41 |
| Maharashtra | 548.02 | 580.55 | 595.94 | 556.45 | 523.10 | 550.36 | 595.25 | 578.79 |
| Manipur | 17.80 | 18.22 | 18.61 | 18.60 | 18.80 | 19.20 | 20.20 | 22.22 |
| Meghalaya | 5.64 | 4.12 | 5.49 | 4.00 | 3.96 | 4.33 | 4.56 | 4.77 |
| Mizoram | 3.68 | 3.75 | 3.79 | 3.76 | 2.89 | 3.25 | 2.90 | 2.93 |
| Nagaland | 4.90 | 5.50 | 5.80 | 5.80 | 6.18 | 6.36 | 6.59 | 6.84 |
| Odisha | 315.59 | 325.45 | 342.04 | 349.48 | 374.82 | 382.55 | 386.19 | 381.83 |
| Panjab | 77.70 | 85.64 | 86.70 | 78.73 | 86.21 | 122.86 | 97.04 | 97.62 |
| Rajasthan | 16.39 | 18.50 | 22.20 | 25.70 | 24.10 | 26.91 | 28.20 | 47.85 |
| Sikkim | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.18 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.28 |
| Tamil Nadu | 459.43 | 463.06 | 542.28 | 559.36 | 534.17 | 582.93 | 614.81 | 611.49 |
| Tripura | 19.84 | 23.87 | 28.63 | 36.24 | 36.00 | 42.28 | 49.23 | 53.34 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 277.07 | 289.58 | 306.73 | 325.95 | 349.27 | 392.93 | 417.48 | 429.72 |

Annexure 3.27

In thousand MT

| States/Union | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 10 |
| West Bengal | 1215.00 | 1250.00 | 1359.10 | 1447.26 | 1484.00 | 1517.01 | 1443.26 | 1472.05 |
| A&N Island | 32.68 | 12.09 | 28.68 | 28.68 | 32.49 | 33.16 | 33.92 | 35.26 |
| Chandigarh | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.17 | 0.21 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.10 |
| D&N Haveli | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| Daman & Diu | 12.51 | 17.79 | 16.41 | 26.36 | 14.14 | 15.88 | 16.97 | 17.43 |
| Delhi | 1.41 | 0.70 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.72 | 0.71 | 0.82 | 0.74 |
| Lakshadweep | 11.96 | 11.96 | 11.75 | 11.04 | 12.59 | 11.04 | 12.37 | 12.37 |
| Pondicherry | 36.75 | 21.45 | 39.66 | 39.01 | 40.30 | 39.01 | 41.95 | 42.40 |
| Chhattisgarh | 120.07 | 131.75 | 137.75 | 139.37 | 158.70 | 139.37 | 228.21 | 250.70 |
| Uttarakhand | 2.57 | 2.79 | 3.03 | 3.09 | 3.16 | 3.09 | 3.82 | 3.83 |
| Jharkhand | 22.00 | 34.27 | 34.27 | 67.89 | 75.80 | 67.89 | 71.89 | 91.68 |
| India | 6304.75 | 6571.62 | 6869.05 | 7126.83 | 7616.09 | 7126.86 | 8230.71 | 8666.45 |

Source:Hand Book on Fisheries Statistics, 2011, GOI.

## Annexure 3.28: Production of Fish and Crab in Odisha

In thousand MT

| Year | Inland fish production | | Marine fish | Total | Per capita consumption of fish (Kg.) | Crab Production |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fresh water | Brackish water | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1999-00 | 124.90 | 10.40 | 125.90 | 261.20 | 7.30 | 0.50 |
| 2000-01 | 125.10 | 13.40 | 121.10 | 259.60 | 7.70 | 1.40 |
| 2001-02 | 147.40 | 20.70 | 113.90 | 282.00 | 8.10 | 1.20 |
| 2002-03 | 154.20 | 20.00 | 115.00 | 289.20 | 8.30 | 2.20 |
| 2003-04 | 165.60 | 24.50 | 116.90 | 307.00 | 8.40 | 2.20 |
| 2004-05 | 170.10 | 23.80 | 121.90 | 315.80 | 8.70 | 1.70 |
| 2005-06 | 179.70 | 23.50 | 122.20 | 325.40 | 9.50 | 1.40 |
| 2006-07 | 191.63 | 22.95 | 128.14 | 342.72 | 8.99 | 1.74 |
| 2007-08 | 195.75 | 22.97 | 130.76 | 349.48 | 9.29 | 1.79 |
| 2008-09 | 213.00 | 26.33 | 135.49 | 374.82 | 13.27 | 2.09 |
| 2009-10 | 215.80 | 25.51 | 129.33 | 370.64 | 10.86 | 2.43 |
| 2010-11 | 224.96 | 27.75 | 133.48 | 386.19 | 9.42 | 3.37 |
| 2011-12 | 237.47 | 30.06 | 114.30 | 381.83 | 10.14 | 2.28 |
| 2012-13 | 261.92 | 29.91 | 118.31 | 410.14 | 9.13 | 2.35 |

Note: (P) provisional
Source: Directoriat of Fisheries, Odisha

## Annexure 3.29: Fresh Water Fish Production from Different Sources

In 000 MT

| Year | Tanks/Ponds | Reservoirs | Lakes/Swamps/Bheels | Rivers/Canals | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1999-00 | 88.11 | 13.81 | 2.07 | 20.87 | 124.86 |
| 2000-01 | 92.44 | 8.01 | 2.73 | 21.93 | 125.11 |
| 2001-02 | 112.85 | 7.09 | 4.00 | 23.46 | 147.40 |
| 2002-03 | 119.80 | 8.50 | 2.67 | 23.27 | 154.24 |
| 2003-04 | 133.62 | 10.14 | 2.76 | 19.08 | 165.59 |
| 2004-05 | 140.46 | 11.53 | 1.79 | 16.31 | 169.88 |
| 2005-06 | 153.45 | 10.75 | 2.34 | 13.20 | 179.74 |
| 2006-07 | 164.74 | 12.10 | 2.43 | 12.36 | 191.63 |
| 2007-08 | 169.64 | 12.45 | 1.54 | 12.12 | 195.75 |
| 2008-09 | 185.40 | 12.53 | 1.60 | 13.47 | 213.00 |
| 2009-10 | 190.37 | 12.33 | 1.85 | 11.25 | 215.80 |
| 2010-11 | 197.59 | 14.61 | 1.65 | 11.11 | 224.96 |
| 2011-12 | 211.19 | 13.73 | 1.94 | 10.61 | 237.47 |
| 2012-13(p) | 230.43 | 18.57 | 2.41 | 10.51 | 261.92 |

Note: (P) provisional
Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Odisha

## Annexure 3.30: Source-wise Brackish Water Fish/Shrimp & Crab Production in Odisha

(In thousand MT)

| Year | Chilika lake | Brackish water shrimp | Estuaries | Total Production |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1999-00 | 1.75 | 3.08 | 5.62 | 10.44 |
| 2000-01 | 4.98 | 6.43 | 2.03 | 13.44 |
| 2001-02 | 11.99 | 7.20 | 1.47 | 20.56 |
| 2002-03 | 10.89 | 7.17 | 1.90 | 19.96 |
| 2003-04 | 14.05 | 8.11 | 2.31 | 24.48 |
| 2004-05 | 13.26 | 7.88 | 2.64 | 23.78 |
| 2005-06 | 12.23 | 8.39 | 2.88 | 23.50 |
| 2006-07 | 9.96 | 9.65 | 3.34 | 22.95 |
| 2007-08 | 10.05 | 10.19 | 2.74 | 22.97 |
| 2008-09 | 10.70 | 11.66 | 3.97 | 26.33 |
| 2009-10 | 11.96 | 10.98 | 2.57 | 25.51 |
| 2010-11 | 13.07 | 11.63 | 3.05 | 27.75 |
| 2011-12 | 14.23 | 11.97 | 3.86 | 30.06 |
| 2012-13 (p) | 12.47 | 13.23 | 4.22 | 29.91 |

Note: (P) provisional
Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Odisha

## Annexure 3.31: Source-wise Crab Production

In MT

| Year | Chilika Lake | Marine Sources | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1997-98 | 10.40 | 136.00 | 146.40 |
| 1998-99 | 9.68 | 464.00 | 473.68 |
| 1999-00 | 9.03 | 526.00 | 535.03 |
| 2000-01 | 93.60 | 1255.54 | 1349.14 |
| 2001-02 | 111.07 | 1039.96 | 1151.03 |
| 2002-03 | 149.81 | 2083.81 | 2233.62 |
| 2003-04 | 155.51 | 2043.31 | 2198.82 |
| 2004-05 | 161.89 | 1555.26 | 1717.15 |
| 2005-06 | 154.08 | 1291.68 | 1445.76 |
| 2006-07 | 122.94 | 1613.99 | 1736.93 |
| 2007-08 | 139.12 | 1648.91 | 1788.03 |
| 2008-09 | 237.50 | 1854.15 | 2091.65 |
| 2009-10 | 210.89 | 2216.10 | 2426.99 |
| 2010-11 | 285.90 | 3082.02 | 3367.92 |
| 2011-12 | 386.01 | 1892.41 | 2278.42 |
| 2012-13(p) | 361.46 | 1989.27 | 2350.73 |

Note: (P) provisional
Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Odisha

## Annexure 3.32: Export and Import of Fish

(In thousand MT)

| Year | Fish export to other States and Countries | | | | Import of fresh water fish |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Marine fish | Fresh Water fish | Brackish Water fish | Total Export | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1999-00 | 69.91 | 9.98 | 4.44 | 84.33 | 42.20 |
| 2000-01 | 61.75 | 6.26 | 7.07 | 75.08 | 41.99 |
| 2001-02 | 60.52 | 7.57 | 8.72 | 76.81 | 34.03 |
| 2002-03 | 61.29 | 7.69 | 12.58 | 81.56 | 35.71 |
| 2003-04 | 62.96 | 11.34 | 14.73 | 89.03 | 34.59 |
| 2004-05 | 65.72 | 11.72 | 14.31 | 91.75 | 37.01 |
| 2005-06 | 60.98 | 13.19 | 14.85 | 89.02 | 44.54 |
| 2006-07 | 68.00 | 14.76 | 14.99 | 97.75 | 38.07 |
| 2007-08 | 71.90 | 13.18 | 15.17 | 100.25 | 47.05 |
| 2008-09 | 78.02 | 21.57 | 16.82 | 116.41 | 170.42 |
| 2009-10 | 63.02 | 26.85 | 17.22 | 107.09 | 92.07 |
| 2010-11 | 75.72 | 19.29 | 18.55 | 113.56 | 43.40 |
| 2011-12 | 55.43 | 21.49 | 19.32 | 96.24 | 59.28 |
| 2012-13(p) | 69.45 | 26.34 | 20.62 | 116.41 | 21.22 |

P: Provisional
Source: Directoriat of Fisheries, Odisha

## Annexure 3.33: Export of Marine Products to Foreign Countries

| Year | Quantity (In 000 MT) | Value (Rs. in Crore) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 2004-05 | 9.54 | 241.20 |
| 2005-06 | 9.80 | 259.39 |
| 2006-07 | 10.52 | 304.46 |
| 2007-08 | 14.16 | 351.52 |
| 2008-09 | 14.13 | 357.88 |
| 2009-10 | 14.53 | 428.28 |
| 2010-11 | 19.73 | 606.41 |
| 2011-12 | 21.08 | 792.76 |
| 2012- 13 (p) | 23.69 | 908.48 |

P: Provisional
Source: Directoriat of Fisheries, Odisha

## Annexure 3.34: State-wise Total Number of Livestock and Poultry – 2007 Livestock Census

000' number

| States/ UTs | Cattle | Buffaloes | Sheep | Goats | Pigs | Horses & Ponies | Mules | Donkeys | Camel | Yaks | Mithun | Total Livestock | Total Poultry |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 11223 | 13272 | 25539 | 9626 | 439 | 26 | 0 | 50 | 0 | | 0 | 60175 | 123981 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 503 | 3 | 20 | 292 | 356 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 219 | 1413 | 1348 |
| Assam | 10041 | 500 | 354 | 4320 | 2000 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17227 | 29060 |
| Bihar | 12559 | 6690 | 218 | 10167 | 632 | 51 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30342 | 11420 |
| Chhatisgarh | 9491 | 1604 | 140 | 2768 | 413 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14418 | 14246 |
| Goa | 71 | 37 | 0 | 11 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 177 | 505 |
| Gujarat | 7976 | 8774 | 2002 | 4640 | 22 | 14 | 0 | 50 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 23515 | 13352 |
| Haryana | 1552 | 5953 | 601 | 538 | 134 | 26 | 11 | 5 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 8859 | 28785 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 2269 | 762 | 901 | 1241 | 2 | 13 | 19 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5217 | 810 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 3443 | 1050 | 4127 | 2068 | 1 | 167 | 42 | 24 | 2 | 62 | 0 | 10987 | 6683 |
| Jharkhand | 8781 | 1506 | 483 | 6592 | 732 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18100 | 11231 |
| Karnataka | 10503 | 4327 | 9558 | 6153 | 281 | 11 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30859 | 42068 |
| Kerala | 1740 | 58 | 1 | 1729 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3587 | 15686 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 21915 | 9129 | 390 | 9014 | 193 | 27 | 3 | 20 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 40696 | 7384 |
| Maharashtra | 16184 | 6073 | 2909 | 10391 | 327 | 38 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35954 | 64756 |
| Manipur | 342 | 62 | 9 | 51 | 314 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 789 | 2403 |
| Meghalaya | 887 | 23 | 21 | 365 | 524 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1823 | 3093 |
| Mizoram | 35 | 6 | 1 | 16 | 267 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 328 | 1239 |
| Nagaland | 470 | 35 | 4 | 178 | 698 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 1419 | 3156 |

Annexure 3.34

| States/ UTs | Cattle | Buffaloes | Sheep | Goats | Pigs | Horses & Ponies | Mules | Donkeys | Camel | Yaks | Mithun | Total Livestock | Total Poultry |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Odisha | 12310 | 1190 | 1818 | 2127 | 612 | 0 | 6 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23057 | 20600 |
| Punjab | 1777 | 5062 | 208 | 290 | 26 | 33 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7408 | 10685 |
| Rajasthan | 12120 | 11092 | 11190 | 21503 | 209 | 25 | 0 | 102 | 422 | 0 | 0 | 56663 | 4946 |
| Sikkim | 135 | 0 | 3 | 92 | 35 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 270 | 157 |
| Tamilnadu | 11189 | 2009 | 7991 | 9275 | 284 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30759 | 128108 |
| Tripura | 954 | 14 | 4 | 633 | 264 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1869 | 3701 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 18883 | 23812 | 1188 | 14793 | 1350 | 122 | 24 | 84 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 60272 | 8754 |
| Uttaranchal | 2239 | 1220 | 290 | 1335 | 20 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5141 | 2601 |
| West Bengal | 19188 | 764 | 1577 | 15069 | 815 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 37419 | 86210 |
| A& Nicobar | 49 | 10 | 0 | 67 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 174 | 979 |
| Chandigarh | 7 | 20 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 129 |
| D & Nagar Haveli | 57 | 4 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 87 | 170 |
| Daman & Diu | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 26 |
| Delhi | 92 | 278 | 6 | 21 | 20 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 418 | 2 |
| Lakshadweep | 7 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 82 | 167 |
| Pondicherry | 84 | 3 | 4 | 69 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 162 | 387 |
| All India | 19975 | 105343 | 71558 | 140537 | 11134 | 611 | 137 | 438 | 517 | 83 | 264 | 529698 | 648830 |

Source: 18h Livestock Census,Department of Animal Husbandry,M/O Agriculture

Annexure 3.35: Livestock Population in Odisha

In lakh number

| Census year | Cattle | | Buffaloes | Goats | Sheep | Pigs | Total Live stock |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Cross breed | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1982 | 129.3 | N.A. | 13.33 | 49.31 | 19.9 | 4.1 | 215.94 |
| 1991 | 135.77 | 5.63 | 15.09 | 48.04 | 18.41 | 5.9 | 223.21 |
| 1995 | 147.66 | 7.44 | 16.52 | 54.12 | 18.65 | 5.72 | 242.67 |
| 2001 | 140.03 | 8.71 | 13.88 | 58.8 | 17.79 | 6.02 | 236.52 |
| 2003 | 142.81 | 10.43 | 14.39 | 59.74 | 17.59 | 5.69 | 240.22 |
| 2007 | 123.10 | 17.03 | 11.9 | 71.27 | 18.18 | 6.12 | 230.57 |

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Odisha.

Annexure 3.36: Cattle and Buffalo Population in Odisha as Per 2007 Animal Census

In lakh number

| Category | All Total | | Female | | Milch | | Breedable | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | C.B. | Total | C.B. | Total | C.B. | Total | C.B. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Cattle | 123.10 | 17.03 | 58.53 | 8.25 | 27.1 | 3.32 | 31.72 | 4.47 |
| Buffaloes | 11.9 | NA | 5.88 | NA | 2.81 | NA | 3.35 | NA |
| Total | 134.99 | NA | 64.41 | NA | 29.91 | NA | 35.07 | NA |

C.B: Cross Bread
Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Odisha.

## Annexure 3.37: State-wise Milk Production

(000 tones)

| State | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 5814 | 6584 | 6959 | 7257 | 7624 | 7939 | 8925 | 9570 | 10429 | 11203 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 42 | 46 | 46 | 48 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 24 | 26 | 28 |
| Assam | 682 | 705 | 727 | 739 | 747 | 751 | 752 | 753 | 756 | 790 |
| Bihar | 2664 | 2869 | 3180 | 4743 | 5060 | 5450 | 5783 | 5934 | 6124 | 6517 |
| Goa | 45 | 46 | 48 | 57 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 59 | 60 |
| Gujarat | 5862 | 6089 | 6421 | 6745 | 6960 | 7533 | 7911 | 8386 | 8844 | 9321 |
| Haryana | 4978 | 5124 | 5221 | 5222 | 5299 | 5367 | 5442 | 5745 | 6006 | 6267 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 756 | 773 | 786 | 870 | 869 | 872 | 874 | 884 | 971 | 1102 |
| J & K | 1360 | 1389 | 1414 | 1422 | 1400 | 1400 | 1498 | 1498 | 1592 | 1609 |
| Karnataka | 4797 | 4539 | 3857 | 3917 | 4022 | 4124 | 4244 | 4538 | 4822 | 5114 |
| Kerala | 2718 | 2419 | 2111 | 2025 | 2063 | 2119 | 2253 | 2441 | 2509 | 2645 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 5283 | 5343 | 5388 | 5506 | 6283 | 6375 | 6572 | 6855 | 7167 | 7514 |
| Maharashtra | 6094 | 6238 | 6379 | 6567 | 6769 | 6978 | 7210 | 7455 | 7679 | 8044 |
| Manipur | 68 | 69 | 71 | 75 | 77 | 77 | 78 | 78 |  | 78 |
| Meghalaya | 66 | 68 | 69 | 71 | 73 | 75 | 77 | 77 | 78 | 79 |
| Mizoram | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 11 | 11 |
| Nagaland | 57 | 58 | 63 | 69 | 74 | 67 | 45 | 53 | 78 | 78 |

Annexure 3.37

| State | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Odisha | 929 | 941 | 997 | 1283 | 1342 | 1431 | 1625 | 1598 | 1651 | 1671 |
| Punjab | 7932 | 8173 | 8391 | 8554 | 8909 | 9168 | 9282 | 9387 | 9389 | 9423 |
| Rajasthan | 7758 | 7789 | 8054 | 8310 | 8713 | 9375 | 9536 | 9491 | 12330 | 13234 |
| Sikkim | 37 | 45 | 48 | 46 | 48 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 44 | 43 |
| Tamil Nadu | 4988 | 4622 | 4752 | 4784 | 5474 | 5560 | 5586 | 5673 | 6787 | 6831 |
| Tripura | 90 | 79 | 84 | 86 | 87 | 89 | 91 | 96 | 100 | 104 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 14648 | 15288 | 15943 | 16512 | 17356 | 18095 | 18861 | 19537 | 20203 | 21031 |
| West Bengal | 3515 | 3600 | 3686 | 3790 | 3891 | 3982 | 4087 | 4176 | 4300 | 4471 |
| A&N Islands | 23 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 20 | 23 | 24 | 26 | 24 | 25 |
| Chandigarh | 43 | 43 | 44 | 43 | 46 | 46 | 47 | 47 | 46 | 45 |
| D&N Haveli | 8 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 11 |
| Daman & Diu | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Delhi | 294 | 296 | 299 | 303 | 310 | 289 | 282 | 285 | 466 | 480 |
| Lakshadweep | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Pondicherry | 37 | 37 | 40 | 41 | 43 | 45 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 47 |
| Chhattisgarh | 795 | 804 | 812 | 831 | 839 | 849 | 866 | 908 | 956 | 1029 |
| Uttaranchal | 1066 | 1079 | 1188 | 1195 | 1206 | 1213 | 1221 | 1230 | 1377 | 1383 |
| Jharkhand | 940 | 952 | 954 | 1330 | 1335 | 1401 | 1442 | 1466 | 1463 | 1555 |
| All India | 84406 | 86159 | 88082 | 92484 | 97066 | 100869 | 104845 | 108585 | 116424 | 121844 |

Source: Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fishing, Ministry of Agriculture, GoI

Annexure 3.38: Year-wise Production and Per Capita Availability of Milk, Meat & Eggs in Odisha

| Year | Production of milk (thousand MT) | Per capita Availability of Milk (gms/day) | Production of meat (thousand MT) | Per capita Availability of meat (Kg./annum) | Production of eggs (in millions) | Per capita Availability of eggs (nos/annum) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1999-00 | 847.78 | 65 | 36.67 | 1.029 | 648.31 | 18 |
| 2000-01 | 875.13 | 67 | 38.38 | 1.067 | 760.10 | 20 |
| 2001-02 | 928.77 | 70 | 42.64 | 1.176 | 858.02 | 24 |
| 2002-03 | 941.00 | 71 | 44.72 | 1.224 | 909.49 | 25 |
| 2003-04 | 995.08 | 74 | 44.89 | 1.218 | 931.06 | 25 |
| 2004-05 | 1282.76 | 94 | 50.53 | 1.358 | 1215.96 | 33 |
| 2005-06 | 1342.30 | 98 | 52.04 | 1.385 | 1278.71 | 34 |
| 2006-07 | 1424.64 | 103 | 55.01 | 1.450 | 1424.64 | 38 |
| 2007-08 | 1620.44 | 115 | 58.82 | 1.530 | 1549.48 | 39 |
| 2008-09 | 1598.05 | 113 | 115.00* | 2.933 | 1993.26** | 51 |
| 2009-10 | 1651.33 | 109 | 128.00 | 3.170 | 2319.32** | 57 |
| 2010-11 | 1670.00 | 109 | 138.00 | 3.290 | 2357.10 | 56 |
| 2011-12 | 1718.00 | 112 | 138.00 | 3.29 | 2300.70 | 55 |
| 2012-13 | 1784.0 | 117 | 141.83 | 3.38 | 2322.9 | 55 |

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Odisha.
*include poultry meat.
** include private sector production.

Annexure 3.39: Milk and Egg Production in Districts, 2012-13

| Districts | Target of Production | | Achievement | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Milk (000'MT) | Egg (Mil.Nos.) | Milk (000'MT) | Egg (Mil.Nos.) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Balasore | 147.51 | 96.86 | 133.30 | 125.00 |
| Bhadrak | 71.21 | 58.12 | 67.00 | 45.00 |
| Balangir | 76.30 | 193.73 | 39.18 | 184.0 |
| Sonepur | 79.35 | 18.35 | 39.09 | 28.0 |
| Cuttack | 167.85 | 63.22 | 149.79 | 52.0 |
| Jajpur | 101.73 | 71.37 | 105.57 | 41.0 |
| Kendrapara | 62.05 | 47.92 | 65.20 | 37.0 |
| Jagatsingpur | 101.73 | 28.55 | 101.51 | 67.0 |
| Dhenknal | 60.02 | 69.33 | 56.41 | 54.0 |
| Anugul | 49.85 | 23.45 | 47.29 | 22.0 |
| Ganjam | 107.83 | 448.63 | 106.55 | 538.0 |
| Gajapati | 26.45 | 32.63 | 31.78 | 37.0 |
| Kalahandi | 51.88 | 80.55 | 50.80 | 98.0 |
| Nuapada | 40.69 | 15.29 | 27.60 | 20.0 |

Annexure 3.39

| Districts | Target of Production | | Achievement | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Milk (000'MT) | Egg (Mil.Nos.) | Milk (000'MT) | Egg (Mil.Nos.) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Keonjhar | 76.30 | 86.67 | 43.73 | 62.0 |
| Koraput | 81.38 | 80.61 | 94.0 | 115.0 |
| Rayagada | 40.69 | 42.82 | 41.78 | 52.0 |
| Nawarangpur | 24.42 | 39.76 | 17.57 | 22.00 |
| Malkangiri | 54.93 | 54.04 | 51.13 | 66.0 |
| Mayurbhanja | 96.64 | 201.88 | 69.05 | 170.0 |
| Phulabani | 24.42 | 37.73 | 15.63 | 24.0 |
| Boudh | 23.4 | 15.29 | 22.35 | 18.0 |
| Puri | 118.01 | 38.75 | 126.50 | 45.0 |
| Khordha | 67.14 | 509.80 | 68.39 | 172.0 |
| Nayagarh | 25.43 | 25.49 | 24.68 | 31.0 |
| Sambalpur | 46.80 | 42.82 | 32.76 | 40.0 |
| Deogarh | 15.26 | 13.25 | 24.46 | 23.0 |
| Jharsuguda | 23.40 | 14.27 | 12.23 | 12.0 |
| Bargarh | 86.47 | 66.27 | 76.95 | 60.00 |
| Sundargarh | 50.86 | 79.55 | 41.72 | 63.0 |
| TOTAL | 2000 | 2600 | 1784 | 2323 |

Annexure 3.40: Activities of OMFED under IDDP (2012-13)

| Item | Ph-V (2005-10) | Ph-VI (2005-10) | Ph-VII (2008-13) | Ph-VIII (2010-15) | Ph-IX (2010-15) | Ph-X (2011-16) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Balasore, Bhadrak, Mayurbhanj | Bolangir, Kalahandi, Nuapada | Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Nayagarh | Koraput, Nawarangpur, Rayagada | Ganjam, Gajapati | Sambalpur, Bargarh, Sonepur, Deogarh, Jharsuguda |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Project cost (Rs. In Cr.) | 5.56 | 5.64 | 7.02 | 7.30 | 6.00 | 10.57 |
| No.of societies organized(cumulative) | 376 | 262 | 627 | 440 | 205 | 481 |
| Members enrolled (cumulative) | 24085 | 9548 | 44238 | 13609 | 10051 | 33794 |
| Milk procurement (LPD) | 41778 | 16488 | 126220 | 20068 | 9035 | 43700 |
| Average Milk Marketed(LPD) | 41778 | 16488 | 129168 | 20068 | 9035 | 43700 |

Source: OMFED, Odisha

Annexure 3.41: District-wise Number of Veterinary Institutions and Personnel in Odisha, 2012-13

| District | Veterinary Hospitals/ Dispensaries | Live Stock Aid Centres | LACs doing A.I. | No. of A.I Centres | | No. of Veternary Doctors in position | No. of L.I.in position |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | A.H. Deptt. | Others | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Angul | 16 | 81 | 81 | 153 | 32 | 20 | 56 |
| Balasore | 21 | 124 | 124 | 196 | 00 | 26 | 112 |
| Bargarh | 19 | 119 | 119 | 183 | 175 | 20 | 48 |
| Bhadrak | 13 | 98 | 98 | 168 | 212 | 16 | 72 |
| Balangir | 21 | 118 | 118 | 163 | 00 | 33 | 101 |
| Boudh | 7 | 28 | 28 | 38 | 12 | 8 | 34 |
| Cuttack | 26 | 172 | 172 | 272 | 00 | 38 | 140 |
| Deogarh | 4 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 00 | 3 | 12 |
| Dhenkanal | 18 | 86 | 86 | 153 | 00 | 22 | 80 |
| Gajapati | 11 | 54 | 54 | 65 | 32 | 14 | 43 |
| Ganjam | 38 | 246 | 246 | 324 | 00 | 45 | 187 |
| Jagatsinghpur | 12 | 92 | 92 | 156 | 463 | 16 | 60 |
| Jajpur | 18 | 102 | 102 | 215 | 0 | 24 | 85 |
| Jharsuguda | 9 | 35 | 35 | 52 | 0 | 11 | 28 |
| Kalahandi | 21 | 129 | 129 | 184 | 0 | 27 | 146 |
| Kandhaml | 20 | 87 | 87 | 75 | 0 | 24 | 102 |
| Kendrapara | 14 | 88 | 88 | 186 | 0 | 19 | 60 |
| Keonjhar | 22 | 113 | 113 | 169 | 86 | 27 | 112 |
| Khurda | 20 | 98 | 98 | 177 | 0 | 28 | 46 |
| Koraput | 25 | 129 | 129 | 131 | 0 | 32 | 104 |
| Malkangiri | 13 | 50 | 50 | 41 | 92 | 12 | 58 |
| Mayurbhanj | 42 | 167 | 167 | 309 | 0 | 46 | 187 |
| Nabrangpur | 17 | 72 | 72 | 101 | 0 | 25 | 58 |
| Nayagarh | 16 | 72 | 72 | 113 | 264 | 21 | 78 |
| Nuapada | 8 | 47 | 47 | 58 | 0 | 13 | 51 |
| Puri | 15 | 145 | 145 | 220 | 00 | 24 | 79 |
| Rayagada | 16 | 101 | 101 | 104 | 00 | 22 | 102 |
| Sambalpur | 18 | 113 | 113 | 149 | 00 | 20 | 59 |
| Sonepur | 10 | 38 | 38 | 68 | 40 | 14 | 47 |
| Sundargarh | 30 | 115 | 115 | 186 | 0 | 32 | 120 |
| ODISHA | 540 | 2939 | 2939 | 4439 | 1408 | 682 | 2467 |

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandr y and Veterinary Services, Odisha.

## Annexure 3.42: Animal Health Care

| Item | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Treatment of animals (in lakh nos.) | 47.81 | 51.29 | 55.48 | 55.69 | 53.03 | 60.99 | 63.24 |
| Vaccine production (in lakh doses) | 136.73 | 184.65 | 193.78 | 210.11 | 235.27 | 192.63 | 166.34 |
| Vaccination done (in lakh nos.) | 148.18 | 202.35 | 242.70 | 276.34 | 302.14 | 280.93 | 240.29 |
| Infertility camp organised | 4197 | 3229 | 3508 | 3118 | 3172 | 2934 | 3012 |
| De-worming of animals (in lakh nos.) | 2.49 | 3.07 | 7.28 | 8.84 | 7.24 | 15.10 | 14.18 |
| Animal castrated (in lakh nos.) | 4.55 | 4.53 | 4.41 | 4.92 | 5.20 | 4.90 | 5.24 |

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Odisha.

## Annexure 3.43: Animal Breeding under the LBD/ECB Farms, 2012-13

| Name of the LBD Farms | Animal Strength | | | | | | | Progressive Progeny Born | Progressive Heifers/Cows Supplied | Progressive Bull Calves Supplied | Milk prodn. (in Ltrs.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In milk | Dry | Heifers | Bull Calfs | Sucking Calfs | Others | Total | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| ECB Farm, Chiplima | 19 | 13 | 20 | 8 | 19 | 0 | 79 | 19 | 8 | 8 | 49025 |
| LBD Farm,Bhanjanagar | 11 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 0 | 44 | 13 | 1 | 4 | 27531 |
| LBD Farm, Boudh | 9 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 33 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 30320 |
| LBD Farm, Keonjhar | 17 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 50 | 18 | 0 | 7 | 42666.0 |
| LBD Farm,Kuarmunda | 11 | 17 | 19 | 9 | 11 | 1 | 68 | 16 | 11 | 3 | 34939.0 |
| LBD Farm, Khapuria | 13 | 6 | 20 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 52 | 13 | 12 | 8 | 41504.0 |
| LBD Farm, Remuna | 11 | 12 | 13 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 50 | 15 | 4 | 10 | 33406.0 |
| LBD Farm, Sundargarh | 10 | 5 | 16 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 40 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 27909.0 |
| ODISHA | 101 | 70 | 114 | 30 | 98 | 3 | 416 | 114 | 39 | 48 | 287300.0 |

Annexure 3.44: Production of Departmental Poultry Farms

| Item | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Birds maintained (in nos.) | 3663 | 2656 | 10588 | 13163 | 13399 | 13281 | 7182 |
| Egg production (in lakh nos.) | 1.94 | 2.83 | 2.33 | 7.16 | 7.86 | 11.41 | 7.16 |
| Eggs used for hatching (in lakh nos.) | 0.91 | 1.90 | 4.56 | 7.66 | 8.04 | 9.40 | 8.04 |
| Chick produced (in lakh nos.) | 0.75 | 1.05 | 2.81 | 4.72 | 5.28 | 6.40 | 5.09 |

Annexure 3.45: Fodder Production in the Departmental L.B.D Farms, 2012-13

| Name of the Farm | Area (in Ac.) for Fodder Production | | Fodder Production (in Qtls) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| LBD Farm, Cuttack | 6.00 | 6.00 | 4489.50 | 4835.07 |
| ECB Farm, Chiplima | 43.0 | 38.0 | 4270.50 | 5881.00 |
| LBD Farm, Keonjhar | 29.0 | 29.0 | 3394.50 | 3520.04 |
| LBD Farm, Remuna | 30.0 | 32.5 | 3285.00 | 3848.50 |
| LBD Farm, Bhanjanagar | 13.8 | 13.8 | 2409.00 | 2833.85 |
| LBD Farm, Boudh | 3.3 | 3.3 | 1752.00 | 712.00 |
| LBD Farm, Sundargarh | 21.0 | 17.5 | 2190.00 | 2219.00 |
| LBD Farm, Kuarmunda | 27.00 | 27.0 | 3942.00 | 3608.05 |
| ODISHA | 173.1 | 167.1 | 25732.50 | 27457.51 |

Annexure 3.46: Distribution of Minikits, 2012-13

| Name of the District | Minikit Distribution to Farmers | | | | Perinial Roots & slips distributed (in Nos.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Kharif | | Ravi | | |
| | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Balasore | 400 | - | 300 | 100 | 77,150 |
| Bhadrak | 900 | - | 300 | 150 | - |
| Balangir | 300 | - | 200 | 300 | - |
| Sonepur | 300 | - | 200 | 250 | - |
| Cuttack | 800 | 50 | 500 | 350 | - |
| Jajpur | 600 | - | 350 | 150 | 21,000 |
| Kendrapara | 400 | | 300 | 100 | 42,800 |
| Jagatsingpur | 600 | - | 350 | 350 | 5,000 |
| Dhenkanal | 300 | - | 200 | 200 | 6,60 |
| Anugul | 400 | - | 300 | 500 | 0 |
| Ganjam | 700 | - | 400 | 200 | 51,900 |

Annexure 3.46

| Name of the District | Minikit Distribution to Farmers | | | | Perinial Roots & slips distributed (in Nos.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Kharif | | Ravi | | |
| | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Gajapati | 300 | - | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Kalahandi | 20 | 50 | 150 | 250 | 30,000 |
| Nawapara | 300 | - | 200 | 250 | 5,000 |
| Keonjhar | 300 | - | 200 | 100 | 0 |
| Koraput | 300 | - | 200 | 400 | 12,000 |
| ayagada | 200 | - | 150 | 350 | - |
| Nawarangpur | 300 | - | 200 | 500 | - |
| Malkangiri | 200 | - | 150 | 150 | - |
| Mayurbhanja | 400 | - | 300 | 150 | - |
| Phulabani | 20 | - | 150 | 150 | - |
| Boudh | 200 | - | 150 | 300 | - |
| Puri | 700 | - | 400 | 700 | 2,05,600 |
| Khordha | 600 | - | 400 | 200 | - |
| Nayagarh | 300 | - | 200 | 200 | - |
| Sambalpur | 700 | - | 500 | 150 | - |
| Deogarh | 200 | - | 150 | 200 | 6,600 |
| Jharsuguda | 300 | - | 200 | 250 | 4,750 |
| Bargarh | 700 | - | 400 | 550 | 1,63,000 |
| Sundargarh | 400 | - | 300 | 300 | 0 |
| ODISHA | 12,000 | 100 | 8,000 | 8,100 | 6,31,400 |

Annexure 3.47: Milk and Egg Production in KBK districts in Odisha, 2012-13

| Name of the KBK Districts | Milk Production (in TMT) | | Egg Production (Million Nos.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Koraput | 81.38 | 94.00 | 83.61 | 115 |
| Malkangiri | 54.93 | 51.13 | 54.04 | 66 |
| Nawarangpur | 24.42 | 17.57 | 39.76 | 22 |
| Rayagada | 40.69 | 41.78 | 42.82 | 52 |
| Kalahandi | 51.88 | 50.80 | 80.55 | 98 |
| Nuapada | 40.69 | 27.60 | 15.29 | 20 |
| Balangir | 76.30 | 39.18 | 193.73 | 184 |
| Sonepur | 79.35 | 39.09 | 18.35 | 28 |
| TOTAL | 449.64 | 361.15 | 528.15 | 585 |

Annexure 3.48: District-wise Classification of Forest Area, 2011-12

Area in Sq. KM

| Sl. No. | Name of the District | Geographical Area | Total forest Area | Forest land under control of Forest Department | | Forest land under control of Revenue Deptt. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Reserve forests | Un-classified forests (Forest Deptt. Buildings, Forest roads, nurseries etc.) | Demarcated Protected forests (DPF) | Undemarcated Protected forests (UDPF) | Other forests under Revenue Deptt. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | Angul | 6375 | 2716.82 | 1760.76 | 1.15 | 273.21 | 11.99 | 669.71 |
| 2 | Balangir | 6575 | 1543.85 | 1105.68 | 0.14 | 3.63 | 0 | 434.40 |
| 3 | Balasore | 3806 | 332.21 | 202.69 | 0.19 | 21.54 | 0 | 107.79 |
| 4 | Bargarh | 5837 | 1216.13 | 583.52 | 0.13 | 451.19 | 0 | 181.29 |
| 5 | Bhadrak | 2505 | 97.07 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 3.96 | 32.98 | 60.12 |
| 6 | Boudh | 3098 | 1277.17 | 983.33 | 1.02 | 43.48 | 0 | 249.34 |
| 7 | Cuttack | 3932 | 787.90 | 522.39 | 0.45 | 101.41 | 0 | 163.65 |
| 8 | Deogarh | 2940 | 1560.22 | 578.40 | 0.04 | 243.86 | 0 | 737.92 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | 4452 | 1737.62 | 1141.02 | 0.04 | 13.78 | 0 | 582.78 |
| 10 | Gajapati | 4325 | 2468.98 | 416.89 | 0.13 | 108.15 | 1149.41 | 794.40 |
| 11 | Ganjam | 8206 | 3149.90 | 1485.69 | 0.86 | 143.54 | 1167.36 | 352.45 |
| 12 | Jagatsinghpur | 1668 | 132.92 | 1.23 | 0.02 | 4.77 | 83.06 | 43.84 |
| 13 | Jajpur | 2899 | 725.27 | 6.35 | 0.01 | 299.32 | 0 | 419.59 |
| 14 | Jharsuguda | 2081 | 202.44 | 35.53 | 0.04 | 109.97 | 0 | 56.90 |

Annexure 3.48

| Sl. No. | Name of the District | Geographical Area | Total forest Area | Forest land under control of Forest Department | | Forest land under control of Revenue Deptt. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Reserve forests | Un-classified forests (Forest Deptt. Buildings, Forest roads, nurseries etc.) | Demarcated Protected forests (DPF) | Undemarcated Protected forests (UDPF) | Other forests under Revenue Deptt. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 15 | Kalahandi | 7920 | 2538.01 | 1449.03 | 0.54 | 488.51 | 313.37 | 286.56 |
| 16 | Kandhamal | 8021 | 5709.83 | 2010.06 | 2.00 | 1783.30 | 0 | 1914.47 |
| 17 | Kendrapara | 2644 | 248.05 | 14.49 | 4.50 | 127.57 | 62.32 | 39.17 |
| 18 | Keonjhar | 8303 | 3097.18 | 1834.09 | 0.26 | 273.64 | 220.79 | 768.40 |
| 19 | Khurda | 2813 | 618.67 | 298.81 | 0.68 | 209.87 | 0 | 109.31 |
| 20 | Koraput | 8807 | 1879.53 | 478.86 | 0.68 | 984.58 | 0 | 415.41 |
| 21 | Malkangiri | 5791 | 3355.88 | 352.44 | 0.30 | 940.61 | 661.92 | 1400.61 |
| 22 | Mayurbhanj | 10418 | 4392.13 | 3330.14 | 2.20 | 245.06 | 0 | 814.73 |
| 23 | Nuapada | 3852 | 1849.69 | 0.00 | 0.44 | 1504.00 | 0 | 345.25 |
| 24 | Nayagarh | 3890 | 2080.97 | 1301.99 | 0.25 | 188.03 | 135.58 | 455.12 |
| 25 | Nabrangpur | 5291 | 2462.73 | 535.34 | 0.07 | 685.77 | 0 | 1241.55 |
| 26 | Puri | 3479 | 137.10 | 15.66 | 0.51 | 85.88 | 0 | 35.05 |
| 27 | Rayagada | 7073 | 2812.33 | 771.62 | 0.96 | 1147.19 | 0 | 892.56 |
| 28 | Sambalpur | 6657 | 3631.77 | 2151.71 | 1.18 | 363.01 | 0 | 1115.87 |
| 29 | Sonepur | 2337 | 415.78 | 309.52 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0 | 106.23 |
| 30 | Sundargarh | 9712 | 4957.32 | 2651.88 | 1.72 | 836.85 | 0 | 1466.87 |
| | Odisha | 155707 | 58135.47 | 26329.12 | 20.55 | 11722.89 | 3838.78 | 16261.34 |

Annexure 3.49: Forest Area Diverted to Non-forest Use (2000-01 to 2012-13)

| Year | Number of Projects | Area diverted to non-forest use (in hectare) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 2000-01 | 27 | 1219.06 |
| 2001-02 | 20 | 1711.74 |
| 2002-03 | 15 | 508.18 |
| 2003-04 | 23 | 1493.71 |
| 2004-05 | 9 | 1274.39 |
| 2005-06 | 28 | 2207.23 |
| 2006-07 | 17 | 911.83 |
| 2007-08 | 20 | 1802.58 |
| 2008-09 | 14 | 723.74 |
| 2009-10 | 15 | 2310.16 |
| 2010-11 | 13 | 915.95 |
| 2011-12 | 13 | 831.18 |
| 2012-13 | 10 | 2813.74 |

Annexure 3.50: Forest Area Diverted to Non-forest Use by Activities

| Project Type | No of Project | Forest Area Diverted (Ha) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 2009-10 | | |
| Irrigation | 1 | 3.963 |
| Mining | 9 | 960.785 |
| Transmission lines (Railway) | 2 | 51.630 |
| Misc | 3 | 1293.779 |
| Total | 15 | 2310.157 |
| 2010-11 | | |
| Industry | 3 | 311.836 |
| Mining | 7 | 571.396 |
| Transmission lines (Railway) | 0 | 0 |
| Misc | 3 | 32.72 |
| Total | 13 | 915.952 |
| 2011-12 | | |
| Irrigation | 1 | 230.13 |
| Mining | 9 | 542.1114 |
| Industry | 1 | 1.1535 |
| Others | 2 | 57.7855 |
| Total | 13 | 831.1804 |
| 2012-13 | | |
| Irrigation | 0 | 0 |
| Mining | 6 | 2064.36 |
| Industry | 2 | 31.41 |
| Others | 2 | 87.97 |
| Total | 10 | 2183.74 |

Annexure 3.51: Production & Revenue Collection from Forest Products by OFDC

| Item | Unit | 2011-12 | | | 2012-13 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Production | Quantity sold | Revenue Collected (Rs. in crores) | Production | Quantity sold | Revenue Collected (Rs. in crores) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Timber & Timber Product | Cum | 31912 | 29230 | 42.25 | 28435 | 29592 | 52.27 |
| Fire wood | MT | 24305 | 29117 | 14.52 | 19899 | 24670 | 6.87 |
| Bamboo | SU | 98413 | 38698 | 8.12 | 29780 | 76475 | 16.06 |
| Kendu Leaf | Lakh Qtls. | 3.82 | 3.90 | 415.96 | 4.26 | 4.24 | 422.04 |

Source: Odisha Forest Development Corporation

Annexure 3.52: Kendu leaf Trading in Odisha

| Crop year | Quantity (in lakh Qtl) | Sale value (Rs. in Crore) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 2005 | 3.769 | 142.05 |
| 2006 | 3.895 | 248.55 |
| 2007 | 4.454 | 259.32 |
| 2008 | 4.192 | 301.96 |
| 2009 | 4.406 | 326.64 |
| 2010 | 4.460 | 364.20 |
| 2011 | 3.760 | 413.27 |
| 2012 | 4.180 | 417.78 |

Annexure 3.53: Achievements of Different Afforestation Programme, 2010-11 to 2012-13

| Name of Programme | Area Covered in Hectares | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Economic Plantation | 1800 | 2000 | 2050 |
| RLTAP in KBK Districts | 3650 | - | - |
| Compaensatory Afforation | 4285 | 4188 | 4325 |
| National Afforestation Programme through FDA,s | 2784 | 2240 | 2083 |
| Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project ( JICA) | 78220 | 25745 | 13677 |
| Industrial Plantation | 290 | 55 | 12 |
| Support to VSS | 12071 | - | - |
| National Bamboo Mission | 1040 | 1023 | 2083 |
| NREGS and Other Schemes | 9543 | 146935 | 83057 |
| Avenue Plantation (Running Kilometers RKMs) | 241 | 769 | 3107 |
| Total | 113683 ha & 241 RKMs | 182186ha & 769 RKMs | 107287 ha. & 3107 RKMs |

Annexure 3.54: Wildlife Offences (Poaching, Poisoning, Trapping etc.)

| Item | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| No. of incidents occurred | 104 | 99 | 71 | 66 | 89 | 100 | 120 |
| Cases found undetected | 26 | 21 | 22 | 17 | 27 | 25 | 15 |
| Cases filed in the court | 78 | 78 | 51 | 49 | 47 | 54 | 67 |
| Accused forwarded to the court | 181 | 169 | 99 | 210 | 141 | 167 | 209 |

Source: Chief Warden, Wildlife, Odisha

Annexure 3.55 Wildlife Census in Odisha

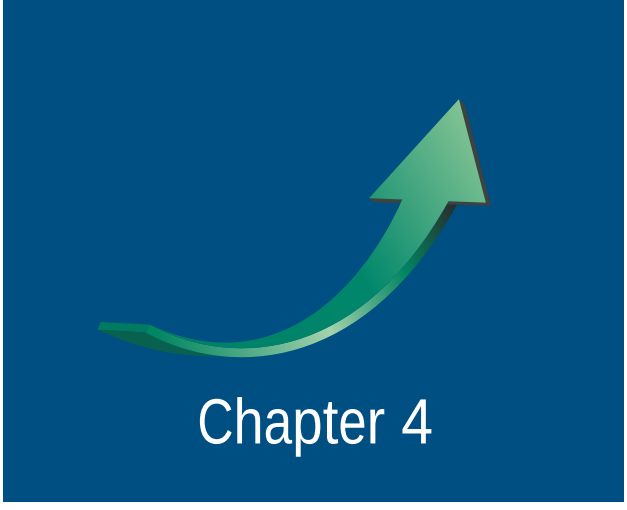
| S.N. | Species | Census & Site | 2007-08 Number | 2008-09 Number | 2009-10 Number | 2010-11 Number | 2011-12 Number | 2012-13 Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Salt water | Bhitarkanika river system | 1516 | 1596 | 1627 | 1670 | 1659 | 1661 |
| 2 | Mugger Crocodile | (i ) Satkoshia/ Mahanadi river | 78 | 87 | 79 | 91 | 81 | 76 |
| | | (ii) River systems of Similipal Tiger Reserve | 89 | - | 78 | 85 | 82 | 80 |
| | | (iii) Ghodahada Reservoir, Digapahandi,Ganjam | 29 | 41 | 40 | - | 40 | 48 |
| 3 | Gharial | Mahanadi river system | 03 | 03 | 03 | 03 | 6 | 6 |
| 4 | Olive Ridley sea turtle | Gahirmatha ( in lakh ) | - | 1.67 | 3.57 | 4.72 lakhs | 1.68 lakhs | 4.06 |
| | | Rushikulya river mouth ( in lakh ) | 1.80 lakhs | 2.61 | 1.56 | 2.52 lakhs | 4.01 lakhs | 2.88 |
| | | Total ( lakh number ) | 1.80 lakh | 4.28 lakh | 5.13 | 7.24 | 5.69 | 6.94 |
| 5 | Irrawaddy Dolphin | Chilika lagoon | 138 | 146 | 158 | 156 | 145 | 152 |
| 6 | Blackbuck | Balukhand- | | | | | | |
| | | Konark Wildlife Sanctuary | - | - | - | 34 | 13 | 22 |
| | | Balipadar- | | | | | | |
| | | Bhetnoi area in Ganjam District | 1672 | - | - | 2181 | - | - |
| 7 | Elephant | Entire State | 1862 | - | - | 1886 | 1930 | 1930 |
| 8 | Tiger | Entire State | 45 (as per Camera Trap Method by WII,Dehradun) | - | - | 32 (as per Camera Trap Method by WII,Dehradun) | - | - |
| 9 | Leopard | Entire State | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 | Migratory Birds | ( i) Chilika lagoon | 8.92 lakhs of 111 species | 8.91 lakhs 101 species | 9.04 lakh 114 species | 7.92 lakhs 103 species | 8.68 lakhs 106 species | 8.62 lakh 112 species |
| | | ( ii) Bhitarkanika Mangrove Wetland | 1.25 lakhs of 97 species | 1.01 lakhs 79 species | 1.05 lakh 74 species | 0.53 lakhs 107 species | 0.53 lakhs 118 species | 0.82 lakh 111 species |
| | | (iii) Hirakud reservoir | 0.22 lakhs of 25 species | - | 0.49 lakh 26 species | 0.11 lakh 34 species | 0.47 lakhs 52 species | N.A |

Annexure 3.56 Compassionate amount paid in Odisha due to animal depredation

( Rs. In 000 )

| Year | Human Kill | | | | Human injury | | | | Cattle Kill | | | | House Damage due to elephant | | Crop Damage | | Total amount paid in 000 Rs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Due to Elephant | | Due to other | | Elephant | | Due to other | | Elephant | | Due to other | | No.of victims | Amount paid | Crop in Acres. | Amount paid | |
| | No of victim | Amount paid | No of victim | Amount paid | No of victim | Amount paid | No of victim | Amount paid | No of victim | Amount paid | No of victim | Amount paid | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 2001-02 | 64 | 562.00 | 20 | 192.50 | 5 | 14.00 | 85 | 381.50 | 1 | 1.50 | 25 | 42.00 | 862 | 1021.19 | 2360.6 | 1404.61 | 3619.30 |
| 2002-03 | 66 | 743.50 | 13 | 130.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 97 | 473.50 | 9 | 16.00 | 24 | 25.50 | 591 | 757.36 | 3852.5 | 1940.06 | 4100.91 |
| 2003-04 | 32 | 3037.00 | 4 | 300.00 | 10 | 207.98 | 66 | 430.98 | 4 | 5.50 | 11 | 16.50 | 464 | 1034.34 | 50.01 | 50.00 | 5082.30 |
| 2004-05 | 30 | 2460.00 | 3 | 300.00 | 3 | 53.33 | 38 | 424.31 | 11 | 21.50 | 1 | 2.00 | 499 | 1011.38 | 1726.0 | 1656.72 | 5929.25 |
| 2005-06 | 40 | 3608.00 | 7 | 700.00 | 1 | 33.33 | 5 | 135.32 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 432.85 | 297.70 | 4774.35 |
| 2006-07 | 71 | 6937.00 | 21 | 2068.44 | 16 | 376.63 | 125 | 2268.78 | 5 | 9.50 | 15 | 26.00 | 592 | 1376.34 | 4835.6 | 4844.55 | 17907.24 |
| 2007-08 | 62 | 6110.00 | 10 | 951.56 | 16 | 63.33 | 122 | 1603.19 | 6 | 12.0 | 7 | 10.00 | 850 | 2088.37 | 9713.5 | 9713.45 | 20551.90 |
| 2008-09 | 46 | 4580.00 | 27 | 2610.00 | 13 | 268.64 | 137 | 2175.13 | 0 | 0.0 | 11 | 17.00 | 756 | 1713.90 | 8802.9 | 8802.85 | 20167.52 |
| 2009-10 | 69 | 6890.00 | 15 | 1498.00 | 26 | 551.28 | 107 | 1586.49 | 7 | 12.00 | 6 | 7.00 | 1066 | 2729.70 | 10219.0 | 10218.72 | 23493.19 |
| 2010-11 | 62 | 6042.00 | 23 | 2300.00 | 11 | 207.98 | 93 | 1660.51 | 7 | 14.00 | 6 | 9.00 | 1139 | 2515.90 | 15656.0 | 15656.40 | 28405.78 |
| 2011-12 | 61 | 7013.00 | 23 | 3300.00 | 28 | 289.31 | 118 | 2017.21 | 7 | 26.00 | 7 | 26.50 | 1149 | 4641.65 | 11092.0 | 26744.84 | 44058.51 |
| 2012-13 | 80 | 14713.00 | 21 | 3677.0 | 35 | 964.98 | 195 | 3509.60 | 6 | 31.38 | 25 | 115.05 | 1075 | 3866.55 | 18456.26 | 80052.83 | 107010.38 |

Note: The number of victims, crop damaged area and compassionate grant paid during any year reflect the position of payment during that year. It includes the victims of the said year as well as backlog of previous years.

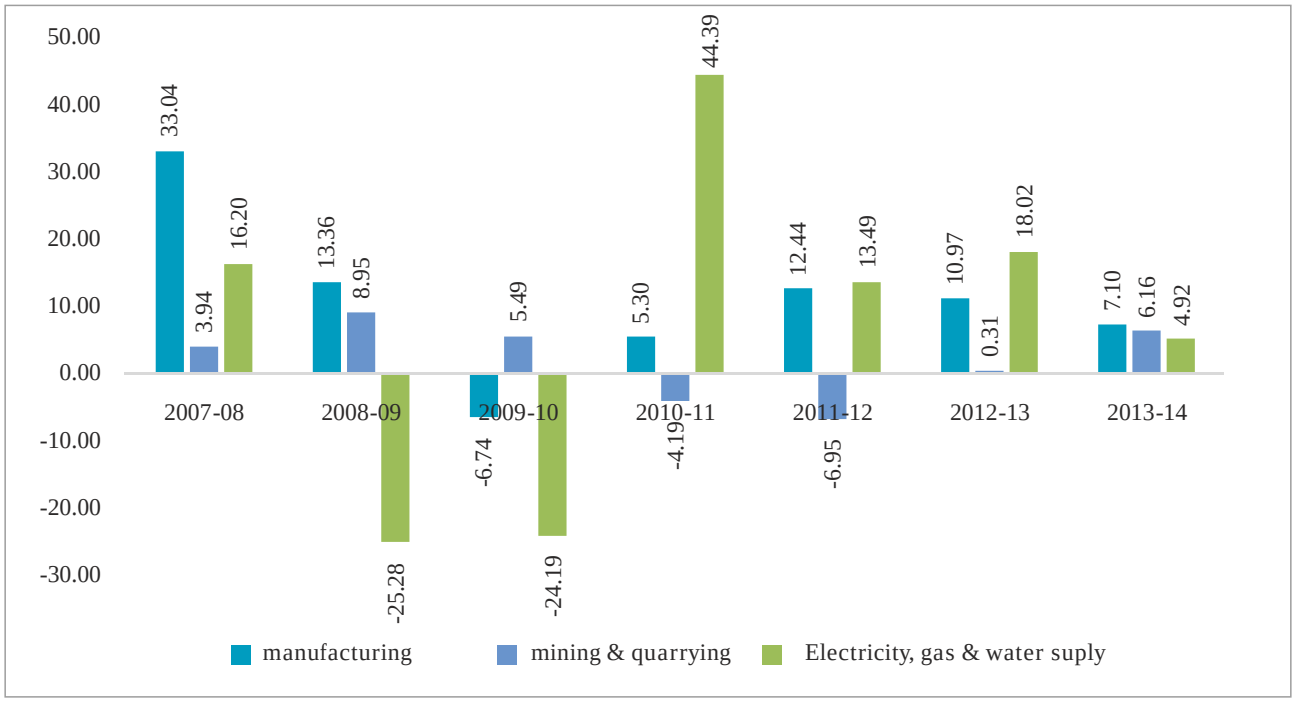



# The Industry Sector

Odisha has been undergoing a process of structural transformation of its economy. Its economy which till recently was an overwhelmingly agrarian has been experiencing a visible shift towards a steady and sustained growth of industries. State's industry oriented policies since 1990s and afterwards created favourable conditions for investments and entry of national and multi-national companies into the state. A new and powerful impetus for the industrial growth has been injected into the economy with a well designed and comprehensive Industrial Policy Resolution, 2007 that has addressed most industry related issues. The primary objective of the IPR 2007 is to accelerate industrial growth and bring in technological efficiencies into the operations of the economy to ensure that products from Odisha compete successfully not only in the Indian market but also in the international market. Industrial growth becomes vital for the state for achieving success not only in industry and business but for the overall and broad based development of the economy. This in turn could be expected to release new socio-economic forces and bring in the much desired technological orientation in the economic growth strategy.

It is only through years of endeavours and efforts that Odisha could succeed in adopting a differentiated approach for the development and modernization of its economy that is through the development of large, medium and small industries along with the development of other sectors. The industrial development has been an ongoing process. This has of course facilitated state's multi-dimensional growth and at the same time has impacted Odisha's social development in terms of institutions, income distribution and peoples' attitude towards change and domestic industrial expansion. The industry sector has been emerging as one of the prime movers of the state's economy with slowly but steadily increasing share of this sector to state's GSDP over the years. The state has been making all possible attempts to create a pro-industry environment. For a state richly endowed with the mineral resources, development of industry is an important trigger for sustained growth. For the convenience of analysis, the industry sector is broken down into manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply following the RBI classification. However, the electricity-gas-water supply sub-sector has not been covered in detail in this Chapter because it forms an important component of infrastructure and has included in Chapter 6 on “Infrastructure”. As per the advanced estimates for the year 2013-14, the share of the Industry Sector is 25.40 percent as against 25.16 percent for the year 2012-13. During the year 2013-14, the share of the manufacturing subsector is 63.94 percent and that of the mining and quarrying subsector stands at 23.02 percent in the Industry Sector, which has grown in real terms at 2004-05 prices at 6.60 percent, the growth of the manufacturing sub-

Figure 4.1 Real annual growth rates of Industry sub-sectors in Odisha, 2007-08 to 2013-14




sector being 7.0 percent and that of the mining and quarrying sub-sector only 6.16 percent. This indicates that this sector has been adversely impacted by the Global economic slowdown. The disruption in mining and quarrying activities during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 has also negatively impacted this Sector. Annexures 4.1 through 4.32 provide detailed information on the manufacturing and mining and quarrying sub-sectors. Figure 4.1 given above graphs real annual growth rates of Industry sub-sectors from 2007-08 to 2013-14.

## 4.1 Manufacturing

On the strength of good governance and an industry favourable eco-system, Odisha is well on its way to becoming a favoured manufacturing destination for companies especially for mineral based industry. This has enabled the state to sign MoUs with reputed investors across sectors like steel, aluminum,

Figure 4.2: Share of Registered and Unregistered Sub-sectors within Manufacturing, 2004-05 to 2013-14

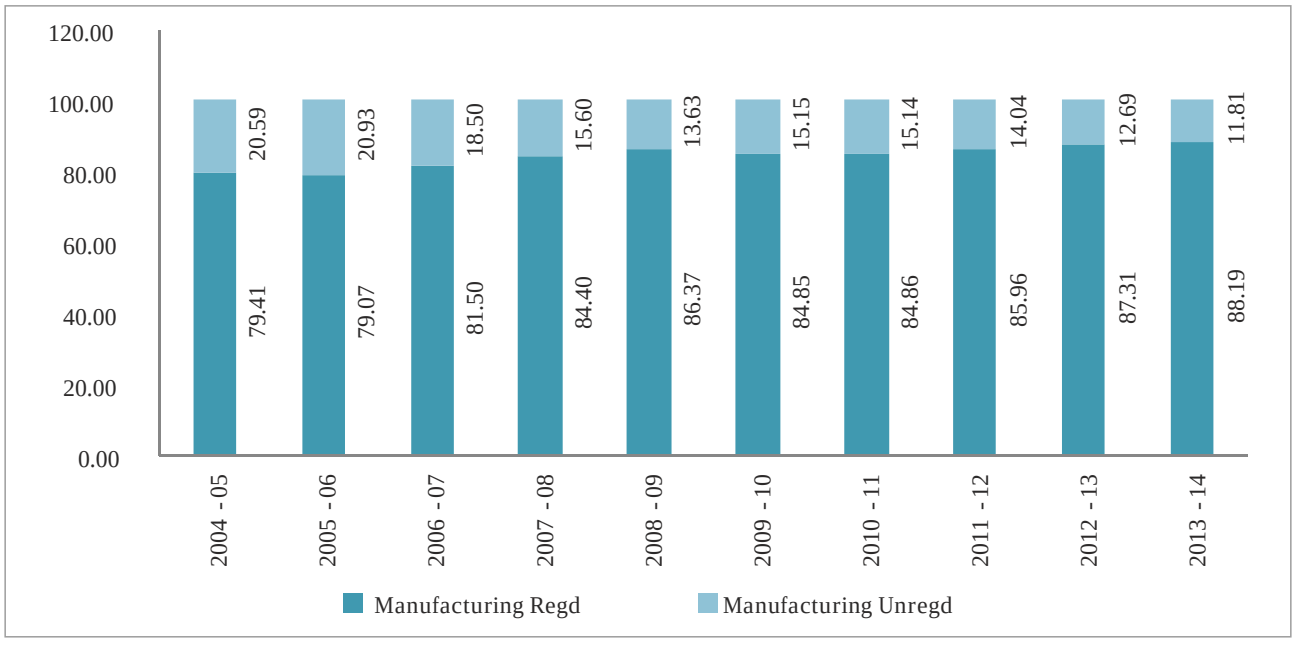
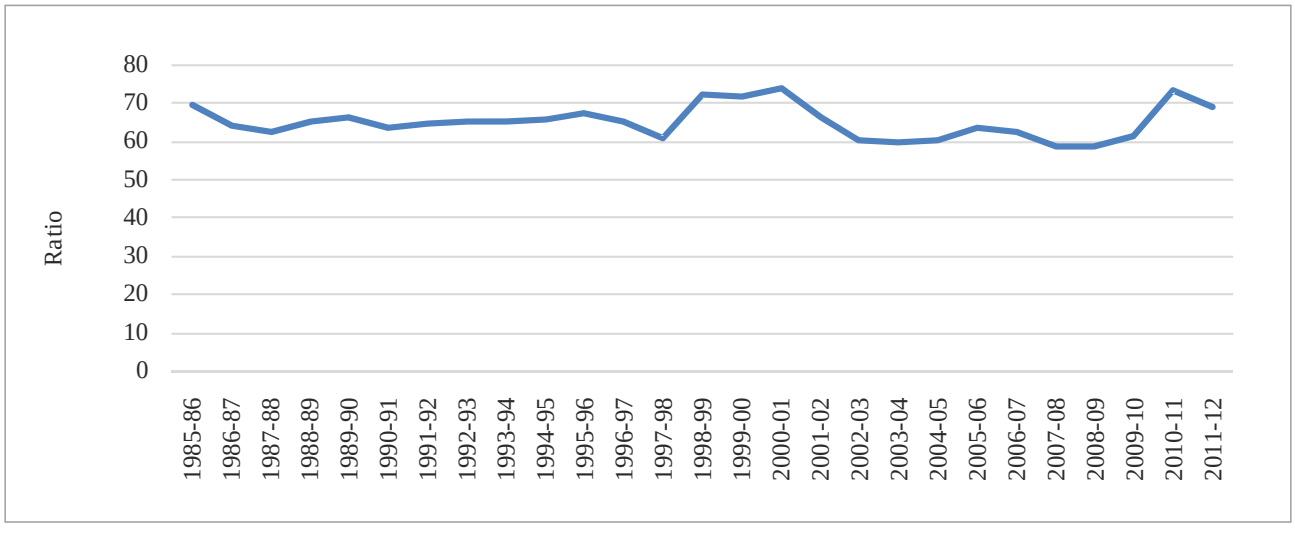


Figure 4.3: Fraction of Registered Factories Reporting to the Government, 1985-86 to 2011-12




cement, power etc. This process of industrialization is creating opportunities for broad-basing the ancillary and down-stream industries as well.

The manufacturing sub-sector is further divided into two sub-sectors: registered and unregistered, or, formal and informal manufacturing. The share of registered manufacturing in the total manufacturing sector has been higher than 88 percent and is increasing over time, as may be seen from Figure 4.2. However, the unregistered manufacturing sub-sector is employment-intensive and, therefore, important as well. Annexure 4.1 records the number of registered factories, total employment, value of outputs, value of inputs and net value added in Odisha from 1985-86 onwards. While the number of registered factories is increasing consistently, the fraction of those who report to the Government has been fluctuating. This is analyzed in Figure 4.3.

It may be noted from the diagram that the share of the registered manufacturing sector has been increasing over the years. Its share which stood at 79.41per cent in 2004-05 has gone up to 88.19 per cent in 2013-14. Share of the unregistered manufacturing activities has over the years been declining. There has been in fact a significant decline from 20.59 per cent in 2004-05 to 11.81 per cent in 2013-14.This may be treated as a welcome sign for the development of the economy.

### 4.1.1 Large Scale Industries

As per the Central Government's portal, Know India, industries in Odisha are classified into five categories on the basis of investment: large scale heavy industries, large scale industries, small and medium scale industries, handicraft and cottage industries and khadi and village industries. Large scale industries, heavy or otherwise, include firms that produce iron and steel, cement, aluminum, ferro-manganese, fertilizers, chemicals, aeronautical items, heavy water, textiles, refractory, ceramic glass and paper. Most large-scale industries in Odisha are mineral-based.

Steel can be called the backbone of industry in the State. Odisha had about 10 percent of the total steel production capacity of the country, while it has 25 percent of the total iron ore reserves of the country. Rourkela Steel Plant is the oldest steel plant in the state and the present capacity is 4.5 MTPA, which is likely to get further expanded. The other major plants/ investment proposals include Vedanta, Jindal, Posco,Tata, Essar,Bhusan power and steel etc. By the end of 2012-13, State Government signed MoUs with as many as 93 and more reputed investors across various sectors- 49 for steel, 3 for aluminum and alumina, 29 for power project, 4 for cement industry, and 8 for others and downstream industries at an investment of Rs.53,2085.91 crore. These industries have created employment for more

Figure 4.4: Project wise MoUs signed and their project cost by 2012-13

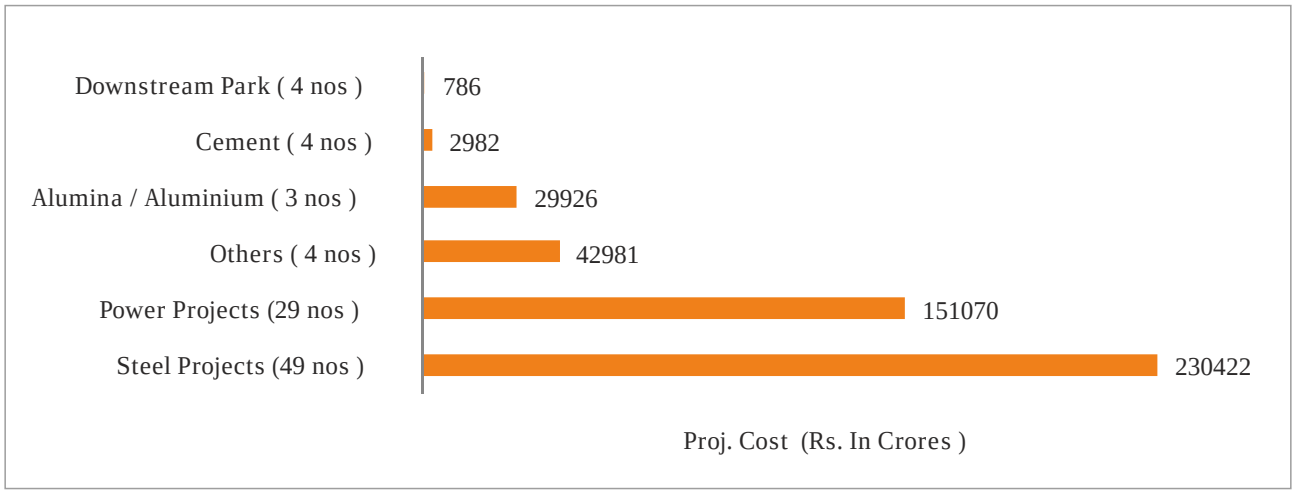
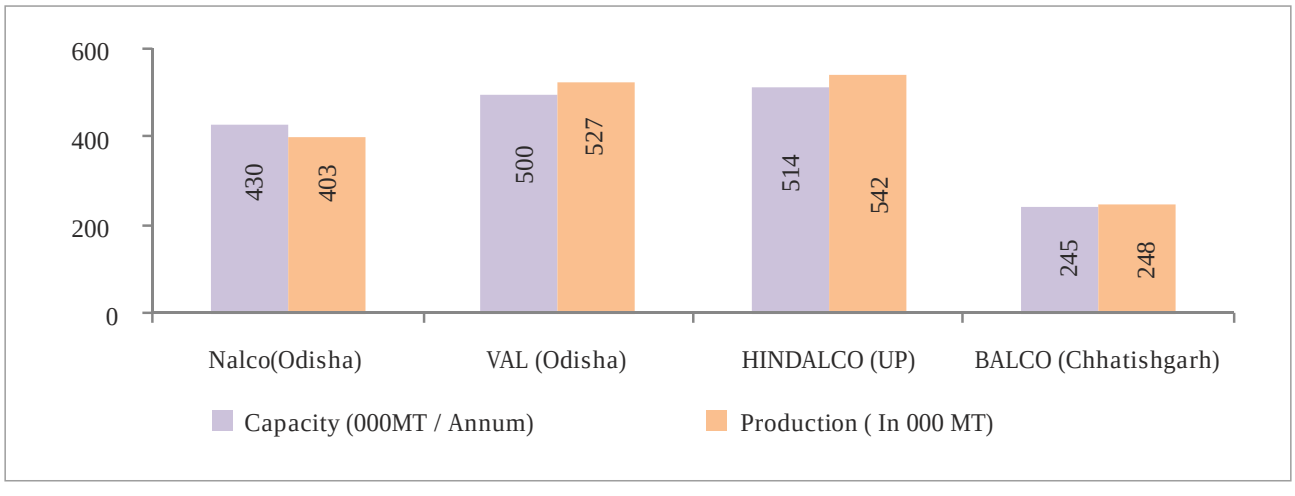



Figure 4.5: Aluminum production Capacity and Production by Major Plants, 2012-13




Source: Monthly Summery Report, Ministry of Mines, March, 2013

than 89,340 (29,780 direct + 59,560 indirect) persons. Of 93 MoUs, 49 have been signed with various steel promoters with an investment of Rs. 2, 30,422 crore for an estimated production capacity of 83.66 million tons per annum (MTPA). Of these 49 MoUs, 30 projects have started partial production with an investment of Rs. 80,506.17 crore, achieving a production capacity of 12.66 MTPA of steel, 11.45 MTPA of sponge iron and 4.23 MPTA of other products. These industries have provided direct employment to 27,690 persons and indirect employment to 60,390 persons so far. Figure 4.4 lists category wise number of MoU signed and their project cost in Odisha till the end of 2012-13.

Odisha stands number one in India with respect to aluminum production capacity and actual production, after Vedanta Aluminum Limited (VAL) commenced production. Figure 4.5 shows the production capacity and actual production of four aluminum plants in India. The total aluminum production by these four plants stood at about 1,720 TMT during 2012-13, out of which 930 TMT was produced by NALCO and VAL, which together comprised more than 50% of the total aluminum production. Thus Odisha plays a lead role in the production of aluminum.

### 4.1.2 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

The Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been recognized as engine of growth all over the country for its effective contribution to employment generation, help ensure equitable distribution of the national income and facilitate mobilization of private

Figure 4.6: Growth of SSI/MSME Units in Odisha

sector resources of capital and skill. The growth of the MSME sub-sector is being emphasized not only because of its potential for generation of employment opportunities, but also for its contribution to industrial output in the state. During 2012-13, 5,931 MSME have gone into production with an investment of Rs.432.90 crore and 27,104 persons were provided employment opportunities. It is encouraging to note that the number of MSME units, and total investments therein, have been increasing over the years, as may be seen from Figure 4.6. Annexure 4.2 lists the data on these entities as well as employment generated by them. Figure 4.7 shows that maximum number of industries in Sundargarh district (494 nos.) followed by Khurda (456 nos.) Cuttack (438 nos.) and Ganjam (410 nos.) during 2012-13.

Figure 4.8 reveals that the maximum numbers of MSME belong to the repairing and services sub-sector (34.3 percent). In manufacturing, it is the food and allied sectors that have the highest number of MSMEs (21.5 percent) and investment (27.16 percent). In employment generation, it is the second highest employment generating sub- sector (20.11 percent), followed by the glass and ceramics sub- sector (19.8 percent). Industrial sickness among MSMEs remains a major problem.

In view of the growing importance of small and micro manufacturing enterprises for the state

Figure 4.7: Ranking of Districts of Odisha by Number of MSME, 2012-13

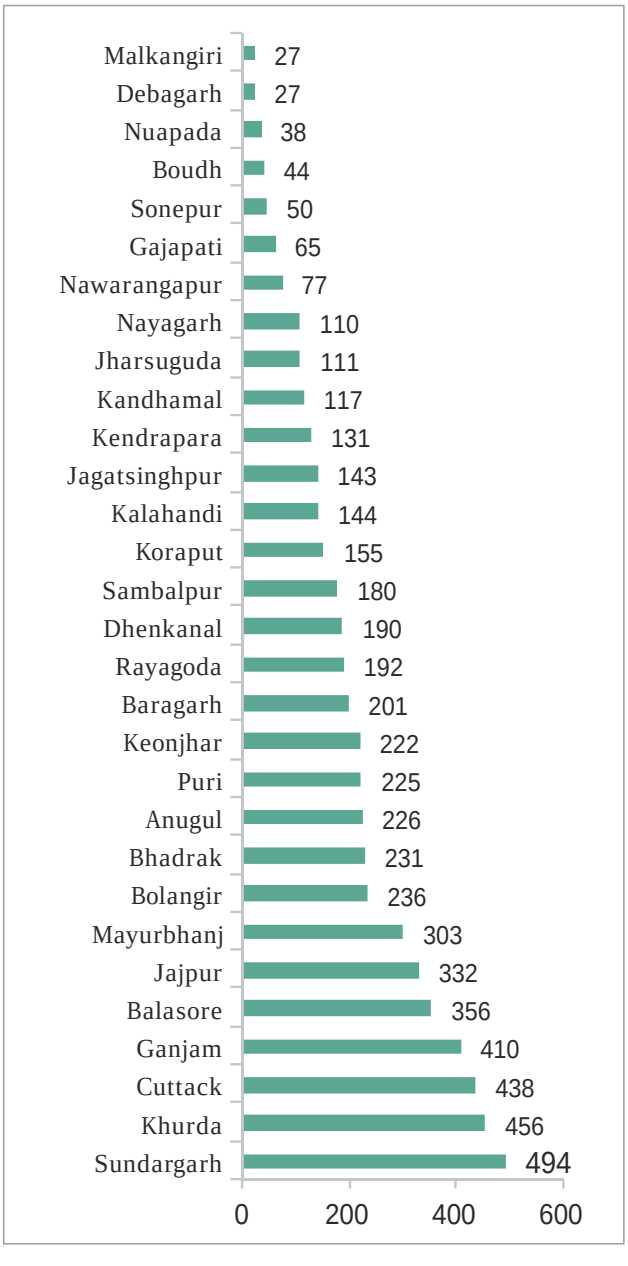
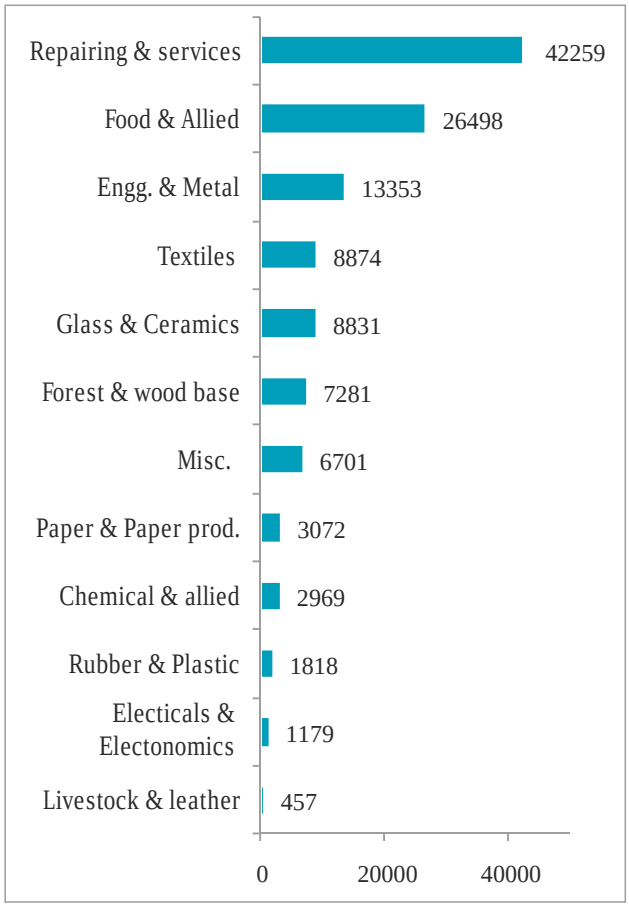


Figure 4.8: Number of MSME Units Set-up in Odisha, as on2012-13




economy, they have been provided with different types of subsidies including fiscal subsidies which include (i) Rebate on Land,(ii) Capital Investment Subsidy,(iii) Interest Subsidy,(iv)Power Subsidy and reimbursement of expenditure incurred for Quality Certification up to 50 per cent .

## Salt

In Odisha, Ganjam, Puri and Balasore are three salt producing coastal districts, both in cooperative and private sector. There are three registered working Co-operative Societies engaged in salt production along with 39 licenses in Private sector. Huma is one of these Co-operative Societies. During 2012-13, salt is being produced over lease hold land measuring about 5137.248 acres and produced 33,945 MT of salt valued at Rs.4.07 crore. Out of total production of 33,945 MT, 26,729 MT (79 percent) produced in private sector and about 90 percent of the total production was from Ganjam district. Details of salt production are given in Annexure 4.7. State Government have taken necessary steps for strengthening salt production in co-operative sector by providing financial assistance for development of salt land, infrastructure facilities like construction of storage go-down, purchase of pump sets sinking of bore-wells for getting sub-soil brine etc.

In order to ameliorate the living conditions of the salt workers, 244 dwelling units have been constructed under " Namak Majdoor AwasYojana". Water facilities are also being provided in the near by vicinity of the salt producing areas. In order to provide education facilities to the children of salt workers, school building/ science hall are being constructed and scholarship to the meritorious students are being provided.

## Coir

Odisha has a coastline of about 480 kms. It is one of the major coconut producing states and ranked fifth at all India level. Coconut cultivation is being made over an area of 51,000 ha with 2,758 lakh nuts per annum. Coir fibre production in the state is around 3,660 MT per annum. Coir industry is labour intensive and 80 percent of the workers engaged in spinning of coir yarn are rural women. During 2012-13, status of coir sector is given below.

- During 2012-13, 728 coir industries have been set up.
- Production of coir products including rubberized coir touched Rs.17.95 crore in 2012-13 as against the production of Rs.17.28 crore during 2011-12.
- Coir products valued at Rs.17.14 crore were sold and employment for 5761 artisan have been created.
- There are 30 working co-operative societies established with 7,262 members.
- Under Coir Cluster Development programme, 44 coir clusters have been developed, 204 SHGs with 3,059 artisans have been promoted.
- About 280 artisans have been trained in 14 Field Training Centres by the end of 2010-11

and 297 artisans deputed on exposure visits to acquire knowledge on modern technology.

- There is one Government Coir Training Centre with 150 intake capacity. 1,624 persons have been trained in this centre up to the end of March, 2011.

### 4.1.3 Some Traditional and Employment-oriented Industries

As per 2011 census, 7.83 lakh workers are in household industries of which 84 percent belong to rural Odisha and it exceeds by 0.82 lakh over 2001census. The percentage of workers in house hold industries is only 4.5 percent of total workers in the state. The State Government provides administrative, managerial and financial support for revival, promotion and diversification of traditional MSME through various schemes. Some of the traditional industries are discussed below:

#### Handicrafts and Cottage Industries

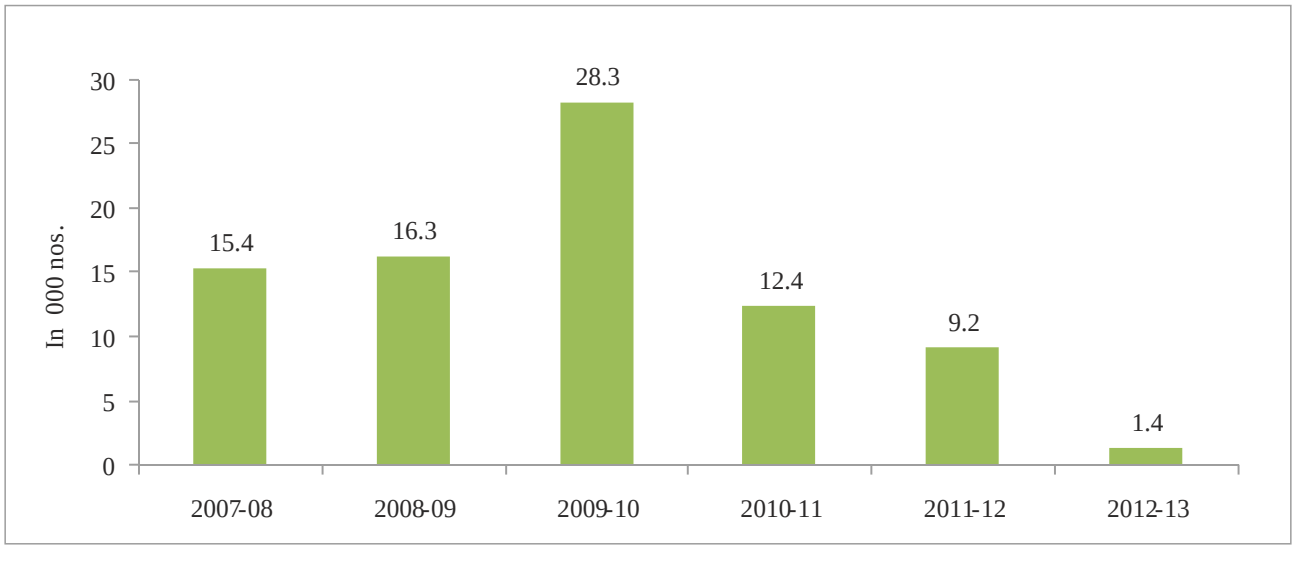
Odisha has earned a unique reputation for its cottage and handicrafts products. People of the state have inherited an excellent legacy in preparing these products. The state in fact is considered as the land of handicrafts which are an integral part of our cultural heritage. As many as 50 different crafts are practised by about 1.30 lakh artisans, dispersed throughout the State. The handicrafts sector constitute a significant segment of the decentralized sector of the state's economy as it provides employment to lakhs of artisans especially in the weaker sections for our society in rural and urban areas with less capital investment. The State has several crafts in which many artisans have been honoured with National Awards including Padma Awards. During 2012-13, 1,027 cottage industries have been established and gone into production with an investment of Rs.2.96 crore and providing employment to 1,393 persons (Annexure 4.5).

It may however be observed that with development and modernization, there has been a visible shift in peoples' choice from the products of the cottage industries to alternative products available from other sources. This has its impact on employment availability in the sector as evidenced from the diagram 4.9 given below. In order to address this issue, State Government have taken various measures for strengthening infrastructure and financial base of this sector by assisting co-operatives and artisans for augmenting production and sale.

#### Assistance to Handicraft & Cottage Industries

During 2012-13, bank credit amounting to Rs.230.28 lakh has been disbursed to 875 artisans with margin money support of Rs.57.52 lakh. Besides, 23 clusters covering 810 artisans in 54 SHGs have been assisted under craft village scheme.

Figure 4.9: Employment Generation through Cottage Industries in Odisha



A new scheme "Modernization and Technologies up-gradation of Handicraft Industries" is being implemented in the state during 2011-12 to enhance the productivity and to facilitate mass production in handicraft sector. During 2012-13, margin money amounting to Rs.50.73 lakh has been released in favour of 33 enterprises.

Marketing assistance is being provided to co-operative/ SHGs/ individual artisans through exhibitions organized inside as well as outside the state. During 2012-13 about 2,010 artisans participated in more than 85 different exhibitions including 58 district level and 7 state level exhibitions with a sales turnover of Rs.480.66 lakh.

### Handloom and Sericulture

This sector occupies an important place in preserving the State's heritage and culture. The handloom products of Odisha have received national and international recognition for their highly artistic designs, craftsmanship and durability of their products. As per the census conducted in 2009-10, there were 40,683 weaver households having 43,652 looms, with a population of 192,339 weavers in the State. There were 1,154 Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies (PWCS) by the end of 2012-13 of which 522 were working PWCS, 113 were dormant and the remaining 519 were under liquidation. During 2012-13, out of 34,819 looms in working PWCS, 17,895 were working looms which produced 91.88 lakh Sq Mtrs of handloom products valued at Rs.54.10 crore. During 2012-13 about 92.30 lakh sq. mtrs of hand loom products valued at Rs.132.77 crore were sold of which 14.66 lakh sq. mtrs were silk products valued at Rs.52.55 crore. The productivity per loom per annum stood at 513 sq. mtrs in the Co-operative fold as against 519 sq. mtrs in 2011-12 while the average earning per annum in the Co- operative fold increased from Rs.22,428 to Rs. 28,074 during the same period. Odisha is also known for its exquisite silk and tasar fabrics. Sericulture is an agro-based industry, providing employment to the rural poor on a large scale. Figure 4.10 through 4.12 exhibit the production of tasar, mulberry and eri cocoons from 2006-07 to 2012-13. More details are given in Annexure 4.6.

Figure 4.10: Production of Tasar Reeling Cocoon

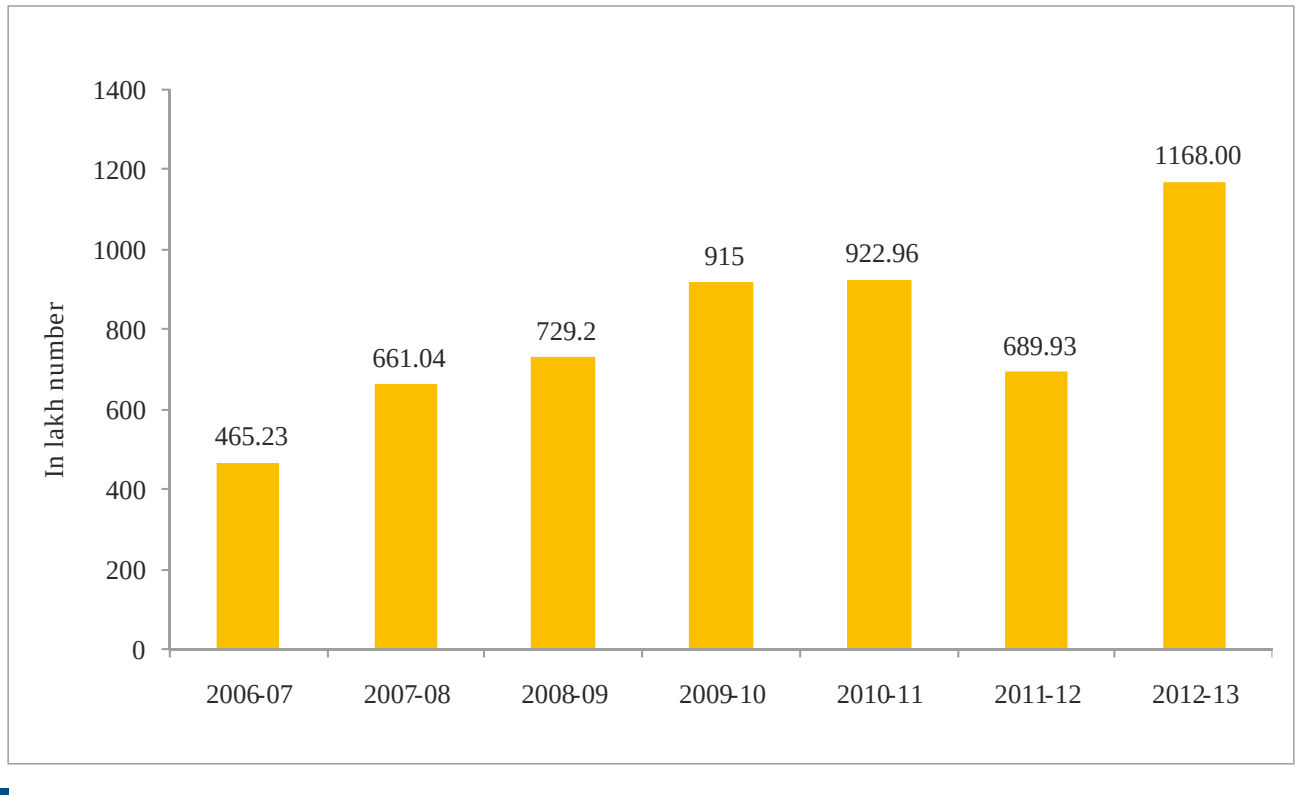


Figure 4.11: Production of Mulberry Reeling Cocoon

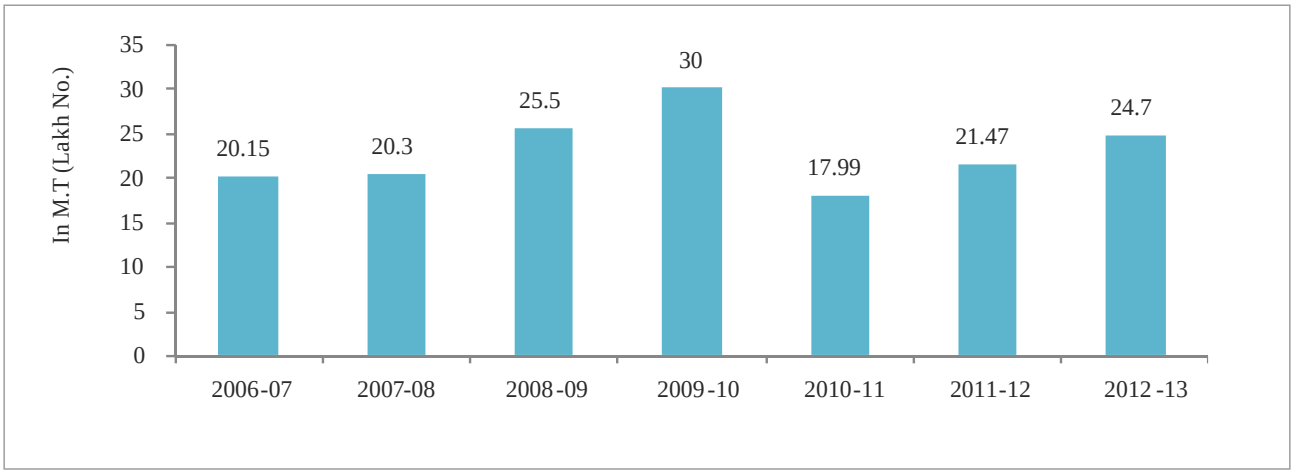
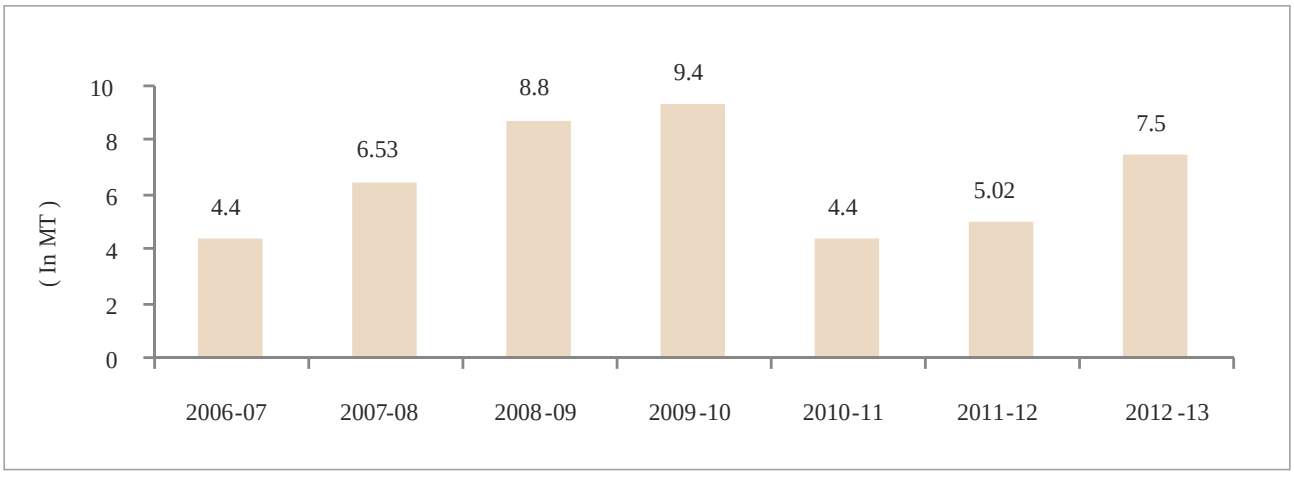



Figure 4.12: Production of Eri Cut Cocoons




## Handloom Sector

The State Government have laid emphasis on development of the handloom sector and improvement of socio-economic conditions of weavers. Some major schemes which have been implemented for improvement of this sector are: Promotion of handloom industries, Integrated Handloom Development Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, Group Approach, Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme, Health Insurance Scheme, and Mahatma Gandhi Bunakar Bima Yojana .

## Textile Sector

At present, eight co-operative spinning mills, one ginning unit and ten power looms exist under the Odisha State Co-operative Spinning Mills Federation Ltd. Out of these, one spinning mill was privatized in 1993. The production activities of the remaining six cooperative spinning mills and all power loom societies have been closed since long. These units are in the process of privatization /liquidation. The State has liquidated Odisha State Power Looms Weavers Servicing Societies and transferred ten power looms to SPINFED, a semi-government organization.

## Sericulture Sector

The state has a rich traditional heritage of Tasar culture by tribes concentrated in 19 districts. About 46,828 nos of SC/ ST families are practising Tasar culture in Odisha. During 2012-13 Tasar food saplings were planted in 12,137 hectares of land and 18.05 lakh Dfls were produced. During the year, 1168 lakh reeling cocoons, 95 raw silk and 19 MT of silk waste were produced in the state.

Eri rearing is traditionally cultivated in 15 districts. During 2012-13, caster plantation

was made over 1,300 acres of land with 2,308 farmers. The production of cut cocoons has increased from 5.02 MT in 2011-12 to 7.50 MT in 2012-13. While the production of raw silk increased from 3.80 MT to 6.00 MT during the same period.

Mulberry sericulture is nontraditional in the state and is practiced in 12 districts. During 2012-13, mulberry area in the state was about 990 acres and 24.70 MT of reeling cocoons, 3.30 MT raw silk and 0.33 MT of silk waste were produced in the state involving 1,152 SC/ST farmers.

In order to support the sericulturist in Tasar, eri and mulberry sector, a number of schemes are in operation. Farmers are being provided with improved technology for HYV food plants, Dfls, rearing house, grainage houses and marketing supported through the schemes. Besides, 9,753 women sericulturists have been covered under Health Insurance scheme.

The Odisha Co-operative Tasar and Silk Federation Ltd, (SERIFED) is the apex cooperative organization in the state that promotes and supports silk cocoon production and marketing. There are 62 primary Tasar rearers cooperative societies, 36 primary mulberry rearers cooperative societies and one primary Eri rearers cooperative society affiliated to SERIFED. During 2011-12 SERIFED has produced. K.3325 .1 ( 1K = 1600 nos.) of Tasar cocoons worth of Rs.562.39 lakh, 400 kg of Eri cocoons worth of Rs.1.22 lakh and 12,250 kg mulberry cocoons worth of Rs.17.92 lakh through its primary cooperatives. The turnover of SERIFED during the year was Rs. 8.91 crore.

### 4.1.4 Exports

At the end of 2012-13, there were 344 exporters and 22,012 industry units including 2,285 small scale registered units engaged in exports in the state. During 2012-13, 27 SSI units have been registered with the Directorate of Export Promotion and Marketing, Odisha and Rs.1.36 lakh has been collected as registration fee. Nearly 16,096 samples were tested in six Departmental testing laboratories and Rs. 46.49 lakh of testing fee was also collected. Figure 4.13 shows value of goods exported from Odisha since 2006-07. The export composition in terms of values during 2012-13 is shown in Figure 4.14. Mineral and metallurgical products constituted respectively 23 percent and 49 percent shares of exports from Odisha. Further details are given in Annexure 4.8. Exports of goods by items to foreign countries during 2012-13 are detailed in Annexure 4.9.

Figure 4.13: Value of Goods Exported from Odisha to Foreign Countries

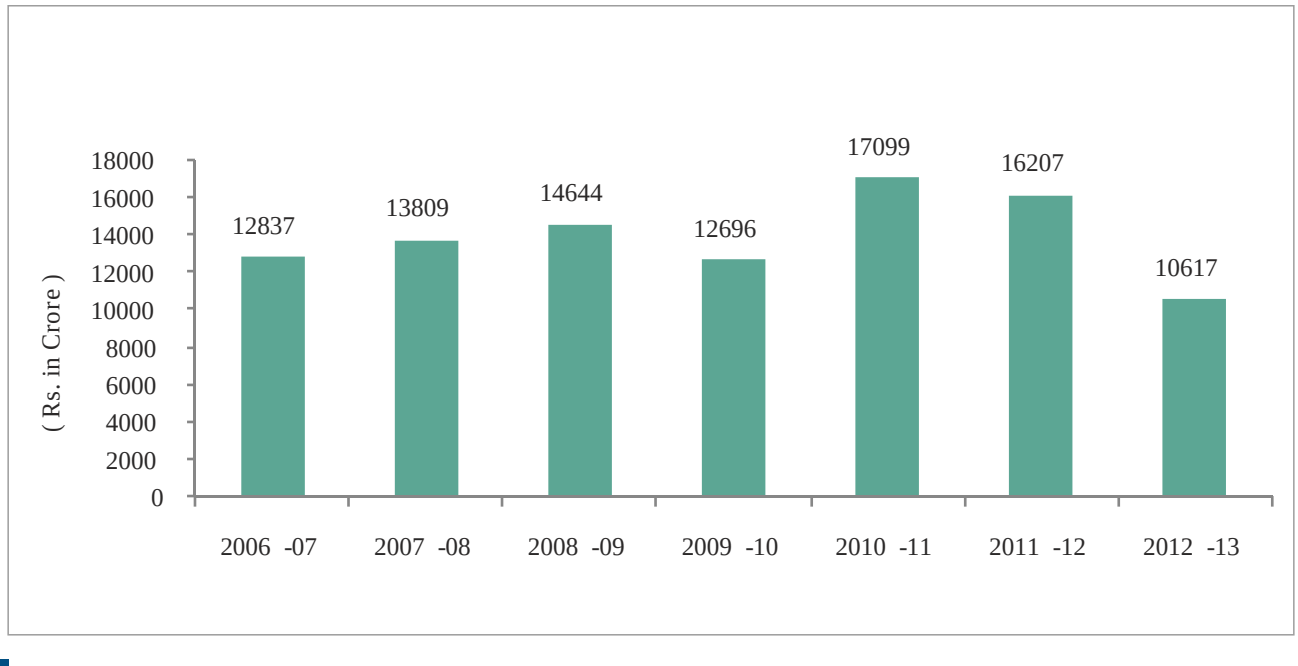
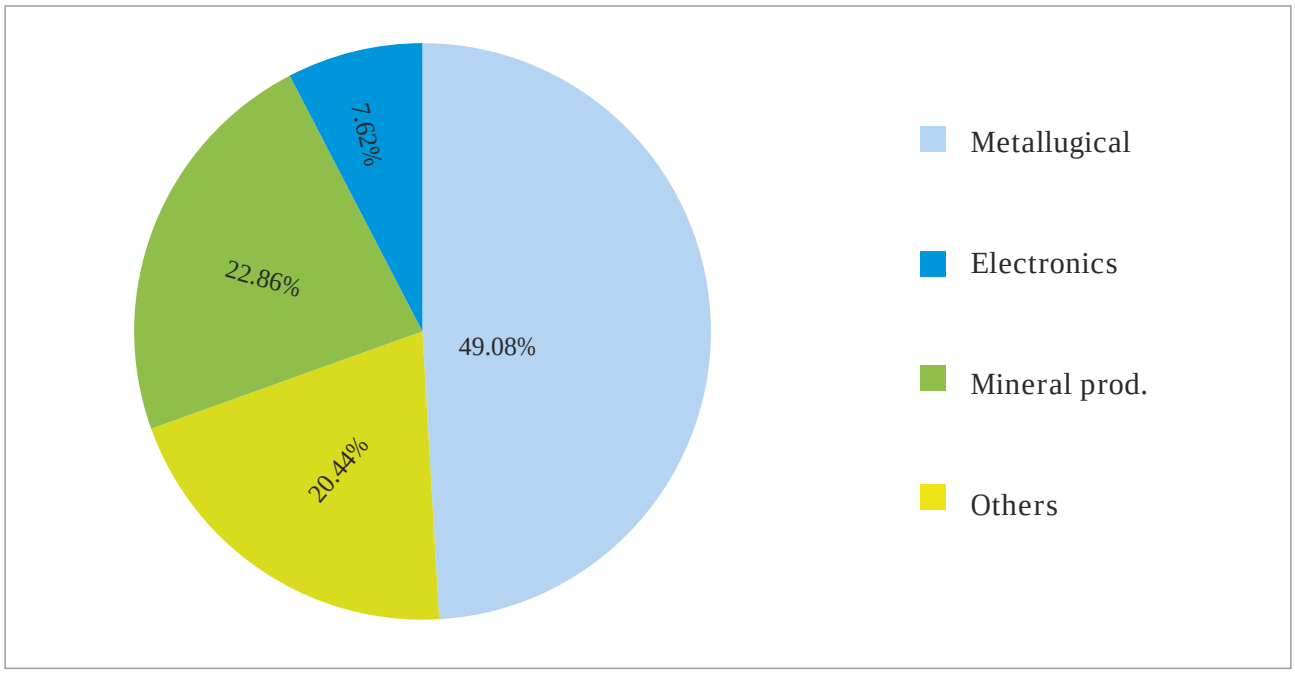


Figure 4.14: Composition of Exports from Odisha, 2012-13




### 4.1.5 Policy Initiatives

#### 4.1.5.1 Odisha Industrial Policy Resolutions, 2001 and 2007

These resolutions have put in place a robust policy framework for Industrial promotion and investment facilitation in the State. Though these resolutions have articulated several policy objectives, some specific ones are:

- To develop employment intensive sectors such as handicrafts, handlooms, khadi and village industries, coir and salt.
- To promote sectors such as IT/ITES, bio-technology, agro, marine products, food processing, tourism, textiles and apparel, and automotive industries, which offer maximum linkages for employment generation as well as exports.
- To arrest Industry sickness and promote revival and rehabilitation of potentially viable sick industries, especially in the MSME sector.
- To create awareness so that the MSME sector is able to respond to opportunities and challenges emerging under the World Trade Organization (WTO) regime.
- To categorize ancillary and downstream industries as 'thrust sectors'
- To adopt a Cluster Development Approach for enhancing competitiveness among potential sectors.

Odisha's recent drive towards industrial growth and expansion draws its strength from the IPR of 2007 which addresses the issues of reinforcing and further expanding the existing policy framework to significantly enlarge and enhance the prospects of industrial promotion in the state. It is expected that industrial growth will make a large and significant contribution to the overall development of the economy by way of higher production of capital goods, creation of larger employment opportunities and generation of new sources of income and removal of supply side bottlenecks for the development of other sectors. Keeping that in view, the IPR- 2007 offers a number of incentives and policy directives with a view to accelerate the tempo of industrial growth in Odisha. These incentives and policy directives include wide range of fiscal and non fiscal incentives in identified priority sectors and thrust sectors of MSME as well as large industries in the state; operation of Single Window Mechanism; infrastructure development mechanisms; Public Private Partnership (PPP); Rehabilitation/revival of sick units; Human Resource Development.

### Single Window Concept

This initiative aims at faster project clearance. The Odisha Industries (Facilitation) Act, 2004 has been enacted and the Odisha Industries (Facilitation) Rules, 2005 have been framed and issued with a view to ensuring single window clearance system in the state.

### Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)

The Public-Private Partnership mode is being encouraged in the State for harnessing the private sector efficiencies for the development of economic and quality infrastructure in the state. Some of the initiatives to promote PPP projects that would encourage value addition and employment creation include: (i) establishment of an Info Park in Bhubaneswar, (ii) up-gradation of industrial infrastructure at Kalinganagar and Industrial Complex through Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO) and user industries, (iii) development of Haridaspur-Paradeep Rail Link jointly by Rail Vikas Nigam Limited and user industries, (iv) promotion of Special Economic Zones (SEZ) at different locations, (v) establishment of a Bio-Tech Park, and (vi) development of the second INFOCITY for establishment of IT industries in Bhubaneswar and for promotion of export oriented industrial units.

### 4.1.5.2 Odisha Food Processing Policy, 2013

The Odisha Food Processing Policy, 2013 aims at creating a conducive environment for investments in the state for the promotion of food processing industries, for higher value addition and thereby for creation of more of direct and indirect employment opportunities. This may also be expected to facilitate creation of necessary supply chain and infrastructure facilities in rural areas and encourage entrepreneurs to establish Food Parks and for setting up of food processing units on their own. The earlier difficulties experienced in processing applications for setting up small industries including the food processing industry etc. have been taken care of by introduction of Single Window Mechanism laid down under Odisha Industries (Facilitation) Act, 2004 and 2005. MSME Department and IDCO have been looking into the development of infrastructural facilities like establishment of mega food parks and sea food parks to facilitate the growth of Food Processing Industries in the State. A series of specific subsidies have also been provided in the Industrial Policy 2007 of the Government of Odisha for setting up of Mega Food Parks and Sea Food Parks. Development of infrastructure for food processing industries is not enough. The Policy laid emphasis to promote Agriculture Education and Research Institutes and Private institutions including Skill Development Agencies to design relevant training programmes for developing skills in food processing sector with focus on plucking, grading and sorting, packaging, storing, processing, etc. The Policy makes provision for establishing relevant information centres, knowledge support centres, Entrepreneurship Development Programmes, Market Development Assistance and quality certifications etc for promotion of food processing industries in the State.

### 4.1.6 Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs)

Public sector firms in Odisha are generally administrative and management units. They do not belong to the large-scale industry category. At the end of 2012-13, there were 64 Public Sector Companies, of which 32 are operational and the rest are closed. The total investment in these 32 PSUs was Rs. 8,343.87 crore with Rs. 4,423.00 crore as equity and Rs. 3,920.87 crore as term loan. The list of 32 closed PSUs is given in Annexure 4.10 and the list of 24 profit making PSUs, 7 loss incurring and one no profit no loss making PSU is given in Annexure 4.11.

### Privatization Policy

The State Government as a matter of Policy have accepted the policy of selective privatization/ dis-investment of loss making public and co-operative enterprises operating in non-core sectors, with an objective to revive potentially viable loss making enterprises.

The State Government have also identified a set of core enterprises which will continue to operate in the public sector as public utility services. Efforts are being taken up by the government to provide these enterprises with optimum managerial autonomy to run on sound commercial principles. During 2012-13, closure/ liquidation process of eight PSEs were in progress. Besides, privatization of 12 public and cooperative enterprises and restructuring of 9 public enterprises are also in progress.

### Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with State PSU

Public Enterprises Department has encouraged different public sector undertakings to sign Memoranda of Understandings (MoUs) to improve their accountability and efficiency. Twenty two PSUs have already signed MoUs with their administrative departments by the end of 2012-13. A task force has been constituted for monitoring and assessment of the achievements of the PSUs.

### Categorization of PSUs

The State Government have initiated the pioneering steps to categorise the PSEs. Considering the various parameters stipulated in the categorization frame work, 5 PSEs have been categorized as Bronze, 7 PSEs as Silver, and 4 PSEs as Gold. No. PSEs have been qualified for platinum category. The process of categorization of PSEs would be an ongoing exercise with system of periodic review in every 2-3 years.

### Listing of PSUs on the Stock Exchange

The State Government have been encouraging PSUs for their listing on the stock exchange. The Odisha Hydro Power Corporation (OHPC) has been authorized to take appropriate steps to get listed at the stock exchange. Necessary steps have also been taken for listing of Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.

### Social Safety Net Programme (SSNP)

SSNP is the human face approach of the Public Enterprises Reform Programme. Skill up gradation and different training programmes are imparted under this programme to former employees of the PSUs who have been retired compulsorily from the PSUs in the reform process to earn their alternative livelihood. Till the end of January, 2013 the Project Implementation Agency (PIA) engaged by OSRFS has surveyed 4,510 and counseled 3,468 voluntary retires. Out of counseled voluntary retires, 41 have obtained training in integrated horticulture under State Employment Mode.

### Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

This centrally sponsored scheme provides credit-linked subsidy and aims at generating employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises in rural and urban areas. It is implemented through: (a) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), (b) Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB), and (c) District Industries Centres (DIC). The maximum cost of a project admissible in the manufacturing sector is Rs. 25 lakh and in the business/service sector is Rs.10 lakh. During 2012-13 against the target of releasing Rs.31.75 crore in favour of 1,380 units, 9,710 applications were received and Rs.24.75 crore was sanctioned in favour of 1443 units including margin money (government subsidy).However,Rs.31.59 crore was released to 1807 units including the pending cases of previous year. Annexure 4.12 gives details under PMEGP.

### Ancillary and Downstream Industries

Directorate of Industries coordinates with large industries for promotion of ancillary and downstream industries. Central Public Sector Industries (CPUs) operating in the state have procured spares and consumables amounting to Rs.336.067 crore from inside the state during 2011-12. Annexure 4.14 shows number of ancillary status awarded by PSUs. An MOU has been signed between IDCO & NALCO to develop an ancillary and down stream Aluminium Park at Angul over an area of 450 acres.

### Development of Food Processing Industries

National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) is being implemented in the State since 2012-13. This is a CSP scheme, and Director of Industries has been declared State Mission Director. During 2012-13 funds to the tune of Rs.1.50 crore has been sanctioned by the Government. IDCO has established one Food Park at Khurda with central assistance which is in operation. Under the scheme of mega food park of Ministry of Food Processing Industries, one Mega Food Park has been sanctioned by Government of India for establishment at Rayagada. A special purpose vehicle (SPV) M/s MITS Mega Food Park Ltd has been set up for implementation of the project.

### Cluster Development Programme:

This scheme envisages development of enterprises in cluster mode, introduction of common facility centers and creation of Industrial Infrastructure. The following achievements have been made under this programme.

- At present 85 clusters have been identified in the state.
- The solvent Extraction Plant in Rice Mill Cluster at Bargarh district has gone into production.
- The civil construction for testing Laboratory and Training Centre to CFC in pharmaceutical cluster at Cuttack – Bhubaneswar has been completed.

## 4.1.7 Major State-level Institutions

### Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO)

IDCO, has been entrusted with the responsibility of creating infrastructure facilities in industrial estates across the state. This is an ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 certified corporation and has established and managed 105 Industrial Estates/ areas over an area of 9390.595 acres of land till the end of December 2012. Out of which 14 new industrial estates/ areas have been developed over an area of Ac 352. 530 acres of land during 2012-13 (up to December 2012). The achievement of different schemes are as follows :

- A Bio-pharma IT Park at Bhubaneswar has been established under PPP mode over an area of 64.68 acre. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), M/s Konark Knowledge Park, has been formed for implementation of the project. One Auto Park at Mania near Chowdar is being developed.
- Under the Petroleum, Chemical, and Petrochemical Investment Region (PCPIR) scheme, an SPV, M/s Paradeep Investment Region Development Ltd., has been formed for development of Petroleum and Petrochemicals Industries in Paradeep region and the project has been approved by the Government.
- Under the Industrial Infrastructure Up-gradation (IIU) scheme, the proposal for developing plastic, polymer and allied clusters at Balasore has been approved by the Government. of India. Govt. of India have also released Rs.33.14 crore in two phases while the State Government have contributed Rs.2.42 crore matching grant against 1st instalment of the Government of India share. The work is in progress.
- An MoU has been signed between IDCO and NALCO to develop an ancillary and downstream aluminum park at Angul over 450 acres of land, close to NALCO smelter plant. 65 acres Government land have been taken as advance possession.
- At present there are 9 Special Economic Zones (SEZ) in the state that have been approved by Government of India, out of which 5 projects have been notified. Infocity SEZ of IDCO at Chandaka (BBSR) is in operation and sector specific SEZ (info valley) is being developed over 262 acres of land. Infosys is the anchor tenant for this SEZ which has been allotted 50.85 acres of land in the park.
- In order to promote industries in plastic and polymer sector, a Plastic park is proposed to be developed in PCPIR complex at Paradeep under the Plastic Park Scheme of the Government of India.

- RITES have been engaged for preparation of DPR for Anugul Chendipada Rail Corridor. The project cost is Rs.8000 cr. including infrastructure development viz. Railway Track, Four lane road, Water supply etc. The rail corridor will facilitate transport of coal from the area to the tune of 127 MT/ annum. About 102 Kms long rail link is in progress. Land acquisition for 1,675 acres of land is in progress and construction of 3 major bridges has been started.

### Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Odisha Ltd. (IPICOL)

IPICOL is the key promotional institution incorporated in 1973 with the main objective of accelerating the pace of industrial development in the state by promoting large and medium scale industries in Odisha. It functions as the secretariat of "Team Odisha" which is a broad institutional frame work of the State Government under Odisha Industries Facilitation Act, 2004. IPICOL is also declared as State Nodal Agency (SNLA) in 2005 for implementation of Single Window System (SWS) series. Since inception, IPICOL has assisted about 285 industries in the state with Long Term Loan of Rs.241 crore and equity of Rs.59 crore. IPICOL receives Combined Application Form (CAF) from investors, and after due analysis places it before the State Level Single Window Clearance Authority (SLSWCA) . It has received 432 CAFs till the end of March, 2013 and approved 236 CAFs with proposed investment of Rs.9 lakh crore. Twenty five percent of the approved projects have either gone into production/ are in various stages of implementation.

### Industrial Development Corporation of Odisha Ltd. (IDCOL)

IDCOL was set up in 1962 to support large and medium scale industries in the state. It has set up 15 Industry units in the state. As a part of the public sector reforms policy of the Government, sick subsidiary companies were disinvested or assets were sold. Presently, it continues as the holding company of the following subsidiary companies:

- IDCOL Kalinga Iron Works Ltd. (IKIWL) at Barbil, engaged in manufacturing foundry grade pig iron and cast iron spun pipe.
- IDCOL Ferro Chrome and Alloys Ltd. (IFCAL) at Jajpur Road, which produces high carbon ferro chrome (HCFC).
- IDCOL Software Ltd. at Bhubaneswar which acts as one of the nodal IT agents of the Government.
- Konark Jute Limited, Dhanamandal, engaged in jute products.
- Due to significant hike in various input items without corresponding increase in the prices of finished products the manufacturing activity has been badly affected. However, the mining activities have started improving since 2012-13. The Corporation provides employment to about 1,114 persons directly and indirect employment to about 2,580 persons in its wholly owned subsidiary companies. It has been a part of its HR policy to maintain industrial harmony and no major labour unrest/ strikes have been reported.

### Odisha Small Industries Corporation (OSIC)

The OSIC was established in 1972 with the main objective to aid and assist the SSI units for their all-round growth and development. Its major activities are as follows:

- Raw Material Assistance Scheme: OSIC provides various types of raw materials to SSI units through twelve raw material depots spread all over the state. Presently, it deals with raw materials like iron and steel, TISCON bars, aluminum ingots, plastics, bitumen and coal and has appointed 165 dealers to spread its TISCON bar business. The Corporation achieved a turnover of Rs. 385.42crore during 2012-13 up to the end of Jan.'2013.
- Marketing Assistance Scheme: It provides product and project marketing assistance to small-scale units and participates in tenders and liaison with public and private sectors for procurement of bulk orders. Its main marketing products include

agricultural implements and dual desks. The Corporation has entered into Rural Electrification works through CESCO, WESCO and NESCO since 2006-07. Its scheme for providing assistance to small scale units has been well received and has attained utmost popularity. There is now increasing expectation that OSIC will provide such assistance in future.It is worth mentioning that OSIC achieved a turnover of Rs. 73.92 crore during 2011-12. Its turn over for the year 2012-13 (up to Jan.13) was Rs.41.30 crore.

- Sub-Contract Exchange Scheme: The Corporation provides marketing support to SSI units through its Contract Exchange Scheme. In 2012-13, it achieved a business of Rs. 4.07crore under this scheme against the projected turnover of Rs.24.00 crore till the end of January, 2013.

### Odisha Khadi and Village Industries Board (OK&VIB)

OK&VIB is a statutory organization constituted in 1956. It promotes khadi and village industries within the state with financial support from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The Board has provided financial assistance for setting-up KVI units to 1,865 co-operative societies including 337 artisan multipurpose industry co-operative societies and extended financial support to 358 individuals under the Consortium Bank Credit Scheme through different co-operative and Regional Rural Banks.

Gramodyog RozgarYojana, also known as Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), is also implemented in the state through KVIB. Financial assistance of Rs.29.29 crore in the form of margin money was provided to 3,842 Village Industry units under REGP up to 2007-08, creating employment to 36,259 individuals.

In 2008-09, Khadi & Village Industries Commission introduced the “Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) merging the earlier PMRY and REGP. The scheme has been implemented in the state through KVIC, OK&VI Board and District Industries Centre (DIC).Since 2008-09 till the end of 2012-13, the Board has provided margin money of Rs.70.01 crore for establishment of 3814 village industries and generated employment to 32,128 persons. During the year 2012-13, the Board has extended financial assistance to 1184 individuals with margin money of Rs. 23.15 crore, providing employment to 9,529 persons. It aims to assist 988 units during 2013-14 with Rs.22.72 crore margin money and to generate employment for 7,904 persons.

### Odisha State Financial Corporation (OSFC)

OSFC, established in 1956, has played a pivotal role in extending credit support and financial services to first generation entrepreneurs to set up MSME in the state and thereby facilitate growth of industries in the Odisha. It has completed more than five decades of dedicated service in financing MSME and has contributed to the process of economic development of the state in terms of value addition, employment generation, and mobilization of capital, entrepreneurship, skill development and export earnings. Due to structural changes in the economy, many of the MSMEs in the state could not cope up with the increasing competition and became sick. This adversely affected the financial health of OSFC. Now OSFC is on revival path, restructured and rejuvenated with support from State Government and other stakeholders like SIDBI, IDBI and Banks. OSFC has resumed its lending activities from March, 2010 and is striving for an early turn-around.

Since its inception till the end of March, 2013, OSFC has sanctioned Rs.1,316.97crore in favour of 28,229 units and disbursed Rs.1,308.73 crore to 28,224 units. During 2012-13, OSFC sanctioned Rs.2.65 crore in favour of 6 units and disbursed Rs.2.06 crore. During 2012-13, OSFC recovered Rs.19.34 crore and repaid Rs.1.00crore to SIDBI and Rs.0.14crore towards capital investment subsidy and interest subsidy. The net worth and Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAAR) of the Corporation has

improved from (-) Rs.282.41 crore and (-) 94.23 percent as on 31.3.2005 to Rs.19.81 crore and 11.46 percent respectively at the end of 31.3.2013. During 2012-13, OSFC has laid emphasis on providing credit assistance to new industries and targeted sanction of Rs.35.00 crore and disbursement Rs.15.00 crore. It has also set a recovery target at Rs.35.00 crore.

### Directorate of Export Promotion and Marketing

The Directorate has been declared as the nodal agency for providing marketing support to registered and rate contract holding industry units and rendering technical assistance for promoting exports.Export promotion is taken up through the following activities:

- Creating better infrastructure like an Export Promotion Industry Park (EPIP) for boosting exports.
- Providing overseas marketing information and overseas trade enquiries to potential exporters
- Liasoning with Central Government/State Government departments and export promotion agencies to sort out difficulties encountered by exporters of the State.
- Presenting export awards annually to the best exporters with a view to generate competitiveness among exporters of the State.
- Conducting workshops and seminars in collaboration with recognised national level institutions like Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT), Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECGC) and Export Promotion Council (EPC).
- Assisting potential exporters in providing the know-how to enter the export market.

## 4.2 Mining and Quarrying

Odisha is richly endowed with large varieties of minerals which include chromite, bauxite, graphite, iron ore, manganese ore, limestone, clay, quartz and quartzite, nickel, copper, lead, coal and many precious stones. The state occupies a prominent place in the minerals map of the country both in term of deposits and production. Endowed with rich minerals, Odisha has huge potential for rapid

Figure 4.15: Major Mineral Deposit in Odisha, 2012-13

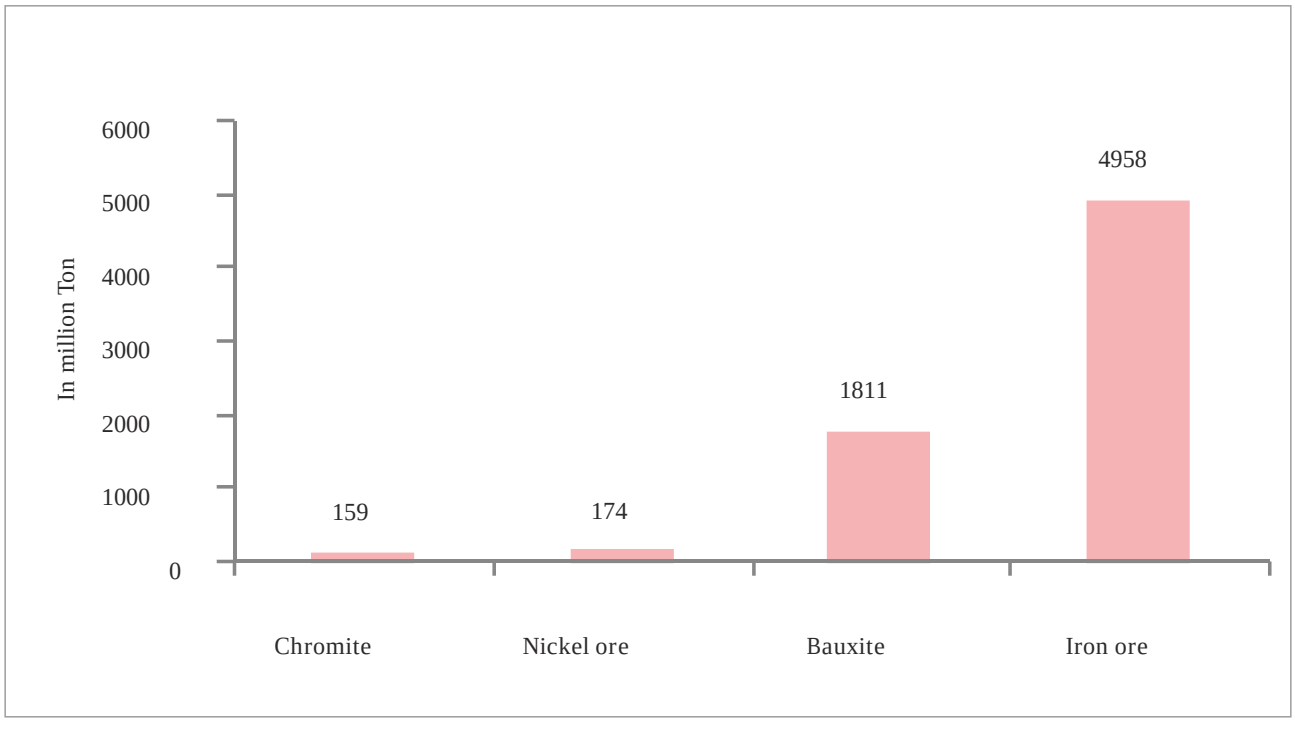


Figure 4.16: Share of Mining & Quarrying sector in Odisha's Real GSDP, 2004-05 t0 2013-14

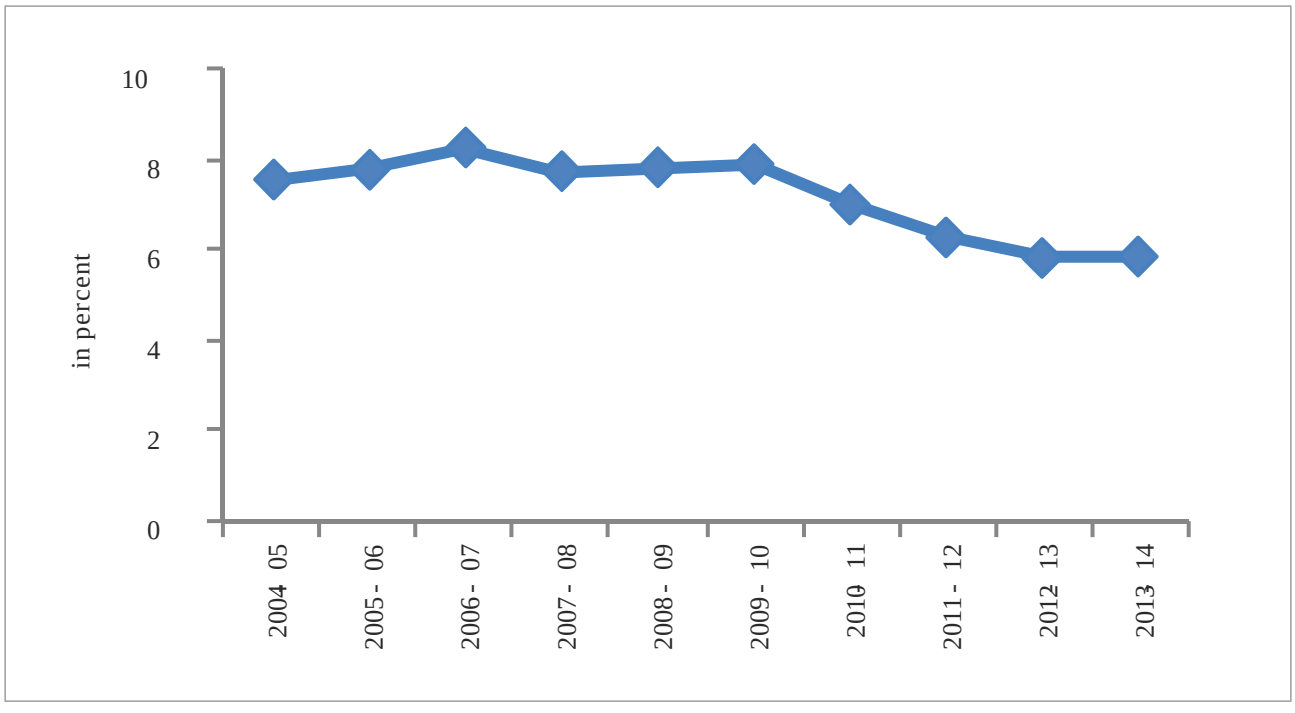
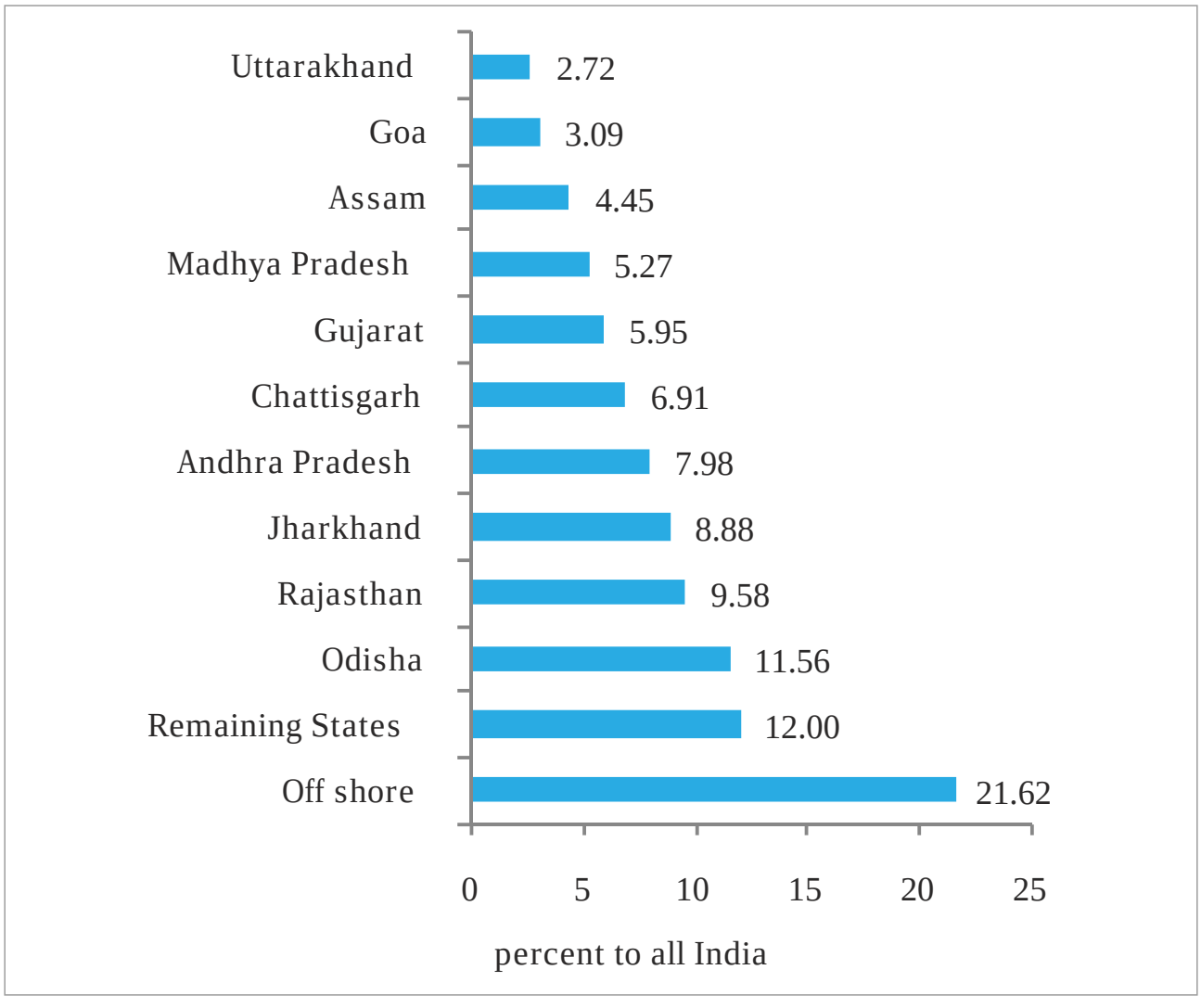
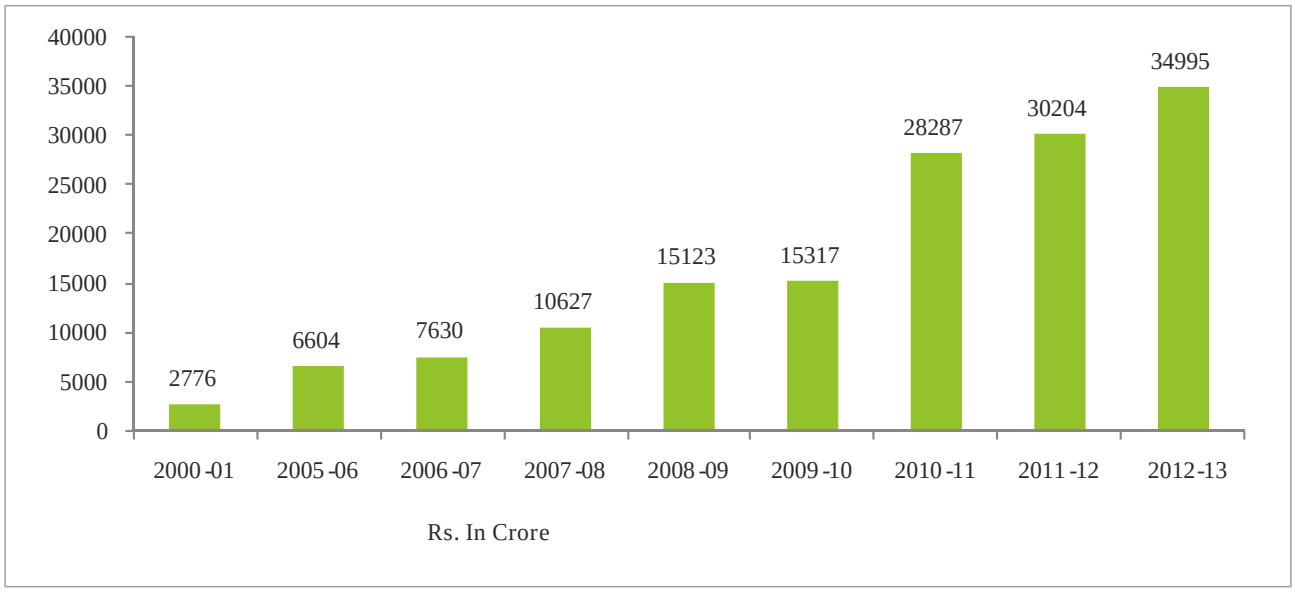



Figure 4.17: Share of Value of Mineral Production of Major States to all India,2012-13(Estimated)




(Source: Annual Report, Ministry of Mines, GoI, 2012-13)

Figure 4.18: Value of Mineral Production in Odisha




industrialization process. Figure 4.15 and Annexure 4.16 depict the deposits of four major minerals in the state vis-a-vis other states respectively.

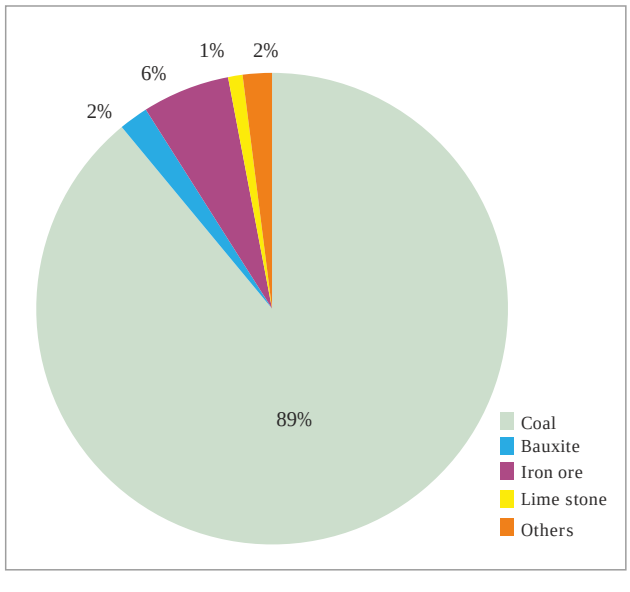
In recent years, the mining and quarrying sub-sector has been contributing about 7.2 percent towards Odisha's real GSDP at 2004-05 prices. The contribution of this sector to Odisha's real GSDP for the period from 2004-05 to 2013-14 is shown in Figure 4.16. Its contribution to the Industry Sector is of the order of 23 percent. This sub-sector has grown, in real terms at 2004-05 prices, at an average annual rate of 4.71 percent except during the year 2012-13.

In terms of value of output of minerals, Odisha ranks highest in India in recent years and its share has been increasing. Figure 4.17 compares Odisha with other major states in 2010-11 in terms of percentage share of total value of mineral output in India. Figure 4.18 depicts the growth of this sector in terms of total value of mineral production for the period from 2000-01 to 2012-13.

### 4.2.1 Deposits, Production and Exports of Minerals

Odisha has been richly endowed with a variety of minerals. It therefore occupies a prominent place in the country as a mineral rich state. By 2010 it could be known from surveys that about 93 percent of Chromite and Nickle, 52 percent of Bauxite, 44 percent of Manganese, 33 percent of Iron ore and 24 percent of Coal deposits of India are located in the state. Among the districts, almost one-third of the minerals are confined to Keonjhar district alone whereas this district together with Sundargarh constitutes more than 50 percent of the State's mineral resources. Coal deposits in the state constitute a very important and impressive position within the State, it constitutes the lion's share (88 percent) of all the mineral deposits, followed by iron ore and bauxite, as may be seen from Figure 4.19. Further details are given in Annexure 4.19, while Annexure 4.20 presents the rates of annual extraction of mineral reserves.

Figure 4.19: Mineral Reserve in Odisha, 2012-13



Production of major minerals in Odisha during 2012-13 is illustrated in Figure 4.20 and reported in Annexure 4.21. It may be observed that about 56 percent of coal has been extracted in Anugul district and the rest from Jharsuguda, Sundargarh and Sambalpur districts. Iron ore extraction is mostly confined to Keonjhar district which accounts for 71.1 percent of total extraction, followed by Sundargarh (25.5 percent). Most of the bauxite mining takes place in Koraput district.

Annexure 4.22 shows data on production and value of minerals from 2000-01 to 2012-13 while Annexure 4.23 lists the break-up of production and value of different minerals from 2010-11 to 2012-13.The exports of minerals and ores from the state show a declining trend since 2010-11. (Figure4.21). Iron ore is the most important mineral in the export basket of all the minerals. Its share in total exports of minerals stood at 91.7 percent in 2012-13, as may be seen from Figure 4.22. The domestic use and export of total production of minerals and ores has also been examined. Analysis suggests that the division of total production into domestic use and exports has not varied much

Figure4.20: Production of Major Minerals in Odisha, 2012-13

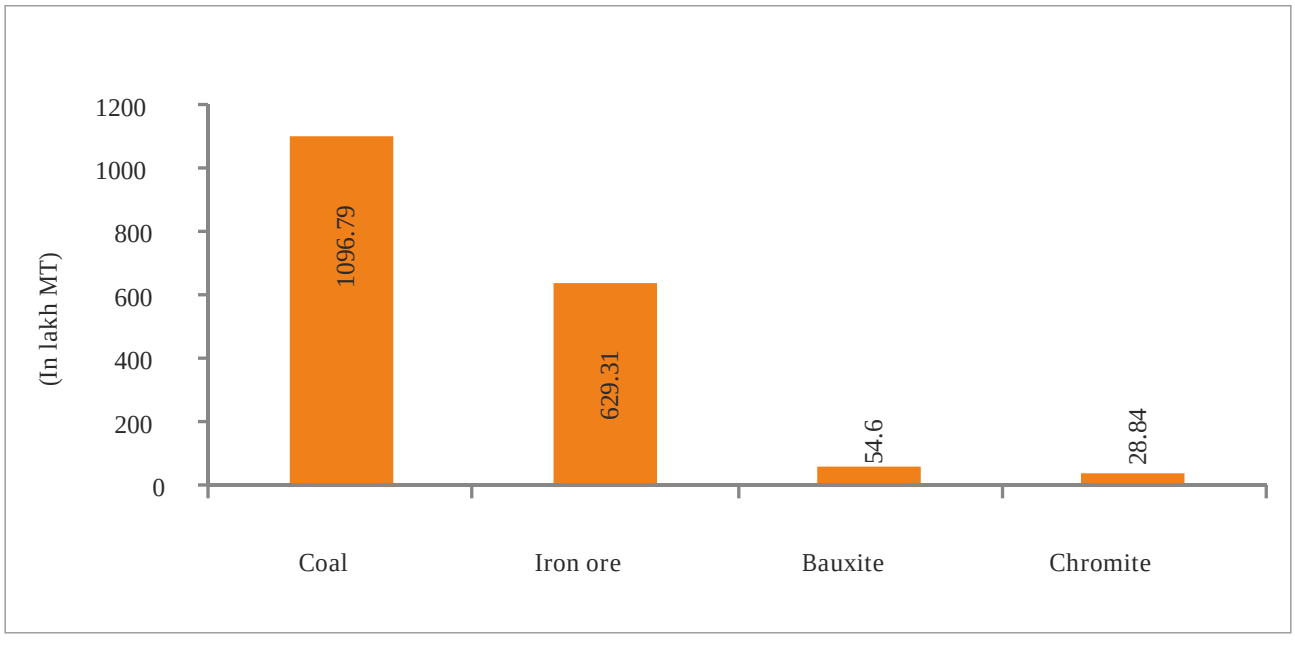



Figure 4.21: Total Exports of Minerals and Ores, 2000-01 to 2012-13

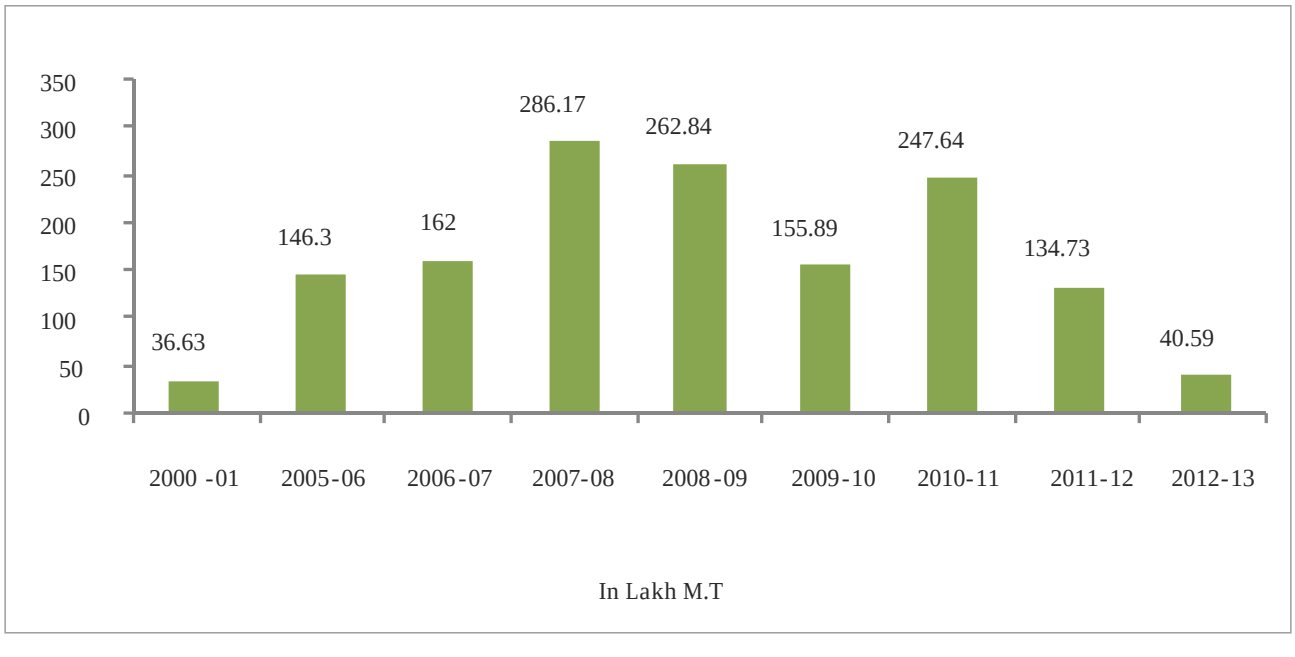
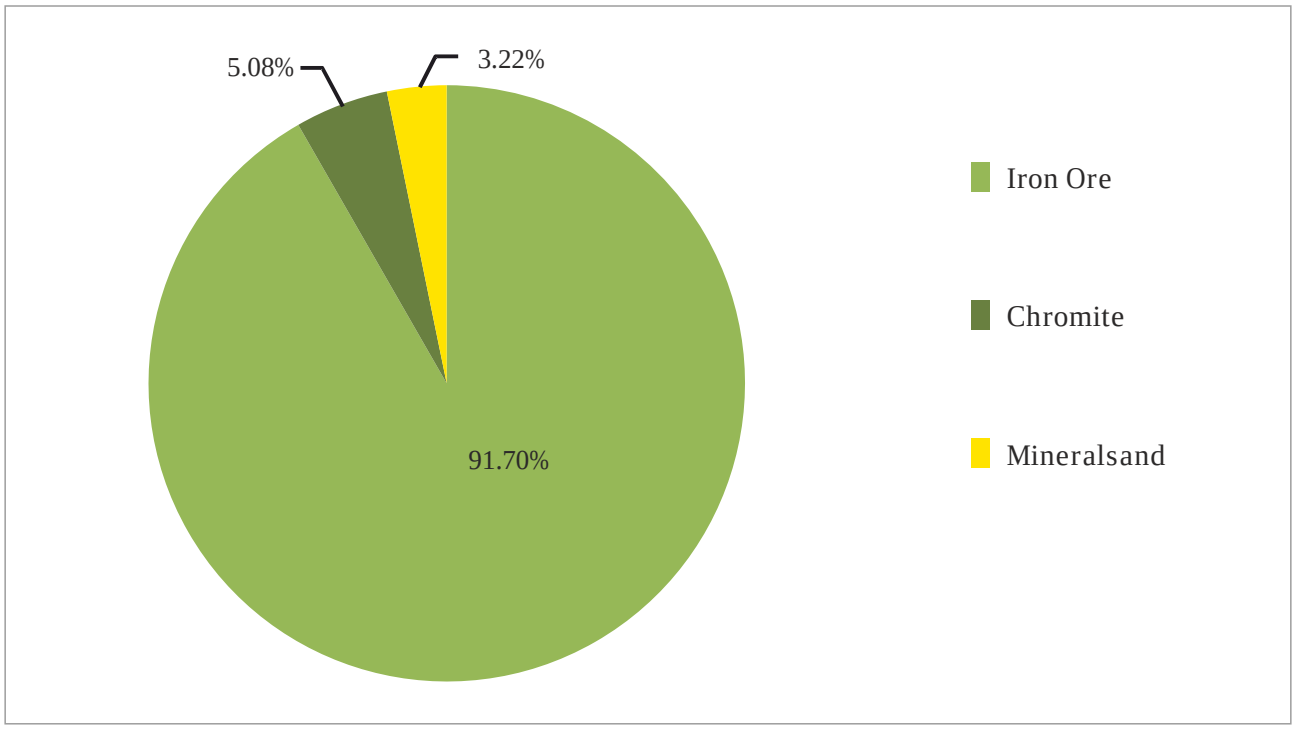


Figure 4.22: Percentage Composition of Exports of Minerals and Ores, 2012-13




### 4.2.2 Employment in Mining Sector

Mining and quarrying provides employment to different sections including tribal groups. Annexure 4.26 reports the number of workers directly engaged in various mining activities in different years. This is also seen in the graph in Figure 4.23.

It may be observed from the Figure 4.23 that employment in the sector in 2012-13 increased to 59,417 as compared to 48,263 persons employed in 2011-12. It may further be seen from the figure that employment in the sector does not show a steady increasing trend. This is because the sector has been increasingly employing labor-saving and capital-intensive production techniques and technology over the years. It may further be noted that 78 percent of the employed work force get engaged in the iron ore and coal sub-sectors.

Figure 4.23: Workers directly employed in major mineral activities in Odisha, 2000-01 to 2012-13

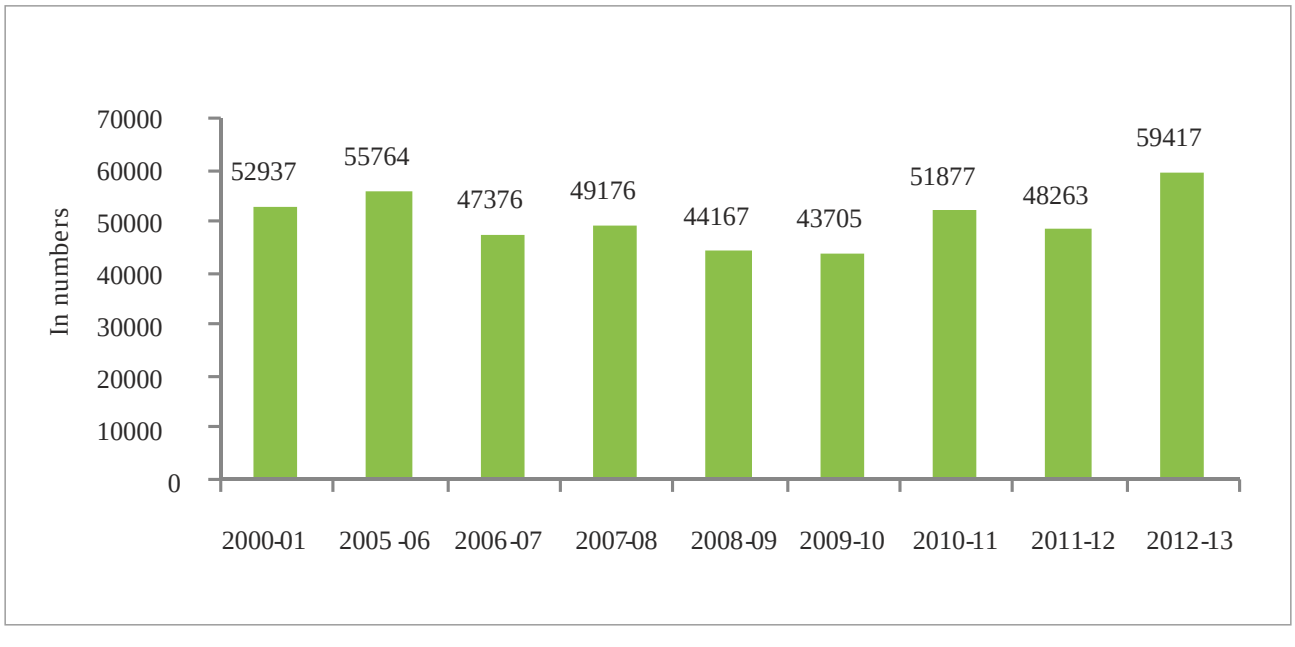
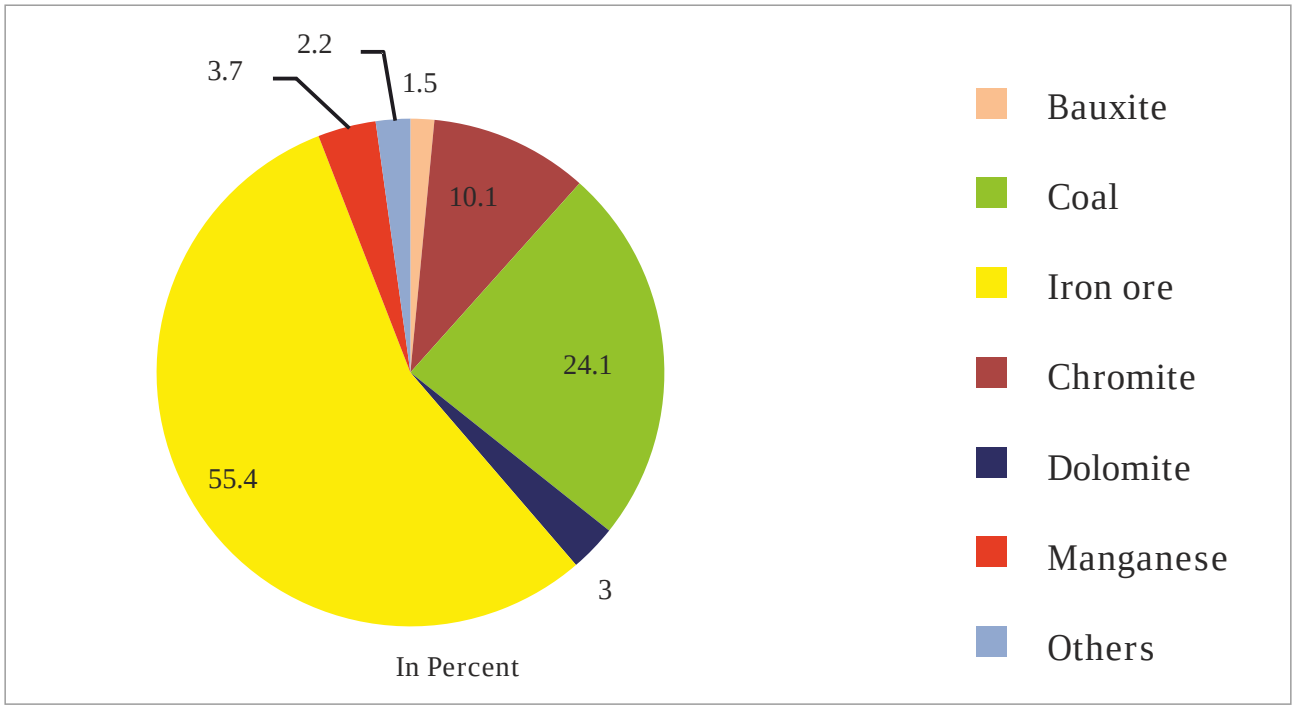


Figure 4.24: Composition of Employment by Mineral Type, 2012-13



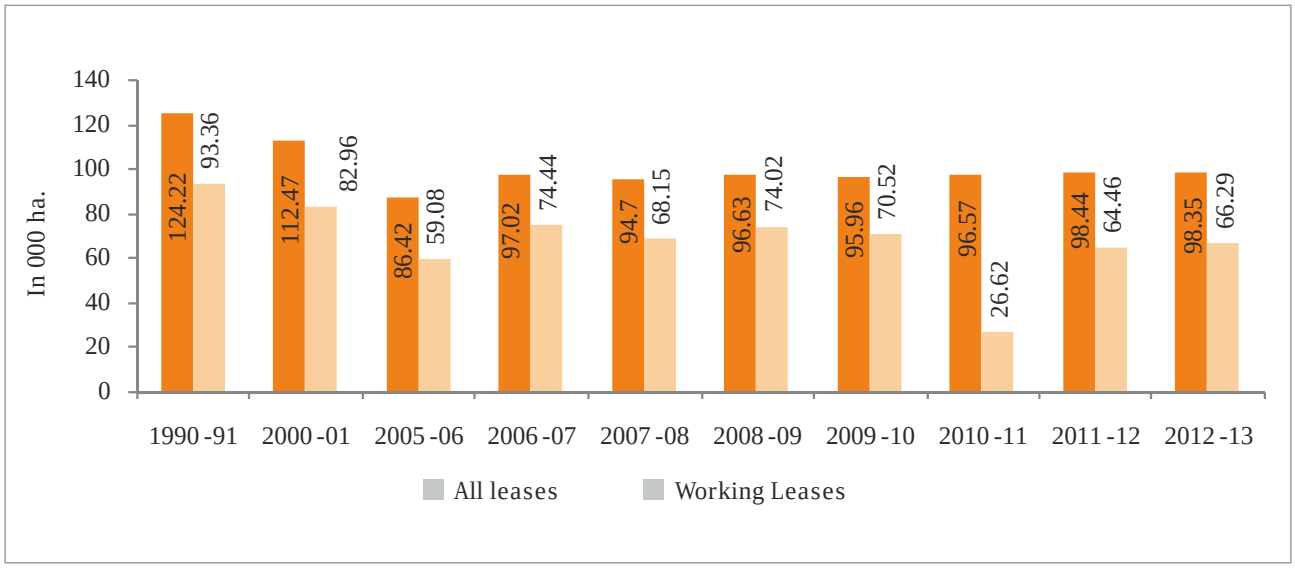

### 4.2.3 Mining Leases

There were 598 mining leases in 2012-13, covering an area of 98.355 thousand ha. Out of these, 128 leases over an area of 66.293 thousand ha were in operation. Mineral-wise leases, both working and non-working, in Odisha during 2012-13 are listed in Annexure 4.27. Figure 4.25 depicts all leases and operational leases in terms of area for the period from1990-91 to 2012-13. Given that the total area has decreased while the production of minerals and ores has increased steadily.

### 4.2.4 Odisha Mining Corporation (OMC)

The Odisha Mining Corporation Limited (OMC) which was established in 1956 is the largest state public sector unit in the country's mining sector. In 2012-13, out of 600 mining leases, 35 leases covering an area of 17,483 ha have been sanctioned to OMC. Of these, 6 were in operation, covering an area of 5,930 ha. Mineral-wise number of leases held by OMC by the end of 2012-13 are given in Annexure 4.29. After showing an increasing trend, the production of mineral by OMC started

Figure 4.25: Leased Area of Mines in Odisha, 1990-91 to 2012-13



declining since 2009-10. Its total production in 2009-10 was about 79.89 lakh MT which came down to 48.14 lakh MT in 2011-12 and to 31.36 lakh MT during 2012-13. Iron ore constituted about 78 percent of the total mineral production (Annexure 4.30). The turnover of OMC during 2012-13 was Rs. 1658 crore, and it earned profits of Rs.1, 383.46 crore before tax. Annual turnover, profit and dividend paid to the State Government from 2003-04 to 2012-13 are given in Annexure 4.32.

### 4.2.5 Geological Surveys and Explorations

The Directorate of Geology undertakes mineral investigation programmes under the overall direction of the State Geological Programming Board. During 2012-13, it has undertaken 15 explorations for minerals like coal, iron ore, bauxite, limestone, diamond, heavy minerals in beach sand as well as geophysical and geochemical investigations. Their major observations for 2012-13 are as follows:

- Iron ore investigation succeed in locating eight magnetite occurrences with areal extent varying from 10 m x 10m to 500 m x 50 m over a strike length of 17 km in parts of Mayurbhanj district. The thickness of heamatitic iron ore around Bhalidihi & Netrabandh Pahar of Sundargarh district varies from 4.90 to 44 m with areal extent of 1000m x 400m.
- Manganese ore investigation in parts of Sundargarh district could locate three Manganese ore bodies with areal extent of 80m x 40m, 180mx80m and 150m x 70m. Cumulative thickness of ore horizon varies from 2.95 to 8.80m.
- Bauxite investigation projects identified 7 small to medium sized plateau in parts of Koraput and Kandhamal districts in which thickness of bauxite varies from 2 to 6 m.
- Chromite targeting in parts of Dhenkanal district brought to light 14 small ultramafic exposures in which $Cr_2O_3$ content ranges from 1.61 to 3.48 percent which will be targeted by more integrated studies to locate the underneath chromite lode, if any.
- Exploration for primary source of diamond around Durrimunda of Nuapada district carried out by processing 61 tonnes of bulk samples collected from the lamproite dykes. Scanning of the concentrates to study diamond incidence is in progress.
- 19 investigation reports have been finalized where 17.47 million tonnes of iron ore, 0.446 million tonnes of manganese ore and 20.87 million tonnes of Bauxite have been reported.
- Petro graphical studies of 260 specimens were conducted in the petro logical laboratory.
- The gem testing laboratory characterized and certified 6009 coloured, precious, semiprecious and organic stones and generated revenue Rs.9,04,950/-

Odisha has emerged as a major source of coloured gemstones which occur in diverse geological milieu in the Eastern Ghats Granulites belt. Exploration efforts by the Odisha Mining Corporation and Directorate of Mines have resulted in identifying 52 gem belts with 16 mining blocks in western districts of Odisha. A sophisticated gemstone laboratory has been set up at Bhubaneswar with UNDP assistance.

# Annexure 4

Annexure 4.1: Number of Registered Factories, Value of Output and Value Added by the Organized Manufactures Sector

| Period | Total no. of registered factories | Closed | Defaulted | Repoted | Total employment (number) | Value of output (Rs. In cr.) | Value of input (Rs. In cr) | Value of depreciation (Rs. In cr.) | Net value added by manufacture (Rs.in crore) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1985-86 | 1,922 | 423 | 160 | 1339 | 144,671 | 1993.25 | 1492.91 | 105.21 | 395.13 |
| 1986-87 | 1,972 | 506 | 205 | 1261 | 139,810 | 2343.18 | 1774.38 | 128.81 | 439.99 |
| 1987-88 | 1,981 | 595 | 150 | 1236 | 156,500 | 2882.55 | 2239.55 | 190.83 | 452.17 |
| 1988-89 | 2,060 | 611 | 114 | 1337 | 156,265 | 4276.49 | 3138.28 | 327.40 | 810.81 |
| 1989-90 | 2,025 | 515 | 171 | 1339 | 156,404 | 4821.94 | 3329.21 | 325.83 | 1166.90 |
| 1990-91 | 2,130 | 608 | 169 | 1353 | 155,018 | 4589.62 | 3328.33 | 326.83 | 934.46 |
| 1991-92 | 2,237 | 645 | 150 | 1442 | 166,462 | 6544.02 | 4855.72 | 420.95 | 1267.35 |
| 1992-93 | 2,124 | 615 | 122 | 1387 | 176,092 | 7631.03 | 5759.41 | 480.86 | 1390.71 |
| 1993-94 | 2,263 | 669 | 126 | 1468 | 180,343 | 8234.57 | 5999.66 | 449.66 | 1788.25 |
| 1994-95 | 2,346 | 719 | 80 | 1547 | 189,480 | 9827.19 | 7190.07 | 506.87 | 2129.55 |
| 1995-96 | 2,290 | 665 | 84 | 1541 | 186,538 | 11843.13 | 8573.19 | 679.05 | 2590.89 |
| 1996-97 | 2,358 | 698 | 120 | 1540 | 177,860 | 12235.08 | 9290.84 | 719.90 | 2224.34 |
| 1997-98 | 2,423 | 822 | 135 | 1466 | 178,925 | 14253.90 | 10687.61 | 1395.21 | 2171.08 |
| 1998-99 | 2,136 | 570 | 240 | 1540 | 140,087 | 10799.27 | 8033.65 | 790.02 | 1975.50 |
| 1999-00 | 2257 | NA | NA | 1615 | 147,452 | 11763.21 | 8535.10 | 632.25 | 2595.86 |
| 2000-01 | 2253 | NA | NA | 1665 | 128,662 | 13242.67 | 10163.24 | 727.75 | 2351.68 |
| 2001-02 | 2588 | NA | NA | 1709 | 116,434 | 14113.82 | 10654.16 | 910.41 | 2549.25 |
| 2002-03 | 2798 | NA | NA | 1683 | 120,367 | 15618.84 | 12465.72 | 798.11 | 2355.01 |
| 2003-04 | 2838 | NA | NA | 1687 | 125,166 | 18643.66 | 13606.49 | 1205.63 | 3831.54 |
| 2004-05 | 2899 | NA | NA | 1749 | 145,747 | 23294.00 | 15899.22 | 1349.36 | 6045.42 |
| 2005-06 | 2942 | NA | NA | 1862 | 144,554 | 27977.11 | 20230.76 | 1458.86 | 6287.49 |
| 2006-07 | 3046 | NA | NA | 1906 | 162,558 | 36641.60 | 25943.87 | 1675.02 | 9022.70 |
| 2007-08 | 3109 | NA | NA | 1822 | 184,886 | 48013.83 | 32504.72 | 1997.61 | 13511.50 |
| 2008-09 | 3161 | NA | NA | 1848 | 213534 | 69532.92 | 50337.61 | 2521.25 | 16674.06 |
| 2009-10 | 3243 | NA | NA | 1980 | 227525 | 65662.34 | 47712.68 | 3149.92 | 14799.74 |
| 2010-11 | 3375 | N.A | N.A | 2482 | 282,860 | 92147.54 | 70697.89 | 4512.28 | 16931.37 |
| 2011-12 | 3609 | N.A | N.A | 2486 | 284637 | 115419.15 | 91212.09 | 6002.30 | 18204.76 |

Annexure 4.2: MSME Industries in Odisha

| Year | MSME units setup (cummulative) | SSI/MSME units setup during the year | Investment made (Rs. in Crore) | Employment generated (persons) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1995-96 | 49589 | 2507 | 74.82 | 13019 |
| 2000-01 | 66206 | 3676 | 153.18 | 18115 |
| 2001-02 | 70125 | 3919 | 165.23 | 16582 |
| 2002-03 | 74133 | 4008 | 155.14 | 16320 |
| 2003-04 | 78568 | 4435 | 170.13 | 20547 |
| 2004-05 | 83075 | 4507 | 245.59 | 21898 |
| 2005-06 | 87861 | 4786 | 270.44 | 25142 |
| 2006-07 | 92417 | 4556 | 271.14 | 20839 |
| 2007-08 | 97127 | 4710 | 295.51 | 23301 |
| 2008-09 | 101933 | 4806 | 227.92 | 20996 |
| 2009-10 | 106840 | 4907 | 292.34 | 23195 |
| 2010-11 | 111856 | 5016 | 395.02 | 24451 |
| 2011-12 | 117361 | 5505 | 500.73 | 30387 |
| 2012-13 | 123,292 | 5931 | 432.90 | 27104 |

Source: Directorate of Industries, Odisha

Annexure 4.3: District-Wise Break-up of MSMEs, 2012-13

| Districts | No. of MSME units set up | Investment (in crores of Rs.) | Employment Generated | | | | Employment of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | SC | ST | General | Total | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Bargarh | 201 | 29.99 | 243 | 120 | 565 | 928 | 123 |
| Jharsuguda | 111 | 9.30 | 26 | 81 | 372 | 479 | 2 |
| Sambalpur | 180 | 7.18 | 60 | 108 | 453 | 621 | 30 |
| Deogarh | 27 | 12.01 | 31 | 46 | 86 | 163 | 12 |
| Sundergarh | 494 | 57.24 | 440 | 1226 | 1414 | 3080 | 365 |
| Keonjhar | 222 | 8.21 | 151 | 274 | 480 | 905 | 67 |
| Mayurbhanj | 303 | 11.40 | 75 | 356 | 614 | 1045 | 119 |
| Balasore | 356 | 21.87 | 365 | 345 | 1171 | 1881 | 278 |
| Bhadrak | 231 | 10.26 | 71 | 27 | 781 | 879 | - |
| Kendrapara | 131 | 5.42 | 62 | 19 | 354 | 435 | 64 |
| Jagatsinghpur | 143 | 14.34 | 260 | 10 | 670 | 940 | 278 |
| Cuttack | 438 | 27.71 | 299 | 51 | 1422 | 1772 | 158 |
| Jajpur | 332 | 12.34 | 153 | 14 | 1132 | 1299 | 65 |
| Dhenkanal | 190 | 9.51 | 119 | 20 | 702 | 841 | 4 |
| Angul | 226 | 11.37 | 190 | 57 | 599 | 846 | 82 |
| Nayagarh | 110 | 5.57 | 41 | 1 | 431 | 473 | 48 |
| Khurda | 456 | 36.30 | 128 | 7 | 1763 | 1898 | 192 |
| Puri | 225 | 19.29 | 171 | 3 | 1096 | 1270 | 438 |
| Ganjam | 410 | 22.32 | 89 | 6 | 1666 | 1761 | 362 |

Annexure 4.3

| Districts | No. of MSME units set up | Investment (in crores of Rs.) | Employment Generated | | | | Employment of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | SC | ST | General | Total | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Gajapati | 65 | 7.88 | 40 | 139 | 161 | 340 | 67 |
| Kandhamal | 117 | 1.92 | 106 | 88 | 133 | 327 | 22 |
| Baudh | 44 | 4.25 | 11 | 11 | 125 | 147 | 11 |
| Sonepur | 50 | 2.66 | 49 | 27 | 148 | 224 | 29 |
| Bolangir | 236 | 29.24 | 178 | 91 | 741 | 1010 | 20 |
| Nuapada | 38 | 5.76 | 20 | 21 | 80 | 121 | 19 |
| Kalahandi | 144 | 11.62 | 179 | 102 | 413 | 694 | 65 |
| Rayagada | 192 | 8.08 | 91 | 194 | 469 | 754 | 139 |
| Nabarangpur | 77 | 2.51 | 80 | 155 | 119 | 354 | 74 |
| Koraput | 155 | 23.54 | 100 | 593 | 747 | 1440 | 555 |
| Malkangiri | 27 | 3.83 | 87 | 46 | 44 | 177 | 5 |
| Total | 5931 | 432.91 | 3195 | 4238 | 18951 | 27104 | 3693 |

Annexure 4.4: Sector-wise MSME Units in Odisha by the end of 2012-13

| Category | No. of units setup | Investment (Rs. In crore) | Employment (persons) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Food & Allied | 26498 | 1349.94 | 142016 |
| Chemical & Allied | 2969 | 231.60 | 22776 |
| Electrical & Electronics | 1179 | 68.86 | 7502 |
| Engineering & Metal Based | 13353 | 96.79 | 98267 |
| Forest & Wood based | 7281 | 87.62 | 45418 |
| Glass & Ceramics | 8831 | 593.93 | 139801 |
| Livestock & Leather | 457 | 7.66 | 2576 |
| Paper & Paper Products | 3072 | 126.88 | 16906 |
| Rubber & Plastics | 1818 | 209.96 | 11234 |
| Textiles | 8874 | 160.84 | 52060 |
| Misc. Manufacturing | 6701 | 205.29 | 32363 |
| Repairing & Services | 42259 | 966.23 | 135423 |
| Total | 123292 | 4969.59 | 706342 |

Source: Directorate of Industries, Odisha.

Annexure 4.5: Growth of Handicraft and Cottage Industry in Odisha

| Year | No. of units established during the year | Investment (Rs. In Crore) | Employment Generated (no. of persons) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 2000-01 | 22,431 | 40.65 | 37,641 |
| 2001-02 | 26,196 | 61.72 | 36,937 |
| 2002-03 | 25,041 | 61.34 | 39,528 |
| 2003-04 | 23,287 | 67.87 | 39,743 |
| 2004-05 | 18,277 | 48.41 | 30,052 |
| 2005-06 | 13,363 | 39.42 | 22,734 |
| 2006-07 | 13,063 | 53.32 | 20,605 |
| 2007-08 | 9,011 | 38.3 | 15,368 |
| 2008-09 | 9,294 | 34.83 | 16,279 |
| 2009-10 | 14539 | 37.55 | 28305 |
| 2010-11 | 7884 | 26.29 | 12431 |
| 2011-12 | 7293 | 30.31 | 9187 |
| 2012-13 | 1027 | 2.96 | 1393 |

Source: Directorate of Handicrafts and Cottage Industries, Odisha

Annexure 4.6: Achievements of Tassar, Mulberry and Eri Sectors

| Activities | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12(p) | 2012-13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| (A) Tassar Sector | | | | | | |
| Tassar Food Plants (Ha) | 8458 | 9115 | 10487 | 11035 | 11440 | 12137 |
| Production of Dfls (lakh nos.) | 10.90 | 14.40 | 18.70 | 15.43 | 17.76 | 18.05 |
| Procurement of Dfls (lakh nos.) | 2.82 | 3.70 | 4.17 | 4.36 | 4.61 | 5.33 |
| Consumption of Dfls (lakh nos.) | 13.72 | 18.10 | 22.87 | 19.79 | 22.37 | 23.38 |
| Production of reeling cocoons (lakh nos.) | 661.00 | 729.20 | 915.00 | 922.96 | 689.93 | 1168.00 |
| Production of raw silk (M.T.) | 47.60 | 57.00 | 71.00 | 77.57 | 89.70 | 95.00 |
| Production of silk waste (M.T.) | 2.20 | 4.40 | 14.20 | 15.50 | 17.00 | 19.00 |
| No. of farmers covered (Nos.) | 8872 | 9570 | 16343 | 12500 | 13233 | 13256 |
| (B) Mulberry Sector | | | | | | |
| Mulberry area in Acre | 669 | 774 | 762 | 772.50 | 946.90 | 990.50 |
| Procurement of Dfls (lakh nos.) | 0.79 | 0.86 | 100 | 0.84 | 0.96 | 1.16 |
| Consumption of Dfls (lakh nos.) | 0.79 | 0.86 | 100 | 0.84 | 0.96 | 1.16 |
| Production of reeling cocoons (lakh nos.) | 20.30 | 25.50 | 30.00 | 17.99 | 21.47 | 24.70 |
| Production of raw silk (M.T.) | 2.03 | 2.50 | 3.30 | 2.02 | 2.70 | 3.30 |
| Production of silk waste (M.T.) | 0.02 | 0.65 | 0.75 | 0.24 | 0.23 | 0.33 |
| No. of farmers covered (Nos.) | 1406 | 1400 | 1094 | 1187 | 1208 | 1152 |
| ( C) Eri Sector | | | | | | |
| Existing Castor Plantation (Ac) | 938 | 1300 | 845 | 1282 | 1033 | 1300 |
| Consumption of Dfls (lakh nos.) | 0.96 | 1.32 | 1.35 | 0.78 | 1.48 | 1.73 |
| Production of cut cocoons (M.T.) | 6.53 | 8.80 | 9.40 | 4.40 | 5.02 | 7.50 |
| Production of raw silk (M.T.) | 4.90 | 6.60 | 7.00 | 3.30 | 3.80 | 6.00 |
| No. of farmers covered (Nos.) | 1545 | 2140 | 2250 | 2264 | 2027 | 2308 |

Annexure 4.7: Salt Production in Odisha

| Year | Govt.Sector | | Co-op Sector | | Private Sector | | Total | | Value (Rs. in crore) | Employ-ment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area (in ac.) | Prodn. (in MT) | Area (in ac.) | Prodn. (in MT) | Area (in ac.) | Prodn. (in MT) | Area (in ac.) | Prodn. (in MT) | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 2005 | - | - | 1324 | 15843 | 3813 | 40415 | 5137 | 56258 | 5.60 | 5000 |
| 2006 | - | - | 1324 | 6728 | 3813 | 13965 | 5137 | 20693 | 2.89 | 3200 |
| 2007 | - | - | 1324 | 9847 | 3813 | 21768 | 5137 | 31615 | 3.79 | 3800 |
| 2008 | - | - | 1324 | 9188 | 3813 | 10936 | 5137 | 20124 | 2.82 | 3300 |
| 2009 | - | - | 1324 | 11816 | 3813 | 20270 | 5137 | 32086 | 3.85 | 3600 |
| 2010 | - | - | 1324 | 3354 | 3813 | 11262 | 5137 | 14616 | 1.75 | 4500 |
| 2011 | - | - | 1324 | 1690 | 3813 | 5710 | 5137 | 7400 | 1.11 | 350 |
| 2012 | - | - | 1324 | 7216 | 3813 | 26729 | 5137 | 33945 | 4.07 | 4200 |

Source: Directorate of Industries, Odisha

Annexure 4.8: Value and Percentage of Goods Exported from Odisha to Foreign Countries

Rs. in crore

| Items | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Metallurgical products | 5134.26 | 5057.74 | 5673.49 | 4561.77 | 4807.98 | 4806.68 | 5211.38 |
| % | 39.99 | 36.63 | 38.74 | 35.93 | 28.12 | 29.66 | 49.08 |
| Engineering, chemical and allied products | 452.53 | 405.77 | 470.34 | 718.70 | 612.62 | 196.21 | 61.00 |
| % | 3.53 | 2.94 | 3.21 | 5.66 | 3.58 | 1.21 | 0.57 |
| Mineral products | 6085.42 | 7088.06 | 6900.06 | 5740.14 | 9836.84 | 9259.48 | 2427.57 |
| % | 47.40 | 51.33 | 47.12 | 45.21 | 57.53 | 57.13 | 22.86 |
| Agriculture and forest products | 10.10 | 6.25 | 2.02 | 4.17 | 8.77 | 0.02 | 0.05 |
| % | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Marine products including Fish & shrimps products | 401.24 | 387.25 | 413.67 | 446.80 | 541.47 | 521.34 | 747.30 |
| % | 3.13 | 2.80 | 2.83 | 3.52 | 3.17 | 3.22 | 7.04 |
| Handloom and textile products | 13.97 | 20.83 | 15.26 | 19.43 | 28.96 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| % | 0.11 | 0.15 | 0.10 | 0.15 | 0.17 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Handicraft products | 1.01 | 0.81 | 0.42 | 0.43 | 0.71 | 0.17 | 0.17 |
| % | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Electronics | 734.70 | 837.44 | 1162.80 | 1198.84 | 1254.24 | 1414.78 | 2169.94 |
| % | 5.72 | 6.06 | 7.94 | 9.44 | 7.34 | 8.73 | 20.44 |
| Others (Computer software & pharmaceutical etc.) | 4.09 | 4.46 | 7.00 | 6.15 | 7.29 | 8.64 | 0.02 |
| % | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.00 |
| Total | 12837.32 | 13808.63 | 14644.33 | 12696.43 | 17098.88 | 16207.35 | 10617.43 |
| % | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

P: Provisional

Source: Directorate of Export Promotion and Marketing, Odisha

Annexure 4.9: Item-Wise Exports of Goods from Odisha, 2012-13

| Sl. No. | Item exported | Value of Exports (Rs. in crore) | Destination Countries |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Agriculture & Forest Products: - Tamarind Juice, Spices | 0.02 | Malayasia |
| 2 | Engg./Chemical & Allied Products: D.I/C.I Castings, Machinery, Granite, Paper, Pesticides, refractory materials, transformers, Tyers, Tubes etc. | 151.69 | USA, Newszealand, Behrain, West Indies,Japan,Singapore,Sweden, Malaysia, Cyprus, UAE, Australia, China, Bhutan etc. |
| 3 | Electronics: Software | 1414.78 | USA, UK, Canada, Japan, ,China,Australia, Spain, Germany, Brazil, Europe, South Africa etc. |
| 4 | Handicrafts: Stone, Painting, Applique Brass | N.A. | |
| 5 | Marine Products: Forzen Shrimps, Other marine products | 521.34 | USA, UK, Canada, Germany, Japan, France, UAE,Kuwait, Netherland, Belgium etc. |
| 6 | Metallurgical Products : Pig iron, Sponge iron, Ferro Chrome, Ferro Manganese, Charge Chrome, Aluminium, Aluminium utensils/circles. | 4793.94 | Bangladesh, Hongkong, China, Japan, Thailand,South Koria,Indonesia, Taiwan, Vietnam, Turkey, Singapore,USA,Russia etc. |
| 7 | Mineral products: Iron Ore, Chrome Ore, Concentrate, Ilmenite | 9257.42 | China, Japan, ,Malayasia Singapore, Spain,UAE, Australia etc. |
| 8 | Textile Products: Jute twine, Jute Products,. | 0.01 | Italy, Australia |
| 9 | Pharmaceutical Products Surgical dressings | N.A. | |

Annexure 4.10: Lists of Non-working PSUs, 2012-13

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Konark Detergent & Soap Ltd. (Subsidiary of OSIC ) |
| 2 | Premier Bolts and Nuts Ltd. |
| 3 | Kalinga Steel( India )Ltd. (Subsidiary of IPICOL ) |
| 4 | Gajapati Steel Industries Ltd. |
| 5 | Odisha Electrical Manufacturing Corporation Ltd. |
| 6 | Hira Steel and Alloy Ltd. (Subsidiary of IDCOL ) |
| 7 | Modern Malleable Casting Corporation Ltd. |
| 8 | IDCOL Piping and Engineering Works Ltd. (Subsidiary of IDCOL ) |
| 9 | Odisha State Electonics Development Corporation Ltd. |
| 10 | Manufacturing Electro Ltd. |
| 11 | Modern Electronics Ltd. |
| 12 | Odisha Instrument Company (Closed since 20.05.1998 ) |
| 13 | IPITRON Times Ltd. (Subsidiary of OSEDC ) |
| 14 | Konark Television Ltd. |
| 15 | ELCO Communication & System Ltd. (Subsidiary of OSEDC ) |
| 16 | ELCOS MOS Ltd. (Subsidiary of OSEDC) |
| 17 | Mayurbhanj Textile Ltd. |
| 18 | New Mayurbhanj Textile Ltd. |
| 19 | Odisha Textile Mills Ltd. |
| 20 | Odisha State Textile Corporation |
| 21 | ABS Spinning Orissa Ltd. |
| 22 | Odisha State Handloom Development Corporation |
| 23 | Odisha State Commercial Transport Corporation |
| 24 | Odisha Fisheries Development Corporation |
| 25 | Eastern Aquatic Product Ltd. |
| 26 | Odisha Boat Builder Ltd. |
| 27 | Odisha Board Mills Ltd. |
| 28 | Odisha State Leather Corporation(Closed since 18.06.1998 ) |
| 29 | Odisha Leather Industries Ltd. |
| 30 | K. S. Refractories Ltd. (Kanti Sharma) (Subsidiary of OSIC ) |
| 31 | ORICHEM Ltd. |
| 32 | General Engineering & Scientific Works Ltd. (Subsidiary of OSIC ) |

Annexure 4.11: List of Profit-Making and Loss-Incurring Operating PSUs during 2012-13

| Sl. No. | Corporations | Profit/Loss |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | Odisha Agro Industries Corporation Ltd. | Profit making |
| 2 | Odisha State Seeds Corporation Ltd. | Profit making |
| 3 | Odisha State Cashew Development Corporation Ltd. | Profit making |
| 4 | APICOL | Profit making |
| 5 | IDCOL Software Ltd. | Profit making |
| 6 | Odisha Forest Development Corporation Ltd. | Profit making |
| 7 | Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd. | Profit making |
| 8 | Odisha Construction Corporation Ltd. | Profit making |
| 9 | Odisha Bridge and Construction Corporation Ltd. | Profit making |
| 10 | Odisha State Civil Supply Corporation Ltd. | No Profit/No Loss |
| 11 | Odisha Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. | Profit making |
| 12 | Odisha Power Generation Corporation Ltd. | Profit making |
| 13 | Odisha Hydro Power Corporation Ltd. | Profit making |
| 14 | GRIDCO | Loss Incurring |
| 15 | Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Ltd. | Loss Incurring |
| 16 | IPICOL | Profit making |
| 17 | Odisha State Police Housing and Welfare Corporation Ltd. | Profit making |
| 18 | Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd. | Profit making |
| 19 | Odisha Small Industries Corporation Ltd. | Profit making |
| 20 | Odisha Film Development Corporation Ltd. | Profit making |
| 21 | Kalinga Studio Limited | Loss Incurring |
| 22 | Konark Jute Limited | Loss incurring |
| 23 | Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation Ltd. | Loss making |
| 24 | Odisha Rural Housing and Development Corporation Ltd. | Loss incurring |
| 25 | Odisha State Beverage Corporation Ltd. | Profit making |
| 26 | IDCOL Kalinga Iron Works | Loss making |
| 27 | IDCOL Ferrochrome and Alloys Ltd | Profit making |
| 28 | Odisha Pisciculture Development Corporation | Profit making |
| 29 | Odisha State Road Transport Corporation Ltd. | Profit making |
| 30 | Odisha State Ware Housing Corporation | Profit making |
| 31 | Odisha State Financial Corporation | Profit making |
| 32 | IDCO | Profit making |

Annexure 4.12: Activities under the PMEGP Scheme in Odisha

| Sl. No. | Target | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | Target | | | | | |
| (i) | Number | 982 | 982 | 1271 | 1206 | 1380 |
| (ii) | Amount* (Rs. In crore) | 11.79 | Rs.11.79 | 17.79 | 16.88 | 31.75 |
| 2 | Application received | 6148 | 12045 | 9726 | 10950 | 9710 |
| 3 | Cases sanctioned | | | | | |
| (i) | Number | 1054 | 1,341 | 1572 | 1338 | 1443 |
| (ii) | Amount* (Rs. In crore) | 11.59 | 22.78 | 93.38 | 80.02 | 24.75 |
| 4 | Cases released | | | | | |
| (i) | Number | 889 | 928 | 1368 | 1132 | 1807 |
| (ii) | Amount* (Rs. In crore) | 9.93 | 15.42 | 23.09 | 18.55 | 31.59 |

* Involved margin money (Government subsidy)

Annexure 4.13: Progress under PMEGP Scheme by KVIB

| Year | Target | | | Achievement | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Margin money (Rs. in lakh) | Employment Genertaed (No.) | No. | Margin money (Rs. in lakh) | Employment Genertaed (No.) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 2008-09 | 736 | 884 | 7366 | 553 | 709.92 | 3900 |
| 2009-10 | 736 | 884 | 7366 | 603 | 1183.11 | 5404 |
| 2010-11 | 953 | 1334.78 | 9530 | 796 | 1518.33 | 7962 |
| 2011-12 | 905 | 1266.26 | 9050 | 678 | 1274.85 | 5333 |
| 2012-13 | 136 | 2381.28 | 8288 | 1184 | 2314.54 | 9529 |
| 2013-14 | 988 | 2271.76 | 794 | N.R. | N.R. | N.R. |

Annexure 4.14: SSI units granted ANC status / Vendors by PSUs in Odisha, 2012-13

| Name of the Central PSUs | No. of Ancillary status awarded | No. of Vendors |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP) | - | 206 |
| National Aluminium Company (NALCO),Anugul & Damonjodi | 53 | - |
| Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL),Sambalpur. | 51(Proven Ancillary Status) | - |
| Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL),Sunabeda,Koraput | 06 | - |
| Indian Rare Earths Ltd. (IRE), Chhatrapur | - | 35 |
| Nilachal Ispat Nigam Ltd (NINL) Duburi, Kalinganagar | - | 65 |

Source: Directorate of Industries, Odisha.

Annexure 4.15: District-wise Loans Sanctioned, Disbursement and Recovery Position of OSFC by the end of 2012-13.

Rs. In lakh

| Sl. No. | District | Sanctioned | | Disbursement | | Recovery made | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | Amount | No. | Amount | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | Angul | 359 | 1317.99 | 359 | 1317.49 | 2925.93 | 292.22 |
| 2 | Bolangir | 1068 | 4048.52 | 1068 | 4047.23 | 3567.99 | 988.20 |
| 3 | Balasore | 1330 | 10045.40 | 1328 | 10004.80 | 15557.28 | 2934.19 |
| 4 | Bargarh | 414 | 1636.76 | 414 | 1636.76 | 1619.61 | 2481.92 |
| 5 | Bhadrak | 488 | 2284.74 | 488 | 2284.22 | 1103.42 | 966.00 |
| 6 | Baudh | 225 | 522.84 | 225 | 522.84 | 610.90 | 69.36 |
| 7 | Cuttack | 4155 | 21380.54 | 4154 | 21331.48 | 26994.44 | 4791.97 |
| 8 | Deogarh | 80 | 287.39 | 80 | 287.39 | 3351.58 | 160.31 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | 1130 | 2524.01 | 1130 | 2524.01 | 3659.12 | 663.42 |
| 10 | Gajapati | 86 | 651.20 | 86 | 651.20 | 4060.25 | 525.78 |
| 11 | Ganjam | 1693 | 6886.66 | 1693 | 6632.58 | 7099.59 | 1569.09 |
| 12 | Jagatsinghpur | 2246 | 3246.73 | 2246 | 3246.52 | 3418.05 | 342.40 |
| 13 | Jajpur | 656 | 7318.35 | 656 | 7317.09 | 3466.50 | 1697.67 |
| 14 | Jharsuguda | 395 | 2048.51 | 395 | 2048.51 | 2772.70 | 312.84 |
| 15 | Kalahandi | 736 | 2103.49 | 736 | 2103.49 | 2383.23 | 376.99 |
| 16 | Kandhamal | 515 | 1619.39 | 515 | 1619.06 | 1448.66 | 481.94 |
| 17 | Kendrapara | 1182 | 2533.61 | 1182 | 2533.10 | 11909.89 | 615.52 |
| 18 | Keonjhar | 962 | 4369.02 | 962 | 4369.02 | 5859.00 | 490.60 |
| 19 | Khurda | 2629 | 19474.24 | 2625 | 19111.78 | 30728.74 | 6004.84 |
| 20 | Koraput | 687 | 2601.78 | 687 | 2576.46 | 3039.81 | 461.75 |
| 21 | Malkangiri | 128 | 179.92 | 128 | 179.92 | 1275.61 | 28.45 |
| 22 | Mayurbhanj | 1263 | 4099.83 | 1263 | 4098.57 | 6030.50 | 892.32 |
| 23 | Nabarangpur | 224 | 701.83 | 224 | 701.83 | 1492.22 | 106.06 |
| 24 | Nuapada | 124 | 422.06 | 124 | 422.06 | 1427.81 | 88.30 |
| 25 | Nayagarh | 1266 | 2169.88 | 1266 | 2169.88 | 1057.18 | 791.53 |
| 26 | Puri | 1188 | 5061.69 | 1188 | 5061.69 | 9160.08 | 581.25 |
| 27 | Rayagada | 288 | 1586.78 | 288 | 1586.78 | 2256.61 | 179.49 |
| 28 | Sambalpur | 735 | 5672.73 | 735 | 5662.73 | 9063.03 | 832.58 |
| 29 | Sonepur | 149 | 65.52 | 149 | 65.52 | 2049.20 | 21.32 |
| 30 | Sundargarh | 1822 | 14570.13 | 1822 | 14553.14 | 22801.79 | 363.54 |
| | Total | 28223 | 131431.54 | 28216 | 130667.15 | 192184.72 | 30111.85 |

Source: OSFC

Annexure 4.16: Major Mineral Deposits Recorded in Major States by the End of 2004-05

In million tons

| State | Bauxite | Coal* | Chromite | Lime stone | Manganese ore | Fireclay | Nickel ore | Iron ore |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Assam | - | 375.43 | - | 1304.94 | - | 0.36 | - | 12.6 |
| Bihar | 4.11 | 160 | - | 859.42 | - | 0.04 | - | 0.06 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 615.26 | 17145.6 | 0.19 | 35178.54 | 15.58 | 22.5 | - | 163.04 |
| Gujarat | 188.34 | - | - | 20012.41 | 2.95 | 58.37 | - | - |
| Haryana | - | - | - | 71.25 | - | - | - | - |
| Karnataka | 49.5 | - | 1.79 | 51885.79 | 82.74 | 11.34 | 0.23 | 1676.22 |
| Kerala | 14.1 | - | - | 206.99 | | 13.18 | - | - |
| Maharashtra | 111.64 | 9076.74 | 0.53 | 1737.32 | 30.35 | 7.51 | - | 265.36 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 134.06 | 19758.37 | - | 5921.18 | 62.42 | 114.79 | - | 204.94 |
| Odisha | 1808.27 | 61999.26 | 202.96 | 1738.36 | 152.96 | 175.49 | 174.48 | 4760.63 |
| | (54.97) | (24.48) | (95.26) | (0.99) | (40.40) | (24.90) | (92.46) | (32.54) |
| Rajasthan | 0.53 | - | - | 19486.25 | 4.82 | 61.19 | - | 29.85 |
| Tamil Nadu | 26.85 | - | 0.28 | 1182.42 | - | 115.86 | - | - |
| Uttar Pradesh | 18.91 | 1061.8 | - | 505.98 | - | 3.22 | - | 38 |
| West Bengal | - | 27814.93 | - | 44.71 | - | 13.89 | - | - |
| Jharkhand | 117.55 | 73897.83 | 0.74 | 745.78 | 12.53 | 66.8 | 9 | 4035.75 |
| India | 3289.82 | 253301.66 | 213.06 | 175344.9 | 378.57 | 704.76 | 188.71 | 14630.39 |

Notes:

1) * - the column for coal shows figures by the end of 2005-06;

(2) Figures in brackets indicate percentage to all-India reserved.

Sources: (1) Indian Mineral Year Book, 2006; (2) Indian Bureau of Mines, New Delhi

Annexure 4.17: Value of Mineral Production of Major States

In crores of rupees

| State | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 (up to Feb.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 4695.16 | 5292.40 | 6831.87 | 8896.60 | 9203.97 | 7588.10 |
| | (6.20) | (6.03) | (6.63) | (5.76) | (5.73) | (4.63) |
| Assam | 3088.24 | 3088.51 | 3156.20 | 8588.94 | 8751.23 | 7857.46 |
| | (4.08) | (3.52) | (3.06) | (5.56) | (5.45) | (4.79) |
| Bihar | 7.97 | 16.09 | 15.10 | 16.98 | 21.98 | 27.12 |
| | (0.01) | (0.02) | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.02) |
| Gujarat | 5346.13 | 5704.48 | 5703.75 | 12050.12 | 12056.85 | 11050.27 |
| | (7.06) | (6.50) | (5.53) | (7.80) | (7.51) | (6.74) |
| Karnataka | 2817.98 | 3619.15 | 6198.20 | 6283.57 | 5385.68 | 6195.48 |
| | (3.72) | (4.12) | (6.01) | (4.07) | (3.35) | (3.78) |
| Maharashtra | 3713.86 | 4045.27 | 4777.58 | 5751.63 | 5708.23 | 4983.88 |
| | (4.91) | (4.61) | (4.63) | (3.72) | (3.55) | (3.04) |
| Madhya Pradesh | 5900.08 | 6648.47 | 7937.91 | 9147.51 | 9261.68 | 8177.90 |
| | (7.79) | (7.57) | (7.70) | (5.92) | (5.77) | (4.99) |
| Odisha* | 6622.00 | 7629.63 | 10627.05 | 17642.18 | 17034.03 | 19488.58 |
| | (8.75) | (8.69) | (10.86) | (11.42) | (10.60) | (11.89) |
| Rajasthan | 1432.70 | 2084.28 | 2470.44 | 2731.74 | 4042.98 | 11687.80 |
| | (1.89) | (2.37) | (2.40) | (1.77) | (2.52) | (7.13) |
| Tamil Nadu | 2347.20 | 2794.40 | 2961.15 | 3907.50 | 4029.24 | 3728.62 |
| | (3.10) | (3.18) | (2.87) | 2.53 | 2.51 | 2.27 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1292.60 | 925.20 | 891.86 | 884.26 | 1041.37 | 1040.52 |
| | (1.71) | (1.05) | (0.87) | 0.57 | 0.65 | 0.63 |
| West Bengal | 3174.56 | 3467.00 | 3072.02 | 3285.74 | 3324.60 | 2777.31 |
| | (4.19) | (3.95) | (2.98) | 2.13 | 2.07 | 1.69 |
| All India | NA | NA | 103104.39 | 154514.08 | 160649.56 | 163907.85 |
| | NA | NA | (100.00) | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Notes: (1) P – provisional; (2) Figures in brackets are % share to all-India value

Sources: (1) Directorate of Mines, Odisha (for Odisha Figure);

(2) Regional Controller of Mines – Bhubaneswar, Government of India

Annexure 4.18: Production and Value of Minerals Produced in India

Production:In lakh tonne, Value in crores of rupees

| Mineral | Odisha | | | | India | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 | | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 | |
| | Prodn. | Value | Prodn. | Value | Prodn. | Value | Prodn. | Value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| All Minerals | 1852.2 | 30204.38 | 1866.80 | 34994.55 | NA | 234899.23 | NA | 234612.66 |
| Fuel Minerals (coal) | 1050.20 | 5579.58 | 1096.8 | 10924.13 | NA | 62675.85 | NA | 55610.38 |
| Metallic Minerals | 754.67 | 24417.79 | 720.42 | 23817.9 | NA | 46901.62 | NA | 43381.67 |
| Non-metallic minerals | 46.33 | 207.01 | 49.58 | 252.52 | NA | 5490.97 | NA | 6366.38 |

Source: Directorate of Mines, Government of Odisha.

Annexure 4.19: Mineral Reserves in Odisha by the End of 2012-13

| Minerals/Ores | Total Reserve (in million tons) | % of Total State Reserve of All Minerals |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Bauxite | 1811.223 | 2.17 |
| China clay | 313.931 | 0.38 |
| Chromite | 159.408 | 0.19 |
| Coal | 73710.01 | 88.51 |
| Dolomite | 325.994 | 0.39 |
| Fire clay | 175.462 | 0.21 |
| Graphite | 4.324 | 0.01 |
| Iron ore | 4958.258 | 5.95 |
| Lead & Zinc ore (Base metal) | 4.98 | 0.01 |
| Lime stone | 993.718 | 1.19 |
| Manganese ore | 120.114 | 0.14 |
| Heavy minerals | 226.00 | 0.27 |
| Nickel ore | 174.00 | 0.21 |
| Pyrophy lite | 8.308 | 0.01 |
| Mineral Sand | 221.846 | 0.27 |
| Vanadium ore | 2.500 | Neg. |
| Quartz and Quartzite | 70.084 | 0.08 |
| Tin ore (tons) | 0.000347 | Neg. |
| Total | 83280.16 | 1000.00 |

Source: Directorate of Geology, Odisha.

Annexure 4.20: Rates of Extraction of Important Minerals

In million tons

| Minerals/Ores | Total reserves in 2012-13 | Exploitation during | | | | Rate of Exploitation to total reserves (%) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Iron ore | 4958.258 | 79.68 | 81.15 | 81.15 | 62.93 | 1.57 | 1.45 | 1.63 | 1.27 |
| Chromite | 159.408 | 3.41 | 4.30 | 3.79 | 2.88 | 2.00 | 2.59 | 2.33 | 1.8 |
| Coal | 71337.731 | 105.49 | 111.10 | 105.12 | 109.68 | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.15 | 0.15 |
| Bauxite | 1806.575 | 4.88 | 4.86 | 5.05 | 5.46 | 0.27 | 0.27 | 0.28 | 0.3 |
| Lime stone | 993.718 | 2.71 | 3.81 | 3.14 | 3.90 | 0.27 | 0.38 | 0.31 | 0.39 |
| Dolomite | 325.994 | 1.32 | 1.49 | 1.11 | 1.02 | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.34 | 0.31 |
| Fire clay | 175.462 | 0.06 | 0.1 | 0.00 | -- | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.0 |
| Quartz, quartzite and silica sand | 70.084 | 0.14 | 0.032 | 0.07 | 0.03 | 0.20 | 0.04 | 0.10 | 0.04 |
| Mineral sands | 221.846 | 0.25 | 0.26 | 0.24 | 0.23 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.1 |
| Graphite | 4.324 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.58 | 0.46 | 0.69 | 0.15 |
| Manganese ores | 120.114 | 0.60 | 0.63 | 0.54 | 0.53 | 0.51 | 0.53 | 0.45 | 0.44 |

Sources: Directorate of Mines, Odisha, and Directorate of Geology, Odisha.

Annexure 4.21: District-wise Break-up of Extraction and Value of Major Minerals in Odisha during 2012-13

Quantity in lakh MT, Value in crores of rupees

| District | Chromite | | Coal | | Iron-ore(Provisional) | | Manganese ore | | Bauxite | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Qty. | Value | Qty. | Value | Qty. | Value | Qty. | Value | Qty. | Value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Angul | - | - | 611.96 | 6095.12 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dhenkanal | 0.16 | 20.50 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jajpur | 28.68 | 3674.19 | - | - | 7.03 | 213.64 | - | - | - | - |
| Jharsuguda | - | - | 342.43 | 3410.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Keonjhar | | | - | - | 447.42 | 13597.09 | 4.77 | 575.64 | - | - |
| Koraput | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 54.2 | 191.33 |
| Mayurbhanj | - | - | - | - | 14.24 | 432.76 | - | - | - | - |
| Sundergarh | - | - | 12.03 | 1195.5 | 160.62 | 4881.24 | 0.53 | 63.96 | 0.4 | 1.41 |
| Sambalpur | - | - | 22.37 | 222.81 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bolangir | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rayagada | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 28.84 | 3694.69 | 1096.79 | 10924.03 | 629.31 | 19124.73 | 5.3 | 639.6 | 54.6 | 192.74 |

Source: Directorate of Mines, Odisha

Annexure 4.22: Production and Value of All Minerals/Ores in Odisha, 2000-01 to 2012-13

| Year | Production (in lakh tons) | Value (Rs. in Crore) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 2000-01 | 689.24 | 2776.15 |
| 2001-02 | 749.81 | 2910.47 |
| 2002-03 | 873.62 | 3694.17 |
| 2003-04 | 1080.00 | 3877.75 |
| 2004-05 | 1270.48 | 6130.93 |
| 2005-06 | 1396.78 | 6604.41 |
| 2006-07 | 1614.45 | 7629.63 |
| 2007-08 | 1784.23 | 10627.05 |
| 2008-09 | 1889.55 | 15122.90 |
| 2009-10 | 1988.40 | 15317.10 |
| 2010-11 | 1995.46 | 28286.87 |
| 2011-12 | 1852.20 | 30204.38 |
| 2012-13 | 1866.80 | 34994.55 |

P: provisional

Source: Directorate of Mines, Odisha

Annexure 4.23: Production and Value of Various Minerals/Ores in Odisha, 2010-11 to 2012-13

| Minerals /Ores | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production (in lakh MT) | Value (Rs. in crore) | Production (in lakh MT) | Value (Rs. in crore) | Production (in lakh MT) | Value (Rs. in crore) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Bauxite | 48.57 | 189.38 | 50.46 | 196.52 | 54.60 | 192.74 |
| China clay | 0.13 | 0.2 | 0.01 | 0.02 | – | – |
| Chromite | 43.02 | 4064.09 | 37.93 | 4669.40 | 28.84 | 3694.69 |
| Coal | 1110.95 | 5843.59 | 1051.20 | 5579.58 | 1096.79 | 10924.03 |
| Dolomite | 14.9 | 46.49 | 11.14 | 34.76 | 10.17 | 71.06 |
| Fireclay | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gemstone | - | - | | | 72.0 kg | NA |
| Graphite | 0.19 | 0.89 | 0.31 | 1.3 | 0.07 | 0.3 |
| Iron ore | 811.45 | 17129.71 | 660.85 | 19105.33 | 629.31(p) | 19124.73 |
| Lime stone | 38.09 | 105.51 | 31.35 | 86.84 | 38.98 | 179.81 |
| Manganese ore | 6.29 | 809.77 | 5.43 | 446.54 | 5.31 | 640.81 |
| Mineral sand | 2.6 | 87.37 | 2.44 | 88.99 | 2.36 | 164.73 |
| Pynophilite | 0.05 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.16 | 0.07 | 0.14 |
| Pyroxenite | 1.98 | 9.42 | 0.23 | 1.09 | | |
| Quartz | 0.05 | 0.1 | 0.02 | 0.09 | | |
| Quartzite | 0.26 | 0.52 | 0.15 | 0.73 | 0.30 | 1.47 |
| Silica sand | - | - | 0.54 | | | |
| Soap stone | - | - | | | - | - |
| Kyanite | - | - | | | - | - |
| Total | 1995.46 | 28286.87 | 1852.20 | 30204.38 | 1866.80 | 34994.55 |

Source: Directorate of Mines, Odisha

Annexure 4.24: Production, Dispatch and Revenue Collection from Minor Minerals, 2004-05 to 2012-13

| Year | Production (in cum) | Dispatched (in cum) | Revenue collection (Rs. In crore) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 2004-05 | 22704 | 20421 | 44.55 |
| 2005-06 | 19117 | 16842 | 58.59 |
| 2006-07 | 19117 | 16842 | 85.31 |
| 2007-08 | 51987 | 42216 | 111.86 |
| 2008-09 | 44696 | 43012 | 142.59 |
| 2009-10 | NA | NA | 202.65 |
| 2010-11 | NA | NA | 226.56 |
| 2011-12 | NA | NA | 255.69 |
| 2012-13 | NA | NA | 329.79 |

Source: Directorate of Mines, Odisha

Annexure 4.25: Exports of Minerals/Ores from Odisha

Quantity in lakh tons, Value in crores of rupees

| Items | 2007-08 | | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Qty. | Value | Qty. | Value | Qty. | Value | Qty. | Value | Qty. | Value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Chromite | 9.07 | 1096.00 | 4.09 | 811.00 | 4.66 | 464.11 | 4.34 | 669.31 | 3.50 | 430.69 |
| Iron Ore | 167.00 | 5334.00 | 147.53 | 4017.24 | 148.68 | 4224.00 | 241.02 | 15155.22 | 129.67 | 3748.68 |
| Mineral sand | 2.00 | 49.40 | 1.08 | 26.65 | 2.55 | 72.32 | 2.25 | 63.81 | 1.56 | 52.42 |
| Manganese | 0.10 | 1.60 | 0.07 | 1.04 | - | - | 0.03 | 5.95 | 0 | 0 |
| Others (thermal coal, Hardcoal and Ferrochrome) | 108.00 | 1852.00 | 110.07 | 2232.45 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 286.17 | 8333.00 | 262.84 | 7814.64 | 155.89 | 4760.43 | 247.64 | 15894.29 | 134.73 | 4231.79 |

Directorate of Mines, Odisha

Annexure 4.26: Number of workers directly employed in major mineral activities

| Mineral Ores/District | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Bauxite (Koraput, Sundergarh) | 839 | 866 | 678 | 634 | 664 | 564 | 932 | 895 |
| Chromite (Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Keonjhar) | 8236 | 8452 | 9816 | 6528 | 7826 | 7571 | 7053 | 6030 |
| Coal (Angul, Jharsuguda, Sundergarh, Sambalpur) | 14500 | 13985 | 12747 | 13467 | 13875 | 15389 | 16330 | 14320 |
| Dolomite and lime stone (Bargarh, Bolangir, Koraput, Sundergarh) | 2378 | 1822 | 1843 | 2206 | 2312 | 2441 | 496 | 1760 |
| Iron ore (Jajpur, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Sundergarh) | 20782 | 16677 | 18912 | 16838 | 14679 | 20071 | 17257 | 32901 |
| Manganese ore (Keonjhar, Sundergarh, Rayagada, Bolangir) | 1505 | 2612 | 2655 | 2294 | 2538 | 4069 | 2641 | 2186 |
| Others (china clay, quartz & quantity, graphite, mineral sand, gem stone, pyrophilite et.) | 7524 | 2962 | 2525 | 2200 | 1811 | 1772 | 3530 | 1325 |
| Total | 55764 | 47376 | 49176 | 44167 | 43705 | 51877 | 48263 | 59417 |

Source: Directorate of Mines, Odisha.

Annexure 4.27: Mineral-Wise Leases, 2012-13

| Minerals/Ores | Total Leases | | Working Leases | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nos. | Area in Hectares | Nos. | Area in Hectares |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Asbestos | 1 | 117.350 | - | - |
| Asbestos & Pyroxenite | 1 | 49.22 | - | - |
| Bauxite | 7 | 6630.404 | 3 | 5060.131 |
| Chinaclay | 16 | 1557.352 | 0 | 0 |
| Chinaclay and F. Clay | 2 | 93.161 | - | - |
| Chromite | 24 | 6906.781 | 13 | 1949.370 |
| Chromite & Pyroxenite | 1 | 406.000 | 1 | 406.000 |
| Serpentinite,Manganese & Chromite | 1 | 187.03 | - | - |
| Coal | 30 | 18685.995 | 28 | 17495.738 |
| Dolomite | 5 | 521.649 | 3 | 408.405 |
| Fireclay | 24 | 2675.984 | - | - |
| Fireclay & Sandstone | 1 | 192.175 | - | - |
| Fireclay & Sillicasand | 1 | 255.160 | - | - |
| Galena | 1 | 5.261 | - | - |
| Gemstone | 16 | 271.184 | 2 | 3.845 |
| Graphite | 104 | 2834.076 | 3 | 132.376 |
| Iron ore & Manganese | 65 | 15455.322 | 17 | 6974.589 |
| Iron ore | 75 | 20444.355 | 30 | 14372.224 |
| Iron ore & Bauxite | 2 | 480.163 | 2 | 480.163 |
| Iron, Dolomite & Lime stone | 1 | 134.733 | 1 | 134.733 |
| Iron Ore,Quarzite & soap stone | 1 | 92.895 | - | - |
| Kyanite | 1 | 55.49 | - | - |
| Limestone | 9 | 2850.404 | 1 | 502.215 |
| Limestone & Dolomite | 37 | 5330.075 | 5 | 1912.165 |
| Manganese ore | 40 | 5943.535 | 11 | 1988.027 |
| Manganese & Bauxite | 2 | 95.243 | - | - |
| Mineral Sand | 1 | 2464.054 | 1 | 2464.054 |
| Nepheline Syenite | 1 | 14.277 | - | - |
| Pyrophlite | 3 | 198.294 | - | - |
| Pyrophlite & Quartzite | 6 | 299.978 | 1 | 3.920 |
| Quartz | 67 | 1131.452 | - | - |
| Quartz & Felshper | 1 | 8.127 | - | - |
| Quartz & Gemstone | 2 | 60.141 | - | - |
| Quartz & Quartzite | 7 | 148.583 | 1 | 4.653 |
| Quartz & Silica sand | 1 | 111.980 | - | - |
| Quartzite | 23 | 541.254 | 5 | 112.794 |
| Sand (stowing) | 5 | 502.885 | 0 | 0 |
| Sand stone | 2 | 9.921 | 0 | 0 |
| Silica sand | 1 | 17.446 | - | - |
| Soapstone | 6 | 465.377 | - | - |
| Soapstone & Pyroxenite | 1 | 50.646 | - | - |
| Soapstone, Stiatite & Talc | 1 | 3.640 | - | - |
| Total | 598 | 98354.549 | 128 | 66293.486 |

Annexure 4.28: Number of Mining Leases, 1990-91 to 2012-13

| Year | Total Leases | | Working Leases | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nos. | Area in '000 hectares | Nos. | Area in '000 hectares |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1990-91 | 629 | 124.22 | 399 | 93.36 |
| 2000-01 | 613 | 112.47 | 335 | 82.96 |
| 2003-04 | 607 | 101.95 | 339 | 73.91 |
| 2004-05 | 594 | 99.08 | 331 | 72.2 |
| 2005-06 | 571 | 86.42 | 335 | 59.08 |
| 2006-07 | 602 | 97.02 | 370 | 74.44 |
| 2007-08 | 586 | 94.7 | 374 | 68.15 |
| 2008-09 | 596 | 96.626 | 376 | 74.024 |
| 2009-10 | 597 | 95.957 | 330 | 70.520 |
| 2010-11 | 600 | 96..570 | 78 | 26.622 |
| 2011-12 | 600 | 98.438 | 128 | 64.457 |
| 2012-13 | 598 | 98.355 | 128 | 66.293 |

Source: Directorate of Mines, Odisha

Annexure 4.29: Leases Held by OMC at the End of 2012-13

| Minerals/Ores | Leased held | | Leases in operation | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nos. | Area (in hect.) | Nos. | Area (in hect.) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Chromite | 11 | 5829.304 | 2 | 935.166 |
| Iron | 11 | 5786.914 | 2 | 2609.176 |
| Iron & Manganese | 5 | 4166.668 | 2 | 2385.57 |
| Manganese | 3 | 685.241 | - | - |
| Lime stone | 1 | 859.99 | - | - |
| Gemstone | 4 | 154.756 | - | - |
| Total | 35 | 17482.874 | 6 | 5929.912 |

Source: Odisha Mining Corporation, Odisha.

Annexure 4.30: Production of Minerals by OMC

In lakh MT

| Minerals/Ores | 2005-06 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Iron ore | 34.19 | 56.45 | 78.37 | 74.51 | 53.36 | 42.73 | 24.55 |
| Chrome ore | 6.46 | 11.58 | 9.35 | 5.07 | 10.22 | 4.34 | 5.97 |
| Manganese ore | 0.81 | 0.03 | - | - | - | - | Nil |
| Chrome concentrate | 1.81 | 1.03 | 0.51 | 0.36 | 0.92 | 1.07 | 0.84 |
| Total | 43.27 | 69.09 | 88.23 | 79.89 | 64.50 | 48.14 | 31.36 |

Annexure 4.31: Minerals/Ores Sold by OMC

Quantity in lakh MT Value in crore of rupees

| S. N. | Minerals/Ore | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 | Iron Ore | | | | | | | | |
| | Domestic | 60.24 | 963.36 | 47.76 | 1664.17 | 36.97 | 1549.28 | 27.10 | 1112.10 |
| | Export | 1.86 | 49.01 | 0.20 | 9.69 | 2.74 | 163.04 | - | - |
| | Total | 62.10 | 1012.37 | 47.96 | 1673.86 | 39.71 | 1712.32 | 27.10 | 1112.10 |
| 2 | Chromite | | | | | | | | |
| | Domestic | 7.92 | 494.43 | 9.13 | 997.45 | 2.59 | 362.90 | 3.99 | 481.67 |
| | Export | 0.29 | 38.36 | - | | - | - | - | - |
| | Total | 8.21 | 532.79 | 9.13 | 997.45 | 2.59 | 362.90 | 3.99 | 481.67 |
| 3 | Chrome concentrate | | | | | | | | |
| | Domestic | 0.28 | 22.79 | 1.03 | 76.37 | 0.55 | 66.38 | - | - |
| | Export | 0.09 | 9.90 | 0.07 | 8.14 | - | - | - | - |
| | Total | 0.37 | 32.69 | 1.10 | 84.51 | 0.55 | 66.38 | - | - |
| 4 | Gemstone | | | | | | | | |
| | Domestic | | - | - | - | 16.19 | 0.21 | - | - |
| | Export | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total | | - | - | - | 16.19 | 0.21 | - | - |
| 5 | Aggregate | | | | | | | | |
| | Domestic | 68.44 | 1480.58 | 57.92 | 2737.99 | 40.11 | 1978.77 | 31.86 | 1658.15 |
| | Export | 2.24 | 97.27 | 0.27 | 17.83 | 2.74 | 163.04 | - | - |
| | Total | 70.68 | 1577.85 | 58.19 | 2755.82 | 42.85 | 2141.81 | 31.86 | 1658.15 |

Source: Odisha Mining Corporation, Odisha.

Annexure 4.32: Turnover, Profits and Dividends Paid by OMC

In crores of rupees

| Year | Turnover | Profit before tax | Dividend paid to Government |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 2003-04 | 377.8 | 164.22 | 11 |
| 2004-05 | 758.89 | 528.04 | 60 |
| 2005-06 | 680.05 | 324.15 | 60 |
| 2006-07 | 1081.42 | 682.52 | 100 |
| 2007-08 | 1963.27 | 1623.03 | 200 |
| 2008-09 | 2085.27 | 1890.22 | 250 |
| 2009-10 | 1577.85 | 1089.32 | 100 |
| 2010-11 | 2755.82 | 1369.00 | NA |
| 2011-12 | 2141.81 | 1880.59 | 500 |
| 2012-13 | 1658.15 | 1383.46 | NA |

NA-Not Available

Source: Odisha Mining Corporation, Odisha

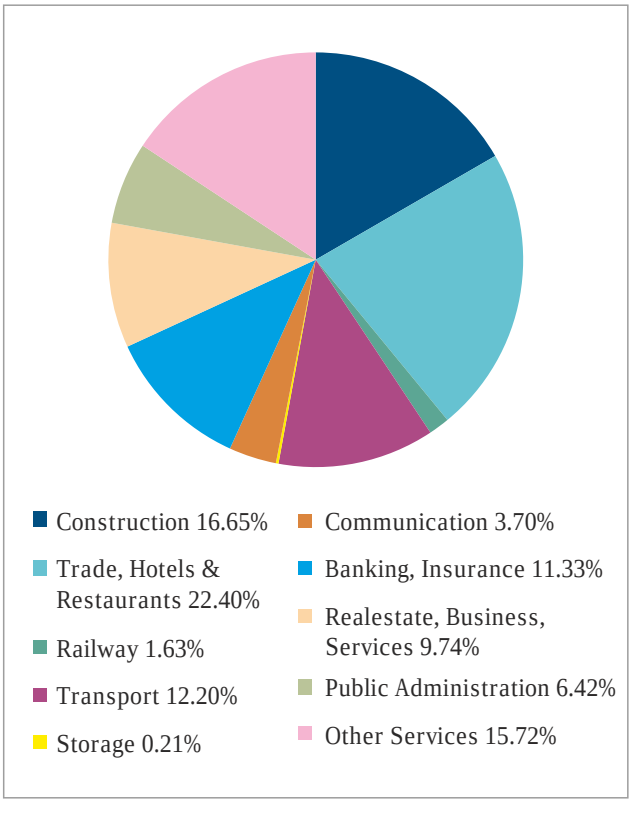
Chapter 5

# The Service Sector

The Service Sector comprises of sub sectors namely construction, trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage, communication, banking, insurance, real estate, ownership of dwellings, business services, legal services, public administration and other services as per RBI classification. The service led growth has been quite visible from the growth path and structural shift of Odisha's economy. The structural shift is explained by the change in structure and composition of physical production of an economy. With an imposing anticipated share of 59.02 percent of GSDP in real terms in 2013-14, the Service Sector continues to be the leading broad sector in Odisha's economy over the years. The sector recorded strong annual average growth rate of more than 8 percent between 2004-05 and 2013-14.

The composition of the Service Sector at constant prices (2004-05) for the year 2013-14 (advance estimates) is shown in Figure 5.1. Among the various segments of service sector, the 'trade, hotels and restaurants' is the leading subsector with 22.40 percent share followed by construction(16.65 percent), other services (15.72 percent), banking, insurance & communications (15.03 percent), "transport including Railways" (13.83 percent) sub-sectors as per advance estimates for the year 2013-14. Though the share of each sub-sector reflects their direct contributions to the Service Sector, some of them have huge indirect contributions and multiplier effects. For instance, "transport and communication" add to infrastructure (discussed in Chapter 6), which is crucially important for any economy. By providing liquidity, "banking, insurance and financial services" support the businesses and act like the 'engine' of economic activity. In a broader sense, it can also be viewed as infrastructure. Construction adds to real capital stock, which is a major input to output growth in various sectors. This Chapter, however, discusses only institutional finance, construction, tourism and the hotel industry.

Figure 5.1: Composition of the Services Sector in Odisha's Economy, 2013-14 (AE)



## 5.1 Institutional Finance

The vast network of financial institutions helps an economy to augment its savings and channel them towards efficient utilization. There has been a phenomenal growth and spread of banking services throughout the country, particularly in rural areas. Commercial banks have been directed to open many rural and semi-urban branches and have shouldered the responsibility for mobilizing public savings. At constant prices (2004-05), the banking and insurance sector expects to contribute 11.33 percent of GSDP of the Service Sector and a real growth rate of 12.13 percent in 2013-14 in Odisha over the previous year. The sector recorded a robust annual average growth rate of 16.51 percent in last 10 years between 2004-05 and 2013-14 in real terms. During 11th five year plan (2007-12) and first two years of 12th plan ( 2012-14) its annual average growth rates remain extremely impressive with 17.77 percent and 12.57 percent respectively in the State.

### Box 5.1: Bank Branches in Odisha, 2012-13

| Number and Types of Banks | Number of Branches |
|---|---|
| Public Sector Banks (25) | 2,313 |
| Private Sector Banks (11) | 269 |
| Regional Rural Banks (5) | 901 |
| Total Commercial Bank Branches | 3,483 |
| State Co-operative Banks | 336 |
| State Cooperative Agriculture and Research Development Bank & others | 5 |
| Total Number of Bank Branches | 3,824 |
| I.Rural | 2055 |
| ii. Semi-urban | 1021 |
| iii. Urban | 748 |

### 5.1.1 Banking Network

Box 5.1 summarizes the extent of the banking network in Odisha at the end of 2012-13. If one defines "bank-density" as the ratio of population of the State to the total number of bank branches or the average population serviced by a bank branch, it is roughly equal to a population of 11,190. Likewise,

Figure 5.2: Population ('000) per Commercial Bank Branch, March, 2013

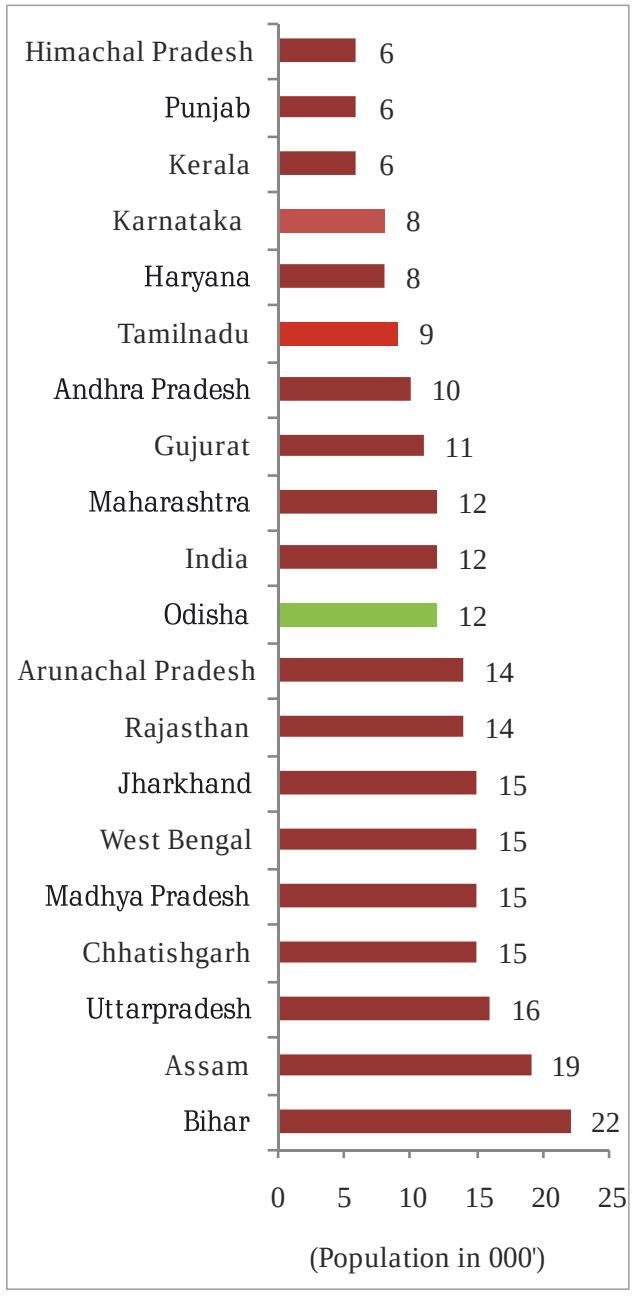



Figure 5.3: Distribution of Bank Branches in Rural, Semi Urban and Urban Odisha, 2012-13

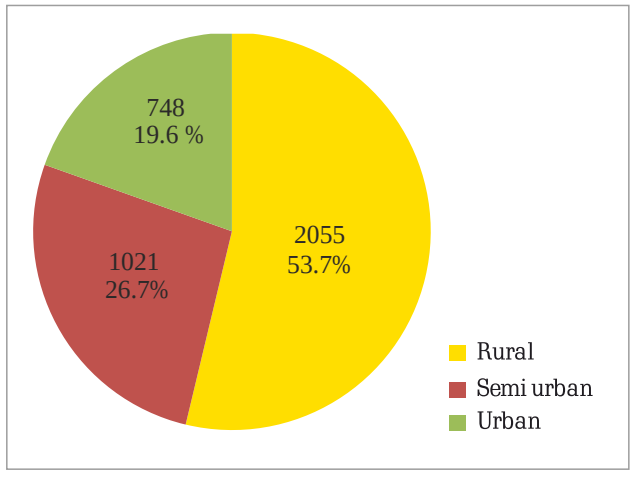


Figure 5.4: Trend of Total Bank Deposits in Odisha, 2005-06 to 2012-13

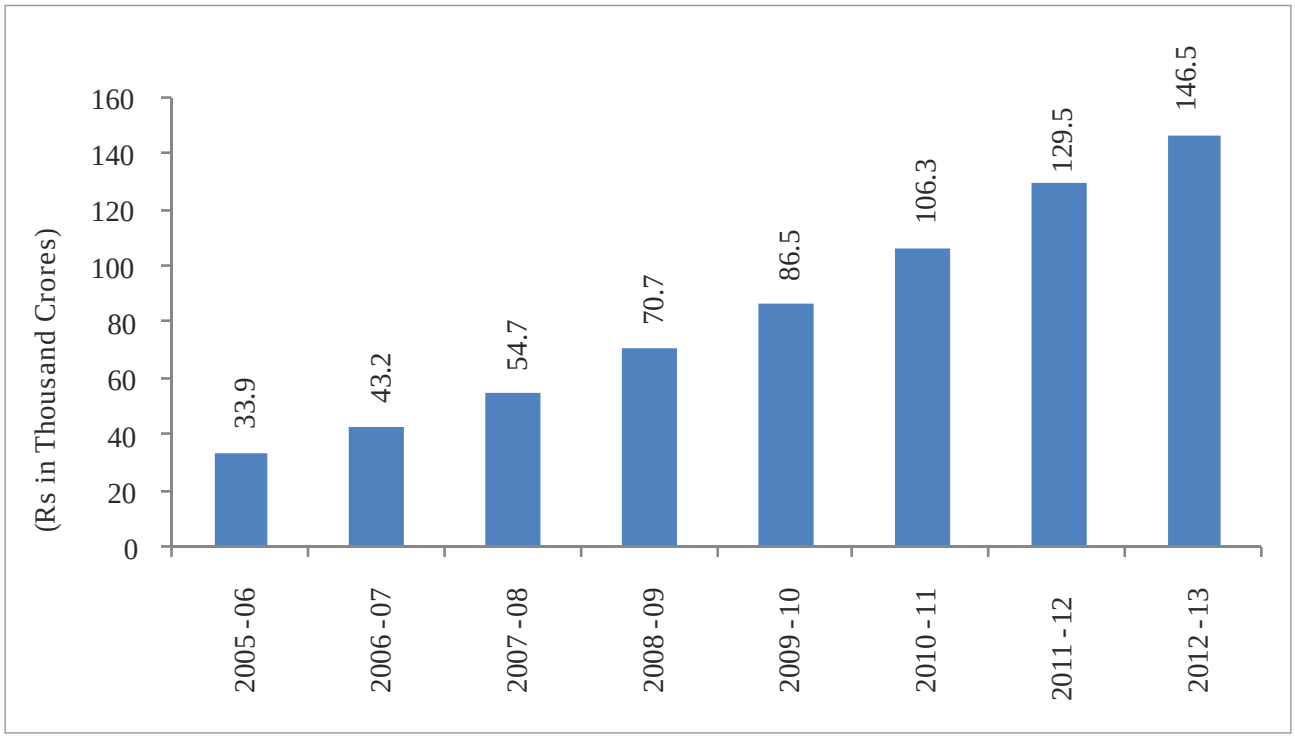
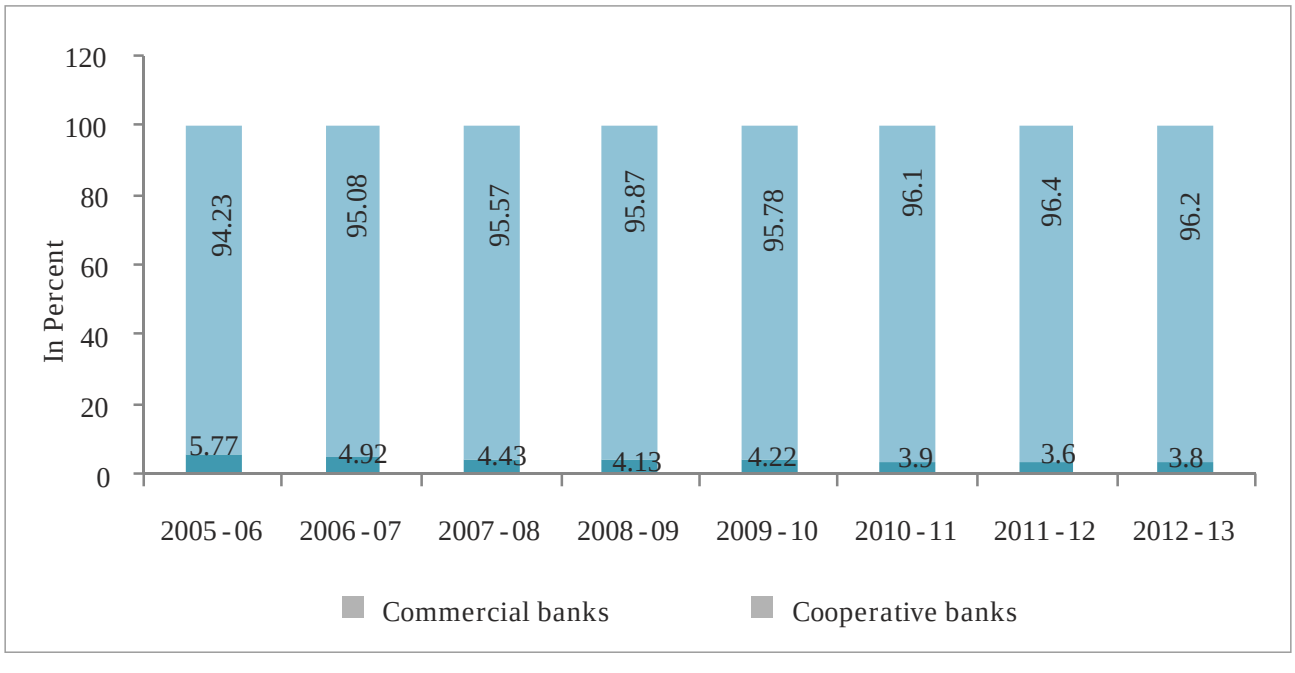



Figure 5.5: Share of Commercial Banks in Total Deposits, 2005-06 to 2012-13

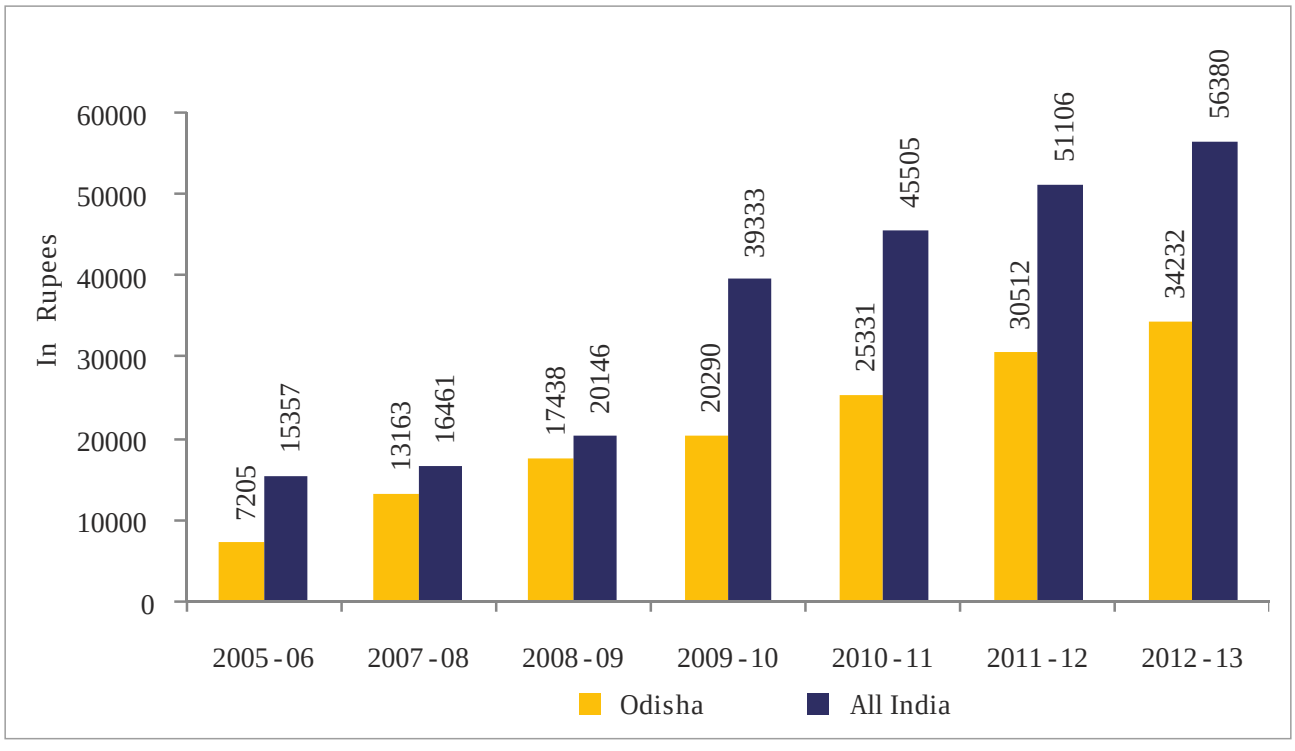



commercial bank density is about a population of 12,284. Figure 5.2 compares commercial bank density among different States. Odisha has improved its commercial bank density from 16,000 in 2001-02 to 12,284 by the end of March, 2013 and fares better than several other states including Rajasthan, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Utter Pradesh and Bihar. Figure 5.3 shows that nearly 53.7 percent of all bank branches are located in rural Odisha.

### 5.1.2 Bank Deposits

The total amount of bank deposits has been increasing consistently, as may be seen from Figure 5.4. Furthermore, as Figure 5.5 illustrates, more than 96 percent bank deposits were with commercial banks. However, co-operative banks also play a major role as they concentrate in rural areas and support agriculture in a major way. Figure 5.6

Figure 5.6: Per capita Deposits at Commercial Banks, Odisha and All India




compares per capita bank deposits in commercial banks in Odisha, relative to the all-India level. It is observed that though the per-capita bank deposit in Odisha has increased to Rs.34,232 during 2012-13 with an increase of about 12 percent over 2011-12 and is far behind the national average of Rs. 56,380.

### 5.1.3 Credit-Deposit Ratio

This is the ratio of loans advanced to total deposits and serves as an important indicator of banking activity. A very high ratio would indicate a high level of risk, while a low ratio would mean that banks are being too risk-averse. A ratio in the range of 60-65 percent is considered moderate, which is neither too risky (aggressive) nor too conservative. Figure 5.7 compares credit-deposit ratios for co-operative and commercial banks. In comparison to co-operative banks, commercial banks advance loans in a more conservative fashion. As Figure 5.8 shows, amongst commercial banks, rural regional banks are the most conservative, followed by private sector and public sector banks respectively.

Although public-sector banks have been generally liberal among commercial banks over time they have become more conservative. This may be seen from Figure 5.9 that compares credit-deposit ratios for public sector commercial banks over time. It suggests that credit-deposit ratios for public sector banks were remained almost same till the end of 2010-11, that is, they have been gradually becoming more conservative and requiring closer scrutiny of applications while

Figure 5.7: Credit-Deposit Ratio, Within Commercial Vs Cooperative Banks, 2012-13

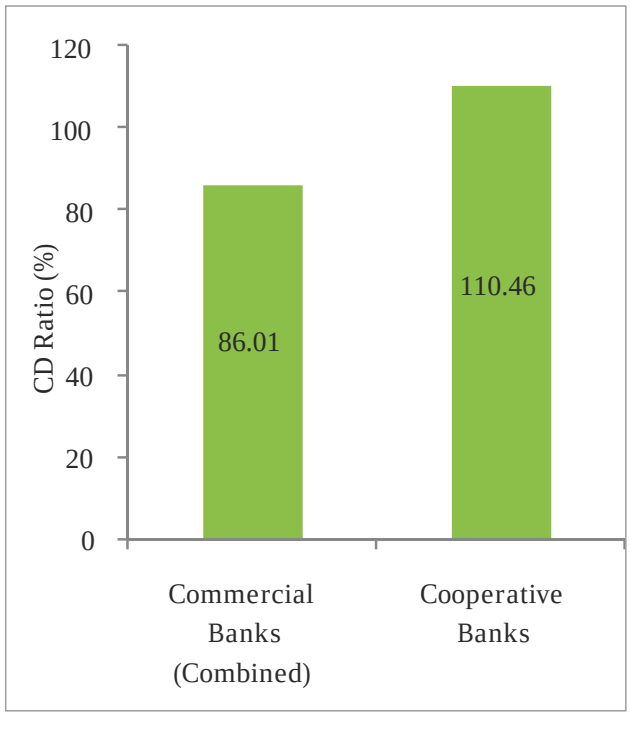


Figure 5.8: Credit-Deposit Ratio of Commercial Banks, 2012-13

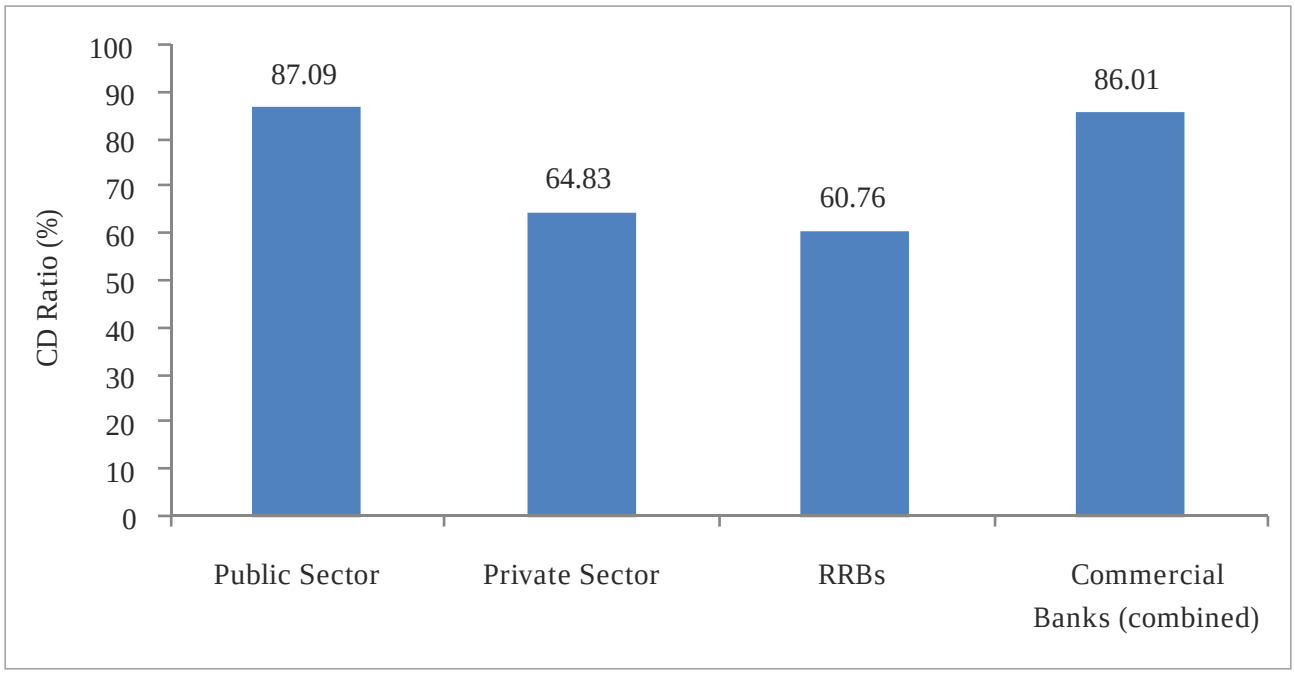
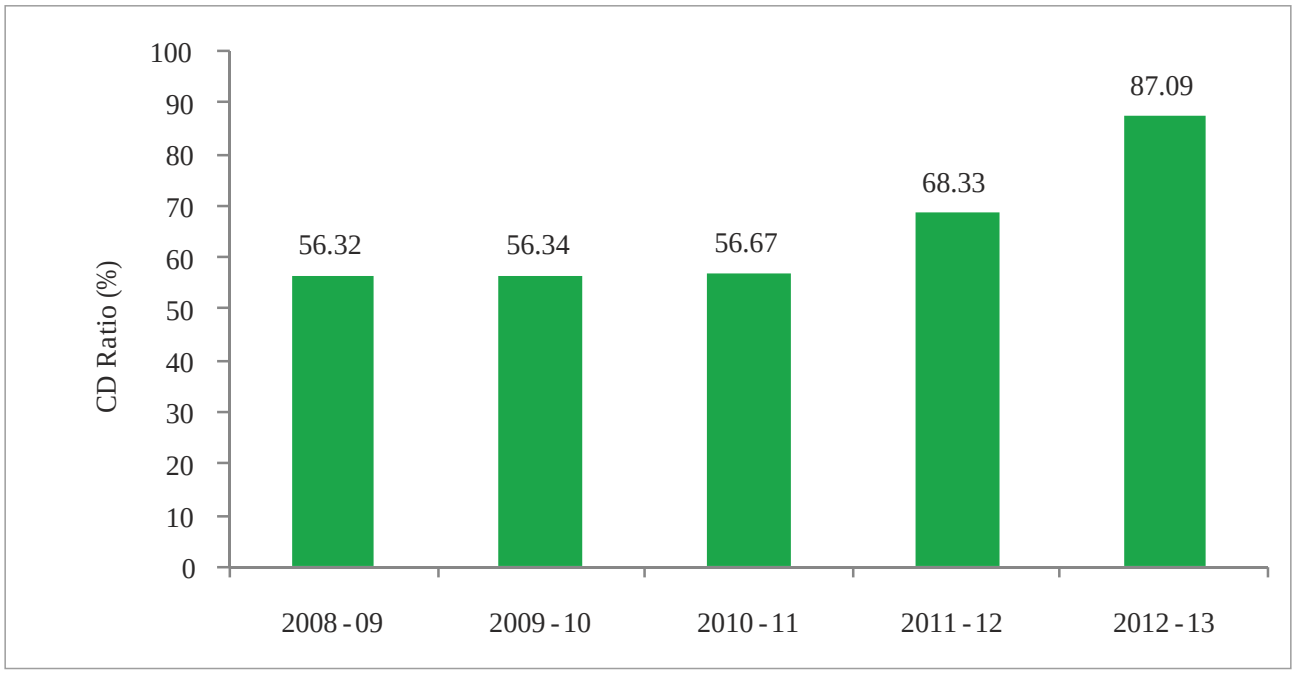



Figure 5.9: Credit-Deposit Ratio of Public Sector Banks in Odisha, 2008-09 to 2012-13




advancing loans. However, during the last two years i.e. during 2011-12 and 2012-13 the credit – deposit ratio of public sector banks showing an increasing trend and create all time record to touch 87.09 percent during 2012-13.

Furthermore, between commercial banks and cooperative banks, it is the later who take the lead in advancing loans to agriculture, and to weaker sections of the community. Figure 5.10 suggests that out of total advances made by co-operative banks, 91 percent advances were for the Agriculture Sector, while agriculture accounted for 15 percent advances out of the total loans advanced by commercial banks. For commercial banks, distribution of advances by sub-category is shown in Figure 5.11. It may be observed that private sector banks hardly advance any loans to weaker sections. Even the role of public sector banks for these sections is limited. In this regard, regional rural banks take the lead.

Figure 5.10: Advance to Agriculture, MSEs and Weaker Sections by Commercial and Cooperative Banks, 2012-13

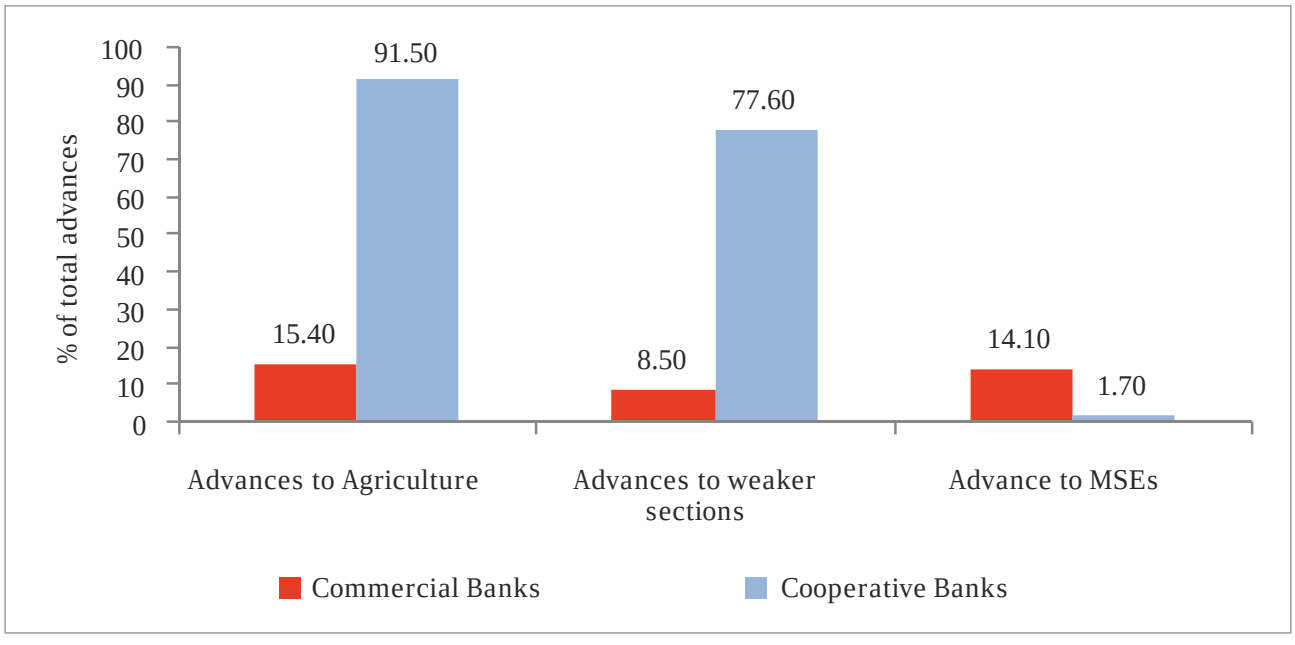
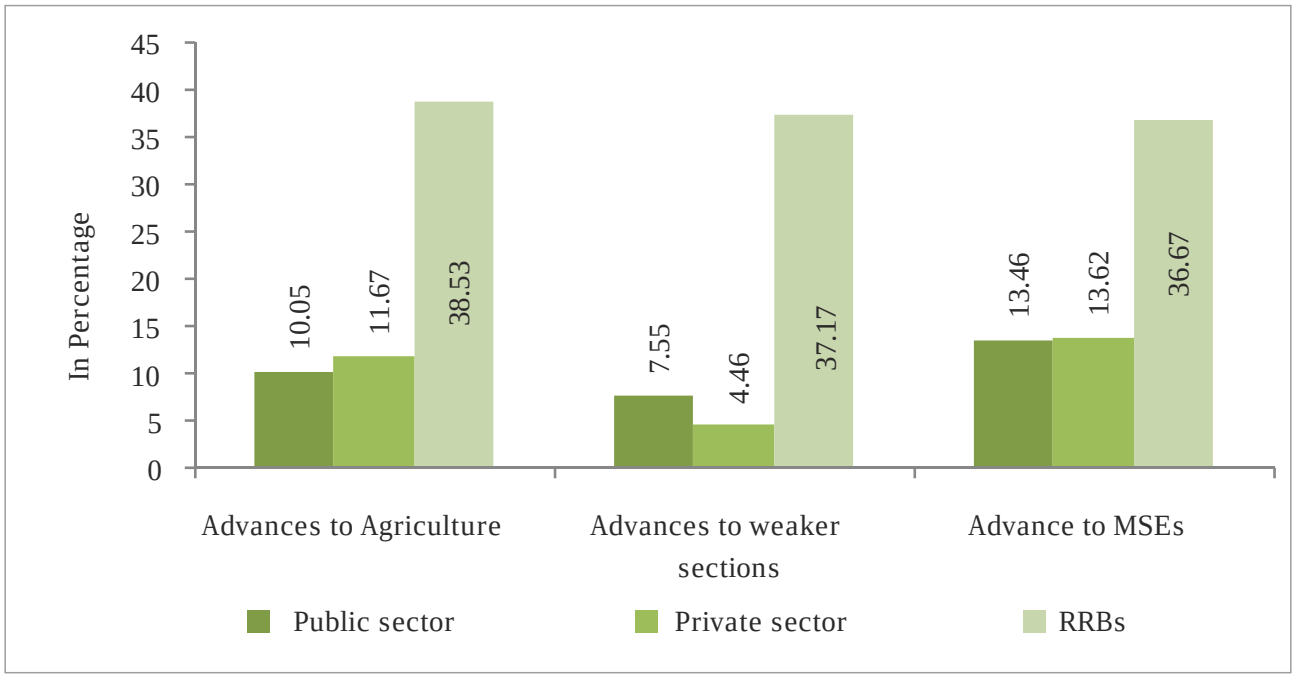


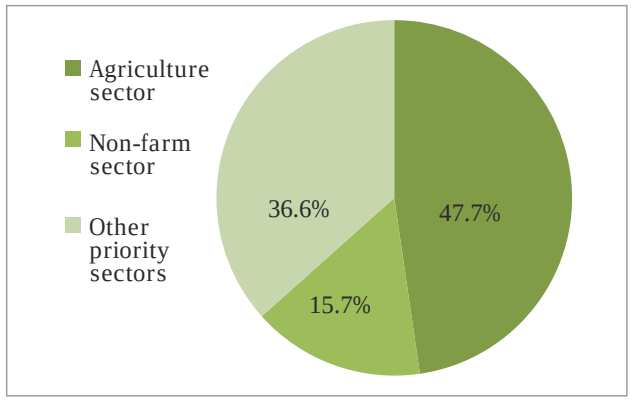

Figure 5.11: Advances to Agriculture, MSEs and Weaker Section by Commercial Banks, 2012-13




## 5.1.4 Annual Credit Plan (ACP)

Banks in the State are not totally unregulated in granting loans. There is a District Level Coordination Committee (DLCC) for each district, which prepares the Annual Credit Plan (ACP) under the leadership of NABARD. As per the ACP, banks extend loans to priority sectors. During 2012-13, Rs. 21, 910.93 crore of loan assistance was provided through banks, which is about 79 percent of the target fixed under ACP for the year. The performance of all districts except Dhenkanal, Gajapati and

Figure 5.12: Sectoral Distribution of Loans Advanced by Banks, 2012-13



Malkangiri was impressive. The sectoral distribution of loans advanced in 2012-13 is shown in Figure 5.12.

It may be noted that despite erratic monsoons and prevalence of drought conditions in some parts of the State, the amount of loans to the Agriculture Sector was high. It was targeted to advance Rs. 30,796 crore during 2013-14. Of this amount, Rs 15,998 crore was earmarked for the Agricultural Sector, Rs. 3,750 crore for the non-farm sector and Rs. 11,048 crore for other priority sectors. Annexure 5.4 presents sector-wise targets and achievements of banks in priority sectors under the Annual Credit Plan from 2005-06 to 2012-13.

### 5.1.5 Co-operative Banks

The Co-operative banking structure plays a pivotal role in the dispensation of both farm and non-farm credit in the State. It consists of three institutional networks namely, (a) short-term co-operative credit, (b) long-term co-operative credit, and (c) urban co-operative banks.

#### Short-term Co-operative Credit Sector

The short term cooperative credit sector consists of 2,708 Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies (PACS) including 214 Large Sized Adivasi Multi Purpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPCS) and 6 Farmers Service Co-operative Societies (FSCS), 17 District Central Cooperative Banks with 323 branches and the Odisha State Cooperative Bank with 14 branches at the apex level. This sector provides agricultural credit to member farmers for carrying out agricultural operations including purchase of agricultural inputs like certified high yielding varieties of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and agricultural implements. It also renders assistance for storage and marketing of agricultural produce and helps members to get remunerative prices for their produce. The recommendations of the Vaidya nathan Committee have been implemented for revitalization of this sector.

The revitalization package envisaged financial assistance in the shape of recapitalization to the Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies (PACS), and District Co-operative Central Banks. The total quantum of assistance to the Short Term Credit Co-operative Sector in Odisha has been to the tune of Rs. 794.42 crore. The share of Government of India, Government of Odisha and PACS under this assistance scheme was 83.59 percent, 9.27 percent and 7.14 percent respectively. The short-term co-operative credit sector commands a market share of 63 percent in the dispensation of short-term agricultural credit vis-à-vis commercial banks and regional rural banks in 2012-13. PACS, LAMPS and Farmer Service Co-operative Society with their vast outreach provide easy access of credit to small and marginal farmers and the marginalized sections of society. Their activities are summarized below:

#### (i) Coverage of Agricultural Families

Priority has been accorded to enroll agricultural families as members of Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies. By the end of 2012-13, out of 55.00 lakh agricultural families, the co-operative enrolled 52.40 lakh of agricultural families as its member.

#### (ii) Seasonal Agricultural Operations

The share of agricultural credit by cooperatives has declined at the national level to 27 percent. But these banks in the State have retained their high share over the years and continued to provide a large part of short-term loans. The share of cooperatives in providing crop loans is described in Annexure 5.7. From 2006-07 to 2011-12, it has gradually increased from 62.3 percent to 66.0 percent and declined to 62.4 percent in 2012-13. In 2012-13, there has been a quantum jump both in the membership and the amount of finance through the co-operative network. The loans disbursed in 2012-13 has increased to Rs.5426.49 crore as against Rs.4415.89 crore disbursed in 2011-12 showing an increase of 22.89 percent. Similarly, the number of members has increased by 6.86 percent over 2011-12 (Annexure 5.8)

### (iii) Agricultural Term Loan

The Co-operative Credit Sector provides term loans for agricultural and allied purposes, for capital investment, asset creation, land improvement, farm mechanization, plantations, horticulture and other activities. This is known as investment credit, open to both scheme-based farm sector and non-farm sector. Such investment credit activities from 2006-07 to 2012-13 are summarized in Annexure 5.9.

### (iv) Paddy Procurement

Cooperatives have taken initiative in linking credit with marketing of agricultural produce. In order to enable farmers to get remunerative prices for their agricultural produce, PACS and LAMPS, as agents of the State Government, have taken up paddy procurement and marketing. This has helped farmers as well as boosted the recovery of PACS. During 2012-13, 2,317 PACS have participated in the procurement of paddy as commissioned agents of the Odisha State Civil Supply Corporation and have procured 47.91 lakh MT of paddy from 10,14,783 farmers by the end of September, 2013.

### (v) Credit Linkage to SHG

To extend institutional credit to the poor and marginalized sections, a bank linkage programme for Self Help Groups(SHGs) has been put in place since 2003-04 through PACS and DCCB branches. By the end of 2012-13, 77,344 such groups have been organized. Credit support of Rs 279.68 crore has been provided to 59,213 groups.

### (vi) Credit Linkage to Tenant Farmers Groups (TFG)

For providing access of share croppers and oral lessees' to institutional credit for agricultural operations, Odisha has taken the lead in organizing exclusive Self Help Groups for them with a 1:10 deposit credit ratio facility, in place of the regular 1:4. At the end of 2012-13, 9,516 such groups were formed and 7,764 groups were provided credit, amounting to Rs. 41.43 crore.

### Long-term Co-operative Credit Sector

The long-term credit co-operative sector is two-tiered, consisting of the Odisha State Co-operative Agriculture and Research Development (OSCARD) Bank at the helm and 56 Primary Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) Banks. The CARD banks operate at sub-divisional level and provide long term credit support for capital investment for land development, minor irrigation, farm mechanization, inland fisheries, plantation and horticulture. They also provide finance for non-farm activities like small road transport and small-scale composite schemes. This sector gets refinance facilities from NABARD. Between 2005-06 and 2009-10, the Long-term Cooperative Credit Sector granted finance of Rs.7.54 crore.

### Urban Co-operative Banks

At present, 12 Urban Cooperative Banks are functioning in the State providing finances for self-employment to un-employed youth and other minimum banking services like acceptance of deposits in urban and semi urban areas. The deposit mobilization and loans advanced by these banks are given in Annexure 5.10.

## 5.1.6 Credit Cards

### Kisan Credit Cards (KCC)

By the end of 2012-13, 55.00 lakh Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) have been issued to farmers. This includes 6.66 lakh cards issued during 2012-13. Out of 55.00 lakh KCC, 41.58 lakh (75.60 percent) were issued by co-operative banks and the balance by commercial banks.

### Kalinga Kissan Gold Cards (KKGC)

With a view to motivate members for timely repayment of loans, Kalinga Kissan Gold Cards (KKGC), an innovative scheme, was designed by the Odisha State Cooperative Bank, and introduced in 2001. Farmers who are members of PACS with a default-free status for at least two years are eligible under this scheme. Through KKGC, a farmer gets facilities like consumption and educational loans with less interest, free personal accident

insurance up to Rs. 25,000/-, concessions on share linkages in respect of all loans, educational loans for their children, the provision to purchase fertilizers and pesticides from any retail outlets of their choice and exposure visits to advanced agricultural farms. At the end of 2012-13, KKGC were issued to 2, 00,557 members and number of valid card holders at the end of 2012-13 comes to 1, 16,623.

### Swarozgar Credit Card & Artisan Credit Card

This credit card aims at providing timely and instant credit - as working capital and block capital – for self-employment and income generating activities. It targets small artisans, handloom weavers, fishermen, self-employed persons, rickshaw owners and other micro entrepreneurs. During 2012-13, against a target of 10,000 cards, 3506 Swarozgar Credit Cards amounting to Rs. 10.68 crore were issued under co-operative sector. During 2012-13, 1,190 Artisan Credit Cards amounting to Rs 6.62 crore were issued by different commercial banks.

## 5.1.7 Implementation of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)

NAIS, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, is being implemented in the state since Rabi 1999-2000. During the last 26 crop seasons since Rabi 1999-2000 to till Kharif 2012 about 1444.10 lakh farmers have been covered under the Crop Insurance scheme and premium amounting to Rs.481.80 crore was collected. Insurance claims of Rs.1399.77 crore hav e been settled in favour of 26.29 lakh farmers till Kharif 2012. Gram Panchyat have been adopted as the unit of insurance since Rabi, 2010-11 under NAIS.

Modified NAIS was implemented in two districts, viz, Balasore and Bhadrak since Rabi 2010-11. Till Rabi 2011-12, 54,765 farmers have been covered under the scheme and an amount of Rs.5.44 crore have been collected as premium. An amount of Rs.4.42 crore claim have been settled in favour of 8,466 farmers till Rabi 2011-12.

A new crop insurance scheme, known as “Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme” was introduced in the State on a pilot basis in 8 blocks of Bargarh, Bolangir and Nuapada districts since Kharif 2008. Under this scheme 3.14 lakh farmers have been covered with a premium amount of Rs.113.81 crore and Rs.32.18 crore has been paid as claim in favour of 2,14,730 farmers till Kharif ,2012.

## 5.1.8 Bank Assistance to Non-agricultural Sectors

### (i) Housing

Banks also provide loans under different housing loan schemes. For 2011-12, these are summarised in Annexure 5.12.

### (ii) Fisheries

Financial assistance for pisciculture development is being given in the State through Fish Farmers' Development Agencies (FFDAs). By the end of 2010-11, out of 4,897 proposals, loans amounting to Rs. 1,105.28 lakh were sanctioned in favour of 697 proposals and Rs.782.49 lakh was disbursed to 623 beneficiaries. It has been estimated that Rs 106.53 crore will be required for development of fishery sector by different banks of which credit requirement will be Rs 81.65 crore during 2012-13.

### (iii) Swarna jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/

### National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) has been restructured to National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) with effect from 1.4.2012.

During 2013-14, an amount of Rs.43.80 crore has been utilized out of available funds of Rs.101.92 crore. During 2013-14, out of 0.76 lakh targeted SHGs, 0.60 lakh SHGs have been validated. Further Rs.13.84 crore has been utilized towards Revolving Fund and Capital subsidy for 0.10 lakh SHGs. During 2012-13, Rs.74.49 crore was utilized out of Rs.124.74 crore available under this programme. In scheduled areas, an amount of Rs.17.42 crore has been utilized out of Rs.42.04 crore funds available under the scheme showing 41 percent of utilization and 18,554 nos. of SHGs have been validated.

This is a credit-linked scheme that is implemented in the State since 1999 to generate self-employment. A major part of investment under the scheme consists of bank credit from various financial institutions like commercial banks, cooperative banks and regional rural banks. By the end of 2011-12, 1,36,770 loan applications were sanctioned and disbursements were made with respect to 1,29,363 cases. During 2012-13, 159 loan application were sanctioned and Rs.147.15 lakh disbursed.

### (iv) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY)

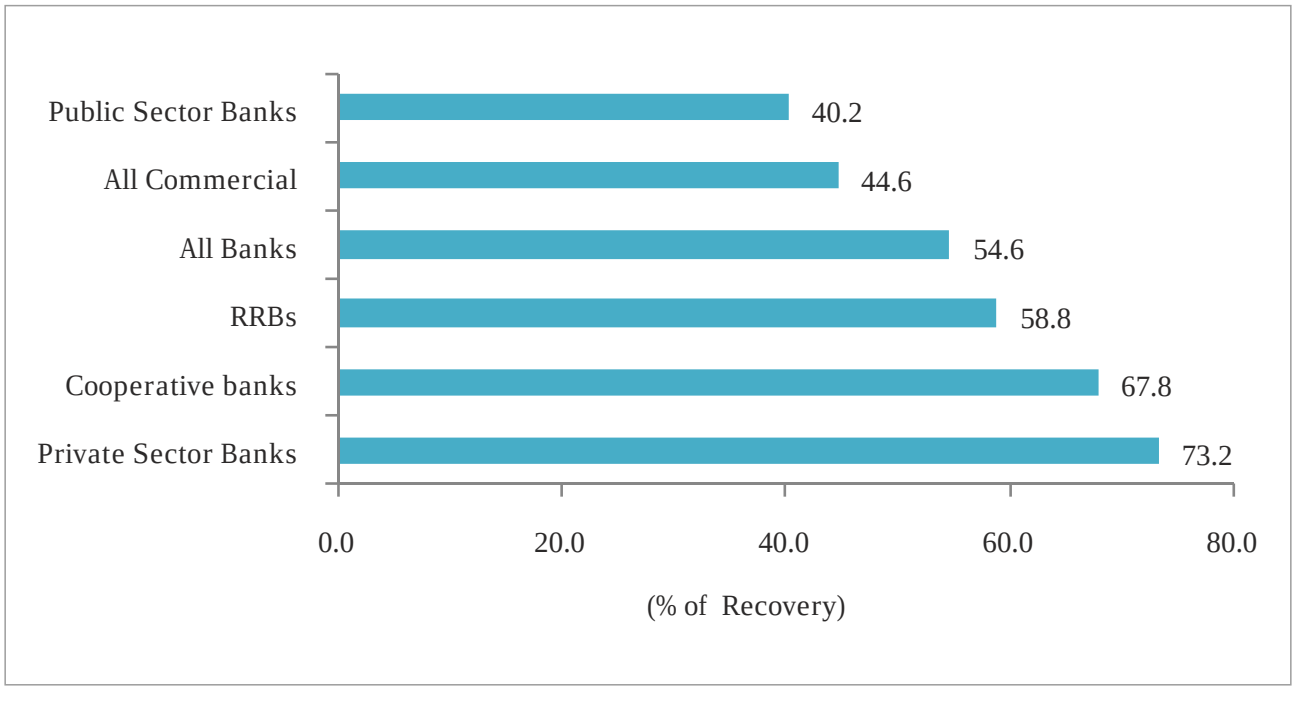
Under this scheme, 3,274 applications were sponsored by banks during 2012-13 and 2,737 were sanctioned. Credit worth Rs. 85.09 crore was disbursed to 2,570 beneficiaries. This included Rs.48.01 crore disbursed in favour of 921 SC / ST and Rs.39.18 crore to 637 women beneficiaries and Rs.13.05 crore in favour of 43 physically handicapped persons.

## 5.1.9 Recovery Position of Banks

Despite several initiatives, the recovery of loans has not been satisfactory. It remains as a major impediment to the expansion of banking, as it increases non-performing assets (NPA) and thereby adversely affects the resource position and profitability. Figure 5.13 shows the recovery rates of loans granted by various types of financial institutions in the State.

Cooperative banks play the lead role in advances with very high CD Ratio of 110.46 followed by Commercial banks with 86.01 in 2012-13. Among the commercial banks, private sector banks and RRBs lag far behind public sector banks in this regard. However, in terms of recovery rate, private sector banks are best performers with recovery rate of 73.2 percent in 2012-13 followed by cooperative banks with 67.8 percent and RRBs with 58.8 percent. Public sector banks have the relatively very slow recovery rate of 40.2 percent during 2012-13. By the end of 2011-12, 18,468 cases were filed with the competent authority for recovery of dues worth Rs. 104.72 crore. It includes 13,986 cases amounting to Rs. 38.03 crore pending over three years. Total 114 cases have been settled for recovery of Rs 49.87 crore as on 31st March 2012. In addition, 3,072 cases have been filed for recovery of Rs.3.17 crore under the provision of Odisha Agriculture Credit Operation and Miscellaneous Provision (Banks) Act, as on 31st March 2012 and no case was settled.

Figure 5.13: Recovery Rate of Loan by Banks in Odisha, 2012-13



### 5.1.10 State-level Non-banking Financial Institutions

#### Odisha State Financial Corporation (OSFC)

This is the largest non-banking, State Government-owned financial institution, providing financial assistance for the establishment of small and medium scale industries in different sectors of the State's economy. By the end of 2012-13, OSFC sanctioned loan amounting to Rs 1,316.97 crore in favour of 28,229 cases and disbursed Rs 1,308.73 crore to 28,224 units. During 2012-13, an amount of Rs.2.43 crore was sanctioned in favour of six units and Rs.2.58 crore disbursed in favour of eight units. The corporation recovered Rs 1941.01 crore during 2012-13 and Rs.287.09 crore remained outstanding by the end of March, 2013. Its activities have been detailed in Chapter 4.

#### Odisha Rural Housing and Development Corporation (ORHDC)

The ORHDC was established in 1994 with an aim to provide finance to rural poor for construction of their dwelling units. By the end of 2012-13, the corporation has released Rs.567.20 crore for construction of 1,62,461 units under six rural housing schemes and recovered Rs.488.90 crore out of total demand Rs.885.35 crore, showing the percentage of recovery as 60.47 percent. Details presents in Annexure 5.16.

#### Odisha SC & ST Finance Development Cooperative Corporation Ltd (OSFDC)

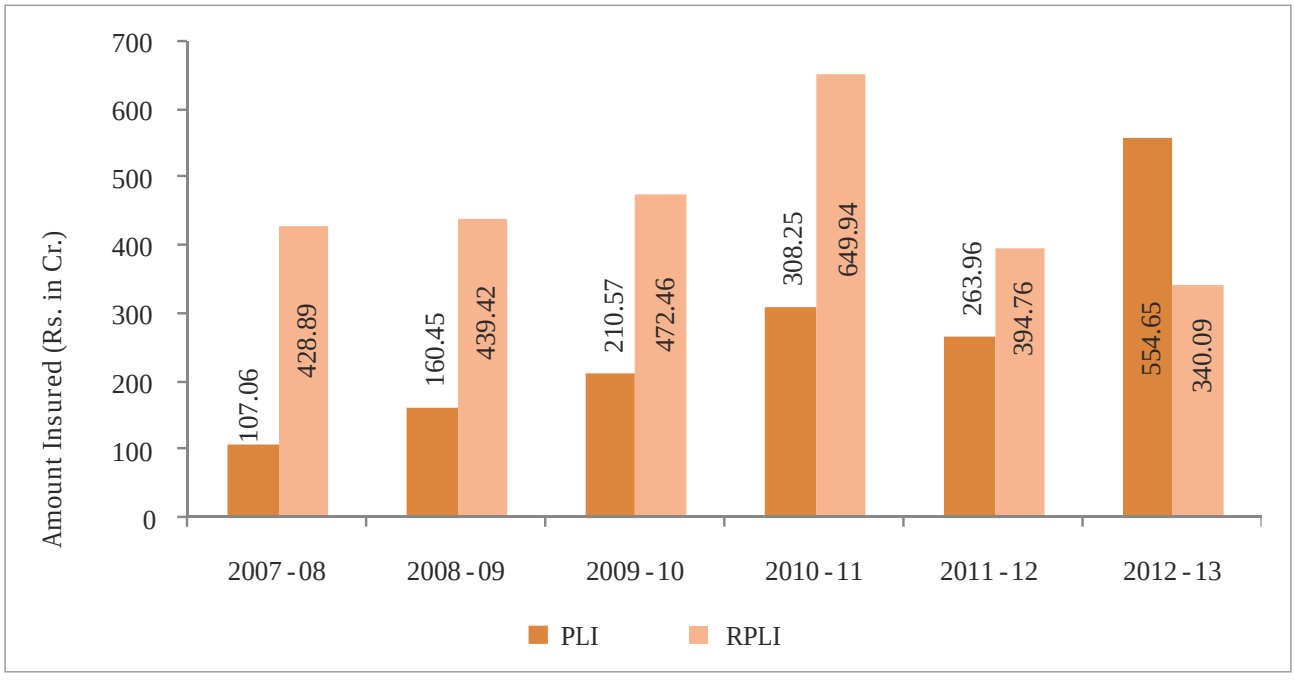
In 2012-13, OSFDC financed Rs 22.69 crore under various programmes to 24,991 beneficiaries belonging to SC and ST scavengers and other minorities. The physical and financial achievements of OSFDC during 2012-13 are presented in Annexure 5.17.

#### Private Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs)

Non-banking Financial Companies are an important part of the Indian financial system. At present, there are 17 registered NBFCs, which function under the overall supervision of the Reserve Bank of India, Bhubaneswar. All these companies are registered at category' B"(Non deposit taking ) and not authorized to accept deposit from public. Out of these 17 companies, 11 are loan companies, 5 are investment companies and one is in the category of Asset Finance Company.

During 2012-13, a number of public awareness campaign were conducted cautioning public against placing their money with un-incorporated bodies/ unscrupulous entities.

Figure 5.14: Activities of PLI / RPLI in Odisha, 2007-08 to 2012-13



### 5.1.11 National-level Non-banking Financial Institutions

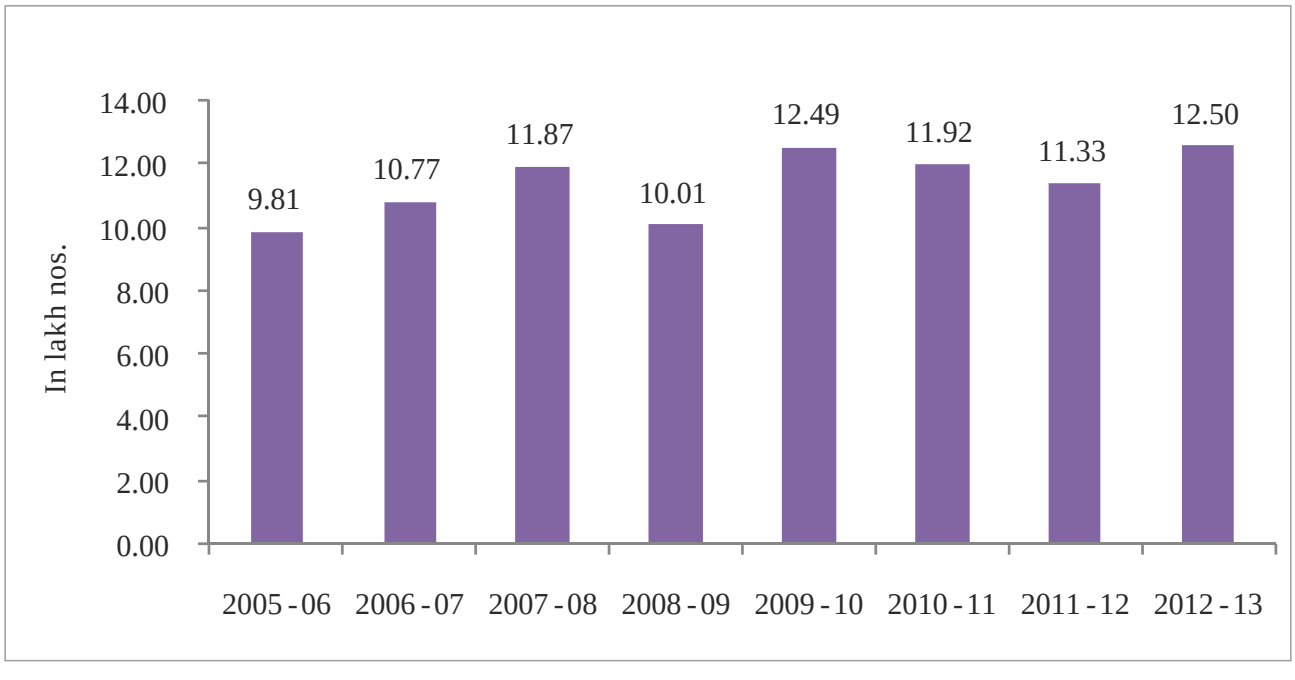
#### (i) Postal Life Insurance (PLI) and Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI)

The Postal Department of Government of India provides life insurance under a number of schemes for employees in government, public sector banks and government-aided educational institutions aged between 19 to 55 years. The Central Government has also introduced the Rural Postal Life Insurance Scheme (RPLI) since 1995. Life insurance activities under both schemes have been increasing in an impressive manner. As Figure 5.14 shows, the total sum insured increased significantly between 2007-08 to 2012-13 except in 2011-12. During 2012-13, 23,529 PLI polices with an assured sum of Rs. 554.65 crore and 58,396 RPLI policies with assured sum of Rs. 340.09 crore were collected.

#### (iii) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)

Established in 1990, SIDBI serves as a principal financial institution for promoting, financing and developing industries in the small-scale sector, especially in rural and semi urban areas. Through primary lending institutions such as State Financial Corporations, SIDBI provides refinance assistance for expansion, up-gradation, modernization and diversification of existing SSI units and rehabilitation of sick units. It extends financial support to small road transport operators, qualified professionals for self-employment, small hospitals and nursing homes and hotel and tourism related activities. During 2012-13, SIDBI has sanctioned loans amounting to Rs.412.78 crore in favour of 318 units and disbursed Rs.404.56 crore to 320 units. Performance of SIDBI in Odisha since 2005-06 is presented in Annexure 5.20.

Figure 5.15: Total Policies Marketed by LIC in Odisha, 2005-06 to 2012-13




#### (ii) Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC)

The business of Life Insurance Corporation of India in Odisha has been increasing during 2012-13. LIC issued about 12.50 lakh policies and collected Rs.700.36 crore towards first premium through its 56 branch offices all over the state. Figure 5.15 indicates the growth of their business from 2005-06 to 2012-13. Details are given in Annexure 5.19.

#### (iv) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

Established in 1982, NABARD has been working for rural prosperity through effective credit support, institutional development and other innovative initiatives. It has brought about integrated and sustainable rural

development by facilitating credit flow for promotion and development of rural infrastructure, agriculture and rural non-farm sectors as well as for institutional development. It has been set up the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF). It refinances qualified Banking institutions.

During 2012-13, new projects worth of Rs.1518 crore were sanctioned to NABARD taking the cumulative sanction to Rs.8,385.31 crore for as many as 1,73,984 projects. During 2012-13, the disbursement under RIDF touched all-time high figure of Rs.9,615.24 crore and will be utilized by the State Government for increasing irrigation potential, enlargement of roads & bridges, flood protection, improvement of drainage systems, community owned L.I. projects etc. under BKVY.

The financial support of Rs.2,955.74 crore was extended to the banking system for providing agricultural loans primarily to small and marginal farmers by NABARD in the State and refinance support of Rs.208 crore to banks. An amount of Rs.82 crore was released to the banks under interest Subvention and Rs.45.7 crore as incentive to those small / marginal farmers who had regular repayment of their crop loans. Reference assistance provided by NABARD since 2007-08 is listed in Annexure 5.21.

Weavers constitute a source of livelihood to a sizeable population in the State. NABARD released Rs.42.53 crore towards weaver of 8,133 individual loans, 2,535 SHG loans and recapitalization of one Apex Society and 58 Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies (PWCS) in Odisha under Revival Reform and Restructuring Scheme of Handloom Sector of Government of India.

Grants and Loans amounting to Rs.2.59 crore were also provided to various NGOs for undertaking Lead Crop Programs, Seed Village Programs units and Vermi-compost etc. to promote localized production and supply of agricultural inputs.

NABARD continued its efforts to spread the message of "Development through Credit" among the farmers through the farmers clubs 2,177 new Farmers' Clubs were promoted during this year taking the total number of Farmers' Clubs in Odisha to more than 10,000.Direct Loan Assistance of Rs.43 crore has been sanctioned to Odisha State Warehousing Corporation out of the exclusive window available under RIDF XVIII, for construction of 17 Warehouses in 15 districts for creation of additional storage capacity to the extent of 1,12,500 MT.

To support the paddy procurement scheme, NABARD has provided a line of Short Term Credit worth Rs.500 crore to Odisha State Civil Supplies Corporation. Odisha State Warehousing Corporation has also been sanctioned a loan of Rs.40 crore to set up 17 warehouses to support post-harvest agricultural operations.

NABARD continued its WADI programme of promoting the orchard-based development of less-fertile lands in tribal areas with the number of WADIs going up to 38, spread over 14 districts and benefiting about 3,5000 tribal families; grants worth Rs.48.17 crore were sanctioned to the NGOs coordinating these WADI.

NABARD up-scaled its Watershed-based Development Programme by sanctioning 10 more projects taking the cumulative total to 62 projects covering 43,670 Ha. area under treatment. Grant support of Rs.6.06 crore has been extended for various development activities under these projects.

Financial Inclusion has been receiving priority in NABARD so as to provide banking services at the door steps of rural households. Grants amounting to Rs.32.63 crore have been sanctioned to Regional Rural Banks for computerization of their operations. Grants were also provided to banks and other institutions for various projects of financial literacy and awareness and also for setting up of Financial Counseling and Literacy Centers (FLCCs) by banks.

Special project of credit support have been undertaken in 19 Left-Wing-Extremism (LWE) affected districts in Odisha most of which happen to be tribal pre-dominant districts; as a part of this approach, Women SHGs would be

set up to cover each family in these districts to provide income-support activities.

The State Credit Seminar organized by NABARD this year had the focus on 'Development of Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth in Odisha. With the resolve for Enhancing Rural Infrastructure for Agriculture and other rural sectors NABARD has set a target of Rs.29,927 crore financing by banks in priority sector in the financial year 2013-14 out of which Rs.14,838.91 crore (49.6%) is earmarked for Agriculture.

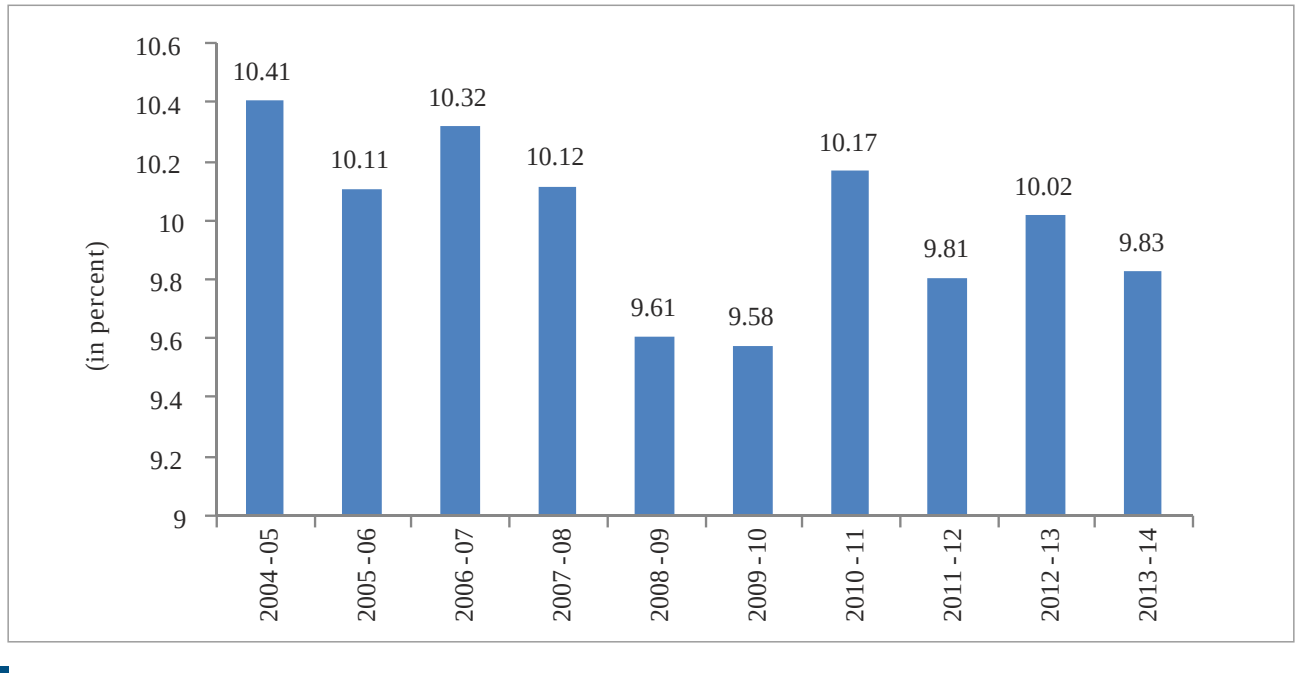
(v) Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO)

HUDCO, India's premier techno-financing company is a major player in the area of Housing and Urban Infrastructure finance offering a wide range financing options and services. Apart from those operations, HUDCO offers consultancy services, promotes research and studies. Its main thrust has been on meeting the housing needs of the deprived i.e. Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG). In Odisha HUDCO has so far sanctioned 459 schemes with a loan commitment of Rs.3100/- crore and released Rs.2351/- crore. During 2012-13 HUDCO has sanctioned loan assistance amounting to Rs.190 crore and released Rs.73 crore. During 2012-13, HUDCO has sanctioned Rs.78 crore towards housing, Rs.112 crore towards infrastructure activities. It has appraised four numbers of proposals under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) which was subsequently approved by Government of India. Under its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy, HUDCO has sanctioned 2 Night Shelter Schemes to BMC with a commitment of Rs.0.58 crore and one skill up-gradation centre with an assistance of Rs.0.45 crore to Puri Municipality and grant released during the period was Rs.0.26 crore.

(vi) Bhubaneswar Stock Exchange

The Bhubaneswar Stock Exchange was established in 1989 as a public limited company, in order to mobilize savings for investment in local enterprises. It started trading operations in 1991 after being recognized by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India. However, its scale of operations has remained limited so far. By the end of 2012-13, 46 companies were listed with 173 members and 17 corporate members. The member-brokers of the stock exchange conduct trading in the National Stock Exchange (NSE) segment of ISE Security and Services Ltd. (ISS), a wholly owned subsidiary company of Inter-connected stock exchange of India Ltd. (ISE) wherein Bhubaneswar Stock Exchange is a promoter member at an average daily turnover of Rs.1.78 crore. Its annual turnover for 2012-13 was Rs.474.17 crore.

Figure 5.16: Share of Construction in GSDP of Odisha, 2004-05 to 2013-14



## 5.2 Construction

The construction sub-sector builds the capacity of the economy for achieving higher rates of growth. This sub-sector has expanded to contribute 9.83 percent of total GSDP and 16.65 percent of services broad sector in the State during 2013-14. Odisha performs better in construction sector when compared to the national share of 7.43 percent by construction sector to national GDP in 2013-14. In spite of its significant share in GSDP, the construction sub sector move with frequent uncertainties by showing fluctuating growth rates ranging between 0.14 percent and 15.17 percent during 2004-05 to 2012-13. In 2013-14, the sub sector expects to grow at a lower rate of 3.59 percent. However, construction sub sector grew with a modest annual average growth rate of 6.03 percent and 6.96 percent during 11$^{th}$ five year plan and first two years of 12$^{th}$ plan period in Odisha respectively. Figure 5.16 depicts the share of the construction sector in the State from 2004-05 to 2013-14.

## 5.3 Tourism

Tourism has the rich potential to contribute to the economic growth in terms of direct and indirect employment opportunities, income generating activities, tourist revenues and finally value addition to the economy of the State. Odisha bears the essence of rich tourism sector with its age old cultural heritage, a myriad of monuments and nature's bounties like beach resorts, eco- tourism, flora and fauna, biodiversity and national parks and sanctuaries. Although the State tourism plays a comparatively small role in Indian tourism scenario. Still huge potential for growth is ingrained in this sector in Odisha. Blend with both forward and backward linkages, this hospitality sector generate more than 92 thousand direct employment and 2.77 lakh indirect employment in the ratio of 1:3 in Odisha.

The State has several sources and triggers for attracting tourists. Bhubaneswar, the city of temples, the ancient sun temple of Konark, Lord Jagannath Temple at Puri, the Budhist monastic complexes at Ratnagiri, Lalitgiri and Udayagiri are vestiges of rich cultural heritage. The sanctuaries and wildlife parks viz. Bhitarkanika, Similipal National Park, Chandaka Elephant Reserve, Nandankanan and Chilika Lake with migratory birds are some of the major natural tourist attraction points of Odisha.

It may be observed from Figure 5.17 that Odisha used to get less than one percent share of foreign tourists arrived in India. However, in absolute terms, the number of tourists from within the State, outside the State and abroad has been increasing. The increasing trend of the total number of tourists is shown in Figure

Figure 5.17: Share of Odisha in Total Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India, 2001-2012

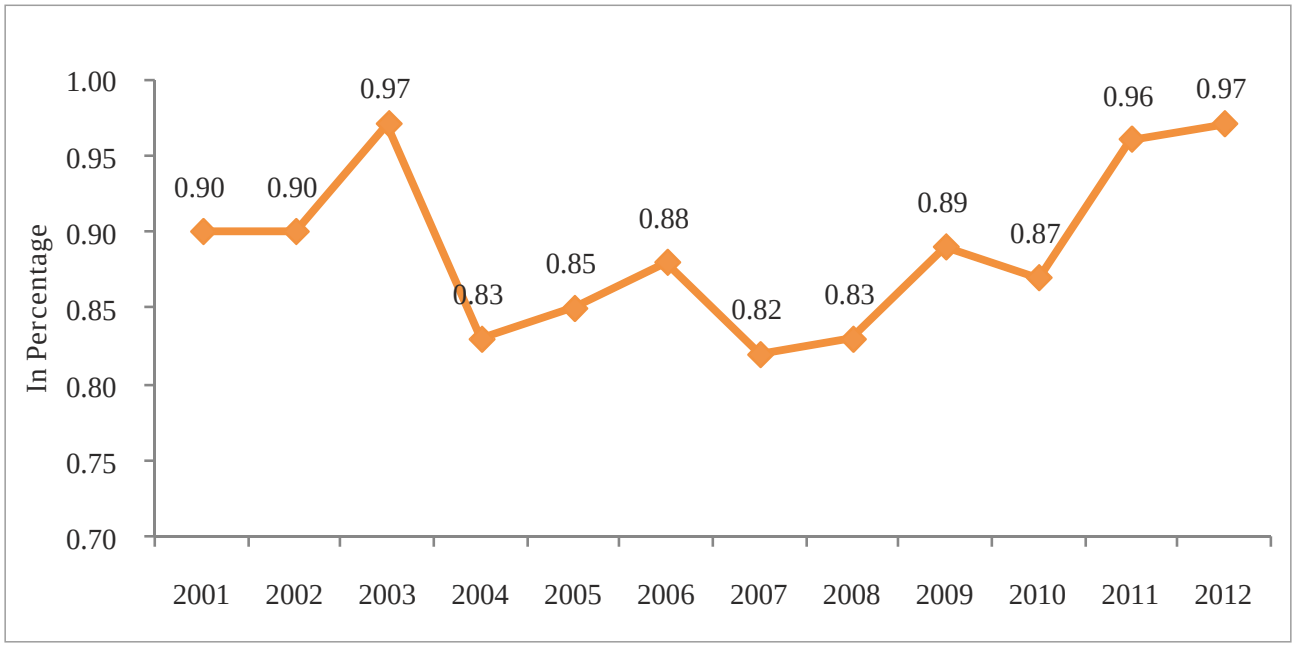


Figure 5.18: Tourist Arrival in Odisha, 2005-2012

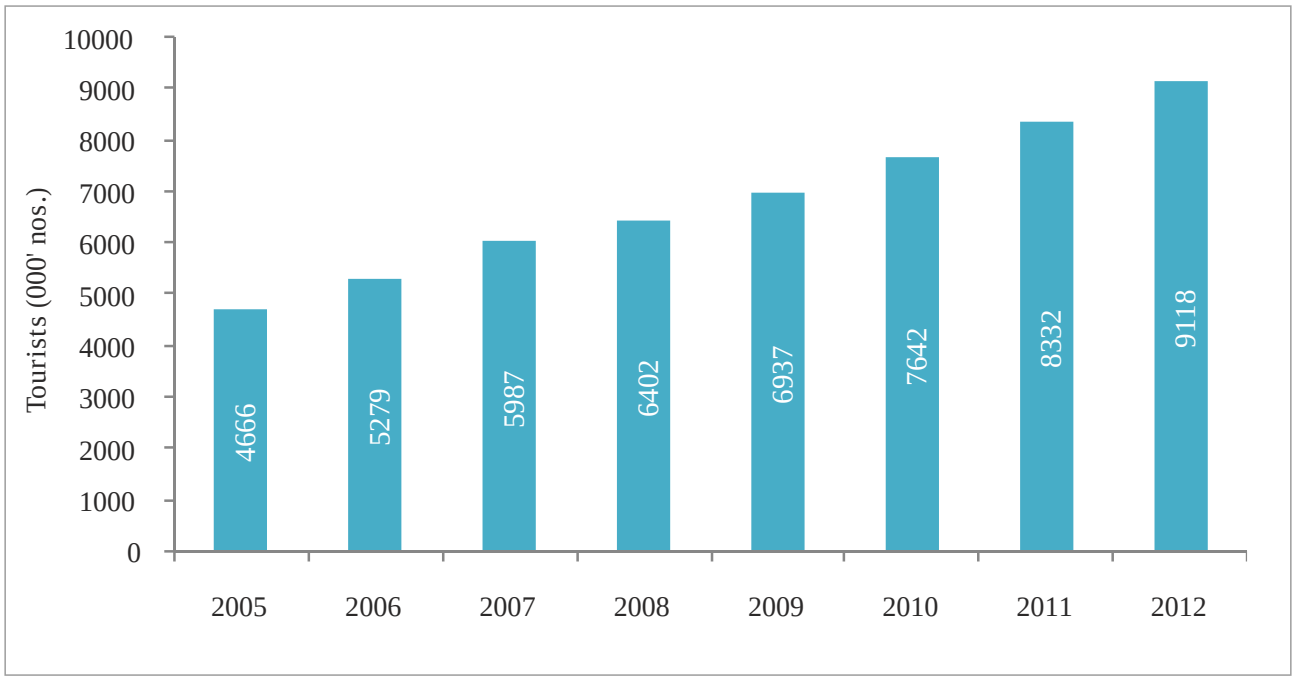
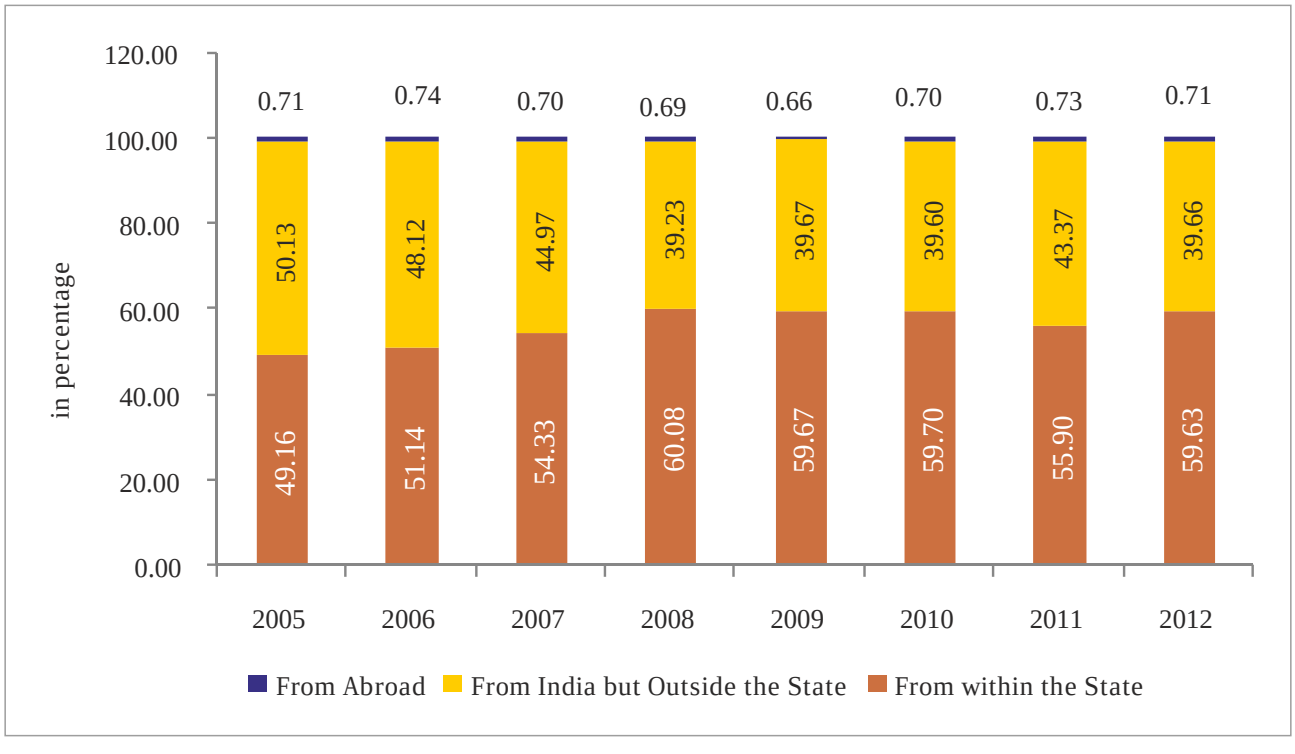



Figure 5.19: Composition of Tourists in Odisha, 2005-2012




5.18. As can be seen in Annexure 5.23, between 2001-2012, the number of tourists from within the State has exceed tripled, while it is more than doubled from the rest of India and abroad.

Most tourists to Odisha come from West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. During 2012, they constituted 14.03 percent and 3.51 percent of all tourists respectively from India, including those from Odisha. France, German, UK and USA were the major tourist generating markets from overseas during 2012, and nearly 54 percent foreign tourists came from Western Europe. The trend in the composition of tourists is depicted in Figure 5.19.

As per the tourist profile survey 2008-09, the average duration and spending of a domestic tourist is 3.7 days and Rs. 1,357 per day respectively. While the duration and spending of foreign tourist is 14.2 days and Rs. 2,255 per

day. Based on this, the estimated inflow of money to Odisha during 2012-13 has been assessed at Rs.4, 875.10 crore, an increase of 9.4 percent over 2011-12. Annexure 5.24 gives detailed information on this sub-sector since 2004-05.

## 5.4 Trade, Hotels and Restaurants Industry

This sub-sector has been growing consistently in Odisha since 1950-51. Its share in the GSDP increased from 4.85 percent in 1950-51 to 13.02 percent in 2012-13 in real terms. This sub-sector is expected to contribute 13.19 percent share in the real GSDP of Odisha in 2013-14 at 2004-05 prices. The sub sector becomes the second largest contributor to GSDP of the State after manufacturing registered sub sector (14.32 percent) in 2013-14 among all the individual sub sectors of the economy. Even this sub sector records highest share of 22.40 percent within Services broad sector in State in 2013-14. The share continues to rise consistently since last decade.

The growth rate of 'trade, hotels and restaurants' sub sector exhibit fluctuating trend since 2005-06. It slides down to a modest 6.94 percent in 2013-14 from a buoyant 21.45 percent in 2006-07. However, during last ten years between 2004-05 and 2013-14, the sub sector maintained a highly impressive annual average growth rate of 10.12 percent. Figure 5.20 presents the percentage share of the sub sector in real GSDP of Odisha.

The hotel and tourism industries are strongly linked. Development of the hotel industry is essential for the growth of tourism. Annexure 5.26 records the position of hotels in the State from 2000 onwards. Over the last 13 years, the number of hotels has doubled, with a compound annual growth rate of 5.21 percent.

The trend in the standard of hotels in terms of servicing lower spending groups (LSG), middle spending groups (MSG) and high spending groups (HSG) from 2005 to 2012 can be seen from Figure 5.21, while the trend and extent of total hotel beds is shown in Figure 5.22. From 2005 to 2012, the number of beds increased by 82 percent. During 2012, there were 1,457 hotels with 30,770 rooms and 6,007 beds, of which, 251 catered to high-spending groups (HSG), 288 to middle-spending groups (MSG) and 918 to lower-spending groups

Figure 5.20: Share of the Trade, Hotels & Restaurants Industry in GSDP in Odisha, 2004-05 to 2013-14

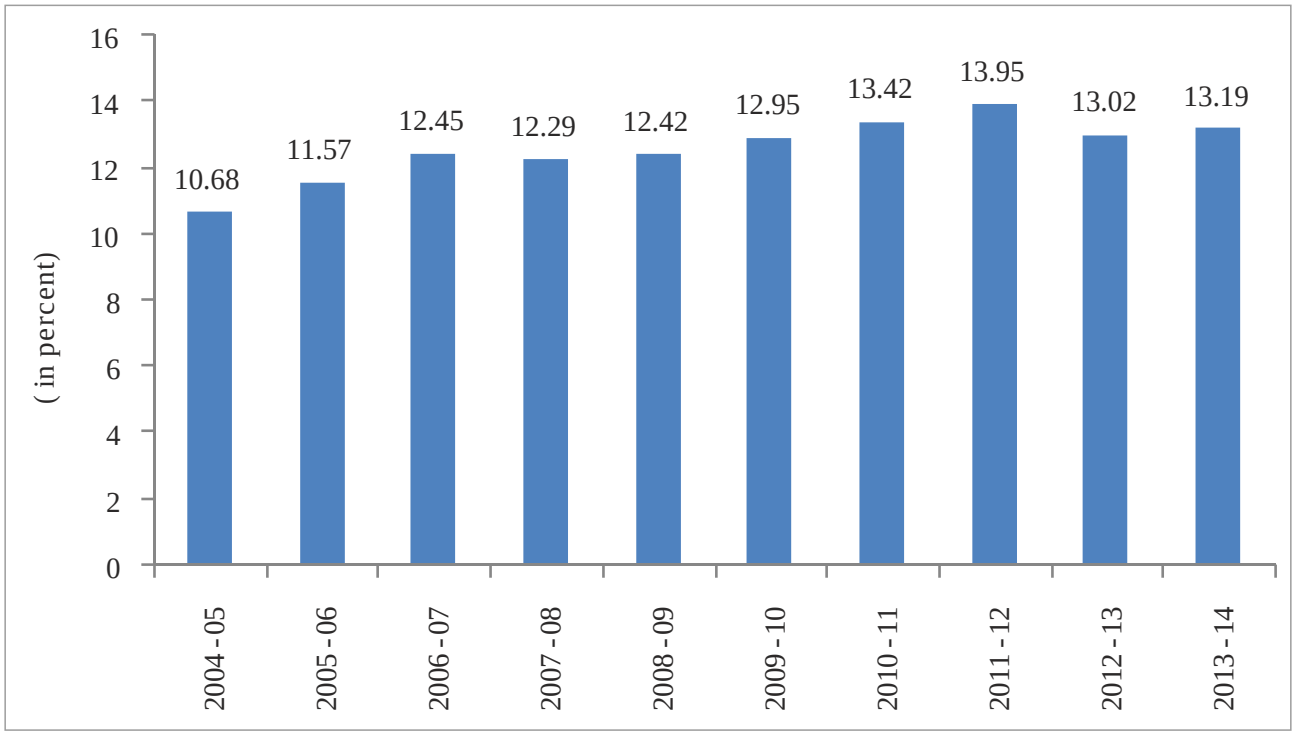
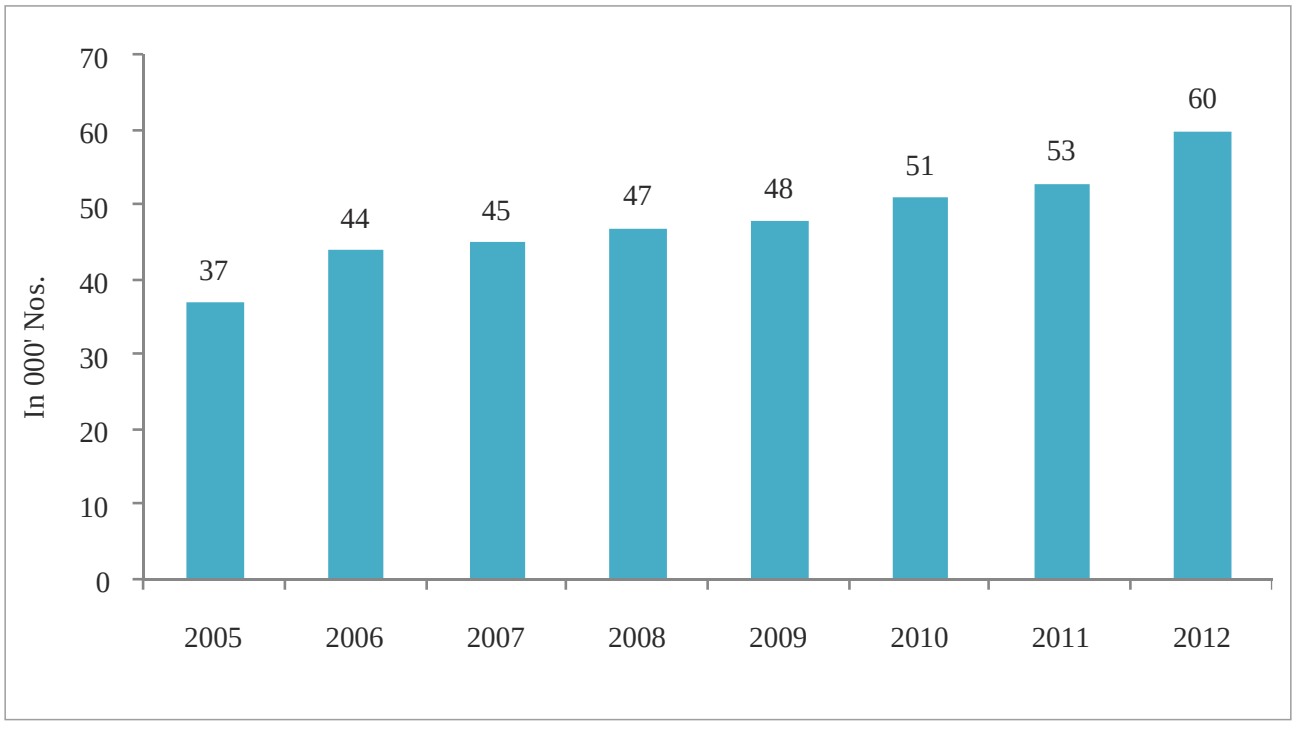


Figure 5.21: Status of Hotels in Odisha, 2005 to 2012

Figure 5.22: Trend and Extent of Hotel Beds in Odisha, 2005-2012




(LSG). It is observed from the Annexure 5.26 that the number of HSG hotels in Odisha is increasing rapidly during the last four years while the number of LSG hotels are in a declining trend.

## 5.5 Policies for Promotion of Tourism and Hospitality Industry

Of late, high priority has been given to the development and promotion of tourism as well as the hotel industry sector in Odisha. During the 10th Five Year Plan, the State spent public funds of Rs. 38.45 crore on this sector. During the 11th Plan, Rs. 157.49 crore was spent for this purpose. The plan ceiling for the 12th plan (2012-17) is Rs.511.05 crore. During 2012-13 an amount of Rs.64.43 crore has been spent against the plan outlay of Rs65.85 crore. In all, 330 tourist centres have been identified for their development and promotion in Odisha.

### 5.5.1 Organization of State and District Level Festivals

Several festivals including the Rath Yatra, Konark Festival, National Crafts Mela, Mukteswar Dance Festival and other festivities have been recognised as state-level festivals in Odisha and are geared towards attracting tourists. Similarly, there are district-level festivals like the Parab in Koraput and Mahotsava in Sambalpur. While these are official festivals, interest groups such as industry sub-groups and civil society organizations also organise festivals such as Beach Festivals at Puri, Gopalpur and Chandipur.

### 5.5.2 Development of Shamuka Beach

The Shamuka Beach Project at Puri is in progress. Targeted towards high-end tourists, it is spread over 2,000 acres of land of which, 972 acres of land has already been acquired in the first phase. Electrification of the project has been entrusted to OPTCL and CESU with an estimated cost of Rs 44.61 crore. The State Government have released Rs 8.30 crore during 2010-11 & 2011-12. The work of project is in progress.

### 5.5.3 Tourist Units

At present, 16 tourist units, i.e., Panthasala, Panthika, Tourist Complex and Yatrinivas, with 101 rooms and 253 beds function under the Tourism Department, while 23 tourist units with 515 rooms and 1,124 beds are in operation under the Odisha Tourism Development Corporation (OTDC).

### 5.5.4 Odisha Tourism Policy 2013

Odisha Tourism Policy has been announced by State Government in 2013.The last Tourism policy of the State was announced in 1997. Under the Industrial Policy Resolution 2007, tourism projects other than hotel were considered as priority sector. The present policy envisages an aggressive and proactive approach to achieve the growth potential by initiating identified policy measures, strategies, fund support, professional management input and establishing required synergies through effective coordination, institutional arrangements, focused attention and improved performance of the sector. The policy envisions to develop Odisha into the most preferred tourist destination and place it prominently on domestic and international tourist map. The policy aims at promoting:

1. Sustainable tourism as a means to economic and inclusive growth,
2. Image of Odisha in abroad,
3. Prime tourism products like cultural heritage, natural environment, and
4. Beneficial outcomes to all stakeholders.

The policy announced a good package of fiscal and non fiscal incentives for different tourism activities with focused interventions on infrastructural and social needs. The fiscal incentives include series of concessions, exemptions, reimbursements of different entertainment taxes, stamp duty, registration charges, land rent, production cost etc in different tourism projects of the State. The non fiscal incentives include land bank, single window clearance, kiosks establishment, institutional mechanisms for tourist projects and development in the State. The tourism projects eligible for the incentives are categorized into different groups like hotels, entertainment centers ( like parks etc), adventure tourism projects, adventure sports tourism projects( like water sports, golf etc), art & craft villages, camping spots, eco tourism. Wild safari, medical tourism etc. The State have been divided into three administrative zones to administer the incentives on tourism projects. These; Zone A include Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation area. Zone B include: Rest of the State excluding KBK, Gajapati, Kandhamal and BMC area. Zone C include KBK, Gajapati, Kandhamal districts. The tourism policy also attach high priority to human resource development /capacity building of stakeholders of tourism projects and safety & security of tourists as well as tourist spots by deployment of tourism policy.

# Annexure 5

Annexure 5.1: Bank-Wise Key Indicators at the end of 2012-13 ( in crores of rupees )

| Banks | Total branches | Deposit | Advance | CD Ratio | Total Adv. to Agrl. | Adv. to MSME | Adv. to services sector | Adv. to weaker section | Adv. to DRI | Adv. to women | Adv. to SC/ST |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Public Sector | 2313 | 113037.89 | 98445.52 | 87.09 | 9889.90 | 13252.21 | 7570.13 | 7437.65 | 60.50 | 4408.18 | 2763.63 |
| Private Sector | 269 | 17684.33 | 11465.36 | 64.83 | 1359.29 | 1586.03 | 539.21 | 519.96 | 10.15 | 788.22 | 383.77 |
| RRBs | 901 | 10155.16 | 6170.26 | 60.76 | 2377.35 | 2262.76 | 1259.49 | 2293.46 | 0.00 | 1511.39 | 1057.22 |
| RIDF (NABARD) | 0 | 0.00 | 5088.47 | 0.00 | 5088.47 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total commercial bank | 3483 | 140877.38 | 121169.61 | 86.01 | 18715.01 | 17101.00 | 9368.83 | 10251.07 | 70.65 | 6707.79 | 4204.62 |
| Co-operative Bank | 341 | 5587.77 | 6172.42 | 110.46 | 5649.54 | 108.18 | 621.52 | 4787.74 | 0.00 | 394.98 | 1180.61 |
| Grand Total | 3824 | 146465.15 | 127342.03 | 86.94 | 24364.55 | 17209.18 | 9990.35 | 15038.81 | 70.65 | 7102.77 | 5385.23 |
| Rural | 2055 | 31599.98 | 35620.98 | 112.72 | | | | | | | |
| Semi Urban | 1021 | 40372.75 | 27752.74 | 68.74 | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 748 | 74492.42 | 63968.31 | 85.87 | | | | | | | |

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee, Odisha

Annexure 5.2: Share of Commercial and Cooperative Banks in Total Deposits ( Rupees in crores )

| Year | Commercial Banks | Coop. Banks | Total Deposit | Share of Coop. Banks (%) | Share of Commercial Banks (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 2002-03 | 21006.85 | 1591.85 | 22598.70 | 7.04 | 92.96 |
| 2003-04 | 23359.86 | 1761.25 | 25121.11 | 7.01 | 92.99 |
| 2004-05 | 27372.64 | 1863.49 | 29236.13 | 6.38 | 93.62 |
| 2005-06 | 31966.97 | 1955.75 | 33922.72 | 5.77 | 94.23 |
| 2006-07 | 41037.16 | 2126.80 | 43163.96 | 4.92 | 95.08 |
| 2007-08 | 52272.25 | 2422.06 | 54694.31 | 4.43 | 95.57 |
| 2008-09 | 67766.26 | 2914.30 | 70680.56 | 4.13 | 95.87 |
| 2009-10 | 82891.56 | 3652.63 | 86544.38 | 4.22 | 95.78 |
| 2010-11 | 102176.87 | 4148.32 | 106325.19 | 3.90 | 96.10 |
| 2011-12 | 124826.37 | 4683.99 | 129510.36 | 3.62 | 96.38 |
| 2012-13 | 140877.38 | 5587.77 | 146465.15 | 3.82 | 96.18 |

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee, Odisha

Annexure 5.3: Individual Bank-Wise Total Deposits and Advances at the end of 2012-13)

( Rs. in Crore )

| Bank | No. of Branches | Total Deposits | Total Advances | C.D Ratio |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Allahabad Bank | 76 | 3732.43 | 4267.35 | 114.33 |
| Andhra Bank | 125 | 4429.61 | 2822.34 | 63.72 |
| Bank of Baroda | 92 | 3658.72 | 4525.02 | 123.68 |
| Bank of India | 188 | 6297.41 | 3815.6 | 60.55 |
| Bank of Maharashtra | 5 | 71.01 | 30.89 | 43.46 |
| Canara Bank | 82 | 5122.58 | 4265.06 | 83.26 |
| Central Bank of India | 97 | 2005.55 | 3426.01 | 170.83 |
| Corporation Bank | 18 | 2927.00 | 2988.00 | 102.08 |
| Dena Bank | 12 | 485.11 | 365.84 | 75.41 |
| Indian Bank | 71 | 2063.72 | 1762.97 | 85.43 |
| Indian Overseas Bank | 115 | 4369.48 | 2670.75 | 61.12 |
| Oriental Bank of Commerce | 46 | 2038.96 | 1907.36 | 93.55 |
| Panjab National Bank | 127 | 3490.63 | 4658.65 | 133.46 |
| Panjab & Sind Bank | 6 | 854.00 | 1021.00 | 119.56 |
| State Bank of India | 706 | 45164.00 | 38845.00 | 86.01 |
| State Bank of Bikanar & Jaipur | 0 | 74.37 | 64.75 | 87.06 |
| State Bank of Hyderabad | 10 | 326.96 | 838.26 | 256.38 |
| State Bank of Travancore | 1 | 113.52 | 82.85 | 72.98 |
| State Bank of Mysore | 1 | 152.12 | 305.09 | 200.56 |
| Syndicate Bank | 69 | 3385.26 | 2779.90 | 82.12 |
| Union Bank | 83 | 6978.46 | 4915.57 | 70.44 |
| United Bank of India | 127 | 3540.00 | 2310.00 | 65.25 |
| UCO Bank | 214 | 9249.00 | 8349.26 | 90.27 |
| Vijaya Bank | 9 | 381.00 | 120.55 | 31.64 |
| IDBI Bank | 33 | 2126.93 | 1307.45 | 61.47 |
| Total Public Sector Banks | 2313 | 113037.89 | 98445.52 | 87.09 |
| Laxmi Vilas Bank Ltd. | 1 | 54.81 | 5.47 | 9.98 |
| Federal Bank | 11 | 283.29 | 222.53 | 78.55 |
| HDFC Bank | 71 | 2931.00 | 1874.00 | 63.94 |
| ICICI Bank | 69 | 4134.37 | 2640.83 | 63.88 |
| The South Indian Bank Ltd. | 2 | 947.55 | 19.02 | 2.01 |
| Karnataka Bank Ltd. | 7 | 192.00 | 417.06 | 217.22 |
| Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd. | 6 | 157.97 | 93.21 | 59.00 |
| ING Vysya Bank | 7 | 799.24 | 20.99 | 2.63 |
| Axis Bank | 70 | 6600.98 | 5369.89 | 81.35 |
| Indus Ind Bank | 21 | 1291.53 | 607.47 | 47.03 |
| Karur Vysya Bank | 4 | 291.69 | 194.89 | 66.81 |
| Total Private Sector Banks | 269 | 17684.33 | 11465.36 | 64.83 |
| Odisha Gramya Bank | 475 | 6098.50 | 3639.62 | 59.68 |
| Utkal Gramya Bank | 426 | 4056.66 | 2530.64 | 62.38 |
| Total of RRBs | 901 | 10155.16 | 6170.26 | 60.76 |
| RIDIF (NABARD) | 0 | 0 | 5088.47 | |
| Total Commercial Banks | 3483 | 140877.38 | 121169.61 | 86.01 |
| Odisha State Co-Op.Bank | 336 | 5587.77 | 6145.52 | 109.98 |
| OSCARD Bank | 5 | 0.00 | 26.90 | |
| Total of Co-operative Bank | 341 | 5587.77 | 6172.42 | 110.46 |
| Grand Total | 3824 | 146465.15 | 127342.03 | 86.94 |

Source: State Lavel Bankers Committee.

Annexure 5.4: Sector-Wise Target and Achievements of Banks in Priority Sectors under the Annual Credit Plan (2005-06 to 2012-13)

| Sector | Target (Rs. In Crore) | Achievement (Rs. in crore) | % of achievement |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Agriculture Sector | | | |
| Crop Loan | | | |
| 2005-06 | 1854.21 | 2111.10 | 113.85 |
| 2006-07 | 2335.97 | 2493.68 | 106.75 |
| 2007-08 | 2671.31 | 2665.84 | 99.80 |
| 2008-09 | 3224.19 | 2614.18 | 81.08 |
| 2009-10 | 4182.16 | 3944.91 | 94.32 |
| 2010-11 | 6152.51 | 5448.78 | 88.56 |
| 2011-12 | 8700.83 | 6851.91 | 78.75 |
| 2012-13 | 9824.80 | 8457.02 | 86.08 |
| Term Loans | | | |
| 2005-06 | 449.15 | 431.09 | 95.98 |
| 2006-07 | 574.19 | 702.82 | 122.40 |
| 2007-08 | 712.31 | 697.76 | 97.96 |
| 2008-09 | 797.34 | 601.95 | 75.49 |
| 2009-10 | 988.71 | 1182.07 | 119.56 |
| 2010-11 | 1640.68 | 801.46 | 48.85 |
| 2011—12 | 2273.81 | 1121.28 | 49.31 |
| 2012-13 | 2364.38 | 1533.06 | 64.84 |
| Allied Sectors | | | |
| 2005-06 | 210.07 | 158.52 | 75.46 |
| 2006-07 | 289.34 | 261.76 | 90.47 |
| 2007-08 | 354.95 | 293.68 | 82.74 |
| 2008-09 | 535.39 | 234.42 | 43.79 |
| 2009-10 | 743.33 | 236.51 | 31.82 |
| 2010-11 | 1372.61 | 5010.57 | 36.54 |
| 2011-12 | 1949.36 | 546.48 | 28.03 |
| 2012-13 | 1989.68 | 464.07 | 23.32 |
| Total Agriculture | | | |
| 2005-06 | 2513.43 | 2700.71 | 107.45 |
| 2006-07 | 3199.50 | 3458.26 | 108.09 |
| 2007-08 | 3738.57 | 3657.28 | 97.83 |
| 2008-09 | 4556.92 | 3450.55 | 75.72 |
| 2009-10 | 5914.20 | 5363.49 | 90.69 |
| 2010-11 | 9165.80 | 6751.81 | 73.66 |
| 2011-12 | 12924.00 | 8519.68 | 65.92 |
| 2012-13 | 14178.86 | 10454.15 | 73.73 |

Annexure 5.4

| Sector | Target (Rs. In Crore) | Achievement (Rs. in crore) | % of achievement |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Non Farm Sector ( N FS ) | | | |
| 2005-06 | 339.52 | 386.76 | 113.91 |
| 2006-07 | 486.10 | 497.26 | 102.30 |
| 2007-08 | 775.54 | 642.21 | 82.81 |
| 2008-09 | 814.34 | 650.50 | 79.88 |
| 2009-10 | 1121.70 | 1514.47 | 135.02 |
| 2010-11 | 1400.02 | 2759.50 | 197.10 |
| 2011-12 | 2785.23 | 2573.71 | 92.41 |
| 2012-13 | 3368.10 | 3442.74 | 102.22 |
| Other Priority Sector (OPS) | | | |
| 2005-06 | 1562.47 | 2506.54 | 160.42 |
| 2006-07 | 2460.06 | 2784.23 | 113.18 |
| 2007-08 | 2748.21 | 2745.66 | 99.91 |
| 2008-09 | 3161.17 | 3383.44 | 107.03 |
| 2009-10 | 4466.66 | 4264.93 | 95.48 |
| 2010-11 | 6337.88 | 7099.92 | 112.02 |
| 2011-12 | 9524.21 | 8265.81 | 86.79 |
| 2012-13 | 10242.32 | 8014.04 | 78.24 |
| Total Loans | | | |
| 2005-06 | 4415.42 | 5594.01 | 126.69 |
| 2006-07 | 6145.66 | 6739.75 | 119.67 |
| 2007-08 | 7262.32 | 7045.15 | 97.01 |
| 2008-09 | 8532.44 | 7484.49 | 87.72 |
| 2009-10 | 11502.55 | 11142.89 | 96.87 |
| 2010-11 | 16903.70 | 16611.23 | 98.27 |
| 2011-12 | 25233.44 | 19359.20 | 76.72 |
| 2012-13 | 27789.28 | 21910.93 | 78.85 |

Annexure 5.5: Progress of the Cooperative Movement in Odisha

| Year | Number of Cooperative Societies Functioning | Membership in lakhs | Working Capital (in crores of rupees) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 2000-01 | 4886 | 57.65 | 7565.33 |
| 2002-03 | 4723 | 57.00 | 8396.47 |
| 2003-04 | 4657 | 59.40 | 9457.43 |
| 2004-05 | 4636 | 62.18 | 1952.27 |
| 2005-06 | 4626 | 62.94 | 11459.73 |
| 2006-07 | 4565 | 63.55 | 12748.33 |
| 2007-08 | 4336 | 64.85 | 14043.22 |
| 2008-09 | 4276 | 66.88 | 16097.58 |
| 2009-10 | 4260 | 70.22 | 20198.52 |
| 2010-11 | 4245 | 71.79 | 23268.42 |
| 2011-12 (P) | 4267 | 72.87 | 26158.25 |

Source: S.L.B.C, Odisha

Annexure 5.6: Membership, Working Capital and Advances of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies in Odisha

| Year | Membership (in thousands) | | Working Capital (in lakhs of rupees) | | Loans Advanced (in lakhs of rupees) | | Loans Outstanding (in lakhs of rupees) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Agri | Non-Agri | Agri | Non-Agri | Agri | Non-Agri | Agri | Non-Agri |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1985-86 | 3815 | 192 | 38555 | 4462 | 6556 | 3265 | 24105 | 3005 |
| 1986-87 | 3846 | 198 | 39855 | 5122 | 6099 | 1998 | 23447 | 3196 |
| 1987-88 | 3883 | 214 | 42045 | 6885 | 7500 | 6392 | 24338 | 3971 |
| 1988-89 | 3918 | 222 | 43879 | 7780 | 7009 | 4899 | 23724 | 5051 |
| 1989-90 | 3948 | 237 | 45716 | 9380 | 1967 | 3991 | 24861 | 6301 |
| 1990-91 | 3893 | 235 | 39669 | 11718 | 3507 | 5424 | 18855 | 9366 |
| 1991-92 | 4037 | 242 | 37320 | 14327 | 4105 | 8443 | 16971 | 11701 |
| 1992-93 | 4150 | 238 | 40432 | 17968 | 6643 | 7047 | 19712 | 11758 |
| 1993-94 | 4192 | 892 | 45989 | 38497 | 9287 | 2577 | 20686 | 15248 |
| 1994-95 | 4260 | 784 | 48929 | 57684 | 12286 | 8085 | 23975 | 18956 |
| 1995-96 | 4300 | 1100 | 55812 | 62604 | 16730 | 17237 | 33870 | 25223 |
| 1996-97 | 4200 | 1000 | 62600 | 78744 | 19387 | 50430 | 31288 | 33047 |
| 1997-98 | 4149 | 1090 | 73429 | 65483 | 22567 | 26475 | 35986 | 92557 |
| 1998-99 | 4369 | 406 | 94555 | 74018 | 33225 | 32335 | 44728 | 37185 |
| 1999-00 | 4554 | 342 | 126512 | 76837 | 44540 | 66698 | 66024 | 38417 |
| 2000-01 | 4638 | 362 | 138856 | 90903 | 51852 | 85702 | 78966 | 41784 |
| 2001-02 | 4700 | 347 | 170205 | 98258 | 62020 | 73050 | 83095 | 78741 |
| 2002-03 | 4659 | 361 | 191293 | 105508 | 62069 | 108936 | 94501 | 55597 |
| 2003-04 | 4867 | 355 | 223601 | 103735 | 85568 | 92707 | 96536 | 53437 |
| 2004-05 | 5215 | 951 | 253058 | 107288 | 120806 | 103815 | 128054 | 59419 |
| 2005-06 | 5367 | 929 | 282609 | 109998 | 142658 | 119079 | 150122 | 63081 |
| 2006-07 | 5281 | 1075 | 312767 | 113513 | 153172 | 122415 | 166910 | 64151 |
| 2007-08 | 5519 | 967 | 346602 | 129086 | 146304 | 136595 | 186284 | 67161 |
| 2008-09 | 5623 | 964 | 356764 | 152333 | 158394 | 167912 | 159615 | 80927 |
| 2009-10 | 5924 | 1082 | 442962 | 175383 | 277038 | 168144 | 234610 | 89221 |
| 2010-11 | 5874 | 1019 | 543786 | 283402 | 353417 | 158718 | 302601 | 99376 |
| 2011-12(P) | 5981 | 1020 | 633842 | 363428 | 441588 | 160835 | 399101 | 107826 |

Source: Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Odisha
P : Provisional

Annexure 5.7: Market Share of Cooperatives in Dispensing Crop Loan Rs. In crores

| Year | Commercial Banks | Cooperative Banks | Total | Market share of Cooperative Banks (%) | Market share of Commercial Banks (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 2006-07 | 939.42 | 1554.26 | 2493.68 | 62.30 | 37.68 |
| 2007-08 | 875.02 | 1501.02 | 2376.76 | 63.15 | 36.85 |
| 2008-09 | 764.13 | 1489.46 | 2253.59 | 66.00 | 34.00 |
| 2009-10 | 1432.83 | 2682.17 | 4115.00 | 65.00 | 35.00 |
| 2010-11 | 1877.52 | 3396.39 | 5273.64 | 64.40 | 35.60 |
| 2011-12 | 2270.31 | 4415.89 | 6686.20 | 66.04 | 33.06 |
| 2012-13 | 3175.67 | 5281.35 | 8457.02 | 62.45 | 37.55 |

Source: SLBC, Odisha

Annexure 5.8: Season-wise Dispensation of Short-Term Credit by Cooperative Banks in Odisha Members in lakhs and amount in crores of rupees

| Year | Kharif Members | Kharif Amount | Rabi Members | Rabi Amount | Total Members | Total Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 2006-07 | 7.30 | 837.47 | 5.74 | 721.70 | 13.04 | 1559.16 |
| 2007-08 | 7.21 | 899.24 | 4.44 | 602.50 | 11.65 | 1501.74 |
| 2008-09 | 4.65 | 546.41 | 7.04 | 943.05 | 11.69 | 1489.46 |
| 2009-10 | 10.11 | 1407.82 | 8.21 | 1274.35 | 18.32 | 2548.70 |
| 2010-11 | 11.26 | 1811.09 | 9.10 | 1585.30 | 20.36 | 3396.39 |
| 2011-12 | 13.07 | 2381.37 | 10.39 | 2034.52 | 23.46 | 4415.89 |
| 2012-13 | 13.66 | 2902.75 | 11.41 | 2523.74 | 25.07 | 5426.49 |

Source: SLBC, Odisha

Annexure 5.9: Investment Credit in Odisha

| Year | Farm sector (Nos.) | Farm sector amount (in crore of Rs.) | Non-farm sector (nos.) | Non-farm sector amount (in crore of Rs.) | Total (nos.) | Total amount (in crore of Rs.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 2006-07 | 10766 | 39.38 | 19030 | 39.93 | 29796 | 79.30 |
| 2007-08 | 17123 | 56.44 | 19421 | 47.16 | 36544 | 103.60 |
| 2008-09 | 23133 | 84.43 | 20169 | 74.33 | 43302 | 158.76 |
| 2009-10 | 21517 | 104.17 | 25089 | 95.58 | 46606 | 199.75 |
| 2010-11 | 27542 | 151.34 | 22181 | 109.77 | 49723 | 261.11 |
| 2011-12 | 21677 | 114.79 | 17621 | 121.00 | 39298 | 235.79 |
| 2012-13 | 14738 | 93.07 | 11269 | 75.20 | 26007 | 168.27 |

Annexure 5.10: Deposits Mobilised and Loan advances by Urban Cooperative Banks in Odisha

| Year | Deposits mobilized (in crores of Rs.) | Loan advanced (in crores of Rs.) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 2006-07 | 625.23 | 421.23 |
| 2007-08 | 615.02 | 415.43 |
| 2008-09 | 840.52 | 495.37 |
| 2009-10 | 944.48 | 566.21 |
| 2010 -11 | 992.92 | 533.13 |
| 2011-12 | 953.80 | 542.41 |
| 2012-13 | 1260.16 | 594.68 |

Annexure 5.11: Bank Assistance to the Handloom and Handicraft Sector during 2010-11

| Category | Handloom Sector | | Handicraft Sector | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Amount (in lakhs of Rs.) | No. | Amount (in lakhs of Rs.) |
| Self Help Groups | 283 | 231.57 | 280 | 192.62 |
| Individuals | 936 | 538.97 | 469 | 295.37 |
| Artisan Credit Card (ACC) | 343 | 235.19 | 290 | 169.70 |
| Swarozgaries Credit Card | 326 | 117.35 | 215 | 125.47 |
| Total | 1,888 | 1123.08 | 1,254 | 783.16 |

Annexure 5.12: Bank Loans for Housing during 2011-12

| Scheme | Number of Beneficiaries | Amount Disbursed (in crores of rupees) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Home Loan Scheme | 441 | 13.88 |
| Golden Jubilee Rural Housing Scheme | 2,094 | 75.76 |
| National Housing scheme | 819 | 12.54 |

Annexure 5.13: Credit Cards issued by Commercial Banks during 2012-13

| Credit Card | Credit Card issued | Amount (Rs. in crore) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Artisan Credit Cards | 1190 | 6.62 |
| Weavers Credit Card | 8763 | 22.59 |
| Kissan Credit Cards | 665664 | 7255.32 |

Annexure 5.14: Recovery Position of Banks as on 31.3.2013 In crores of rupees

| Banks | Total Demand | Amount Collected | % of Recovery | Amount overdues |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Public Sector Banks | 6799.97 | 2734.84 | 40.2 | 4065.13 |
| Private Sector Banks | 116.24 | 85.11 | 73.2 | 31.13 |
| Regional Rural Banks | 1831.49 | 1077.57 | 58.8 | 753.92 |
| Total Commercial Banks | 8747.70 | 3897.52 | 44.6 | 4850.18 |
| Cooperative Banks | 6611.03 | 4481.23 | 67.8 | 2129.80 |
| Grand Total | 15358.73 | 8378.75 | 54.6 | 6979.98 |

Source: SLBC

Annexure 5.15: Sector and Bank-wise Loan Recovery Position in Odisha (Rs. In Crore)

| Sector /Item | Total Public sector Banks | | RRBs | | Co-operative Banks | | Grand Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At the end of 2012-13 | At the end of 2011-12 | At the end of 2012-13 | At the end of 2011-12 | At the end of 2012-13 | At the end of 2011-12 | At the end of 2012-13 | At the end of 2011-12 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| A. Agricultural Short Term Loan | | | | | | | | |
| Total demand for recovery | 1807.04 | 1303.12 | 507.95 | 514.67 | 6589.94 | 5219.41 | 8905.00 | 7037.20 |
| Amount collected | 686.72 | 748.04 | 223.04 | 354.10 | 4481.16 | 3669.09 | 5390.97 | 4771.23 |
| Overdue amount | 1120.32 | 555.08 | 284.91 | 160.57 | 2108.78 | 1550.32 | 3514.03 | 2265.97 |
| % of overdue to demand | 62.00 | 42.60 | 56.09 | 31.20 | 32.00 | 29.70 | 39.46 | 32.20 |
| B. Agricultural Term Loan | | | | | | | | |
| Total demand for recovery | 1277.38 | 1430.57 | 417.70 | 210.63 | 21.09 | 14.37 | 1754.73 | 1656.29 |
| Amount collected | 426.70 | 795.81 | 226.87 | 141.42 | 0.07 | 1.13 | 685.31 | 938.48 |
| Overdue amount | 850.68 | 634.76 | 190.83 | 69.21 | 21.02 | 13.24 | 1069.42 | 717.81 |
| % of overdue to demand | 66.60 | 44.37 | 45.69 | 32.86 | 99.67 | 92.14 | 60.94 | 43.34 |
| C. Other Priority Sector | | | | | | | | |
| Total demand for recovery | 3715.55 | 3861.40 | 905.84 | 633.37 | - | 40.95 | 4699.00 | 4546.90 |
| Amount collected | 1621.42 | 1988.74 | 627.66 | 457.80 | - | 28.03 | 2302.47 | 2476.40 |
| Overdue amount | 2094.13 | 1872.66 | 278.18 | 175.57 | - | 12.92 | 2396.53 | 2070.50 |
| % of overdue to demand | 56.36 | 48.50 | 30.71 | 27.72 | - | 31.55 | 51.00 | 45.54 |
| TOTAL (A+B+C) | | | | | | | | |
| Total demand for recovery | 6799.97 | 659.59 | 1831.49 | 1358.67 | 6611.03 | 5274.73 | 15358.73 | 13240.39 |
| Amount collected | 2734.84 | 3532.59 | 1077.57 | 953.32 | 4481.23 | 3698.25 | 8378.75 | 8186.11 |
| Overdue amount | 4065.13 | 3062.50 | 753.92 | 405.35 | 2129.80 | 1576.48 | 6979.98 | 5054.28 |
| % of overdue to demand | 59.78 | 46.44 | 41.16 | 29.83 | 32.22 | 29.89 | 45.45 | 38.17 |

Annexure 5.16: Activity-Summary of Odisha Rural Housing Development Corporation (ORHDC) by the end of 2012-13

(In crores of rupees )

| Scheme | No. of cases financed | Amount Disbursed | EMI Demand for recovery | Amount received | % of Recovery |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| EWS Housing (Kalinga Kutir scheme) | 28521 | 59.20 | 91.12 | 60.31 | 66.18 |
| Credit linked Housing scheme | 102286 | 296.71 | 431.29 | 218.38 | 50.63 |
| Loan to PSU/Govt. Employees | 28364 | 126.36 | 99.79 | 111.55 | 111.78 |
| Individual Housing Finance Scheme | 3198 | 59.23 | 112.62 | 76.97 | 68.34 |
| Builder/Project Finance | 25 | 19.74 | 123.32 | 19.76 | 16.02 |
| Building Centre Finance | 67 | 5.96 | 27.21 | 1.93 | 7.08 |
| Total | 162461 | 567.20 | 885.35 | 488.90 | 60.47 |

Source: ORHDC

Annexure 5.17: Activity Summary of Odisha SC & ST Finance Development Cooperative Corporation 2012-13

| Programme | Activities | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Beneficiaries | Amount Directly Financed by OSFDC (in crores of Rs.) | Amount Financed Through Bank loan (in crores of Rs.) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| SCA to SCP (SC Sector) | 20236 | 18.11 | 17.61 |
| SCA to TSP (ST Sector) (DTDP) | 4707 | 4.55 | 5.75 |
| Term Loan Scheme | 48 | 0.03 | 0.30 |
| Total | 24991 | 22.69 | 23.66 |

Source: OSFDC

Annexure 5.18: Activities of Postal Life Insurance/Rural Postal Life Insurance of Odisha circle

| Year | PLI | | RPLI | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of new policies | Amount Insured (in crores of Rs.) | No. of new policies | Amount Insured (in crores of Rs.) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| 2003-04 | 6148 | 53.18 | 29802 | 118.13 |
| 2004-05 | 7049 | 61.19 | 17239 | 218.64 |
| 2005-06 | 7608 | 84.84 | 20293 | 262.10 |
| 2006-07 | 8527 | 91.67 | 60703 | 345.24 |
| 2007-08 | 9547 | 107.06 | 71220 | 428.89 |
| 2008-09 | 11092 | 160.45 | 62711 | 439.42 |
| 2009-10 | 12534 | 210.57 | 144487 | 472.46 |
| 2010-11 | 15820 | 308.25 | 261081 | 649.94 |
| 2011-12 | 11975 | 263.96 | 165401 | 394.76 |
| 2012-13 | 23529 | 554.65 | 58396 | 340.09 |

Source: PMG, Odisha

Annexure 5.19: Business of LIC in Odisha

| Year | Total policies | Total sum insured (in crores of Rs.) | First year premium (in crores of Rs.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 2005-06 | 980644 | 7365.93 | 354.68 |
| 2006-07 | 1077229 | 6645.38 | 864.33 |
| 2007-08 | 1186679 | 7212.04 | 1342.21 |
| 2008-09 | 1001415 | 8630.12 | 611.86 |
| 2009-10 | 1249332 | 11968.13 | 960.13 |
| 2010-11 | 1192204 | 13256.84 | 991.82 |
| 2011-12 | 1132735 | 13517.53 | 657.54 |
| 2012-13 | 1249702 | 13887.00 | 700.36 |

Source: Life Insurance Corporation Ltd. Central Office, Mumbai

Annexure 5.20: Performance Summary of SIDBI ( 2005-06 to 2012-13)

| Year | Loan sanctioned | | Loan disbursed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Amount (in crores of Rs.) | No. | Amount (in crores of Rs.) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2005-06 | 26 | 35.76 | 22 | 19.40 |
| 2006-07 | 5 | 1.58 | 11 | 13.82 |
| 2007-08 | 13 | 12.43 | 13 | 9.57 |
| 2008-09 | 15 | 21.54 | 9 | 7.16 |
| 2009-10 | 8 | 14.85 | 8 | 4.97 |
| 2010-11 | 16 | 12.27 | 13 | 16.11 |
| 2011-12 | 303 | 358.26 | 302 | 296.33 |
| 2012-13 | 318 | 412.78 | 320 | 404.56 |

Source: SIDBI

Annexure 5.21: Refinance Assistance Provided by NABARD in Odisha

| Scheme | Assistance (rupees in crores) provided during | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Minor Irrigation | 5.28 | 1.22 | 1.74 | 0.97 | 0.10 | 8.40 |
| Land Development | 4.14 | 5.04 | 2.17 | 0.24 | 0.03 | 0.24 |
| Farm Mechanization | 26.51 | 26.75 | 26.63 | 47.33 | 2.11 | 26.00 |
| Plantation &Horticulture | 12.06 | 3.09 | 9.68 | 1.01 | 0.08 | 1.43 |
| Fishery (Inland) | 5.59 | 1.64 | 1.16 | 2.03 | 0.44 | 0.86 |
| Dairy Development | 6.47 | 3.34 | 2.63 | 9.13 | 4.89 | 2.60 |
| Poultry | 4.51 | 1.43 | 1.14 | 1.18 | 0.00 | 3.00 |
| IRDP/ITDP/SC & ST Action Plan/ PMRY/ SGSY etc. | 25.09 | 37.21 | 6.74 | 10.57 | 11.58 | 0.00 |
| Non farm Sector | 256.53 | 221.55 | 215.14 | 87.31 | 80.46 | 63.53 |
| Sheep/Goat/Piggery | 12.21 | 2.05 | 7.52 | 5.82 | 0.00 | 0.61 |
| Other Farm Sector | - | 107.53 | 27.61 | 56.20 | 245.69 | 93.20 |
| Animal Husbandry/Forestry & others | 0.12 | 0.09 | 0.28 | 0.55 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Storage Godown Market Yards | - | - | 0.49 | 1.96 | 1.52 | 1.87 |
| Total | 358.51 | 410.94 | 302.44 | 224.30 | 346.90 | 208.00 |

Annexure 5.22: Number of Foreign Tourist Arrival, Odisha and All-India (2001 to 2012)

| Year | India | Odisha | Odisha's share (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 2001 | 2649378 | 23723 | 0.90 |
| 2002 | 2537282 | 22854 | 0.90 |
| 2003 | 2384364 | 23034 | 0.96 |
| 2004 | 3457477 | 28817 | 0.83 |
| 2005 | 3918610 | 33310 | 0.85 |
| 2006 | 4447167 | 39141 | 0.88 |
| 2007 | 5081504 | 41880 | 0.82 |
| 2008 | 5282603 | 43966 | 0.83 |
| 2009 | 5167699 | 45684 | 0.89 |
| 2010 | 5775692 | 50432 | 0.87 |
| 2011 | 6309222 | 60722 | 0.96 |
| 2012 | 6648318 | 64719 | 0.97 |

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha.

Annexure 5.23: Tourist Composition in Odisha (1999 to 2012 )

| Year | From Within the State | From India but Outside the State | From Abroad |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1999 | 1367311 | 1324529 | 33101 |
| 2000 | 1413956 | 1474436 | 25758 |
| 2001 | 1537855 | 1562461 | 23723 |
| 2002 | 1703002 | 1710350 | 22854 |
| 2003 | 1876571 | 1824679 | 23034 |
| 2004 | 2156986 | 1968550 | 28817 |
| 2005 | 2293865 | 2339111 | 33310 |
| 2006 | 2699654 | 2540242 | 39141 |
| 2007 | 3252380 | 2692510 | 41880 |
| 2008 | 3846512 | 2511933 | 43966 |
| 2009 | 4139456 | 2752054 | 45684 |
| 2010 | 4562742 | 3028873 | 50432 |
| 2011 | 4657402 | 3613855 | 60722 |
| 2012 | 5437254 | 3615832 | 64719 |

Source: Tourism Department, Government of Odisha.

Annexure 5.24: Inflow of Money via Tourist Spending in Odisha (2004-05 to 2012-13)

In crores of rupees

| Year | Domestic tourists | Foreign tourists | Total | Growth rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2004-05 | 2151.10 | 74.80 | 2225.90 | 70.60 |
| 2005-06 | 2334.91 | 88.21 | 2423.12 | 8.90 |
| 2006-07 | 2673.77 | 97.29 | 2771.06 | 14.40 |
| 2007-08 | 3088.21 | 106.93 | 3195.14 | 15.30 |
| 2008-09 | 3254.65 | 135.46 | 3390.11 | 6.10 |
| 2009-10 | 3566.89 | 150.83 | 3717.72 | 9.66 |
| 2010-11 | 3901.61 | 170.39 | 4072.00 | 9.53 |
| 2011-12 | 4253.81 | 201.14 | 4454.95 | 9.40 |
| 2012-13 | 4665.29 | 209.81 | 4875.10 | 9.43 |

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha

Annexure 5.25: Number of Visitors and Revenue Collected by Nandankanan (2001-02 to 2012-13)

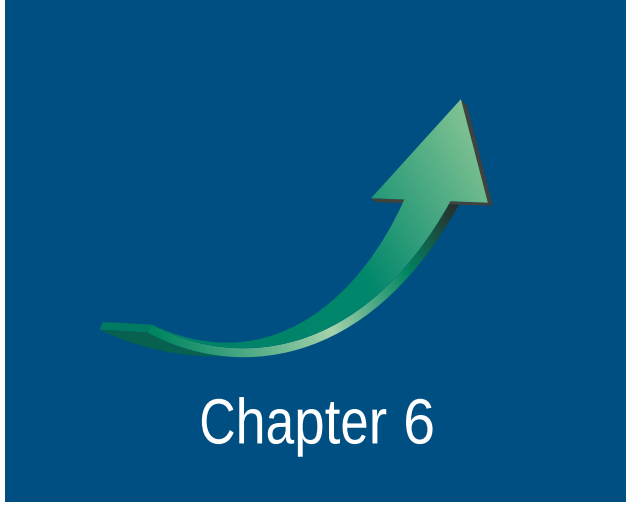
| Year | No. of visitors (in lakh) | Revenue collection (Rs. in Crore) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 2001-02 | 11.99 | 0.81 |
| 2002-03 | 12.99 | 0.90 |
| 2003-04 | 13.37 | 0.87 |
| 2004-05 | 12.41 | 1.12 |
| 2005-06 | 13.06 | 1.46 |
| 2006-07 | 15.09 | 1.77 |
| 2007-08 | 17.33 | 1.93 |
| 2008-09 | 18.62 | 2.15 |
| 2009-10 | 21.29 | 3.61 |
| 2010-11 | 24.01 | 5.27 |
| 2011-12 | 24.69 | 5.75 |
| 2012-13 | 29.08 | 6.45 |

Source: Directorate of Nandankanan

Annexure 5.26: Hotel Position in Odisha (2000 to 2012)

| Year | Number of Hotels | | | | Number of Rooms | Number of Beds |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | HSG | MSG | LSG | Total | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 2000 | 63 | 188 | 518 | 769 | 15668 | 29560 |
| 2001 | 68 | 187 | 562 | 817 | 16861 | 31922 |
| 2002 | 68 | 155 | 606 | 829 | 17289 | 32791 |
| 2003 | 69 | 171 | 620 | 860 | 17839 | 33907 |
| 2004 | 76 | 183 | 646 | 905 | 18541 | 35314 |
| 2005 | 84 | 191 | 659 | 934 | 19265 | 36771 |
| 2006 | 103 | 226 | 824 | 1153 | 22820 | 43828 |
| 2007 | 62 | 204 | 936 | 1202 | 23341 | 44948 |
| 2008 | 86 | 211 | 935 | 1232 | 24197 | 46809 |
| 2009 | 96 | 232 | 948 | 1276 | 24962 | 48408 |
| 2010 | 114 | 263 | 942 | 1319 | 26531 | 51233 |
| 2011 | 150 | 245 | 933 | 1328 | 27291 | 52867 |
| 2012 | 251 | 288 | 918 | 1457 | 30770 | 60077 |

Source: Tourism Department, Government of Odisha




# Infrastructure

An adequate and efficient infrastructure plays key role in the growth of an economy and facilitates the lives of the people. Power, transport, communication and science & technology are the major components of the infrastructure. These components are needed to facilitate the functioning of the economy and accelerate the growth of the economy with better competitiveness. The fast rising energy demand needs to be met in an equitable and affordable manner. Adequate and quality transport infrastructure is an essential condition for improved efficiency, productivity, inclusiveness, low transaction costs and better access to markets and source centers. The components like tele-communications and science and technology add to higher productivity, competitiveness, cost effectiveness and time saving. Besides, adequate infrastructural support to industry, agriculture, trade and commerce, the social infrastructure like water supply, sanitation, sewerage disposal, education, health and allied activities are also essential for improvement the quality and accelerated growth. The State Government continues its efforts to improve the spread and quality of infrastructure through several programmes and projects. This Chapter focuses mainly on power, transport, mail and telecommunications and science and technology. These infrastructural components have contributed significantly, directly or indirectly, to State's economy with about 19.6 percent share of the GSDP of Odisha for the years 2013-14.

## 6.1 Power

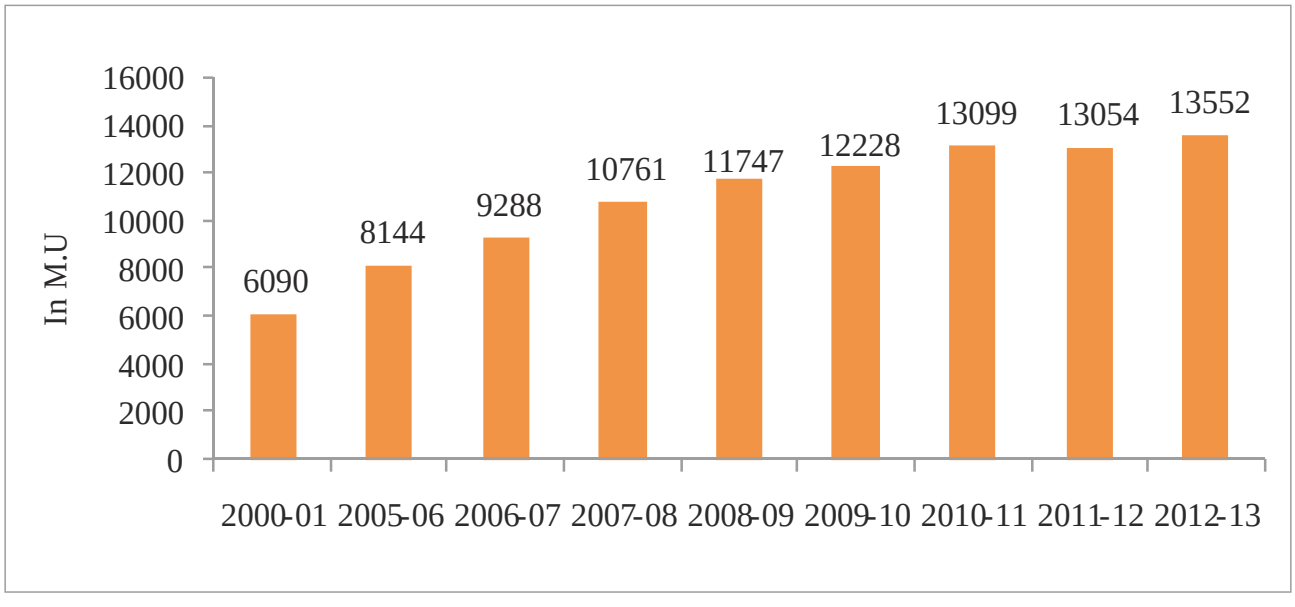
Power sub-sector is a vital sub-sector of the economy since all the sectors depend on its further performance. The power sub-sector along with gas and water supply sub-sectors has contributed 3.3 percent of the Odisha's GSDP in real terms at 2004-05 prices as per the advance estimates for the year 2013-14. The share of this sub-sector in the broad Industry Sector in real terms is about 13 percent in 2013-14. The growth of this sub-sector has however, widely fluctuated from year to year due to several factors including availability of inputs such as coal, gas or oil, environmental constraints and natural shocks. However, this sub-sector has grown in real terms at an annual average rate of 7.16 percent during last ten years between 2004-05 and 2013-14. During first two years of the12$^{th}$ Five Year Plan, the sub-sector rebounded strongly with the annual average growth rate of 11.47 percent. Odisha accords a very high priority to this sub-sector.

During the 11$^{th}$ Five Year Plan (2007-12), the expenditure for energy sector was Rs.2, 649.94 crore as against Rs. 1,206.22 crore expenditure made during the 10$^{th}$ Plan Period (2002-07). Though the expenditure has increased by 120 percent, the share of energy sector expenditure to the total State plan expenditure has declined from 8.67 percent to 5.98 percent. A sum of Rs.1,3,485.25 crore has been proposed for implementation of various schemes under the energy sub-sector during

the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) which is about 10.86 percent of the total State Plan outlay. Rs.46.00 crore has been proposed for non-conventional sources and flow of funds to Tribal Sub-Plan and Schedule Caste Sub-Plan will be Rs.2,970.95 crore and Rs.2,694.92 crore respectively.

doubled. Annexure 6.1 provides power consumption data by sectors such as domestic, commercial, industrial, railways, irrigation, agriculture and others. Figure 6.2 graphs the share of two largest consumption categories: the industrial sector and the domestic (household) sector. The share of the

Figure 6.1: Total Annual Consumption of Power in Odisha




### 6.1.1 Power Consumption

Keeping pace with the growth in major sectors, the power consumption in the State has been increasing over the years. It may be seen from Figure 6.1 that during 2000-01 and 2012-13, Odisha's power consumption has more than doubled. Annexure 6.1 provides power consumption data by sectors such as domestic, commercial, industrial, railways, irrigation, agriculture and others. Figure 6.2 graphs the share of two largest consumption categories: the industrial sector and the domestic (household) sector. The share of the domestic sector has shown a declining trend till 2008-09 and an increasing trend thereafter. It touched 31.44 percent of the total power consumption in the State during 2012-13. On the other hand, the share of industrial sector has been declining since 2008-09.

Figure 6.2: Share of Power Consumption by Domestic and Industrial Sectors

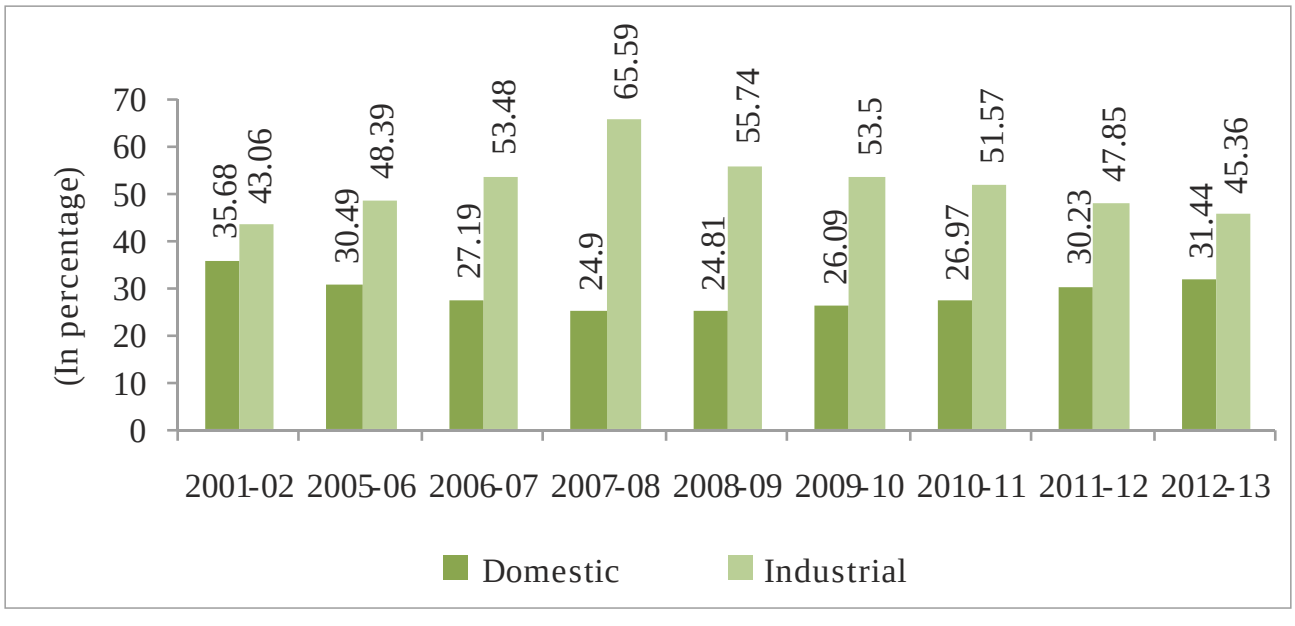
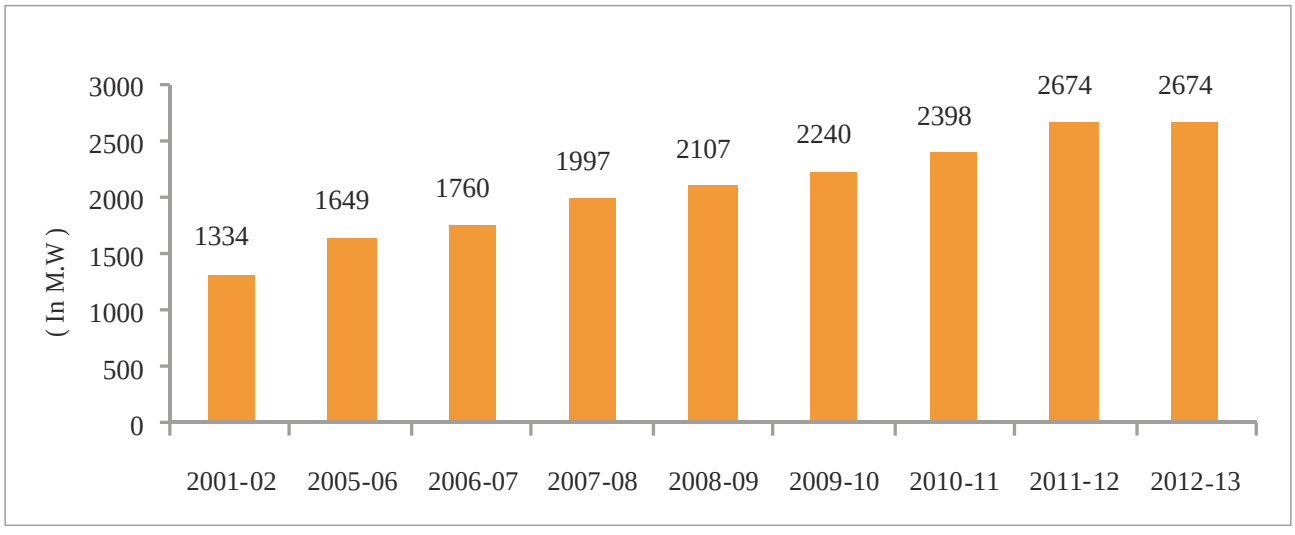


Figure 6.3: Estimates of Demand of Power, 2001-02 to 2012-13




As per the report of distribution companies, there were 46.51 lakh power consumers in the State during 2012-13, of which 41.02 lakh (88.20 percent) were domestic consumers. Further, sector-wise distribution of consumers in 2012-13 is given in Annexure 6.2. Out of total 46.51 lakh power consumers, about 70.37 percent were from rural Odisha. This included more than 88.20 percent domestic consumers. Figure 6.3 graphs the estimated demand for power in Odisha from 2001-02 to 2012-13. This is not the same as consumption of power, which is a "flow" concept and has a time dimension. Demand for power, a stock concept, refers to the consumption of power at a given point of time on an average. It has doubled from 2001-02 to 2012-13. This sub-sector contributed about Rs.631 crore revenue to the State against the target of Rs.676.23 crore during the year 2012-13. The revenue collection was 93.3 percent of the targeted revenue.

### 6.1.2 Power Supply

The supply of power to a region is measured by installed capacity and availability for consumption. Figure 6.4 depicts the time series of installed capacity and availability of power from different power projects. It is heartening to note that the installed capacity of the State has already doubled from 2005-06 to 2012-13, while the availability of power stood far behind the installed capacity. During 2012-13, the availability of power from all sources has increased by 6.8 percent over 2011-12. The ratio of availability to installed

Figure 6.4: Installed Capacity and Availability of Power from Power Projects (in MW)

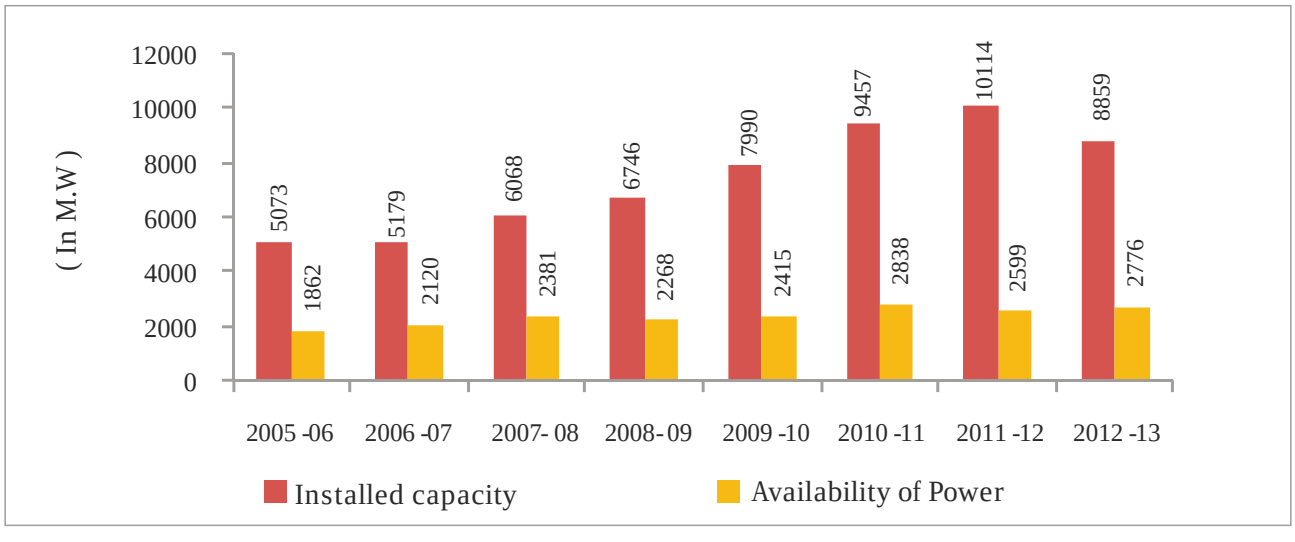
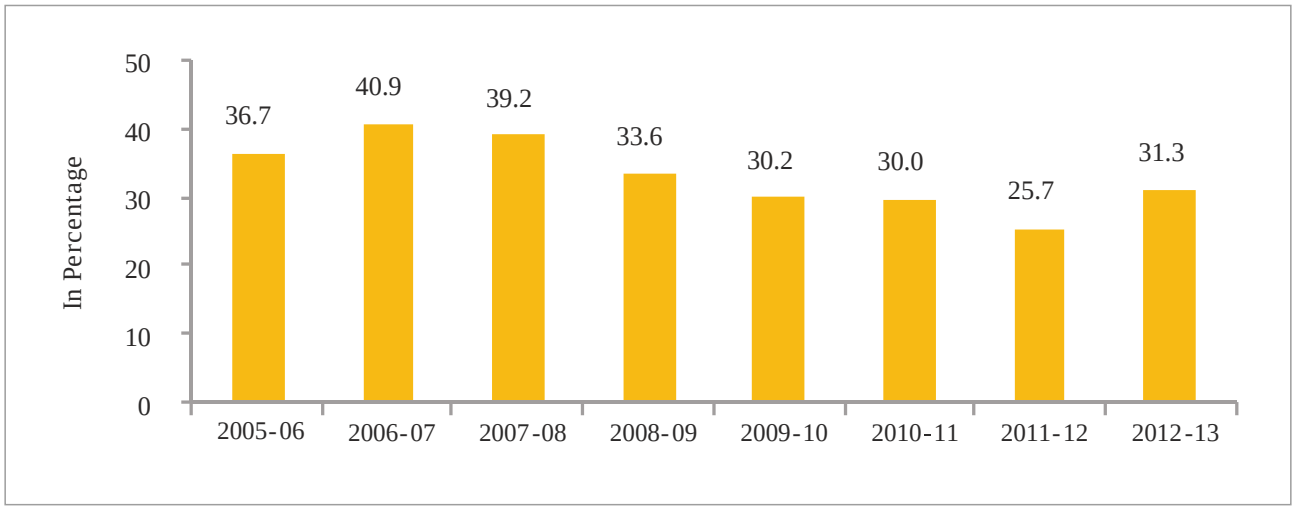


Figure 6.5: Ratio of Availability to Installed Capacity

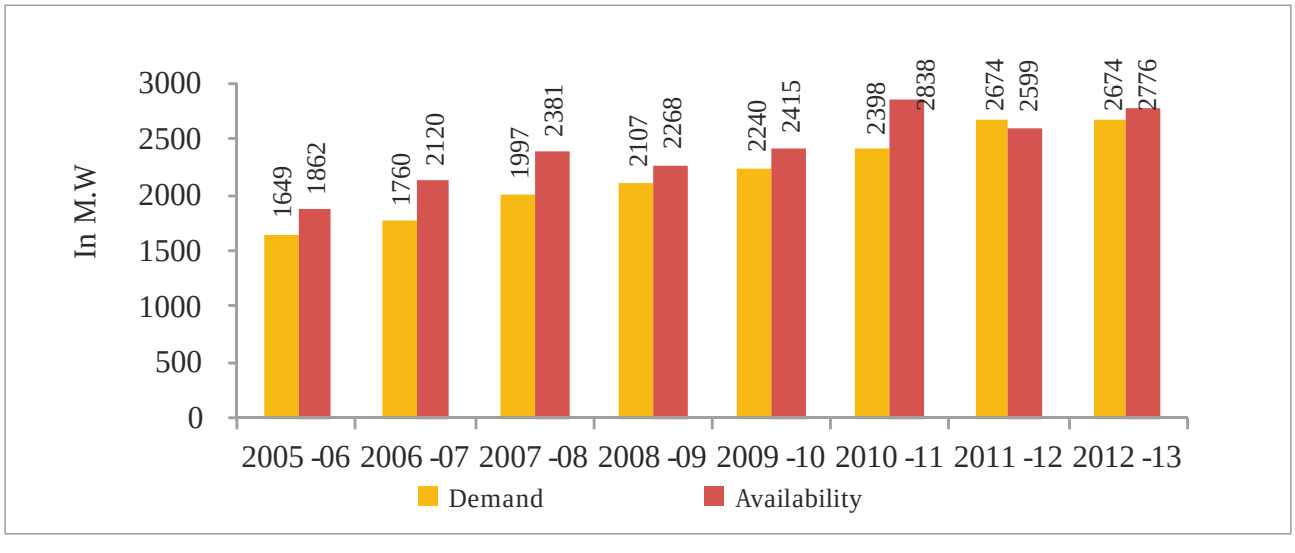



capacity is shown in Figure 6.5. It is generally lower and may be attributed to several factors including capacity utilisation, transmission and distribution losses. The ratio shows a declining trend since 2007-08 to 2011-12. During 2012-13, it has increased to 31.3 percent as against 25.7 during 2011-12.

If the estimated demand is compared with availability, the State has had a consistent surplus. This is shown in Figure 6.6. During the peak demand period, however, shortage of supply of power is observed. During 2012-13, the peak demand was 3,300 net megawatt (MW) while the amount met during peak hours was 2,600 net MW, resulting in a deficit of 21.2 percent, which is higher than the all-India average of peak-period deficit of 9.81 percent.

As regards supply of power, there are three sources: the State, the Centre and captive power plants by major industries. In 2012-13, the State's share was 53 percent and that of the Central sector was nearly 44 percent. The remaining 3 percent came from captive power plants and other sources. In Odisha, electricity supply is mostly hydro and thermal based. Out of a total power supply from the State sector in 2012-13, 26 percent was from thermal sources, 42 percent was from hydro sources and the balance 32 percent was purchased from Captive Power Plants (CPPs) and other sources. Details of the State sector and its break-up into hydro and thermal as well as details of plants in sectors under the Centre from which the State gets some power are given in Annexure 6.4. Annexure 6.5 lists the major industries that have captive plants and power supplied to Grid Corporation of Odisha (GRIDCO). During 2012-13, the State purchased 328.20 MW power from captive

Figure 6.6: Demand vis-à-vis Availability of Power



power plants installed by industries such as National Aluminium Company (NALCO), Indian Change Chrome Limited (ICCL), Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP),Indian Aluminum limited( INDAL), Nilachal Ispat Nigam Limited (NINL),Naba Bharat Venture Limited( NBVL) (Meramundali), Jindal Steel and others.

### 6.1.3 Rural Electrification

Electricity is basic requirement of life today. Like other states, Odisha has also been making efforts for village electrification. Out of 4, 7529 villages in Odisha, 88 percent villages have been electrified by the end of 31st March, 2013 as against all India figures of 94.4 percent. Nine states have achieved complete village electrification and another five states have achieved 99.9 percent. Odisha, with 88 percent village electrification is lagging behind in village electrification.

Two districts viz. Jharsuguda and Nuapada have achieved 100 percent village

Figure 6.7: District wise Percentage of Villages Electrified, 2012-13

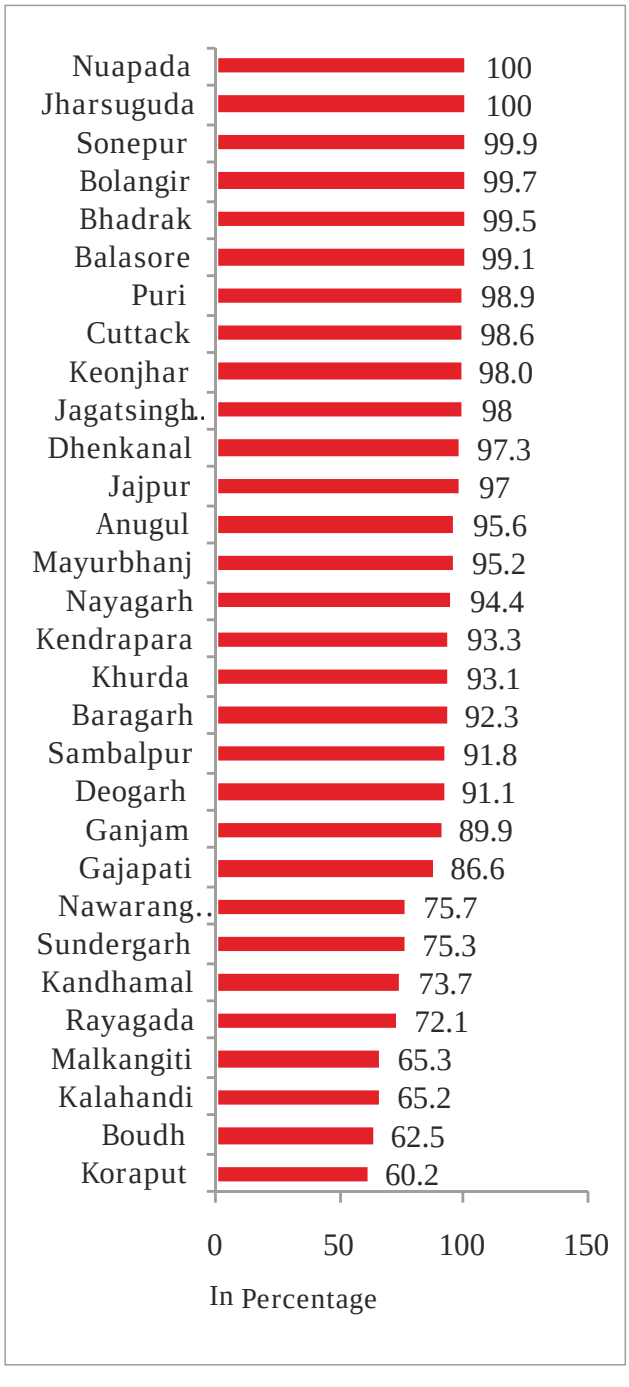
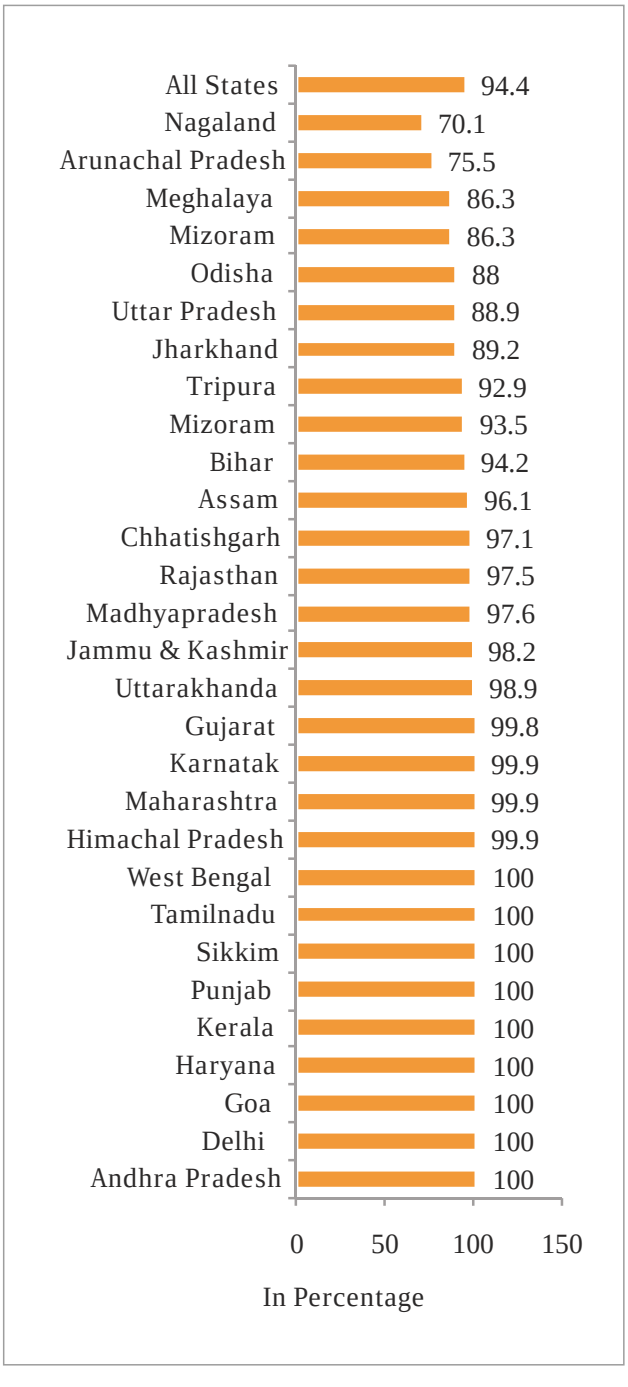



Figure 6.8: Percentage of Villages Electrified across States by the end of March, 2013 (As per new definition)



electrification, while four districts viz Kalahandi, Boudh, Koraput & Malkangiri have remained among lowest achieving districts (60-70 percent). Figures 6.7 and 6.8 show the district-wise percentage of villages electrified by the end of 2012-13 and percentage of villages electrified across states respectively. Annexure- 6.6 shows the district-wise status of village electrification in Odisha as on 31st March 2013.

Compared to 2005-06, the State's total consumption of power has increased by 60 percent by the end of 2012-13 but the rural-urban disparity in consumption of power remains high. By the end of March, 2013, out of 47,529 inhabited villages, 41,836 villages were electrified. Nearly 12 percent villages are yet to be electrified. Out of total 46.51 lakh consumers 32.73 lakh (70.4 percent) were from rural areas.

### 6.1.4 Government Institutions and Initiatives in the Power Sector

In order to make the State self-sufficient in Power generation, State Govt. has signed 29 MoUs with Independent Power Producers (IPPs) to set up Power Plants with a total generating capacity of 40,620 MW, of which the state share is expected to be 7259 MW. Out of these, two IPPs have already started generation of 2450 MW of power and supply the State share to GRIDCO. In addition, there is expected to be a share of 4,860 MW from National Thermal Power Limited (NTPC) Gajamara, NTPC Darlipali, NTPC –Talcher Thermal Power Station (TTPS) expansion and Odisha UMPP projects.

The State Government has also taken a series of measures for creating additional power generation capacity, demand-side management, reduction of transmission and distribution (T&D) losses and modernization /renovation of old units. There are currently three general sources of power generation including the central-sector, the state-sector and private-sector units. Transmission lines are provided and maintained by the Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Limited (OPTCL). The distribution task has been handed over to privately managed companies: Western Electricity Supply Company (WESCO), Northern Electricity Supply Company (NESCO), Southern Electricity Supply Company (SOUTHCO) and Central Electricity Supply Utility (CESU). The State has entrusted the commercial side to the Grid Corporation of Odisha (GRIDCO). They negotiate bulk buying from generators and bulk selling to distributing companies. GRIDCO and OPTCL are both owned by the Government of Odisha.

Although the distribution companies are private, they are not totally independent. The Odisha Electricity Regulatory Commission (OERC), established in 1996, is a critical intermediary between these companies and consumers. It determines tariff rates and is entrusted with the responsibility for promoting efficiency and protecting the interests of consumers. The activities of state-owned entities, namely, GRIDCO, OPTCL, Odisha Hydro Power Corporation (OHPC), Odisha Power Generation Company (OPGC) and Odisha Electricity Regulation Commission(OERC) are outlined below.

#### Grid Corporation of Odisha (GRIDCO)

GRIDCO purchases power from sources like OHPC, OPGC, NTPC and CPPs in the State. It receives the State's share from central-sector power stations, viz, Farakka, Kahalgoan and Kaniha through the Eastern Region Electricity Board (EREB) system. It is also involved in the trading of surplus power in the Availability Best Tariff (ABT) regime. The existing generation capacity which is available for Odisha is 4,937 MW comprising state hydel 2,085 MW, State thermal 1,208 MW and central allocation 1,644 MW. Being the designated State Government agency, GRIDCO has already executed power purchase agreement with 29 Independent Power Producers (IPPs), NTPC and OPGC for procuring additional 11,370 MW power. It is expected that Odisha will turn into a surplus state by 2015-16. During 2012-13, GRIDCO procured about 239

MW power from different captive power plants and 89 MW from other sources and sold 136 MW power to other states.

The income of GRIDCO is in an increasing trend, but it incurred continuous losses over the years. The accumulated loss of GRIDCO by the end of 2011-12 was Rs.1, 772.46 crore. It incurred a loss of Rs.936.81 crore during 2012-13. The Captive Generating Plants (CGPs), which have a total installed capacity of 6,053 MW, are encouraged to augment their capacity and supply their surplus power to GRIDCO.

### Capex Programme

The State Government has approved in 2010 an investment proposal of Rs.2,400 crore to strengthen the distribution sector with a view to improving distribution network, reducing high AT&C losses to sustainable levels and providing this quality power at a stable voltage, this includes the grant of Finance Commission, State budgetary support and counterpart funding by the DISCOMs. The implementation has been extended in 2013 for a period of five years from 2011-12 to 2015-16. Out of the proposed investment, the State Government will provide Rs.1200 crore (including the 13th Finance Commission Grant) to DISCOMs as loans through GRIDCO and DISCOM will provide equal amount of Rs.1200 crore as counterpart funding from their own sources.

From the date of notification of this CAPEX programme, the following progress has been achieved till date.

(i) Technical specifications for all major 35 supply items and turn-key projects have been finalized.

(ii) Procurement guidelines, tender specifications of procurement supply and tender specification for turn-key contracts for supply and erection have been finalized.

(iii) Finalization of loan agreement between Government of Odisha & GRIDCO and GRIDCO & DISCOMs and approval by the Monitoring Committee in June 2012 has been made.

(iv) Engagement of TPEIA for four DISCOMs has been finalized by GRIDCO for verification of AT&C loss and inspection of materials. Pre-dispatch inspections of materials by the TPIEA placed by the DISCOMs are in progress.

(v) DISCOMs have floated tenders worth Rs.826.75 crore i.e. (Reliance managed DISCOMs- Rs.457.51 crore and CESU-Rs.369.24 crore) for supply as well as turnkey projects. This includes: (a) Purchase Orders worth Rs.332.40 crore i.e. (Rs.182.15 crore by CESU and Rs.150.25 crore by Reliance managed DISCOMs) have been placed for procurement of materials such as Power Transformers, A.B. Cables, Conductors, VCB and D.T.& erection works, and (b)Turnkey Works orders worth Rs.270.44 crore i.e. (Rs.192.12 crore by CESU and Rs.78.32 crore by Reliance managed DISCOMs) have been placed for execution of erection works.

The Government of Odisha has released Rs.555.83 crore and Rs.220.14 crore have been spent by DISCOMs towards procurement of equipments and erection works till the end of November, 2013.

### Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Ltd (OPTCL)

OPTCL is a separate entity that was created in 2005. It ensures the development of an effective and economical system of intra-state and inter-state transmission lines for smooth flow of electricity from generating stations to load centers. It has commissioned many grid substations and transmission lines. The infrastructure of OPTCL networks is as follows: i) 100 Grid Substations including switching station with transmission capacity of 11,070 MVA, ii) 11,350 Circuit Kilometer of transmission lines of 400 KV, 220 KV and 132 KV rating.

Some major activities of OPTCL during 2012-13 are as follows:

- In order to improve the low voltage problem in 20 Grid substations, action has been initiated to install 275 MVAR shunt

capacitor with an expenditure of Rs. 12.71 crores.

- It has taken up construction of the Grid sub-stations at Barbil, Bonei, Kalinga, Gopinathpur, Kuanrmunda and other places including transmission lines of Bidanasi-Cuttack, Paradeep-Jagatsinghpur, Mendhasala-Bidanasi and Ib-Meramundali.
- OPTCL has engaged PGCIL for construction of Grid sub-station at Dabugaon, Nuapada, Padampur, Khuchinda and Boudh and 400 KV transmission lines from Meramundali to Duburi.
- OPTCL has taken up the construction work of Grid Sub-stations at four different places along with associated line for which the tender work has been entrusted to NTPC-BSCL.
- Capacity augmentation of 27 Grid-substations and 220 KV DC line circuit-II from Burla to Bolangir (117.847 km) has been executed during 2011-12.
- Tender activities of two 220 KV Grid Sub-stations at Puri, Pratapsasan along with 132 KV DC line from Baripada PGCIL Grid Substation to Jaleswar Grid Sub-station with 2 number of 132 KV Bay extension is in progress.
- Besides, OPTCL has taken up steps for up-gradation of sub-station capacities at 21 different places during 2013-14.

### Odisha Hydro Power Corporation (OHPC)

At present, OHPC has six ongoing projects and one joint hydro-electric project with a total installed capacity of 2,062 MW. The capacity augmentation is due to:

- Operation of Upper Indrabati Hydro Electric Project (600 MW) at Mukhiguda.
- Renovation and modernisation of Units-1, 2, 3 and 4 of Hirakud Hydroelectric Projects at Burla and thereby raising the installed capacity to 275.5 MW.
- Installation of two units of Balimela Hydro Electric Projects of 150 MW.

The achievements of OHPC during 2012-13 are as follows:

- OHPC has an installed capacity of 2,062 MW which is an improvement over 1,272 MW at the time of incorporation i.e., (1st April, 1996).
- During 2012-13, OHPC has sold 4,242 MU to GRIDCO valued at Rs.358.12 crore as against 4,837 MU power valued at Rs.358.68 crore sold during 2011-12.
- During 2012-13, OHPC earned a profit of Rs.47.13 crore as against Rs. 76.31 crore profit made in 2011-12.
- Renovation and modernization of Unit-5 and 6 of Hirakud Hydro Electricity Project, Burla and Unit-1 to 6 Chipilima Power House are in different stages of progress.
- Baitarani west coal block having coal deposit of 602 MT has been allotted to OHPC, Kerala State Electricity Board and Gujarat Power Corporation with 1/3 rd share each.
  - All these allottees have formed a JV company "Baitarani West Coal Company Limited (BWCCL) to develop the aforesaid coal block. Allotment of coal block is subjudice.
  - OHPC and OMC have together floated a joint venture company namely Odisha Thermal Power Corporation Ltd (OTPC) for setting up a thermal power plant of 2400 MW capacity. Processes like land acquisition, forest clearance and other statutory clearance are under progress.
  - Green Energy Development Corporation of Odisha Ltd (GEDCOL) has been incorporated as 100% subsidiary of OHPC with an objective to promote investment projects and various green energy sources and to develop and execute special renewable energy projects on commercial or demonstration basis. GEDCOL has been declared as the nodal agency for development of Grid solar energy projects in Odisha.

## Odisha Power Generation Corporation (OPGC)

OPGC is a Government Company and a Gold category state PSU incorporated in 1984 and jointly managed by the Government of Odisha and AES, a private US company. The paid-up share capital of OPGC is Rs. 490.22 crores, of which, the share of the Government of Odisha is 51 percent. The company has set up two thermal power plants of 210 MW each in Ib valley area of Jharsuguda district at a project cost of Rs. 1,135 crore. It has also undertaken the construction of seven mini hydel stations having a total capacity of 5,075 KW.

During 2012-13, the Corporation generated 3,182 MU power with Plant Load Factor (PLF) of 86.47 percent as against 2,950 MU power generation and PLF capacity of 79.97 percent during 2011-12. The Corporation paid a dividend of Rs.1, 254 crore to the shareholders out of which the State Government received Rs.656 crore (51 percent).

OPGC is presently pursuing a capacity addition plan of 2 x 660 MW super critical units (units 3 and 4) at its existing 2 x 210 MW power plant locations at Jharsuguda. The project entails development and operation of captive coal blocks located in Sundargarh district with estimated reserves of 530 MMT. In addition, a dedicated 47 km railway line is also under development for transportation of coal. Fifty percent of power to be generated has been tied up for supply to GRIDCO at regulated tariffs and the balance 50% may be sold outside the State. The commissioning of the power plant is in progress. Effective pollution control measures as well as better safety performance has been taken for better plant performance. OPGC has received many awards viz. the State Base Safety Award and Green Tech Excellence Gold Award. During 2012-13, OPGC earned a net profit of Rs.167.44 crore after tax as against a profit of Rs.137.08 crores during 2011-12. Annexure 6.7 indicates the total turnover and net profit of OPGC since 1999-2000.

## Investments

Year-wise investment in the energy sector in Odisha since 2002-03 is presented in Annexure 6.8. A substantial increase in investment over the years reflects the priority accorded to the power sector by the State Government. During the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07), Rs. 1,206 crore was spent on the energy sector, which is 8.67 percent of the total State Plan expenditure made during this period. The approved outlay of the energy sector during the 11th Plan period (2007-12) was fixed at Rs. 2,353.85 crore, against which Rs.2, 649.94 crore has been utilized. This is about 5.98 percent of the total 11th Plan expenditure. The projected outlay for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) has been fixed at Rs.13, 509.25 crore, which constitutes about 10.86 percent of the total State Plan outlay of Rs.124, 373.00 crore. Out of this, the anticipated expenditure for 2012-13 stood at Rs.622.00 crore.

## Initiatives Towards Rural Electrification

Both the Government of India and the State Government have stressed the urgent need for expeditious electrification in rural areas. As per the MoU signed with the Government of India, the State Government is committed to electrify each household during the 12th Plan. A state-level monitoring committee has been constituted for the purpose.

## Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)

Launched in April 2005, this Central Scheme aims to provide electricity to all villages having a population of 100 and more in five years. It envisages 90 percent as capital subsidy and 10 percent as loan to the State Government. The scheme has been executed in Odisha by Central PSUs such as NTPC, NHPC and PGCIL. By the end of 31.12.2011, Government of India have released a sum of Rs.3,308.64 crore through REC in favour of CPSUs, of which an amount of Rs.2,934.59 crore has been utilized.

The target of RGGVY is to electrify 14,697 un-electrified /de-electrified villages, 29,420 partly electrified villages and 32, 27,152 BPL households in all districts of Odisha. Against this 38,692 villages have been electrified. In addition 28, 02,007 of BPL kits have been installed and 16, 59,823 BPL houses have been electrified.

### Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY)

In order to ensure "Electricity to all", the State Government has launched the Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY) flagship scheme in 2007-08 with a target for electrification of habitations having less than 100 population and the BPL households in those habitations which are not covered under RGGVY. There is a target to cover 10,000 habitations, during the 11th Plan period, against which 10,778 habitations have been electrified and electrification works in 2,752 habitations is still in progress. The State Government have provided Rs.497.08 crore under this scheme till the end of 2012-13, out of which Rs.302.22 crore has been utilized till the end of December 2012. An amount of Rs.50.00 crore was proposed in the Annual Plan 2013-14, of which flow of funds towards TSP and SCSP were Rs.11.96 crore and Rs.8.85 crore respectively.

### Biju Saharanchala Vidyutikaran Yojana (BSVY)

For providing access to electricity to the people living in un-electrified areas of urban local bodies; the State Government has launched the "Biju Saharanchal Vidyutkaran Yojana" in 2010-11. Three Municipal Corporations, 37 Municipalities and 63 NACs of the State have been covered under the scheme. The State Government has provided Rs.60.40 crore during 2010-11 and 2011-12 @ Rs.1.00 crore per Municipal Corporation, Rs.50.00 lakh per Municipality and Rs.30.00 lakh per NAC. The maximum cost of electrification per habitation is Rs.3.50 lakh and Rs.2,000 per BPL household. In all 1,968 habitations were taken-up under this programme, of which 1,121 habitations have been electrified and 10,186 BPL households were energized.

### Development Programme for Electrical System Improvement (DESI)

The State Government has launched a new initiative " DESI" as a crucial supplement of Rural Electrification schemes like BGJY and RGGVY aiming at dovetailing funding support for replacement / additional transformers in place of burnt /over loaded transformers and associated conductors and other system improvements by way of convergence of resources from various development schemes viz. IAP,BRGF, GGY and WODC. During 2012-13 a sum of Rs.75.00 crore has been released for this programme and 37 transformers have been replaced till the end of December 2012.

## 6.1.5 Renewable and Alternative Energy Development and Use

While thermal and hydro-based energy is the mainstay of the State's power supply, several schemes are in operation to tap alternative energy sources. The Odisha Renewable Energy Development Agency (OREDA) is the apex agency under the Department of Science and Technology, Government of Odisha. It looks after renewable and alternative energy projects.

### Remote Village Electrification Programme (RVEP)

This programme targets electrification by non-conventional energy sources of those un-electrified remote villages and un-electrified hamlets where grid connectivity is neither feasible nor cost effective. Financial assistance is provided by both the Centre and the State for this programme. So far, 1,509 villages have been covered under this programme.

### National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP)

The National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) is a high-priority central-sector scheme, and a part of the 20-Point Programme. Biogas can be used for cooking and lighting purposes. It also provides rich organic manure. During 2012-13, total 7,002 domestic biogas plants have been constructed till the end of March 2013 against a target of 7,000 plants.

### Wind Energy

Odisha has a wind power potential of 910 MW. Wind resource assessment has been taken up at 9 sites by C-Net, Chennai, an organisation under the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India.

### Biomass Power Project

The Biomass Power Potential of the State has been estimated at 300 MW. So far, the State Technical Committee has cleared eleven projects for a cumulative capacity of 138 MW. Of these, 9 developers have signed PPAs with GRIDCO for a total capacity of 118 MW. The first 20 MW project in Dhenkanal has been set up and is in operation since December 2011. This project will supply about 651 MU to the GRID which covers the non-solar renewable obligation of the State.

### Solar Power Project

OREDA has been promoting solar power projects under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission with a view to fulfill the Solar Power Purchase and Renewable Power Purchase obligation of the State. During 2012-13, the Solar Power obligation of the State is about 24 MU. Nine developers have signed PPA for total generation of about 20.8 MU. More solar power developers have been encouraged to set up power plants in the State. During 2012-13, 8 MW at one MW each solar power plant and one 5 MW Solar power plant have been commissioned in the State. Besides, two solar power plants are proposed to be established in Bolangir district: one at Patnagarh (5 MW) and the other at Deogan (25 MW).

### SPV Programme

During 2012-13, about 20 Solar Photo Voltaic Power Plants with cumulative capacity of 49 KWP have been installed in different places in the State.

### The State Level Renewable Energy Awareness Park

The Biju Patnaik Energy Park has been established in Bhubaneswar with an aim to promote education and awareness among students, researchers, entrepreneurs and common people on history, development, application, conservation practices and renewable energy based businesses.

## 6.2 Transport

Transport is a crucial component of infrastructure. It plays pivotal role in improving efficiency and productivity of various economic activities, social sector development, human settlements and overall performance of economic growth. Transport sector includes all major modes of transport like road transport, railways, airways and water transport. The sector contributed 8.3 percent of the GSDP of Odisha as per advance estimates of 2013-14 in real terms at 2004-05 prices. Railways alone contributed 1.08 percent to the GSDP of the State and grew at a modest annual average rate of 5.31 per annum in last ten years. Transport by other means, road transport in particular, contributed 7.19 percent of the State GSDP. More importantly, the sub-sector had a very impressive annual average growth rate of 11.28 percent during 11$^{th}$ Plan (2007-12) and growth rate during the first two years of the 12$^{th}$ Plan Period (2012-14) has been 12.02 percent. The State Government has therefore, accorded a high priority to develop transport and communication infrastructure with a view to promoting development of backward areas and connecting remote habitations to growth and service centres. Improving Bijli (i.e. electrification, particularly to and within villages), Sadak (i.e., improving the quality and quantity of roads of all types and providing round the year connectivity to villages) and Pani (i.e., developing water sources for both irrigation and drinking purposes) is one of the core development strategies of the State Government.

### 6.2.1 Roads

India's road network is 3.3 million kilometer long and carries 65 percent of freight and 80 percent of passenger traffic. In the absence of adequate rail network in Odisha, roads are crucial in providing connectivity to all habitations. The State has a total road length of 2, 50,836 km by the end of 2012-13. The road network of the State consists of national highways, state highways, major district roads and village rural roads. The distribution of road net work is analysed in Box 6.1.

Box 6.1: Road Length in Odisha by Types, 2012-13

| Type of Roads | Length (km) |
|---|---|
| National Highways | 3593.282 |
| Express High way | 38.400 |
| State Highways | 3568.728 |
| Urban Roads | 18590.689 |
| Rural Roads | 28158.737 |
| Major District Roads | 4292.736 |
| Other District Roads | 7612.134 |
| Panchayat Samiti Roads | 25,702.51 |
| Gram Panchayat Roads | 1,45,367.77 |
| Forest Roads | 7,545.799 |
| Irrigation Roads | 6,277.00 |
| GRIDCO Roads | 88.00 |
| Total | 2,50,835.79 |

By the end of 2012-13, the State had 18,590.69 km of urban roads, of which 2,139.44 km belong to three Municipal Corporations, 8,386.45 km to 37 Municipalities and the balance to 63 Notified Area Councils. However, only 27.30 percent of urban roads are blacktopped, 17.83 percent were cement concrete and 16.80 percent metaled roads.

## Road Density, Surfaced Road Density and Highways

Road density is a measure of the extent of road networks in a region. It is usually defined as the total length of all roads per 100 square kilometer of area. Odisha fares better than the all-India average with respect to road density. The road length per 100 Sq. Km and per one lakh population in Odisha was 161.1 Km and 587.4 Km in 2012-13 as against 142.7 Kms and 387.5 Kms at All India level in 2010-11 respectively. However, road density does not take into account quality of roads. Total length of roads includes national highways, metalled roads of varying standards and un-surfaced roads. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways maintains data on length and types of roads that are surfaced and un-surfaced.

One can define surface road density as the percentage of length of roads that is surfaced. For India, it has always remained above 50 percent, while for Odisha it remained in 20-30 percent range. During 2010-11, the surface road density in the State was about 28.6. A massive programme has been undertaken by the Central and State Governments to improve and extend roadways in Odisha.

National Highways constitute only about 2 percent of the road network but carry about 40 percent of the total road traffic. Through Sixteen National Highways measuring 3,593.282 km in length traverse, of which 2,130.956 km are under the control of the N.H. wing of the State PWD and the remaining 1,462.326 km have been transferred to the National Highway Authority of India for improvement under the Golden Quadrilateral, NHDP Phase-III and Phase IVB and Port Connectivity Programme. During 2012-13, widening of 104.50 km roads to two lanes, strengthening 39.70 km of existing pavements, improving the riding quality of 20.130 km and periodical renewal of 478.68 km of road was completed. Besides, widening of 175.5 Km of two lane roads, 16.49 km of existing pavement of 90.2 km riding quality and construction of 16 bridges with a project cost of Rs. 433.67 crore are in progress. In addition, the following NH programmes are in the pipeline:

- The Works Department have requested the Central Government for considering five state roads of 1,083.7 km as National Highway.
- A portion of NH-200 from Kanaktora to Jharsuguda measuring 68 km in length has been identified for improvement to two lanes with paved shoulders under the Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode
- Construction of eight by-passes /by-pass-cum-ROBs near congested towns has been proposed and detailed project report has been finalised.
    - As there is a wide gap between requirement and allocation of funds for "Maintenance and Repair" of NH5 in

Odisha, the State Government has sanctioned Rs.47.16 crore in 2013-14 "under special repair" head for maintenance of 6 projects. Proposal for improvement of 184 km of single /intermediate lane to two lane carriage way has been proposed under NHIIP.

- 239.3 km roads are under N.H. network.Of this 32.5 km are under NHOP Phase-III and is under implementation by NHAI. Balance 206.8 km is under NH wing. Two lane work for 187.54 km has been completed and balance 19.26 km is under progress.

Annexure 6.10 shows allotments and expenditures for development of National Highways since 2001-02. Annexure 6.11 shows the achievements during 2012-13, while Annexure 6.12 shows the proposal for improvement of National Highways during 2013-14.

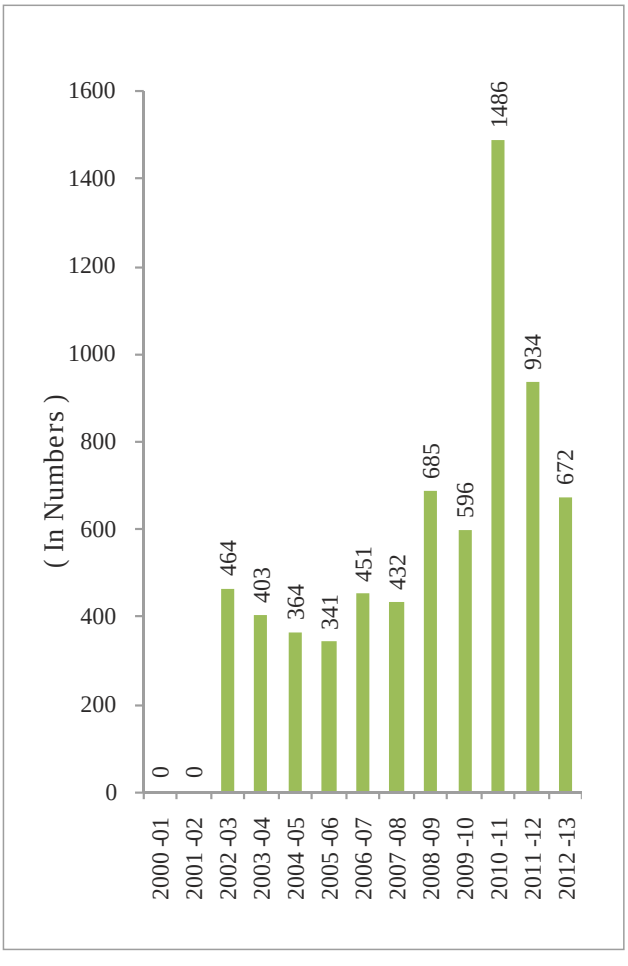
## Rural Roads and Connectivity

Rural road connectivity is needed for accelerated socio-economic development of the State. The extent of rural road connectivity in Odisha is far less than the requirement. So far, only 62 percent villages have all-weather connectivity. Annexure 6.15 presents the status of rural connectivity vis-à-vis habitations in the State. The State had 3,762 rural roads of 28,159 kilometer length by the end of 2012-13.Of this 17,430 km (61.9 percent) are blacktopped and 2,365 km (8.4 percent) are cement concrete roads. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Rural Infrastructure Development Funds (RIDF), Constituency-wise Allotment (CWA), Finance Commission Award works (R&B) and Special Repair schemes are the major rural connectivity programmes which are under implementation in the State.

## Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Bharat Nirman Yojana

Since the inception of PMGSY, Government of India has sanctioned Rs.16,428.56 crore in different phases for construction of 10,861 roads with 42,444.34 km length in the State and released Rs.10,460.71 crore by the end of August, 2013. A sum of Rs.10, 313.62 crore has been utilized for construction of 6,985 roads with 26,223.65 km during the same period. During 2012-13, Rs.1, 203.80 crore has been spent for construction of 2,401.29 km of roads providing connectivity to 605 habitations. It has been programmed to construct 5,000 km of road length with a cost of Rs.1, 600.00 crore during 2013-14. Till the end of December 2013 1,534.00 km of road length has been constructed with an expenditure of Rs.985.22 crore. Figure 6.9 describes completion of rural roads under PMGSY from 2000-01 to 2012-13. Completed road length under PMGSY from 2000-01 to 2012-13 is graphed in Figure 6.10 and funds utilized for the purpose are given in Figure 6.11.

Figure 6.9: Number of Roads Completed in Odisha under PMGSY, 2000-01 to 2012-13




Maintenance of PMGSY roads rests with the State Government after creation of assets. The State Government has released Rs.138.75 crore during the last eight years, i.e., from 2005-06 to 2012-13. Of this Rs.101.06 crore

have been utilized for maintenance of PMGSY roads including Rs.35.48 crore utilized during 2012-13.

more population in hilly and tribal areas) by constructing 29,289.43 km of road. It was targeted to connect 505 unconnected

Figure 6.10: Completed Road Length under PMGSY, 2000-01 to 2012-13

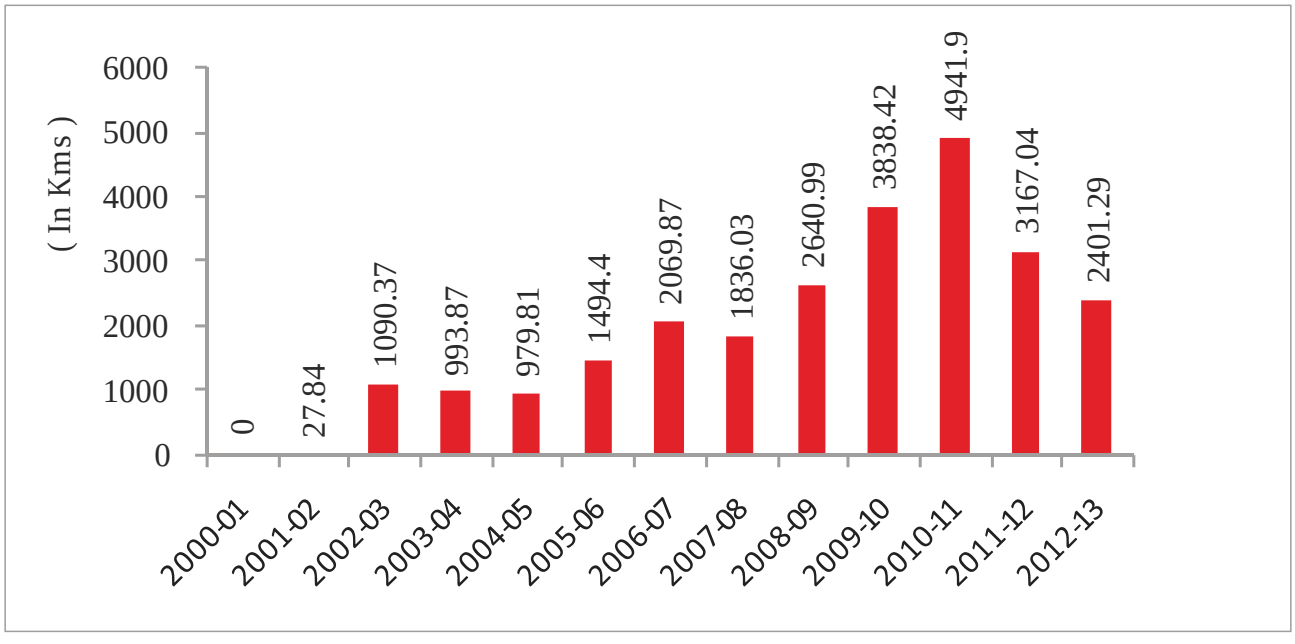
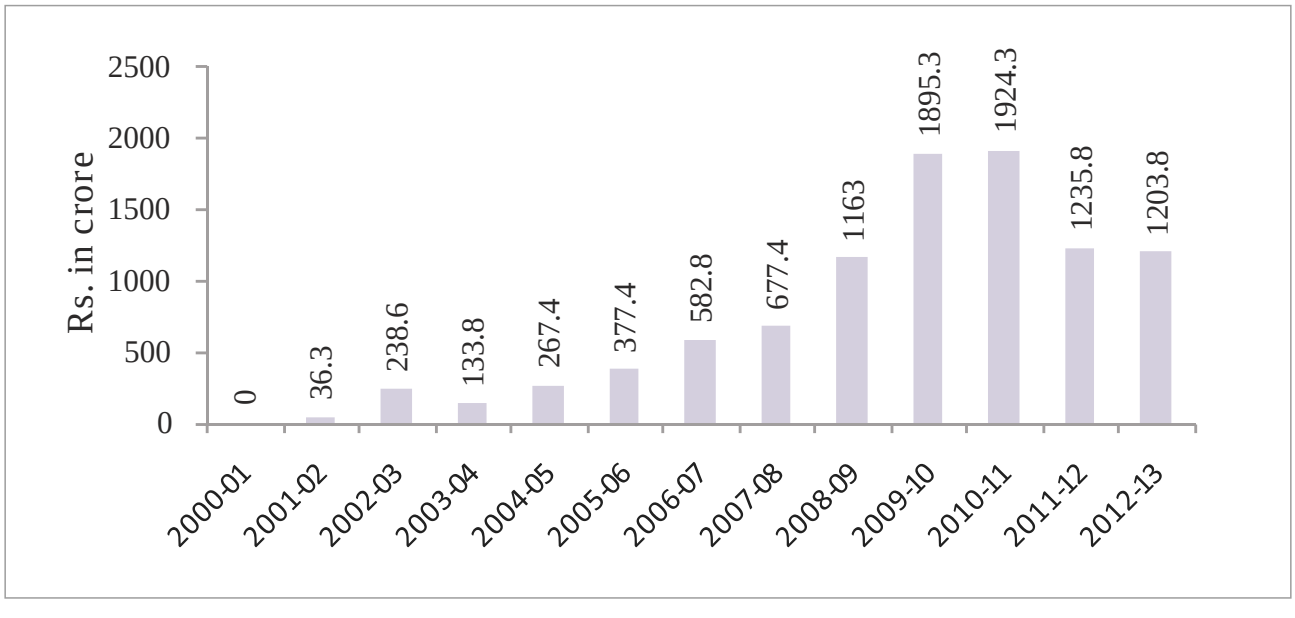


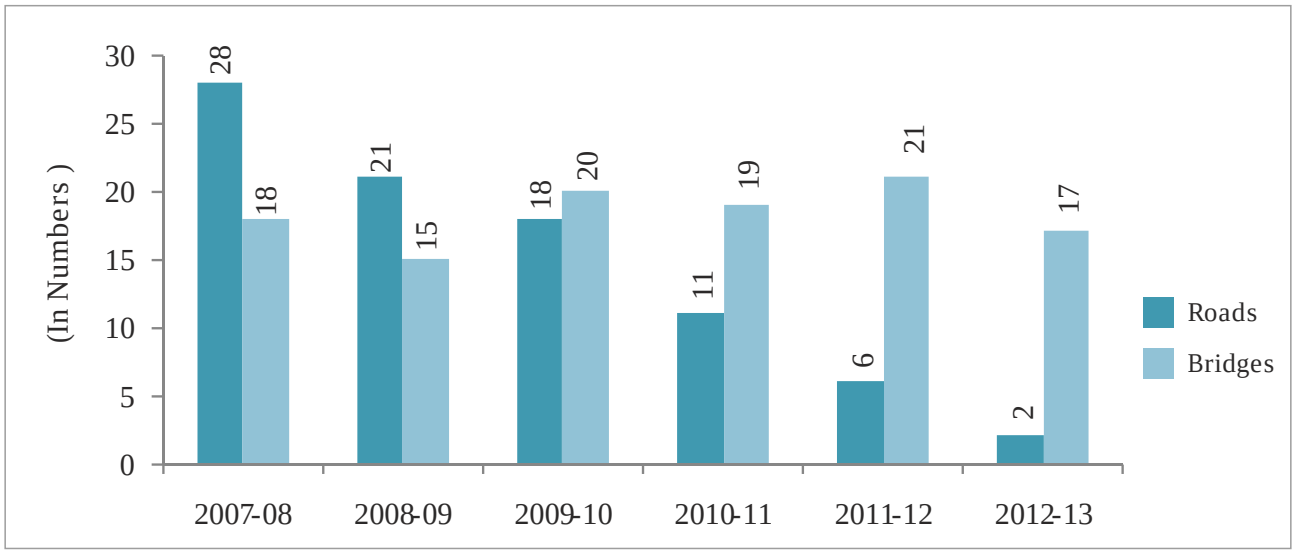

Figure 6.11: Amount Utilised under PMGSY, 2000-01 to 2012-13




PMGSY became a part of "Bharat Nirman" in 2005-06 with modified targets to provide all-weather connectivity to unconnected habitations with a population of 1,000 or more in plain areas and 500 or more in hilly and tribal areas. The target under Bharat Nirman was to connect 5,680 un-connected habitations (i.e.3, 604 with 1,000 or more population in plain areas and 2,076 with 500 or

habitations by constructing 3,000 km roads during 2012-13. Against this target about 4,738 habitations were covered under this programme with 20,896 km of roads from 2005-06 to 2012-13 (i.e., new connectivity of 14,512 km and up- gradation of 6384 km) which shows an achievement of 83 percent connection of village habitations. Annexure 6.14 records the achievement of this programme since 2006-07.

Figure 6.12:Roads and Bridges Completed under RIDF ,2007-08 to 2012-13




## Other Road Construction and Improvement Programmes

There are other rural connectivity programmes that augment resources for improving rural road connectivity. Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) of NABARD is an important programme that funds rural infrastructure projects in general and rural road projects in particular. One hundred thirty two roads with project cost of Rs.242.43 crore and two hundred Seventy-five bridges with project cost of Rs.570.01 crore have been completed by the end of 31st March, 2012, out of which 6 roads of length 54 kms and 21 bridges have been completed during 2011-12 with an expenditure of Rs.166.55 crore. Besides, another 105 projects (Roads-15 and Bridges-90) under different tranches of RIDF are in progress. Figures 6.12 and 6.13 shows the progress of the RIDF programme since 2007-08.

In addition to the above, during 2011-12, NABARD has sanctioned a loan amounting to Rs.270.37 crore against the project cost of Rs.315.65 crore for construction of 60 projects in its XVII tranche.

In addition, rural connectivity programmes are also funded under RLTAP, Biju KBK Plan, Gopbandhu Grameen Yojana, Biju Kandhamal O Gajapati Yojana and Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). The RLTAP and BRGF are funded by the Government of India. The Biju KBK Plan, Gopbandhu Grameen Yojana (GGY), Biju Kandhamal O Gajapati Yojana and Biju Setu Yojana (Rural Bridges) are funded by the State out of its own resources. These initiations cater to the State resolve and focus on Bijli, Sadak and Pani. The status of GGY scheme from 2007-08 to 2012-13 is given in Annexure 6.9.

Figure 6.13: Financial Status of RIDF (NABARD) Projects, 2007-08 to 2012-13

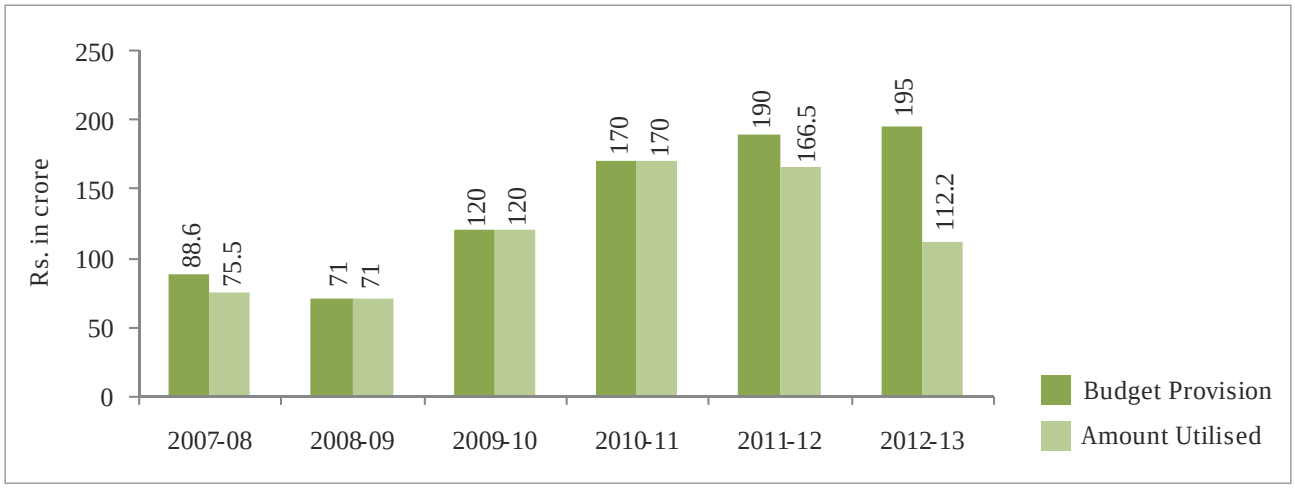
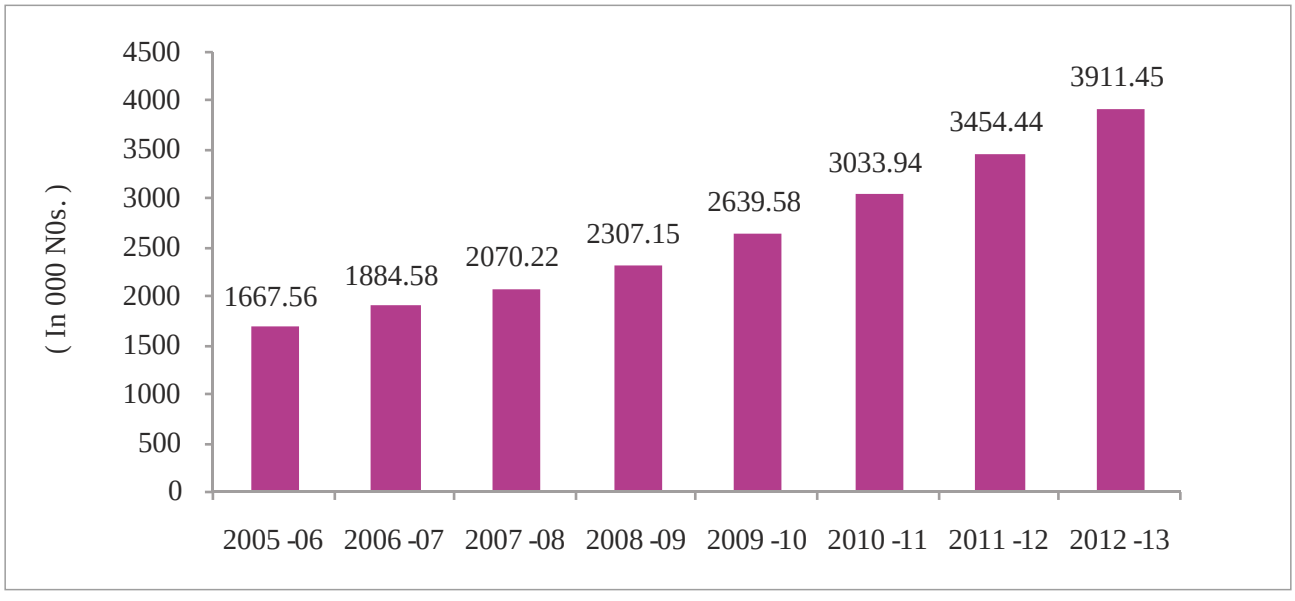


Figure 6.14: Vehicles on Roads in Odisha: 2005-06 to 2012-13




During 2012-13, a sum of Rs.28.40 crore was provided to 142 Assembly Constituencies under constituency-wise Allotment (CWA) programme to address immediate needs of the local people and an amount of Rs.28.07 crore has been utilized during 2012-13.

Under the 13th Finance Commission (TFC) Grant, there is a provision of Rs.395.00 crore for maintenance of rural roads spread over a period of four years, i.e, from 2011-12 to 2014-15. During 2012-13, 421 projects were taken up and completed by utilizing Rs.91.64 crore under this programme. Besides, out of budget allocation of Rs.362.34 crore, Rs.361.53 crore has been utilised for repair and maintenance of roads and special repair programme.

## Number and Composition of Vehicles on Roads

As roads have expanded, so have their uses. The Number of vehicles plying on roads in Odisha has increased significantly in recent years. The total number of vehicles on roads in Odisha from 2005-06 to 2012-13 is shown in Figure 6.14. It may be observed from Figure 6.14 that the number of vehicles on roads has grown by about 135 percent in Odisha between 2005-06 and 2012-13. This amounts to an average growth rate of more than 19 percent per year. As illustrated in Figure 6.15, two-wheelers alone constitute 80.5 percent of total vehicles on roads, followed by cars /taxies and jeeps which constitutes 6.9 percent. Goods vehicles have a share of 5.5 percent.

Figure 6.15: Composition of Vehicles on Road, 2012-13

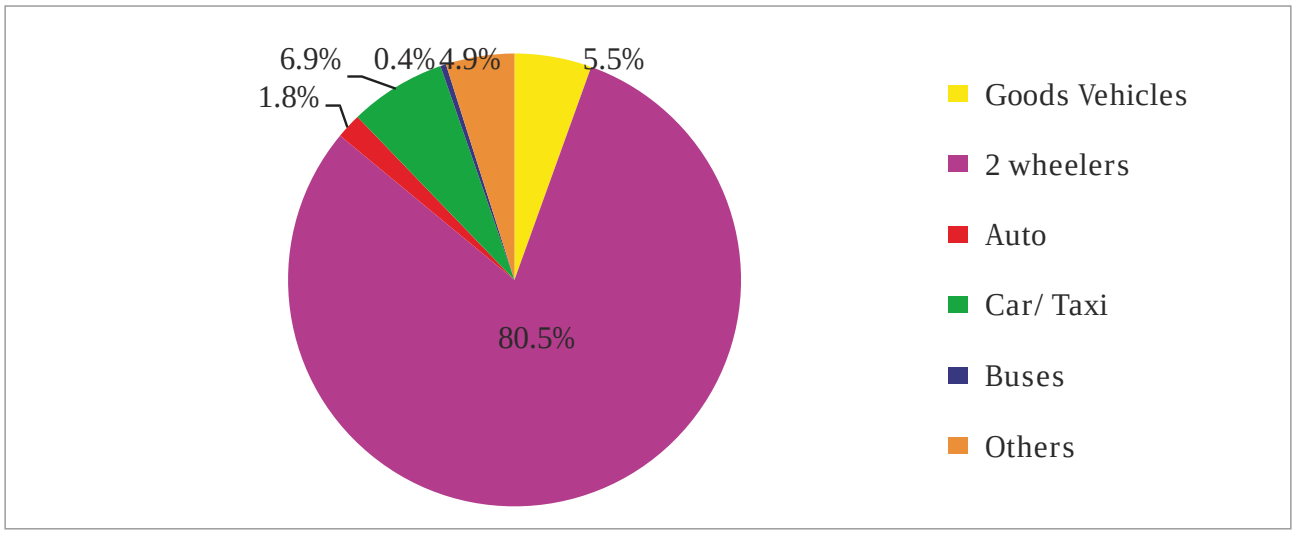
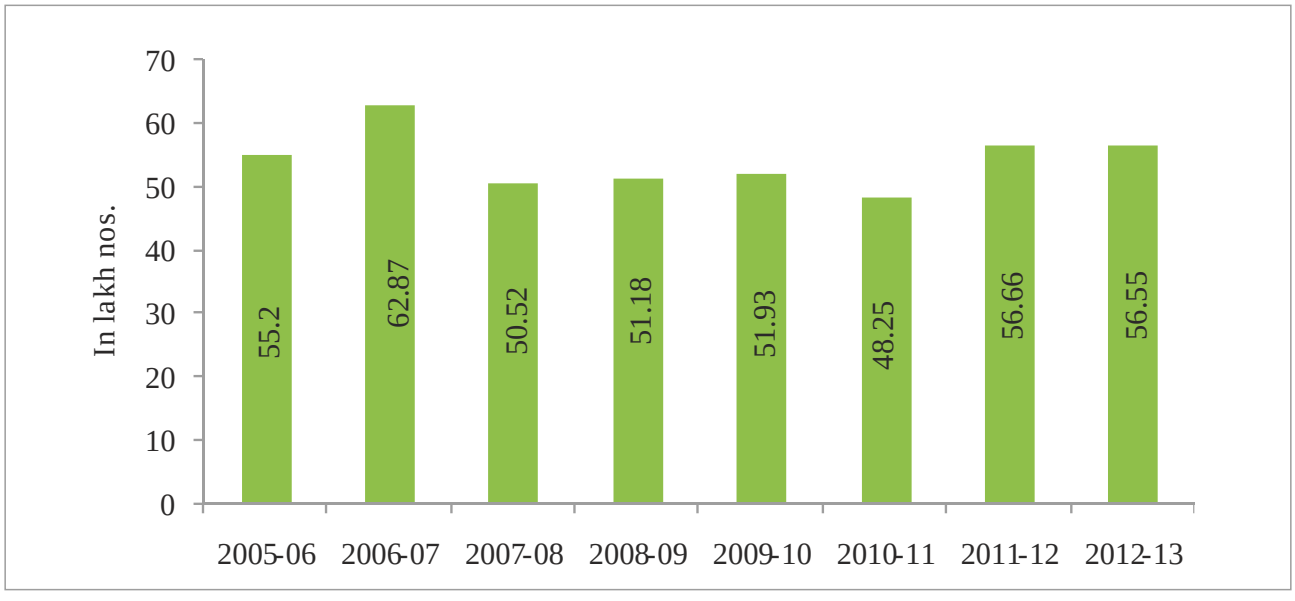


Figure 6.16: Passenger Traffic Serviced by Public Sector Buses in Odisha.




Buses are a major means of road transport for common people in the State. During 2012-13, 14,652 buses, both public and private plyed. This indicates 29 buses per one lakh population. From 2000-01 to 2012-13, the number of public sector buses plying on roads increased from 230 to 367. The Figure 6.16 shows, the number of passengers served from 2005-06 to 2012-13 by these buses. This indicates a huge expansion in the private-sector bus services. During 2012-13, a sum of Rs.829.55 crore motor vehicle revenue was collected against the target of Rs. 850.00 crore and the same has increased by 4.85 percent over previous year.

Motor Vehicle offences decreased in the State. During 2012-13, about 1, 03,308 offences were detected and Rs.36.59 crore revenue was collected as against 1, 07,965 offences detected and Rs.43.19 crores revenue collected during 2011-12 showing a decline of 4.3 percent and 15.3 percent respectively.

## Policy for and Administration of Road Transport

Odisha has enunciated the State Transport Policy, 2007. The main objectives of this policy are: to increase competition, efficiency, transparency, accessibility and adequate availability of transport services in the State, ensure user friendly road transport and evolve an improved urban transport system. The policy included forming institutional and regulatory mechanisms like the Odisha Transport Infrastructure Development Authority (OTIDA) and Odisha Transport Regulatory and Advisory Council (OTRAC). It also identified special thrust areas to modernize railways, waterways and airways in the State.

The State Transport Authority (STA) is the apex regulatory body to administer and manage the road transport sector. The Odisha State Road Transport Corporation (OSRTC) is the provider of transport services and amenities to passengers. The activities of the Corporation include revenue collection from motor vehicles and those from motor vehicles related offences. These are outlined in Annexures 6.16 through Annexure 6.19.

## Road Accidents and Safety Measures

High growth of vehicles and increased human mobility, a heterogeneous mix of vehicles, technology development in transport, poor driving skills and deficient road infrastructure have led to an increasing number of accidents in the State. During 2012, 9,285 road accidents were recorded, claiming 3,701 lives as against 9,398 road accidents and 3,802 deaths recorded in 2011. The fatality rate due road accidents in Odisha remains high with 39.85 deaths per 100 accidents in 2012. The State Transport Authority, Odisha, has disposed of 1,121 different motor vehicle cases and awarded Rs.12.88 crore towards compensation during 2012-13.

The State Government implements a series of road safety measures with support from the Odisha Road Safety Society, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Police Department, voluntary organizations and State Truck and Bus Owners Association. During 2012-13, the STA implemented the following measures to procure road safety:

- Preparation of audio and visual fillers on road safety for broadcasting, telecast in print and electronic media. .
- Deployment of home guards and hiring of vehicles for road safety oriented enforcement duties.
- Generation of road safety awareness among the public through workshops and other modes.
- National Road Safety week was observed throughout the state to create awareness.
- Printing and supply of driving manuals in Hindi, Odia and Telgu.
- Nine accident help lines are operating to provide round the clock services to road accident victims.
- Twenty ambulances and 15 tow cranes have been deployed on highways.
- To generate road safety awareness among school students painting and slogan competitions relating to road safety have been organized.
- Road safety related street plays have been organized to create road safety awareness.
- 150 Road Safety Clubs have been established in Ganjam district.
- Hoardings displaying road safety rules messages have been installed on high ways.
- Highway Interceptor vehicles have been placed in services on highways for checking of speed and drunken driving. During 2012-13, 247 drunken driving cases and 8,382 cases of overspeed have been detected and fines amounting to Rs.62.06 lakh have been collected.

## Odisha State Road Transport Corporation (OSRTC)

OSRTC functions to provide safe and dependable transport facilities to the public. During 2012-13, the Corporation had 294 buses on road with an average fleet strength of 376 and regular staff strength of 870 with a bus staff ratio of 1:2.9 as against 1:2.8 in 2011-12. Passengers serviced by public sector buses during 2012-13 has marginally declined by 0.19 percent over 2011-12. Vehicle position and income performanceof OSRTC during 2012-13 are given below:

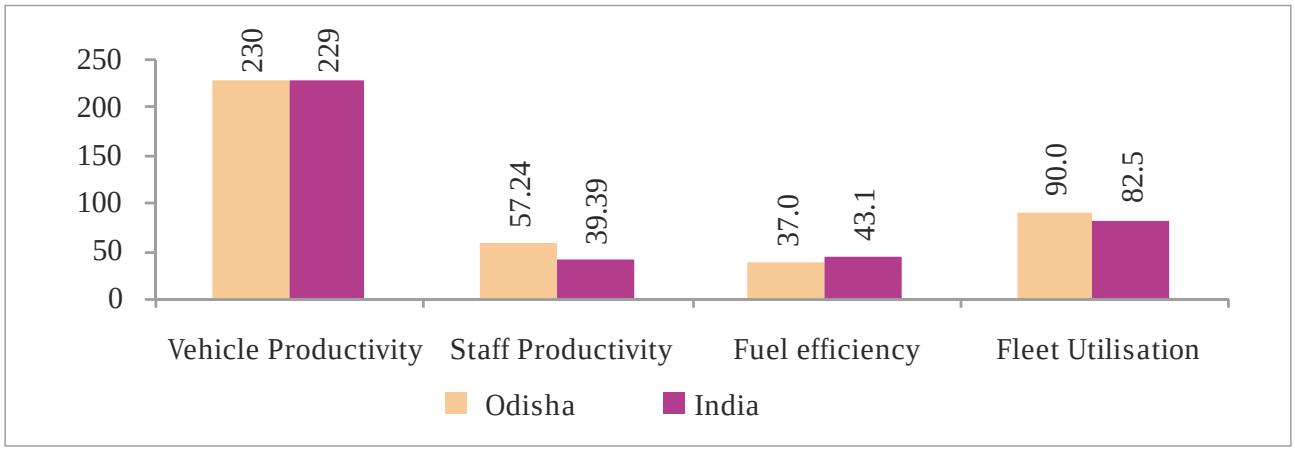
- Vehicles on road - 294
- Off road vehicles - 82
- Average fleet utilization - 78 percent
- Average vehicle utilization - 299 km
- Income – Rs.7,643.57 lakh
- Expenditure – Rs.6,923.10 lakh
- Per Kilometer Income - Rs.23.85
- Per Kilometer Expenditure - Rs.21.60
- Parking fees collection - Rs.88.90 lakh

By the end of 2011-12, 2,023 employees retired under VRS, while 314 employees retired under VSS from OSRTC. Out of total claim of Rs.44.19 crore, Rs.42.47 crore have already been paid. It has been decided to purchase 100 new buses during 2012-13 at the cost of Rs.23.40 crore including Rs.8.00 crore has been provided by State Government as margin money. During 2012-13, OSRTC has started operation of two bus services exclusively for women from Bhubaneswar to Cuttack vice- versa.

## Relative Efficiency of O S R T C

The Planning Commission measures the efficiency of different State Transport Corporations by four criteria: (a) vehicle productivity, measured by revenue earning per bus per km, (b) staff productivity, measured by revenue earning per km per worker per day, (c) fuel efficiency, measured by km per litre, and (d) fleet utilization in percent terms. As Figure 6.17 shows, by any of the four criteria, the efficiency of the Odisha

Figure 6.17: Relative Efficiency of Odisha State Road Transport Corporation




State Transport Corporation is similar to the national average.

### 6.2.2 Railways

Railway routes pass through twenty-three districts of the State, excluding Boudh, Deogarh, Kandhamal, Kendrapara, Malkangiri, Nabrangpur and Nayagarh. The density of coverage is relatively high in some regions of the State, while central parts remain largely untouched. Figure 6.18 shows district-wise railway coverage, while details are provided in Annexure 6.20. A large disparity across districts exists. During 2012-13 the following six new trains have been introduced.

(i) Barbil – Chakradharpur Intercity Express (Daily)

(ii) Puri- Bikaner (Weekly) Express – via- Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Katni, Jeypore

(iii) Bhubaneswar – Bhawanipatna Express (Daily) Via- Vizianagaram

(iv) Puri- Yasbantapur Garib Rath Express (Weekly)- via- Vikaspatna, Guntur

(v) Bhubaneswar – Tirupati Express (Weekly)- via - Vikaspatna, Guntur

(vi) Baripada – Bangiriposi DEMU (Daily)

The following trains have been extended during 2012-13

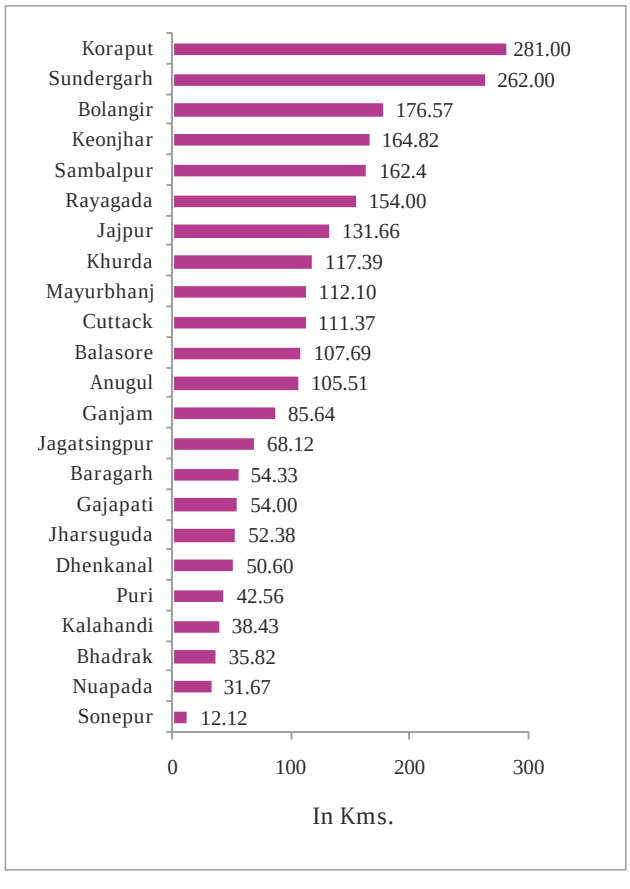
(i) Bhubaneswar – Jharsuguda Rayagada Rajya Rani Express to Rourkela

(ii) Howrah – Koraput Express to Jagadalpur

(iii) Raipur – Kesinga passenger to Bhawanipatna.

By the end of 2010-11, the State had 2,417 kms of railway lines including 54 kms of narrow gauge lines. Overall, railway coverage is poor in the State and this is one of the factors that has hampered the pace of its industrial development. The railway route length in the State per thousand sq kms, which is the same as railway density, is about 16 kms, while the national railway density is around 20 kms.

Figure 6.18: District-wise Railway Coverage in Odisha, 2010-11



## Paradeep Port

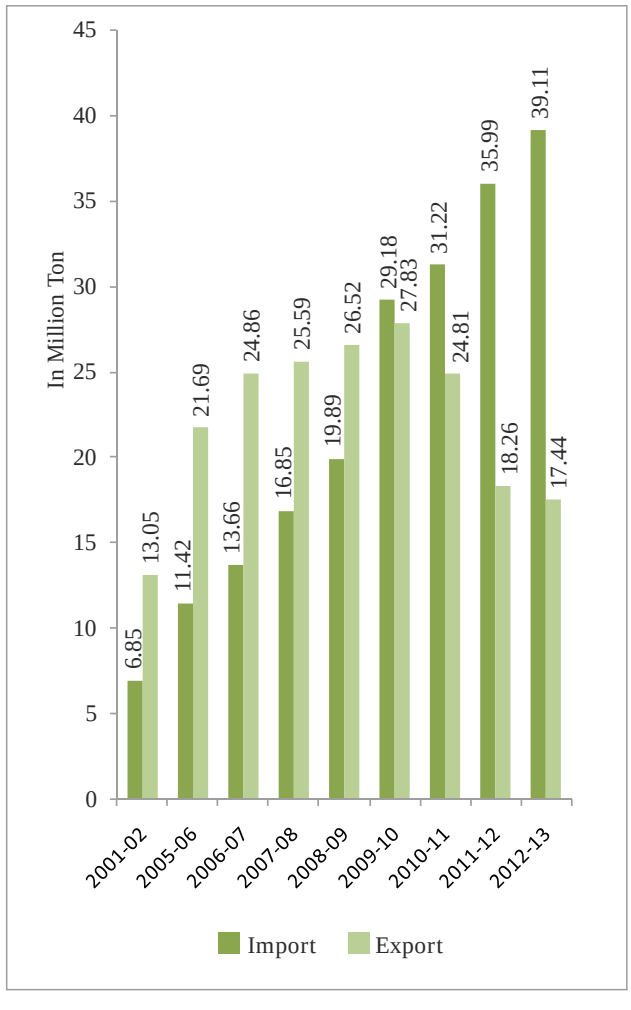
Paradeep Port is the only major port in the State. Government of India declared Paradeep Port as the 8th major port of India in April, 1966, making it the first major port on the East Coast commissioned in independent India. The port is situated 210 nautical miles south of Kolkata and 260 nautical miles north of Visakhapatnam at latitude 200-15'-58.63" N and longitude 860-40'-27.34" on the East coast. It has an artificial type lagoon of 500 meters length, 160 meters width and one turning circle of 520 meter diameter.

The port is equipped with 14 berths, three single point moorings and one Ro-Ro jetty for handling various cargoes. Of this, 5 berths are fully mechanised for handling of iron ore, thermal coal and POL. Two berths are captive berths in which fertilisers are handled, one berth has been allotted to M/s. ESSAR for handling of iron-ore pellets on captive basis and the others are multi-purpose in nature and semi mechanized. The port has 102 million tonnes of cargo handling capacity, which is highest amongst all major ports as in 2012-13. During 2012-13, 56.55 million tonnes of cargo (39.11 million tonnes of import and 17.44 million tonnes of export) was handled through this port with an average of 1.16 hours pre-berthing detention, 2.47 days turn-around time and 16,625 MT ship berth-day output. POL, and thermal coal together constituted 66.9 percent of the total cargo handled through this port during 2012-13. During 2012-13, for the first time 96,413 tonnes of Oliflux, D.R. iron and Coke Breeze were imported through this port. Though the import through Paradeep Port during 2012-13 has increased by 8.7 percent over the previous year, i.e., 2011-12, the export through the port has declined by 4.7 percent during the same period. The total traffic handled through this port shows a marginal increase of 4.2 percent over 2011-12. Details are given in Annexure 6.21. Figure 6.19 gives traffic through the Paradeep Port from 2001-02 to 2012-13.

The average turn-round time (overall), average turn round time (port account), average berth-day output and average pre-berthing waiting time improved by 31 percent, 8 percent, 4 percent and 1 percent respectively over the corresponding figures of the previous year and 30 percent , percent, 4 percent and 3 percent respectively over the targets fixed by the Ministry of Shipping.

During 2012-13, the total income of the port touched Rs.798.24 crore with Rs.187.62 crores surplus after tax as against the income of Rs.798.24 crore and Rs.227.28 crore surplus after tax during 2011-12. The port is in the process of modernizing and mechanizing all existing berths in a phased manner and has embarked on a very ambitious plan to achieve 237 million tonne capacity by the end of 2020.

Figure 6.19: Traffic through Paradeep Port, 2001-02 to 2012-13




## Other Ports

Odisha is a maritime state with 480 km of coastline. It has 13 potential sites for development of minor ports. Of these sites, Gopalpur is the second largest port in Odisha,

which has been in operation since January 2007. This port has been handed over to M/s Gopalpur Port Ltd. for development as an all weather port. Besides, Dhamara Port, a green field project, has been undertaken by the Dhamara Port Company Ltd. This Port commenced its commercial operations in May 2011. In addition to these, the State Government has signed a concessional Agreement MoU with M/S Creative Port Development Pvt. Ltd., M/S Navayuga Engineering Company Ltd. and M/S Aditya Birla Group for establishment of ports at Kirtania in Balasore, Astarang in Puri and Chudamani captive port in Bhadrak districts respectively.

### 6.2.4 Inland Water Transport and Civil Aviation

These sectors have a small presence in the State. The passenger launch services are used in remote areas where other modes of transport are generally lacking. Inland water transport services are provided by the State Government. The Directorate of Port and Inland Water Transport under the administrative control of Commerce and Transport Department. , Government of Odisha is the nodal agency, which controls activities relating to passenger launch services, survey and registration of inland crafts. Passenger motor launch services are operative in six different water routes in two sectors, i.e., Chandbali and Balugaon.

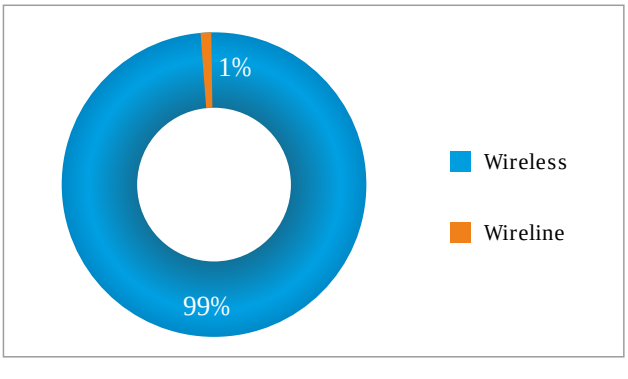
- Chandbali sector provides launch service from Chandbali to Talachuan, Chandbali to Aradi and Bhitarkanika (on reservation) through five numbers of motor launches.
- Balugaon sector provides services from Balugaon to Krushnaprasad, Gada and Kalijai through eight motor launches and also services from Nuagada to Ganda Kulai via- Kaliakana with the help of one motor launch.

Annexure 6.22 provides data on passengers and revenues raised from 2005-06 to 2012-13. Three 30 seater FRP Passenger Launches have to be procured during the current financial year 2013-14. Government of Odisha has formulated Odisha Boat Rules, 2004. As per these Rules all types of boats are to be surveyed and registered before plying in inland waters of the State. During the financial year 2012-13 an amount of Rs.6, 59,000 has been collected from 500 boats towards survey, registration and renewal charges. The Executive Engineer, Ports & IWT, Mechanical Division,Cuttack under the Director, Ports & Inland Water Transport conducts examination for granting certificates of compentency to Serangs, Masters, Engine Drivers and Inland Engineers. During 2012, 25 of candidate appeared for certificate examination and 13 of them passed.

Crew Training Institute, Chandabali in the district of Bhadrak also functions under the Directorate of Ports and Inland Water Transport. At present the institute conducts two courses: (i) 10 Month Regular Course for general candidates, (ii) 3 Month Refreshing course for in-service candidates in Engine and Deck Rating. The trainees of this institute get their jobs in-side and out- side the State.

The prime objective of the Directorate of Civil Aviation is to look after the use and maintenance of the State Government's passenger aircraft and trainer aircrafts, training of student pilots, and construction and development of air strips in the State. There are twelve airstrips and sixteen helipads. A proposal for procurement of new aircraft is under consideration. A Government Aviation Training Institute, set up under a public-private-partnership mode, has started functioning since November, 2008. During 2010-11, pilot training was provided to 138 candidates.

Figure 6.20: Number of Telephone Connections by Type in Odisha, 2012-13



## 6.3 Mail and Telecommunication

Odisha has higher Postal density than the national average. During 2012-13, there were 8,165 post offices in Odisha comprising 35 Head Office, 1,160 SOs, One EDSO and 6,969 EDBOs. Among these, 7,576 (93%) were in rural areas. In all, 88 post offices (including 35 head post offices) have been covered under the Project Arrow. Of these, 61 post offices are functional. Many post offices provide regular products and services as well as premium postal services, including speed post, express parcel post, mass mailing service, corporate money order service and satellite mail service, greeting post and retail post. As per an evaluation made internally as well as through an external agency, Gopalpur Post Office in Berhampur Postal Division was rated the best at the national level. Its staff was deputed for training abroad at the Asia Pacific Postal College, Bangkok for a week under the Reward and Recognition scheme. Moreover, 140 post offices have been identified under core banking for issue of ATM. The project is expected to start in 2014.

The effect of telecommunications on the productivity in various sectors of an economy is enormous. The telecommunication network in Odisha has vastly expanded over the years. During 2012-13, there were 2.50 crore telephone subscribers in the State, which is about 2.73 percent of total telephone subscribers in the country. Out of total 2.50 crore subscribers, 98.4 percent were wireless subscribers and the balance 1.6 percent (0.04 crore) were wire line subscribers.

The overall teledensity of the State (i.e. number of telephone connections per 100 population, 2.46 crore) is less than the national average. There is also a wide gap between rural and urban teledensity. In Odisha, the rural teledensity during 2012-13 stood at 38.72 percent, while the urban teledensity was 164.01 percent. The corresponding figures for national level stood at 41.02 percent and 146.96 percent respectively during the same period. Box 6.2 shows the category wise and region wise teledensity for Odisha and all India for the year 2012-13. Figures 6.21 and 6.22 compare tele-density in rural and urban Odisha vis-à-vis all India levels. Figure 6.23 graphs the tele-densities across select states.

### Box 6.2. Teledensity of Odisha and India as on March, 2013.

| Particular | Odisha | India |
|---|---|---|
| Wireless Tele-density | | |
| Rural | 38.40 | 40.23 |
| Urban | 160.24 | 140.67 |
| Total | 59.30 | 70.85 |
| Wireline Teledensity | | |
| Rural | 0.31 | 0.79 |
| Urban | 3.75 | 6.29 |
| Total | 0.90 | 2.47 |
| Overall Teledensity | | |
| Rural | 38.72 | 41.02 |
| Urban | 164.01 | 146.96 |
| Total | 60.71 | 73.16 |
| Total Subscribers (In Millions) | | |
| Rural | 24.60 | 867.80 |
| Urban | 0.37 | 30.21 |
| Total | 24.97 | 898.01 |

### Figure 6.21: Rural Tele-density, Odisha vis-à-vis All India

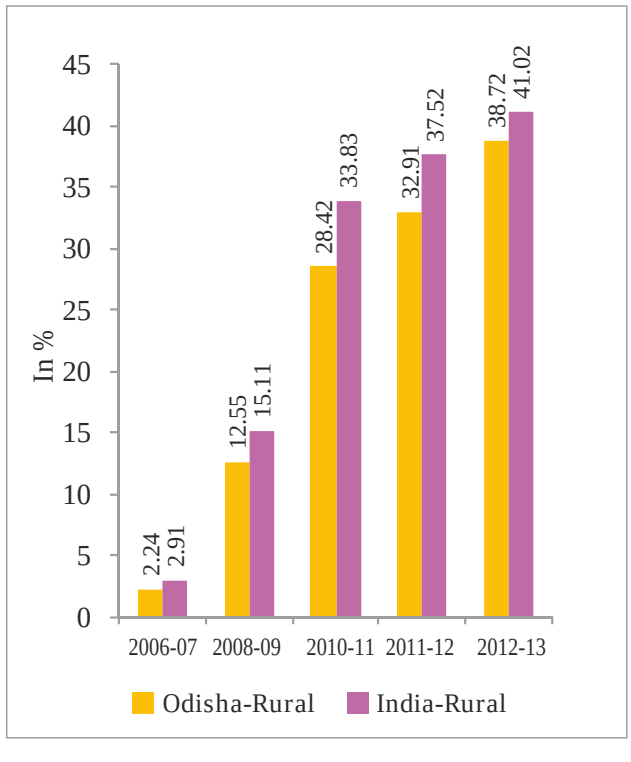


Figure 6.22: Urban Tele-density, Odisha vis-à-vis All India

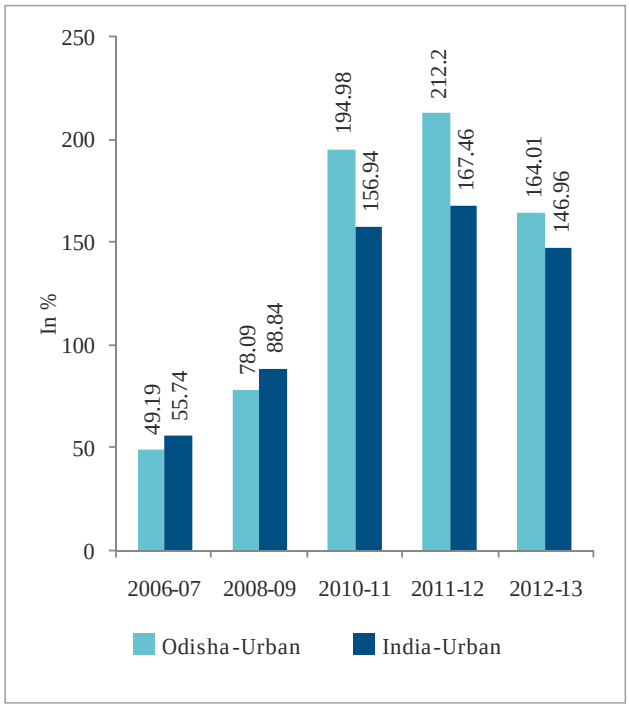
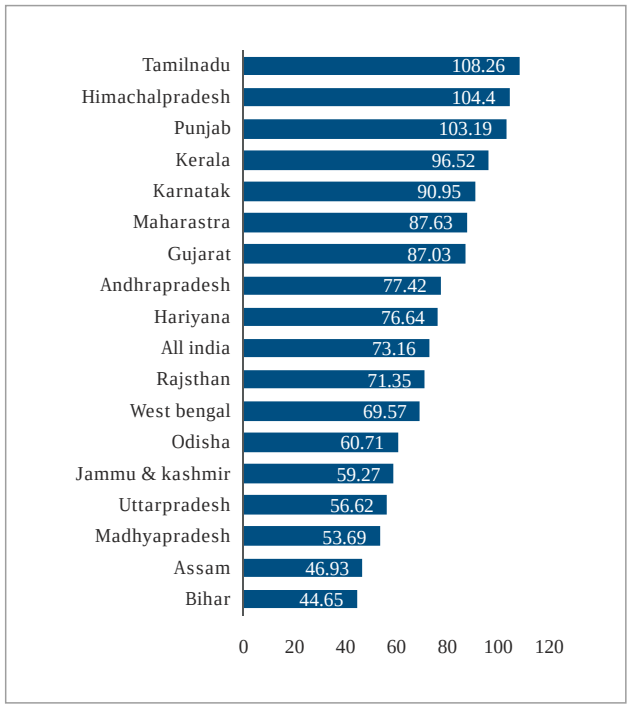



Figure 6.23: Overall Tele-density Across States, 2012-13




## 6.4 Science and Technology

### 6.4.1 Information Technology

Adoption of Information Technology (IT) has become vital for development in any region. The Industrial Policy Resolution, 2001 of the State has identified electronics, telecommunication, information technology and IT-enabled services as "priority sectors." Establishments and enterprises in these sectors have been declared as "public utility services." Use of IT in the private sector has been improving in India. In Odisha, the State Government has been proactive in incorporating it in its own administration as well as helping the growth of this sector in general.

#### National Informatics Centre (NIC)

National Informatics Centre (NIC) is a premier Science and Technology Organisation under the Department of IT of Government of India, and is actively working for the last three decades in the areas of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) applications in Public Sector. NIC, Odisha State Centre, has been playing a catalytic role in promoting IT culture for effective governance at the State and district levels. Both the State Government and NIC have taken several initiatives in this regard.

The major achievements of NIC, Odisha Centre during the 2012-13 are listed below :

- Land Acquisition Management Application: This is a soft wire used by Land Acquisition Officers to submit the project details and proposal details and generating different reports and MPRs.
- Monitoring of PAR/CCR of Officers of Government of Odisha for group A and group B category.
- GePNIC - e Procurement system automation of Odisha Human Right Commission
- Integration of online e-Payment of Electricity duty
- Web counselling for OJEE, DET
- Customized banking system for ATMA/RKVY/OSCSC
- Paddy procurement
- Water Tariff Billing Software and Complaint Redressal and Monitoring of Public Health (Urban)
- In Agriculture Sector, the following webbased applications have been implemented:

(i ) Farm Mechanisation, (ii) Jalanidhi, (iii) Fertiliser Registration Certificate,
(iv) Pesticide Licensing System, (v) P e s t Monitoring System, (vi) Weather Info System, (vii) Bio-Fertiliser, and (viii) Online Fertiliser Management
Besides, a number of projects viz centralised counselling for CT, B.Ed , M.Ed. and M.Phil, Online entpreneurs-II, NMFD, Teacher's Recruitment (Sikhya Sahayak, OCTMP / OMTES customized banking applications are expected to be implemented during 2013 and 2014.

### Information Technology (IT) Department

The State Information Technology Department is entrusted with matters relating to computer communication and electronics, both software and hardware. It also acts as the nodal department for the National Informatics Centre (NIC). In 2004, it formulated the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Policy to help IT reach the common man. The Odisha Computer Application Centre (OCAC) is under its administrative control and it is designated to function as a Technical Directorate. OCAC has the responsibility of system development for administration of public sector units. Major activities by the IT department in
2012-13 were as follows:

### 1. National E-Governance Plan (NeGP)

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) Odisha State Wide Area Network (OSWAN), Common Service Centres (CSC) and (c) Odisha State Data Centre (OSDC) and State Service Delivery Gateaway (SSDG).

OSWAN: OSWAN is a comprehensive programme initiated by Government of India, which envisages creating a core and computerization infrastructure for the entire state. This network is connected from State Headquarter to District Headquarters down to Block headquarters. Government of India has been also planning to connect block headquarters to G.P. through wireless connectivity. The backbone capacity is minimum 2 Mbps up to district with voice, data and video up to block level. Currently, most of the video conferencing activities of Government are being done through this OSWAN.

CSC: The scheme is being implemented in PPP mode in association with 3 private agencies viz. M/s Zoom Developers, M/s SREI Infrastructure Finance Ltd. and M/s Bharatiya Samrudhi Finance Ltd. These organisation have in turn, appointed Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) to carry out the job. About 5,357 numbers of CSC have been opened by the end of December, 2012.

### Odisha State Data Centre (OSDC)

Odisha State Data Centre (OSDC) has been set up in OCAC and has been connected through OSWAN for delivery of public services through CSCs. At present 15 applications of user departments run in OSDC.

### State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG)

The scheme has been formulated under NeGP to fulfill the vision of providing easy and convenient services to the citizen through remote access. The project is expected to be started shortly.

### Student Academic Management System (SAMS)

OCAC has implemented this Project as an extension of e-College Project for Higher Education Department to introduce e-Admission and e-Administration. The project has covered all 671 Degree Colleges and 1,334 Junior Colleges of the State for 2012-13. The project has received "National e-India Award and National e-Governance"Awards under category of "Outstanding performance in Citizen – Centric Service Delivery" in the 16th National Conference on e-Governance held at Jaipur in February, 2013.

### e-Registration

This project has been implemented to digitise registration process and delivery of documents across 176 registration offices of the State. The project has been implemented by Odisha e-Governance Services Ltd., which

is an SPV of OCAC and IL and FS created in PPP mode.

### e-Municipality

e-Municipality is one of the Mission Mode Projects that has significant citizen interaction. The vision for the National Mission Mode Project for e-Governance in Municipalities is to leverage the ICT opportunities for sustained improvement in efficiency and effectiveness of delivery of municipal services to citizens. The key objectives of the MMP include:

- Provide single window services to citizens yet anytime, anywhere basis
- Increase efficiency and productivity of ULBs.
- Develop a single and integrated view of ULB information system across all ULB in the State.
- Provide timely and reliable management information system relating to municipal administration for effective decision making.
- Adopt a standards-based approach to enable integration with other related applications.
- The project has been implemented through M/s TCS. In the first phase, 44 ULBs have been covered. Initially issue of death and birth certificates have been made available to public.Other services will be added shortly.

### Odisha Secretariat Workflow Automation System (OSWAS)

The objective of OSWAS is to automate the functions at all levels of the administrative hierarchy of any Governmental department. Most of the work done by the Government departments is workflow intensive, that is, there is a lot of information flow in the form of files. Some of this work necessitates the creation and maintenance of databases that hold data, which is critical to the decision-making process. It also provides Document Management, Workflow Management, Collaborative Environment and Knowledge Management in an integrated fashion and delivers an Electronic Workplace. The achievements during 2012-13 are as follows:

- The Core application of OSWAS has been implemented in the departments of RD, Excise, IT, Law, Science & Technology, Co-operation, Panchayati Raj , FS&CW GA and GA (AR), Revenue and Disaster Management , Planning and Co-ordination Department and CM's Office.
- File Nomenclature in the Application for e-File has been modified as per notification of GA Department.
- M/s TCS is the application developer and implementer of the project.

### OCAC Incubation Tower

In order to promote the BPO units in the State an IT Tower named “OCAC Incubation Tower” has been constructed at Bhubaneswar at a project cost of Rs.56.97 crore. This Tower will provide incubating facilities to BPO units and cater to the need of MSME software exporters.

### e-District

The scheme is implemented by OCAC in Ganjam and Mayurbhanj districts to cater to six citizen-centric services viz residential, income, caste, solvency, legal heir and SEBC/ OBC certificates. Till date, more than one lakh certificates have been issued through CSCs. The project will be implemented throughout the State in a phased manner

### Modernization of Record Rooms of Tehsils

The Project is funded by Land Records and Survey, Board of Revenue, Odisha for modernization of Record Rooms of 33 Tehsils. This includes renovation, up-gradation of infrastructure for computerization of Tehsil Records. The delivery of hardware, furniture, other accessories and training to tehsil staff have been completed.

### e-Despatch

OCAC has been implementing the e-Despatch system in different Government Departments and other sub-ordinate offices to automate the issue and despatch of letters in time. The implementation in 31 departments has been

completed and the rest departments will be covered soon. As per the request of Himachal Pradesh Government, the same has been implemented there successfully.

### IT Promotion

State Government has taken several other steps for promotion of IT sector in the State. Some of these are given below:

- 112 IT Industries have been established so far. During 2011-12, IT products amounting to Rs.1611.67 crore have been exported and employment for 11,086 persons have been created in IT sector.
- Info Valley Project (i.e., Infocity- II) is under construction at Bhubaneswar over an area of 613 acre.
- State Government has established International Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) at Bhubaneswar. This Institution aims primarily at meeting quality faculty requirement in IT disciplines of Engineering Colleges to cater to the need of the Industries including IT and ITES sectors.

## 6.4.2 Science and Technologies

While adopting IT enhances productivity directly and immediately, the results of general science and technology take longer period and are an indirect process to improve long-term productivity of people and organisations, quality of life and social welfare. There are many institutions in the State, which undertake applied research. Their activities are summarized as follows:

### 1. Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT)

Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology is the second oldest agricultural university in the country. It has ten constituent colleges. During 2012-13, the University made several contributions in terms of developing technologies on crop improvement, production and protection of crops, animals, fish and land management practices. A few of its important research findings are listed below:

- The University has so far developed 140 promising high yielding varieties of different crops, many of which are acclaimed at national and international levels.
- The GPS and GIS based soil fertility maps of 9 districts, viz., Puri, Cuttack, Khurda, Dhenkanal, Nayagarh, Angul, Sambalpur, Bhadrak and Balasore have been prepared.The GPS based soil fertility maps of micronutrients for 12 districts of Odisha have also been prepared. These steps intend to help improve correct doses of major and micronutrients.
- The Intellectual Property Right Cell of OUAT has filed 23 applications with the PPV & FR authority. Till date, 18 crop varieties have been registered and three rice varieties (Pratikshya, Lalitagiri and Gajapati) have been commercialized. Patent applications have been filed for three processes. Six animal breeds of Odisha (Binjharpuri cattle, Motu, Ghumusari, Khariar cattle, Chilika Buffalo, Kalahandi Buffalo) have been filed for registration and Ganjam goat and Ganjam sheep have already been registered.
- During the year 2012-13, the University has produced 1,845 quintal breeder seeds, 7,641 quintal foundation seeds of different crops and vegetables, 38,406 vegetable seedlings, 11,323 mango grafts, 5,000 forest and medicinal plants, 15 lakh fish spawn and fry which were distributed to Government Organizations, NGOs and interested farmers of the State as well as neighboring States.
- Six potato varieties, three onion varieties and two garlic varieties have been developed for cultivation in Odisha.
- The transfer of technological knowledge is made by the University through its 31 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) established in 30 districts of the State.
- The University has conducted 1,813 trainings involving participation of 44,840 farmers and farm women, 379 trainings for 6,339 rural youth and 212 trainings for 3158 extension functionaries.

- A total of 479 on-farm testings (OFTs) involving 2,827 farmers, 533 general frontline demonstrations (FLDs) involving 3,969 farmers and 88 FLDs on oilseeds and pulses involving 1,263 farmers were conducted through KVKs in different districts of the State during the year 2012-13.
- A total of 1,174 farmers were enrolled in 11 subjects under the distance education programme. Since inception of the distance education programme and till the end of 2012-13, a total numbers of 17,264 persons have been educated through postal correspondence on latest technologies on rice, vegetables, groundnuts, mushrooms, bee keeping, fruit crops, dairy, poultry, pisciculture, commercial crops and betel vine.

### 2. IIIT, Bhubaneswar

With a view to providing a world class Information Technology Institution, the Government of Odisha has established International Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) at Bhubaneswar. It has been registered as a Society under the Society Registration Act 1860, with affiliation to the Biju Pattnaik University of Technology (BPUT). The Institution aims at primarily to meet quality faculty requirement in the IT disciplines of Engineering Colleges, to cater to the need of industries including IT & ITES sectors. IIIT-Bhubaneswar is also mandated to nurture academic research in cutting edge technologies and industry sponsored research programmes.

The State Government has already disbursed Rs.63.45 crore to IIIT, Bhubaneswar for creation of infrastructure. Out of this Rs.16.00 crore has been disbursed in 2012-13. The State has also approved the proposal to enact a separate law for establishing IIIT-Bhubaneswar as a State University. The bill is under consideration of the Select Committee.

### 3. Central Rice Research Institute (CRRI)

The main objective of CRRI is to conduct basic, applied and adaptive research on crop improvement and resource management towards increasing and stabilizing rice productivity in different rice ecosystems, along with a special emphasis on rain-fed ecosystems and related biotic stresses. During 2012-13, only one high yielding variety (CR Dhan 907) of paddy has been developed which is a aromatic variety suitable for irrigated areas under late situation. The yield rate of this variety is 4.5 to 5.0 MT per ha. with 150 days duration. It is resistant to neck blast, gall midge and moderately resistant to sheath rot and stem borers.

### 4. Software Technology Park of India (STPI)

STPI is an autonomous society under the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Government of India. It aims to promote the export of IT software and services. There are two STPI centres in Odisha, one at Bhubaneswar and the other at Rourkela. STPIs offer various incentives like 100 percent foreign equity permission and various tax exemptions. The STPI centres have set up incubating infrastructure and provide facilities based on the member unit requirement. The idea is to give one-stop services to software industries. A second International Gateway at Bhubaneswar and Rourkela has been installed to facilitate reliable data communication at good speed. STPI also offers customized solutions in network design and architecture, international connectivity, local loops, facility management, feasibility studies, project management and implementation. STPI, Bhubaneswar has designed a comprehensive course module in various fields to keep abreast students of changing trends and technology. It also promotes IT-enabled services such as medical transcription, manpower intensive GIS as well as call centre operations.

### 5. Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture (CIFA)

This premier institute, located at Bhubaneswar, is devoted to research and extension activities in fresh water aquaculture. Among several research projects, the following are directed towards increasing productivity in the fresh water fishery sector. Some salient research achievements made during 2012-13

are given below:

### Research

i. First time induced breeding of Puntius carnaticus

ii. Off-season breeding of climbing perch, Anabas testudineus

iii. Production of generation 4 of selectively bred giant fresh water prawn, Macrobrachium rosenbergii

iv. PCR best kit for identification of rohu-catla hybrids

v. Successful captive induced breeding of murrel, Channa striatus was achieved using HCG and pituitary extract with fertilization and hatching rates varying from 80-98 % and 65-94%, respectively.

vi. On-farm demonstration of the CIFA packages of practice for murrel grow-out cultures that have yielded 792 -1200 kg/ha/yr.

### Tribal Sub-plan Programmes

Tribal sub-plan programmes include:

I. Aquaculture technology demonstration in Mayurbhanj district, Odisha

ii. Farmers' training and FRP carp hatchery demonstrations in Bhadrak district in Odisha

iii. FRP carp hatchery installation in Anand, Gujurat and Waynad district of Kerala

iv Sensitization workshop in Nayagarh district, Odisha on fresh water aquaculture technologies

### Training

During 2012-13, CIFA has conducted 32 training programmes in which 1,066 trainees had participated. This includes 3 training programmes of international level.

## 6. Odisha Space Application Centre (OSAC)

OSAC is an apex organisation promoting remote sensing technology in the State. Remote sensing data are used in agriculture, transport, land use, revenue, urban development, drinking water, flood mapping, wetland and wasteland development, block level resource mapping, forest and environment sectors. OSAC has undertaken several projects for the Central and State Governments. Important activities of OSAC during 2012-13 are as follows:

- During 2012-13, 30 interactive training programmes have been conducted for the user departments under Gramsat Project.
- The web version of Block level GIS "Odisha Sampad" has been up-dated. The attribute data has been complied for incorporation in the Block level Resource Atlas as well as in "Odisha Sampad".
- Class room teaching transmission on Mathematics, Science & English have been conducted for Class IX & X for 134 days in a year. The restructuring of Edusat programme is in progress and is excepted to be introduced from the academic year 2013-14.
- Under Urban land information system, Urban mapping for Dhenkanal and Balasore has been completed. Besides, Geomorphology and Lineament maping for Odisha State have been completed and submitted to National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad.
- DGPS survey for 217 mining lease areas have been completed and submitted to the users. Besides, DGPS survey and authentication for 44 forestland diversion proposal have been completed.
- Under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission Programme post field correction and finalization of ground water prospects maps for Bihar State is in progress. Data organization and analysis of ground water quality data collected from 18 districts of North Bihar and 30 districts of Odisha is in progress.
- Assessment of Irrigation potential has been completed for Poteru Irrigation Project, improvement of Salki and Sason canal systems jointly by ORSAC and NRSC.

### 7. Institute of Material Sciences (IMS)

The IMS was established in 1996-97 to provide research facilities in material science and conducting inter-disciplinary research on special materials. The Institute is dedicated to experimental research by young researchers in Colossal Magneto Resistance (CMR) and Diluted Magnetic Semiconductors Multifarious Materials. The activities of IMS for the year 2012-13 have been as follows:

- Two research scholars of IMS have qualified CSIR-SRF (Extended) and CSIR-SRF award through an open interview conducted by CSIR (Government of India) at CSIR complex, New Delhi.
- The faculty of IMS visited University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg and University of South Africa, Pretoria and Florida campus and presented his invited talk on, " Rare earth doped Bismuth Ferrites Multiferroics", "Spintronics & Multiferroics" and "Diluted magnetic semiconductor" respectively..
- IMS published 08 research papers in international Journals and attended 07 National Conferences during the year 2012-13.
- Land measuring Ac. 2.00 has been alienated in favour of IMS for construction of IMS Building. The plan and estimates for the same is under preparation.

## 6.4.3 Other Government Initiatives

### State Council on Science and Technology (SCST)

The SCST is the apex policy-making body for development of science and technology and overseeing the implementation of various programmes. It extends financial support for application-oriented research projects, publicity, seminars, workshops and conferences. Major activities undertaken by the Council during 2012-13 are highlighted below:

- A scholarship programme @ Rs 2,000/- per month for 200 students has been introduced. to promote and encourage meritorious students to pursue their post graduate studies in basic science subjects viz. physics, chemistry, mathematics, botany, zoology and geology.
- UNESCO- Kalinga Prize for the year 2013 is expected to be awarded soon.
- Action has been taken for setting up Regional Science Centre at Nrusinghnath in Bargarh district,Jeypore in Koraput district and Keonjhar in Keonjhar district. Besides, the State Council on S&T is taking steps for establishment of District science Centres.
- The State Council on Science & Technology has taken steps for establishment of patent information centre (PIC) in Odisha. The project will run for a period of 5 years with financial support from Department of Science & Technology (DST), Government of India.

### Development of Biotechnology

Biotechnology is a frontier area of technology with immense benefits to society in diverse areas such as Food Security, Nutritional Supplementation and Health care production. Major activities taken during 2012-13 are given below:

- Research grant has been sanctioned for 2 ongoing Research & Development projects.
- A sub scheme "Germplasm and DNA Bank" has been prepared with approval of Government for development of Germplasm and DNA / Gene Bank in the State.
- The State has been developing a State of the Art Biotech Pharma IT Park over an area of 64.613 acre in Bhubaneswar in a PPP mode. A Biotechnology Incubation Centre (BTIC) will be developed in this park over an area of 10 acre.
- Steps have been taken for development of two more Biotech parks,one at Deras, Khurda and another at Marine Biotechnology park in Ganjam district.

### Odisha Bigyan Academy

Its aim is to popularize science and technology in the State. Some of its activities in 2012-13

are listed below:

- Eleven issues of monthly popular science magazines in Odiya "Bigyan Diganta" have been released and distributed to all Government recognized high schools in the State. Also three issues of this have been published in Braille Odiya script and distributed among blind students free of cost.
- Ten issues of monthly science magazine "Science Horizon" in English language have been released and distributed to Government English Medium High Schools and +2 Science Colleges free of cost.
- In a special investiture ceremony "Biju Pattnaik Award for Scientific Excellence" awarded to one scientist and "Samant Chandrasekhar Award" to four scientists and 'Odisha Young Scientists Award' was given to three scientists for the year 2010.
- Odisha Bigyan Academy has sent two high school science teachers and 20 students of different districts to Kolkata on exposure visit to different laboratories, Science Park, Science City, and Pride of India Expo in January, 2013.

### Pathani Samant Planetarium

Pathani Samanta Planetarium is a premier institute of the State. While its main objective is exhibitions, it also aims at creating awareness on astronomy, astrophysics and space science among people and young students in particular. Since its inception in 1990, the Planetarium has increased its activities many fold and attracts about one lakh visitors every year.

During 2012-13, 1,420 numbers of PSP shows and 43 numbers of light and sound shows were conducted in this planetarium and about 1.52 lakh persons including 0.70 lakh children visited the shows. An amount of Rs. 26.89 lakh was collected as entrance fee. The number of visitors and revenue collected by it since 2004-05 are given in Annexure 6.25.

# Annexure 6

## Annexure 6.1: Power Consumption in Odisha

In million unit

| Year | Total consumption | Consumption Sector | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Domestic | Commercial | Industrial | Public lighting | Irrigation & agriculture | Railways | Public water works | Bulk supply & others |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 2002-03 | 6745 | 2441 | 468 | 2971 | 37 | 139 | 263 | 117 | 309 |
| | (100.00) | (36.19) | (6.94) | (44.05) | (0.55) | (2.06) | (3.90) | (1.73) | (4.58) |
| 2003-04 | 7208 | 2491 | 488 | 3270 | 39 | 133 | 302 | 120 | 366 |
| | (100.00) | (34.56) | (6.77) | (45.37) | (0.54) | (1.84) | (4.19) | (1.66) | (5.07) |
| 2004-05 | 7598 | 2352 | 482 | 3742 | 41 | 147 | 355 | 126 | 353 |
| | (100.00) | (30.96) | (6.34) | (49.25) | (0.54) | (1.93) | (4.67) | (1.66) | (4.65) |
| 2005-06 | 8144 | 2483 | 558 | 3941 | 55 | 137 | 384 | 129 | 457 |
| | (100.00) | (30.49) | (6.85) | (48.39) | (0.68) | (1.68) | (4.72) | (1.58) | (5.61) |
| 2006-07 | 9288 | 2525 | 640 | 4967 | 45 | 131 | 525 | 134 | 321 |
| | (100.00) | (27.19) | (6.89) | (53.48) | (0.48) | (1.41) | (5.65) | (1.44) | (3.46) |
| 2007-08 | 10761 | 2679 | 891 | 6090 | 51 | 132 | 594 | 142 | 182 |
| | (100.00) | (24.90) | (8.28) | (56.59) | (0.47) | (1.23) | (5.52) | (1.32) | (1.69) |
| 2008-09 | 11747 | 2914 | 1087 | 6548 | 54 | 155 | 627 | 151 | 211 |
| | (100.00) | (24.81) | (9.25) | (55.74) | (0.46) | (1.32) | (5.34) | (1.28) | (1.80) |
| 2009-10 | 12228 | 3190 | 944 | 6542 | 56 | 154 | 735 | 172 | 435 |
| | (100.00) | (26.09) | (7.72) | (53.50) | (0.46) | (1.26) | (6.01) | (1.40) | (3.56) |
| 2010-11 | 13099 | 3533 | 1113 | 6755 | 58 | 179 | 797 | 189 | 475 |
| | ( 100.00) | (26.97) | (8.50) | (51.57) | (0.44) | (1.37) | (6.08) | (1.44) | (3.63) |
| 2011-12 | 13054 | 3946 | 1349 | 6246 | 61 | 151 | 891 | 200 | 210 |
| | (100.00) | (30.23) | (10.33) | (47.85) | (0.47) | (1.16) | (6.82) | (1.53) | (1.61) |
| 2012-13 | 13552 | 4261 | 1513 | 6147 | 65 | 162 | 930 | 213 | 261 |
| | (100.00) | (31.44) | (11.16) | (45.36) | (0.48) | (1.20) | (6.86) | (1.57) | (1.93) |

Figure in bracket indicates percentage to total consumption
Sources: CESU (Central Electricity Utility Office of Odisha), previously CESCO, Bhubaneswar
SOUTHCO (South Electricity Supply Company of Odisha), Berhampur
NESCO (North Electricity Supply Company of Odisha), Balasore
WESCO (West Electricity Supply Company of Odisha), Sambalpur

Annexure 6.2: Sector-wise Distribution of Power Consumers, 2012-13

Consumer (in lakh)

| Sector | Rural | Urban | Total | % of rural consumer to total consumers |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Domestic | 29.59 | 11.43 | 41.02 | 72.14 |
| Commercial | 1.34 | 1.64 | 2.97 | 45.12 |
| Industrial | 0.04 | 0.20 | 0.24 | 16.67 |
| Others | 1.76 | 0.52 | 2.28 | 77.19 |
| Total | 32.73 | 13.78 | 46.51 | 70.37 |

Source: All the distributing Companies

## Annexure 6.3: Demand and Availability of Power

In Mega Watt

| Year | Demand (estimated) | Availability of power from different sources | | | | | Installed Capacity* | Sold to other states / UT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | State sector | Central sector | Other Sources | Purchase from captive plants of the State | Total | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 2001-02 | 1334 | 1271 | 98 | - | 54 | 1423 | NA | 0 |
| 2002-03 | 1367 | 869 | 440 | - | 62 | 1371 | 4695.34 | 0 |
| 2003-04 | 1500 | 1269 | 481 | - | 76 | 1826 | 4815.34 | 0 |
| 2004-05 | 1578 | 1459 | 498 | - | 69 | 2025 | 4845.34 | 517 |
| 2005-06 | 1649 | 1275 | 525 | - | 62 | 1862 | 5073.48 | 250 |
| 2006-07 | 1760 | 1543 | 485 | - | 92 | 2120 | 5178.89 | 207 |
| 2007-08 | 1997 | 1563 | 736 | - | 82 | 2381 | 6067.9 | 311 |
| 2008-09 | 2107 | 1375 | 763 | - | 130 | 2268 | 6745.75 | 32 |
| 2009-10 | 2240 | 1157 | 773 | - | 485 | 2415 | 7990.25 | 50 |
| 2010-11 | 2398 | 1295 | 814 | - | 729 | 2838 | 9456.60 | 128 |
| 2011-12 | 2674 | 1136 | 1170 | 68 | 225 | 2599 | 10114.00 | 49 |
| 2012-13 | 2674 | 1226 | 1221 | 89 | 239 | 2776 | 8859 | 136 |

* Includes installed capacity of the state's share in central sector projects (4937) and captive power plant capacities (3291)
Source: Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Ltd (OPTCL)

Annexure 6.4: Installed Capacity and Power Generation from Different Power Projects, 2012-13

In Mega Watt.

| Sl. No. | Power Project | Installed Capacity | State's share in installed capacity (%) | State,s share in installed capacity | State's share in Power Generation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| A. STATE SECTOR | | | | | |
| (a) Hydro Power Projects | | | | | |
| i) | Burla | 275.5 | 100% | 275.5 | 75.779 |
| ii) | Chipilima | 72.000 | 100% | 72.000 | 31.380 |
| iii) | Balimela | 51.000 | 100% | 51.000 | 60.332 |
| iv) | Rengali | 25.000 | 100% | 25.000 | 76.172 |
| v) | UpperKolab | 32.000 | 100% | 32.000 | 51.803 |

Annexure 6.4

| Sl. No. | Power Project | Installed Capacity | State's share in installed capacity (%) | State,s share in installed capacity | State's share in Power Generation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| A. STATE SECTOR | | | | | |
| vi) | Upperindrabati | 600.000 | 100% | 600.000 | 186.910 |
| vii) | Machakund | 114.750 | 50% | 57.375 | 28.603 |
| | Sub-total (a) | 2142.250 | | 2084.875 | 510.978 |
| (b)Thermal Power Projects | | | | | |
| i) | Ib TPS | 420.000 | 100% | 420.000 | 323.956 |
| | Sub-total (b) | 420.000 | | 420.000 | 323.956 |
| (c) Independents Power Producer | | | | | |
| (i) | Arati Steel Ltd. | 50.000 | 12% | 6.000 | 2.622 |
| (ii) | Sterlite Energy Ltd. | 2400.00 | 25% | 600.00 | 348. 629 |
| ( iii) | GMR Kamalanga Energy | 350.00 | 25% | 87.5000 | 2.648 |
| | Sub-total© | 2800.00 | | 693.500 | 353.898 |
| (d) New & Renewable Energy Sources | | | | | |
| (i) | SHEP,Bio-mass & Solar | 95.000 | 100% | 95.000 | 37.466 |
| | Sub-total(d) | 95.000 | | 95.000 | 37.466 |
| (e) Captive Generating Stations (CGPs) | | | | | |
| (i) | CGP | 3921.00 | | | 239.339 |
| | Sub-total(e) | 3921.00 | | | 239.339 |
| | SUB-TOTAL (a + b + c + d + e) | 9378.250 | | 3293.375 | 1465.637 |
| B. CENTRAL SECTOR | | | | | |
| (a) Hydro Power Projects | | | | | |
| (i) | Chukha HEP | 270.000 | 15.190% | 41.013 | 27.114 |
| (ii) | Tala HEP | 1020.000 | 4.25% | 43.350 | 15.040 |
| (iii) | Teesta-V HEP | 510.000 | 20.59% | 105.009 | 52.511 |
| | Sub-total(a) | 1800.000 | | 189.372 | 94.666 |
| (b) Thermal Power Projects | | | | | |
| i) | TTPS | 460.000 | 100% | 460.000 | 394.058 |
| ii) | Talcher STPS,Stage-I | 1,000.00 | 31.80% | 318.000 | 243.392 |
| iii) | Talcher STPS,Stage-II | 2,000,000 | 10.00% | 200.000 | 154.838 |
| iv) | Farakka STPS stage I &II | 1,600.00 | 13.625% | 218.000 | 139.716 |
| v ) | Farakka STPS stage-III | 500.00 | 20.00% | 100.00 | 83.659 |
| vi) | Kahalgaon STPS,Stage-I | 840.000 | 15.238% | 128.016 | 91.194 |
| vii) | Kahalgaon STPS,Stage-II | 1500.00 | 2.050% | 30.750 | 19.688 |
| | Sub-total(b) | 9900.00 | | 1454.766 | 1126.545 |
| | Sub-total(a + b) | 9,700.00 | | 1644.138 | 1221.210 |
| C.OTHER POWER SOURCES | | | | | |
| i) | ER UI Pool | | | | 65.346 |
| ii) | UI over drawl from TTPS | | | | 2.236 |
| iii) | Power banking | | | | 17.523 |
| iv) | Trading through IEX | | | | 3.023 |
| v) | Trading through PXIL | | | | 0.727 |
| | Sub-total | | | | 88.856 |
| | TOTAL(A + B + C) | 19,078.250 | | 4,937.513 | 2775.703 |

Source: OPTCL and GRIDCO

Annexure 6.5: Major Industries Having Captive Power Plants and Power Supplied to GRIDCO, 2012-13

In Mega Watt

| Sl.No. | Captive Power Plant | Installed Capacity | Power supplied GRIDCO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Arati Steels Ltd.,Ghantikhal,Cuttack | 40.000 | 5,746 |
| 2 | Action Ispat & Power(p)Ltd,Jharsuguda | 37.000 | 2.949 |
| 3 | Aryan Ispat & Power Ltd,Sambalpur | 18.000 | 4.510 |
| 4 | Bhusan Power &Steel Ltd,Jharsuguda | 376.000 | 9.885 |
| 5 | Bhusan Steel Ltd,Dhenkanal | 410.000 | 13.963 |
| 6 | Dinabandhu(Yadani),Duburi | 30.000 | 0.095 |
| 7 | FACOR Power Ltd,Bhadrak | 10.000 | 0.812 |
| 8 | HINDALCO Industries Ltd,Hirakud | 45.000 | 7.056 |
| 9 | IMFA ,Choudwar | 138.000 | 3.038 |
| 10 | IFFCO Ltd,Paradeep | 367.500 | 0.682 |
| 11 | Jain Steels & Power, Jharsuguda | 8.000 | 0.361 |
| 12 | Jindal Stainless Ltd,Duburi | 110.00 | 25.668 |
| 13 | JSPL,Meramunduli,Dhenkanal | 270.000 | 79.952 |
| 14 | Maheswari Ispat,Khuntuni,Cuttack | 24.000 | 0.466 |
| 15 | Maithan Ispat,Duburi,Jajpur | 250.000 | 1.176 |
| 16 | MSP Metallics Ltd,Jharsuguda | 270.000 | 0.745 |
| 17 | NALCO,Angul | 24.000 | 2.621 |
| 18 | Narbheram Power & Steel,Dhenkanal | 30.000 | 1.587 |
| 19 | NBVL,Duburi | 24.000 | 21.175 |
| 20 | NINL,Duburi | 1200.000 | 7.505 |
| 21 | OSISL,Polaspanga | 8.000 | 0.686 |
| 22 | Patnaik Steel & Alloys Ltd,Polashponga | 95.000 | 0.675 |
| 23 | Rathi Steel & Power Ltd,Sambalpur | 62.5000 | 0.825 |
| 24 | RSP,Rourkela | 14.000 | 0.419 |
| 25 | SMC Power Generation Ltd,Jharsuguda | 36.000 | 1.753 |
| 26 | Shree Ganesh Metallics Ltd,Jharsuguda | 32.000 | 0.779 |
| 27 | Shree Mahavir Ferro Alloys Pvt.Ltd,Sundargarh | 15.000 | 0.263 |
| 28 | Shyam Metallics,Rengali, Sambalpur | 20.000 | 2.250 |
| 29 | TATA Sponge Iron Ltd,Joda | 220.000 | 12.380 |
| 30 | Vedanta Aluminium,Jharsuguda | 33.000 | 17.718 |
| 31 | Vedanta Aluminium,Langigarh | 32.000 | 1.283 |
| 32 | VISA Steel Ltd,Jhakhapur,Jajpur | 12.000 | 11.923 |
| Total | | 3921.000 | 239.339 |

Sources: OPTCL and GRIDCO

Annexure 6.6: District-wise Status of Village Electrification as on 2012-13

| S. N. | Name of the Districts | Total Inhabited Villages (2001 census) | Villages declared electrified as on 31.3.13 | Balance number of un-electrified villages as on 31.3.13 | Percentage of villages electrified |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Angul | 1661 | 1588 | 73 | 95.6 |
| 2 | Cuttack | 1856 | 1830 | 26 | 98.6 |
| 3 | Dhenkanal | 1076 | 1047 | 29 | 97.3 |
| 4 | Jagatsinghpur | 1227 | 1202 | 25 | 98.0 |
| 5 | Jajpur | 1575 | 1528 | 47 | 97.0 |
| 6 | Kendrapara | 1407 | 1313 | 94 | 93.3 |
| 7 | Khurda | 1358 | 1264 | 94 | 93.1 |
| 8 | Nayagarh | 1531 | 1446 | 85 | 94.5 |
| 9 | Puri | 1591 | 1574 | 17 | 98.9 |
| 10 | Balasore | 2587 | 2563 | 24 | 99.1 |
| 11 | Bhadrak | 1243 | 1237 | 6 | 99.5 |
| 12 | Keonjhar | 2069 | 2028 | 41 | 98.0 |
| 13 | Mayurbhanj | 3748 | 3567 | 181 | 95.2 |
| 14 | Bargarh | 1180 | 1095 | 85 | 92.8 |
| 15 | Bolangir | 1764 | 1758 | 6 | 99.7 |
| 16 | Deogarh | 711 | 648 | 63 | 91.1 |
| 17 | Jharsuguda | 346 | 346 | 0 | 100.00 |
| 18 | Kalahandi | 2099 | 1368 | 731 | 65.2 |
| 19 | Nuapada | 648 | 648 | 0 | 100.00 |
| 20 | Sambalpur | 1238 | 1137 | 101 | 91.8 |
| 21 | Sonepur | 829 | 828 | 1 | 99.9 |
| 22 | Sundargarh | 1723 | 1297 | 426 | 75.3 |
| 23 | Baudh | 1115 | 697 | 418 | 62.5 |
| 24 | Koraput | 1922 | 1156 | 766 | 60.1 |
| 25 | Rayagada | 2467 | 1778 | 689 | 72.1 |
| 26 | Gajapati | 1512 | 1310 | 202 | 86.6 |
| 27 | Ganjam | 2812 | 2528 | 284 | 89.9 |
| 28 | Kandhamal | 2379 | 1753 | 626 | 73.7 |
| 29 | Malkangiri | 979 | 639 | 340 | 65.3 |
| 30 | Nabrangpur | 876 | 663 | 213 | 75.7 |
| | Odisha | 47529 | 41836 | 5693 | 88.0 |

Annexure 6.7: Turnover and Net Profits of Odisha Power Generation Corporation (OPGC)

In crores of rupees

| Year | Power Generated (in MU) | PLF (%) | Turnover | After-Tax Net Profit |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1999-2000 | 3166.47 | 86.06 | 456.52 | 124.39 |
| 2000-01 | 3001.45 | 81.58 | 418.03 | 98.27 |
| 2001-02 | 2598.81 | 70.64 | 411.59 | 122.11 |
| 2002-03 | 2618.49 | 71.17 | 473.28 | 181.7 |
| 2003-04 | 3006.46 | 81.71 | 423.11 | 136.23 |
| 2004-05 | 3160.29 | 85.9 | 426.69 | 143.39 |
| 2005-06 | 3089.61 | 83.98 | 448.73 | 161.91 |
| 2006-07 | 3310.53 | 89.98 | 477.07 | 156.77 |
| 2007-08 | 3043.54 | 82.72 | 484.69 | 165.34 |
| 2008-09 | 3190.63 | 86.72 | 440.79 | 112.48 |
| 2009-10 | 2961.11 | 80.48 | 399.88 | 81.19 |
| 2010-11 | 3184.70 | 86.56 | 453.03 | 115.04 |
| 2011-12 | 2950.15 | 79.97 | 572.78 | 137.08 |
| 2012-13 | 3181.59 | 86.47 | 636.03 | 167.44 |
| 2013-14 (up to June) | 752.06 | 81.99 | 123.75 | 36.45 |

Annexure 6.8: Investment in Power and Renewable Energy in Odisha

In crores of rupees

| Year | Expenditure on power and Renewable energy | Total State Plan expenditure/outlay | Col.(2) as percentage of Col.(3) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 10 Plan Period (2002-07) | 1206.22 | 13919.99 | 8.67 |
| 11th Plan Period (2007-12) | 2649.94 | 44290.16 | 5.98 |
| 2007-08(Actual) | 342.26 | 6026.84 | 5.68 |
| 2008-09 (Actual) | 433.88 | 7506.25 | 5.78 |
| 2009-10(Actual) | 682.50 | 7859.74 | 8.68 |
| 2010-11 (Actual) | 683.93 | 10144.22 | 6.74 |
| 2011-12(Provisional) | 507.37 | 12753.11 | 3.98 |
| 2012-13(Anticipated) | 622.00 | 15200.00 | 4.09 |

AE: Anticipated Expenditure; P.E. Provisional Expenditure
Source: Plan Document

Annexure 6.9: Gopabandhu Gramina Yojana, 2006-07 to 2012-13

| Sl. No. | Achievement | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | Physical | | | | | | |
| A | Works taken up/ started | | | | | | |
| i | Bijli | 2046 | 241 | 201 | 440 | 198 | 877 |
| ii | Sadak | 7344 | 7961 | 7520 | 12587 | 13745 | 9537 |
| iii | Pani | 389 | 212 | 115 | 280 | 183 | 20 |
| iv | Other | 14 | 30 | 10 | 24 | 281 | 199 |
| | Total | 9793 | 8444 | 7846 | 13331 | 14407 | 10633 |
| B | Works completed | 8119 | 7096 | 4960 | 10303 | 12213 | 8689 |
| C | Mandays generated (in lakh) | 62.13 | 67.73 | 26.28 | 51.74 | 47.02 | 52.08 |
| D | Villages covered | 6165 | 6317 | 6197 | 9365 | 9400 | |
| | Financial | | | | | | |
| A | Total funds available (Rs. In crore) | 136.01 | 146.86 | 162.21 | 251.42 | 251.78 | 199.10 |
| B | Expenditure (Rs. In crore) | 99.15 | 119.01 | 75.91 | 165.12 | 207.88 | 163.46 |

Source: Panchayati Raj Department, Odisha

Annexure 6.10: Allotment of Funds and Expenditure for the Development of National Highways in Odisha

In crores of rupees

| Year | Original works | | Renewal works | | Flood Damage repair | | Ordinary repair | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Allotment | Expenditure | Allotment | Expenditure | Allotment | Expenditure | Allotment | Expenditure |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 2001-02 | 46.40 | 46.40 | 21.81 | 21.81 | 13.49 | 13.49 | 11.81 | 11.81 |
| 2002-03 | 45.32 | 45.32 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 13.44 | 13.44 | 9.61 | 9.61 |
| 2003-04 | 69.97 | 69.67 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 18.42 | 18.42 | 12.54 | 12.54 |
| 2004-05 | 72.03 | 72.03 | 13.77 | 13.77 | 7.69 | 7.69 | 12.24 | 12.24 |
| 2005-06 | 67.63 | 67.63 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 9.35 | 9.35 | 13.54 | 13.54 |
| 2006-07 | 72.22 | 72.22 | 22.58 | 22.58 | 8.40 | 8.40 | 12.80 | 12.80 |
| 2007-08 | 138.87 | 138.87 | 22.66 | 22.66 | 13.00 | 13.00 | 13.65 | 13.65 |
| 2008-09 | 208.84 | 208.84 | 31.00 | 31.00 | 17.00 | 17.00 | 13.65 | 13.65 |
| 2009-10 | 333.12 | 333.12 | 29.41 | 29.41 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 14.50 | 14.50 |
| 2010-11 | 328.42 | 328.42 | 42.40 | 42.40 | 16.66 | 16.66 | 21.72 | 21.72 |
| 2011-12 | 373.94 | 373.94 | 22.12 | 22.12 | 5.03 | 5.03 | 8.16 | 8.16 |
| 2012.13 (P) | 209.85 | 209.85 | 79.84 | 79.84 | 7.26 | 7.26 | 18.11 | 18.11 |

Source: Chief Engineer, National Highways

Annexure 6.11: Achievements of Roads/Bridges in 2012-13 and under progress in 2013-14

| Tasks | Achievement during 2012-13 (in km) | Work under progress, 2013-14 (in km) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Widening to Two Lanes, | 104.50 | 176.50 |
| Strengthening of existing pavement | 39.70 | 16.49 |
| Improving Riding Quality, | 20.13 | 90.2 |
| Periodical Renewal | 478.60 | 76 |

Annexure 6.12: Improvement Proposals under Annual Plan, 2013-14

| Tasks | Road (in km) |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| Widening to Two Lanes | 141.08 |
| Strengthening of existing pavement | - |
| Improving Riding Quality | - |

Annexure 6.13: Progress of PMGSY in Odisha, 2012-13

| Year | Funds received (Rs. In crore) | No. of roads completed | Habitation covered | Length completed (km) | Expenditure (Rs. In crore) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 2000-01 | 179.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2001-02 | 175 | 0 | 0 | 27.84 | 36.34 |
| 2002-03 | 170.09 | 464 | 260 | 1090.37 | 238.58 |
| 2003-04 | 175 | 403 | 587 | 993.87 | 133.8 |
| 2004-05 | 175 | 364 | 589 | 979.85 | 267.41 |
| 2005-06 | 305.29 | 341 | 604 | 1494.44 | 377.37 |
| 2006-07 | 624.57 | 451 | 697 | 2069.87 | 582.81 |
| 2007-08 | 546.83 | 432 | 621 | 1836.03 | 677.41 |
| 2008-09 | 1251.4 | 685 | 2419 | 2640.99 | 1163.01 |
| 2009-10 | 1594.34 | 596 | 985 | 3838.42 | 1895.26 |
| 2010-11 | 2245.10 | 1486 | 1199 | 4941.90 | 1924.25 |
| 2011-12 | NA | 934 | 207 | 3167.04 | 1235.78 |
| 2012-13 | 82.25 | 672 | 605 | 2401.29 | 1203.80 |

Source: Chief Engineer, Rural Works Excess fund utilize met from the previous year unutilized fund.

Annexure 6.14: Rural Connectivity through Bharat Nirman

| S. N. | Item | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | Villages habitation Connected | | | | | | | |
| a) | More than 1000 Population | 259 | 251 | 1768 | 438 | 253 | 139 | 79 |
| b) | More than 500 Population Scheduled area | 63 | 71 | 437 | 206 | 399 | 249 | 126 |
| | Total | 322 | 322 | 2205 | 644 | 652 | 388 | 205 |
| 2 | New Connectivity (km.) | 1601.93 | 1398.04 | 2064.18 | 2800.62 | 3158.48 | 1815.10 | 1673.31 |
| 3 | Upgradation /Renewal | 467.96 | 437.99 | 576.81 | 1037.80 | 1783.42 | 1351.95 | 727.98 |
| | Total length (Kms) | 2069.88 | 1836.04 | 2641.00 | 3838.42 | 4941.90 | 3167.04 | 2401.29 |

Source: Chief Engineer, Rural Works

Annexure 6.15: Status of Rural Connectivity in Odisha by the End of 2006-07

(Based on 2001 Population Census)

| Items/Population | 1000 + | 500-994 | 250-499 | < 250 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Total Habitations by the end of 1999-00 | 9,173 | 12,474 | 12,932 | 15,520 | 50,099 |
| Total Connected Habitations by the end of 1999-00 | 5,470 | 5,759 | 5,011 | 4,838 | 21,078 |
| Total Uncovered Habitations by the end of 1999-00 | 3,703 | 6,715 | 7,921 | 10,682 | 29,021 |
| Coverage of Habitations (PMGSY Ph-I to VI & ADB Ph-II) | 3,596 | 3,607 | 1,504 | 1,214 | 9,921 |
| Habitations covered through other schemes | 78 | 130 | 0 | 0 | 208 |
| Balance of Uncovered Habitations by the end of 2006-07 | 29 | 2,978 | 6,417 | 9,468 | 18,892 |

Source: Chief Engineer, Rural Works
PMGSY: Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
ADB: Asian Development Bank assisted PMGSY

Annexure 6.16: Motor Vehicles Registered and on Road in Odisha

| Vehicles | Vehicles registered on 31.3.2013 | Number of vehicles on road as on | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Goods vehicle (truck to tempo) | 268065 | 109,738 | 115,108 | 136,174 | 159881 | 169032 | 188974 | 216840 |
| Public/Private bus | 25432 | 6,699 | 6,877 | 7,647 | 8908 | 12264 | 13565 | 14652 |
| Motor car/jeep/taxi | 315486 | 136,792 | 134,960 | 152,213 | 164614 | 189197 | 228921 | 272260 |
| Auto rickshaw | 80372 | 27,314 | 31,700 | 37,784 | 55364 | 55364 | 66847 | 68979 |
| Motorcycle/scooter/mopeds | 3307110 | 1,537,758 | 1,691,684 | 1,870,020 | 2132508 | 2453347 | 2784485 | 3149920 |
| Others (tractor, trailor, trecker, & Others) | 226995 | 66,279 | 89,887 | 103,307 | 120792 | 154740 | 171644 | 188795 |
| Total | 4223460 | 1,884,580 | 2,070,216 | 2,307,145 | 2639576 | 3033944 | 3454436 | 3911446 |

Source: State Transport Authority, Odisha

Annexure 6.17: Activities of Odisha State Road Transport Corporation (OSRTC)

| Year | Fleet strength | No. of buses on road | Capital investment (Rs. In crore) | Employment/ Staff strength (Regular) | Number of passengers carried (in lakh) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 2000-01 | 383 | 254 | 134.98 | 3,492 | 186.4 |
| 2001-02 | 297 | 251 | 134.98 | 2,419 | 190.55 |
| 2002-03 | 265 | 241 | 134.98 | 1,602 | 70.07 |
| 2003-04 | 260 | 233 | 134.98 | 1,387 | 58.16 |
| 2004-05 | 258 | 228 | 134.98 | 1336 | 58.41 |
| 2005-06 | 259 | 230 | 134.98 | 1243 | 55.2 |
| 2006-07 | 273 | 227 | 161.34 | 1192 | 62.87 |
| 2007-08 | 259 | 231 | 171.29 | 1114 | 50.52 |
| 2008-09 | 297 | 264 | 176.29 | 1045 | 51.18 |
| 2009-10 | 322 | 279 | 176.29 | 990 | 51.93 |
| 2010-11 | 359 | 283 | 176.29 | 940 | 48.25 |
| 2011-12 | 381 | 307 | 176.29 | 878 | 56.66 |
| 2012-13 | 376 | 294 | 159.43 | 870 | 56.55 |

Source: Odisha State Road Transport Corporation

Annexure 6.18: Motor Vehicle Revenue Collection

In crores of rupees

| Year | Target | Collection | % of collection | Growth rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2004-05 | 320.00 | 338.11 | 105.70 | 20.69 |
| 2005-06 | 400.00 | 405.66 | 101.40 | 19.98 |
| 2006-07 | 500.00 | 425.80 | 85.20 | 4.97 |
| 2007-08 | 500.00 | 459.78 | 91.96 | 7.98 |
| 2008-09 | 580.00 | 525.30 | 90.57 | 14.25 |
| 2009-10 | 600.00 | 611.08 | 101.85 | 16.32 |
| 2010-11 | 725.00 | 730.12 | 100.02 | 19.48 |
| 2011-12 | 870.00 | 791.20 | 90.94 | 8.36 |
| 2012-13 | 850.00 | 829.55 | 97.59 | 4.85 |

Source: State Transport Authority, Odisha

Annexure 6.19: Revenue receipt from Motor Vehicle Offenses

| Year | No. of offences detected | Revenue collected (Rs. In crore) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 2004-05 | 102019 | 23.38 |
| 2005-06 | 117320 | 37.52 |
| 2006-07 | 92356 | 25.58 |
| 2007-08 | 109242 | 34.62 |
| 2008-09 | 106539 | 35.16 |
| 2009-10 | 96637 | 40.11 |
| 2010-11 | 107116 | 42.65 |
| 2011-12 | 107965 | 43.19 |

Source: State Transport Authority, Odisha

Annexure 6.20: District-wise Length of Railway Routes and Railway Stations /Passenger Halts in Odisha, 2010-11

In Km

| District | Single line | | | Double line | | | No. of stations | Railway passenger halt | Railway Routes Electrified |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Broad Gauge | Narrow Gauge | Total | Broad Gauge | Narrow Gauge | Total | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Angul | 90.13 | 0 | 90.13 | 15.38 | _ | 15.38 | 11 | 1 | 31.51 |
| Balasore | 0 | 0 | 0 | 107.69 | _ | 107.69 | 14 | 4 | 107.69 |
| Bargarh | 54.33 | _ | 54.33 | 0 | _ | 0 | 3 | 0 | |
| Bhadrak | 0- | _ | 0 | 35.82 | _ | 35.82 | 5 | 2 | 32.41 |
| Bolangir | 165.46 | _ | 165.46 | 11.11 | _ | 11.11 | 13 | 1 | |
| Baudh | 0 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Cuttack | 28.82 | _ | 28.82 | 82.55 | _ | 82.55 | 15 | 5 | 111.37 |
| Deogarh | 0 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Dhenkanal | 0 | _ | 0 | 50.60 | _ | 50.60 | 5 | 4 | 50.60 |
| Gajapati * | 0 | 54.00 | 54.00 | 0 | _ | 0 | 0 | 8 | |
| Ganjam | 0 | _ | 0 | 85.64 | _ | 85.64 | 9 | 3 | 85.64 |
| Jagatsinghpur | 0 | _ | 0 | 68.12 | _ | 68.12 | 7 | 2 | 68.12 |
| Jajpur | 66.05 | _ | 66.05 | 65.61 | _ | 65.61 | 16 | 1 | 131.66 |
| Jharsuguda | 7.14 | _ | 7.14 | 45.24 | _ | 45.24 | 9 | 1 | 45.24 |
| Kalahandi | 0 | _ | 0 | 38.43 | _ | 38.43 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Kandhamal | 0 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Kendrapara | 0 | _ | _ | 0 | _ | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Keonjhar | 164.82 | _ | 164.82 | 0 | _ | 0- | 16 | 0 | 126.95 |
| Khurda | 0 | _ | 0 | 117.39 | _ | 117.39 | 14 | 9 | 117.39 |
| Koraput | 281.00 | _ | 281.00 | 0 | _ | 0 | 26 | 1 | 178.00 |
| Malkangiri | 0 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | 0 | 0- | 0 | |
| Mayurbhanj | 112.10 | _ | 112.10 | 0 | _ | 0 | 13 | 1 | |
| Nabrangpur | 0 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Nayagarh | 0 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Nuapada | 31.67 | _ | 31.67 | 0 | _ | 0 | 3 | 0 | |
| Puri | 28.05 | _ | 28.05 | 14.51 | _ | 14.51 | 7 | 3 | 42.56 |
| Rayagada | 42.00 | _ | 42.00 | 112.00 | _ | 112.00 | 12 | 1 | |
| Sambalpur | 128.72 | _ | 128.72 | 38.68 | _ | 38.68 | 16 | 2 | 24.38 |
| Sonepur | 12.13 | _ | 12.13 | 0 | _ | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| Sundargarh | 153.88 | _ | 153.88 | 108.12 | _ | 108.12 | 30 | 0 | 261.92 |
| Odisha | 1366.30 | 54.00 | 1420.30 | 996.89 | _ | 996.89 | 250 | 49 | 1422.73 |

*Under Conversion Broad Gauge
Source: All Railway Division, South Eastern Railway

Annexure 6.21: Traffic through Paradeep Port

In million tones

| Year | Import | Export | Total | Growth (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2000-01 | 6.85 | 13.05 | 19.9 | _ |
| 2001-02 | 6.66 | 14.47 | 21.13 | 6.18 |
| 2002-03 | 6.99 | 16.91 | 23.9 | 13.11 |
| 2003-04 | 6.71 | 18.6 | 25.31 | 5.9 |
| 2004-05 | 8.44 | 21.66 | 30.1 | 18.92 |
| 2005-06 | 11.42 | 21.69 | 33.11 | 10 |
| 2006-07 | 13.66 | 24.86 | 38.52 | 16.34 |
| 2007-08 | 16.85 | 25.59 | 42.44 | 10.18 |
| 2008-09 | 19.89 | 26.52 | 46.41 | 9.35 |
| 2009-10 | 29.18 | 27.83 | 57.01 | 22.84 |
| 2010-11 | 31.22 | 24.81 | 56.03 | (-)1.75 |
| 2011-12 | 35.99 | 18.26 | 54.25 | (-)3.17 |
| 2012-13 | 39.11 | 17.44 | 56.55 | 4.24 |

Source: Paradeep Port Trust

Annexure 6.22: Passenger Traffic and Revenue Collected from Inland Water Transport Services

| Year | No. of Passengers (in lakh) | Fare Collected (in lakhs of rupees) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 2005-06 | 1.33 | 19.52 |
| 2006-07 | 1.15 | 17.21 |
| 2007-08 | 1.08 | 18.75 |
| 2008-09 | 1.04 | 19.19 |
| 2009-10 | 1.22 | 23.08 |
| 2010-11 | 1.42 | 24.96 |
| 2011-12 | 1.26 | 21.22 |
| 2012-13 | 1.25 | 20.29 |

Source: Directorate of Inland Water Transport, Odisha

Annexure 6.23: Availability of Postal Services, Odisha and All-India

| Year | Odisha | | | India | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 2006-07 | 7582 | 579 | 8161 | 137508 | 17696 | 155204 |
| 2007-08 | 7583 | 579 | 8162 | NA | NA | NA |
| 2008-09 | 7585 | 577 | 8162 | NA | NA | NA |
| 2009-10 | 7575 | 585 | 8160 | 139182 | 15797 | 154979 |
| 2010-11 | 7583 | 578 | 8161 | 139040 | 15825 | 154865 |
| 2011-12 | 7582 | 581 | 8163 | NA | NA | NA |
| 2012-13 | 7577 | 588 | 8165 | | | |

Source: Chief Postmaster General, Odisha

Annexure 6.24: HYV Seeds Introduced by CRRI 2013

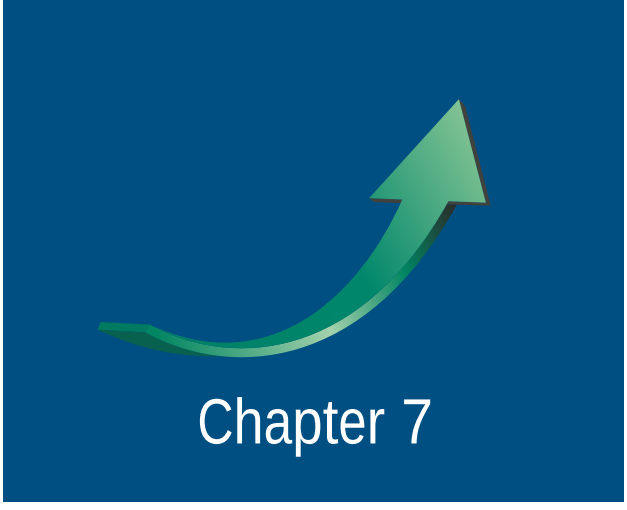
| Year | Name of the variety | Duration (days) | Yield (MT /Ha.) | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2011 | CR Dhan-300 | 135 | 5.0 | Recommended for irrigated land in Kharif season |
| 2011 | CR Dhan-500 | 165 (Photo sensitive) | 4.0 | Recommended for deep water areas during Kharif season |
| 2011 | CR Dhan-601 | 135 | 6.0 | Recommended for Rabi/ summer season |
| 2012 | Satyabhama | 110 | 4.7 | Recommended for upland areas, resistance to stem borer, leaf folder; |
| 2012 | Pyari | 115-20 | 4.5 | Recommended for aerobic situations resistant to leaf blast, neck blast, brown spot,stem borer dead heart & white ear head damage. |
| 2012 | Hue | 135 | 5.5 | Recommended for irrigated areas resistance to gall midge and to sheath rot. |
| 2012 | Improved Lalat | 130 | 5.0 | Recommended for irrigated areas, resistant to major pest like gall midge stem borer. |
| 2012 | Improved Tapaswini | 130 | 5.0 | Recommended for irrigated areas resistant to major pest like BPH,YSB,WBPH etc. |
| 2012 | Sumit | 145-150 | 5.2 | Recommended for shallow low land areas resistance to leaf blast stem borer, leaf folder. |
| 2012 | Poorna Bhog | 140-145 | 5.0 | Shallow Low land resistant to neck blast, gall midge and sheath rot and stem borer. |
| 2012 | Jalamani | 160 | 4.6 | Recommended for deep water area. Moderately tolerant to leaf folder, green leaf hopper, leaf blast, neck blast brown spot, gall midge, dead heart, stem borer etc. |
| 2012 | CR Dhan 502 | 160 | 4.6 | Recommended for deep water areas. Moderately tolerant to leaf blast neck blast sheath bight sheath rot rice tungro |
| 2012 | Luna Barial | 150-155 | 4.1 | Recommended for coastal saline area tolerant to leaf blast . |
| 2012 | Luna Sankhi | 105-110 | 4.6 | Recommended for coastal saline area. For dry season cultivation in coastal saline area, is tolerant to leaf blast and moderate tolerance to sheath blight. |

Source: Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack

Annexure 6.25: Visitors and Revenue Collected at Pathani Samant Planetarium

| Year | No. of visitors | Revenue collection (in Rs.) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 2004-05 | 92903 | 854652 |
| 2005-06 | 93522 | 848580 |
| 2006-07 | 133289 | 1219350 |
| 2007-08 | 112056 | 1336369 |
| 2008-09 | 90019 | 1097609 |
| 2009-10 | 88341 | 1116183 |
| 2010-11 | 47934 | 581657 |
| 2011-12 | 27166 | 32,98,851 |
| 2012-13 | 151508 | 2688914 |

Source: Pathani Samant Planetarium




# HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY

The concept of "human development", as propagated by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), focuses on: health, nutrition, access to safe drinking water and sanitation, education including employable skills, income and gender issues. The aim is to remove hindrances that human beings face, develop their potentialities and expand their choices to live long, healthy and fulfilled lives. This chapter analyses the status of human development, that is, the status of health, education and livelihoods of the people, male and female both in Odisha. This chapter also describes efforts made by the State in reducing poverty. Reduction of inter-regional and inter-personal disparities is also a key concern that has considerably informed the human development debate. The levels of literacy, Infant Mortality Rates (IMR), Life Expectancy at Birth (LEB), access to safe drinking water and income may be discussed in this chapter.

## 7.1 Poverty: Its Multiple Dimensions

The conventional view of poverty has been changing gradually. Poverty is no longer based only on income or material deprivation. It has acquired several dimensions and forms an integral component of human development. Odisha has committed to address poverty in its multiple dimensions. In 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 being 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.

### 7.1.1 Trends and spread of poverty

Poverty head count ratios (i.e., percentage of people below the poverty line), based on analysis of National Sample Survey (NSS) data, for Odisha vis-a-vis India from1973-74 to 2011-12 has been presented in Table 7.1. The estimates of poverty from 1973-74 to 2004-05 are based on NSS data and Expert Committee Methodology and those for the year 1993-94, 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12 are also based on NSS data and Tendulkar Committee Methodology. Poverty estimates for 2011-12 have been obtained by using the data from 68$^{th}$ NSS round and on the basis of poverty lines of Rs.695 and Rs.861 for rural and urban Odisha, respectively. It may be observed from Table 7.1 that poverty has declined by 24.61 percentage points from 57.20 percent in 2004-05 (61$^{st}$ NSS round) to 32.59 percent in 2011-12 (68$^{th}$ NSS round). The reduction of poverty by

Table7.1: Poverty Head Count Ratio (Percent) for Odisha and India,1973-74 to 2011-12

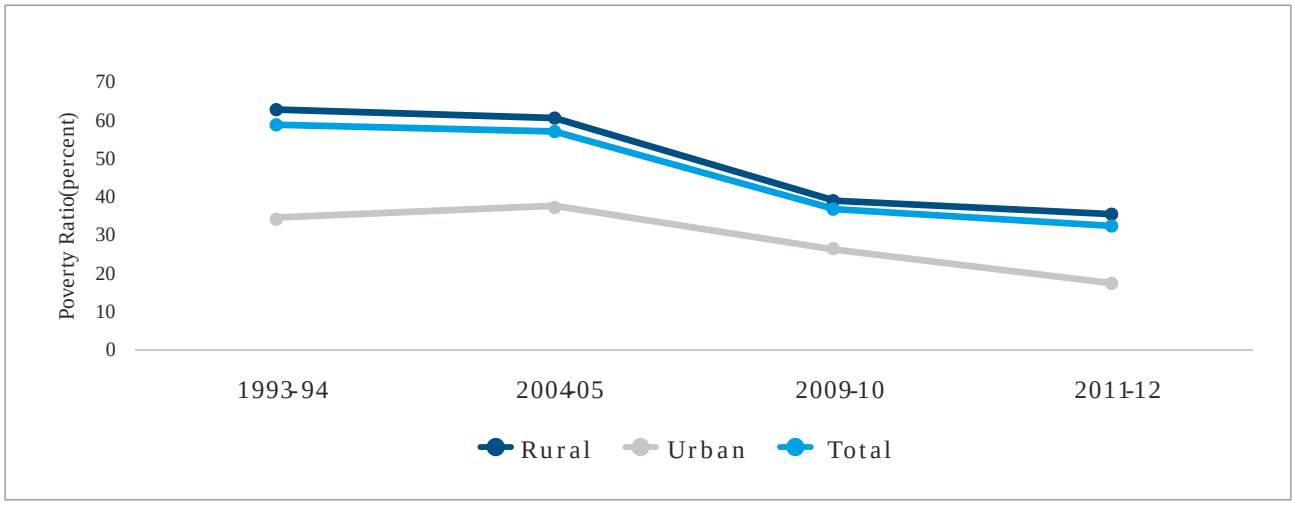
| Year | Reference Period | Odisha (%) | | | India (%) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Expert Committee Methodology | | | | | | | |
| 1973-74 | URP | 67.28 | 55.62 | 66.18 | 56.44 | 49.01 | 54.88 |
| 1977-78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

*URP – Uniform Recall Period Method, MRP – Mixed Recall Period Method

25.11 percentage points was higher in rural Odisha than that of 20.31 percentage points in urban Odisha. The State recorded the highest reduction in poverty among all major states between 2004-05 and 2011-12, which is an impressive achievement.

The Tendulkar Committee, appointed by the Planning Commission, has revised the methodology for poverty estimation and recommended, among other things, two main departures from the previous methodologies. First, the Tendulkar Committee has enlarged the consumption basket and, thus, increased the poverty lines for both rural and urban areas for which different consumption baskets have been suggested. For example, the poverty line of the Tendulkar Committee for the year 2004-05 was Rs.407.78 for rural Odisha, in comparison to Rs.325.79 for rural Odisha, as per the Lakdawala Committee methodology. This implies that the proportion of the rural poor estimated by using the poverty lines suggested by the Tendulkar Committee would be higher than those estimated by using the previous methodologies. Second, the Tendulkar Committee recommended the use of the Mixed Recall Period (MRP) methodology over the previous Uniform Recall Period (URP) methodology for estimation of poverty.

Figure 7.1: Trends in Poverty Head Count Ratio (percent) for Odisha as per Tendulkar Committee Methodology



Poverty estimates for rural Odisha by social classes (i.e., ST, SC, OBC and others) as per the Tendulkar Committee methodology are presented in Table 7.2 for 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12. It may be observed from Table 7.2 that Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities are poorer than other social classes followed by Scheduled Caste (SC) communities. It is heartening to note that in recent years, poverty among ST and SC communities has been reducing at a faster rate, i.e., 20.88 and 26.51 percentage points respectively from 2004-05 to 2011-12.

substantial reduction of poverty as may be observed from Table 7.3. Among the regions, the northern region has registered the highest reduction of poverty with 30.53 percentage points, followed by the southern region with 25.40 percentage points and the coastal region with 19.95 percentage points.

The State has undertaken several programmes to reduce poverty in Odisha in general and particularly for the poorer social classes and poorer regions. Odisha's development strategies and developments,

Table7.2: Head Count Ratio (Percent) by Social Classes for Rural Odisha, 2004-2012.

| Year | Head Count Ratio (%) by Social Classes | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ST | SC | OBC | Others | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 2004-05 | 84.40 | 67.90 | 52.70 | 37.10 | 60.80 |
| 2009-10 | 66.00 | 47.10 | 25.60 | 24.50 | 39.20 |
| 2011-12 | 63.52 | 41.39 | 24.16 | 14.20 | 35.69 |

Table7.3: Head Count Ratio (Percent) by NSS Regions, Rural Odisha, 2004-2012

| Year | Head Count Ratio (%) by NSS Regions | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Southern | Northern | Coastal | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2004-05 | 73.40 | 70.50 | 41.60 | 60.80 |
| 2009-10 | 52.40 | 41.70 | 25.30 | 39.20 |
| 2011-12 | 48.00 | 39.97 | 21.65 | 35.69 |

Poverty estimates for rural Odisha by NSS regions (i.e., southern, northern and coastal) as per the Tendulkar Committee methodology are presented in Table 7.3 for 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12. It may be observed that the southern region which includes the KBK region (i.e., Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput districts), has the highest incidence of poverty followed by the northern region. From 2004-05 to 2011-12, all these regions have witnessed

which are aimed at faster poverty reduction, are discussed in section 7.4.

The incidence of poverty in Odisha vis-a-vis other major States have been given in Table 7.4. Poverty estimates from 1973-74 to 1993-94 have been made by following the Expert Committee methodology, while the estimates of poverty reduction from 2004-05 to 2011-12 are based on the Tendulkar Committee methodology.

Table 7.4: Incidence of Poverty in Odisha vis-à-vis other Major States, 1973-74 to 2011-12

| Head Count Ratio ( % ) of Major States 1973-74 to 2011-12 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SN | States | 1973-74 | 1977-78 | 1983 | 1987-88 | 1993-94 | 2004-05* | 2009-10* | 2011-12* |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 48.86 | 39.31 | 28.91 | 25.86 | 22.19 | 29.90 | 21.10 | 9.20 |
| 2 | Bihar | 61.91 | 61.55 | 62.22 | 52.13 | 54.96 | 54.40 | 53.50 | 33.34 |
| 3 | Gujarat | 48.15 | 41.23 | 32.79 | 31.54 | 24.21 | 31.80 | 23.00 | 16.63 |
| 4 | Haryana | 35.36 | 29.55 | 21.37 | 16.54 | 25.05 | 24.10 | 20.10 | 11.16 |
| 5 | Karnataka | 54.47 | 48.78 | 38.24 | 37.53 | 33.16 | 33.40 | 23.60 | 20.91 |
| 6 | Kerala | 59.79 | 52.22 | 40.42 | 31.79 | 25.43 | 19.70 | 12.00 | 7.05 |
| 7 | Madhya Pradesh | 61.78 | 61.78 | 49.78 | 43.07 | 42.52 | 48.6 | 36.70 | 31.65 |
| 8 | Maharashtra | 53.24 | 55.88 | 43.44 | 40.41 | 36.86 | 38.10 | 24.50 | 17.35 |
| 9 | Odisha | 66.18 | 70.07 | 65.29 | 55.58 | 48.56 | 57.20 | 37.00 | 32.59 |
| 10 | Punjab | 28.15 | 19.27 | 16.18 | 13.2 | 11.77 | 20.9 | 15.9 | 8.26 |
| 11 | Rajasthan | 46.14 | 37.42 | 34.46 | 35.15 | 27.41 | 34.4 | 24.8 | 14.71 |
| 12 | Tamil Nadu | 54.94 | 54.79 | 51.66 | 43.39 | 35.03 | 28.9 | 17.1 | 11.28 |
| 13 | Uttar Pradesh | 57.07 | 49.05 | 47.07 | 41.45 | 40.85 | 40.9 | 37.7 | 11.26 |
| 14 | West Bengal | 63.43 | 60.52 | 54.85 | 44.72 | 35.66 | 34.3 | 26.7 | 19.98 |
| | All India | 54.88 | 51.32 | 44.48 | 38.36 | 35.97 | 37.2 | 29.8 | 21.92 |

* Based on MRP consumption, Tendulkar Committee Methodolgy

## 7.2 Literacy Levels

Education is an important indicator of human development as well as socio-economic development of a region. It widens the horizon of knowledge and raises a person's capabilities for better livelihood options. It contributes to overall economic growth of the region through greater use of skilled manpower. The UN Millennium Summit 2000, accorded a high priority to education and devoted the 2nd Millennium Development Goal (MDG) to education – Achieve universal primary education. The State Government has accorded a high priority for spread of education, with special emphasis on primary education.

Odisha has done reasonably well on the literacy front. The literacy rate has increased by 4.6 times from 15.80 percent in 1951 to 72.87 percent in 2011, growing at an annual rate of 2.59 percent, as against 2.35 percent at the national level, from 18.33 percent in 1951 to 73.0 percent in 2011. Whereas the male literacy has increased 2.99 times from 27.32 percent in 1951 to 81.59 percent in 2011, the female literacy has grown much faster (i.e., 14.16 times) from a low level of 4.52 percent in 1951 to 64.01 percent in 2011. Though both male and female literacy rates are fast approaching national averages, there is still a gender gap of 17.6 percentage points in literacy. School attendance rates in Odisha and India are respectively 83.5 percent and 85.2 percent in 2007-08 as per an analysis of NSS data for the 64th round. There are substantial social, regional and gender disparities in literacy. Scheduled Tribes communities have low levels of literacy. The ST female literacy has increased from a very low level of 4.76 percent in 1981 to 41.20 percent in 2011, but is still significantly lower than SC and general female literacy. Though the ST male literacy increased from 23.27 percent in 1981 to 63.70 percent in 2011, there is still a big gap between that and the general male literacy. In comparison, SC communities have done better. SC male literacy has almost bridged the gap with the general male literacy. SC females are also catching up fast. Though the rural female literacy has increased 2.8 times, i.e., from 21.90 percent in 1981 to 60.7

percent in 2011, there is still a substantial gap with their urban sisters. The gap between rural and urban male literacy has, however, been decreasing.

In spite of its weak fiscal conditions, Odisha 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. Odisha has the potential to perform better than the national average, provided greater attention is paid to improve delivery of educational services and to effectively convert out lays to out comes.

## 7.3 Health Conditions

Health is an important determinant of well-being. The World Health Organisation (WHO) conceives health as a "State of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of diseases or infirmity". Good health enhances the capabilities of a human being to work and participate in economic development. On the other hand, illness constrains enjoyment of full economic, social and cultural life. The State Government has implemented several policies and programmes to enhance the reach of people to quality health care.

### Table 7.5: Some important demographic indicators of Odisha

| Indicators | Rate |
|---|---|
| Crude Birth Rate (CBR), 2012 (2013- SRS) | 19.9 per 1000 population. |
| Crude Death Rate, 2012 (2013-SRS) | 8.5 per 1000 population. |
| Infant Mortality Rate, 2012(2013-SRS) | 53 per 1000 live birth. |
| Infant Mortality Rate, Urban 2012 (2013-SRS) | 39 per 1000 live birth. |
| Infant Mortality Rate –Rural, 2012 (2013SRS) | 55 per 1000 live birth. |
| Natural Growth Rate, 2012 (2013-SRS) | 11.4%. |
| Total Fertility Rate, (2011) | 2.2 % |
| Couple Protection Rate (NHFS-3) | 47 % |
| Life Expectancy at Birth (2011-15 Projection) | Male 64.3 years, Female 67.3 years. |
| Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) (2007-09 SRS) | 258 per 1000 live births. |

### Table 7.6: Inter-State Comparisons of IMR, 1991–2012

| State | Infant Mortality Rate | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1991 | 2001 | 2002 | 2004 | 2005 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| AndhraPradesh | 73 | 66 | 62 | 59 | 57 | 52 | 49 | 46 | 43 | 41 |
| Assam | 81 | 74 | 70 | 66 | 68 | 64 | 61 | 58 | 55 | 55 |
| Bihar | 69 | 62 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 56 | 52 | 48 | 44 | 43 |
| Gujarat | 69 | 60 | 60 | 53 | 54 | 50 | 48 | 44 | 41 | 38 |
| Haryana | 68 | 66 | 62 | 61 | 60 | 54 | 51 | 48 | 44 | 42 |
| Karnataka | 77 | 58 | 55 | 49 | 50 | 45 | 41 | 38 | 35 | 32 |
| Kerala | 16 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 12 |
| MadhyaPradesh | 117 | 86 | 85 | 79 | 76 | 70 | 67 | 62 | 59 | 56 |
| Maharashtra | 60 | 45 | 45 | 36 | 36 | 33 | 31 | 28 | 25 | 25 |
| Odisha | 124 | 91 | 87 | 77 | 75 | 69 | 65 | 61 | 57 | 53 |
| Punjab | 53 | 52 | 51 | 45 | 44 | 41 | 38 | 34 | 30 | 28 |
| Rajasthan | 79 | 80 | 78 | 67 | 68 | 63 | 59 | 55 | 52 | 49 |
| TamilNadu | 57 | 49 | 44 | 41 | 37 | 31 | 28 | 24 | 22 | 21 |
| UttarPradesh | 97 | 83 | 80 | 72 | 73 | 67 | 63 | 61 | 57 | 53 |
| WestBengal | 71 | 51 | 49 | 40 | 38 | 35 | 33 | 31 | 32 | 32 |
| India | 80 | 66 | 63 | 58 | 58 | 53 | 50 | 47 | 44 | 42 |

Source: SRS Bulletins

Table7.7: Inter-State Comparisons of Life Expectancy at Birth, 2002-2015

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

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

Some of the important demographic indicators of Odisha are given in Table 7.5. Key health indicators such as Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Life Expectancy at Birth (LEB) are compared across major states in Tables 7.6 and 7.7 respectively. Recently, Odisha has made notable achievements in reducing IMR to 53 by the end of 2012 as per the SRS report published in 2013. The SRS survey reveals that the rate of decline in IMR in both rural and urban areas in Odisha was better than the national averages and could be possible due to increase in institutional delivery and pre/post natal care.

Three factors explain a high level of IMR in Odisha: (i) poor availability of professional attendants at birth, (ii) high percentage of low birth weight babies, and (iii) lack of professional pre - and post-natal care. Sixty-four percent infant deaths are attributed to neo-natal mortality. Premature deliveries result in 38.5 percent infant deaths. Pneumonia, respiratory infections in new born babies, tetanus, and diarrhoea result in 34.1 percent infant deaths. Anaemia, which is caused due to malnutrition suffered by both pregnant mothers and infants, explains 8.1 percent infant deaths. Other causes account for another 19.3 percent infant deaths. There also appears to be a high correlation between IMR and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR). Odisha has launched an IMR Mission with a view to expediting faster reduction in IMR and MMR. Verbal autopsy has been made mandatory for each infant and child death.

There are significant social, regional and genders disparities in accessing public health in Odisha. Interior regions in general and tribal districts in particular have poor physical and economic access to health services. These regions also bear the brunt of a resource crunch both in terms of a health budget deficit and neglected public health institutions.

Health conditions of women need substantial improvement. Institutional deliveries are lower in the case of tribal women. Post Natal Care (PNC) of mothers and infants need greater attention. There is, however, some improvement in recent years. Table7.8

Table7.8: Comparison of Health Indicators: National Family Health Surveys, Odisha

| S.N. | 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 (TFR) | 2.92 | 2.45 | 2.4 |
| 3 | Current use of any method (Percent) | 36. 3 | 46.8 | 50.0 |
| 4 | Female sterilisation(Percent) | 28.3 | 33.9 | 33.1 |
| 5 | Male sterilisation (Percent) | 3.4 | 1. 7 | 1.0 |
| 6 | Spacing method | 12.7 | 8.7 | 6.9 |
| 7 | Mothers receiving ANC Percent) | 61.0 | 79.2 | 60.9 |
| 8 | Institutional delivery(Percent) | 14.1 | 22.9 | 39.0 |
| 9 | Children fully vaccinated | 36.1 | 43.7 | 51.8 |
| 10 | BCG | 63.3 | 84.7 | 83.6 |
| 11 | DPT | 56.3 | 61.9 | 67.9 |
| 12 | Polio | 56.7 | 68.4 | 65.1 |
| 13 | Measles | 40.2 | 54.0 | 66.5 |

Source: NFHS-III, 2005-06, Odisha

compares results of the reports of National Family Health Surveys -NFHS-I, NFHS-II and NFHS-III conducted by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and shows that there has been remarkable improvement in all health indicators of the State from 1992-93 to 2005-06.

Health conditions depend on a number of factors including: (i) income and poverty levels, (ii) food security, food pricing and malnutrition, (iii) availability of professional medical attendants, para-medical professionals, 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. Odisha has been making sustained efforts to improve its health situation. The private health care system is generally less developed in interior areas and is not economically accessible. Low female literacy levels also adversely impact reproductive child health care in tribal and other interior areas.

## 7.4 Development Approach for Odisha

In recent years, Odisha has made significant achievements in terms of economic growth, poverty reduction and other socio-economic indicators. An analysis of NSS data has indicated that the reduction of poverty by 24.61 percentage points in 2011-12 over 2004-05 has been highest among all major states. Some of the key elements of the State's development approach are as follows:

i. Odisha's economy needs to grow faster than the national average over a long period of time in order to catch up with the nation.

ii. Agriculture and allied sectors need to grow at higher rates over a long period of time.

iii. Sustained efforts are needed to mitigate adverse impacts of natural calamities and other shocks on Odisha's economy and people.

iv. Special attention need to be given to depressed regions, marginalised classes

including ST, SC and women in order to substantially reduce regional, social and gender disparities and to promote substantially their human development indicators.

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 both in and outside Odisha.

vi. Infrastructure including roads, ports, railways and irrigation facilities need to be adequately augmented and improved.

vii. As Odisha has a high incidence of poverty, special efforts are needed to reduce poverty at a faster pace.

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.

### 7.4.1 State interventions: Poverty Reduction Programmes

The State Government has been implementing various poverty reduction programmes including SGSY / NRLM, MGNREGA and other programmes for generation of wage employment and gainful self-employment. In addition, food security is being provided through heavily subsidised rice at the rate of rupee one a kg for all BPL households in non-KBK and KBK regions, Targeted Public Distribution Programme (TPDS), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Mid-day Meal Programme (MDM), Emergency Feeding Programme (EFP) and Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) are implemented in the State. Some of these programmes have also been discussed elsewhere in this document.

Special programmes like Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and Mo Kudia, both housing schemes for economically weaker and low income groups, Madhubabu Pension Yojana as social security intervention and maintenance of critical irrigation projects have been undertaken to improve social and economic conditions of rural people. For improving the livelihood of tribal and other vulnerable communities, several schemes have been implemented with active support from a number of external donors. These schemes include the Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (OTELP), Western Odisha Rural Livelihood Programme (WORLP), Jeebika, Targeted Rural Initiative for Poverty Termination and Infrastructure (TRIPTI), and improvement of traditional water bodies and tanks through Odisha Community Tank Management Project (OCTMP) by way of community participation. Some of these

programmes have been discussed elsewhere in this document. Efforts have also been made to construct check dams and undertake mega lift irrigation projects at a massive scale to boost irrigation in the State.

As per 2011 census, the number of main workers has increased by 3.2 percent over 2001 census, but the percentage of main worker to total workers has declined from 67.2 percent to 61 percent during the same period. On the other hand the percentage of marginal workers to total workers has increased. As per 2011 census, there were 68.34 lakh marginal workers in the state (who worked for less than six months) accounted for 39 percent to the total workers as against 32.8 percent in 2001. Out of these marginal workers, 18 percent worked for less than three months. This indicates that there is an increase in under-employment in the State. In order to tackle the problem of unemployment and under-employment, the State Government has constituted a High-power Employment Mission under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister to facilitate generation of adequate employment opportunities, both wage employment and self-employment, in the State. The State aims to generate10 lakh employment and self-employment opportunities during the 12th Five Year Plan.

### Key Interventions for Improving Literacy

The literacy rate in the state has increased significantly from 63.08 percent in 2001 to 72.9 percent in 2011. The female literacy rate has also been increased by 13.5 percentage points in the last decade, while the male literacy rate increased by 6.3 percent. It is significant to note that the gender gap in literacy rate has reduced from 24.8 percent in 2001 to 18.04 percent in 2011. In order to improve the literacy rate in the State, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has been introduced in all 30 districts with three objectives, i.e., universal enrolment, retention and quality of education. Similarly, for reduction of the gender gap and greater participation of girls in education, two special schemes, the National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) have been introduced in educationally backward blocks of the State. Besides, special care has been taken to enhance the female tribal literacy in the tribal pockets of the state by way of providing residential hostels, bi-cycles, and scholarships.

Literacy levels for ST and SC communities are lower than those for general population. The female tribal literacy is particularly lower than that for other groups. With a view to improving tribal and SC female literacy rates, the State has taken several initiatives. Each year, 1000 new ST and SC girls' hostels have been established. Tribal dialects have also been introduced to impart instructions to tribal students with a view to enhancing their interests and outcomes in education. Metric and post-metric scholarships have also been introduced to meet their educational costs. Special B.Ed. College has been started to train ST and SC students in teaching methodologies. Construction of hostels for ST and SC boys has also been taken up to encourage their enrolments, to reduce their drop out rates and to facilitate their studies.

### Improving Health Services

Five major diseases, also called Panchvyadhi (i.e., malaria, leprosy, diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections, and scabies) contribute to about 70 percent of the patient load in primary health institutions and affect a large number of poor people. Odisha accounts for about one-third of malaria 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.

### National Rural Health Mission

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in Odisha in 2005. NRHM seeks to provide effective health care to rural population throughout the State with special focus on backward districts with weak human development and health indicators especially among the poor and marginalised groups like women, ST and SC communities. It seeks to

integrate health with the determinants of health for which inter-sectoral convergence between departments like Panchayati Raj, Women and Child Development, Rural Development and Education is essential. The main components of NRHM are RCH-II, Immunisation and the National Disease Control Programme.

The State Government have taken several initiatives to improve the access of the people to health services. Mamta is an important intervention aimed at pregnant and nursing mothers. It is a conditional cash transfer scheme that compensates partial wages to them so that they are able to rest adequately during their pregnancy and after delivery, have greater access to maternal and child health services. Odisha Emergency Medical Ambulance Services, popularly known as 108 Ambulance Services is the second important intervention. Out of the proposed 420 Ambulance services, 311 ambulances have been in operation. With view to further strengthen Janani and Shishu Surakhya Karyakaram, 102 Ambulance Services for pregnant women and children have been in operation to provide them referral transportation and health helpline services 24 hours. The fourth key initiative is to establish "Odisha State Medical Corporation" for procurement and distribution of free medicines under the "Free Medicine Distribution Scheme". The State has also been promoting "telemedicine" initiatives.

## Nutrition, Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation

The nutritional status of women in Odisha, as indicated in the NFHS-3 survey, shows that about 41.4 percent of women have a body mass index BMI below 18.5, indicating a high prevalence of nutritional deficiency. Prevalence of severe malnutrition among children, mothers, old and indigent people is a matter of serious concern in the State. Sixty-two percent women suffer from anaemia against the national average of 55.3 percent while sixty-five percent children remain anaemic and suffer from chronic energy deficiency.

Several initiatives have been taken to ensure food security and to address nutritional concerns. Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) has been implemented for children in 0-6 year age group and pregnant and lactating mothers under ICDS Programme. The aim is to supplement the daily nutrition intake by 300 calories and 8-10 grams of protein for children and 500 calories and 20-25 grams of protein for expectant and nursing women. Anganwadi centres are being strengthened all over the State. Anganwadi buildings are being contructed wherever these do not exist. A special nutrition operational plan has been implemented with support from DFID. This plan is based on five principles: (i) targeting the most vulnerable, (ii) flexibility, (iii) evidence and outcome based participatory planning, (iv) strong convergence and (v) strong monitoring and results based framework. A special Emergency Feeding Programme (EFP) has been implemented in the KBK districts to ensure at least one cooked meal for 2 lakh old indigent and destitute people.

Sustained access to safe drinking water and sanitation is critical for healthy living and has been included under the minimum needs programme. Odisha has done rather well in terms of coverage of rural and urban habitations with safe sources of drinking water including piped water supply, tube wells and shallow wells. The percentage coverage of households in the State using tap water, tube well water and well water were 13.8 percent, 61.5 percent and 19.5 percent respectively in 2011 as against 8.7 percent, 55.5 percent and 28.6 percent in 2001. In rural areas, 7.5 percent, 66.9 percent and 19.8 percent households use tap water, tube well water and well water respectively in 2011. Similarly in urban areas, 48 percent, 31.7 percent and 18.4 percent households are covered with tap water, tube well and well facilities respectively in 2011. Khurda, Cuttack, Sambalpur, Ganjam and Gajapati are leading districts in Odisha, where more than 20 percent households are using tap water as a major source of safe drinking water in 2011 whereas coverage in Bhadrak, Boudh, Kandhamal and Kalahandi

districts remain less than five percent. However, about 22 percent households have safe drinking water facilities within their premises. In many pockets, water quality is a serious issue. In some areas such as Nuapada, the content of fluoride in the ground water is higher than the recommended safe level. Frequent breakdown in tube wells and rural piped water supply units is another concern.

Sanitation status of people across the State is generally poor. As per the 2011 Census estimates, only 22 percent of total households in Odisha had access to basic sanitation facilities like toilets within the premises. Out of the remaining 78 percent households, 1.4 percent households use public latrines while the rest defecate in the open. As a result, the incidence of diarrhoea in interior Odisha is generally high and it is a major source of infant and other deaths. Several international and civil society organisations including DFID, 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. Steps have been taken to reduce open defecation in the state through popularising the use of toilets and providing incentives to cent percent use of toilets.

In order to address rural sanitation needs through community empowerment, the scheme, "Total Sanitation Compaign (TSC)" has been implemented in all 30 districts in Odisha under Nirmal Bharat Abhijan. The entire operation has been looked after by the "Odisha State Water and Sanitation Mission" and "District Water and Sanitation Mission". The programme is jointly funded by Government of India and the State Government.

## Addressing Regional Disparities

Removal of regional disparities has been one of the important development strategies of the State Government. However, due to several economic, social and institutional obstacles, all regions in Odisha have not shared the gains of development in an equitable manner. Some regions continue to remain backward. The undivided districts of Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (popularly known as KBK districts) form one such region where the incidence of poverty is very high. Several other pockets of southern and western Odisha are also socially and economically depressed. These regions are also frequently visited by natural calamities including severe droughts and floods. Persistence of heavy incidence of poverty in these regions is a cause of concern.

The State Government constituted a Regional Imbalance Enquiry Commission (RIEC) vide the Resolution No. 3194 dated 20th February, 2004 to look into various aspects of regional imbalance in the State and to make appropriate recommendations to address the concerns of regional disparities. The Commission was headed by Justice Shri S.K. Mohanty, (retired) and submitted its report in 2008. The Commission has proposed classification of districts and blocks on the basis of their development status and made recommendations as regards requirements of development, financial and administrative measures. Several reform measures have also been suggested.

Nine key initiatives, which have been taken to address problems of under-development and regional disparities, 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 (BRGF), (v) Integrated Action Plan (IAP), (vi) Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY), (vii) Western Odisha Development Council (WODC) for backward western districts, (viii) Grants-in-aid received under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India to bridge critical infrastructure gaps in identified sectors in the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) areas, and (ix) implementation of development programmes in TSP areas funded out of Special Central Assistance. Some of these special area development programmes are briefly discussed below.

## Special Plan for KBK Districts

The State Government, in consultation with the Government of India, has formulated a

Long Term Action Plan (LTAP) / Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) for speedy development of the KBK districts. The special plan has focused on improving productive infrastructure, strengthening livelihoods of the marginalised communities, improving literacy levels and accelerating the pace of development in this region. Special Central Assistance to the extent of Rs. 2,593.95 crore has been received from1998-99 to 2013-14 and an amount of Rs. 2,509.17 crore has been utilised by the end of March, 2014.

The implementation of the special plan has brought several benefits to this region. As per the Tendulkar Committee methodology, rural poverty in this region came down by 25.40 percentage points from 73.40 percent in 2004-05 to 48.00 percent in 2011-12. Enrolment rate in primary's schools in KBK districts has gone up to 98.05 percent in 2011-12 from 75.89 percent in 1996-97. Similarly, the enrolment rate in upper primary schools has risen from 56.39 percent in 1996-97 to 103.58 percent in 2010-11. The dropout rate in primary schools in KBK districts has been reduced to 3.57 in 2011-12. Female literacy rate has also increased to 45.49 percent in 2011 while the overall literacy rate has increased to 57.17 percent in 2011.

### Biju KBK Plan

In order to fill critical gaps in development of the KBK region, a scheme "Biju KBK Plan" was launched during the year 2006-07 in the KBK districts out of the State's own funds. An annual outlay of Rs.120 crores has been envisaged for the region. The scheme initially focused 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. However, the focus of this scheme has been revisited in 2013-14 to improve human development indicators in the KBK region. An out lay of Rs.120.00 crore has been proposed for this scheme in the annual plan 2014-15.

### Biju Kandhamal O Gajapati Yojana (BKGY)

The State Government launched a new special development initiative, called "Biju Kandhamal O Gajapati Yojana (BKGY)", during 2009-10 under the State plan in order to accelerate the development process and expedite poverty reduction in tribal dominated Kandhamal and Gajapati districts. The scheme also aims to improve the overall socio-economic development of these districts by way of improving their human development indicators. An annual out lay of Rs28.50 crore has been envisaged for this scheme and accordingly a sum of Rs. 28.50 crore has been proposed in the annual plan 2014-15.

### Western Odisha Development Council (WODC)

The State Government has constituted a Western Odisha Development Council (WODC), comprising of ten districts, i.e., Baragarh, Bolangir, Boudh, Deogarh, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Sambalpur, Sonepur, and Sundergarh districts and Athamallick sub-division of Angul district, spread over about 57,384 sq. km which is 36.85 percent of the total geographical area of the state. WODC aims at accelerating the pace of development in these districts and mitigating regional disparities with emphasis on creating adequate infrastructural facilities, and providing better livelihood options for the people of this region. The Council is mandated to develop appropriate long-term and short-term development plans and programmes for these districts.

A total sum of Rs. 983.05 crore has been provided to WODC by 31st March, 2014, since inception of the Council. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 100.00 crore has been provided to the Council annually since 2008-09 to undertake developmental programmes in the area. The council has approved 21,121 projects out of which 15,144 projects have been completed. Funds to the extent of Rs.726.55 crore have been utilized and utilization certificates worth Rs.632.54 crore have been submitted. The WODC has also established a Project Monitoring Unit to monitor the progress and ensure better implementation and timely completion of projects.

### Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)

This is a central scheme launched during the year 2006-07 in 19 districts of Odisha including

Bolangir, Boudh, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kendujhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabrangpur, Nuapada, Phulbani, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonepur and Sundergarh. Further, Bargarh district has been included in the year 2012-13. Thus total twenty districts are being covered under BRGF in Odisha during 12th plan (2012-2017).

The main objectives of this scheme are: (i) to bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met through existing inflows, (ii) to strengthen local level governance with appropriate capacity building of PRI and facilitate participatory planning, decision making, implementation and monitoring, (iii) to provide professional support to local bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring their plans, and (iv) to improve the performance and delivery of critical functions assigned to PRI and counter possible efficiency and equity losses on account of inadequate local capacity. A total sum of Rs. 1,648.43 crore has been received under this programme as on 31st March 2013 and utilisation certificate for Rs. 1,410.15 crore has been submitted to Government of India.

### Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

It is a central scheme with an objective to enhance livelihood security of the rural poor by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year. This work guarantee can also serve other objectives like generating productive assets, protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural-urban migration and fostering social equity among others. The Central Government bears the entire cost of wages of unskilled manual workers and 75 percent of material cost and wages of skilled / semiskilled workers and the rest 25 percent is borne by the State Government. During 2013-14, a sum of Rs.1,289.13 crore was utilised against the total available fund of Rs.1,322.77 crore which comes to 97 percent. In all, 711.83 lakh persondays of employment were generated including 238.94 lakh persondays for women. In addition 65,748 projects have been completed and 1,90,097 projects are under progress.

### Integrated Action Plan (IAP)

A special scheme, called "Integrated Action Plan (IAP)", has been introduced by the Government of India from the year 2010-11 for selected tribal and backward districts. In Odisha, initially, 15 backward and tribal districts, i.e., Bolangir, Deogarh, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Kendujhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabrangpur, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonepur and Sundergarh were covered under the ambit of this scheme in 2010-11. Three more districts, Ganjam, Jajpur and Nayagarh, have been included under the scheme with effect from 2011-12. Thus, 18 districts have now been covered under this scheme. The scheme has been renamed as "Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for LWE affected Districts" from the year 2013-14. Initially a block grant of Rs. 25.00 crore per district was allocated, which increased to Rs. 30.00 crore from 2011-12. A total sum of Rs. 1,677.57 crore has been received under this programme by the end of 31st March, 2014. Utilisation Certificates worth Rs. 1,455.00 crore for the period up to 2012-13 have been submitted to Government of India.

The objectives of the scheme are to bring about quick perceptible improvement and visible impact in public infrastructure and services through implementation of short gestation prioritized tangible projects reflecting the felt critical needs of, and immediate benefits to, the local people. Under this scheme, various types of 28,572 projects including school buildings, ST / SC hostels, Anganwadi centres, Primary Health Centres, roads, culverts, bridges, tube-wells, pipe water supply works, check dams and other projects have been approved and 22,224 projects have been completed by March 2014. Skill development programmes have also been funded under this programme with a view to enhancing employability of youth. Odisha emerged as the best performing state in all 9 states by way of utilizing 92.9 percent of available funds against the national average of 87.88 percent.

### Special Central Assistance for TSP Area

Special Central Assistance (SCA) is being received from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MOTA) for implementation of programmes under ITDA, MADA, and DTDP & MPC for development of Scheduled Tribes. During 2012-13, an amount of Rs.133.21 crore has been spent on different schemes and 1,153 works have been completed covering 0.97 lakh beneficiaries. Similarly, MOTA provides grant-in-aid as SCA to the State under 1st proviso of Article 275 (i) of the Constitution for creation of infrastructure in TSP area and for setting of Model Schools. Besides, Integrated Livestock Development has been included under this programme, which aims at providing services of artificial insemination and veterinary First Aid to cows and buffaloes by setting up 770 Integrated Livestock Development Centres in tribal areas of 13 districts at a total project cost of Rs.108.06 crore.

### Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY)

The scheme "Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY)" has been launched by the State Government during 2006-07 with a view to providing additional developmental assistance to the targeted 11 districts which are not covered under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), i.e, Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Jajpur, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Khordha, Nayagarh, and Puri. After inclusion of Bargarh district under BRGF in 2012-13, the GGY scheme has been now implemented in ten districts. The principal objective of the scheme is to provide rural infrastructure, primarily Bijili, Sadak, and Pani, to every revenue village in the identified districts. During 2013-2014, a sum of rupees Rs. 225.54 crore has been spent under this programme out of available funds of Rs. 261.37 crore. Out of 13,013 works taken up under this scheme, 11,558 works have been completed.

### Urban Poverty Reduction Programmes: Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

Two flagship programmes on Urban Poverty Alleviation, i.e., Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) and Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) have been implemented in the State since 1997-98. The objective of the scheme SJSRY is to provide gainful sustainable employment to the under-employed and un-employed Urban BPL youth through setting up of self-employment ventures. A new scheme 'National Urban Livelihoods Mission' (NULM) has replaced SJSRY with effect from September, 2013 with funding pattern of 75:25 between the Centre and the State covering 33 Urban Local Bodies of Odisha. The objective of this Mission is to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities thereby providing them livelihoods on a sustainable basis. The Mission also aims at providing shelters equipped with essential services to the urban homeless and also addresses concerns of street vendors by facilitating suitable space, credit and social security to carry on their activities. During 2013-14, an amount of Rs.30.20 crore was spent under this programme and about 37,112 beneficiaries were benefitted. In addition, 33,348 persondays of employment were created under UWEP. Odisha was adjududged as the best performing state among major states in the implementation of UWEP.

## 7.5 Human Development in Odisha

The human development approach has brought people to the centre stage of development priorities. Recognising that people are the real wealth of a nation, the concept of human development is gradually getting mainstreamed in development planning since 1990. As per UNDP methodology, human development index (HDI) is an average of health index, education index and income index. Health index is based on IMR and life expectancy at birth. Education index is a weighted average of adult literacy rates with 2/3rd weightage and combined gross enrolment ratio (GER) with 1/3rd weightage. Income index is based on some acceptable measure of per capita income. Odisha published its first Human Development Report in 2004-05 and has prepared District Human Development

Reports for Ganjam, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh districts. Wide variations have been observed in human development across districts in Odisha.

Odisha has taken several steps to mainstream human development concerns and issues into the development planning process. The UNDP sponsored Legislator's Forum has also been exposed to human development concerns in Odisha. The State has been pursuing the objective of attaining Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): (i) to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; (ii) to achieve universal primary education, (iii) to promote gender equality and empower women, (iv) to reduce child mortality, (v) to improve maternal health, (vi) to combat HIV / Aids, malaria and other diseases, (vii) to ensure environmental sustainability and (viii) to develop a global partnership for development. The State has begun the process to revise the first Human Development Report with a view to bridging inequalities.

Chapter 8

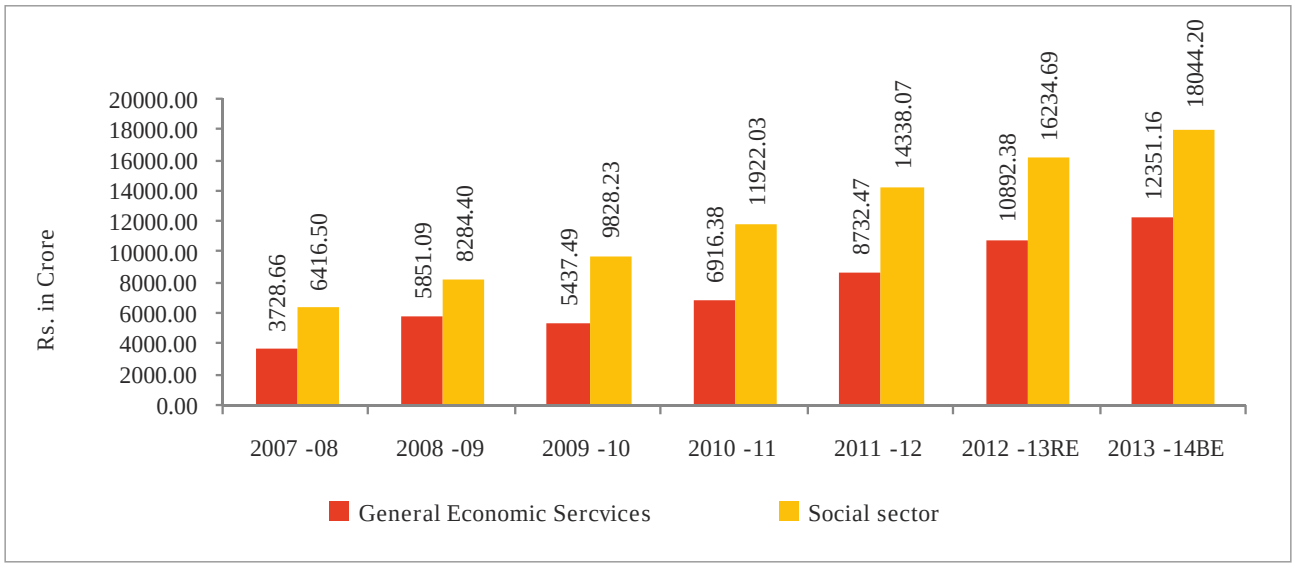
# Social Sector

Social Development paves the way for economic development. With mainstreaming of the concept of human development, the social sector has assumed greater importance. Odisha has taken rapid strides in recent years towards several social sector indicators and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This Chapter focuses on education, health, food security, nutrition, safe drinking water supply, sanitation and welfare of disadvantaged and marginalized groups such as Schedule Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and women. Figure 8.1 shows the revenue expenditure of the State on economic and social services from 2007-08 to 2013-14. In absolute terms, revenue expenditure on social services surpasses that of the economic services. However, their annual compound growth rate differs. The Government is committed towards overall development of all sections of society.

## 8.1 Education

Education is an important input for empowering people with skills and knowledge and giving them access to productive employment in future. It is an important input as well as output indicator, influencing other development indicators, viz. health, nutritional status, income, family welfare and others. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 is a Central Act which came into force from 1st April, 2010. The State has promulgated the Odisha Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules, 2010 on the basis of the model rules made by the Government of India. Right to

Figure 8.1: Composition of Revenue Expenditure of Odisha, 2007-08 to 2013-14



Education cell is being setup with the support from UNICEF.

### 8.1.1 Literacy

The literacy rate of Odisha registered a decadal increase of 9.8 percentage points between 2001 and 2011 and attained 72.87 percent in 2011 that remained almost at par with national average of 73 percent. The State's male literacy rate of 81.59 percent was marginally higher and female literacy rate of 64 percent was marginally lower than that of national averages by 2011. The faster growth of female, SC and ST literacy rates in Odisha during the decade were instrumental in the impressive rise in overall literacy rate in the State. The female literacy rate increased sharply by 13.5 percentage points as against mere 6.2 percentage points rise for male literacy rate in the state. The gender gap in literacy rate reduced remarkably from 24.84 percent in 2001 to 17.58 percent in 2011. The sex-wise literacy rate status of Odisha in last six decades are presented in Figure 8.3. But the disparities on literacy front among social category, regional dimensions remain an area of concern for the State. The SC and ST communities had relatively lower literacy rate of 69.02 and 52.24 percent in 2011. The gender gap among SC and ST remain high with 20.45 and 22.50 percent in 2011. Nabarangpur district is inflicted with very low literacy rate of 46.43 percent while Khorda was highly literate with 86.88 percent in 2011. The coastal

Figure 8.2: Literacy Rates for Odisha and All India, 1951 to 2011

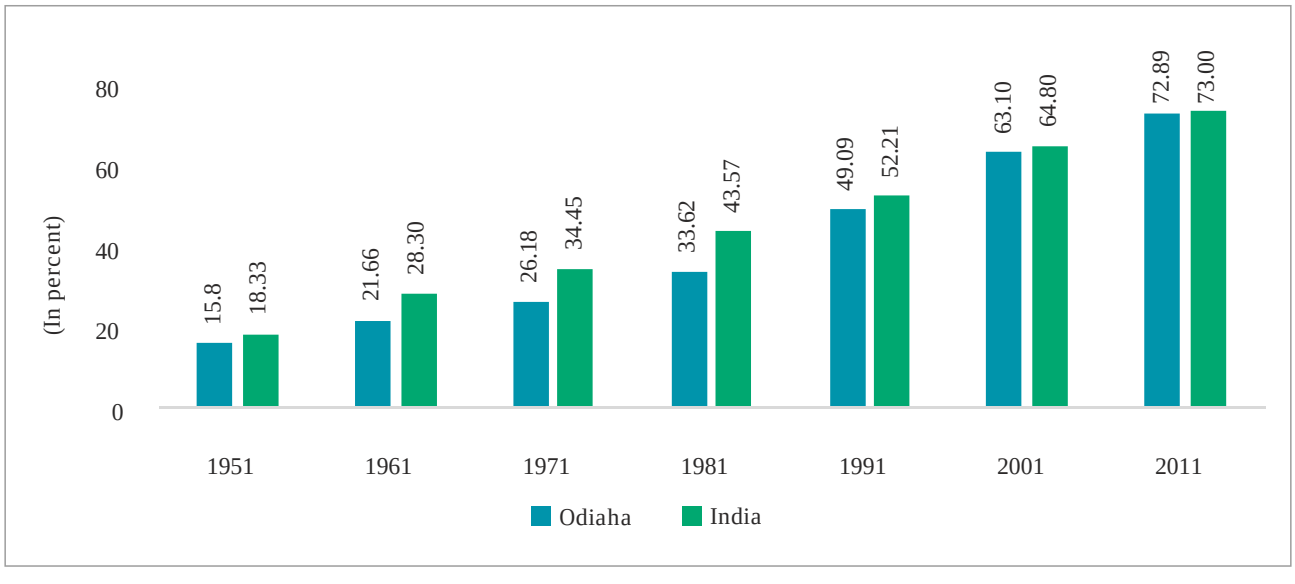
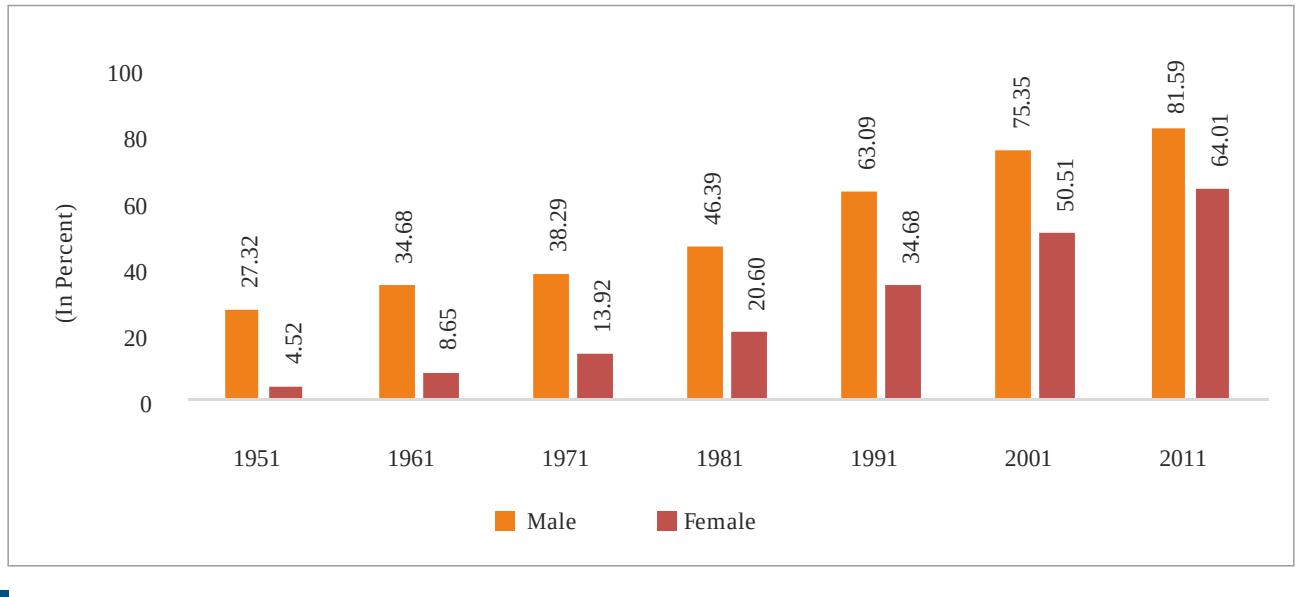



Figure 8.3: Male and Female Literacy Rate in Odisha, 1951 to 2011



district of Jagatsinghpur had the highest male literacy rate of 92.38 percent while Khorda had the highest female literacy rate of 81.61 percent by 2011. The State Government has accorded high priority to bridge the literacy gaps among major social classes.

### 8.1.2 Primary Education

Primary and upper primary education has been expanding in the State, especially in rural and backward areas. The State aims at providing primary schools within 1 km and upper primary schools within 3 kms of habitations having population of more than 300 and 500 respectively. In 1947-48, there were only 6,814 primary schools with 16,520 teachers and 2.55 lakh students in the State. Efforts in eradication of illiteracy in the last five years resulted in setting up 5,267 new schools and appointing 9,144 more teachers. During 2012-13, there were 55,329 functional Primary Schools/ sections (Government and Local Bodies-51,655 Government Aided -468 and Un-aided private/ others schools –3,206) in the state with 1.35 lakh teachers and 43.41 lakh students. The growth in the number of schools and teachers from 2000-01 to 2012-13 has been shown in Figure 8.4.Position of Primary School teachers has increased marginally over 2011-12. In 2012-13, there was

Figure 8.4: Growth of Primary Schools and Teachers in Odisha, 2000-01 to 2012-13

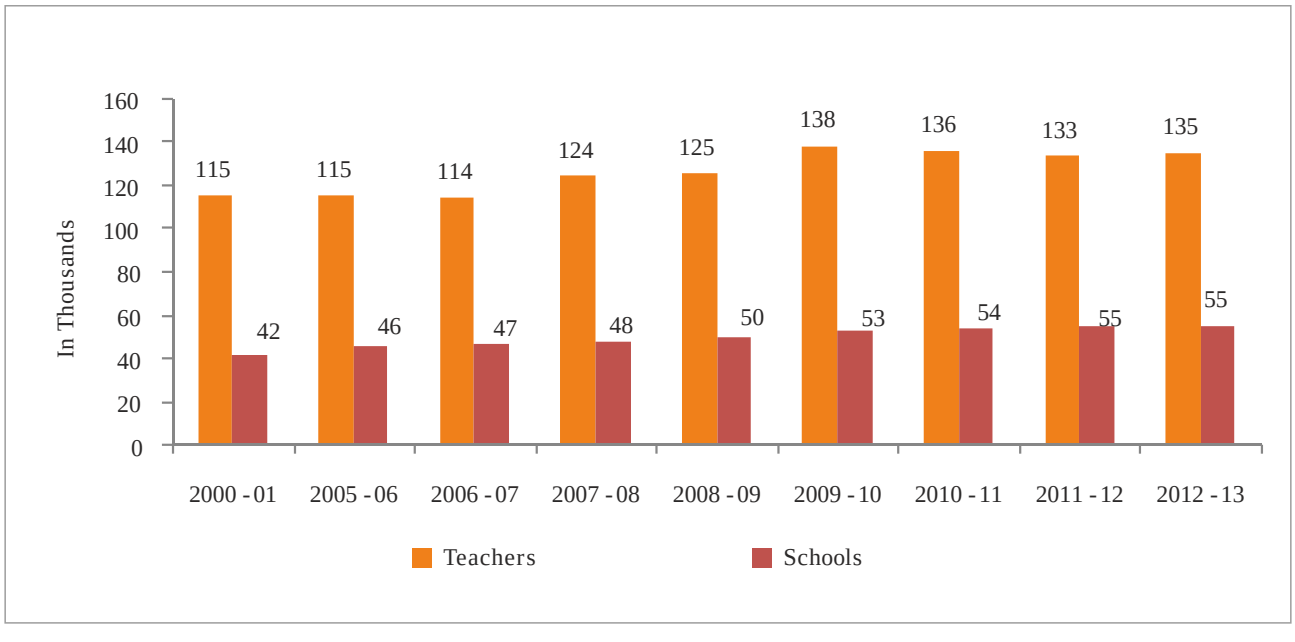
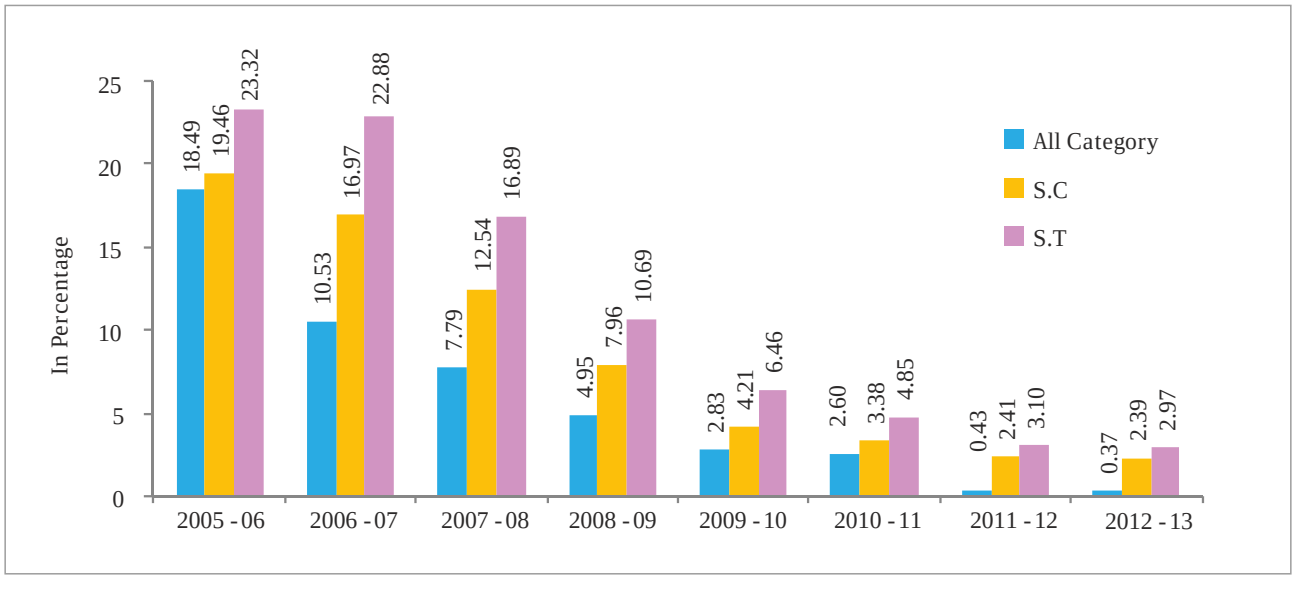



Figure 8.5: Dropout Rates in Primary Schools of Odisha, 2005-06 to 2012-13



a primary school per 2.8 sq. km on an average. The average teacher pupil ratio which was 1:30 in 2011-12 has increased to 1:28 in 2012-13, is better than the national norm of 1:40. The numbers of out of school children has declined from 5.59 lakh in 2002-03 to 0.10 lakh in 2012-13. More detailed information about primary education is given in Annexure 8.2. In addition, the State Government has engaged 46,327 Sikhya Sahayaks and 22,717 Gana Sikhyaks. With a view to building and improving their teaching capabilities and assuring reasonable career growth, the Government has introduced a career advancement policy.

All children in schools do not complete their grades. However, dropout rates have significantly fallen over the years. At the primary level, the dropout rate declined from 18.49 percent in 2005-06 to 0.37 percent in 2012-13. The dropout rates of boys fell from 18.12 percent to 0.73 percent and those for girls from 18.86 percent to 0.22 percent over this period. The trends in dropout rates at the primary school level are shown in Figure 8.5.

Though the dropout rates at the primary level have fallen, such rates still remain high among SC and ST at 2.39 percent and 2.97 percent respectively during 2012-13. It is highest (7.9 percent) in Khorda district and recorded nil in Kalahandi, Gajapati, Balangir and Baragarh districts. Infrastructure facilities in schools have a direct bearing on enrolment and dropout rates. The State Government has been making concerted efforts with its available resources to reduce drop-out rate.

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) are the two most important indicators of enrolment. It is observed from Annexure 8.2(A) that the GER at primary education level has increased marginally from 92.25 percent in 2005-06 to 99.96 percent in 2012-13 while NER has increased from 78.58 percent to 93.61 percent during the same period. During 2012-13 he highest GER was recorded in Kalahandi district (108.39) while the highest NER was recorded in Nabarangpur district 99.78 percent.

### 8.1.3 Upper Primary Education

There were only 286 upper primary schools with 1,483 teachers and 32,000 enrolments in the State in 1947- 48. Due to sustained efforts of the Government, the number of upper primary schools/ sections increased to 24,234 with 53.8 thousands teachers and 20.81 lakh enrolment by the end of 2012-13. Figure 8.6 traces the trend in the number of schools and teachers at upper primary schools in Odisha, while more details are given in Annexure 8.4. During 2012-13, Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at upper primary levels stood at 101.83 and 91.57 percent respectively.

The overall dropout rate in UP schools of the State declined substantially from 28.39 percent in 2005-06 to 2.36 percent in 2012-13 (see Figure 8.7), but it is higher than that in primary schools (0.37 percent). The dropout rates for SC, ST and girl students were relatively higher. The relevant data of upper

Figure 8.6: Growth of Upper Primary Schools and Teachers, 2005-06 to 2012-13

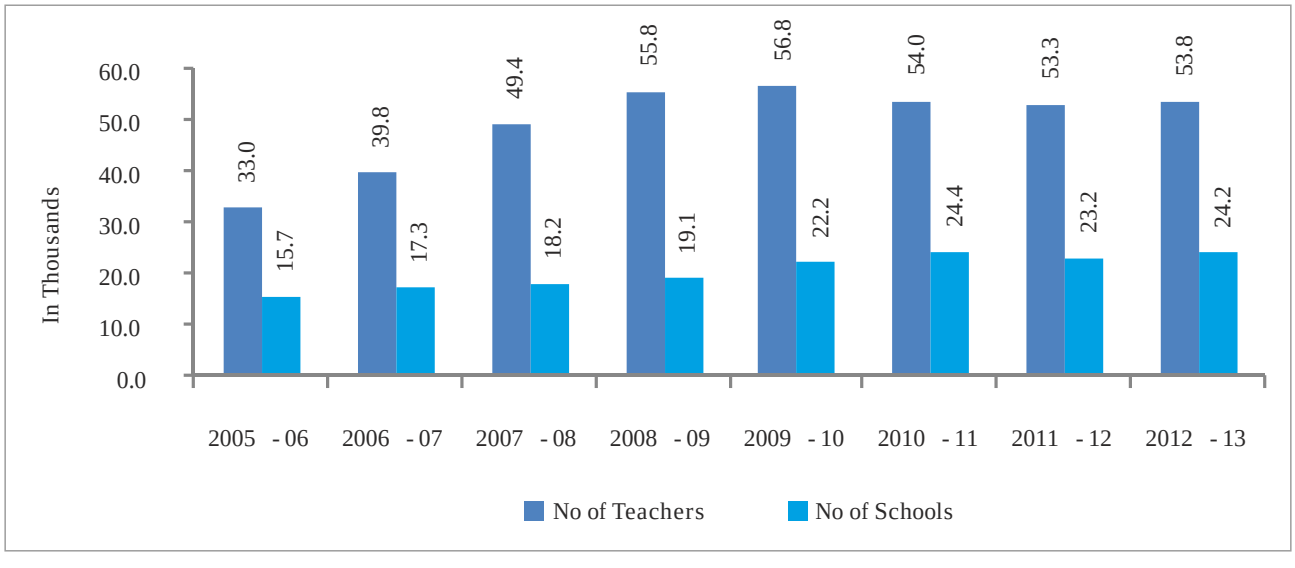
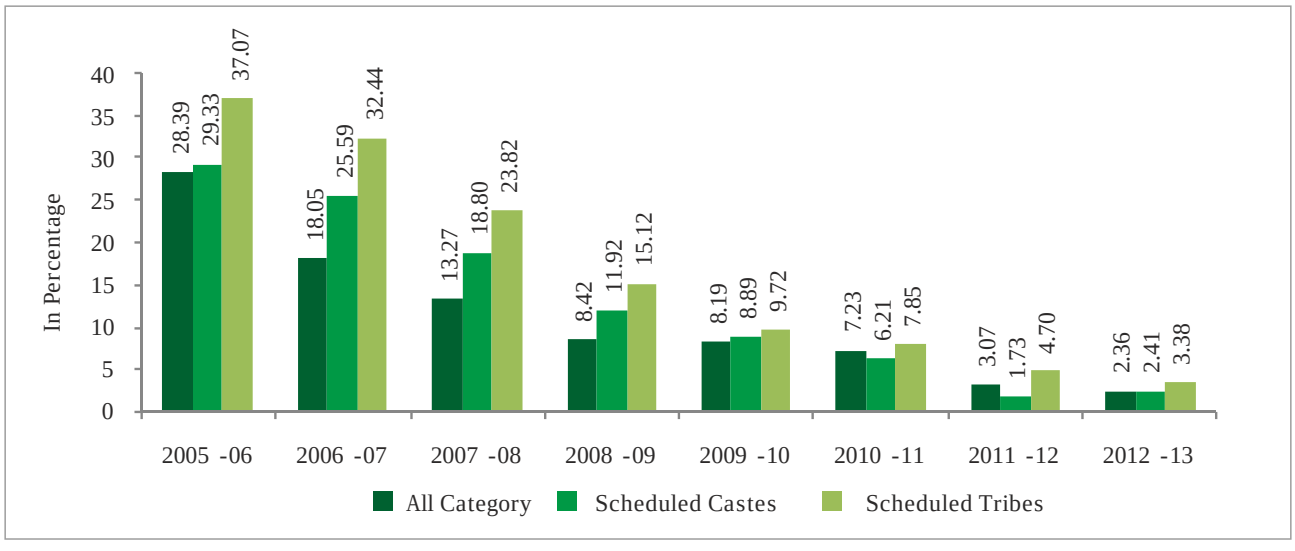


Figure 8.7: Dropout Rate of Upper Primary Schools in Odisha, 2005-06 to 2012-13




primary schools in Odisha is presented in Annexure 8.5.

Elementary education made visible strides in last seven years between 2005-06 and 2012-13. Number of schools/sections increased from 61,627 to 79,563. Total number of students enrolled increased from 58.38 lakhs (11.73 lakhs SC, 14.29 lakhs ST, and 27.88 lakhs girls) to 64.22 lakhs ( 12.43 lakhs SC, 18.80 lakhs ST and 31.13 lakhs girls). The pupil- teacher ratio fail sharply from 38.68 to 26.95 during the same period. The dropout rates of SC, ST and Girls students in primary education fell remarkably from 19.46, 23.32 and 18.86 percent respectively in 2005-06 to meagre 2.39, 2.97 and 0.20 in 2012-13. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) increased from 87.78 percent to 100.56 percent and Gender parity index rose from 0.89 to 0.96 during the same period. The major initiatives for promotion of elementary education have been summarized in Box 8.1.

Out of 53,193 functional Government Elementary schools in the State, 12588 (23.7 percent) schools did not have common toilets, 17516 (32.9 percent) had no girls toilets, 2346 (4.41 percent) schools had no drinking water facilities/ and 44076 (82.86 percent) schools

### Box 8.1: Major Initiatives for Promotion of Elementary Education, 2012-13

- In order to improve access to elementary education and to achieve 100 percent enrolment, Government has relaxed the norm for opening of new primary schools.
- Government provided Block Grant to the 916 eligible Upper Primary Schools.
- Block grant of the teaching staff of 74 Madrasa at the primary level has been provided.
- 65.20 lakh children of 6 to 14 years age group are in schools, out of which 12.43 lakhs are SC and 18.38 lakh are ST.
- In 6 to 14 years age group, 0.31 lakh children are out of school and from these 0.05 lakh are from SC and 0.20 lakh are from ST communities.
- Grant-in-aid released to 1866 teaching and non-teaching staff of 692 privately managed, aided upper Primary Schools.
- Free text books have been supplied to all students in the elementary level in the year 2012-13.
- Recruitment of 14,768 Sikhya Sahayaks have been made.
- Two sets of uniforms have been provided to 49.60 lakh students.
- Computer aided education programme is implemented in 1603 UP schools.
- 101 ECCE centres under SSA and 322 under NPEGEL are functioning in the state.
- 1.20 lakh children with special need (CWSN) children were enrolled out of student's field 1.23 lakh children.
- 1.14 lakh aids and appliances have been distributed to CWSN children and 51,266 nos. of ramps constructed in CWSN schools.
- 15,010 primary and upper primary school buildings and 56,824 additional class rooms have been completed under SSA and 1080 school building and 16,478 ACRs are in progress.
- 51.99 lakh students of 69,019 primary and upper primary schools are covered under MDM programme.

had no electricity. Besides, 324 Government elementary schools do not have buildings. Government has taken initiatives to improve school infrastructure facilities.

### Sarva Sikshya Abhiyan (SSA)

SSA is a national flagship programme launched in 2001-02 and has been implemented in a mission mode to achieve the constitutional goal of universalization of elementary education. Every child has a right to elementary educations of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school. The cost of the programme is shared by the Centre and State in the ratio 65: 35. The programme supports infrastructure development, viz. construction of new school buildings and class rooms, toilets, drinking water facility, free supply of school uniforms for girls and supply of text books.

The National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGVB) are two components of SSA. NPEGEL provides additional support for enhancing girl education. It is implemented in those Educationally Bacward Blocks (EBB) where level of rural female literacy rate is less than national average of 46.13 percent and gender gap is above the national average of 21.67 percent. And also districts having at least 5 percent SC/ST population where SC/ST female literacy rate is below 10 percent are included in the programme. By 2012-13 about 20.11 lakhs girls have been benefited through this scheme. KGBV is a residential school programme at elementary level. The targeted beneficiaries under KGBV are dropouts of upper primary school girls belonging to SC/ST/OBC/Minority/BPL category. During 2012-13, 182 KGBVs are functioning in the State benefiting 18,180 girls. The achievement of SSA/ NPEGEL/ KGVB as on 31st March 2013 are as follows:

- Total 8946 new Primary Schools have been opened, 10,711 primary schools have been upgraded to UP level and 1040 UP(ME) schools have been upgraded to high schools.
- 2,735 out of school children addressed through Home Based Education.
- 3,945 out of school children are provided special training (residential) and 15,741 out of school children are provided special training (non-residential) and 1367 children are continuing from 2011-12.
- About 5,389 children of migrant families are admitted in seasonal hostels.
- 1,37823 teachers have been trained to enhance the knowledge in various subject.
- Free Text books have been supplied to all students of Class-VIII of Government and Government Aided schools.
- Computer Aided Learning (CAL) programme has already been implemented in 1,518 UP schools and about 9.13 lakh students have been benefited under this programme.
- School uniforms are being provided to all girl students of Government schools from I-VIII.
- 385 Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) centres under SSA and 779 under NPEGEL are functioning with 24,280 enrollment.
- Mother Tongue based education is operational in 544 schools of 8 tribal districts covering 61 blocks of Odisha in 10 tribal language.
- A community based child centered drive is taken up in 224 blocks covering 2824 CRCs in the state.
- Out of 1.23 lakh Children with Special Need (CWSN), 1.20 lakh were enrolled and 1.14 lakh CWSN have been provided with Aids and Appliances. 7,590 sets of Braille books were supplied to visually impaired children.
- 15,010 primary and upper primary school buildings have been constructed under SSA and 1,080 school building are in progress.
- 56824 Additional Class Rooms (ACRs) have been completed under SSA and construction of 16,478 ACRs is in progress.

### 8.1.4 Secondary Education

In 1947-48, the State had only 106 high schools with 15,000 enrolments. By the end of 2012-13,

there were 9,350 high schools including 7,612 Government and aided schools, 1,660 private unaided and unrecognized high schools and the balance of 78 are run by Ministry of Human Resource Development, Governement of India with 65063 teachers and 12 lakh enrolments including 5.97 girls. Out of total of 9,350 high schools, 856 were Girls High Schools. Computer literacy has been popularised at high school level.

The Rastriya Madhyamik Sikhya Abhiyan (RMSA) is a national flagship programme initiated in 2009-10 to universalise Secondary Education by making quality education available, accessible and affordable to all children within the age group 14-18 years with strong focus on the elements of gender, equity and justice. The salient aspects of RMSA are summarised in Box 8.2.Inclusive Education for Disabled Children at secondary State (IEDSS) scheme is being implemented in 91 blocks of 25 districts through 38 NGOs in 2012-13. The objective of the scheme is to provide opportunity to disabled children to complete 4 years of Secondary Schooling in an inclusive and enabling environment. During 2012-13 total 4,032 disabled children of 1,307 schools have been covered and 528 special teachers have been engaged under this scheme. Box 8.3 gives an account of different non Odia medium secondary schools in the State. The growth of schools and teachers at high school level is shown in Figure 8.8 (A) for the period from 2005-06 to 2012-13. Figure 8.8 (B) analyses growth of students at the high school level during the same period.

### Box 8.2: Universalisation of secondary education, 2011-12

- 1,982 private high schools have been notified to receive block grant.
- 9,614 qualified teachers have been engaged on contact basis to maintain pupil- Teacher ratio in secondary schools.
- During 2012-13, 3,519 teaching and 448 non-teaching posts have been created for appointment on contractual basis in up-graded high schools and steps have been taken for appointment of IT02 schools contractual teachers in existing Government high schools.
- During the year 11 new DEO offices have been opened in 11 districts and DEO office, Jeypore has been renamed as DEO, Nabarangpur.
- Construction of 300 up-graded High schools in high school- less GP have been taken up and steps have been taken up to set up 111 model high school in educationally backward districts.

### Box 8.3: Non Odia Medium Schools, 2013

| Type | Number |
|---|---|
| CBSE (English Medium) | 193 |
| ICSE (English Medium) | 96 |
| Sanskrit Tolls | 295 |
| Navodaya Vidyalaya | 30 |
| Madrasa | 273 |

Figure 8.8(A): Growth of Schools and Teachers at High School Level, 2005-06 to 2012-13

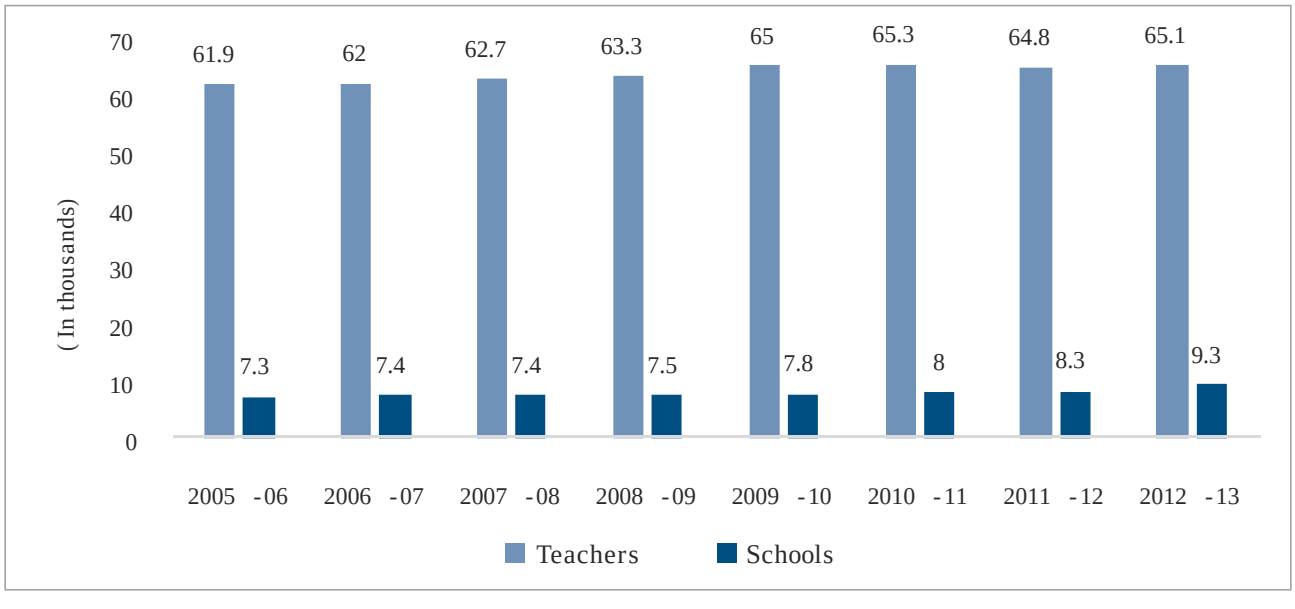
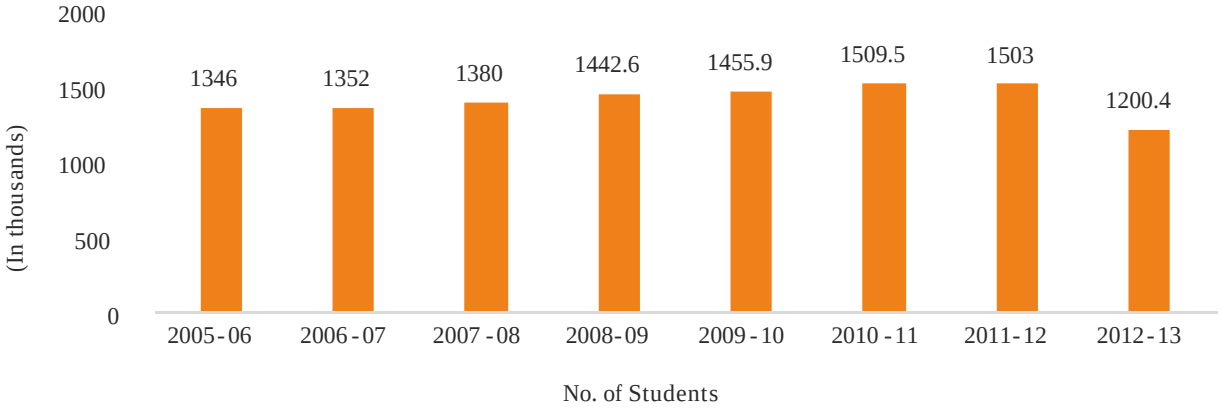


Figure 8.8(B): Growth of Students at High School Level, 2005-06 to 2012-13



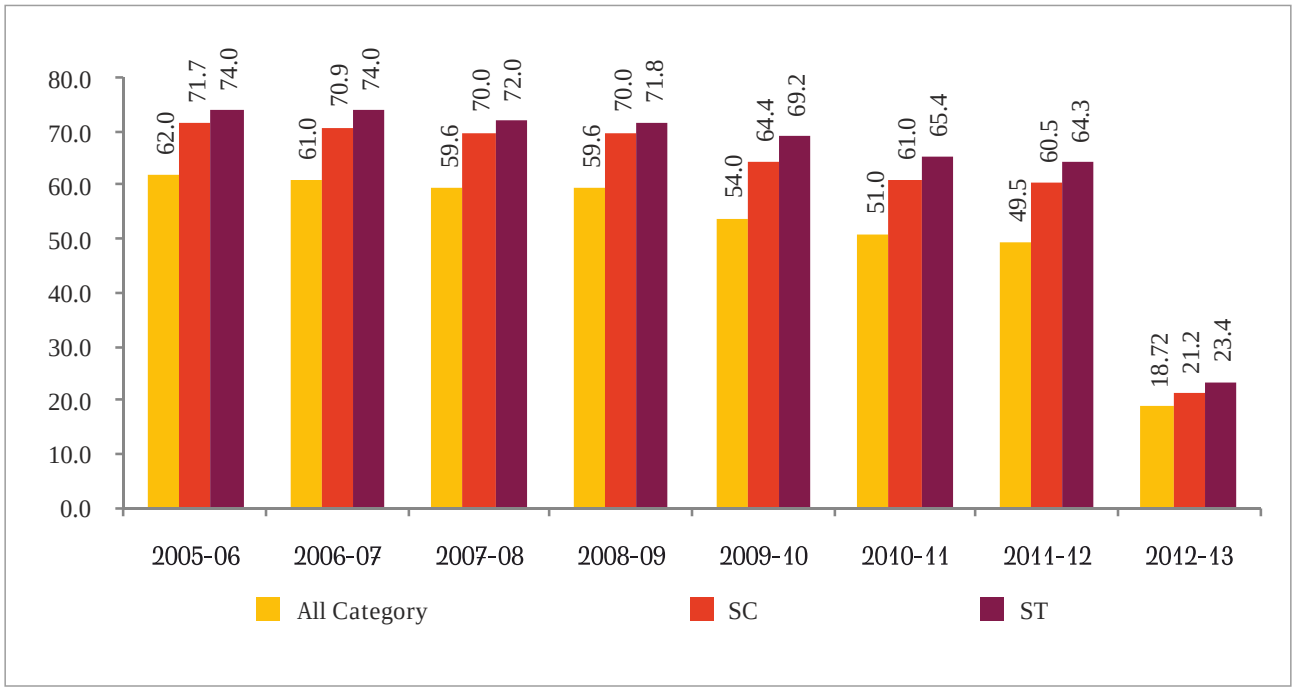

Dropout rates at the high school level have been declining at a slower pace. The overall dropout rate declined from 62.0 percent in 2005-06 to 18.72 percent in 2012-13. Dropout rates for STs and SCs are still higher with 21.23 and 23.40 percent respectively. The dropout rates are highest in Boudh( 37.22 percent) and lowest in Puri district( 6.42 percent). The dropout rate of girls is lower than boys. Further details regarding dropout rates are given in Annexure 8.6. There is a need for special attention to address this problem. Figure 8.9 gives dropout rates at high school level by year and by social classes from 2005-06 to 2012-13.

The major initiative taken for promotion of Secondary Education during 2012-13 is given below:

- 1,982 Private High Schools have been notified to receive Block Grant.
- Steps have been taken to include 226 high schools of Gram Panchyat under Block Grant total.
- 9,614 qualified teachers have been engaged on contract basis.
- 609 contract teachers who have completed 6 years of satisfactory service have been regularized.
- 3,519 teaching and 448 non-teaching contractual posts have been created for upgraded high schools
- 1,702 contractual teachers are appointed for existing Government / non Government high schools
- Government have approved 1,166 candidates for appointment under RA scheme in 5th phase.
- 11 District Education offices have been opened.
- 4.33 lakhs students belonging to SC/ST/BPL/girls categories have been benefitted under distribution of bicycles to class 10 students at the cost of Rs 126.56 crores.

The Board of Secondary Education (BSE), Odisha regulates various types of examinations. These include high school examination, teachers' certification, Hindi teachers' certification and the certificate course for physical education. It also grants recognition to institutions that provide education through correspondence courses. 6.35 lakh students have appeared in the HSC examination conducted by Board of Secondary Education, Odisha in 2013. Out of 6.35 lakh students appeared, 5.38 lakh passed the examination. The pass rate was 84.7 percent. The percentage of success among SC, ST and girls students stood at 62.9, 65.1 and 67.6 percent respectively. Figure 8.10 gives an account of the results of high school level examinations. Further details are given in Annexure 8.7. In addition, during 2013, 23.33 students have appeared the Class-X examination from 289 English medium schools conducted by CBSE/ICSE, New Delhi, out of which 23.12 thousand students passed the examination, showing the percentage of

Figure 8.9: Drop-out Rate in High Schools by Communities, 2005-06 to 2012-13




success as 99.1 percent. The success rate among girls, SC and ST was 99.4, 98.9 and 98.5 percent respectively.

### 8.1.5 Higher Secondary Education

There are 1,176 general colleges including 50 Government colleges providing higher secondary level education. The Council of Higher Secondary Education (CHSE), Odisha, regulates higher secondary education. The overall percentage of success rate in examinations conducted by CHSE in 2013 was 70.13 percent. The success rate was highest for the Science stream (72percent) followed by Arts (69.6percent) and Commerce Streams (68.1percent). In addition, 126 schools affiliated to CBSE/ICSE also provide +2 level education. Figure 8.11 shows the success rates of higher secondary level by Board of Examinations from 2008 to 2013. Annexure 8.8

Figure 8.10: Success Rate at Annual High School Examination by Boards, 2008 to 2013

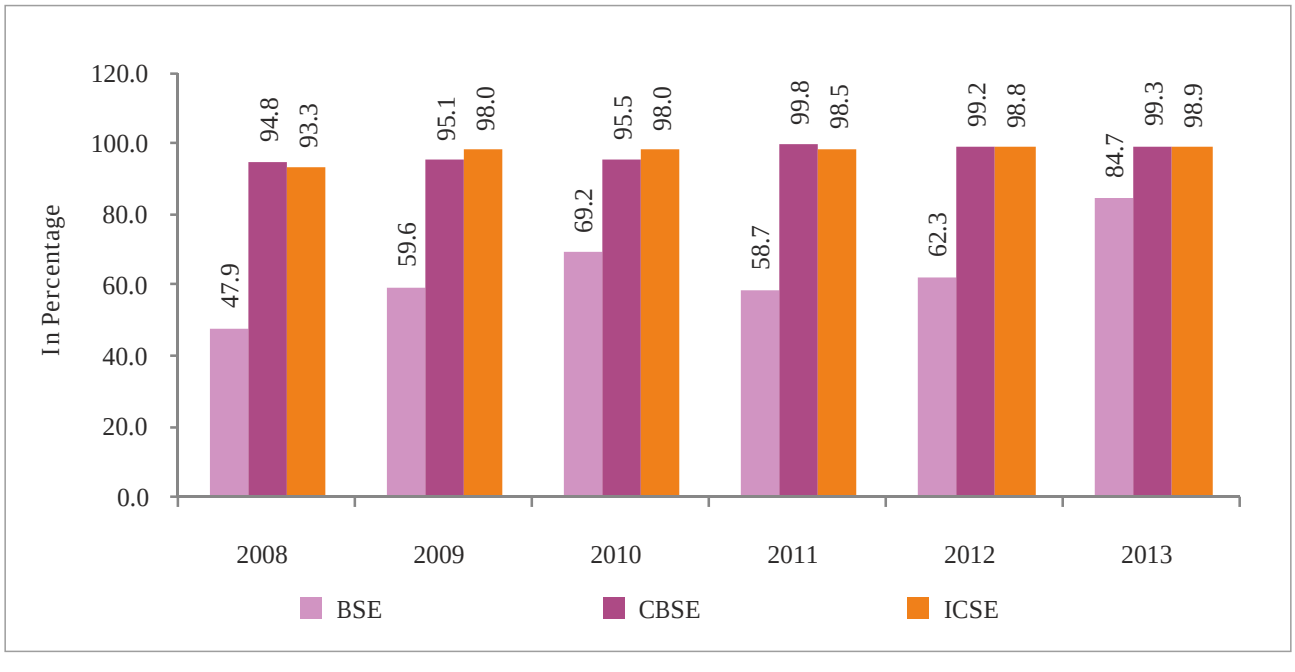


Figure 8.11: Success Rate at Higher Secondary Education, 2008 to 2013

presents the results of class XII examination conducted by CHSE where as Annexure 8.9 depicts the same for CBSE and ICSE.

### 8.1.6 Vocational Education

Vocational education is being provided at +2 level in 231 Government Vocational Junior Colleges (GVJC) in 20 different Vocational courses with a view to produce semi skilled personnel and to prepare students for self reliance and gainful employment. Out of 231 GVJCs, 60 are in tribal areas. During the year 2013, 9,244 students including 3,950 girls appeared at +2 level Examination for vocational courses, of which 5,660 passed out, yielding 62.49 percent success rate. Training programme has been conducted for full time resource persons to update their knowledge. Steps have been taken for strengthening the existing 231 GVJCs.Government of India has been moved for financial assistance

for additional 100 GVJCs during the current five year plan. State Government have decided to open 30 model, GVJCS, at least one in each district, and passed orders to the district administration for follow up action.

### 8.1.7 Higher Education

Higher Education in Odisha comprises degree and post graduates level education including the higher secondary and +2 vocational education. In 1947, there were only 12 colleges in Odisha with an enrolment of 4,104 students. In 2013, there were 97 Government colleges, 583 aided colleges, 200 block grant colleges, 1001 non- Government (unaided) colleges, 287 self-financing colleges and 14 other colleges in the State. At the time of independence, there was only one University in the State which has increased to 12 including 4 newly established University/ Institution viz. Central University at Koraput, National Law University at Cuttack, NISER and Sri Sri University at Bhubaneswar.

In addition to these Vedanta University is awaiting the assent of His Excellency, The Governor of Odisha and Xavier University of Management has approved in State Cabinet.

Besides, there are 25 more proposals for establishment of Universities in private sector, which are under consideration of State Government.

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) accreditation has been made mandatory for all universities, Government and non-Government aided degree colleges. So far, 149 colleges and four universities in the State have been accredited by NAAC. Autonomous status has been accorded to 19 Government colleges and 13 non-Government colleges. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has identified Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, Government College, Bhawanipatna and Gangadhar Meher College, Sambalpur, as Centres of Potential Excellence (CPE), entitling them to special financial assistance. In the meantime, Ravenshaw College has been

converted into a residential university.

Proposals have been submitted to Government of India for ICTY activities, internet connectivity, teachers capability building, ICT aided education etc. under centrally sponsored scheme is 51 Government Jr. Colleges and 488 non-Government aided Jr. Colleges.

### 8.1.8 Technical Education

The Industrial Policy of the State envisages a series of measures to improve technical education and enhance the quality of technical manpower. Technical education is imparted through engineering colleges, engineering schools, polytechnics, Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), Industrial Training Centres (ITCs) and vocational educational institutions and universities. The Directorate of Technical Education and Training (DTET) functions as the nodal agency to plan and implement technical education programmes in the State and liaise with the State Council of Technical Education, universities, and national level technical institutions and agencies.

At present there are two Technical Universities under the administration of State Government (i) Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology, Burla offering B.Tech. In 7 disciplines, M.Tech in 5 disciplines and MCA. (ii) Biju Pattnaik University of Technology (BPUT), Rourkela has 7 constituent colleges (Government) under its jurisdiction and one Government aided autonomous college (under PPP mode) affiliated to the University

During 2012-13 total 149 colleges (both Government and Private) offer courses in 23 disciplines with a student strength of 93,000. Thirteen Government and 79 private engineering schools/polytechnics are providing education in diploma engineering courses with 28,905 sanctioned strength. During 2011-12, 14,712 student were admitted in these schools/ Polytechnics through e-counseling. The MHRD, Government of India has considered the proposal to provide 100 percent Central Financial Assistance at the rate of Rs.12.30 crore for infrastructure development of 22 new Government polytechnics in 22 un- covered districts and released Rs.154.47 crore has been expedited during 2011-12. Besides, the MHRD, Government of India has released Rs.7.08 crore for different developmental works in the existing 13 polytechnics.161 nos. of lecturer post have been sanctioned for the existing

Box 8.4: Technical Institutions in Odisha, 2012-13

| Institution | No. | Sanctioned Intake | Institution | No. | Sanctioned Intake |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Engineering Schools/polytechnics | 13 | 3,185 | Indian Institute of Handloom and Textile | 1 | 60 |
| Private Engineering Schools/Polytechnics | 79 | 27,250 | Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology | 1 | 1,797 |
| Government Engineering College | 8 | 2,223 | Government Medical Colleges | 3 | 450 |
| Private Engineering College | 141 | 35,670 | Government Dental Colleges | 1 | 20 |
| Architecture | 1 | 200 | Private Medical Colleges | 3 | 300 |
| Film &TV Institute | 1 | 200 | Private Dental Colleges | 3 | 210 |
| Government MCA Colleges | 13 | 472 | Government Pharmacy Colleges | 1 | 60 |
| Private MCA Colleges | 47 | 3,345 | Government Nursing Colleges | 1 | 50 |
| Government MBA Colleges | 7 | 505 | Private Pharmacy Colleges | 22 | 1,260 |
| Private MBA College | 77 | 4,920 | Private Nursing Colleges | 11 | 510 |
| ITI/TTC | 635 | 75,277 | Nursing Schools (Government) | 5 | 270 |
| National Institute of Technology | 1 | 360 | Nursing Schools (Pvt.) | 36 | 1,355 |
| ANM Training Centre (Pvt.) | 50 | 1,490 | ANM Training Centre (Govt.) | 16 | 640 |

Polytechnics and 770 post have been sanctioned for the new 22 polytechnics. Besides, the state Government have the proposal with AICTE, New Delhi for establishment of 19 new Polytechnics in PPP undertakings.

In addition to the above, 610 ITIs/ITCs with 67,251 sanctioned intake capacity have also been providing craftsmanship training for skill development of youths. During 2011-12, 72,849 students were admitted in the institutions.

### 8.1.9 Important Government Policies and Programmes

#### Mass Education

"Sakhyar Bharat", a centrally sponsored scheme has been launched in September, 2009 by Government of India as a new variant to National Literacy Mission (NLM). It aims at imparting functional literacy to non literates aged 15 year and above. In Odisha, 19 low female literacy districts were identified under this programme in 2009-10. In first phase the programme is being started in 820 GPs covered in 44 blocks of three districts viz. Kalahandi, Bolangir and Sundargarh.The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has redesigned NLM to inculcate new enthusiasm into it.

#### Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme

In order to increase the enrolment, reducing the dropouts and improving the nutritional status of the children in the schools, the Mid-Day Meal (MDM) programme was introduced in the state in 1995. As per the 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 1st September 2004. Further, this has been extended to Upper Primary School children with effect from 1st October, 2007. During 2012-13, about 20181.07 lakh meals were served to 51.99 lakhs children of 69,019 schools.The ration cost has been enhanced from Rs.2.02 to Rs.2.17 for Primary school children and Rs.3.25 for upper Primary student from the year 2011-12. The calorific value of the meal is now 459 k. calories and 13.00 gm. of protein for Primary Classes and 736 K. calories and 18.48 gms.calories and 18.48 gms of protein for UP Classes. In order to keep the teachers at bay, Government have entrusted the management of MDM programme at school level to WSHGs.

#### State Institute of Educational Technology (SIET)

The prime activity of the institute is to attain educational curriculum enrichment for school children through video/audio programmes and telecast/broadcast in electronics media. It also deals with the design and production of teaching aids including purchase and supply of colour TV/radio-cum-cassette player (RCCP) sets. The educational programmes on subjects like mathematics, science, social studies, health and hygiene have been developed. During 2010-11, SIET has transmitted 468 numbers of video programmes through Regional Doordarshan Kendra on DD-1 at 10.00 AM to 10.30 AM from Monday to Friday. SIET won the best programme and best script award at all India Children's Educational Audio and Video Festival, 2011.

#### Quality Improvement in Education

The State Government has taken initiatives not only for quantitative expansion but also for qualitative improvement in education at all levels. The government provides grants to institutions, incentives to teachers and scholarships to students for improved performance. The following initiatives have been taken during 2012-13.

- State Government has taken decision to pay revised UGC scale of pay to the University/ Government /Non-Government eligible teaching staff from 1.1.2006 which will benefit over 6,000 teachers.
- 1,656 faculty members in Government Colleges and 3,025 in non-Government aided colleges have been promoted to the post of lecturer (SS) and reader grade under carrier advancement scheme.
- 453 nos. of Jr. Lecturers have been brought to OES (College branch) cadre allowing

UGC scale of pay.

- Action has been taken to fill up 271 vacant post of Jr. Lecturers in Government colleges.
- State Government has extended to 100percent Block grant in shape of grant-in-aid order, 2009 in favour of 7,500 employees of 680 non Government colleges.
- Government have extended 40percent Block grant under GIA order 2008 in favour of 6,300 employees of 474 non Government aided colleges.

### Scholarships

Various scholarships are being awarded by the State Government to meritorious and poor students of Odisha for pursuing higher studies. In order to make the process easy, it has been made on line for application/ selection/ renewal and disbursement. The rate of scholarship for +2, +3 and P.G. students has been enhanced to Rs. 3,000, Rs.5, 000 and Rs.10, 000 per annum while the number of scholarship has been increased to 10,000, 3,000 and 1,500 respectively. In the meantime the income ceiling of parents has been enhanced to Rs.4.5 lakhs to Rs.6.00 lakh per annum. For girl students the qualifying percentage for applying scholarship has been reduced from 70percent to 60percent. It is expected that as many as 24,500 students will be benefited. Besides, rupees 10,000 per annum is being given to 10,000 brilliant students pursuing higher studies in the field of technical/ professional education.

### Teacher's Education and Training

There are 78 (63 elementary and 15 Secondary level) Teachers Education Institutions (TEIs) under S&ME Department. By the end of 2012-13, 478 teachers and existing staff of DTET are deployed in these 78 TEIs. All the teachers Education Institutions are Government institutions. The intake capacity of elementary teachers training institutions is 3150 and intake capacity of Secondary teachers training institutions is 1373. B.Ed 1140, B.H.Ed.100, M.Ed-97 and M.Phil-36). During the current year i.e. 2012-13, admission in Distance Education has been started and 13,888 students were enrolled as against an intake capacity of 18,000 CT students.

### National Social Service Scheme (NSS)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme that engages and encourages rural youth to undertake productive activities. Now the scheme is operating in 9 Universities, one deemed University and CHSE, Odisha. The funding pattern of the scheme is in the ratio of 75:25. The programme has a volunteer strength of 90,000. During 2012-13, Rs 2.17crores was provided in the State budget for the programme. Volunteers were involved in activities like blood donation, plantation and AIDS consciousness programmes. The Central Government has enhanced the rate of expenditure for the NSS volunteers. An outlay of Rs.178.00 lakh has been proposed in the annual plan 2013-14 towards State share and Rs.249.20 lakh as Central share.

### National Cadet Corps (NCC)

At present 53,179 students of 179 colleges and 464 high schools have been enrolled under the NCC programme. Cadets take part in national-level camps as well as in annual training camps. They are also involved in social welfare activities like plantations, sanitation, blood donation and awareness generation programme on HIV &AIDS etc.

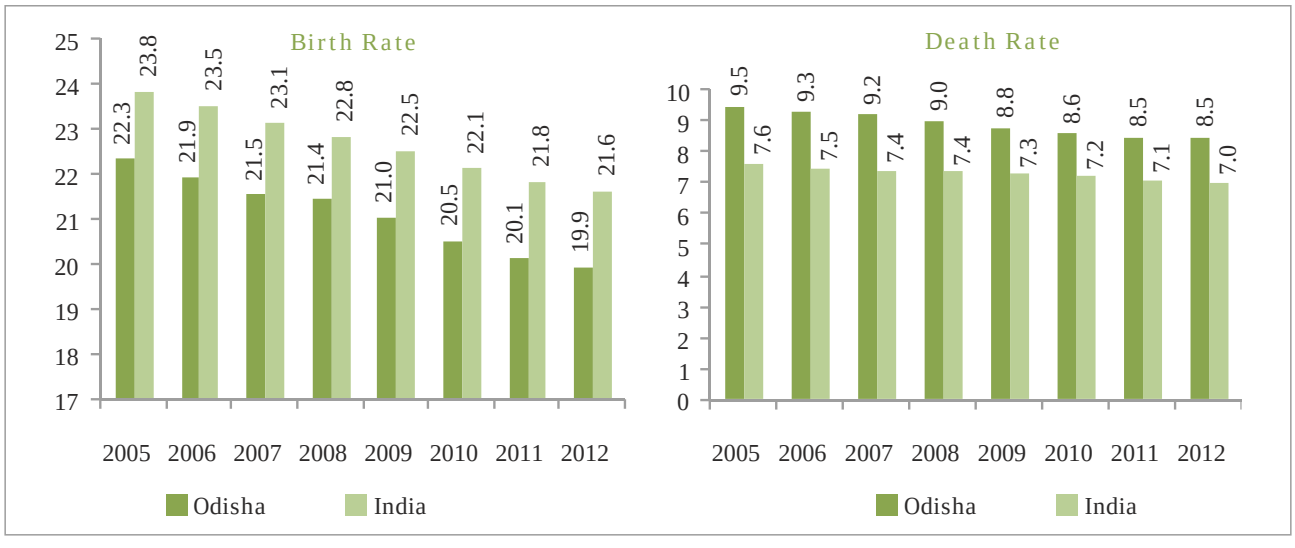
## 8.2 Health and Family Welfare

Health Sector has been one of the priority areas of State Government. The Government is the main provider of health care services in the State and has been allocating increasingly more funds for this sector. Though health indicators have been gradually improving, there are still several gaps in health services.

### 8.2.1 General Health

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and Crude Death Rate (CDR) for Odisha vis-à-vis India are shown in Figure 8.12 from 2005 to 2012. As of 2012, the CBR for Odisha was 19.9 against the national average of 21.6. The CBR for urban and rural Odisha stood at 14.6 and 20.8 respectively against the corresponding national averages of 17.4 and 23.1. The CDR declined from 13.1 in 1981 to 8.5 in 2012 at

Figure 8.12: Birth Rate, Death Rate in Odisha and India, 2005-2012

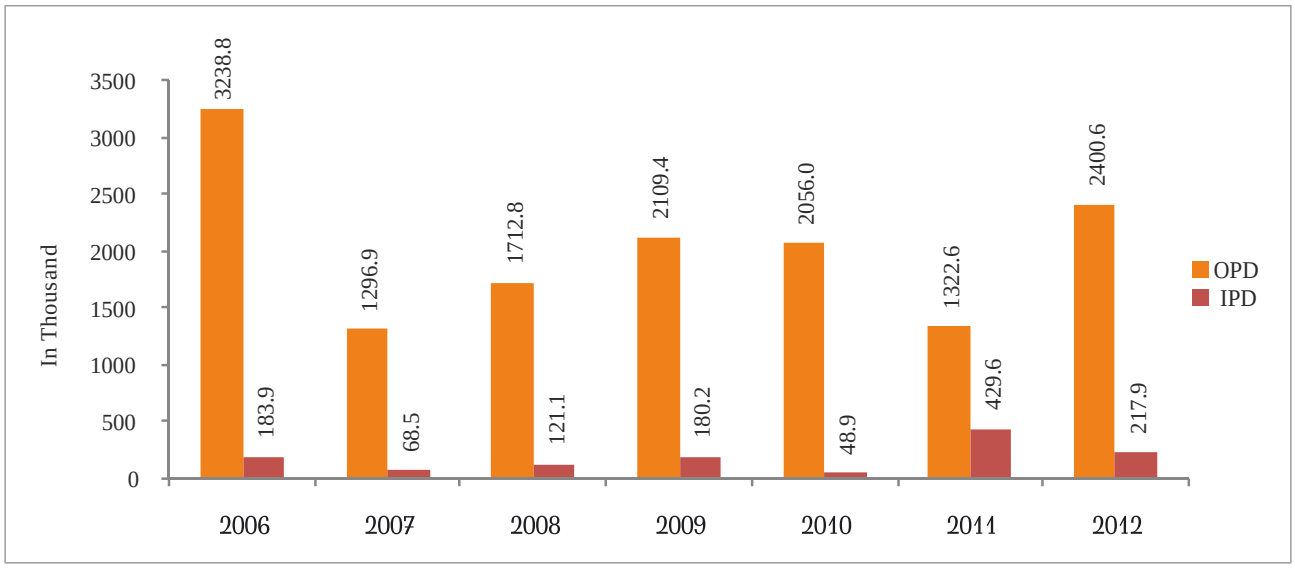



State Level as against 7.0 at the national level. Odisha still has the highest CDR in the country followed by Madhya Pradesh (8.1), Assam (7.9) and Chhatisgarh (7.9), Uttarpradesh (7.7). The CDR for rural and urban Odisha stood at 8.9 and 6.4 respectively as against 7.6 and 5.6 at national level in 2012. The IMR at State Level is 53 whereas the same indicator stood at 42 at the national level. (Fig.- 8.17)

People of Odisha suffer from multiple diseases. Details about the incidence of selected diseases in the State are given in Annexure 8.12. Figure 8.13 depicts the situation relating to outdoor and indoor patients in Odisha during 2006-2012. The decline in the number of reported patients is probably due to a substantial drop in the number of people suffering from minor diseases, grouped under other diseases, as may be seen from Annexure 8.12. During 2012, OPD patients increased by more than 80 percent. Expectedly, out-patients constitute a large proportion of the total number of patients. Five major diseases of Odisha, also called "Panchavyadhi" are malaria, leprosy, scabies, acute respiratory infection and diarrhoes, which account for more than 70 percent patient load.

Major causes of reported deaths in Odisha in 2012 are presented in Annexure 8.13. The single most important cause of death is senility (36.4 percent), followed by heart disease (10.8 percent) paralysis (4.0 percent) and asthma (3.60 percent). Life expectancy at birth in the State has increased from 58.6 years for males and 58.7 years for females during 1999-2003 to 59.5 years and 59.6 years respectively during 2002-06. As per the report

Figure 8.13: Indoor and Outdoor Patients Treated in Odisha, 2006 to 2012



of the Technical Group on Population Projection, the projected level of life expectancy at birth in Odisha will be 66.3 years for males and 69.6 years for females during 2016-20 as against 68.8 for males and 71.1 years for females at the national level.

### 8.2.2 Maternal Health and Family Welfare

Maternal Mortality Rates (MMR) for Odisha and all India average from 1997-98 to 2007-09 are shown in Figure 8.14. In case of Odisha the decline in MMR from 346 in 1997-98 to 258 in 2007-09 is moderate compared to corresponding figures at all-India level of 398 in 1997-98 to 212 in 2007-09. The situation improved as the MMR declined still further to 237 in Odisha and 178 in India during 2011-12. Still it remained far behind the targeted MMR of 119 in Odisha and 100 at the all India level by the end of the 11th Plan period. Ante-natal and post-natal care is necessary for healthy motherhood and safe child birth. The number of women and infants who receive these health services has been increasing over the years.

The pregnancy burden of women can be judged from the General Fertility Rate (GFR) and the order of deliveries of eligible women. As shown in Figure 8.16, GFR in Odisha was less than the all-India rate, and has declined marginally from 83.9 in 2010 to 79.3 in 2011. Higher birth orders indicate longer reproductive span and associated child-bearing problems. About one-fourth (23.9

Figure 8.14: Maternal Mortality Rates in Odisha and India, 1997-98 to 2011-12

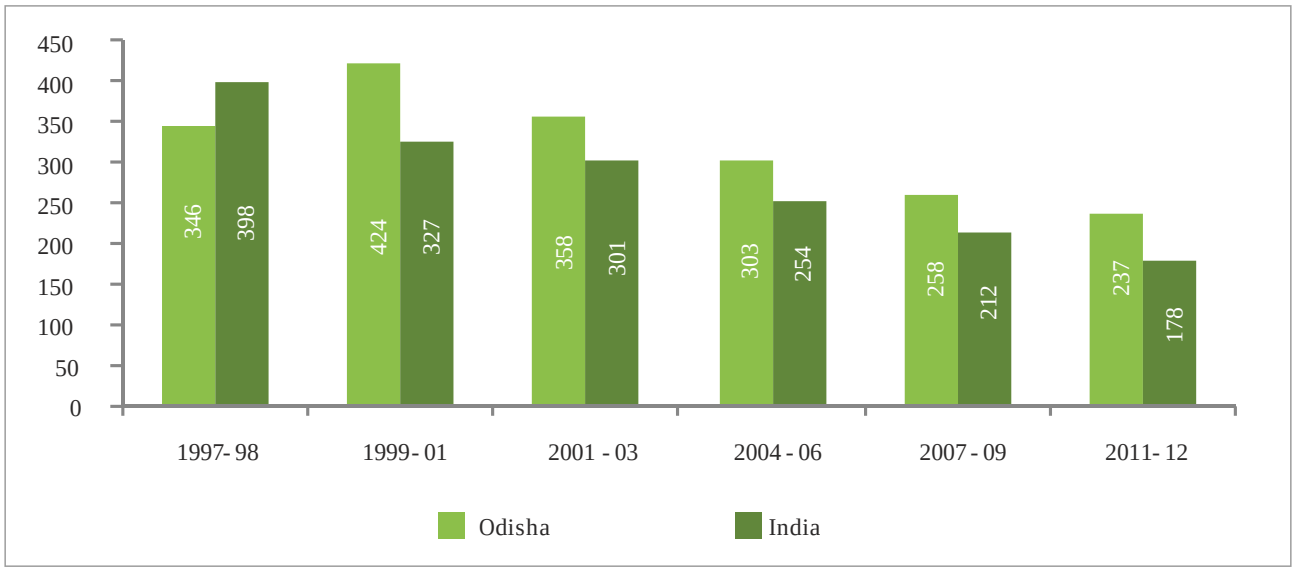



Figure 8.15: Institutional Deliveries in Odisha, 2008-09 to 2011-12 not updated

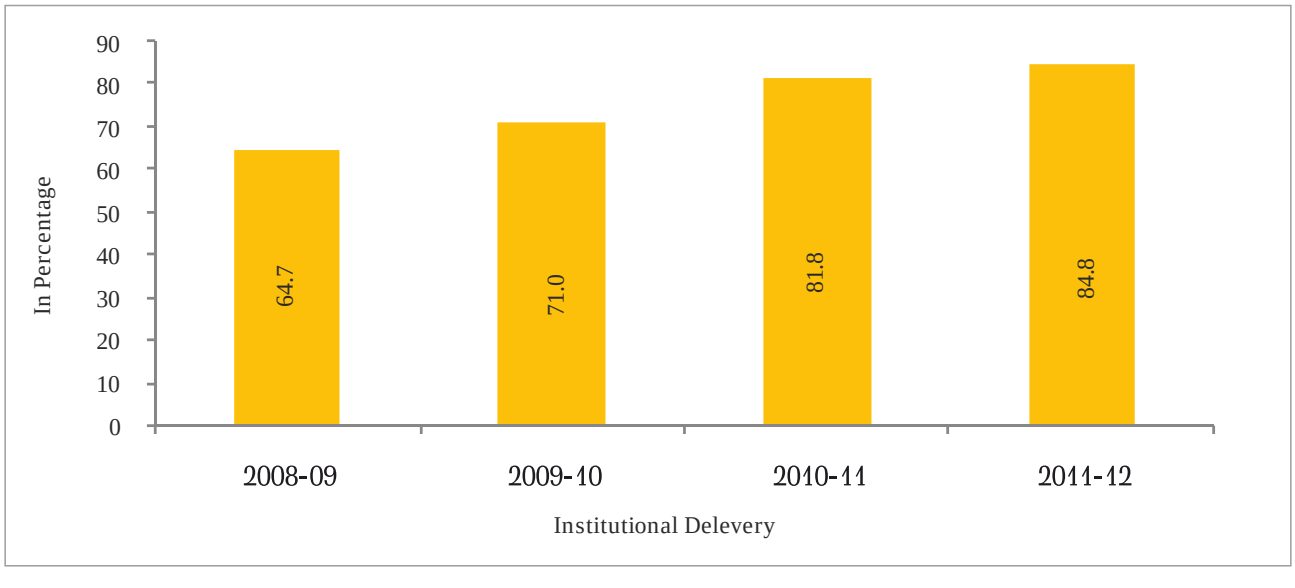


Figure 8.16: General Fertility Rates in Odisha and India, 2005 -2011

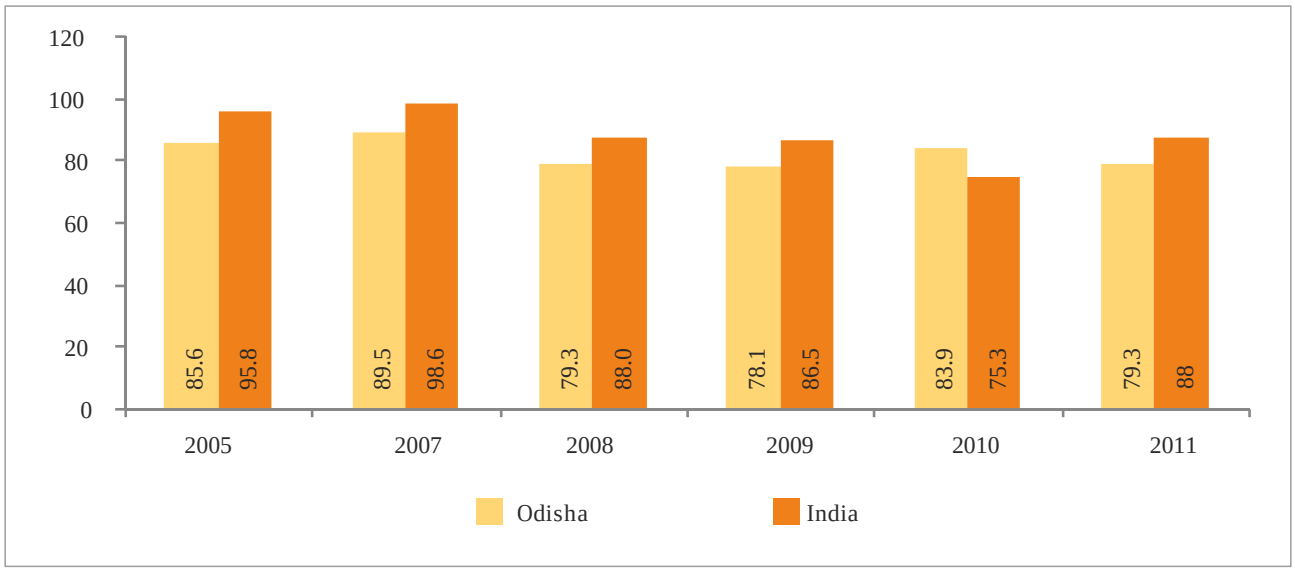



Figure 8.17: IMR in Odisha and India, 2005 -12

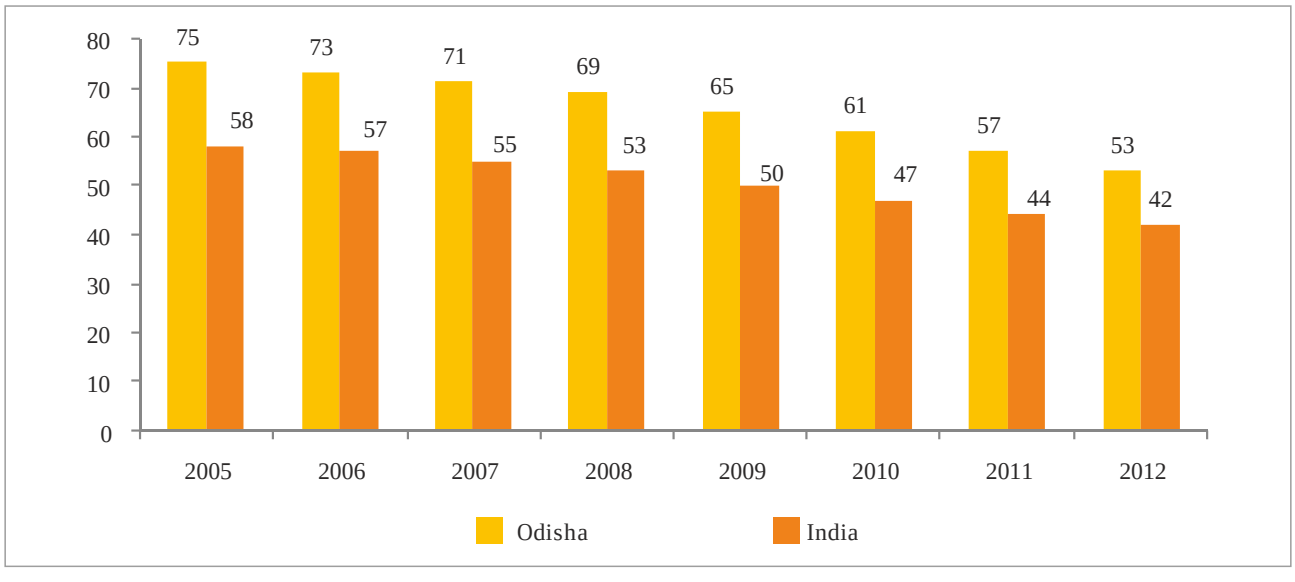
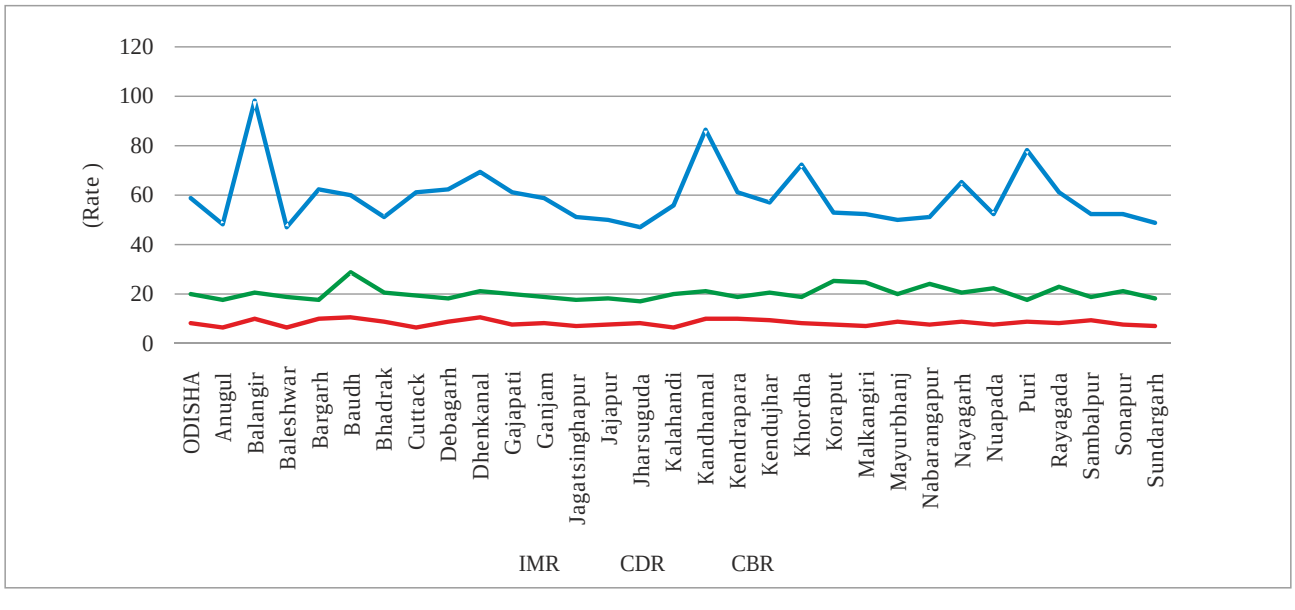



Figure 8.17(A): District wise CBR, CDR and IMR of Odisha 2011-12



percent) of deliveries in the State were of 3rd and higher orders in 2011 as against 28 percent at all India level. The proportion of such deliveries has recently declined from 34.8 percent in 2004 to 23.9 percent in 2011. Details of birth orders as well as general fertility rates in Odisha vis-a-vis India are reported in Annexure 8.14. Various family welfare programmes are in place in Odisha since 1956 with the objective of stabilising population growth. Under this programme, the strategy has been to motivate eligible couples to limit their family sizes by adopting various family planning methods. It seeks to promote responsible parenthood with focus on one child norm. Annexure 8.15 shows the progress of the family welfare programme in Odisha since 2005-06.

Infant Mortality Rates (IMR) in Odisha has continuously declined from 75 in 2005 to 53 in 2012. As per the Annual Health Survey 2011-12 by Census of India, Registrar General of India, the district-wise CBR, CDR and IMR in Odisha conducted are given in Figure 8.17(A). According to the survey results, the IMR of Odisha in 2011-12 is 59. Bolangir recorded the highest IMR of 98 and Puri and Jharsuguda have the lowest IMR of 47.

### 8.2.3 Child Health

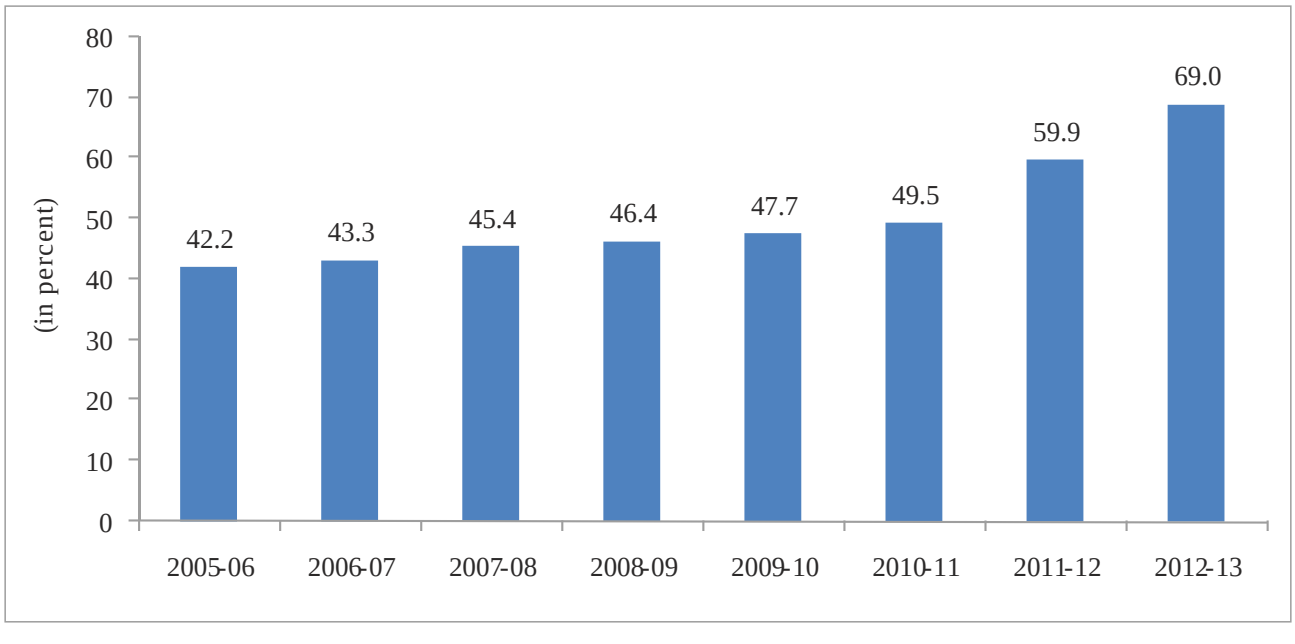
The status of child health is indicated by the Infant Mortality, nutritional status of children and prevalence of diseases among them.

#### Infant Mortality

As is evident from Figure 8.17, IMR has shown a considerable decline from 75 per 1000 live births in 2005 to 53 in 2012, IMR in rural Odisha was 55 as compared to 39 in urban areas in 2012. At the national level, IMR stood at 42 and varied from 46 in rural areas to 28 in urban areas in 2012. Though the decline in IMR in Odisha has been significant in recent years, it is still very high. This is mainly due to three factors: (i) poor availability of professional attendance at birth and high rate of premature deliveries, (ii) high incidence of malaria, acute respiratory and tetanus infections and anemia among infants and women, particularly during pregnancy, and (iii) lack of professional pre and post-natal care.

About 69 percent of infant deaths are attributed to neonatal mortality. Premature deliveries cause 38.5 percent infant deaths. Pneumonia, respiratory infection, tetanus and diarrhoea in new borns account for 34.1 percent of infant deaths. Anemia, which is caused due to malnutrition suffered by both pregnant mothers and infants accounts for 8.1 percent infant deaths. Odisha has launched an infant Mortality Reduction Mission with a view to reducing IMR at an accelerated rate.

Figure 8.18: Children (0-6 Yrs) with Normal weight as percent to number of Children weighed



### Child malnutrition

Figure 8.18 shows that child malnutrition in Odisha is high, i.e., more than 50 percent children are malnourished. Malnourished children are categorised into four grades. Grade-I is the least malnourished and Grade-IV is the most malnourished. The proportion of Grade-I malnourished children between 2004-2010 has been around 36 percent. However, the proportion of Grades II to IV, malnourished children has been declining over the period. Further details are given in Annexure 8.16.

## 8.2.4 Medicine Systems and Hospitals

Healthcare in the State is mostly provided through public allopathic institutions. However, alternative health systems are also supported by the State.

### System Load of Government Hospitals

The system load of the healthcare infrastructure can be assessed from Annexure 8.20. Indicators of system load in Government hospitals have remained the same between 2005-06 to 2011-12 . There are 10 doctors per lakh population and less than 4 beds per 10,000 populations. However, the proportion of patients in the total population of the State declined from 73.88 percent in 2005-06 to 76.02 percent in 2011-12. Bed occupant rate was 142.73 while bed turnover rate stood at 260.48.

### Allopathic Medicine

In 1951, medical and healthcare facilities in the State were provided through a network of 365 Government medical institutions with 3,112 hospital beds and 1,083 doctors. The doctor-population ratio stood at 1:13,500. By the end of 2012-13, 1,944, medical institutions, comprising 140 hospitals, 378 community health centers, 1,227, primary health centers and 199 Mobile Health Units (MHU) were functional in the public sector with 16537 beds. In addition, 1,472 numbers of private sector medical institutions with 11,726 beds are functioning in the state as on 2012-13. Thus 3,416 allopathic medical institutions provided medical care in the State. There are 6,688 sub-health centers in the public sector. At the end of 2012-13, there were about 8 medical institutions per lakh population and one medical institution per 46 Sq. km. The bed-population ratio is 1:1,435. District-wise medical institutions and hospital beds, in both public and private sectors in Odisha, are given at Annexure 8.17.

While public health institutions are spread all over the State, private institutions are located mainly in cities. Of 1,472 private institutions, highest number of 312 institutions are running in Cuttack district, (21.2 percent) followed by Khurda 193(13.1 percent), 134 numbers (9.1 percent) in Kalahandi district. Boudh district has the lowest number of medical institutions with only one private medical institution.

### Alternative Systems of Medicine

AYUSH system of medicine assumed significance with the emergence of lifestyle related diseases. The people of Odisha prefer AYUSH as the system of treatment for their indigenous, economical and gentler therapies for cure of diseases and improving quality of life. At present 5 ayurvedic hospitals, 4 homeopathic hospitals, 619 ayurvedic dispensaries, 561 homeopathic dispensaries and 9 unani dispensaries with 593 beds and 840 doctors are providing AYUSH health care facilities in the State. During 2012-13 104.68 lakh patients were treated in these hospitals and dispensaries. There are 8,899 AYUSH registered doctors in the state including 292 (114 homeopathic and 178 ayurvedic) doctors registered in 2012-13. There is only one drug testing laboratory in the state. Panchakarma treatment of Ayurveda have been provided in Government hospital in Puri and Bhubaneswar.

## 8.2.5 Employees State Insurance (ESI) Scheme

This is an integrated multi-dimensional health insurance and social security scheme, being implemented in the State since 1960. It is one of the most effective and sustainable social security measures available to workmen employed in industrial and commercial establishments of varying nature and sizes. At present, medical care is provided to 2, 47,897 insured persons and their dependents through five ESI hospitals and 45 ESI dispensaries. There are 297 beds and 195 doctors engaged to provide medical services to employees. There is also one 50 bed ESI Model hospital at Rourkela.

The ESI Corporation has prescribed an expenditure ceiling of Rs.1, 500 on medical care per insured person per annum from 1st April, 2012. It is shared between ESI Corporation and the State Government in the agreed ratio of 7:1 and the expenditure in excess of the ceiling is entirely borne by the State Government. During 2012-13, about 8.33 lakh patients including 7,234 indoor patients were treated in the ESI hospitals/ dispensaries. Besides, immunisation and family welfare programmes are also performed in these hospital/dispensaries. The details are given in Annexure 8.19.

One AIDS cell has been set up at the ESI Directorate to implement AIDS control programme, which is fully financed by National AIDS Control Organization (NACO). AIDS awareness programmes are being conducted in different industrial areas. One STD laboratory and clinic in ESI hospital, Bhubaneswar since 2004-05 has been upgraded to VCTC. As per the guidelines of Odisha Pollution Control Board hospital waste management in ESI hospital at Choudwar and Bhubaneswar has been entrusted to M/s Saniclean (P) Ltd. on a contract basis since 2004.Besides, for super specialist treatment to IPS, tie-up arrangement with private hospitals have been made for providing hostel free and cash less super specialist treatment to indoor patients.

### 8.2.6 Government Health Programmes and Projects

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)

The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme is implemented in Odisha in1997 with the objective to detect 70percent of infectious sputum TB cases and cure at least 85percent of them. The programme is implemented as per the Technical operational and financial guidelines of Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) with DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course Chemotherapy) strategy.

This programme has been implemented through 31 implementing units, 109 TB units and 549 Microscopy centres. In addition, 46,839 DOT centres are functioning under the programme. DOTS to patients. The Anti-TB demonstration and Training Centre (ATD&TC), Cuttack conducts External Quality Assessment (EQA) to maintain good quality sputum microscopy. The Intermediate Reference Laboratory (IRL) has been established at ATD&TC, Cuttack for culture and drug susceptibility test to diagnose MDR-TB. One laboratory at Regional Medical Research Centre, Bhubaneswar has been established as National Reference Laboratory (NRL) by Government of India for diagnosis of MDR-TB.

The Lepra- India, an international NGO, is also providing support under “Sahayog” and “Axshaya” project to IEC-BCC activities in 12 districts of Odisha. Since inception of RNTCP till December 2013, a total 5, 57,326 TB cases have been detected and treated. 4, 33,077 cases have been cured and successfully completed treatment and 25,735 cases reported died. In the 4th quarter of 2013, the annualized new sputum positive cases detection rate of Odisha was 50 percent against the norm of 70 percent and the success rate 86 percent as against the norm of 85 percent.

National Filaria Control Programme (NFCP)

Next to Malaria, Filariasis is one of the Major Public health problems under vector borne

Table 8.1: Epidemiological data of NFCP, 2009-13

| Year | BSC/BSE | MF | MF rate | Disease | Disease rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2009 | 40,067 | 322 | 0.8 | 4004 | 9.99 |
| 2010 | 36,238 | 245 | 0.6 | 3251 | 8.97 |
| 2011 | 24,501 | 159 | 0.6 | 1821 | 7.43 |
| 2012 | 33,161 | 199 | 0.6 | 1720 | 5.18 |
| 2013 | 28,893 | 177 | 0.6 | 897 | 3.10 |

diseases. Filariasis is more prevalent in coastal district of Odisha. Considering the magnitude of the problem, the Government of India launched the National Filaria Control Programme (NFCP) in 1963, catering to a limited population of few urban and semi-urban areas. At present, 15 Filaria control units and 15 Filaria clinics function in the State. These centres conduct night blood survey in a confined area and undertake treatment of microfilaria carriers as well as the diseased. Table 8.1 shows the epidemiological trend in the State since 2004.

Considering the magnitude of the disease burden, Mass Drug Administration (MDA) programme has been implemented in twenty endemic districts of the State, since 2004 for elimination of lymphatic filariasis. Under this programme, all beneficiaries except pregnant women, children below 2 years, and seriously ill persons are to be administered DEC and Altherdazale tablets once in a year. The National Goal of the programme is to eliminate filaria by 2015.

## National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB)

This programme was introduced in the State in 1976 as a World Bank assisted project to reduce prevalence of blindness from 1.4 percent to 0.3 percent. At present, the programme functions with full central assistance. During 2012-13, 1, 16,595 cataract operations were performed as against 1, 07,975 in 2011-12. Besides, the school eye screening programme is also operational in the State. During 2012-13, about 4.67 lakh students were screened and 0.29 lakh students were detected with refractive error. 17586 spectacles were distributed freely among the detected students. The achievements made under the programme during 2005-06 to 2012-13 are given in Annexure 8.21.

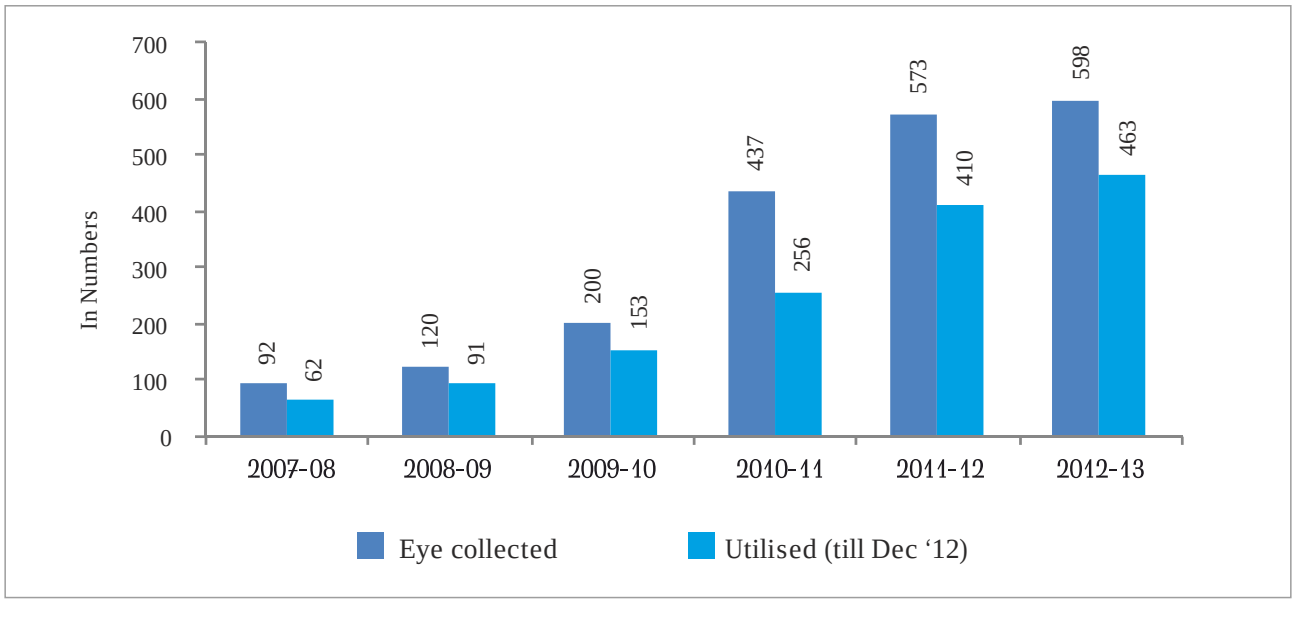
## Eye Donation:

Eye donation has been popularised and implemented in the State through three medical colleges and one private organisation. Figure 8.19 shows an increasing trend of eyes collected and utilised since 2007-08.The figure depict that the eye collection in the state has increased significantly by more than 5 times before 2007-08 to 2012-13.

## National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme

Iodine is an essential micronutrient and 100-150 grams of it is required daily for normal body and mental development. The disorders due to deficiency of iodine in diet are called iodine deficiency disorders (IDD). Nutritional iodine deficiency impacts development of a person right from the foetus stage. It could result in abortion, still birth, mental retardation, deafness, autism, squint, goiter, neuro-motor defects and other disorders.

Figure 8.19: Eye Donation: Collected and Utilised in Odisha, 2007-08 to 2012-13



IDD survey is periodically conducted in the State to assess its prevalence. By the end of 2009, twenty districts have been surveyed and three districts were resurveyed. Annexure 8.22 shows the results of the IDD Surveys conducted in Odisha since 1987. Out of the 20 surveyed districts, 16 districts are taken as endemic areas of Iodine Deficiency related disorders.

### National Leprosy Elimination Programme (NLEP)

This programme is operational in the State since 1982-83. It is supported by WHO, the World Bank and other international donor agencies including Lepra India, HOINA and the German Leprosy Relief Association. The objective of the programme is to eliminate leprosy by detecting all leprosy cases and to bring them under "Multi Drug Therapy (MDT)." Elimination of leprosy means to bring down the prevalence rate of leprosy to one or less per 10,000 population. As a result of successful implementation of the programme, the prevalence rate of leprosy in the State came down from 121.4 per 10,000 population in 1982-83 to only 0.99 in 2012. At the national level, it has come down from 55 to 0.65 per 10,000 population during the same period.

By the end of March, 2013, 17 districts have achieved the leprosy elimination goal while in the remaining districts. It is still to be achieved by 2017. Thirteen districts such as Sundargarh (1.09 percent), Mayurbhanj (1.14 percent), Nawarangpur (1.17 percent), Jharsuguda(1.20 percent), Nayagarh (1.24 percent), Dhenkanal ( 1.37 percent), Angul (1.49 percent), Nuapada (1.75 percent), Sambalpur(1.75 percent), Baragarh(2.05 percent), Bolangir (2.29 percent), Boudh(2.46 percent)and Sonepur(4.13 percent).

During the last six years, 1,503 Reconstructive Surgeries have been made on deformed leprosy cured persons with more than 95 percent success rate. Disability care services are provided along with free MDT to all inmates living in 69 leprosy colonies in the State.

During 2012-13, 142 very high endemic blocks were identified to conduct Intensive Care Detection Drive (ICDD) through house to house visit. During a one month long campaign 1823 new leprosy cases were detected in 16,588 population in 50 blocks. During the last four years, 42,000 ASHAs have been given training in leprosy. Besides, medical and para-medical staff have been provided orientation and re-orientation training every year to improve the quality of programme management in the State.

### National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)

This programme brings in a number of new tools and strategies in diagnosis, treatment, vector management and surveillance. Several strategies for vector borne diseases have been implemented within the existing healthcare system with exclusively employed supporting human resources. In addition, resources are given by the Government of India. Odisha also gets funding support from the Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM) as a grant for 16 districts. Odisha also got a soft loan from the World Bank for the remaining 14 districts.

Out of the six vector borne diseases (Malaria, Lymphatic Filariasis, Japanese Encephalitis, Kalaazar, Chikungunya and Dengue) under the Indian National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, Malaria control component takes the major share due to the sheer magnitude of the problem. As per the World Malaria Report 2008, in terms of malaria incidence, India ranks 15th among 109 countries and contributed around 2 percent of global cases in 2006. In Odisha, 48 lakh fever cases are screened for malaria annually and 3 to 4 lakh are found positive. The proportion of falciparum malaria, a kind of malaria that can cause death, was more than 85 percent over the last five years.

A large part of the western and southern districts of the State are covered with forests and hills and are prone to vector breeding. The majority of the population in these districts are tribals. Their customs, beliefs, poor health seeking behaviour and operational difficulties of vector control measures have resulted in a high burden of malaria in these districts. The burden of malaria in non-endemic districts has increased manifold over the years due to mobility of their population to high malaria

Figure 8.20: Incidence of Malaria in Odisha as Percentage of all India

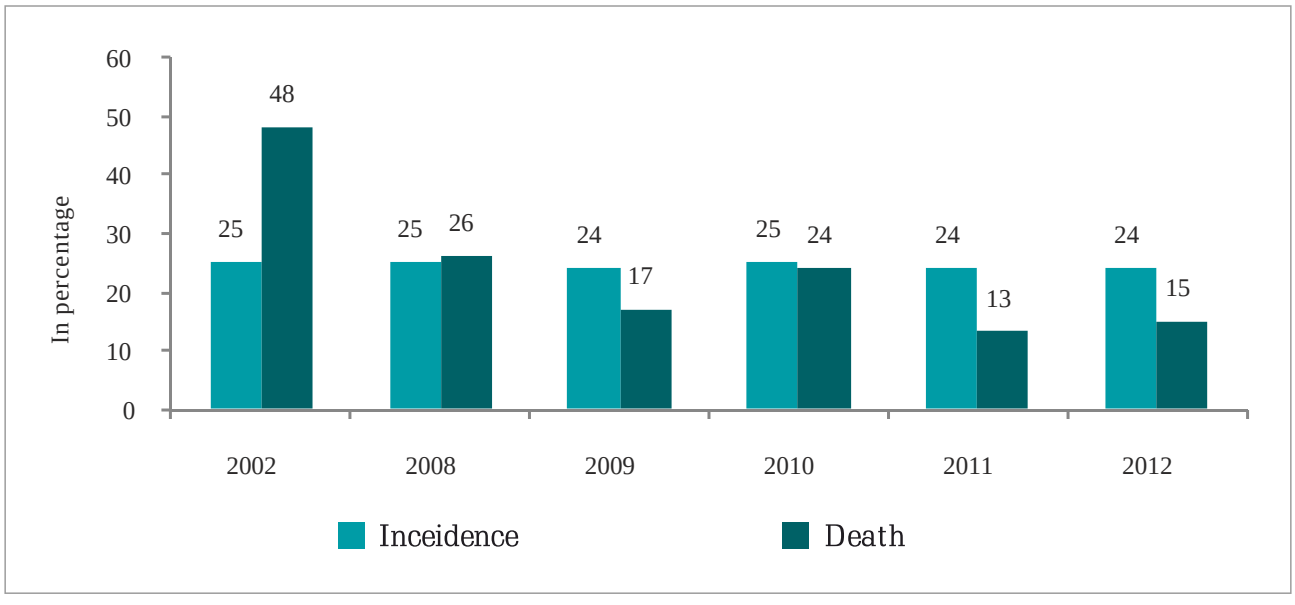



Figure 8.21: Malaria Positive Cases and PF in Odisha, 2008 to 2012

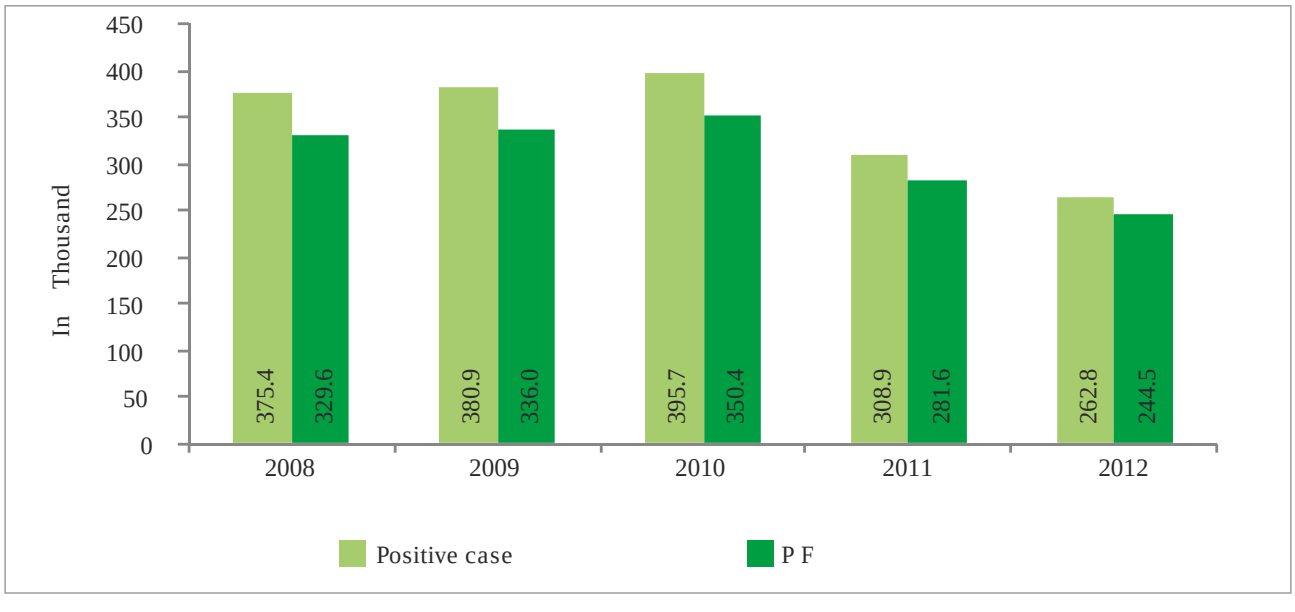
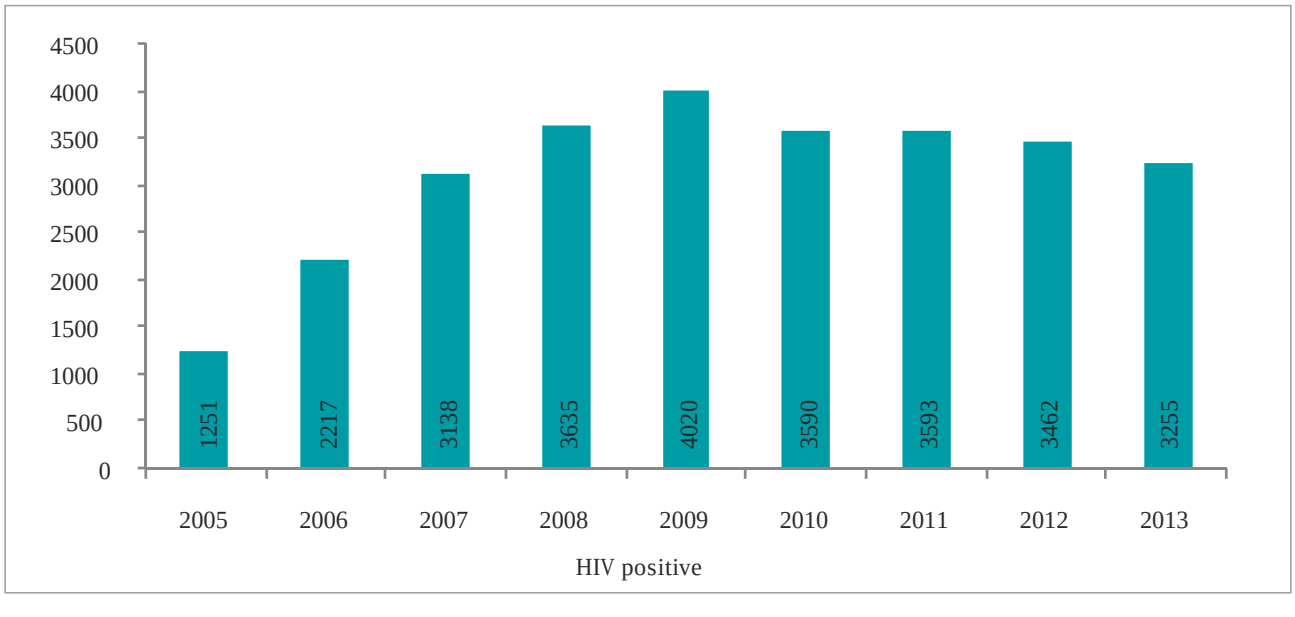



Figure 8.22: HIV Positive cases in Odisha, 2005-2013



prone districts in search of livelihood and other purposes.

As shown in Figure 8.20, Odisha accounted for 25 percent of malaria cases and 48 percent of malarial deaths in India in 2002 and 24 percent and 15 percent respectively in 2012. The number of malaria positive cases per 1000 population has come down from 12.7 in 2002 to 6.1 in 2012 in the State, but the number varies widely across districts. Fatal cases due to malaria are higher among females than males and among children than adults. Figure 8.21 traces a declining trend in malaria positive cases from 2008 to 2012. Further details are given in Annexure 8.23.

### National AIDS Control Programme (NACP)

The incidences of HIV/AIDS in the State and by districts are given in Annexure 8.24 and 8.25 respectively. The highest number of HIV+ve cases (11,426) has been detected in Ganjam district, followed by Cuttack (4,127). Boudh is credited with the minimum number of positive cases 27. Out of 1,410 deaths due to AIDS, the highest number was registered in Ganjam (444) followed by Koraput (149). No death case has been recorded in Sonepur district so far. Annexure 8.26 indicates HIV+ve persons in the State by age, sex and mode of transmission by March, 2014. At present NACP-IV(2013-17) has been implemented to prevent new infections, particularly among high risk groups. Infrastructure and human resources under the programme have been strengthened to develop a nation-wide strategic information management system (MIS). In order to institutionalise services at district and sub-district levels, 184 Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres (ICTCs) have been set up in the State with 187 counsellors and 136 LTs. The trend of HIV positive cases has been traced in Figure 8.22. Annexure 8.24 shows the HIV scenario in Odisha since 2008.

## 8.3 Water Supply and Sanitation

Many health hazards can be overcome by supply of clean and safe drinking water as well as good sanitation facilities. These facilities are critical components of what may be called "health infrastructure". Figure 8.23 analyses access to safe drinking water in Odisha and India as per the 2011 census. In both rural and urban areas, the coverage in Odisha remained lower than national averages.

However, Odisha lags far behind the national averages as regards access to toilet facilities. As per 2011 population census out of total 96.6 lakh households in the state 78.0 percent household do not have any latrine within their premises and 76.6 percent household still in habit of open defecation. The corresponding figures for SC and ST household stood at

Figure 8.23: Household Access to Safe Drinking Water (Tap/handpump and tube well) in Odisha and India, 2011

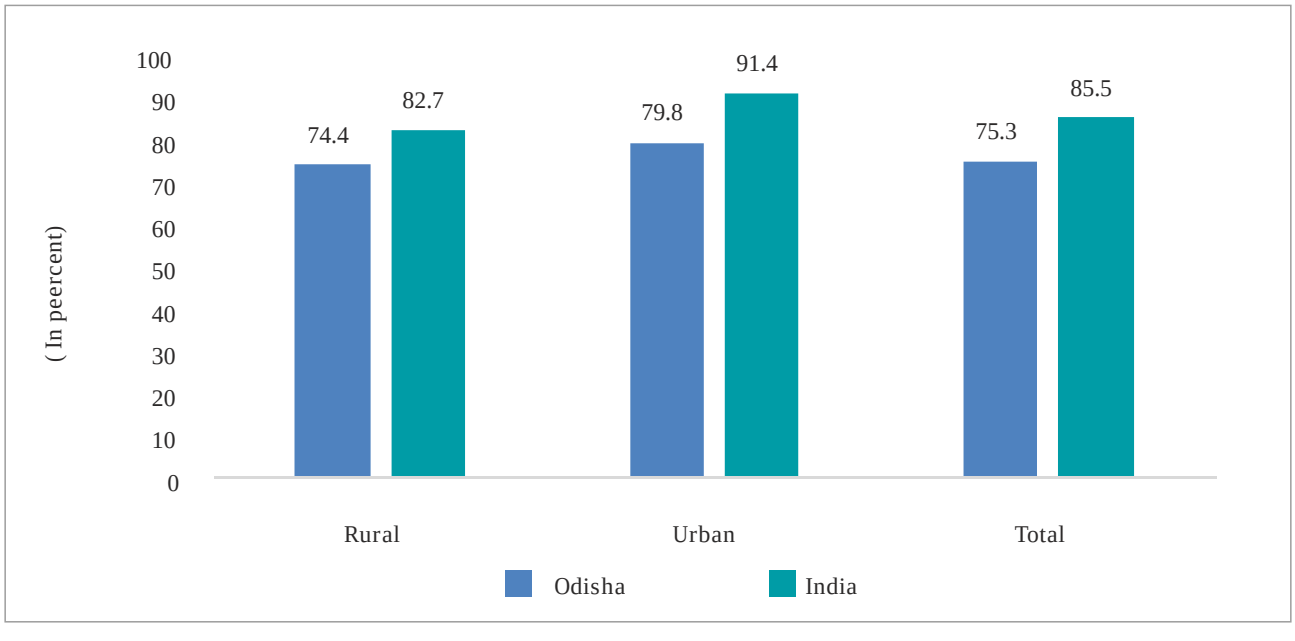
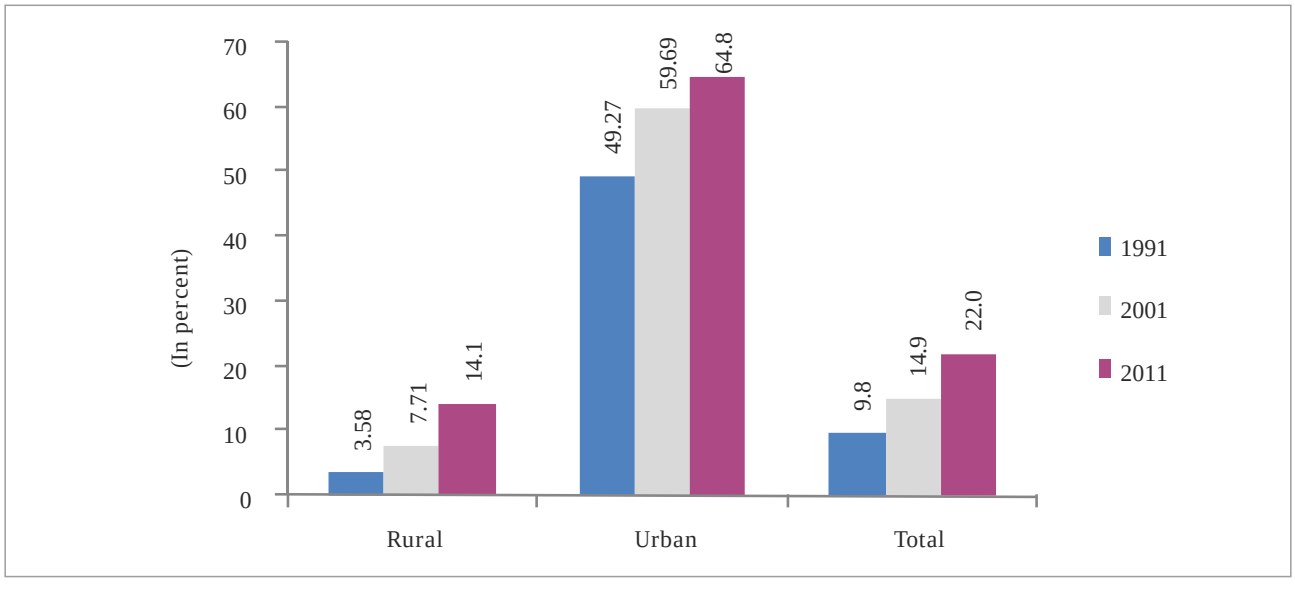


Figure 8.24: Access to Toilet Facilities by Households in Odisha, 1991 – 2011



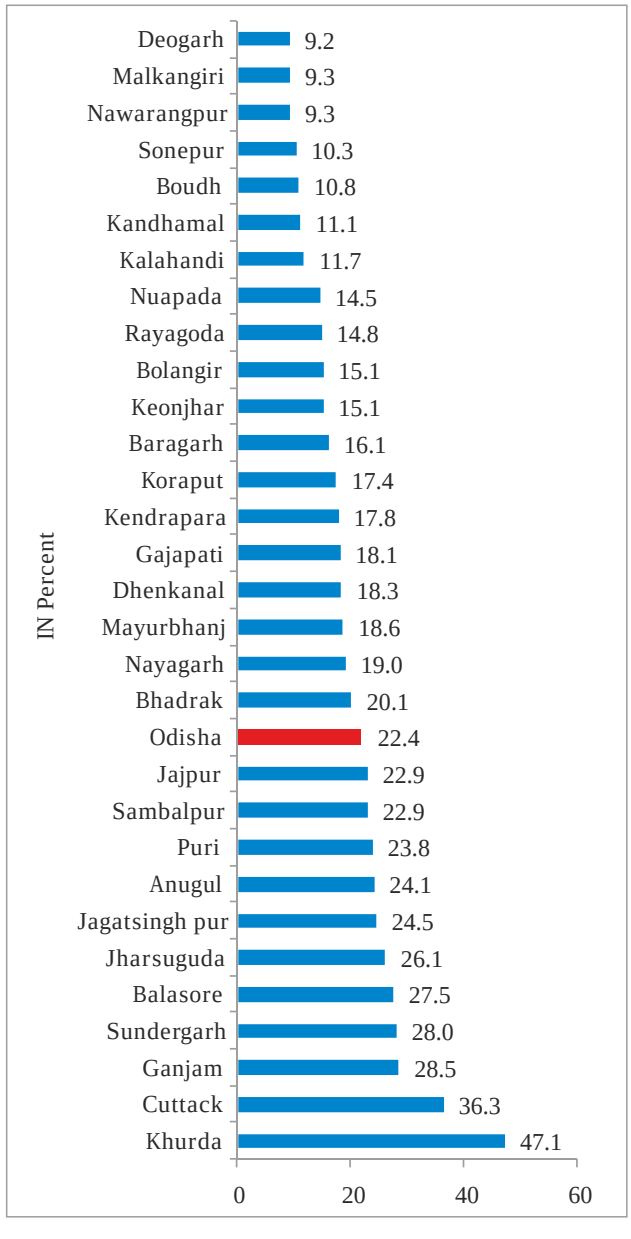

66percent and 77.4 percent respectively. This is more acute in rural areas. Fig 8.25 depicts district-wise distribution of households having access to toilets/ latrine facility within their own premises in 2011.

As per 2011 census, out of total 96.61 lakh households in the state only 13.8 percent households using Tap water while 19.5 percent using well and 61.5 percent using Hand pump /Tube well for drinking water purposes. In case of SC household the corresponding figures stood at 41.3 percent, 8.3 percent and 47.3 percent respectively and in case of ST households, these figures were 24.8percent, 21.1percent and 47.0 percent respectively. Besides, out of total 96.61 lakh house hold, 22.4percent house hold have drinking water sources in their own premises while 42.2percent house hold have using water sources near their premises and 35.4 percent away their household.

### 8.3.1 Rural Water Supply

The Rural Drinking Water supply sector started in 1972-73 with the launch of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) by the Government of India. Subsequently Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, Swajaldhara programme were launched. In order to emphasize on ensuing substainability of water availability in terms of potability, adequacy, convenience, affordability and equity with decentralized approach. National Rural Drinking Water for all, at all times in rural areas". By the end of

Figure 8.25: District-wise Household Access to Toilet/Latrine within their premises, 2011



2007, 1113 PWS schemes , 2,57,768 spot sources, 160 spring based water supply projects and 1,228 Swajaladhara projects were in operation in the state.

As per IMIS Report, there were 1,41,928 rural habitation in the state as on 1st April 2011 of which 73,011 were partially covered habitation. During 2011-12 priority was given to quality affected habitation and partially covered habitations. Accordingly 92 partially covered habitation and 1,544 quality affected habitations have been provided with drinking water facility during 2011-12 and partially covered habitation reduced to 67,919. Figure 8.26 shows the percentage of households covered with different sources of safe drinking water while Figure 8.27 shows the coverage of habitation with rural drinking water supply for 2011-12.

At the end of 2011-12, there were 3,16,281 functional spot sources and 7693 piped water supply projects in the state including 16,795 spot sources and 850 pipe water supply project commissioned during 2011-12. Here it may be mentioned that the average life span of a hand pump tube well is about 10 years and 4 to 5 percent of the total tube wells are becoming permanently defunct annually. In addition to the above 3592 schools and 1743 Anganwadi centres have been provided with safe drinking water facility during 2011-12.

State Government has proposed to provide piped drinking water in all those 845 GPs where it is still a distant dream. In first phase it will be implemented in 1256 GP, and subsequently all the panchayats would be covered under this scheme. In the first phase, storage- based stand posts will be constructed in 1660 villages this year. The water tank will be of 1000- 2000 liters capacity. The Government also decided to install tube wells on raised platform in all the 6473 villages which are vulnerable to floods.

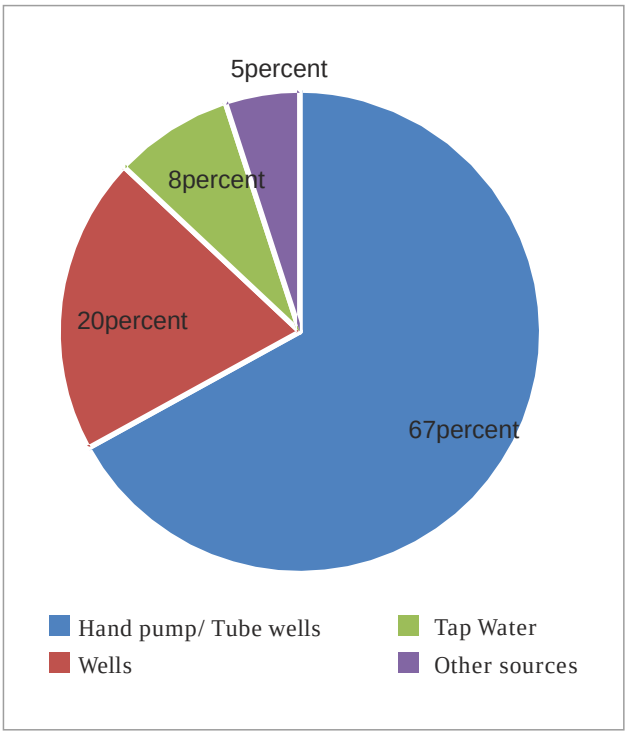
## Bharat Nirman

Provision of safe drinking water in rural areas is one of the activities under Bharat Nirman. Physical targets and achievements under this programme from 2008-09 to 2012-13 are presented in Annexure 8.29 which indicates that 3,250 partly covered habitations, 2,137 schools were covered in 2012-13.

## Nirmal Bharat Abhijan (NBA)

The TSC under National Sanitation and Water Mission is a one of the component of Milennium Development Goal (MDG). The programme is currently implemented in all 30 districts. Besides creating awareness among people to demand sanitation, the campaign offers a mix of incentive and investment. However, this scheme has covered only 37 percent of rural households with cost effective usable toilets. The revised cost estimate of the project is Rs. 1,562.05 crore, out of which the central share is Rs. 1,045.09 crore, the state share is Rs. 378.42 crore and beneficiaries' contribution amounts to Rs. 138.54 crore. The financial details of the scheme are given in Annexure 8.30. Year-wise achievements of the total sanitation campaign are presented in Annexure 8.31. Physical achievements under the programme for 2011-12 are shown in Figure 8.28. District-wise status of individual household latrines, school toilets and anganwadi toilets is presented in Annexure 8.32, which indicates that Balasore district has performed best with achievement of 95 percent targets, while Kandhamal district has made lowest achievements (25Percent). 21 districts under school toilets and 21 districts under Anganwadi toilets programme have reported 100 percent achievements.

### Figure 8.26: Drinking Water Supply to Rural Household



### Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP)

To encourage full sanitation coverage, there is a need to eradicate the habit and practice of open defecation and maintain cleanliness. The Government of India has launched Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP). Awards are given to Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishads that are free of open defecation, and all households as well as institutions like schools, Anganwadi and ICDS centres that have access to toilets. By the end of 2011-12, 284 Gram Panchayats (GP) of Odisha were awarded "Nirmal Gram Puraskar", as against 28,002 GPs awarded at all India level. The highest number of awarded GPs belong to Balasore district (104) followed by Cuttack (36) and Puri district (26).

Figure 8.27: Coverage of Habitations with Rural Drinking Water Supply, 2011-12 not updated

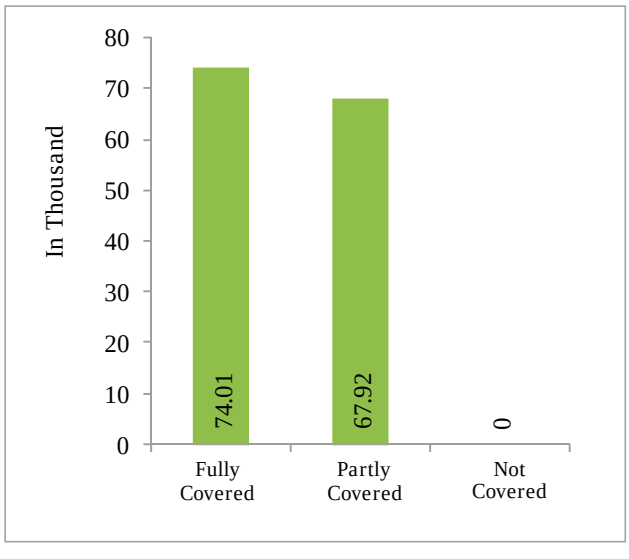
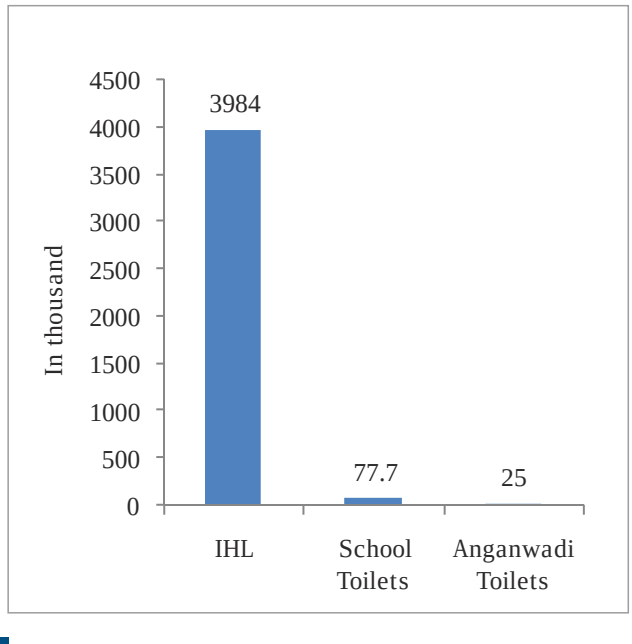



Figure 8.28: Achievement under Total Sanitation Campaign up to 2013-14




### 8.3.2 Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes

At present about 807.74 million liters of drinking water is supplied per day to 103 ULBs and 2 census towns benefiting a population of 60.54 lakh. Out of this, about 22.94 lakh urban populations are benefited through 3.03 lakh house connections and the rest 37.92 lakh population are served through 22,611 nos. of public stand posts. Besides, there are 28,327 nos. of hand pump tube-wells functional in different ULBs and census Towns to cater to the water demand during non-supply hours and demand of population residing in areas uncovered by pipe water supply system.

At present out of 1872 wards of 103 ULBs, 1,153 wards are fully covered, 564 wards are partly covered and 155 wards are not covered with piped water supply system. An amount of Rs.73.74 crore has been provided for 509 water supply schemes with total project cost of Rs.716.22 crore. Out of which 1223 are new schemes and balance 386 are ongoing projects. Till the end of March 2013, 359 schemes have been completed and balance ongoing projects are in different stages of execution. Besides, during 2012-13 there is a budget provision of Rs. 11.00 crore for sinking of 2,155 hand pump tube well in scarcity pockets of different ULBs.Of which 1,320 nos. have been completed by the end of 2012-13.

### Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP)

A total of 23 schemes have been approved under this programme with estimated project cost of Rs. 160.77 crore. Out of these seven schemes (augmentation of water supply to Khariar Road, Bolangir, Titilagarh, Nabrangpur, Jeypore, Koraput and Rayagada) have been completed and other 12 schemes are in different stages of execution.

### Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Reform Mission (JNNURM)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme with funding pattern 80:20 between Government of

India and Odisha. Bhubaneswar and Puri town have been considered in this programme. Puri water supply scheme has been sanctioned for Rs. 166.90 crore. The work is in progress.

### Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)

There are 12 numbers of schemes sanctioned under Urban Infrastructyure Development scheme for Small and Medium project cost of Rs.128.61 crores. Out of these 12 schemes, 3 schemes have been completed and 8 schemes are ongoing. On completion of these scheme about 99,932 households will be benefited.

## 8.4 Welfare Programmes

The Social Welfare programmes aim of improving welfare of children and women.

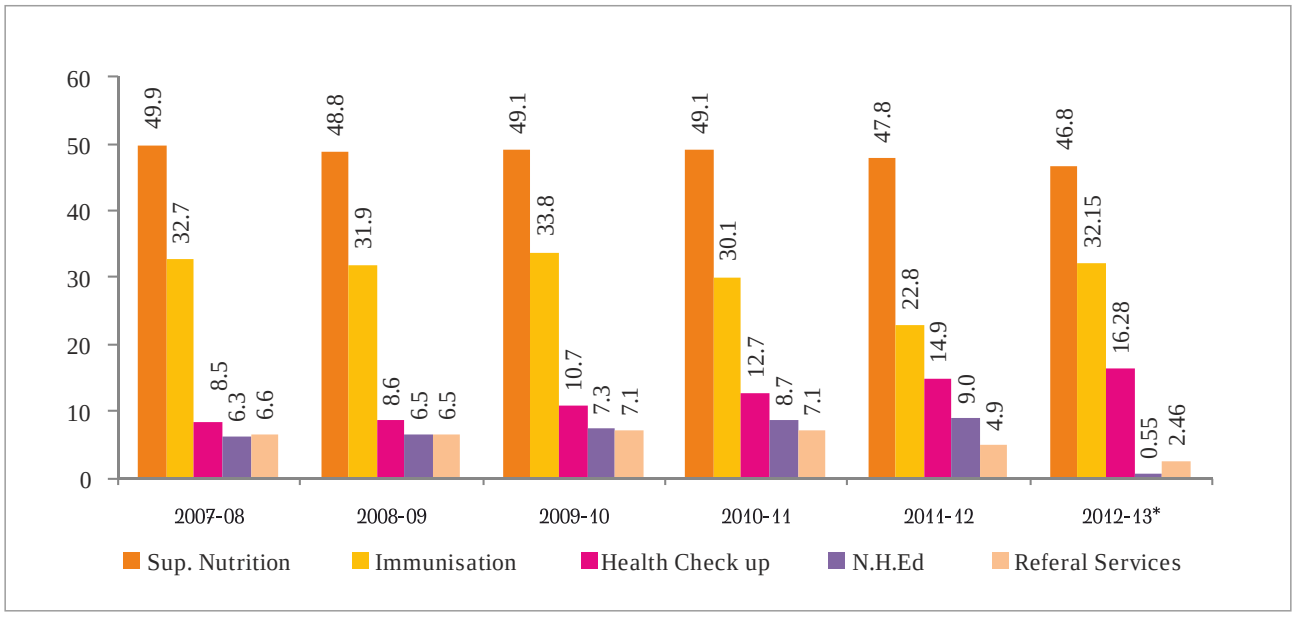
### 8.4.1 Child and Women Welfare

As per 2011 census, the child population in Odisha in the age groups 0-6 year has been reported as 52.73 lakh (27.16 lakh male and 25.57 lakh female), comprising 12.6 percent of the State's population. A number of schemes/ programmes have been implemented for overall development of children and women.

### Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

This programme was launched in 1975 and now covers all blocks and twelve urban local bodies of the State through 71,134 Anganwadi Centres and Mini Anganwadi centres. It is a centrally sponsored scheme with the funding pattern of 90:10 between the centre and the state respectively. It aims at holistic development of children below 6 years and proper nutrition and health education of pregnant mothers. The scheme provides a package of six services to children below the age of 6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers. These are: (i) supplementary nutrition, (ii) immunisation, (iii) health check-ups, (iv) referral services, (v) non-formal pre-school education, and (vi) nutrition and health education. Since ICDS programme has been universalised, all eligible beneficiaries are registered under the scheme. Figure 8.29 shows the trend of coverage of beneficiaries between 2007-08 and 2012-13.Details of information is given in Annexure 8.34. During 2012-13, Rs.653.46 crore was made available for this programme (including Rs.65.35 crore as State share and Rs.588.11 crore Central share) of which Rs.312.69 crore expenditure was incurred by the end of December 2012. Currently a service under the scheme is being provided to 52.80 lakh beneficiaries, comprising about 38.42 lakh children (6 month to 6 years) and about 8.43 lakh pregnant and lacting mothers through a network of about 60,918 operational Anganwadi Centres and 10,216 Mini AWCS with 172 additional AWCS given to Keonjhar district for operationa-lization (up to end of November 2012).

Figure 8.29: Coverage of ICDS Beneficiaries in Odisha (in lakh number)



## Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP)

With a view to improving health and nutritional status, children in the age group of 6 months to 6 year, pregnant women and lactating mothers are given nutritional support for 300 days a year. This is a centrally sponsored scheme with cost sharing between the Centre and State in the proportion of 50:50. Each beneficiary is given nutritions food. From the year 2009-10, the ration costs under this programme have been revised upward to Rs.4, Rs.6 and Rs.5 for normal, mild and moderately malnourished children, severely malnourished children and pregnant and lactating mothers respectively.

The SNP Programme has been implemented by 7,1134 by functional AWC covering 46.85 lakh beneficiaries during 2012-13. During 2012-13, against the provision of Rs.546.03 crore, expenditure to the tune of Rs.375.22 crore has been incurred and 46.8 lakh children (6 month – 6 year) and targeted women have been covered under this programme.

## Immunisation

Six diseases, viz poliomyelitis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, tuberculosis and measles are major causes of child mortality, disabilities, morbidity and related malnutrition. In order to protect children (below 6 year) from these diseases and pregnant women against tetanus, an immunisation programme has been implemented in the state as per national immunisation schedule. The immunisation programme has been further strengthened through ICDS. The National Pulse Polio programme has also been implemented throughout the State with the goal of making the state Polio free by immunising infant and children aged 0-5 years. During 2012-13(up to Nov.'12), 4.42 lakh children have been immunised against DPT, 4.32 lakh against Polio, 3.93 lakh against BCG, and 4.50 lakh against measles. Besides, 4.26 lakh pregnant women have been covered under TT immunisation.

## Nutrition and Health Education (NHEd)

NHED is a key element of ICDS, comprises information on basic health, nutrition, child care and development, infant feeding practices, utilisation of health services, family planning and environmental sanitation. This is imparted through counselling sessions during home visits on fixed immunisation days and in gatherings of women's groups and mothers' meetings in the area. All women in the age group of 15-45 year are covered under this programme so that they can look after their own health, nutrition and development needs as well as those of their children and families. During 2012-13(up to Nov.'12), about 9.03 lakh women per month have been covered under this programme.

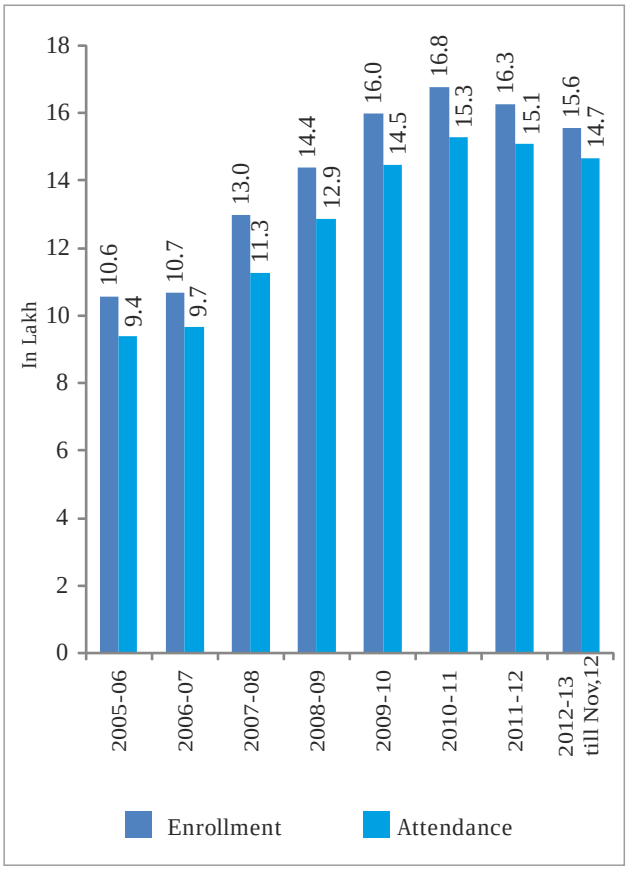
## Health Checkups

This includes: (i) ante-natal care of expectant mothers, (ii) post-natal care of nursing mothers and care of newborns and (iii) care of children under six year of age. Various health services provided by AWW and PHC staff include regular health check-ups, recording of weight, immunisation, addressing malnutrition, treatment of diarrhoea, de-worming and distribution of simple medicines. At Anganwadi centres, children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and nursing mothers are examined at regular intervals by health functionaries like ASHA, and ANM who diagnose minor ailments and distribute medicines. There is a link between the village and PHC. During 2012-13, (up to Nov.'12) 16.05 lakh children, pregnant women and nursing mothers were covered under the programme.

## Referral Services

During health check-ups and growth monitoring, the identified sick or malnourished children in need of prompt medical attention are provided referral services. AWW have ben oriented to detect disabilities in young children. They enlist all such cases in a special register and refer them to the medical officer. The effectiveness of this service depends on timely action, co-operation from health functionaries and willingness of families to avail of these services. In 2012-13 (upto Dec.'11), 5.39 lakh children, pregnant women and nursing mothers were provided referral services

Figure 8.30: Enrolments and Attendance of Pre-School Children in Odisha




through AWCs. Coverage of the programme since 2006-07 has been shown in Annexure 8.34.

## Pre-School Education

Pre-school education kits with toys and different kinds of educational materials are provided to every AWC each year at a cost of Rs. 1,000/- per kit and Rs.250/- per Mini AWC. During 2012-13 15.58 lakh children in the age group 3 to 6 year were enrolled and 14.65 lakh attended up to Nov.'12. Figure 8.30 indicates the achievements of the programme from 2005-06 to 2012-13.

## Odisha State Council for Child Welfare (OSCCW)

The Odisha State Council for Child Welfare is the nodal agency of the State to coordinate schemes, programmes and activities relating to children in difficult circumstances. It scrutinises applications of deemed orphans relating to 'adoption' under the guidelines prescribed by the 'Central Adoption Resource Agency'. There are six Balashrams (orphanages) and nine Anganwadi Training Centres in the State, under the supervision of the council. During 2012-13 Rs.8.00 lakh was provided for activities relating to child welfare programmes.

## Orphanages

Children under the category 'in need of care and protection' are admitted and maintained in childcare institutions (orphanages) to be mainstreamed into society. In addition to general education, they are imparted different kinds of vocational training. Steps are taken for their overall development: physical, mental, intellectual and moral. They are taught yoga, music and sports. To supervise their home tasks and clarify doubts from text books, retired head-masters and experienced teachers are engaged in the orphanages. One hundred thirty two childcare institutions that accommodate 8428 inmates, both boys and girls, are managed by different NGOs and OSCCW all over the State.

## Juvenile Justice

The Government of India has amended the Juvenile Justice (C&P of Children) Act, 2000 and enacted more child friendly Juvenile Justice (C&P of children) Act, 2006. The Act provides for proper care and protection to children for their ultimate rehabilitation. There are fifteen Observation Homes in the State, out of which twelve homes are run by NGOs and the rest by the State Government. Two Special Homes and Observation Homes have been established, in which children are kept till they are released.

Under statutory support services, there are 30 Juvenile Justice Boards (JJB), 30 Child Welfare Committee (CWCs) and 30 special Juvenile Police Units (SJPU) functioning all over the State. JJBs take up the issues of children in conflicts with the law, while CWCs are responsible for handling issues of children who are in need of care and protection. The SJPUs constituted to co-ordinate and upgrade the police interface with children. The Juvenile Justice Fund is created in the State for welfare of juveniles. The State level Juvenile Justice Advisory Board and State Adoption Advisory Committee are also active in the State.

### Adoption

A State Adoption Cell has been constituted for the promotion and monitoring of child adoption activities in the State. Grant-in-aid is given by the Government of India to NGOs for running Homes for Infants (Sishu Grehas) to promote adoption within the country. There are 14 Specialised Adoption Agencies to promote in-country adoption, 3 Recognised Indian Placement Agency (RIPA) to promote other in-country and inter-country adoption, one State level Adoption Co-ordinating Agency and 5 child lines in the State for care, protection, development and rehabilitation of children.

### 8.4.2 The Handicapped

As per 2011 Census, there were 12.44 lakh disabled persons in Odisha, out of which 2.64 lakh (21.2percent) were visually impaired, 0.72 lakh (5.79percent) mentally retarded, 2.38 lakh (19.1percent) hearing impaired and 0.69 lakh (8.04percent) with defective speech. Disabled women numbered 5.70 lakh (45.8 percent). The incidence of disabled per lakh population stood at 2,965 in the State. There were more disabled among males (3,181 per lakh male population) than among females (2,744 per lakh female population). Further, out of 12.44 lakh disabled in Odisha, 2.54 lakh ST and 2.38 lakh were AC and 10.68 lakh (85.8 percent) were belong to rural Odisha. The 58th round of NSSO estimates in 2002 indicated a lower figure of disabled in Odisha at 2,459 per lakh population. A number of welfare schemes are implemented in the State with financial support from the Government of India and the State Government to bring the handicapped into the mainstream of the society. Some welfare schemes include: (i) disability pension under Madhu Babu Pension Yojana, (ii ) special schools for children with disability, (iii) distribution of special aids and appliances, (iv) Banshree scholarships to students with disability, (v) training centres for teachers for the handicapped, (vi) rehabilitation of cured leprosy patients, and (vii) loan assistance scheme under NHFDC.

### 8.4.3 Emergency Feeding Programme

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 has been implemented in 8 KBK districts under the Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP). Under the programme 2,00,000 old, infirm and indigent persons are provided cooked meal daily through AWC. District wise breakup is given below.

| Sl.No. | Name of the District | Beneficiaries |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Koraput | 37,315 |
| 2 | Malkangiri | 14,990 |
| 3 | Nawarangpur | 19,270 |
| 4 | Rayagada | 22,840 |
| 5 | Bolangir | 33,860 |
| 6 | Sonepur | 13,525 |
| 7 | Kalahandi | 37,200 |
| 8 | Nuapada | 21,000 |
| | Total | 20,00,00 |

The daily ration consists of 250 gm of rice, 36 gm of dal, vegetables, oil, salt and condiments comprising 812 kilocalories of energy and 21.6 gram of protein. The daily ration cost has been fixed at Rs.5.50 with nutritional value of 1,060 kilo calories of energy and 23.20 gm of protein. Funds for the programme are provided from the Special Central Assistance (SCA) for KBK districts. In between 1998-99 to 2012-13, Rs. 20,632.01 lakh was allocated and Rs.19,557.81 lakh was released. During 2011-12, an amount of Rs.4015.00 lakh has been provided for the scheme.

### 8.4.4 Social Security Measures

#### Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAP)

This programme has been implemented in the State since 1995 to provide social security to the poor and destitute. It is a 100percent

Central Scheme supported under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and has been re-named since as Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension (IGNOAP) with revised selection criteria. All persons aged 65 and above and listed as BPL families in 2002 survey are covered under IGNOAP. Subsequently Government of India has decided to lower the age limit from 65 to 60 with effect from 1st April, 2011. The rate of pension has been revised to Rs.300/- per beneficiary per month up to age of 79 and Rs.500/- for 80 years and above. The scheme covers 11.93 lakh beneficiaries each entitled to a monthly pension of Rs. 200/-. During 2012-13 an amount of Rs.66,264.34 lakh was provided under this programme to cover about 2 lakh beneficiaries.

### National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)

The Scheme is another component of National Social Assistance Programme NSAP that has been implemented in the State since August, 1995. Under this scheme, one time grant of Rs. 10,000/- is being provided a BPL family on the death of the primary bread earner in the age group of 18-64 year. The assistance is paid to the head of the household such as the spouse, minor children, unmarried daughters and dependent parents. In case of an unmarried adult, the term household would include minor brothers and sisters. During 2012-13, Rs.3020.00 lakh has been provided under this programme.

### Madhu Babu Pension Yojana(MBPY)

In January 2008, the State introduced Madhubabu Pension Yojana (MBPY) by merging two pension schemes: "State Old Age Pension Rules, 1989" and "Odisha Disability Pension Rule, 1985". All beneficiaries of these schemes are covered under MBPY since 2008. During 2012-13, 17.08 lakh beneficiaries were covered under the scheme and an amount of Rs. 598.64 crore was provided for this purpose.

### Home for the Aged:

In order to provide care and protection to needy persons of 60 years and above age, State Government is providing grant-in-aid to voluntary Organisations for taking care of these persons irrespective of sex, caste, religion and to provide free food, clothing, medical treatment and recreation facilities. At present two Home for Aged for 25 destitute elderly each are running by NGO with financial support from W&CD Deptt., Government of India.

Besides, 46 Old Age Home with intake capacity of 1150 , 66 Day Care Centre with 3300 intake capacity, 4 Mobile Medicare Unit and 31 Drug De-addiction centers are managed by different NGOs with the financial support from Government of India, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

Besides the above, Government of India has created a new Act titled "The Maintenance and Welfare of parents and Senior Citizen Act-2007 to ensure proper maintenance of parents and Senior Citizens. The State Government has framed the Odisha Maintenance of parents and senior citizen. The State Government has framed the Odisha Maintenance of parents and senior citizens Rules 2009 and constituted one Appellate tribunal for each district and appointed the district Magistrate of the concerned district as presiding Officer of the Appellate Tribunal.

## 8.5 Women's Development and Welfare

Many women suffer from discrimination, illiteracy, poverty, obscurantism and exploitation in Odisha. There are acute gender disparities in terms of literacy, access to health services and other human development indicators. Figure 8.31 shows the district-wise gender gap in literacy as per 2011 Census.

The percentage of women workers in Urban and Rural areas stood at 29.7 and 14.1 percent. Figure 8.32 graphs the proportion of women in the total workforce in Odisha from 1971 to 2011. Their share in the total workforce has been consistently increasing except 1981. Further analysis indicates that the proportion of women in total main workers has increased from 16.18 percent in 1981 to 17.87 percent in 2011, while the proportion of women marginal

workers as compared to total marginal workers has declined from 85.80 percent in 1981 to 54.52 percent in 2011. This appears to be the outcome of increased literacy among women and higher participation of women in the Service Sector.

### Women's Employment in Agriculture and Allied Activities

Women workers participate actively in farm operations like sowing, transplanting, weeding, hoeing and harvesting, whereas the majority of male workers attend to ploughing operations. Wage differentials exist among men and women for the same type of jobs. Women face wage discrimination at many work sites. As can be inferred from Annexure 8.39, the proportion of women agricultural workers (cultivators and agricultural labourers) to the total women workforce increased from 42.75 percent in 1981 to 47.07 percent in 1991, but declined to 21.43 percent in 2001. As per 2011 census this has again increased to 70.7 percent while the proportion of women workers engaged in cultivation and Agriculture labourers in rural Odisha attained 76.2 percent and it was only 11.5 percent for urban Odisha during 2011.

The proportion of women employees in the total workforce of the organised sector has increased from 6.7 percent in 1970 to 16.5 percent in 2012. Their proportion in the public sector increased from 4.1 percent in 1972 to 17.7 percent in 2012, but decreased from 18.7 percent to 11.2 percent in the private sector.

## 8.5.1 Government Policies and Programmes

### Prevention of Dowry

The State Human Rights Protection Cell monitors dowry-related homicide, suicide and torture cases. The 'Dowry Prohibition Act' was passed by the State in 1991 when it set up a complaint committee in the Secretariat. Special instructions have been issued for initiation of disciplinary action against its employees involved in dowry offences. The State has appointed Sub-Divisional Magistrates as the Dowry Prohibition Officers to act against dowry offenders. Advisory Boards have been appointed to assist them. A Committee with a senior lady officer as Chairperson has been set up at the district level to monitor the problems of sexual harassment of women in the workplace. NGOs are given financial assistance by the Government to propagate and organise dowry-less marriages, anti-dowry campaigns, seminars, workshops and street theatres to create mass awareness.

### State Commission for Women

The State Commission for Women is a statutory body, constituted in 1993 to sort out

Figure 8.31: District-wise Gender Gap in Literacy in Odisha, 2011

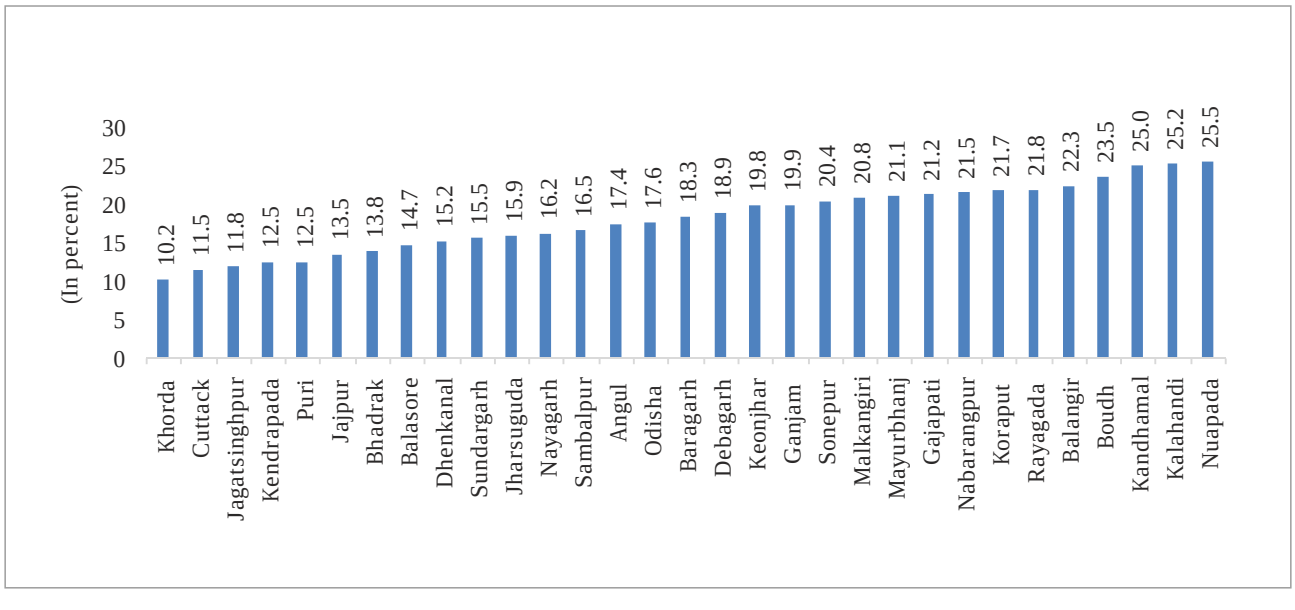
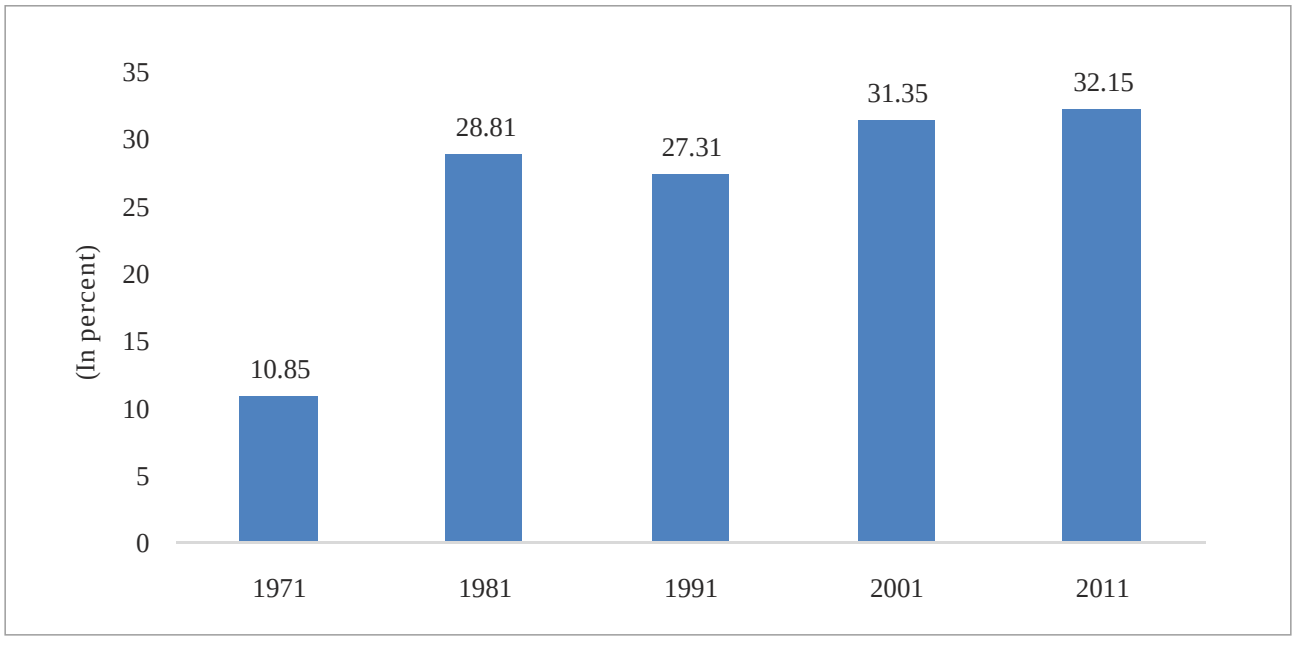


Figure 8.32: Proportion of Women in Total Workforce in Odisha, 1971-2011




family disputes and problems concerning women. It also monitors the conditions of women in prisons. Besides, the Commission intervenes in instances of complaints of sexual harassment and trafficking in women. During 2012-13, it received 3,278 complaints including 119 dowry deaths, 875 dowry tortures, 90 rapes, 124 kidnapping and 65 suspected deaths sucide. Besides, there were 574 non-dowry and 1,431 other cases as against 2635 complaints including 84 dowry death, 790 dowry torture, 50 rapes, 58 kidnapping and 35 suicide/ suspected death cases. This shows the crime against the women has increased over the previous year.

During 2012-13 Odisha State Commission for Women has organized 14 camp courts in all districts to impart justice on their door steps. Besides, Legal Awareness Camps have also organized in district headquarters to create awareness among the women folk, regarding legislation and different Government schemes for safeguarding the interest of women in Odisha. Out of a total of 3,278 cases,2,363 cases have been disposed off.

### Odisha State Social Welfare Board (OSSWB)

This Board was set up in 1954. It receives grants from the Central and State Governments for various welfare programmes, some of which are detailed below.

### Rajiv Gandhi National Creche for Children of Working and Ailing Mothers

Registered voluntary organisations are provided with financial assistance to set up crèches for children of working and ailing mothers belonging to lower income groups. Each unit consists of 25 children in the age group of 0–6 year. These children are provided with health check-ups, supplementary nutrition, immunisation and sleeping facilities. During 2012-13, 281 voluntary organisations with 461 units (rural 427 units and 34 urban units) involving an amount of Rs.1.97 crore with 11,875 beneficiaries have taken advantages in this programme.

### Condensed Course of Education for Adult Women

This scheme provide platform for 25 rural and poor under this scheme. 25 drop out women of 15 years plus per course are provided with educations facilities and relevant skills for their socio-economic empowerment. During 2012-13, 16 institutions (15 number in rural and one in urban areas) with 400 beneficiaries received advantages in this programme involving an amount of Rs.21.49 lakhs.

### Awareness Programme

This programme provides a platform for the 25

rural and poor women in one AGP camp to understand their problems and ways to tackle them and to create awareness. During 2012—13, 2007 institutions, all in rural areas having 491 camps, received financial support amounting to Rs.12.44 lakhs under this scheme.

### Family Counselling Centres

This schemes aims to strengthen in social fabrics by printing families from breaking up and promoting harmony within the family through counselling. During 2012-13, an amount of Rs.29.67 crore have been released out of sanctioned amount of Rs.58.26 crore in favour of 30 institutions total 2897 beneficiaries were received the advantage of this programme.

### Working Women's Hostels

This scheme provides hostel facilities through NGOs to working women, women undergoing one year training for employment and girl students studying in post-school professional courses for five years. There are twenty-two working women's hostels in the State with an intake capacity of 1,351. Presently, 832 women stay in these hostels. During 2010-11, three NGOs with 65 inmates have taken advantage of the programme.

### Anti Human Trafficking Measures

The problem of trafficking of women and children for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation has assumed serious proportion in recent years. Commercial exploitation of women and children take place in various forms including brothel based prostitution, sex tourism, entertainment industry and pornography in print and electronic media. Taking into consideration the above, State Government has decided policy for combating trafficking of women and children. During 2011-12, six Anti Human Trafficking units are functioning in the State. In addition, 22 "Ujjawala" homes were also functioning through NGOs in the state for combacting trafficking.

### Short Stay Homes

Under this scheme 30 numbers of women in districts or in different circumstances are provided with short term shelter and institutional service like counselling and guidance along with medical and physical check-up and treatment and skill development facilities. During 2012-13, 990 nos. of women in districts or in difficult circumstances were provided short term shelter and institutional service like counselling and guidance along with medical and physical check-up and treatment and skill development facilities through 33 nos. of Short Stay Homes (rural -12, Urban-21) under this scheme. An amount of Rs.2.39 crore has been released to these Short Stay Homes out of sanctioned amount of Rs.288.63 till the end of March,2013.

### Mahila Vikas Samabaya Nigam (MVSN)

The Nigam, an apex co-operative Society working under Women and Child Development Department was established as the nodal agency for implementing schemes and programmes for welfare, development and empowerment of women. In collaboration with ORMAS, an agency of the Panchayati Raj Department, it has widened the scope of marketing of products of Women's Self Help Groups (WSHG) through Palishree Melas and "Sisir Saras". It provides funds for training of the poor and needy women in traditional occupations to upgrade their skills and sell their products. It also facilitates loans to the disabled under the loan assistance scheme of the NHFDC.

### Mission Shakti

"Mission Shakti "a campaign for holistic empowerment of women was launched in March, 2001 with a target to organize two lakh WSHGs covering all revenue villages of the state. The formation of WSHGs has crossed 2 lakhs by 2008. Mission Shakti believes in empowerment through SHGs mode with thrift and credit as its backbone. Women at large have displays great strength in the success of the Mission due to their positive contribution

to the group dynamics and their natural inclination for savings. Information about women's Self-Help Groups (WSHG) in the State is given in Box 8.5.

### Box 8.5: Status of WSHGs in Odisha as on March, 2013.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| i) | No. of WSHGs formed | 5,36,375 |
| ii) | No. of members | 64,36,500 |
| iii) | Credit advanced (Rs. in crore) | 2788.83 |
| iv) | Amount of savings (Rs. in crore) | 419.88 |
| v) | No. of WSHGs credit linked | 4,59,582 |
| vi) | Federations formed | 7,661 |
| vii) | No. of SHGs with repeat finance | 2,96,058 |
| viii) | Amount of repeat finance (Rs. in crore) | 1855.34 |

Other achievements

- MDM programme is managed by WSHGs in 43,612 out of 60,433 schools.
- 7,486 WSHGs are engaged as PDS agents for retailing and sub-whole selling of kerosene.
- Out of 15,000 GP tanks in the State, about 6,414 tanks have been leased to WSHGs.
- 2,137 WSHGs involved in LPG Gas distribution under "Shakti Gaon" Project.
- By the end of 2012-13, "Seed Money" amounting to Rs.48.23 crore have been provided to 48,236 WSHGS under Micro-credit support programme

## 8.6 Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Welfare of SCs and STs is necessary for achieving faster and more inclusive development. The scheduled tribes (ST) and scheduled castes (SC) constitute about 39.98percent of the State's total population.(ST-22.85percentand SC 17.13 percent as per 2011 census) Out of 635 tribal communities in India, 62 are found in Odisha and 13 are Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG).There are 93 scheduled caste communities in the State. The State Government implements several programmes for economic, educational and social development of the communities.

### 8.6.1 Status of Scheduled Tribes (STs)

The ethos, ideology, world view and cultural heritage of tribal communities are rich and varied. They range from nomadic food gatherers and hunters to skilled and settled agriculturists and horticulturists. Tribal areas of Odisha present in extremely diverse socio-economic panorama. Tribals speak as many as 74 dialects. The PVTG in Odisha include Bonda, Chuktia, Bhunjia, Didayi, Dongaria Kandha, Juang, Kharia, Kutia Kandha, Lanjia Soura, Lodha, Mankadia, Paudi Bhuyan and Souras. These communities are considered a special category in view of their distinct social, cultural and occupational practices and traits. The PVTG are distinguished from other tribal communities for their pre-agricultural economy, low levels of literacy, isolated habitations and other characteristics. It is encouraging to note that their population, has increased to 82,808 from 78611 in 2007. They reside in parts of twenty blocks of twelve districts.

Odisha has the third largest concentration of tribal population in the country. Odisha comprise of 9.20 percent of the total tribal population of our country followed by Madhya Pradesh and Maharastra (17.7 percent). About 44.7 percent of the state's geographical area, which is known as Scheduled Areas extends over 118 out of 314 blocks in twelve districts and a portion of Sorada Tahasil of Ganjam district. The ST population of Odisha increased from about 42.24 lakh in 1961 to 95.91 lakh in 2011. However, their proportion in the total population decreased from 24.07 percent in 1961 to 22.85 percent in 2011. Mayurbhanj district has the maximum ST population (14.80 lakh) as well as highest proportion of ST population (58.7 percent) in the State . The decadal population growth rate of STs since 1961 has been less than that for the total population. But during 2011, the ST population growth rate (15.82 percent) has surpassed the total population growth rate of 14.05 percent. About 93.8 percent of STs in Odisha reside in rural areas as against 89.9 percent in India. As per 2011 census, the sex ratio among ST at 10.29 is higher than the State

average of 979 and the national ST ratio of 943. The decadal growth rate of the ST population in Odisha is lower (17.75 percent) than that at the all-India level (23.7 percent). Annexure 8.41 provides further demographic and other details.

Nine districts having 45 percent or more ST population as per the 2011 census are Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Rayagada, Nabrangpur, Kandhamal, Gajpati, Sundergarh, Koraput and Kendujhar. The ST population in these districts accounts for two-thirds (i.e., 66 percent) of the State ST population and ranges from 25 percent to 45 percent of the total population of the five additional districts of Nuapada, Sambalpur, Deogarh, Jharsuguda and Kalahandi. These 14 districts together have 79.7 percent of the total ST population of Odisha. Mayurbhanj district has the maximum ST population (14.80 lakh) and highest proportion of ST population (58.7 percent) in the State. There is a wide inter-district variation in the decadal growth rate of ST population, which was highest in Kendrapara district (39 percent) and lowest (-9 percent) in Jagatsinghpur district. It is argued that births alone cannot account for higher decadal growth rate of the tribal population in coastal districts. This indicates higher inter-district migration of the ST population to coastal districts in search of better livelihood opportunities. The decadal growth rate of the ST population in rural areas of Odisha is 30.3 percent and in urban areas it is 14.1 percent. As per 2011 population census, there were 2.33 crore ST households in Odisha out of which 2.01 crore (86.3percent) were in rural are out of total 2.33 crore ST households, 53.1 percent households were livable condition and 32.7 percent house roof were handmade tiles. Further, 82.4 percent household's donot have any latrine and 78.4 percent house hold used fire-wood for their cooking. About 34.8 percent household possess telephone / mobile.

As per 2011 population census, there were 4.42 crore Schedule Caste household in the state, of which 74.4 percent belongs to rural Odisha. Out of total 4.42 lakh households 49 percent were livable condition and roof of 35.9 percent households were Grass/thatch/ polythine or of handmade tiles. About 98.5 percent households using either electricity or Kerosene for lighting. About 62.1 percent house holds do not have their own latrine and 62.9 percent households using fire wood for cooking.

### 8.6.2 Status of Scheduled Castes (SC)

The SC population in Odisha increased from 27.65 lakh (15.76 percent) in 1961 to 71.88 lakh (17 percent) in 2011. During 2011, the SC population constituted 17.3 percent of total population of the State as against 16.6 percent at all India level. The state stood 11$^{th}$ among all states and UTs sharing 3.6 percent of total SC population of the country. In 1961, females outnumbered males among SC, but the situation reversed in the subsequent census years. As a result, their sex ratio declined from 1015 in 1961 to 987 in 2011 as against 979 for all communities in Odisha. Most SCs still live in rural areas, the rural SC population being 86.5 percent in 2011. There are 93 SC communities in the State. The districts with a high concentration of SC population are Ganjam (6.88 lakh), Cuttack (4.99 lakh), Balasore (4.70 lakh) and Jajpur (4.33 lakh), while Gajapati district (0.39 lakh) has the minimum concentration. The proportion of SC population to the total district population is the highest (25.6 percent) in Sonepur district and lowest in Gajapati (6.87 percent).

As shown in Annexure 8.42, the decadal growth rate of SC population in the State was less than the State average till 1981, after which the trend reversed. The decadal growth rate of SC population in 2001-2011 stood at 18.2 percent in Odisha which was lower than the all-India average of 20.8 percent. There have been wide inter-district variations in the decadal growth rates of SC population. Balangir district witnessed the highest growth rate of 30.26 percent, while Gajapati district registered a meagre growth rate 0.63 percent.

### 8.6.3 Literacy

The literacy levels by gender and social groups reflects that the ST communities had the lowest literacy rate of 52.24 percent in 2011

Figure 8.33. The SC communities in Odisha have performance better with a literacy rate of 69.02 percent in 2011. Growth of the SC and ST literacy rates in the State has been traced in Annexure 8.43. The SC literacy rate has substantially improved between 1961 and 2011 and the gap between SC and overall literacy rates has been declining at a faster rate than that between ST and total literacy rates. The difference between literacy rates of SC and ST has increased from about 4 percent in 1961 to around 17 percent in 2011. Figure 8.33 compares literacy rates in Odisha by communities from 1961 to 2011.

There are wide inter-district differences in the ST literacy rates. Performance of the northern districts has been better than that of the southern districts. As against 68.72 percent literacy rate of ST in Jharsuguda, the ST literacy rate for Malkangiri district was only 35.23 percent in 2011. It may be seen that the literacy rate of ST women is very low at 41.20 percent in 2011, compared to 58.76 percent of SC women and 64.01 percent of all women in Odisha. Though literacy rates of both ST and SC women have increased over the years, the increase is less than that for their male counterparts. As a result, the gap between the male and female literacy rates of STs increased from 11.27 percent in 1961 to 22.50 percent in 2011. In the case of SCs, the gap kept on increasing from 16.38 percent in 1961 to 30.14 percent in 1991, but declined to 20.45 in 2011.

### 8.6.4 Occupational Patterns

As per 2011 census, there were 47, 69,659 workers among STs, out of which 48.87 percent were main workers and the rest were marginal workers. The total number of workers among SCs was 29, 90,326 out of which 59.22 percent being main workers and the rest being marginal workers. Figure 8.34 shows that there are proportionately more main workers among SCs while it is reverse in case of ST.

Among the tribals, cultivators account for 40.4 percent and agricultural labourers 32.5 percent of total main workers. Of the total SC workers, 21.1 percent were cultivators and 33.3 percent were agricultural labourers. Most of the tribal and SC cultivators are marginal and small farmers or share croppers. Other important occupational groups are weavers, fishermen and cobblers. There are 15 SC communities in the category of sweepers and scavengers. Apart from nomadic and semi-nomadic groups among SCs, there are de-notified communities identified as Special Vulnerable Groups (SVG).

### 8.6.5 Government Projects and Programmes

Development of ST and SC communities,

Figure 8.33: Literacy Rates in Odisha by Communities, 1961-2011 Census

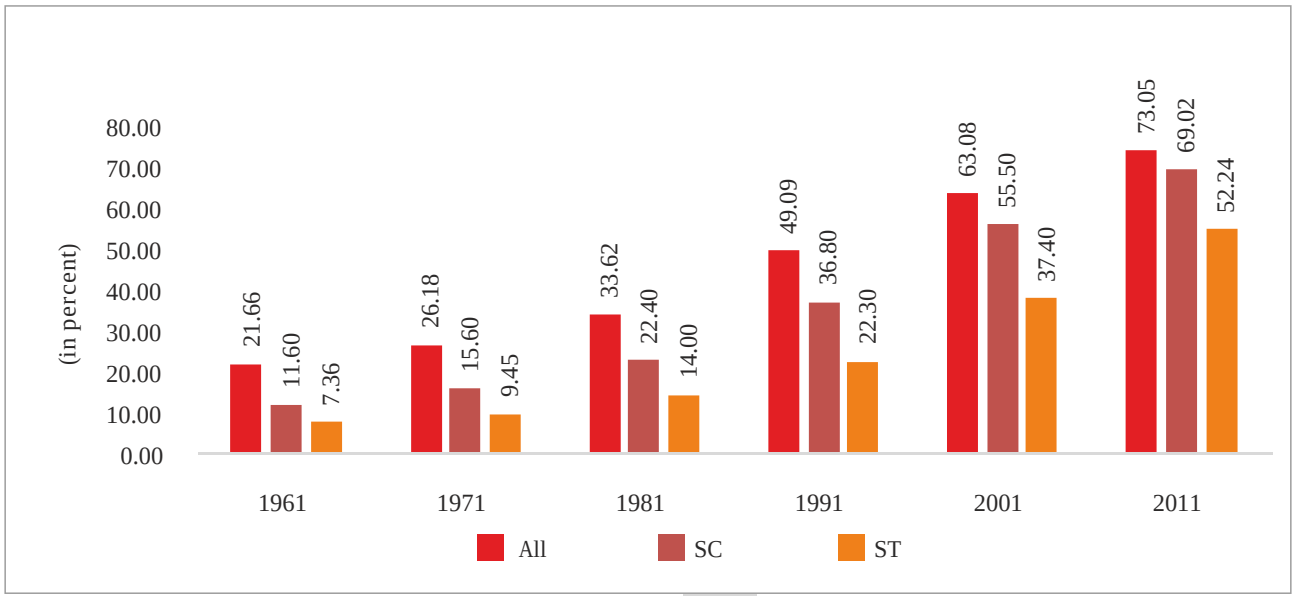
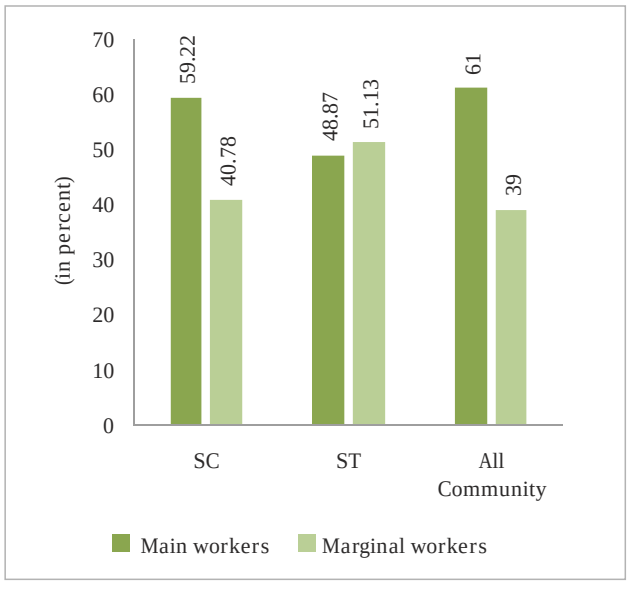


Figure 8.34: Distribution of Main and Marginal Workers by Communities in Odisha, 2011




elimination of all forms of exploitation and improvement of their quality of life has been the prime objectives of development policies of both the Government of India and State Government. A number of special programmes have been launched to uplift the socio-economic status of both ST and SC communities. Some of these programmes are briefly described below.

## Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)

About 44.70 percent area of Odisha has been notified as scheduled area. It extends over 118 blocks in twelve districts which covers ST population (about 68 percent) of the total tribal population of the State. There are twenty-one Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) in the State to implement various tribal welfare programmes in tribal sub-plan areas. Box 8.6 shows the scheduled area in Odisha.

### Box 8.6: Scheduled Areas in Odisha

The entire districts of Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabrangpur, Rayagada, Sundergarh and Kandhamal, R. Udayagiri Tahsil, Gumma and Rayagada blocks, Sorada Tahsil excluding Gajalbadi and Gochha Panchayats of Ganjam district, Kuchinda Tahsil of Sambalpur district, Telkoi, Kendujhar, Champua and Barbil Tahsils of Kendujhar district, Th. Rampur and Lanjigarh blocks of Kalahandi district and Nilagiri block of Balasore district.

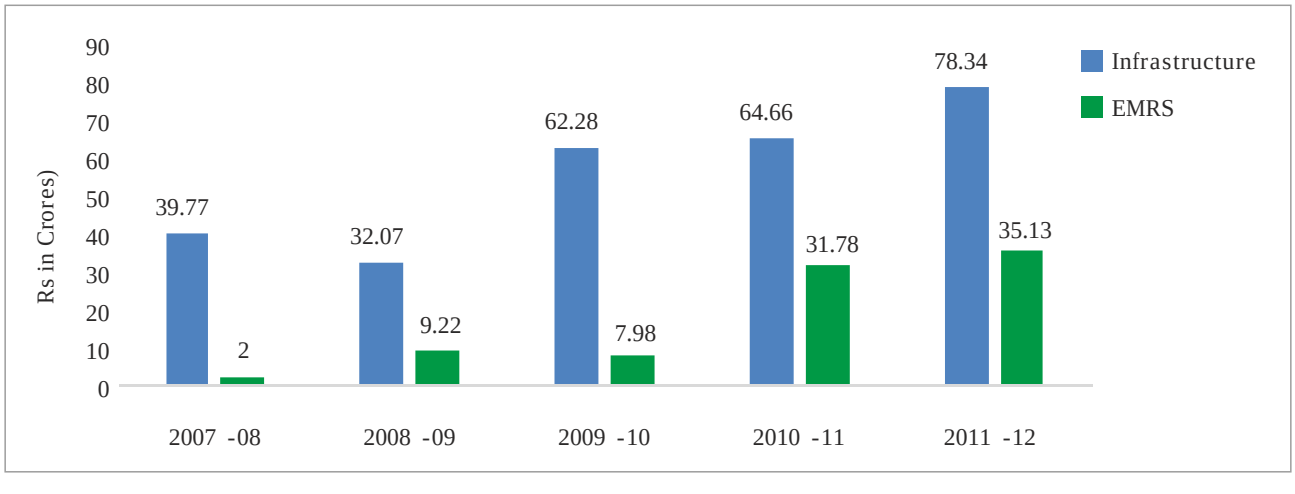
TSP approach envisages integrated development of tribal areas. All programmes in TSP areas, irrespective of their sources of funding, operate in unison. The objective is to bring the areas at par with the rest of the State and raise the level of welfare of STs. The original strategy of the TSP approach has been reoriented to focus on employment and income generating activities and to bring about incidental infrastructure development.

## Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MOTA)

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been providing Special Central Assistance as additionality to the Tribal Sub-Plan for carrying out programmes to assist tribal households with income generation schemes and for creation of infrastructure in the TSP areas to support economic activities.

During the 10th plan period (2002-07), a total of

Figure 8.35: Flow of Fund to Odisha under Article 275 (1), 2007-2012



Rs.347.62 crore was received under SCA to TSP and 3.01 lakh tribal BPL families were assisted under various income generating schemes. During the 11th plan period (2007-08 to 2011-12), an amount of Rs. 545.62 crore has been released and utilised under this programme. Details of achievement are in Annexure 8.53. During 2012-13, a central Government fund of Rs 133.21 crores have been released to the executing agencies.

### Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)

ITDAs were set up in the mid-1970s as nodal tribal development agencies for plan formulation, programme implementation and operationalisation of various development programmes in TSP areas. During 2012-13), Rs. 133.21 crore was released as SCA to ITDA and 1766 projects were completed covering 78.212 families.

### Grants under Article - 275(1) of the Constitution of India

As per the provisions of Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs gives annual grants to States to promote welfare of STs. The assistance covers the entire TSP area. Under this scheme, 100 percent grants are given to meet the cost of specific projects for tribals and raise the level of administration of scheduled areas. The proportion of ST population is the basis for allocation of grants to states. Projects like Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) from Classes VI to XII, roads, bridges, minor irrigation projects, hostel buildings, educational complexes, drinking water facilities and electrification of tribal bastis are usually implemented under the programme. Release of funds by year is given in Figure 8.35. During 2012-13 an amount of Rs.112.84 crore was spent under Article 275 (1) and 1131 projects were completed.

### Modified Area Development Approach (MADA)

Adopted during the 6th Plan, this programme aims at development of tribal populations residing outside TSP areas in contiguous patches having a population of 10,000 or more, of which, at least 50 percent are tribals. There are 46 MADA pockets in 47 blocks of 17 districts. These MADA pockets cover 5.68 lakh population. Individual family oriented income-generating schemes for ST communities and critical infrastructure development programmes are implemented in these pockets. There is a MADA Project Level Committee for each MADA pocket under the chairmanship of the Sub-Collector and including officials and non-officials, local MLAs and MPs as members. The committee draws up programmes and oversees their implementation. During 2012-13, 6215 ST families were assisted and 382 projects were completed under this programme with an expenditure of Rs.4.67 crore.

### Clusters

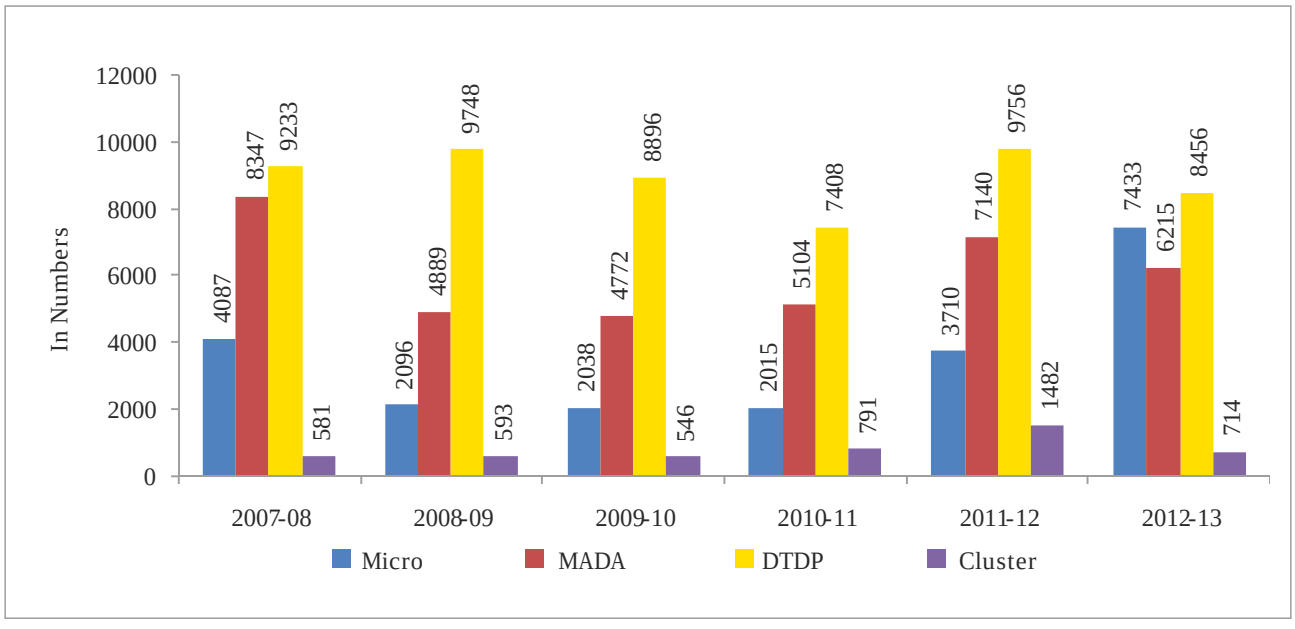
This approach was introduced during the 7th Plan in order to bring smaller areas with tribal concentrations into the mainstream of development. Contiguous areas with at least 5,000 population and 50 percent tribal concentration are identified as clusters. There are fourteen such clusters spread over thirteen blocks in ten districts with 62,021 tribal population. The administrative arrangements for these fourteen clusters are similar to those of MADA pockets. For the development of tribals in these clusters in addition to normal programmes, SCA is being provided for the implementation of income generating schemes in group mode and through community benefit oriented programmes. During 2012-13 Rs.47.36 lakh was released and the same amount was utilized. And 130 projects were completed under the scheme.

### Micro Projects

Seventeen Micro Projects have been implemented in the State for all round development of 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG), recognized by the Government of India, with 78,519 population residing in parts of 20 blocks of 12 districts. Out of these 17 Micro Projects, 13 are located within the scheduled areas and the remaining four outside the TSP area. During

2012-13 an amount of Rs. 2.48 crore was utilised out of SCA to TSP under Micro Project and 106 projects were completed covering 74.33 families. The Government of India has

Figure 8.36: Number of Families Covered under Different Programmes




re-evaluated the strategy for development of PVTG during the 11th Plan period (2007-12) and formulated a conservation-cum-development (CCD) plan. This is a modest attempt for holistic development of PVTGs. It addresses the critical needs of the PVTGs by improving infrastructure and providing basic facilities within their easy reach to eliminate poverty, increase literacy levels, improve health status and quality of life, and conserve their traditional culture. The CCD plan for the State during 2012-13 have been budgeted at Rs 35.50 crores which have been released by Government of India and utilized. During 2012-13, 543 projects have been completed covering 7,433 beneficiaries.

## Dispersed Tribal Development Programme (DTDP)

About 27 percent tribal population is dispersed all over the State outside the concentrated areas and is at different stages of socio-economic development. For this population, DTDP has been implemented and has the following salient aspects: (i) to provide margin money for various bankable income generating schemes under the margin money loan programme, (ii) to initiate community minor irrigation projects such as LIPs, WHS and the like, (iii) to conduct training programmes for promoting self-employment and wage-employment and (iv) to enroll ST households as members of cooperatives. Rs. 7.25 crore was utilised and 8456 families were assisted during 2012-13. Figure 8.36 shows the number of families covered under different programmes between 2007-08 and 2012-13. Details of the achievements of different programmes are given in Annexure 8.44. Strong focus has been made for skill up-gradation and placement linked employability training.

## Special Plan for KBK districts

The Special Plan for KBK districts, i.e., the Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) started in 1998-99 to promote general and female literacy among ST and SC by providing scholarships, hostel accommodation and other facilities. Under this scheme special focus has been on promoting of literacy of ST female and male and improving livelihood opportunities for them. During 2012-13(up to Dec.'12) an amount of Rs.50.57 crore was sanctioned to the KBK districts for implementation of 144 nos. of projects and infrastructure development of 1607 schools and hostels. Out of these 59 projects and 647 hostels have been completed and Rs.34.52 crore has been utilized.

## Education

Literacy and education are the pre-requisites for the improved quality of human resources.

As a priority area of intervention, The State government is committed to improve the educationl status of SC and ST communities in particular by a series of government sponsored measures like free education, award of scholarships, boarding facilities, free text books, to SC/ST students in the State. The literacy rate of SCs and STs increased to 69.02 percent and 52.24 percent in 2011 respectively, a rise by 15.87 and 14.49 percentage points respectively over 2001. The gender gap of SC and ST also reduced by 20.45 and 22.50 percent in 2011 respectively. At present 1683 educational institutions including 766 Ashram schools, 510 Sevashram and residential sevashram schools, 337 high schools9173 for girls), 22 higher econdary schools, and 35 +2 colleges, are functioning under the administrative control of ST &SC Department . During 2013-14, 4.34 lakh of students including 2.50 lakh girls were enrolled in these schools.The following initiatives have been taken up during 2012-13 to improve the quality education among sc and STs:

- E- enabled computer labs are established in 86 high schools.
- English language labs are set up in all 13 EMRS.
- Smart Class rooms with modern teaching , learning aids and lectures, multimedia contents are set up in all EMRS and higher secondary schools
- Online engineering coaching is provided in 21 higher secondary schools and EMRS.
- 100 best performing SC/ST students are imparted with integrated + Science and medical coaching
- There are 5375 ST hostels with 4.05 lakh intake capacity.

It is proposed to open 30 new ashram schools, upgrade 14 high schools to higher secondary schoolsduring 2013-14. Besides, the state government has decided to open 5 urban hostel complex i.e. 3 at Bhubaneswar with 200 intake capacity, one each at Berhampur and Rourkela with 300 intake capacity during 2013-14.

## Scholarships

Pre and post-matric scholarships are given to SC and ST students to encourage them to pursue education. The SC and ST boarders studying in Classes I to X in the schools managed by the ST and SC Development Department and in Classes VI to X of the School and Mass Education Department get scholarships at the prescribed rate. Day scholars in ME and high schools are given scholarships. The Government provides post-matric scholarships at different rates for different courses. Annexure 8.47 indicates that during 2012-13(upto Jan 12), Rs. 104.54 crores has been released towards the payment of post matric scholarships to 15, 73, 43 SC/ST students (Rs.41.47 crore to 84676 SC and Rs. 63.06 crore to 72669 ST students). Similarly, during 2012-13(till Dec, 12), Rs. 219.24 crore has been released towards the payment of pre-matric scholarships to 14, 27.033 SC/ST students (Rs.26.56 crore to 5, 96,563 SC and Rs. 192.68 crore to 8, 30,470 ST students).

## Protection of Civil Rights of SC and ST

Legal aid assistance: Legal aid is being extended to SCs/STs to fight cases for establishing their rights, titles, interest and possession over disputed land and also for cases under the PCR Act, 1955 and the POA Act, 1989. During 2011-12 an amount of Rs.8.82 lakh has been released for payment of legal aid services to SC/ST litigants.State government have opened 390 legal aid cells (30 numbers in district head quarters, 46 in sub divisional head quarters and in 314 blocks of the State. Out of 780 retainers, 593 retainers have been selected and engaged in 298 legal aid cells.

Inter-Caste Marriages: Cash incentives at the rate of Rs.3, 000/- per married couple is provided for inter-caste marriages between SCs and other castes in hindu communities for social integration and removal of untouchability. This incentive has been revised upward to Rs. 50,000/- since December, 2007. During 2012-13, 582 couples received this incentive amounting to Rs. 279.77 lakh as against Rs.228.78 lakh released

in favour of 478 beneficiaries in 2011-12. Achievements under this programme during the last five years are given in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2: Status of Inter-Caste Marriages in Odisha, 2008 -09 to 2012-13

| Year | No. of Couples | Amount Released (Rs. In lakh) |
|---|---|---|
| 2008-09 | 85 | 45.29 |
| 2009-10 | 197 | 82.60 |
| 2010-11 | 376 | 165.96 |
| 2011-12 | 478 | 228.78 |
| 2012-13 | 582 | 279.77 |

Monetary Relief to SC/ST victims of atrocities: During 2012-13, monetary benefit of Rs. 366.09 lakh was released for 1556 SC and ST victims of atrocities, while Rs. 121.63 lakh was released in favour of 1169 SC and ST victims in 2011-12. Number of beneficiaries and amount released during the last four years are given in

Table 8.3.

Table 8.3: Assistance to Victims of Atrocities, 2008 -09 to 2012-13

| Year | No. of Beneficiaries | Amount Released |
|---|---|---|
| 2008-09 | 474 | 55.90 |
| 2009-10 | 353 | 45.35 |
| 2010-11 | 799 | 129.45 |
| 2011-12 | 1169 | 121.63 |
| 2012-13 | 1556 | 366.09 |

Land Alienation: The State Government has amended the Odisha Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property (by Scheduled Tribes) Regulation, 1956, in which transfer/alienation of land belonging to ST to non-ST persons has been completely banned. Since its inception till the end of December, 2012, 53353 no. of cases involving land area of 43649.032 acres have been instituted on transaction/ alienation of tribal land to non-tribal persons. Out of these, 46469 cases involving land area of 34497.879 acres have been disposed of.

- As per sections 22, 23 and 23 (A) of the Odisha Land Reform (OLR) Act, 1960, the transfer of land from SC and ST people to non-SC/ST without prior permission of the competent authority has been declared void and restoration of such lands to the respective recorded tenant has been allotted. So far land to the extent of 13,254.872 acres has been restored in favour of 14,115 ST and 17917.054 acres of land restored in favour of 25,410 SC beneficiaries.
- Fake Caste Certificates: Vigilance cells have been established at the State level as well as district level for verification of fake caste certificates. About 2233 complaints of fake caste certificates have been received up to December, 2012. Enquiry reports in respect of 1160 cases have been received and 572 cases have been finalized.

## Poverty Alleviation Programmes for SC and ST

The incidence of poverty among ST and SC communities has been discussed earlier. It is, however, emphasized that ST and SC have a higher proportion of people below the poverty line (BPL) than other communities. There are also other discriminations and disadvantages. Therefore, many development programmes have been devised to tackle poverty and unemployment among ST and SC communities. Annexure 8.48 shows the number of SC and ST families covered under different anti-poverty programmes during 2012-13.

## Distribution of Waste Land/Ceiling Surplus Land to Landless Families

As a part of land reform measures for agricultural development and social equity, ceiling surplus land up to 0.7 acres is being allotted free of salami to landless persons for agriculture purpose since 1974-75. Since inception 1, 60,597.283 acres of ceiling surplus land was distributed among 1, 43,423 landless families. Out of this 51,315.482 acre land was distributed among 49,080 SC, 66,440.676 acre

among 53,175 ST and 42,841.125 acres among 41,168 other caste families.

In addition, the State Government also allotted Government wasteland up to one standard acre to the landless poor families for agricultural purposes. From 1974-75 to 2010-11, 7,44,854 acres of Government wasteland has been distributed among 4,88,167 landless families, including 3,88,756 acres for 2,36,506 ST and 1,77,126 acres for 1,06,091 SC landless families. During 2011-12, 319.729 acre wasteland was distributed among 356 landless families for agricultural purpose comprising 118 acres for 138 ST, 82 acres for 92 SC and 119.71 acres for 126 other caste families in the State.

### Odisha SC and ST Development Finance Co-operative Corporation (OSFDC)

Established in 1979-80, OSFDC aims at implementing various economic development programmes for the benefit of SCs, STs, scavengers and minorities in the State. In 2012-13, OSFDC financed Rs. 23.66 crore and 24,991 families were benefitted. Amount financed and families benefitted during 2008-09 to 2012-13 are given in Annexure 8.49. Programmes implemented by OSFDC include:

- SCA under Special Component Plan for development of SC
- SCA under TSP for dispersed tribals outside ITDA, MADA, Micro Projects and Cluster areas
- Self-employment scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS)
- Term loan scheme for SC, ST, scavengers and minorities with assistance from the National SC and ST Finance Development Corporation (NSFDC), National Scheduled Tribes Finance Development Corporation (NSTFDC) and National Safai Karamchari Finance Development Corporation (NSKFDC).

### Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (OTELP)

"Odisha Tribal Employment and Livelihood Programme (OTELP)" has been implemented in the State since 2004-05 with financial assistance from the Department For International Development (DFID), IFAD and the World Food Programme (WFP). This programme aims at ensuring sustainable improvement in livelihood and food security of poor tribal households. It can be achieved through the promotion of a more efficient, equitable, self-managed and sustainable exploitation of natural resources at the disposal of tribal communities through off-farm/non-farm enterprise development.

The programme has been implemented in 30 backward tribal blocks of 7 tribal dominated districts in a phased manner. In Phase-I, 10 blocks in 4 districts covering 19,481 households in 390 villages were covered. Phase-II is in operation since 2008-09 covering 36,699 households in the remaining 20 blocks of 7 districts. This scheme has covered 2, 55,661 beneficiaries, of which 1, 27,979 are men and 1, 27,682 are women. As the scheme adopted a complete inclusion strategy, all people from the targeted villages have been included. Operations in phase II districts started from January, 2009 in 11 blocks covering 21,570 households in 316 villages. Details of achievement of OTELP is given in Annexure 8.50.

## Research and Development for Tribal Culture

### Academy of Tribal Language and Culture (ALTC)

Tribals speak different dialects and languages. With a view to develop these languages and their cultural heritage, the State Government has initiated a detailed study through research projects. In 1979, the Government established the Academy of Tribal Dialects and Culture (ATDC). Because of its multidimensional activities, the nomenclature of the academy was changed to "Academy of Tribal Language and Culture" (ATLC).

Major activities of ATLC for the year 2012-13 are as follows;

- Four language training programmes on Desia, Koya, Kui and Kuri were organized for 98 trainees.
- The journal Bhanja on tribal tattoning,

special issues on 'Sargiphul' in rainy and winter seasons.

- Eleven Tribal talents were felicitated on 16TH January 2013.
- Project work on Ho and Saora bilingual dictionaries undertaken.
- Ten tribal Groups were sponsored by Govt for different tribal mahotsav inside the State.

### SC/ST Research and Training Institute (SCSTRTI)

This is the premier and oldest tribal research institute in the country established in 1952. Ihe institute received the nodal status for the country in 2008-09 on the merit of its impressive performance. The tribal museum of the institute has been identified as Model Interactive Tribal Museum by UNESCO. It publishes the research journal titled 'the ADIVASI' (bi-annual) under the theme-Tribal Festivals of Odisha and PTGs and Tribal Development along with five books on tribals. Its activities during 2012-13 are summarized below:

- Three research studies were undertaken and completed: (i) Implementation status of forest Right Act in neighbouring states of Odisha. (ii) Assessment of health status of PTGs in Odisha (iii) Traditional medicines and healing practices among selected ST communities.
- Evaluation study was undertaken on compilation of Governor's Report on the annual administration of schdile areas of Odisha 2011-12.
- During 012-13, the Institute has conducted 17 numbers of training programmes and a regional workshop on Forest Right Act in collaboration with UNDP.
- The Institute has a tribal museum in its sprawling campus, which is one of its star attractions. This unique and specialized ethnographic museum, showcasing many rare objects of arts and artifacts of colorful tribal communities of the State, attracts a large number of visitors, including foreign tourists. It also has a special tribal photo gallery. The museum campus presents a holistic experience on tribal environment to the visitors.

During 2012-13, Empirical ethnic status studies have been taken up on three communities i.e. Keuta, Kaibarta/ Dhibara, Radhi/Niari and Bhani.

### Tribal Development Co-Operative Corporation of Odisha Ltd (TDCCOL)

This is the apex organization that functions mainly in the TSP area since 1971-72. Its field outlets include fifteen branch offices located in tribal areas of ten districts. It has 97 storage go-downs with 38,029 MTs capacity located in TSP areas. Its objective is to ensure fair and remunerative prices to primary tribal collectors of minor forest produce items by providing marketing linkages and granting consumption-cum-production loans to tribals in order to protect them from money lenders. During 2012-13, the following major activities were taken up by the TDCCOL:

- Grant-in-aid/ managerial subsidy of Rs 4.75 crores have been released in favour of the corporation.
- Forward sale of MFP and SAP items made through competitive bidding to ensure fair and remunerative prices to the tribals.
- Handicrafts/hanlooms/tribal paintings under Trade mark 'TRIBEODISHA' and MFP and SAP products under 'ADISHA' received wide accreditation among urban consumers.
- TDCCOL &OMFED collaborated to supply various cattle feed items.
- Series of capacity buiding programmes made for primary honey hunters beneficiaries.
- Series of trainings made for tribal WSHGs members on processing of siali leaf plates in Baliguda and Kandhamal.

# Annexure 8

Annexure 8.1: Growth of Literacy in Odisha vis-à-vis India

| Year | Odisha (literacy in Percent) | | | | India (literacy in Percent) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | All | Growth | Male | Female | All | Growth |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1951 | 27.32 | 4.52 | 15.80 | - | 27.16 | 8.86 | 18.33 | - |
| 1961 | 34.68 | 8.65 | 21.66 | 5.86 | 40.4 | 15.35 | 28.3 | 9.33 |
| 1971 | 38.29 | 13.92 | 26.18 | 14.52 | 45.96 | 21.97 | 34.45 | 6.15 |
| 1981 | 46.39 | 20.60 | 33.62 | 4.79 | 56.38 | 29.76 | 43.57 | 9.12 |
| 1991 | 63.09 | 34.68 | 49.09 | 8.12 | 64.13 | 39.29 | 52.21 | 8.64 |
| 2001 | 75.35 | 50.51 | 63.08 | 13.99 | 75.85 | 54.16 | 64.8 | 13.2 |
| 2011 | 82.4 | 64.4 | 73.05 | 10.07 | 82.14 | 65.46 | 74.04 | 9.24 |

Sources: Census of India 1951-2011

Annexure 8.2: Status of Elementary Education in Odisha

| Indicator | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2005-06 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1.Enrollment ( in Lakh nos. ) | | | | | | |
| i. All | 51.89 | 57.23 | 58.38 | 65.79 | 65.2 | 64.22 |
| ii. S.C | 10.51 | 11.65 | 11.73 | 12.68 | 12.43 | 12.43 |
| iii.S.T | 12.6 | 13.56 | 14.29 | 17.6 | 18.38 | 18.8 |
| iv. Girls | 24.38 | 27.12 | 27.88 | 31.99 | 31.66 | 31.13 |
| 2. Out of School children | 10,44,826 | 3,16,479 | 6,03,290 | 72,048 | 30,591 | 19,591 |
| 3.Dropout Rate | | | | | | |
| i. Primary | 36.02 | 32.42 | 18.49 | 2.6 | 0.43 | 0.4 |
| ii. Upper Primary | 55.36 | 49.82 | 28.39 | 7.23 | 3.07 | 2.36 |
| 4. Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER ) | 87.77 | 91.03 | 87.78 | 101.32 | 101.31 | 100.56 |
| 5.Net Enrollment Ratio (NER ) | 74.17 | 78.74 | 78.58 | 90.78 | 93.27 | 92.65 |
| 6.Pupil Teacher Ratio | 46.67 | 44.97 | 38.68 | 30.03 | 27.8 | 26.95 |

Annexure 8.2A: Number of Primary Schools, Enrolment, Teachers and Gross/Net Enrolment Ratio in Odisha

| Year | Number of primary schools | No. of Teachers | Primary school / 100 sq. km. | Teacher Pupil Ratio | Enrollment ('000) | Gross Enrollment Ratio (%) (6-11 years) | Net Enrollment Ratio (%) (6-11 years) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1947-48 | 6,814 | 16,520 | 4.4 | 1:16 | 255 | NA | NA |
| 2005-06 | 45,890 | 1,15,351 | 29.5 | 1:40 | 4,602 | 83.59 | 78.58 |
| 2006-07 | 46,722 | 1,14,105 | 30.01 | 1:39 | 4,485 | 93.49 | 92.02 |
| 2007-08 | 48,402 | 1,23,765 | 31.1 | 1:37 | 4,513 | 96.66 | 84.23 |
| 2008-09 | 50,062 | 1,25,434 | 32.1 | 1:37 | 4,587 | 97.48 | 92.72 |
| 2009-10 | 52,972 | 137,833 | 34 | 1:33 | 4493 | 98.04 | 92.88 |
| 2010-11 | 54144 | 136407 | 34.8 | 1.32 | 4489 | 99.60 | 91.83 |
| 2011-12 | 55106 | 133262 | 35.4 | 1:30 | 4433 | 99.69 | 93.27 |
| 2012-13 | 55,329 | 134,578 | 35.0 | 1:28 | 4,341 | 99.96 | 93.61 |

NA: Not Available
Sources: OPEPA

Annexure 8.3: Dropout Rates in Primary Schools in Odisha

| Year | All Categories | | | Scheduled Castes | | | Scheduled Tribes | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 2000-01 | 42.3 | 41.4 | 41.8 | 50.5 | 54.3 | 52.4 | 61.7 | 66.5 | 64.1 |
| 2001-02 | 42 | 40 | 41 | 50 | 52 | 51 | 61 | 65 | 63 |
| 2002-03 | 32.3 | 36.5 | 34.4 | 35.8 | 38.7 | 37.2 | 49.3 | 57.4 | 53.3 |
| 2003-04 | 31.9 | 35.4 | 33.6 | 34.6 | 36.6 | 35.6 | 48.2 | 56.6 | 52.4 |
| 2004-05 | 31.4 | 32.7 | 32 | 34 | 35.6 | 34.8 | 48 | 56 | 52 |
| 2005-06* | 18.12 | 18.86 | 18.49 | 19.09 | 19.82 | 19.46 | 12.44 | 24.34 | 23.32 |
| 2006-07 | 10.34 | 10.72 | 10.53 | 15.91 | 18.02 | 16.97 | 18.7 | 27.05 | 22.88 |
| 2007-08 | 7.76 | 7.83 | 7.79 | 11.93 | 13.16 | 12.54 | 14.03 | 19.75 | 16.89 |
| 2008-09 | 5 | 4.89 | 4.95 | 7.7 | 8.22 | 7.96 | 9.05 | 12.34 | 10.69 |
| 2009-10 | 2.57 | 3.1 | 2.83 | 4.06 | 4.36 | 4.21 | 6.27 | 6.66 | 6.46 |
| 2010-11 | 2.35 | 2.86 | 2.60 | 3.08 | 3.89 | 3.38 | 4.12 | 5.35 | 4.85 |
| 2011-12 | 0.25 | 0.62 | 0.43 | 2.15 | 2.68 | 2.41 | 3.51 | 2.80 | 3.10 |
| 2012-13 | 0.73 | 0.22 | 0.37 | 2.36 | 2.42 | 2.39 | 2.76 | 2.85 | 2.77 |

(* 2005-06 year based on Odisha Child Census, 2005)
Sources: OPEPA

Annexure 8.4: Position of Upper Primary Schools in Odisha

| Year | No. of schools | No. of teachers | UP school /100 sq. km. | Teacher-pupil ratio | Enrolment (000') | Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) | Net Enrollment Ratio (NER) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1947-48 | 286 | 1,483 | 0.18 | 1:26 | 32 | NA | NA |
| 1950-51 | 501 | 2,569 | 0.32 | 1:16 | 40 | NA | NA |
| 2000-01 | 12,406 | 40,706 | 7.69 | 1:26 | 1057 | NA | NA |
| 2001-02 | 11,510 | 38,914 | 7.14 | 1:27 | 1055 | NA | NA |
| 2002-03 | 11,510 | 41,375 | 7.14 | 1:23 | 953 | 73.96 | 58.64 |
| 2003-04 | 14,233 | 49,786 | 9.09 | 1:27 | 1363 | 79.37 | 65.96 |
| 2004-05 | 15,893 | 31,393 | 10 | 1:44 | 1383 | 81.29 | 69.04 |
| 2005-06 | 15,737 | 32,985 | 10 | 1:37 | 1225 | 83.3 | 71.84 |
| 2006-07 | 17,322 | 39,832 | 11.11 | 1:47 | 1817 | 100.31 | 73.11 |
| 2007-08 | 18,224 | 49,413 | 11.11 | 1:40 | 1997 | 104.28 | 76.62 |
| 2008-09 | 19,057 | 55,832 | 12.5 | 1:38 | 2128 | 99.06 | 85.52 |
| 2009-10 | 22209 | 56758 | 14.2 | 1:37 | 2128 | 104.11 | 85.68 |
| 2010-11 | 24377 | 53994 | 15.7 | 1.39 | 2090 | 105.45 | 83.84 |
| 2011-12 | 23239 | 53264 | 15.7 | 1:25 | 2087 | 104.93 | 90.84 |
| 2012-13 | 24,234 | 53,791 | 15.6 | 1:24 | 2,081 | 101.83 | 91.57 |

Source: OPEPA

Annexure 8.5: Dropout Rates in Upper Primary Schools in Odisha

| Year | All Categories | | | Scheduled Caste | | | Scheduled Tribe | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 2000-01 | 52.9 | 61.1 | 57 | 49.7 | 69.7 | 59.7 | 70.9 | 77.1 | 74 |
| 2001-02 | 52 | 60.5 | 56.2 | 49 | 68 | 58.5 | 70 | 76 | 73 |
| 2002-03 | 57.7 | 60.5 | 59.1 | 45.7 | 49.2 | 47.5 | 75 | 80.3 | 77.7 |
| 2003-04 | 56.5 | 58.6 | 57.5 | 60.9 | 65.3 | 63.1 | 73 | 78.5 | 75.8 |
| 2004-05 | 48.2 | 50.1 | 49.1 | 47 | 63 | 55 | 67 | 72 | 69.5 |
| 2005-06 | 27.86 | 28.96 | 28.39 | 28.46 | 30.21 | 29.33 | 35.89 | 38.46 | 37.07 |
| 2006-07 | 17.63 | 18.47 | 18.05 | 23.71 | 27.46 | 25.59 | 29.91 | 34.97 | 32.44 |
| 2007-08 | 13.05 | 13.49 | 13.27 | 17.55 | 20.05 | 18.8 | 22.13 | 25.53 | 23.83 |
| 2008-09 | 8.42 | 8.43 | 8.42 | 11.32 | 12.53 | 11.92 | 14.28 | 15.96 | 15.12 |
| 2009-10 | 8.13 | 8.24 | 8.19 | 8.64 | 9.61 | 8.89 | 8.47 | 6.82 | 9.72 |
| 2010-11 | 7.15 | 7.31 | 7.23 | 6.86 | 6.05 | 6.21 | 7.18 | 6.96 | 7.85 |
| 2011-12 | 3.85 | 2.23 | 3.07 | 2.20 | 1.23 | 1.73 | 3.20 | 6.31 | 4.70 |
| 2012-13 | 2.45 | 2.38 | 2.36 | 2.44 | 2.39 | 2.41 | 3.95 | 3.29 | 3.38 |

Sources: Director, Elementary Education and Director, OPEPA

Annexure 8.6: Dropout Rate in High Schools in Odisha

| Year | All Categories | | | Scheduled Caste | | | Scheduled Tribe | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| 2001-02 | 67 | 72 | 69.5 | 75 | 77 | 76 | 79 | 77 | 78 |
| 2002-03 | 65.9 | 68.5 | 67.2 | 74.1 | 76.5 | 75.3 | 78 | 76.5 | 77.3 |
| 2003-04 | 62.5 | 66.7 | 64.4 | 74.3 | 73.7 | 74 | 76.3 | 74.9 | 75.8 |
| 2004-05 | 61 | 66 | 63.5 | 72 | 73 | 72.5 | 76.5 | 74 | 75.3 |
| 2005-06 | 60 | 64 | 62 | 70.8 | 72.5 | 71.7 | 75 | 73 | 74 |
| 2006-07 | 59 | 62 | 61 | 70 | 71.8 | 70.9 | 75 | 73 | 74 |
| 2007-08 | 58.2 | 61 | 59.6 | 69 | 71 | 70 | 74.6 | 71 | 72.8 |
| 2008-09 | 58 | 60.6 | 59.3 | 68.5 | 70.7 | 69.6 | 73 | 70 | 71.6 |
| 2009-10 | NA | NA | 54.0 | NA | NA | 64.4 | NA | NA | 69.2 |
| 2010-11 | 49.9 | 52.1 | 51.0 | 60.0 | 63.0 | 61.0 | 66.7 | 64.0 | 65.4 |
| 2011-12 | 47.2 | 51.8 | 49.5 | 59.2 | 61.8 | 60.5 | 65.9 | 62.7 | 64.3 |
| 2012-13 | 21.14 | 16.21 | 18.72 | 24.98 | 17.32 | 21.23 | 26.69 | 19.71 | 23.40 |

Source : Director Elementary Education, Odisha

Annexure 8.7: Results of Secondary Level Examination, Appeared/Passed, in Odisha (in 000)

| Year | BSE, Odisha | | | CBSE, New Delhi | | | ICSE, New Delhi | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Appeared | Passed | Percent of success | Appeared | Passed | Percent of success | Appeared | Passed | Percent of success |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 2003 | 376.3 | 166.18 | 44.2 | 7.17 | 6.05 | 84.3 | 4.73 | 4.41 | 93.2 |
| 2004 | 395.01 | 182.74 | 46.2 | 7.58 | 6.53 | 86.1 | 5.02 | 4.64 | 92.4 |
| 2005 | 350.41 | 183.37 | 52.3 | 7.91 | 7.07 | 89.3 | 5.15 | 4.8 | 93.2 |
| 2006 | 411.37 | 204.54 | 49.72 | 8.4 | 7.48 | 88.6 | 5.41 | 5.19 | 95.9 |
| 2007 | 394.32 | 223.23 | 56.62 | 9.34 | 8.78 | 94.0 | 5.43 | 5.37 | 98.9 |
| 2008 | 433.14 | 207.57 | 47.92 | 10.16 | 9.63 | 94.85 | 5.64 | 5.55 | 93.3 |
| 2009 | 397.23 | 236.62 | 59.56 | 10.09 | 9.59 | 95.08 | 5.51 | 5.4 | 98.0 |
| 2010 | 423.76 | 291.57 | 69.17 | 10.82 | 10.33 | 95.5 | 5.50 | 5.40 | 98.0 |
| 2011 | 532.98 | 312.69 | 58.67 | 12.26 | 12.23 | 99.8 | 5.84 | 5.75 | 98.5 |
| 2012 | 567.84 | 353.93 | 62.3 | 15.39 | 15.27 | 99.22 | 5.94 | 5.87 | 98.8 |
| 2013 | 635.31 | 537.96 | 84.7 | 17.31 | 17.18 | 99.26 | 6.02 | 5.94 | 98.9 |

Sources: Board of Secondary Education, Odisha; CBSE, India and ICSE, India

Annexure 8.8: Results of Annual Higher Secondary Education (+2) under CHSE

| Year | Appeared | | | | Passed | | | | Percentage of success | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Arts | Science | Comm | Total | Arts | Science | Comm | Total | Arts | Science | Comm | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 2004 | 1,00,090 | 43,388 | 12,500 | 1,55,978 | 79,393 | 33,189 | 9,803 | 1,22,385 | 79 | 76.5 | 78.4 | 78.5 |
| 2005 | 103320 | 42322 | 12083 | 157725 | 72988 | 30119 | 9055 | 112162 | 71 | 71.2 | 74.9 | 71.1 |
| 2006 | 105600 | 45561 | 12102 | 163263 | 64288 | 31389 | 9143 | 104812 | 61 | 70.4 | 76.7 | 64.2 |
| 2007 | 114597 | 49120 | 13065 | 176784 | 65427 | 29555 | 9080 | 103664 | 57 | 60.2 | 69.5 | 58.6 |
| 2008 | 121676 | 54751 | 15340 | 191767 | 73811 | 34848 | 11090 | 119749 | 61 | 63.7 | 72.3 | 62.5 |
| 2009 | 140249 | 57812 | 18565 | 216626 | 97433 | 41439 | 13884 | 152756 | 69.47 | 71.67 | 74.78 | 70.51 |
| 2010 | 145231 | 52528 | 20765 | 218524 | 102674 | 38832 | 15451 | 156951 | 70.69 | 73.92 | 74.4 | 71.82 |
| 2011 | 159866 | 56280 | 22760 | 238906 | 109230 | 41359 | 15553 | 166142 | 68.32 | 73.48 | 68.33 | 69.54 |
| 2012 | 172895 | 69379 | 25029 | 267303 | 122132 | 50325 | 16777 | 189234 | 70.63 | 72.5 | 67.03 | 70.79 |
| 2013 | 179994 | 76879 | 25012 | 281885 | 125263 | 55409 | 17035 | 197707 | 69.59 | 72.07 | 68.10 | 70.13 |

N:B: Besides the result in vocational +2 result 5955 appeared, 4680 passed with 78.7percent success

Annexure 8.9: Results of Higher Secondary Education in Odisha, CBSE and ICSE

| Year | CBSE | | | | | | ICSE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total schools | Students Appeared | | Students passed | | Percent of success | Total schools | Students Appeared | | Students passed | | Percent of success |
| | | Total | Girls | Total | Girls | | | Total | Girls | Total | Girls | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 2001 | 51 | 2172 | 867 | 1772 | 718 | 81.6 | 15 | 840 | 325 | 745 | 283 | 89 |
| 2002 | 54 | 2676 | 1108 | 2140 | 872 | 80 | 16 | 973 | 398 | 889 | 368 | 91 |
| 2003 | 58 | 2859 | 1127 | 2266 | 925 | 79.3 | 16 | 1069 | 400 | 976 | 370 | 91 |
| 2004 | 62 | 3165 | 1267 | 2660 | 1068 | 84 | 18 | 1069 | 403 | 983 | 375 | 92 |
| 2005 | 65 | 3289 | 1296 | 2786 | 1101 | 84.7 | 20 | 1178 | 475 | 1071 | 441 | 91 |
| 2006 | 72 | 3686 | 1526 | 3309 | 1377 | 89.8 | 21 | 1262 | 498 | 1141 | 463 | 90 |
| 2007 | 72 | 4012 | 1620 | 3605 | 1462 | 89.9 | 22 | 1173 | 474 | 1142 | 461 | 97 |
| 2008 | 77 | 4525 | 1860 | 4046 | 1694 | 89.4 | 21 | 1388 | 621 | 1342 | 609 | 97 |
| 2009 | 77 | 5429 | 2279 | 4903 | 2089 | 90.3 | 21 | 1458 | 584 | 1407 | 570 | 97 |
| 2010 | 89 | 6186 | 2579 | 5551 | 2341 | 89.7 | 22 | 1593 | 693 | 1501 | 665 | 94.22 |
| 2011 | 95 | 6468 | 2735 | 5855 | 2490 | 90.5 | 24 | 1522 | 646 | 1445 | 622 | 94.94 |
| 2012 | 132 | 10647 | 4771 | 8764 | 4085 | 82.3 | 26 | 1486 | 677 | 1401 | 642 | 94.2 |
| 2013 | 148 | 12474 | 5591 | 10490 | 4884 | 84.1 | 27 | 1793 | 830 | 1642 | 777 | 91.6 |

Sources: CBSE, New Delhi and ICSE, New Delhi

Annexure 8.10: Financial Position of SSA and NPEGEL

Rs in crore

| Year | Total receipt | | Expenditure | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | SSA | NPEGEL | SSA | NPEGEL |
| 1 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 2001-02 | 1.5 | 0 | 0.54 | 0 |
| 2002-03 | 56.96 | 0 | 25.42 | 0 |
| 2003-04 | 151.97 | 3.59 | 157.93 | 0 |
| 2004-05 | 296.64 | 21.2 | 251.9 | 18.8 |
| 2005-06 | 392 | 27.91 | 343.26 | 28.39 |
| 2006-07 | 561.63 | 45.9 | 594.21 | 43.33 |
| 2007-08 | 903.01 | 34.48 | 739.57 | 30.01 |
| 2008-09 | 701.86 | 15.14 | 768.26 | 21.08 |
| 2009-10 | 1013.53 | 1522.10 | 1035.62 | 23.95 |
| 2010-11 | 1255.05 | NA | 886.52 | 21.73 |
| 2011-12 | 1623.45 | NA | 1018.77 | 13.84 |
| 2012-13 | 1748.08 | 0.00 | 1219.41 | 3.01 |

Source: Director, OPEPA and Director, Elementary Education, Odisha

Annexure 8.11: Birth rate, Death Rate and Infant Mortality rate in Odisha/All India

| Year | Odisha | | | All India | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Birth rate | Death rate | IMR | Birth rate | Death rate | IMR |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1981 | 33.1 | 13.1 | 135 | 33.9 | 12.5 | 110 |
| 1991 | 28.8 | 12.8 | 124 | 29.5 | 9.8 | 80 |
| 1995 | 27.8 | 10.8 | 103 | 28.3 | 9 | 74 |
| 2000 | 24.3 | 10.5 | 96 | 25.8 | 8.5 | 68 |
| 2001 | 23.4 | 10.2 | 90 | 25.4 | 8.4 | 66 |
| 2002 | 23.2 | 9.8 | 87 | 25 | 8.1 | 63 |
| 2003 | 23 | 9.7 | 83 | 24.8 | 8 | 60 |
| 2004 | 22.7 | 9.6 | 77 | 24.1 | 7.5 | 58 |
| 2005 | 22.3 | 9.5 | 75 | 23.8 | 7.6 | 58 |
| 2006 | 21.9 | 9.3 | 73 | 23.5 | 7.5 | 57 |
| 2007 | 21.5 | 9.2 | 71 | 23.1 | 7.4 | 55 |
| 2008 | 21.4 | 9 | 69 | 22.8 | 7.4 | 53 |
| 2009 | 21.0 | 8.8 | 65 | 22.5 | 7.3 | 50 |
| 2010 | 20.5 | 8.6 | 61 | 22.1 | 7.2 | 47 |
| 2011 | 20.1 | 8.5 | 57 | 21.8 | 7.1 | 44 |
| 2012 | 19.9 | 8.5 | 53 | 21.6 | 7.0 | 42 |

Source: Sample Registration System Bulletin

Annexure 8.12: Incidence of Selected Diseases in Odisha

in '000

| Sl. No. | Diseases | 2010 | | | 2011 | | | 2012 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | OPD | IPD | Total | OPD | IPD | Total | OPD | IPD | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | Acute Respiratory infector | 1324.63 | 16.45 | 1341.08 | 791.76 | 80.44 | 872.20 | 1580.26 | 68.61 | 1648.87 |
| 2 | Acute diarrhea | 651.02 | 25.59 | 676.61 | 357.65 | 274.84 | 632.49 | 697.56 | 117.62 | 815.18 |
| 3 | Enteric fever | 43.14 | 2.20 | 45.33 | 34.74 | 25.16 | 59.90 | 66.95 | 13.97 | 80.92 |
| 4 | Pneumonia | 28.56 | 4.26 | 32.82 | 26.19 | 18.11 | 44.30 | 44.12 | 14.51 | 58.63 |
| 5 | Others | 8.6 | 0.42 | 9.02 | 112.31 | 31.06 | 143.37 | 11.73 | 3.20 | 14.93 |
| | Total | 2055.95 | 48.91 | 2104.86 | 1322.65 | 429.61 | 1752.26 | 2400.62 | 217.91 | 2618.53 |

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Annexure 8.13: Distributions of all Deaths by Major Cause Groups in Odisha, 2012

| S.N. | Major Causes | Rural | | Urban | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | Dysentry/Diarrhoea | 1346 | 0.55 | 489 | 0.90 | 1835 | 0.62 |
| 2 | TB | 2333 | 1.30 | 1097 | 1.89 | 3430 | 1.42 |
| 3 | Anemia | 4566 | 2.32 | 2687 | 4.45 | 7253 | 2.75 |
| 4 | Heart Disease | 17198 | 10.04 | 7592 | 14.44 | 24790 | 10.93 |
| 5 | Asthma | 6315 | 3.86 | 1922 | 2.60 | 8237 | 3.60 |
| 6 | Birth Injury | 1264 | 1.23 | 1255 | 2.67 | 2519 | 1.52 |
| 7 | Paralysis | 7280 | 6.02 | 1896 | 6.11 | 9176 | 6.04 |
| 8 | Senility | 74644 | 40.16 | 9112 | 22.10 | 83756 | 36.52 |
| 9 | Others | 68135 | 34.52 | 20900 | 44.84 | 89035 | 36.60 |
| Total | | 183081 | 100.00 | 46950 | 100.00 | 230031 | 100.00 |

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Annexure 8.14: Child Birth Status in Odisha

| Year | GFR | | Birth Order | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Odisha | India | 1st | | 2nd | | 3rd and Higher | |
| | | | Odisha | India | Odisha | India | Odisha | India |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 2005 | 85.6 | 95.8 | 37.1 | 35 | 28.7 | 28.9 | 34.2 | 36.1 |
| 2007 | 89.5 | 98.6 | 38.5 | 37 | 30.3 | 29.8 | 31.2 | 33.2 |
| 2008 | 79.3 | 88 | 38.5 | 38.4 | 30.6 | 29.7 | 30.9 | 31.9 |
| 2009 | 78.1 | 86.5 | 39.8 | 39.1 | 31.1 | 30.6 | 29.1 | 30.3 |
| 2010 | 83.9 | 75.3 | 43.1 | 41.5 | 30.5 | 30.5 | 26.4 | 28.0 |
| 2011 | 79.3 | 88.0 | 44.9 | NA | 31.2 | NA | 23.9 | NA |

Source: Directorate of Health and Family Welfare, Odisha

Annexure 8.15: Progress of Family Welfare Programme in Odisha

Figures in lakh

| Year | Sterilizations | IUD insertion | Conventional Contraceptive users | Oral pill users | Medical Termination of pregnancy | No. of equivalent Sterilization |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 2005-06 | 0.84 | 1.62 | 3.45 | 1.84 | 0.43 | 1.78 |
| 2006-07 | 0.94 | 1.63 | 3.62 | 1.99 | 0.42 | 1.89 |
| 2007-08 | 1.21 | 1.61 | 3.28 | 1.90 | 0.60 | 2.14 |
| 2008-09 | 1.22 | 1.37 | 3.02 | 1.8 | 0.44 | 2.01 |
| 2009-10 | 1.24 | 1.36 | 2.57 | 1.75 | 0.27 | 2.03 |
| 2010-11 | 1.40 | 1.50 | 2.17 | 1.74 | 0.26 | 2.21 |
| 2011-12 | 1.45 | 1.43 | 1.94 | 1.88 | 0.21 | 2.25 |
| 2012-13 | 1.48 | 1.34 | 1.44 | 1.63 | 0.20 | 2.19 |

Source: Directorate of F. and W, Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Annexure 8.16A: Nutritional Status of 0-6 Years Children in Odisha

| Year | Total children in lakh | Children weighed in lakh | Percent out of Col.2 | Normal | Percent out of col.3 | Grade-I | Percent out of col.3 | Grade-II | Percent out of col.3 | Grade-II and IV | Percent out of col.3 | Grade-II,III and IV | Percent out of col.3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 2005-06 | 43.73 | 40.45 | 92.5 | 17.05 | 42.2 | 15.22 | 37.6 | 7.69 | 19.0 | 0.36 | 0.9 | 8.05 | 19.9 |
| 2006-07 | 43.99 | 40.71 | 92.5 | 17.63 | 43.3 | 15.24 | 37.43 | 7.37 | 18.1 | 0.33 | 0.8 | 7.70 | 18.9 |
| 2007-08 | 45.72 | 42.10 | 92.0 | 19.12 | 45.4 | 15.78 | 37.5 | 6.86 | 16.3 | 0.32 | 0.8 | 7.17 | 17.0 |
| 2008-09 | 46.04 | 43.01 | 93.4 | 19.95 | 46.4 | 16.08 | 37.4 | 6.63 | 15.4 | 0.35 | 0.8 | 6.98 | 16.2 |
| 2009-10 | 47.17 | 43.68 | 92.6 | 20.86 | 47.7 | 16.21 | 37.1 | 6.28 | 14.4 | 0.32 | 0.7 | 6.60 | 15.1 |
| 2010-11 | 46.28 | 42.51 | 91.8 | 21.05 | 49.5 | 15.35 | 36.1 | 5.78 | 13.6 | 0.31 | 0.7 | 6.08 | 14.3 |

Annexure 8.16B: Nutritional Status of 0-6 Years Children in Odisha (As per WHO Growth Standard)

| Year | Total children | Children weighed | Percent out of Col.2 | Normal | Percent out of col.3 | Moderately Undernouished (<-2SD to -3SD) | Percent out of col.3 | Severely Undernouished (<-3SD) | Percent out of col.3 | Under Weight | Percent out of col.3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 2011-12 | 41.33 | 40.46 | 97.9 | 24.75 | 59.9 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 2012-13 | 42.25 | 39.85 | 94.3 | 27.51 | 69.0 | 11.29 | 28.3 | 1.08 | 2.7 | 12.37 | 31.0 |

Annexure 8.17A: Medical Institutions in Odisha with Beds as on 31st March 2013 (Government Sector)

| S. N. | Districts | Total Hospital | CHC | PHC (N) | MHU | Total Med. Instn. | Health sub-centres | Beds |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | Angul | 4 | 10 | 31 | 1 | 46 | 166 | 472 |
| 2 | Balasore | 3 | 16 | 68 | 2 | 89 | 275 | 636 |
| 3 | Bargarh | 2 | 14 | 46 | 5 | 67 | 204 | 249 |
| 4 | Bhadrak | 4 | 7 | 50 | 1 | 62 | 178 | 409 |
| 5 | Bolangir | 5 | 15 | 42 | 15 | 77 | 226 | 444 |
| 6 | Baudh | 1 | 5 | 12 | 2 | 20 | 67 | 167 |
| 7 | Cuttack | 13 | 18 | 57 | 0 | 88 | 332 | 2440 |
| 8 | Deogarh | 2 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 14 | 42 | 118 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | 7 | 10 | 32 | 5 | 54 | 167 | 385 |
| 10 | Gajapati | 2 | 8 | 20 | 8 | 38 | 136 | 259 |
| 11 | Ganjam | 5 | 30 | 89 | 0 | 124 | 460 | 1722 |
| 12 | Jagatsinghpur | 1 | 9 | 37 | 1 | 48 | 189 | 268 |
| 13 | Jajpur | 4 | 12 | 56 | 1 | 73 | 260 | 482 |
| 14 | Jharsuguda | 2 | 6 | 15 | 1 | 24 | 66 | 182 |
| 15 | Kalahandi | 4 | 16 | 43 | 19 | 82 | 242 | 525 |
| 16 | Kandhamal | 6 | 14 | 36 | 17 | 73 | 172 | 494 |
| 17 | Kendrapara | 2 | 9 | 45 | 0 | 56 | 227 | 268 |
| 18 | Keonjhar | 8 | 17 | 61 | 12 | 99 | 351 | 533 |
| 19 | Khurda | 21 | 13 | 46 | 1 | 81 | 202 | 965 |
| 20 | Koraput | 2 | 16 | 48 | 15 | 81 | 307 | 354 |
| 21 | Malkangiri | 4 | 8 | 25 | 10 | 47 | 158 | 286 |
| 22 | Mayurbhanj | 8 | 28 | 82 | 20 | 138 | 589 | 852 |
| 23 | Nabarangapur | 2 | 11 | 39 | 11 | 63 | 289 | 236 |
| 24 | Nayagarh | 1 | 12 | 37 | 1 | 51 | 166 | 489 |
| 25 | Nuapada | 1 | 6 | 17 | 7 | 31 | 95 | 180 |
| 26 | Puri | 6 | 16 | 45 | 1 | 68 | 241 | 684 |
| 27 | Rayagada | 4 | 11 | 36 | 17 | 68 | 235 | 293 |
| 28 | Sambalpur | 4 | 11 | 31 | 4 | 50 | 167 | 1349 |
| 29 | Sonepur | 3 | 6 | 18 | 7 | 34 | 89 | 161 |
| 30 | Sundargarh | 8 | 20 | 56 | 14 | 98 | 390 | 635 |
| Odisha | | 140 | 378 | 1227 | 199 | 1944 | 6688 | 16537 |

CHC - Community Health Centre
PHC (N) - Primary Health Centre (New)
PHC - Primary Health Centre
MHU- Mobile Health Unit
Source: Directorate of Health Services, Odisha, Bhubaneswar
N:B - 116 PHC converted to CHC, 35 area hospital converted to CHC

Annexure 8.17B: Medical Institutions in Odisha with Beds as on 31st March 2013
(Private Sector)

| Sl. No. | Districts | Medical Institution | Nos. of Beds |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Anugul | 43 | 222 |
| 2 | Balasore | 41 | 284 |
| 3 | Bargarh | 46 | 267 |
| 4 | Bhadrak | 18 | 224 |
| 5 | Bolangir | 68 | 151 |
| 6 | Boudh | 1 | 6 |
| 7 | Cuttack | 312 | 2493 |
| 8 | Deogarh | 20 | 116 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | 20 | 116 |
| 10 | Gajapati | 9 | 150 |
| 11 | Ganjam | 90 | 766 |
| 12 | Jagatsinghpur | 26 | 75 |
| 13 | Jajpur | 25 | 149 |
| 14 | Jharsuguda | 14 | 142 |
| 15 | Kalahandi | 134 | 241 |
| 16 | Kandhmal | 15 | 80 |
| 17 | Kendrapara | 13 | 69 |
| 18 | Keonjhar | 26 | 90 |
| 19 | Khurda | 193 | 3590 |
| 20 | Koraput | 45 | 16 |
| 21 | Malkangiri | 13 | 0 |
| 22 | Mayurbhanj | 28 | 152 |
| 23 | Nabarangpur | 13 | 70 |
| 24 | Nayagharh | 21 | 103 |
| 25 | Nuapada | 9 | 164 |
| 26 | Puri | 48 | 195 |
| 27 | Rayagada | 19 | 284 |
| 28 | Sambalpur | 72 | 449 |
| 29 | Subarnapur | 16 | 9 |
| 30 | Sundargarh | 74 | 1053 |
| Total | | 1472 | 11726 |

Annexure 8.18: Government Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Medical Institutions and Services in Odisha

| Year | Type of institution | Hospitals | Dispensaries | Doctors in position | Bed | Patient treated (in lakh) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 2005 | Homoeopathic | 4 | 560 | 512 | 125 | 82.8 |
| | Ayurvedic | 5 | 607 | 584 | 258 | 68.6 |
| | Unani | - | 9 | 8 | - | 1.04 |
| 2006 | Homoeopathic | 4 | 560 | 494 | 125 | 79.2 |
| | Ayurvedic | 5 | 619 | 584 | 258 | 74.5 |
| | Unani | - | 9 | 9 | - | 1.07 |
| 2007 | Homoeopathic | 4 | 560 | 468 | 125 | 78.7 |
| | Ayurvedic | 5 | 619 | 563 | 418 | 73.4 |
| | Unani | - | 9 | 7 | - | 1.09 |
| 2008 | Homoeopathic | 4 | 590 | 488 | 125 | 75.71 |
| | Ayurvedic | 5 | 619 | 558 | 418 | 72.35 |
| | Unani | - | 9 | 6 | - | 1.13 |
| 2009 | Homoeopathic | 4 | 560 | 475 | 125 | 82.7 |
| | Ayurvedic | 5 | 619 | 603 | 418 | 69.07 |
| | Unani | 0 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 1.02 |
| 2010 | Homoeopathic | 4 | 561 | 475 | 125 | 71.56 |
| | Ayurvedic | 5 | 619 | 603 | 468 | 65.99 |
| | Unani | 0 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 1.15 |
| 2011 | Homoeopathic | 4 | 561 | 401 | 125 | 56.34 |
| | Ayurvedic | 5 | 619 | 577 | 468 | 58.98 |
| | Unani | - | 9 | 5 | - | 0.80 |
| 2012 | Homoeopathic | 4 | 561 | 338 | 125 | 48.53 |
| | Ayurvedic | 5 | 619 | 497 | 468 | 55.39 |
| | Unani | 0 | 9 | 5 | - | 0.77 |

Source: Directorate of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy, Odisha

Annexure 8.19: Family Welfare Programme and Immunisation Programme Conducted under ESI Scheme in Odisha

In numbers

| Name of the programme | Achievement During | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Family Welfare Programme | | | | | | | | |
| Vasectomy | 17 | 2 | Nil | Nil | 1 | 13 | 14 | 12 |
| Tubectomy | 217 | 86 | 182 | 225 | 57 | 65 | 72 | 57 |
| IUD | 112 | 98 | 58 | 64 | 115 | 72 | 48 | 49 |
| MTP | 194 | 116 | 128 | 165 | 115 | 100 | 65 | 80 |
| Oral Pills | 2564 | 3094 | 2765 | 301 | 3361 | 9805 | 7445 | 4685 |
| Nirodh | 10902 | 11564 | 11028 | 6215 | 11463 | 3320 | 11292 | 10702 |
| Immunisation Programme | | | | | | | | |
| BCG | 956 | 961 | 783 | 710 | 611 | 1122 | 1242 | 2232 |
| Polio | 7806 | 6717 | 5004 | 3090 | 3779 | 7285 | 6239 | 8828 |
| DPT | 2120 | 7350 | 2355 | 2420 | 2080 | 5663 | 6053 | 10219 |
| T. Toxoid | 11683 | 8872 | 12596 | 3870 | 8608 | 11787 | 10089 | 10052 |
| Measeals | NA | NA | NA | NA | 736 | 728 | NA | 701 |

Source: Directorate of ESI, Bhubaneswar

Annexure 8.20: System Load in Government Hospitals of Odisha

| Year | Doctors per lakh population | Beds per 10,000 population | In patient to total population | Out patient to total population | Total patient to total population | Bed turnover rate | Bed occupant rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 2005-06 | 12.88 | 3.96 | 6.61 | 64.2 | 70.82 | 166.9 | 91.4 |
| 2006-07 | 12.71 | 3.91 | 6.59 | 64.01 | 70.61 | 168.6 | 92.4 |
| 2007-08 | 12.55 | 3.86 | 6.55 | 55 | 61.56 | 169.8 | 93 |
| 2008-09 | 12.39 | 3.81 | 7.3 | 58.04 | 65.34 | 191.5 | 104.93 |
| 2009-10 | 10.56 | 3.76 | 8.78 | 60.62 | 67.41 | 233.39 | 127.84 |
| 2010-11 | 8.24 | 3.71 | 9.45 | 64.42 | 73.88 | 254.26 | 139.32 |
| 2011-12 | 10.31 | 3.92 | 10.22 | 65.79 | 76.02 | 260.48 | 142.73 |

Source : Directorate of Family Welfare, Odisha and Directorate of Health, Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Annexure 8.21: Achievement under NPCB in Odisha

| Item | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Student screened | 359382 | 3,02,128 | 4,83,409 | 419274 | 564225 | 388703 | 467368 |
| Students detected with refractive error | 18349 | 14,680 | 26,078 | 19922 | 22906 | 19705 | 28889 |
| Free spectacles distributed | 9202 | 7355 | 10,942 | 9186 | 11624 | 11787 | 17586 |
| Health worker trained | - | - | - | - | 309 | Nil | Nil |
| No. of teachers | - | - | 1,464 | 556 | 277 | 316 | 343 |

Annexure 8.22: Status of IDD Survey in Odisha

| Year of survey | Name of the District | IDD prevalence rate | Survey conducted by |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1987 | Sundergarh* | 33.5 | DGHS, New Delhi |
| 1989 | Puri * | 19.34 | -do- |
| 1998 | Cuttack * | 21.61 | -do- |
| 1999 | Keonjhar* | 14.9 | -do- |
| 2001 | Nuapada* | 14.4 | VSS MC, Burla, SBP |
| 2001 | Balasore* | 0.83 | SCB Med. College, Cuttack |
| 1995-99 | Bargarh* | 10.8 | RMRC, Bhubaneswar |
| 2002 | -do- (Resurvey) | 7.66 | V SS Med. College, Burla |
| 2003-04 | Ganjam* | 15.79 | MKCG MC, Berhampur |
| 2003-04 | Kandhamal* | 27.79 | -do- |
| 2004 | Gajapati* | 21.15 | -do- |
| 2004 | Bolangir* | 8.57 | VSS MC, Burla |
| 2005-06 | Sambalpur* | 10.04 | -do- |
| 2006 | Koraput* | 22.39 | MKCG MC, Berhampur |
| 2006 | Jagatsinghpur* | 3.08 | SCB Med. College, CTC |
| 2006 | Rayagada* | 19.7 | MKCG MC, Berhampur |
| 2006 | Sundergarh (Re survey)* | NR | CGS Team, DGHS, New Delhi |
| 2007 | Cuttack (Resurvey)* | 33.6 | Central Goitre Survey Team, DGHS, New Delhi |
| 2009 | Malkangiri* | 48.3 | MKCG MC, Berhampur |
| | Nawarangpur* | 21.7 | MKCG MC, Berhampur |
| | Angul* | 28.2 | SCB Med. College, Cuttack |
| | Dhenkanal* | 30.2 | SCB Med. College, Cuttack |
| | Khurda* | 24.1 | SCB Med. College, Cuttack |

NB:- * Identified as endemcity of Iodine Deficiency related disorder area
MC: Medical College
Source: Directorate of Health Services, Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Annexure 8.23: Malaria Epidemiological Situation in Odisha 2004 to 2012

| Year | BSC&E | Positive cases | PF | Death | ABER | SPR | Pfpercent | API |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 2004 | 4369409 | 416771 | 351737 | 283 | 11.32 | 9.54 | 84.40 | 10.79 |
| 2005 | 4848624 | 396573 | 342658 | 255 | 12.36 | 8.18 | 86.40 | 10.11 |
| 2006 | 4912657 | 372710 | 324893 | 257 | 12.33 | 7.59 | 87.17 | 9.35 |
| 2007 | 4945551 | 371819 | 323150 | 221 | 12.22 | 7.52 | 86.90 | 9.19 |
| 2008 | 5029677 | 375430 | 329631 | 239 | 12.23 | 7.46 | 87.80 | 9.13 |
| 2009 | 5015489 | 380904 | 336047 | 198 | 12.00 | 7.59 | 88.22 | 9.12 |
| 2010 | 5240458 | 395651 | 350428 | 247 | 12.30 | 7.55 | 88.57 | 9.29 |
| 2011 | 4650799 | 308968 | 281577 | 99 | 11.13 | 6.41 | 91.47 | 7.13 |
| 2012 | 4609274 | 262842 | 244503 | 79 | 10.81 | 5.7 | 93.02 | 6.16 |

Reported deaths due to malaria in 2002 was 465
BSC&E: Blood Smear from fever cases Examined
ABER: Annual Blood Examination Rate (Percent of Blood slide examined in a given population) ABER more than 10percent indicates good surveillance
SPR: Slide Positivity Rate (Percent of slides found positive among those examined)
API: Annual Parasite Incidence (no. of Malaria positive cases per 1000 population)
Source: Directorate of Health Services, Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Annexure 8.24: HIV Scenario in Odisha

| Particulars | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Counseled | 387665 | 435127 | 336854 | 333343 | 350335 | 323922 | 78545 |
| Tested | 231015 | 335395 | 207234 | 247381 | 279171 | 272129 | 67631 |
| HIV +ve | 3635 | 4020 | 3590 | 3593 | 3462 | 3255 | 706 |
| AIDS cases | 133 | 308 | 131 | 65 | 41 | 44 | 9 |
| Death cases due to AIDS | 133 | 297 | 127 | 65 | 40 | 44 | 9 |

Source: Odisha State AIDS Control Society
* upto March 2014

Annexure 8.25: District wise HIV Scenario in Odisha as on 31st March, 2014

| S. N. | Districts | HIV +ve | | | Percent-age | AIDS Cases | Percent-age | Death due to AIDS | Percent-age |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Gen. | ANC | Total | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 | Angul | 986 | 97 | 1083 | 3.4 | 66 | 4.0 | 62 | 4.4 |
| 2 | Balangir | 680 | 48 | 728 | 2.3 | 59 | 3.6 | 59 | 4.2 |
| 3 | Balesore | 917 | 55 | 972 | 3.1 | 56 | 3.4 | 56 | 4.0 |
| 4 | Bargarh | 424 | 35 | 459 | 1.5 | 9 | 0.6 | 9 | 0.6 |
| 5 | Baudh | 23 | 4 | 27 | 0.1 | 4 | 0.2 | 4 | 0.3 |
| 6 | Bhadrak | 586 | 42 | 628 | 2.0 | 78 | 4.8 | 76 | 5.4 |
| 7 | Cuttack | 4051 | 76 | 4127 | 13.1 | 119 | 7.3 | 46 | 3.3 |
| 8 | Deogarh | 53 | 11 | 64 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.1 | 2 | 0.1 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | 207 | 19 | 226 | 0.7 | 18 | 1.1 | 16 | 1.1 |
| 10 | Gajapati | 587 | 64 | 651 | 2.1 | 7 | 0.4 | 6 | 0.4 |
| 11 | Ganjam | 10840 | 586 | 1426 | 36.2 | 514 | 31.5 | 444 | 31.5 |
| 12 | Jagatsinghpur | 163 | 15 | 178 | 0.6 | 18 | 1.1 | 18 | 1.3 |
| 13 | Jajpur | 353 | 17 | 370 | 1.2 | 52 | 3.2 | 50 | 3.5 |
| 14 | Jharsuguda | 190 | 18 | 208 | 0.7 | 13 | 0.8 | 11 | 0.8 |
| 15 | Kalahandi | 556 | 14 | 570 | 1.8 | 6 | 0.4 | 6 | 0.4 |
| 16 | Kandhamal | 81 | 5 | 86 | 0.3 | 17 | 1.0 | 14 | 1.0 |
| 17 | Kendrapara | 307 | 29 | 336 | 1.1 | 75 | 4.6 | 74 | 5.2 |
| 18 | Keonjhar | 301 | 16 | 317 | 1.0 | 6 | 0.4 | 6 | 0.4 |
| 19 | Khurda | 1387 | 70 | 1457 | 4.6 | 56 | 3.4 | 48 | 3.4 |
| 20 | Koraput | 1665 | 83 | 1748 | 5.5 | 159 | 9.7 | 149 | 10.6 |
| 21 | Malkangiri | 165 | 10 | 175 | 0.6 | 11 | 0.7 | 6 | 0.4 |
| 22 | Mayurbhanj | 531 | 50 | 581 | 1.8 | 30 | 1.8 | 27 | 1.9 |
| 23 | Nabrangpur | 622 | 25 | 647 | 2.1 | 22 | 1.3 | 20 | 1.4 |
| 24 | Nayagarh | 690 | 31 | 721 | 2.3 | 9 | 0.6 | 8 | 0.6 |
| 25 | Nuapada | 355 | 11 | 366 | 1.2 | 19 | 1.2 | 19 | 1.3 |
| 26 | Puri | 628 | 19 | 647 | 2.1 | 73 | 4.5 | 66 | 4.7 |
| 27 | Rayagada | 609 | 43 | 652 | 2.1 | 67 | 4.1 | 52 | 3.7 |
| 28 | Sambalpur | 1469 | 56 | 1525 | 4.8 | 39 | 2.4 | 33 | 2.3 |
| 29 | Sonepur | 60 | 3 | 63 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 30 | Sundergarh | 460 | 32 | 492 | 1.6 | 28 | 1.7 | 23 | 1.6 |
| Odisha | | 29946 | 1584 | 31530 | 100.0 | 1632 | 100.0 | 1410 | 100.0 |

Source: Odisha State AIDS Control Society

Annexure 8.26: Number of HIV +ve Persons by Age, Sex and Mode of Transmission (2002-14)

| Sl. No. | Particulars | Male | Female | Total | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | A. Age Group | | | | |
| i. | Less than 14 | 1,165 | 918 | 2,083 | 7percent |
| ii. | 15-24 | 1,299 | 1,489 | 2,788 | 9percent |
| iii. | 25-49 | 15,757 | 7,736 | 23,493 | 75percent |
| iv. | 50+ | 1,204 | 342 | 1,546 | 5percent |
| v. | Not specified | 30 | 6 | 36 | 0.1percent |
| vi | ANC | 0 | 1,584 | 1,584 | 5percent |
| | Total | 19,455 | 12,075 | 31,530 | |
| | B. Routes of Transmission | | | | |
| i. | Sexual | 16,958 | 9,038 | 25,996 | 82.4percent |
| ii. | Blood/Blood products | 211 | 143 | 354 | 1.1percent |
| iii. | Infected syringes and needles | 514 | 49 | 563 | 1.8percent |
| iv. | Parent to child transmission | 1,118 | 891 | 2,009 | 6.4percent |
| v. | No. specified | 654 | 370 | 1,024 | 3.2percent |
| vi. | ANC | 0 | 1,584 | 1,584 | 5.0percent |
| | Total | 19,455 | 12,075 | 31,530 | |

Source: Odisha State AIDS Control Society

Annexure 8.27: Achievement of Rural Water Supply Programme in Odisha

| Year | PWS commissioned | Spot sources (TW+CS) | Drinking water in schools |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| 2004-05 | 94 | 10475 | 5794 |
| 2005-06 | 134 | 22714 | 9476 |
| 2006-07 | 65 | 12142 | 3768 |
| 2007-08 | 1010 | 9008 | 754 |
| 2008-09 | 2020 | 13126 | 156 |
| 2009-10 | 900 | 7484 | 42 |
| 2010-11 | 907 | 12297 | 3207 |
| 2011-12 | 850 | 16795 | 2901 |
| 2012-13 | 691 | 32980 | 3250 |

Annexure 8.28: Status of Swajaladhara Programme in Odisha

| Year | Funds allocated (Rs. in lakh) | Funds released (GoI) (Rs. in lakh) | Schemes sanctioned | Completed during the year | Schemes completed | Expenditure (Rs. in lakh) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 2002-03 | 668.29 | 663.35 | 287 | 33 | 280 | 599.21 |
| 2003-04 | 733.29 | 710.68 | 316 | 125 | 295 | 639.79 |
| 2004-05 | 863.42 | 834.44 | 275 | 228 | 251 | 762.43 |
| 2005-06 | 1807.27 | 1518.96 | 467 | 560 | 335 | 1230.83 |
| 2006-07 | 602.6 | 499.5 | 130 | 287 | 72 | 282.26 |
| 2007-08 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2008-09* | 32.77 | 31.47 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 33.05 |
| 2009-10 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2010-11 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2011-12 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 4707.64 | 4258.4 | 1482 | 1240 | 1240 | 3547.57 |

* Swajaladhara programme has been discontinued by Government of India since 2005-06. However, out of the unspent balance, 7 schemes have been taken up in 2008-09

Source: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department, Bhubaneswar

Annexure 8.29: Physical Target and Achievement under Bharat Nirman Yojana, Odisha

| Sl.No. | Scheme | Item | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Target | Ach. | Target | Ach. | Target | Ach. | Target | Ach. | Target | Ach. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1 | Coverage of habitation | Sinking of tube wells | | | | | | | | | | |
| a | Not covered | do | 7387 | 1325 | 1500 | 3357 | 353 | 353 | 0 | 0 | 6709 | 17347 |
| b | Partly covered | do | 1903 | 1018 | 10847 | 3062 | 3420 | 5591 | 4635 | 5238 | - | 3250 |
| 2 | Coverage of schools | do | 790 | 231 | 36 | 42 | 5453 | 3207 | 4000 | 3592 | 2407 | 2137 |
| 3 | Coverage of quality affected habitations | Piped water supply | 16435 | 16435 | 2000 | 2114 | 1721 | 1581 | 1692 | 1544 | | |

Source: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department, Bhubaneswar

Annexure 8.30: Financial Status of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) by the end of 2013-14

Rs. in lakh

| Share | Total outlay | Released | Expenditure | Percent of expenditure against release |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Central | 10,4,509.1 | 51,676.92 | 37162.65 | 71.9 |
| State and Community | 51695.73 | 18980.67 | 14128.97 | 74.4 |
| Total | 156,204.83 | 70657.59 | 51291.62 | 72.6 |

Source: Odisha Sewerage Watershed Mission

Annexure 8.31: Achievement under Total Sanitation Campaign Programme

| Component | Target | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Individual House Hold Latrine (IHL) | 7056648 | 298768 | 389802 | 475904 | 323802 | 539077 | 853303 | 359171 | 118318 | 33790 |
| Sanitary Complex | 818 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 30 | 18 | 45 | 8 | 25 |
| School Toilets | 70663 | 2369 | 7458 | 15763 | 16623 | 14262 | 3418 | 1984 | 1138 | 367 |
| Anganwadi toilets | 25160 | 853 | 5207 | 4479 | 3718 | 4866 | 1459 | 3320 | 956 | 45 |

Source: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department, Bhubaneswar

Annexure 8.32: Status of Individual Household Latrines, School Toilets and Anganwadi Toilets by the end of March 2014

| Sl. No. | District | Individual Household Latrine | | | School Toilets | | | Anganwadi Toilets | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Target | Achiev-ement | % | Target | Achiev-ement | % | Target | Achiev-ement | % |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | Angul | 186809 | 99312 | 53.2 | 2040 | 2044 | 100.0 | 795 | 795 | 100.0 |
| 2 | Bolangir | 342234 | 145932 | 42.6 | 2400 | 2400 | 100.0 | 915 | 915 | 100.0 |
| 3 | Balasore | 384003 | 365212 | 95.1 | 3787 | 3999 | 105.6 | 1849 | 1863 | 100.8 |
| 4 | Baragarh | 315882 | 195136 | 61.8 | 2393 | 2443 | 102.1 | 361 | 388 | 107.5 |
| 5 | Bhadrak | 218481 | 130928 | 59.9 | 1855 | 1844 | 99.4 | 1190 | 1109 | 93.2 |
| 6 | Boudh | 92672 | 51330 | 55.4 | 1033 | 1015 | 98.3 | 258 | 258 | 100.0 |
| 7 | Cuttack | 364874 | 227568 | 62.4 | 2426 | 2489 | 102.6 | 42 | 155 | 369.0 |
| 8 | Deogarh | 62958 | 40606 | 64.5 | 620 | 664 | 107.1 | 190 | 221 | 116.3 |
| 9 | Dhenkanal | 190307 | 98662 | 51.8 | 2065 | 2065 | 100.0 | 690 | 684 | 99.1 |
| 10 | Gajapati | 110192 | 47279 | 42.9 | 1438 | 1349 | 93.8 | 630 | 611 | 97.0 |
| 11 | Ganjam | 451316 | 279175 | 61.9 | 4235 | 4235 | 100.0 | 2505 | 2505 | 100.0 |
| 12 | Jagatsinghpur | 212333 | 181294 | 85.4 | 2434 | 2434 | 100.0 | 955 | 955 | 100.0 |
| 13 | Jajpur | 354399 | 203493 | 57.4 | 3414 | 3414 | 100.0 | 1355 | 1355 | 100.0 |
| 14 | Jharsuguda | 67929 | 37625 | 55.4 | 811 | 811 | 100.0 | 433 | 433 | 100.0 |
| 15 | Kalahandi | 296373 | 159560 | 53.8 | 2330 | 2330 | 100.0 | 676 | 676 | 100.0 |
| 16 | Kandhamal | 155540 | 39538 | 25.4 | 1812 | 1793 | 99.0 | 937 | 652 | 69.6 |
| 17 | Kendrapara | 216192 | 151167 | 69.9 | 2583 | 2627 | 101.7 | 1064 | 1065 | 100.0 |
| 18 | Keonjhar | 263448 | 98384 | 37.3 | 5428 | 5184 | 95.5 | 1590 | 820 | 51.6 |
| 19 | Khurda | 230593 | 135169 | 58.6 | 2431 | 2431 | 100.0 | 150 | 184 | 122.7 |
| 20 | Koraput | 264201 | 108790 | 41.2 | 2659 | 2604 | 97.4 | 1130 | 1013 | 89.6 |
| 21 | Malkangiri | 131708 | 85700 | 65.1 | 1650 | 1635 | 99.1 | 534 | 522 | 97.8 |
| 22 | Mayurbhanj | 562768 | 326101 | 57.9 | 4642 | 4642 | 100.0 | 1698 | 1894 | 111.5 |
| 23 | Nabrangpur | 254495 | 93140 | 36.6 | 1838 | 2281 | 124.1 | 378 | 961 | 254.2 |
| 24 | Nayagarh | 207312 | 108149 | 52.2 | 1993 | 1993 | 100.0 | 34 | 552 | 1623.5 |
| 25 | Nuapada | 128790 | 60694 | 47.1 | 941 | 941 | 100.0 | 585 | 585 | 100.0 |
| 26 | Puri | 231132 | 130888 | 5+6.6 | 2250 | 2205 | 98.0 | 1130 | 1138 | 100.7 |
| 27 | Rayagada | 212204 | 74246 | 35.0 | 2931 | 2192 | 74.8 | 1001 | 479 | 47.9 |
| 28 | Sambalpur | 148615 | 74706 | 50.3 | 2217 | 2217 | 100.0 | 480 | 480 | 100.0 |
| 29 | Sonepur | 107118 | 64867 | 60.6 | 1563 | 1587 | 101.5 | 214 | 214 | 100.0 |
| 30 | Sundargarh | 291770 | 169396 | 58.0 | 2444 | 2821 | 115.4 | 1391 | 1496 | 107.5 |
| | Odisha | 7056648 | 3984047 | 56.5 | 70663 | 70689 | 100.0 | 25160 | 24978 | 99.3 |

Source: OSWSM

Annexure 8.33: Achievement of urban water supply and sewerage schemes under State plan during 2011-12

| Scheme | No. of projects | | Budget provision (Rs. in crore) | Expenditure (Rs. in crore) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sanctioned | Completed | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Urban Water Supply Programme | 721 | 326 | 49.21 | 49.21 |
| Urban Sewerage | 82 | 67 | 1.92 | 1.92 |
| Hand pump tube wells | 210 | 209 | 1.46 | 1.46 |
| Capacity Development and Preparation of DPR | - | - | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| RLTAP | 23 | 7 | 3.37 | 3.26 |
| SLB | - | - | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Total | 1036 | 604 | 57.12 | 57.02 |

Source: Housing and urban Development Department

Annexure 8.34: Beneficiaries Covered under ICDS Programme — In lakh numbers

| Programme/ Scheme | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Supplementary nutrition | 33.86 | 49.85 | 48.79 | 49.1 | 49.1 | 45.51 | 46.86 |
| Health check-up | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8.66 | 10.68 | 12.65 | 14.56 | 16.28 |
| Nutrition and health Education | 5.9 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 0.55 |
| Referral services | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 7.05 | 7.1 | 4.9 | 2.46 |
| Pre-school education enrolled | 10.7 | 13 | 14.38 | 16.08 | 16.8 | 16.05 | 15.88 |
| Immunisation attended | | | | | | | |
| I) D.P.T | 6.93 | 8.00 | 6.30 | 6.91 | 5.73 | 4.48 | 6.67 |
| ii) Polio | 6.86 | 6.79 | 6.40 | 6.80 | 5.63 | 4.33 | 6.52 |
| iii) BCG | 7.20 | 6.95 | 6.60 | 6.41 | 5.61 | 4.41 | 5.73 |
| iv) Measles | 6.75 | 6.77 | 5.80 | 6.72 | 5.67 | 4.57 | 6.75 |
| v) T.T | 6.85 | 6.59 | 6.80 | 6.98 | 7.41 | 5.01 | 6.48 |

Annexure 8.35: Progress of Immunization Programme in Odisha — In lakh doses

| Programme | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| TT (PW) | 8.2 | 8.01 | 7.83 | 7.67 | 7.73 | 7.14 | 7.55 |
| DPT | 7.99 | 7.15 | 8.10 | 7.17 | 7.27 | 7.58 | 7.01 |
| Polio | 7.99 | 7.69 | 8.00 | 7.2 | 6.61 | 7.44 | 7.03 |
| BCG | 8.48 | 8.33 | 8.19 | 7.85 | 8.02 | 7.40 | 7.30 |
| Measles | 7.82 | 6.68 | 7.99 | 6.98 | 7.08 | 7.57 | 7.86 |
| DT | 9.1 | 6.85 | 9.27 | 5.68 | 5.53 | 6.39 | 6.19 |
| TT (10 Yrs) | 8.74 | 8.28 | 8.77 | 8.74 | 7.62 | 7.78 | 6.78 |
| TT (16 Yrs) | 7.87 | 7.46 | 8.14 | 8.15 | 7.22 | 7.77 | 6.77 |

Source: Directorate of F. and W, Bhubaneswar, Odisha

Annexure 8.36: Scholarship for the Students with Disability Reading in the normal Schools

| Sl. No. | Scholarship (for students with disability) | Previous Rate per month | Revised Rate per month |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Inside the State | | | |
| a) | Primary School (Class I to V) | Rs. 100/- | Rs. 200/- |
| b) | Middle and High School (Class VI to VII and VIII to X) | Rs. 140/- | Rs. 250/- |
| c) | College (+2 and +3 level) | Rs. 120/- | Rs. 300/- |
| d) | College (PG level) | Rs. 190/- | Rs. 350/-. |
| e) | Technical and Vocational Training | Rs. 190/- | Rs. 350/- |
| Course outside the state (Tech. and Vocational) | | Rs. 190/- | Rs. 350/- |
| a) | Primary School (Class I to V) | Rs. 100/- | Rs. 30/- |
| b) | Middle School (Class VI to VII) | Rs. 15/- | Rs. 60/- |
| c) | High School (Class VIII to X) | Rs. 20/- | Rs. 60/- |
| d) | Other studies | Rs. 30/- | Rs. 60/- |

Source: Women and Child Development Department, Odisha

Annexure 8.37: Achievement under NHFDC Loan Scheme in Odisha Rs In lakh

| Year | Sanctioned | | Disbursed | | No. of cases refunded |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Amount | No. | Amount | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1998-99 | 40 | 14.40 | 36 | 13.23 | - |
| 1999-00 | 197 | 79.39 | 9 | 3.36 | - |
| 2000-01 | 168 | 84.86 | 147 | 61.73 | - |
| 2001-02 | 850 | 422.48 | 248 | 89.19 | 35 |
| 2002-03 | 204 | 103.64 | 585 | 281.59 | 69 |
| 2003-04 | 418 | 197.46 | 354 | 191.80 | 77 |
| 2004-05 | 83 | 33.50 | 343 | 155.20 | 15 |
| 2005-06 | - | - | 17 | 6.13 | 30 |
| 2009-10 | 2617 | 1077.78 | 2158 | 966.87 | 457 |
| Total | 4577 | 2013.51 | 3897 | 1769.10 | 683 |

Source: W and CD Department, Bhubaneswar

Annexure 8.38: Literacy Rates across Social Groups in Odisha (1991 and 2011)

| | All category | | | Scheduled Caste | | | Scheduled Tribe | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Person | Male | Female | Person | Male | Female | Person | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Census 1991 | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 45.5 | 60 | 30.8 | 35.4 | 21.6 | 19.4 | 21.3 | 33.4 | 9.3 |
| Urban | 72 | 81.2 | 61.2 | 47.8 | 62.1 | 32.3 | 40.9 | 52.9 | 27.7 |
| Total | 49.1 | 63.1 | 34.7 | 36.8 | 52.4 | 20.7 | 22.3 | 34.4 | 10.2 |
| Census 2001 | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 59.8 | 72.9 | 46.7 | 54.2 | 69.5 | 38.8 | 36.1 | 50.4 | 22.1 |
| Urban | 80.8 | 87.9 | 72.9 | 65.3 | 77.6 | 52.4 | 58.1 | 69.8 | 45.8 |
| Total | 63.1 | 75.3 | 50.5 | 55.5 | 70.5 | 40.3 | 37.4 | 51.5 | 23.4 |
| Census 2011 | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 70.2 | 79.6 | 60.7 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Urban | 85.7 | 90.7 | 80.4 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Total | 72.9 | 981.6 | 64.0 | 69.02 | 79.21 | 58.76 | 52.24 | 63.70 | 41.20 |

Source: Census of India

Annexure 8.39: Distribution of Female workers

| Census Year | Female Workers (in Lakh) | | | Female Workers in Agriculture (in Lakh) | | | Percentage of Female workers in agriculture to total female workers | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1981 | 25.87 | 24.51 | 1.36 | 11.06 | 10.8 | 0.26 | 42.75 | 44 | 19.12 |
| 1991 | 32.42 | 30.82 | 1.59 | 15.26 | 14.94 | 0.32 | 47.07 | 48.48 | 20.13 |
| 2001 | 44.75 | 42.13 | 2.61 | 9.59 | 9.45 | 0.14 | 21.43 | 22.43 | 5.36 |
| 2011 | 56.39 | 51.62 | 4.77 | 39.87 | 39.32 | 0.55 | 70.70 | 76.17 | 11.53 |

*(Figures in parentheses represent percentages in total female workers)
Source: Census of India 1981, 1991 and 2001, * includes both female cultivators and Agril. Labourers.

Annexure 8.40: Sector-wise Outlay and Flow of Funds under the Women Component Rs in crore

| Sector | Annual Plan 2012-13 (AE) under women component | Annual Plan 2013-14 Proposed outlay | | 11th plan Actual expenditure under women component at current price (2007-12) | 12th Five Year Plan 2012-17 proposed out lay (at 2011-12 prices) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total outlay | Flow to women component | | Total outlay | Expected flow to women component |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Agriculture and Allied activities | 188.00 | 1140.13 | 259.00 | 321.14 | 5583.82 | 958.71 |
| Rural Development | 38.00 | 273.94 | 68.57 | 620.01 | 2343.36 | 364.34 |
| Industry and Minerals | 12.26 | 54.18 | 1.91 | 9.15 | 324.00 | 62.70 |
| Social Services | 1313.51 | 3707.01 | 1516.96 | 2431.16 | 21020.66 | 8786.31 |
| Special area programme | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.69 | 0.05 | 0.00 |
| Gen.Services | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.69 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Science, Technology and Environment | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.69 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total | 1551.76 | 5175.26 | 1846.45 (35.68percent) | 3382.16 | 29271.84 | 10172.06 (34.75percent) |

Source: Planning and Coordination Department

Annexure 8.41: Scheduled Tribe Population, Growth Rate and Sex Ratio In Odisha and India

| Census | Population (in lakh) | | | | Sex Ratio | | | | | | Decadal Growth Rate (DGR) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Odisha | | India | | Odisha | | | India | | | | |
| | R | U | R | U | R | U | T | R | U | T | Odisha | India |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1961 | 41.36 | 0.88 | 291.1 | 7.74 | 1018 | 946 | 1016 | 989 | 897 | 987 | - | - |
| 1971 | 49.24 | 1.47 | 367.21 | 12.94 | 1009 | 958 | 1007 | 985 | 896 | 982 | 20.1 | 27.2 |
| 1981 | 56.42 | 2.73 | 484.28 | 32.01 | 1015 | 947 | 1012 | 988 | 912 | 983 | 16.6 | 35.8 |
| 1991 | 66.7 | 3.72 | 627.51 | 50.07 | 1006 | 930 | 1012 | 976 | 920 | 972 | 18.9 | 31.2 |
| 2001 | 76.98 | 4.47 | 773.38 | 69.88 | 1006 | 948 | 1003 | 981 | 944 | 978 | 15.82 | 24.5 |
| 2011 | 89.95 | 5.96 | 938.19 | 104.62 | 1031 | 991 | 1029 | NA | NA | NA | 17.7 | 23.7 |

Sources: Census data 1961-2001

Annexure 8.42: Scheduled Castes Population in Odisha

| Year | Total population | Male | Female | Percent of SC Population | Urban population | Rural Population | Proportion of rural SC population | Sex-Ratio* | Decadal Growth Rate (Percent) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1961 | 2,764,858 | 1,371,410 | 1,393,448 | 15.76 | 126,026 | 2,637,832 | 95.4 | 1015 | - |
| 1971 | 3,310,854 | 1,661,038 | 1,649,816 | 15.09 | 207,610 | 3,103,244 | 93.72 | 993 | 19.79 |
| 1981 | 3,865,543 | 1,944,071 | 1,921,472 | 14.66 | 363,348 | 3,502,195 | 90.6 | 988 | 16.75 |
| 1991 | 5,129,314 | 2,596,464 | 2,532,850 | 16.2 | 550,645 | 4,578,669 | 89.26 | 976 | 32.69 |
| 2001 | 6,082,063 | 3,073,278 | 3,008,785 | 16.53 | 703275 | 5378788 | 88.44 | 979 | 18.60 |
| 2011 | 7188463 | 3617808 | 3570655 | 17.1 | 969821 | 6218642 | 86.51 | 987 | 18.2 |

*Number of Females per 1000 males
Sources: Census data 1961-2001

Annexure 8.43: Literacy among ST and SC population in Odisha (1961-2011)

| Year | ST | | | | SC | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All | Male | Female | Gender Gap in Literacy (%) | All | Male | Female | Gender Gap in Literacy (%) |
| 1961 | 7.36 | 13 | 1.77 | 11.27 | 11.6 | 19.8 | 3.44 | 16.38 |
| 1971 | 9.45 | 16.4 | 2.28 | 13.8 | 15.6 | 26 | 5.17 | 20.81 |
| 1981 | 14 | 23.3 | 4.76 | 18.51 | 22.4 | 35.3 | 9.4 | 25.86 |
| 1991 | 22.3 | 34.4 | 10.21 | 24.23 | 36.8 | 52.4 | 20.74 | 31.67 |
| 2001 | 37.37 | 51.48 | 23.37 | 28.11 | 55.53 | 70.5 | 40.33 | 30.14 |
| 2011 | 52.24 | 63.70 | 41.20 | 22.50 | 69.02 | 79.21 | 58.76 | 20.45 |

Sources: Census data 1961-2001

Annexure 8.44: Achievement under Different SC and ST Development Programmes 2002-03 to 2012-13

| Year | Programmes | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MADA Project | | Cluster project | | MICRO project | | DTDP | |
| | Expenditures made (Rs. In lakh) | No. of families covered | Expenditures made (Rs. In lakh) | No. of families covered | Expenditures made (Rs. In lakh) | No. of families covered | Expenditures made (Rs. In lakh) | No. of families covered |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 2002-03 | 310.16 | 1,505 | 21 | 166 | 200 | 11,281 | 174.56 | 2179 |
| 2003-04 | 583.22 | 3,505 | 50 | 514 | 192 | 6680 | 94.69 | 1008 |
| 2004-05 | 534.08 | 3,795 | 50 | 136 | 194.55 | 8003 | 106.49 | 1156 |
| 2005-06 | 565.78 | 9,285 | 50 | 384 | 170 | 11773 | 187.75 | 2062 |
| 2006-07 | 610 | 10,455 | 55 | 1128 | 340.18 | 5222 | 344.14 | 7616 |
| 2007-08 | 585 | 8,347 | 55 | 581 | 200 | 4087 | 1409.76 | 9233 |
| 2008-09 | 700 | 4,889 | 70 | 593 | 200 | 2096 | 1179.85 | 9748 |
| 2009-10 | 610 | 4,772 | 70 | 546 | 200 | 2038 | 1200.00 | 8896 |
| 2010-11 | 843.4 | 5104 | 130.9 | 791 | 260.02 | 2015 | 1012.50 | 7088 |
| 2011-12 | 766.37 | 8241 | 56.30 | 172 | 242.03 | 2621 | 754.00 | 9756 |
| 2012-13 (up to Dec.'12) | 386.92 | 3584 | 72.08 | 1236 | 1225.99 | 12991 | 156.04 | 1347 |

Source: SC and ST Development Department, Odisha

Annexure 8.45: Progress of JBY in Odisha

| Year | Funds released by MOTA (Rs. In lakh) | PTG families covered under JBY | No. of death claims settled by LIC |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 2004-05 | 12.5 | 2500 | 10 |
| 2005-06 | 25 | 5000 | 20 |
| 2006-07 | 42.5 | 8500 | NA |
| 2007-08 | 13.61 | 2722 | NA |

NA: Not Available
Source: SC and ST Development Department, Odisha

Annexure 8.46: Educational Institutions under SC and ST Development Department 2012-13

| Category of Schools | No. of schools | Category of hostels | No. of hostels |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Ekalabya Model Residential Schools | 13 | Primary School Hostels (in ITDA Blocks) | 1548 |
| Higher Secondary Schools | 8 | Primary School Hostel in (ST Boys and Girls) KBK dists. | 400 |
| High Schools | 156 | Residential Ashram School in TSP | 52 |
| Girls High Schools | 143 | 0 | 0 |
| Ashram Schools | 766 | Special Adivasi hostel | 7 |
| Secondary Teachers Training Schools | 2 | Hostels for SC girls and Boys | 468 existing 25 under Constn. |
| Res. Sevashrams | 5 | ST Girls Hostels | 1003 existing and 1040 under construction |
| Educational Complex for PTGs | 19 | | |
| Sevashrams | 506 | ST Boys Hostel in 5 LWE districts | 288 (under constn.) |
| B.Ed. Training Colleges | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 1619 | | 3448 existing and 1383 under Construction |

Source: SC and ST Development Department, Odisha

Annexure 8.47: Achievement under Pre- and Post- Matric scholarship

| Year | Pre-Matric scholarship | | | | | | Post-Matric Scholarship | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount released (Rs in crore) | | | Students benefitted (In lakh nos.) | | | Amount released (Rs in crore) | | | Students benefitted (In 000' No.) | | |
| | SC | ST | Total | SC | ST | Total | SC | ST | Total | SC | ST | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 2002-03 | NA | NA | 62.43 | 3.42 | 3.67 | 7.09 | 4.98 | 4.34 | 9.32 | 45.49 | 34.79 | 80.28 |
| 2003-04 | 11.43 | 56.53 | 67.96 | 3.44 | 3.88 | 7.32 | 6.23 | 5.26 | 11.49 | 45.72 | 39.11 | 84.83 |
| 2004-05 | 13.3 | 57.95 | 71.25 | 3.75 | 4.18 | 7.93 | 6.52 | 5.83 | 12.35 | 42.02 | 33.62 | 75.64 |
| 2005-06 | 12.36 | 54.8 | 67.16 | 4.09 | 4.43 | 8.52 | 8.25 | 5.95 | 14.2 | 49.7 | 39.9 | 89.6 |
| 2006-07 | 20.08 | 74.07 | 94.15 | 3.76 | 4.5 | 8.26 | 14.14 | 11.99 | 26.13 | 52.16 | 42.97 | 95.13 |
| 2007-08 | 14.11 | 113.05 | 129.93 | 3.81 | 5.47 | 9.28 | 15.53 | 12.71 | 28.24 | 57 | 46.78 | 103.78 |
| 2008-09 | 22.40 | 126.75 | 149.15 | 3.92 | 5.67 | 9.59 | 17.99 | 15.5 | 33.49 | 63.1 | 48.79 | 111.89 |
| 2009-10 | 29.50 | 181.14 | 210.64 | 5.07 | 6.31 | 11.38 | 13.61 | 17.08 | 30.69 | 69.4 | 52.71 | 122.11 |
| 2010-11 | 26.97 | 176.41 | 203.38 | 5.16 | 6.93 | 12.09 | 28.72 | 18.96 | 47.68 | 78.73 | 60.48 | 139.21 |
| 2011-12 | 31.00 | 222.86 | 253.86 | 5.69 | 7.78 | 13.47 | 33.96 | 28.42 | 62.38 | 81.21 | 69.02 | 150.23 |
| 2012-13 (up to Dec.'12) | 26.56 | 192.68 | 219.24 | 5.97 | 8.30 | 14.27 | 41.47 | 63.06 | 104.53 | 84.67 | 72.67 | 157.34 |

NA: Not Available
Source: SC and ST Development Department, Odisha

Annexure 8.48: Coverage of SC and ST Beneficiaries under Different Poverty Alleviation Programmes during 2012-13

| Name of the Programme | Number of beneficiaries | | | | percentage of SC and ST to total beneficiaries |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All Category | SC | ST | Total (SC&ST only) | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| SGSY (No. of swarozgaries) | 293451 | 32869 | 38665 | 71534 | 55.30 |
| IAY houses completed (Normal + Naxal + Mokudia) Mokudia Spl. | 154702 | 48751 | 39641 | 83392 | 57.14 |
| MGNREGS (cumulative person days generated in lakh) | 545.16 | 95.90 | 205.20 | 301.10 | 55.23 |

Source: Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Odisha

Annexure 8.49: Achievement of OSFDC

Rs. In lakh

| Sector | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of beneficiaries | Amount subsidy | No. of beneficiaries | Amount subsidy | No. of beneficiaries | Amount subsidy | No. of beneficiaries | Amount subsidy | No. of beneficiaries | Amount subsidy |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| SCA to SCP (SC) | 20950 | 2216.97 | 26067 | 2516.44 | 19992 | 2110.24 | 17543 | 1939.64 | 20236 | 1810.51 |
| SCA to TSP (ST) | 9914 | 1179.87 | 8896 | 1064.97 | 7411 | 903.74 | 6367 | 550.48 | 4707 | 455.41 |
| NSLRS/SRMS (scavengers and dependants) | 8574 | 1054.98 | 1865 | 236.66 | 257 | 32.13 | 15 | 0.70 | 48 | 3.40 |

Source: OSFDC, Odisha, BBSR

Annexure 8.50: Coverage of OTELP (Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme)

| Particulars | Ph-I 2004-2007 | Ph-II 2008-2013 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Districts covered | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Blocks covered | 9 | 11 | 30 |
| No. of FNGOs | 11 | 11 | 34 |
| No. of Micro Watersheds | 113 | 110 | 358 |
| No. of villages | 328 | 316 | 1034 |
| Treatable Area (ha) | 559.05 | 562.44 | 135368 |
| Total Households | 151.29 | 215.70 | 56180 |
| ST Households | 104.38 | 154.62 | 42201 |
| SC Households | 2276 | 34.33 | 8069 |
| BPL Households | 103.14 | 12883 | 39476 |
| Landless households | 2935 | 4470 | 12395 |
| Vulnerable/ destitute Households | 1546 | 1474 | 6121 |

Source: SC and ST Development Department, Odisha

Annexure- 8.51 Family Below Poverty Line (BPL)

| Sl. No. | District | Blocks (number) | | 1992 Census | | | 1997 Census | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | TSP | Total (lakh families) | BPL (lakh families) | Percent Percent | Total (lakh families) | BPL (lakh families) | Percent Percent |
| 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 | Nuapada | 5 | - | 0.94 | 0.79 | 83.64 | 1.27 | 0.99 | 78.31 |
| 3 | Bolangir | 14 | - | 2.39 | 1.81 | 75.82 | 3.3 | 2.01 | 61.06 |
| 4 | Subarnapur | 6 | - | 0.92 | 0.57 | 62.29 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 73.02 |
| 5 | Koraput | 14 | 14 | 1.88 | 1.63 | 86.59 | 2.65 | 2.22 | 83.81 |
| 6 | Malkangiri | 7 | 7 | 0.8 | 0.68 | 84.81 | 1.09 | 0.89 | 81.88 |
| 7 | Nabrangpur | 10 | 10 | 1.52 | 1.38 | 90.56 | 2.15 | 1.59 | 73.66 |
| 8 | Rayagada | 11 | 11 | 1.42 | 1.22 | 86.04 | 1.88 | 1.36 | 72.03 |
| | Total | 80 | 44 | 12.28 | 10.15 | 82.6 | 16.52 | 11.79 | 71.4 |

** TSP - Tribal Sub Plan Blocks
*** Total figures and figures in percentage do not tally due to rounding off
Source :* Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Odisha

Annexure 8.52: Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan, 2013-14 under Special Plan for KBK districts

In lakhs

| Department | Scheme / Programme | Outlay 2012-17 | Outlay 2012-13 | Outlay 2013-14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Agriculture | Development of 150 micro watersheds | 890.50 | 890.50 | 0.03 |
| Housing and UD | Drinking water supply for urban poor | 5000.00 | 1952.00 | 1952.00 |
| Water Resources | Biju Krushak Vikas Yojana(BKVY) | 5000.00 | 2300.00 | 2300.00 |
| | Construction of Check Dams | 8067.50 | 1613.50 | 1613.50 |
| | Sub- Total | 13067.50 | 3913.50 | 3913.50 |
| ST and SC development | Promotion of education among SC /ST students | 15000.00 | 506700 | 5957.47 |
| W&CD | Emergency Feeding programme (EFP) | 20075.00 | 4015.00 | 4015.00 |
| Works | Improvement of inter-district roads / Vijayawada Ranchi Corridor (KBK) Portion/ other major roads | 47500.00 | 3681.00 | 3681.00 |
| Rural Development | Rural roads/improvement of arterial roads | 11967.00 | 2181.00 | 2181.00 |
| Energy | Strengthening electric supply systems in KBK districts | 11500.00 | 3300.00 | 3300.00 |
| Total | | 125000.00 | 25000.00 | 25000.00 |
| Out of this flow funds to TSP<br>SCSP | | 53501.00<br>21625.01 | | 12881.59<br>3582.99 |

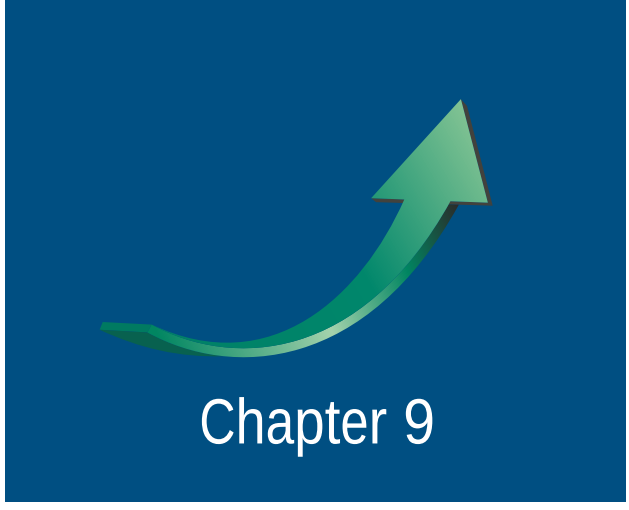
Source: P and C Dept., Odisha

Annexure 8.53: Achievements under SCA to TSP and Article 275 (I)

Rs in crore

| Year | SCA to TSP | | | | Article 275 (I) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Financial Achievement | | Physical Achievement | | Amount released | | | Expenditure incurred | No. of works completed |
| | Amount released | Expenditure | Beneficiary covered (No) | Works completed (No) | For infrastructure | For EMRS | Total | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 2002-03 | 64.95 | 64.95 | 53014 | 12121 | 34.42 | 2.00 | 36.42 | 36.42 | 217 |
| 2003-04 | 61.85 | 61.85 | 53373 | 1229 | 25.70 | 2.60 | 28.30 | 28.30 | 338 |
| 2004-05 | 75.79 | 75.79 | 42988 | 1361 | 35.17 | 8.30 | 43.47 | 43.47 | 1015 |
| 2005-06 | 66.74 | 66.74 | 69405 | 999 | 34.16 | 10.30 | 44.45 | 44.45 | 1247 |
| 2006-07 | 78.29 | 78.29 | 82367 | 1291 | 37.29 | 3.00 | 40.29 | 40.29 | 1312 |
| 2007-08 | 74.00 | 60.97 | 58516 | 1182 | 39.77 | 2.00 | 34.28 | 12.63 | 618 |
| 2008-09 | 102.90 | 102.90 | 74111 | 1348 | 32.07 | 9.22 | 41.30 | 41.30 | 480 |
| 2009-10 | 88.86 | 88.86 | 70368 | 1178 | 62.28 | 7.98 | 70.26 | 70.26 | 1206 |
| 2010-11 | 123.93 | 123.93 | 77722 | 1164 | 64.66 | 31.78 | 96.44 | 96.44 | 1014 |
| 2011-12 | 134.34 | 134.34 | 99572 | 1107 | 78.34 | 35.13 | 113.47 | 110.77 | 1892 |
| 2012-13 | 133.21 | 133.21 | 96528 | 1153 | NA | NA | 112.84 | 112.84 | 1846 |

Source: SC and ST Development Department, Odisha




# Public Finances

## Introduction

The overall fiscal scenario in Odisha continued to be broadly satisfactory through the years 2012-13 and 2013-14 despite a couple of aggregative indicators causing some concern. The payment of salary arrears of government employees was completed and the revised wage rates and other coincident burdens on the exchequer were smoothly absorbed. The basic prudential policy of maintaining revenue account surpluses to finance the capital outlays continued to be successfully implemented, thereby reducing the need for incurring fresh debt as also providing the fiscal space to enhance capital expenditures for development of the State. Guided by the rolling targets of the Medium Term Fiscal Plan, a part of the obligations under the fiscal responsibility legislation of the State, key fiscal parameters were kept within permissible range, meeting an important conditionality of the Thirteenth Finance Commission of India. All this was against the backdrop of the Indian economy refusing to enhance its plodding rate of growth and inflationary conditions proving immune to corrective (primarily monetary) policy measures.

Despite the macroeconomic worries, which to a limited extent affected the State's finances too, transfers from the Centre did not exhibit any fall; for a state like Odisha that is heavily dependent on the central transfers, any such fall can have serious consequences. This is an aspect that calls for occasional closer and more detailed look, which is undertaken in an appropriate section of this chapter below.

## 9.1. Overview

Figure 9.1 presents the trends in broad fiscal aggregates that sum up the fiscal position of the State. The continued modest economic growth, particularly so in the mining and manufacturing sectors, negatively affected the buoyancy of tax and non-tax revenues of the State, resulting in a lower outturn of revenue receipts as a ratio of GSDP in both 2012-13 and 2013-14 (Budget estimates) as compared to 2011-12. The central transfers, both shared taxes and especially grants, after dropping noticeably in 2012-13 as ratios of GSDP, were estimated to increase in 2013-14 making up for the fall in own revenue receipts to some extent. Total revenue receipts (as percentage of GSDP) thus fell from a recent high of 18.77 percent in 2011-12 to 17.20 percent in 2012-13, recovering to 17.79 percent in 2013-14.

Revenue expenditures were also substantially lower at 14.97 percent of GSDP in 2012-13 as compared to 16.15 percent in 2011-12. The cushion of substantial revenue surplus (2.61 percent of GSDP) generated in 2011-12 decreased to 2.23 percent in 2012-13 (Table 9.1), only partially reflecting the decrease in revenue receipts mainly because of this reduction in revenue expenditures. The increase in revenue expenditures to 17.12 percent in 2013-14 (BE) coupled with continuing low buoyancy of the own revenue

Figure 9.1: Broad Fiscal Trends in Odisha

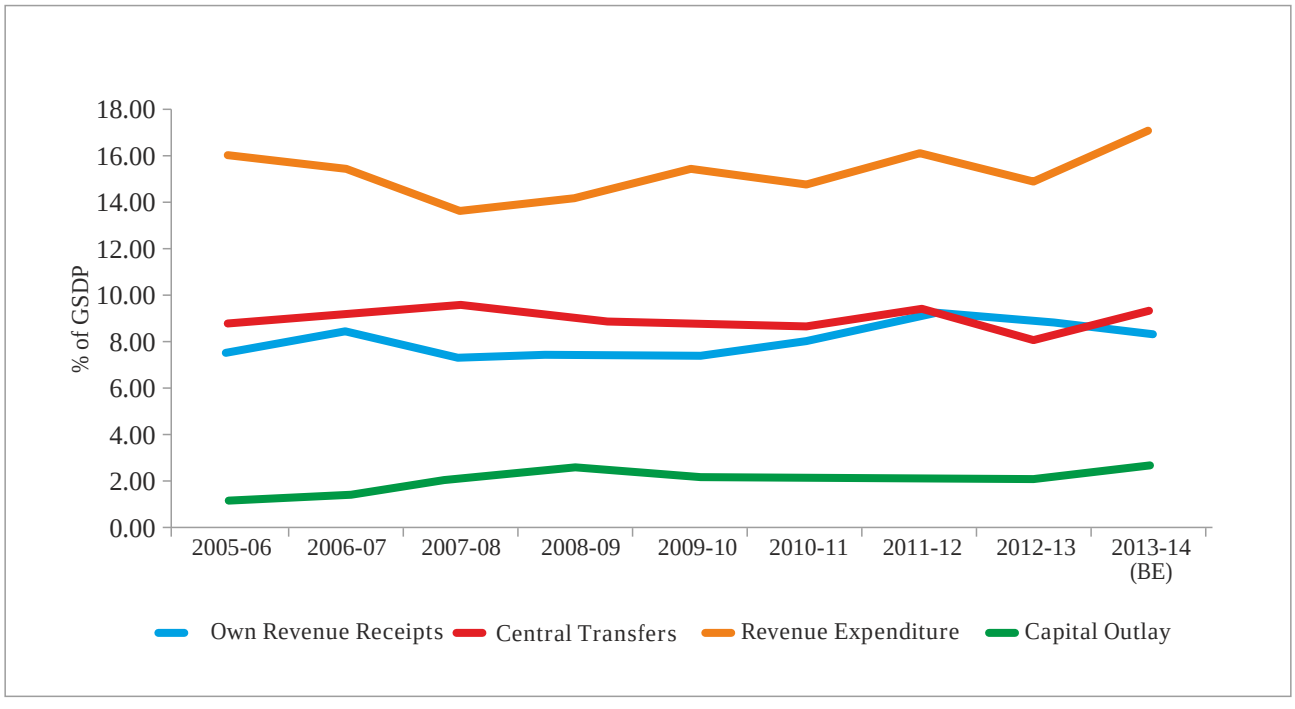



Table 9.1: Odisha Finances - Broad Trends

(% of GSDP)

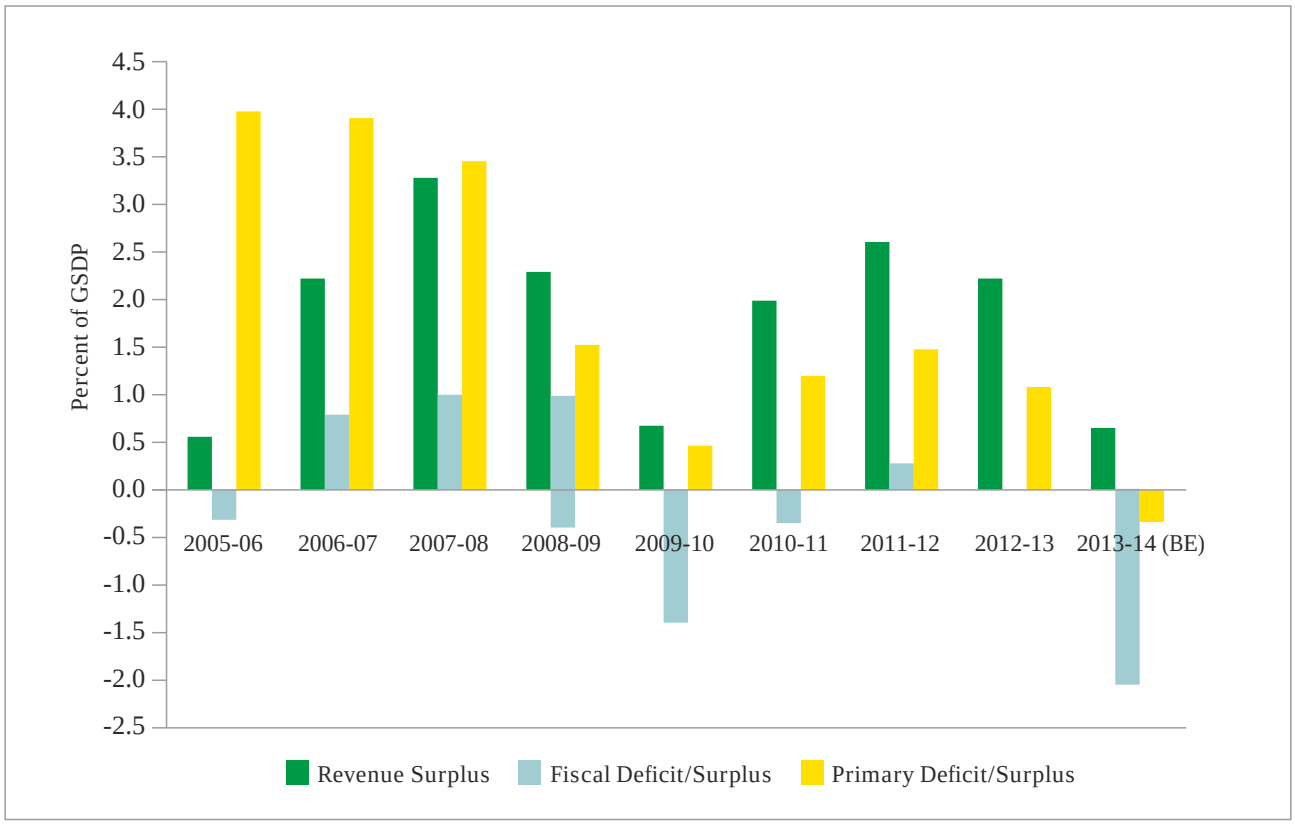
| Item | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14(BE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. Total Revenue Receipts | 16.99 | 16.57 | 16.22 | 16.85 | 18.77 | 17.20 | 17.79 |
| 1. Own Tax Revenue | 5.30 | 5.38 | 5.51 | 5.67 | 6.26 | 5.89 | 6.10 |
| 2. Own Non-tax Revenue | 2.05 | 2.14 | 1.97 | 2.42 | 3.00 | 3.16 | 2.37 |
| 3. Share of Central Taxes | 6.07 | 5.58 | 5.23 | 5.31 | 5.70 | 5.47 | 5.51 |
| 4. Grants from Centre | 3.57 | 3.47 | 3.51 | 3.45 | 3.80 | 2.69 | 3.80 |
| B. Total Revenue Expenditure | 13.71 | 14.27 | 15.52 | 14.87 | 16.15 | 14.97 | 17.12 |
| C. Capital Outlay | 2.20 | 2.55 | 2.24 | 2.17 | 2.10 | 2.20 | 2.72 |
| D. Revenue Surplus | 3.28 | 2.30 | 0.70 | 1.98 | 2.61 | 2.23 | 0.66 |
| E. Fiscal Deficit(-)/Surplus(+) | 1.02 | -0.39 | -1.39 | -0.33 | 0.29 | 0.00 | -2.06 |
| F. Primary Surplus | 3.48 | 1.55 | 0.48 | 1.22 | 1.49 | 1.10 | -0.32 |

receipts of the State substantially reduced the revenue surplus to only 0.66 percent of GSDP.

Notwithstanding the declining revenue surplus, the policy of gradually enhancing developmental capital outlays was persisted with 2.1, 2.2 and 2.7 percent of GSDP in 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. This resulted in the small fiscal surplus of 0.3 percent in 2011-12, evaporating in 2012-13 and turning into a fiscal deficit of a little more than 2 percent of GSDP in the Budget estimates for 2013-14. Table 9.1 and Figure 9.2 summarize broad trends in key financial indicators in Odisha. It may, however, be noted that zero deficit or any positive amount of revenue surplus and a fiscal deficit below 3 percent of GSDP would continue to meet the main requirements of the fiscal responsibility legislation. Even so, the recent fiscal developments would call for keeping a careful watch on the fiscal balances and timely corrective action before the deterioration goes out of control.

It may be noted that the State has been enjoying a primary surplus (fiscal deficit net of interest payments) continuously from 2005-06, which is estimated to have turned into a small deficit in the Budget estimates for 2013-

Figure 9.2: Fiscal Balance in Odisha




14 (see Figure 9.2). The importance of this development lies in the theoretical insight that the existence of primary surplus guarantees fiscal sustainability; the converse, of course is not necessarily true and depends on several other factors. However, fiscal sustainability can also be achieved without generating primary surplus if the GSDP continues to grow at a rate higher than the rate of interest on public debt, but the point is that a primary surplus is a desirable outcome for the straightforward reassurance it provides to lenders to the State.

## 9.2. Own Revenue Receipts

Total revenue receipts showed a drop in 2012-13 compared to the previous year because of lower revenue collections from own sources as well as smaller central transfers as may be seen from Table 9.1. While own-source revenues dipped a little further as a ratio of GSDP because of lower collections from non-tax revenues in 2013-14 as per the Budget estimates, the fall in central transfers was estimated to increase to an extent that allowed the total revenue receipts to increase a little compared to the previous year. An important reason for the lack of buoyancy in both own tax and non-tax revenues of the State can be found in the substantially reduced mining activity in two previous years. These developments have underlined the need to broaden the base of the State's revenue system so as to withstand such shocks better in future.

The tax structure of the State has been subtly changing over the years, and particularly in the recent period, as a careful examination of Figure 9.3 shows. As sales tax (VAT) collections grew faster than total own tax revenues, the share of the former in the latter has been increasing, and is now close to 65 percent up from 60 percent in 2008-09. Similarly, the share of the State excise has also increased, while the small share of land revenue has shrunk further – the average growth of collections from land revenue has been negative in the last five years. The growth of motor vehicle taxes and stamp duties has also been subdued; the former actually had negative growth in 2012-13. Clearly, taxes with a broad consumption-type base are more buoyant than the others, possibly reflecting the pattern of sectoral growth in GSDP during the last five years. The uncertainties regarding

Table 9.2: Transfer Dependence of Indian States - 2011-12

Percentage

| General Category States | |
|---|---|
| ANDHRA PRADESH | 30.54 |
| BIHAR | 73.69 |
| CHHATTISGARH | 42.90 |
| GOA | 15.85 |
| GUJARAT | 21.33 |
| HARYANA | 17.79 |
| JHARKHAND | 55.43 |
| KARNATAKA | 27.57 |
| KERALA | 25.52 |
| MADHYA PRADESH | 44.96 |
| MAHARASHTRA | 21.00 |
| ODISHA | 50.93 |
| PUNJAB | 22.85 |
| RAJASTHAN | 39.39 |
| TAMILNADU | 23.48 |
| UTTAR PRADESH | 52.04 |
| WEST BENGAL | 55.27 |
| **Special Category States** | |
| ARUNACHAL PRADESH | 87.66 |
| ASSAM | 61.74 |
| HIMACHAL PRADESH | 58.58 |
| JAMMU & KASHMIR | 72.78 |
| MANIPUR | 87.98 |
| MEGHALAYA | 77.10 |
| MIZORAM | 90.94 |
| NAGALAND | 90.39 |
| SIKKIM | 63.55 |
| TRIPURA | 83.45 |
| UTTARAKHAND | 50.69 |

Source: Finance Accounts of respective states

the countrywide introduction of a goods and services tax (GST) continue to plague comprehensive reform of the tax system and to keep the services sector (i.e., the largest part of GSDP) largely out of the tax net at the State level, except the state share in service tax levied by the centre. The prolonged sub judice status of entry tax has added to the uncertainties in the tax system of the State.

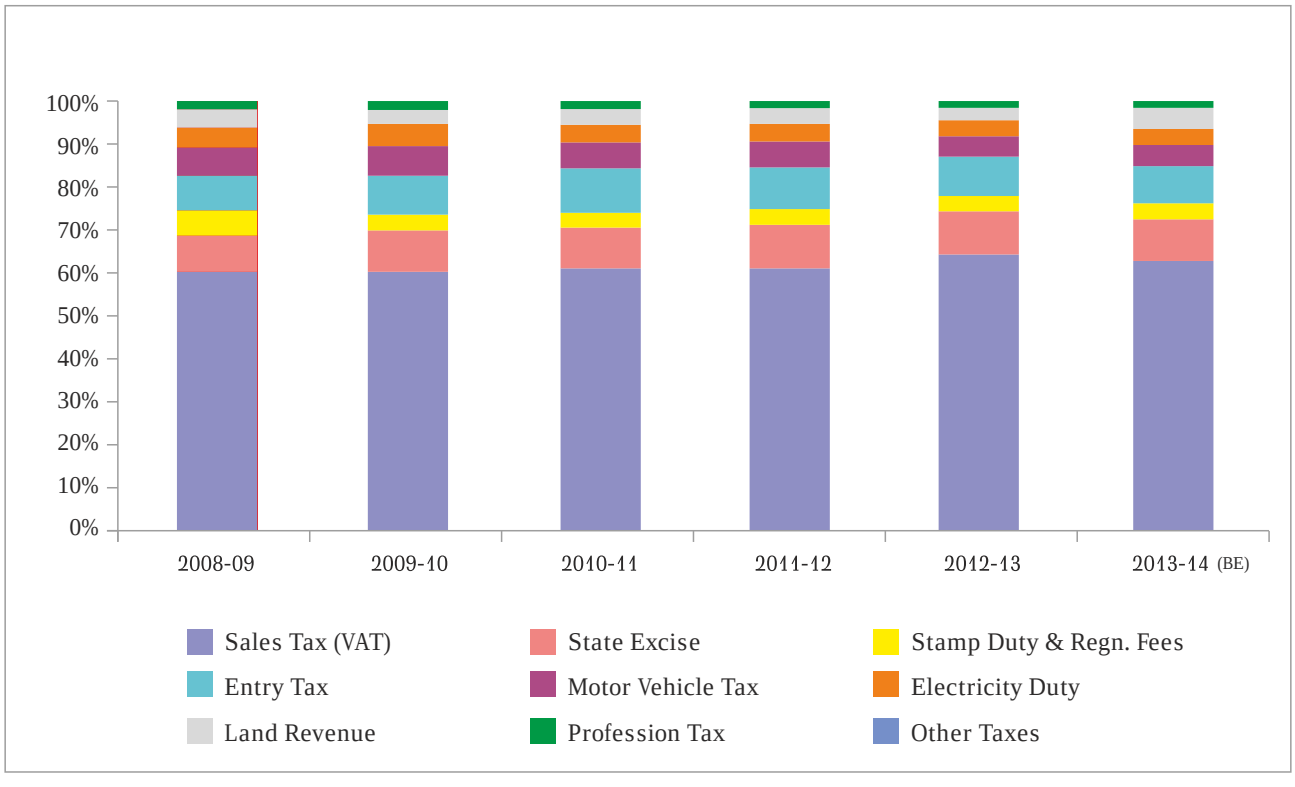
A long-term rising trend in non-tax revenues has been helping the State's exchequer, but 2013-14 saw a significant fall in the collections under this broad head from a recent peak achieved in 2012-13. There are several factors that have combined to result in this reverse, one of them being lower revenues from the mineral sector.

## 9.3. Central Transfers

Odisha is among the five general category states that exhibit a dependence on central transfers – defined as the ratio of central transfers to total revenue receipts – of more than 50 percent, the other states being Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal as may be seen from Table 9.2. These are all states with relatively low per capita income, but it should also be noted that Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan exhibit lower dependence on central transfers despite being low income states. It is also worth noting that the dependence ratio of Odisha (and four other general category states) is higher than the lowest observed for special category states (Uttarakhand). In any case, given the extent of dependence of Odisha on central transfers, it is instructive to examine further details of the transfers received by the State. However, in the year 2012-13, Odisha's dependence on central transfer fell below 50 percent for the first time in 2012-13.

Central transfers comprise of shared taxes (out of those collected by the centre) and grants. Data on recent trends relating to these are provided in Table 9.1. The grants can be broadly divided into Plan grants and non-Plan grants. While non-Plan grants include Finance Commission mandated grants as well as other (often discretionary) non-Plan grants, Plan grants broadly include grants for State Plan

Figure 9.3: Tax Structure of Odisha




Schemes, Central Plan Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes, and Special Plan Schemes (not applicable to Odisha at present). Table 9.3 provides some details of central grants received by the Government of Odisha in recent years.

It can be seen from the Table 9.3 that non-Plan grants have been relatively small, and the bulk of the grants are Plan grants. Within the latter, the grants for State Plan Schemes (largely block grants) form the largest component, with even those under centrally sponsored schemes being larger than the non-Plan grants in 2004-05 and 2012-13. Actually, the figures for grants relating to Centrally Sponsored Schemes are not complete in the sense that a substantial amount of grants under this category is not received by the Government of Odisha as such, and thus not reflected in their budget and hence in Table 9.3, which is based on budgetary information. Such grants are received by the parastatals created for implementing the schemes. In order to provide an idea of the amounts involved, Table 9.4 provides data on grants received under selected centrally sponsored schemes outside the budget for a few recent years.

It can be easily seen that the amounts above work out to much more than the amount reported under centrally sponsored schemes

Table 9.3: Grants Received by Government of Odisha from the Centre (Rs. Crore)

| Category of Grant | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grants-in-aid from central government | 2350.41 | 2673.78 | 3159.02 | 4611.02 | 5158.70 | 5717.02 | 6806.25 | 8152.19 | 6859.73 |
| a. Non-Plan grants | 398.75 | 1066.60 | 1086.34 | 1152.47 | 1242.00 | 1629.35 | 2111.39 | 2561.48 | 1505.49 |
| b. Grants for state Plan schemes | 1391.99 | 1078.80 | 1284.32 | 2231.59 | 2632.53 | 2776.74 | 3279.21 | 3853.22 | 3483.61 |
| of which, Block grants | 1114.68 | 923.09 | 1114.07 | 2003.85 | 2393.06 | 2393.55 | 3041.05 | 3451.77 | 3219.57 |
| c. Grants for central Plan schemes | 38.35 | 45.70 | 62.29 | 115.62 | 119.41 | 167.11 | 192.01 | 108.60 | 183.00 |
| d. Grants for centrally sponsored schemes | 521.31 | 482.69 | 726.07 | 1111.34 | 1164.76 | 1143.83 | 1223.64 | 1628.89 | 1687.63 |

Source: Finance Accounts, various issues

Table 9.4: Grants Received Outside the Budget (Rs. crore)

| Scheme Name | Government of India Release | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| NRHM | 424.16 | 514.06 | 627.76 | 512.84 | 594.47 |
| SSA | 630.62 | 731.78 | 927.20 | 1043.08 | 739.56 |
| PMGSY | 791.35 | 2477.37 | 1969.95 | 87.25 | 758.92 |
| IAY | 451.76 | 465.82 | 629.99 | 462.44 | 844.19 |
| MGNREGA | 501.49 | 1561.86 | 978.22 | 847.98 | 757.53 |
| SGSY | 124.82 | 144.64 | 125.48 | 146.78 | 53.77 |
| NRDWP | 245.94 | 294.76 | 171.05 | 246.53 | 317.07 |

Source: Information collected from respective departments

in Table 9.3 despite partial coverage. If these were to be added together, grants under centrally sponsored schemes would turn out to be the largest component of grants to Odisha at present; moreover, they would likely be larger than all the other grants put together. Thus, considering the broader picture, the changing structure of grants in favour of centrally sponsored schemes has important implications for the State finances. Since many of the centrally sponsored schemes have matching requirements, a preponderance of such grants in the total calls for an increasing degree of budgetary allocations to meet the matching requirements, adversely affecting the degree of budgetary flexibility available to the State, if it wants to avail of these grants.

## 9.4. Public Expenditures

Revenue expenditures and capital outlay have been fluctuating around 15 percent and 2.2 percent of GSDP respectively during the period from 2008-09 till 2012-13. Clearly, the intended push to capital outlay was not materializing despite higher budgetary allocations, primarily because of institutional constraints. The Budget estimates for the year 2013-14 show that these constraints may be easing up somewhat as the capital outlay has jumped to 2.7 percent of GSDP; of course, revenue expenditures too have increased significantly from about 15 percent to 17.9 percent as may be seen from Table 9.1. With the increase in revenue receipts observed for 2013-14, the increase in both revenue expenditures and capital outlay represent a fuller utilization of available resources under the constraint of the fiscal responsibility legislation as compared to the immediately preceding years.

The structure of revenue expenditures in terms of distribution among broad groups of expenditure remains stable, with small year-to-year changes. Figure 9.4 summarizes the structure of revenue expenditure. Over the long term (i.e., after 2004-05) the changing trend of the shares are easily perceptible – while the share of general services is falling (largely because of lower interest payments), the share of both social services and economic services are increasing, more so for the latter, although "social services" does account for the largest share. The remaining category, that of "assignments to local bodies", has a relatively small but increasing share. It may, however, be noted that there are additional transfers to local bodies through some of the other budgetary categories and is determined by the implementation of the awards of the State Finance Commission. The changing composition outlined above is generally considered to be in the desirable direction.

Another way of looking at the composition of revenue expenditures is to consider the proportion pre-empted by committed expenditures, defined here as the contractual expenditures for salaries and wages of government employees, pensions and retirement benefits of retired government

Figure 9.4: Composition of Revenue Expenditure in Odisha

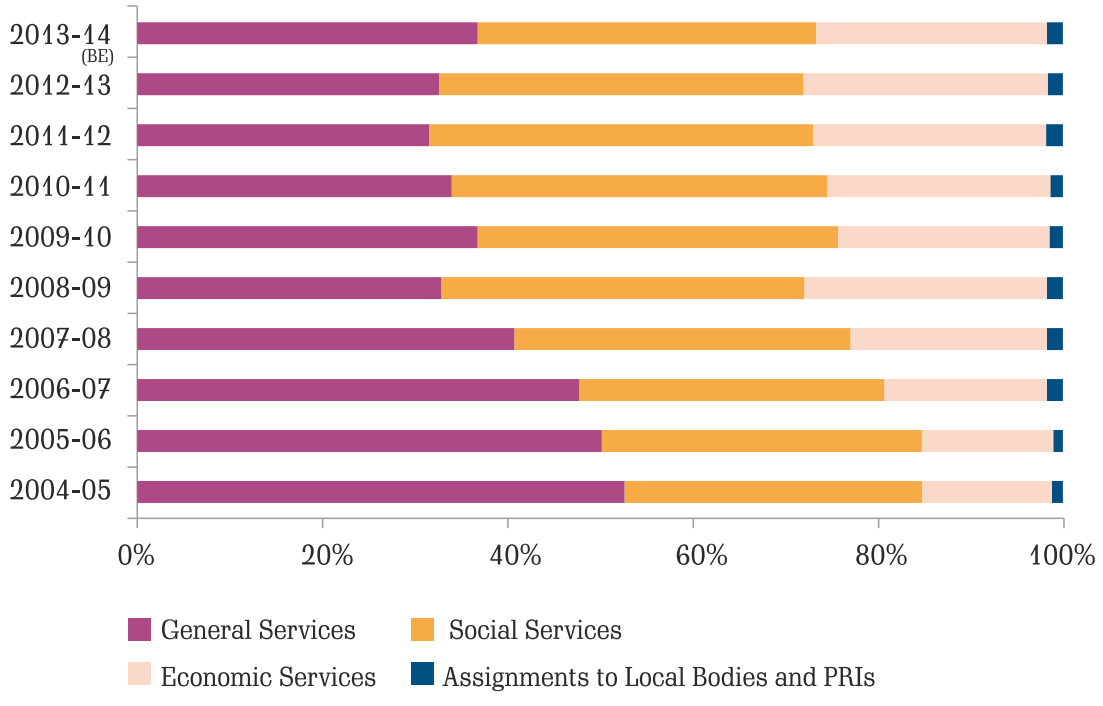
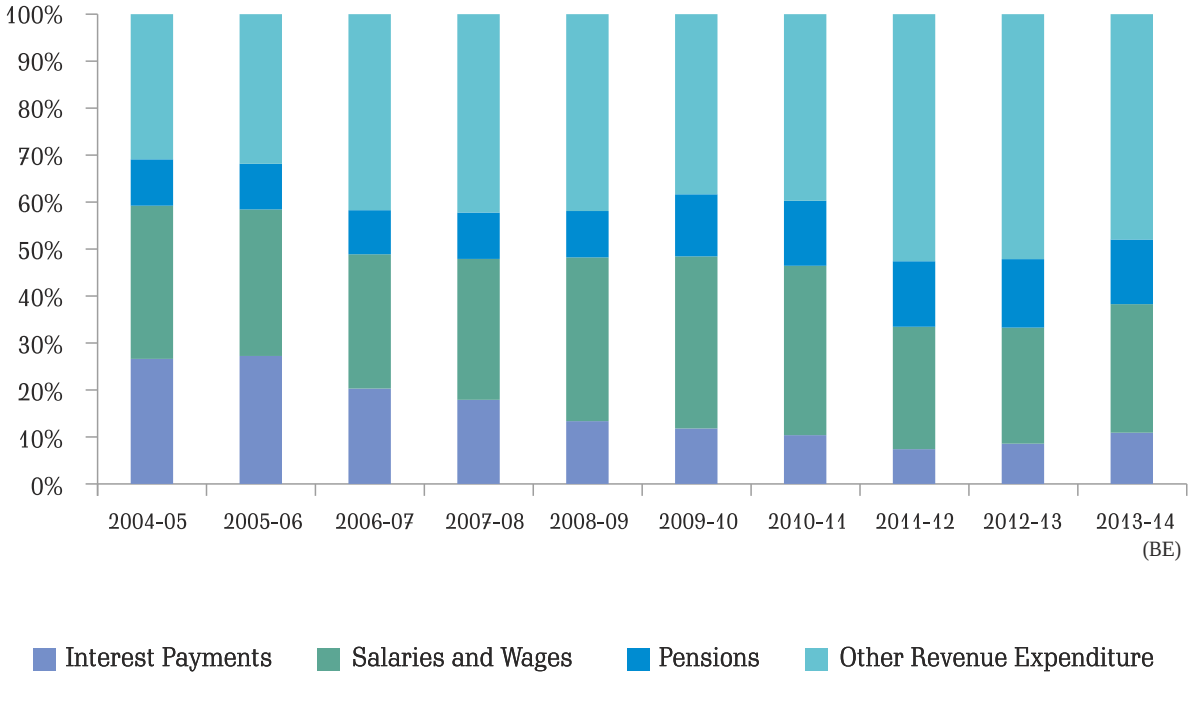



Figure 9.5: Committed Revenue Expenditure in the total




employees and interest payments. Figure 9.5 shows the share of such contractual expenditure in total revenue expenditures to be gradually shrinking. The trend was reversed to some extent during the three-year period covering 2008-09 to 2010-11 largely attributable to increase in salaries and wages consequent upon the upward revision of the scales of pay and pensions of current and retired government employees. After the arrears were largely disbursed, the shares of the two categories of contractual payments have come down, and the declining trend in committed expenditures has resumed. It can

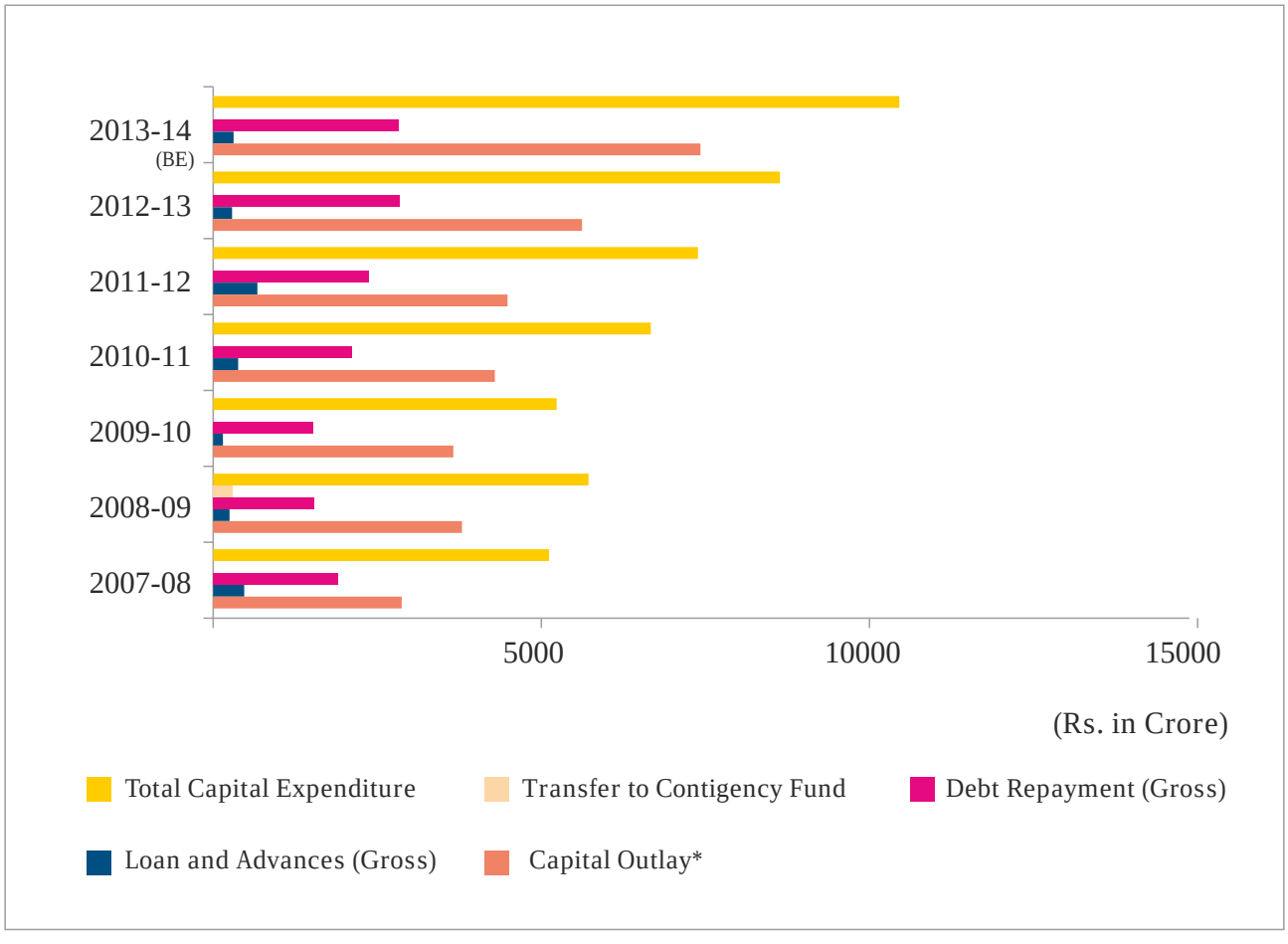
## Table 9.5: Odisha - Composition of Revenue Expenditure

(Rs. Crore)

| | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 (BE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Revenue Expenditure | 12372.49 | 13603.52 | 15772.01 | 17723.27 | 21190.12 | 25291.60 | 29367.95 | 34660.24 | 38237.56 | 49304.37 |
| A. General Services | 6480.49 | 6825.66 | 7502.77 | 7227.21 | 6961.87 | 9285.15 | 9936.77 | 10928.58 | 12423.26 | 17505.69 |
| of which, | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Interest Payments | 3332.02 | 3697.10 | 3188.43 | 3169.48 | 2889.81 | 3044.17 | 3061.46 | 2576.43 | 2807.23 | 5507.93 |
| 2. Pensions | 1259.80 | 1338.57 | 1484.59 | 1801.36 | 2074.96 | 3283.41 | 4011.00 | 4740.76 | 5379.37 | 6728.00 |
| B. Social Services | 3980.40 | 4677.72 | 5220.54 | 6416.51 | 8284.41 | 9838.21 | 11922.01 | 14338.07 | 14976.56 | 18044.19 |
| of which, | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. General Education | 1954.76 | 2261.79 | 2404.18 | 3171.22 | 4386.26 | 5413.18 | 6279.84 | 6647.48 | 7050.73 | 8475.38 |
| 2. Medical and Public Health | 536.61 | 376.16 | 479.5 | 615.37 | 800.2 | 985.9 | 1033.07 | 1129.34 | 1681.17 | 1749.26 |
| 3. Water Supply and Sanitation | 228.63 | 313.24 | 257.87 | 354.11 | 269.96 | 346.54 | 512.47 | 563.16 | 1107.98 | 745.12 |
| C. Economic Services | 1753.11 | 1953.28 | 2776.44 | 3728.65 | 5551.08 | 5762.4 | 7077.56 | 8732.47 | 10196.24 | 12351.17 |
| of which, | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Agriculture and Allied Services | 533.99 | 560.58 | 652.33 | 890.33 | 1840.8 | 2191.12 | 2777.58 | 3165.99 | 4104.23 | 4743.32 |
| 2. Rural Development | 467.71 | 513.94 | 610.11 | 861.13 | 1225.53 | 1179.91 | 1483.36 | 1836.96 | 2178.70 | 2870.97 |
| 3. Irrigation and Flood Control | 207.71 | 235.34 | 280.66 | 454.01 | 556.57 | 613.52 | 765.06 | 860.24 | 1043.22 | 1277.99 |
| 4. Roads and Bridges | 138.54 | 197.87 | 558.46 | 749.7 | 884.79 | 940.88 | 1044.34 | 1177.1 | 1536.76 | 1652.49 |
| D. Assignments to Local Bodies and PRIs | 158.48 | 146.86 | 272.26 | 350.9 | 392.76 | 405.82 | 431.61 | 661.11 | 641.49 | 895.71 |
| Memo Item: Salaries and Wages | 3977.09 | 4263.69 | 4551.50 | 5275.88 | 7375.50 | 9288.98 | 11219.93 | 9081.77 | 9515.42 | 13474.38 |

Source: Finance Accounts (various issues) and Budget documents, 2014-15 (interim)

Figure 9.6: Capital Expenditure in Odisha




be seen that while committed expenditures were almost 70 percent of the total revenue expenditure in 2004-05, these were below 50 percent together in 2012-13 and only marginally higher in 2013-14. These trends have facilitated greater flexibility in government expenditure and have allowed a higher proportion to be devoted to directly development-oriented policies. Obviously, the changes are again in the desired direction.

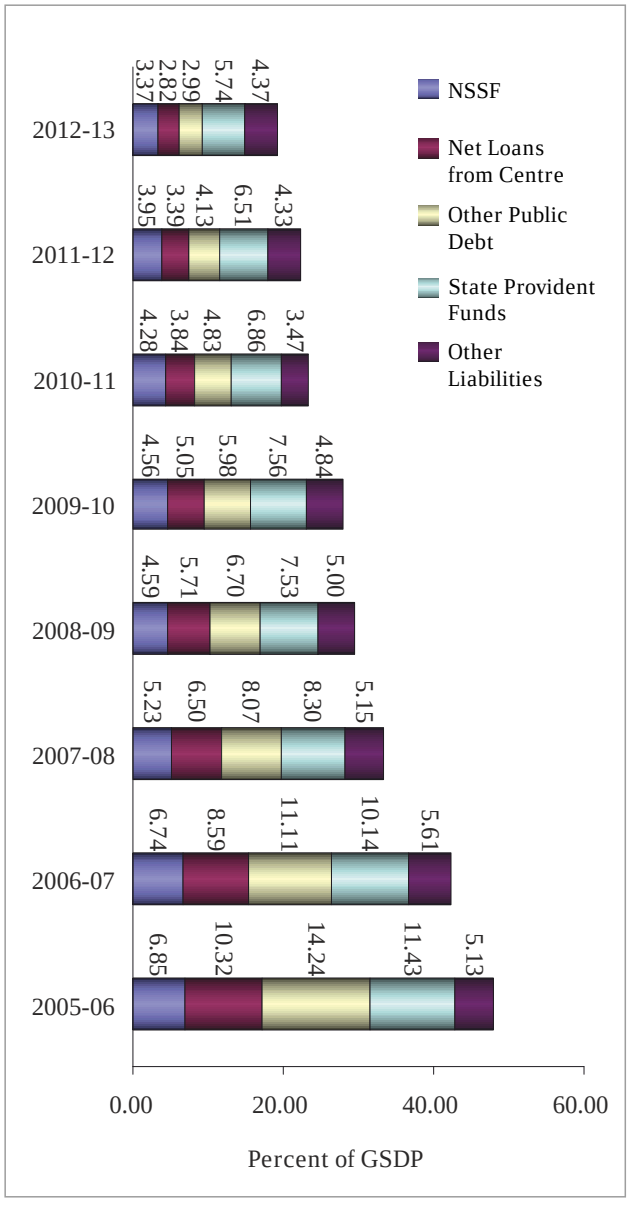
The composition of revenue expenditure by budgetary categories in some more detail is provided in Table 9.5. While pensions are seen to be outstripping interest payments in recent years, expenditure on each of the key areas within social and economic services is seen to have grown apace; only the expenditure on medical and public health seems to be lagging somewhat. Given its priority, the relatively slow growth of expenditures on this category needs to be corrected.

The thrust on capital outlay referred to above is clearly brought out in Figure 9.6. It can be seen that the major component of an increase of about 200 percent in capital expenditures since 2007-08 (in nominal terms or rupees) is the capital outlay (on various functional categories) like social and physical infrastructure. In a relatively less developed state like Odisha, the importance of these expenditures for sustained economic growth need hardly be emphasized. It may also be noted in this context that the amount of capital outlay as a proportion of GSDP in Odisha is as yet significantly lower than many other states in India including some of the less developed states. For example, in Uttar Pradesh capital outlays stood at 3.4 percent of GSDP in 2013-14 (RE).

## 9.5. Indebtedness

At the time of introducing the fiscal responsibility legislation, the total liabilities of Odisha was close to 50 percent of GSDP; considered with high deficit levels, it raised the spectra of non-sustainability of such a high level of debt, particularly because states in

Figure 9.7: Liabilities of Government of Odisha




India have no way of financing their deficits except through additional borrowing. The state finances have come a long way from that stage in the intervening years; total liabilities declined to less than 20 percent of GSDP in 2012-13. With deficits reigned in, there is no apprehension regarding sustainability at all. In fact, the State has not even made any recourse to the Reserve Bank of India's overdraft facility in recent years. Clearly, this is not an aspect of the State finances that would cause any concern at present.

One of the reasons for the continuous reduction in liabilities is the fact that the need to keep fiscal deficits below the prescribed level under the fiscal responsibility legislation automatically puts a limit on the net debt that can be incurred. As long as GSDP is growing at a reasonable rate, the ratio of liabilities to GSDP would then continue to decline. In a way, the said legislation has admirably served its purpose, but now that the State's finances are considerably stable, the tasks of improving the quality and expanding the coverage of public services, and of investing in social and physical infrastructure need to be attended to in earnest, without falling into the hole of unsustainable finances again. This may call for a somewhat different paradigm of fiscal control that allows the development ambitions of states like Odisha to materialize.

# Annexure 9

Annexure 9.1: Odisha Finances - Broad Trends (Rs. crore)

| Item | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 (BE) | 2013-14 (RE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. Total Revenue Receipts | 14084.71 | 18032.62 | 21967.19 | 24610.01 | 26430.21 | 33276.16 | 40267.02 | 43936.91 | 51298.98 | 53810.15 |
| 1. Own Tax Revenue | 5002.28 | 6065.06 | 6856.09 | 7995.20 | 8982.34 | 11192.66 | 13442.77 | 15034.20 | 17605.00 | 17105.00 |
| 2. Own Non-tax Revenue | 1531.90 | 2588.12 | 2653.58 | 3176.15 | 3212.20 | 4780.37 | 6442.96 | 8078.03 | 6825.00 | 7475.00 |
| 3. Share of Central Taxes | 4876.75 | 6220.42 | 7846.50 | 8279.96 | 8518.65 | 10496.87 | 12229.09 | 13965.01 | 15903.88 | 15903.88 |
| 4. Grants from Centre | 2673.78 | 3159.02 | 4611.02 | 5158.70 | 5717.02 | 6806.25 | 8152.19 | 6859.73 | 10965.10 | 13326.27 |
| B. Total Revenue Expenditure | 13603.52 | 15772.01 | 17723.27 | 21190.12 | 25291.60 | 29367.95 | 34660.23 | 38237.56 | 49394.37 | 51657.88 |
| C. Capital Outlay | 1038.06 | 1451.47 | 2843.41 | 3779.17 | 3647.88 | 4285.1 | 4496.09 | 5622.18 | 7840.13 | 7832.14 |
| D. Revenue Surplus | 481.19 | 2260.60 | 4243.92 | 3419.89 | 1138.62 | 3908.21 | 5606.78 | 5699.35 | 1904.61 | 2152.27 |
| E. Fiscal Deficit(-)/Surplus(+) | -276.47 | 823.18 | 1323.13 | -584.03 | -2265.38 | -657.76 | 621.76 | 3.61 | -8763.82 | -5923.04 |
| F. Primary Surplus | 3420.63 | 4011.61 | 4492.61 | 2305.78 | 778.79 | 2403.70 | 3198.19 | 2810.84 | -3755.96 | -915.18 |

Annexure 9.2: Own Tax Revenues in Odisha (Rs. Crore)

| Item | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 (BE) | 2013-14 (RE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales Tax (VAT) | 4803.34 | 5408.76 | 6806.80 | 8196.85 | 9684.68 | 11095.00 | 11095.00 |
| State Excise | 660.07 | 849.05 | 1094.26 | 1379 | 1498.64 | 1725.00 | 1725.00 |
| Stamp Duty & Regn Fees | 495.66 | 359.96 | 415.82 | 498.15 | 544.88 | 620.00 | 620.00 |
| Entry Tax | 638.32 | 815.25 | 1111.37 | 1312.12 | 1342.54 | 1500.00 | 1500.00 |
| Motor Vehicle Tax | 524.42 | 611.23 | 727.58 | 787.99 | 746.19 | 900.00 | 900.00 |
| Electricity Duty | 365.03 | 459.96 | 458.06 | 551.65 | 590.48 | 640.00 | 640.00 |
| Land Revenue | 348.79 | 292.18 | 390.66 | 521.47 | 420.21 | 900.00 | 400.00 |
| Profession Tax | 112.18 | 135.55 | 133.28 | 126.93 | 136.06 | 160.00 | 160.00 |
| Other Taxes | 47.39 | 50.40 | 54.84 | 68.58 | 70.52 | 65.00 | 65.00 |

Source: Finance Accounts (various issues) and Budget Documents (2012-13)

Annexure 9.3: Odisha - Composition of Revenue Expenditure (Rs. Crore)

| | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14(BE) | 2013-14(RE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Revenue Expenditure | 12372.49 | 13603.52 | 15772.01 | 17723.27 | 21190.12 | 25291.60 | 29367.95 | 34660.24 | 38237.56 | 49394.36 | 51657.8756 |
| A. General Services | 6480.49 | 6825.66 | 7502.77 | 7227.21 | 6961.87 | 9285.15 | 9936.77 | 10928.58 | 12423.26 | 18103.30 | 17505.69 |
| of which, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Interest Payments | 3332.02 | 3697.1 | 3188.43 | 3169.48 | 2889.81 | 3044.17 | 3061.46 | 2576.43 | 3307.23 | 5507.93 | 5207.9327 |
| 2. Pensions | 1259.8 | 1338.57 | 1484.59 | 1801.36 | 2074.96 | 3283.41 | 4011.00 | 4740.76 | 5379.37 | 6728.00 | 6727.9842 |
| B. Social Services | 3980.4 | 4677.72 | 5220.54 | 6416.51 | 8284.41 | 9838.21 | 11922.01 | 14338.07 | 14976.5611 | 18044.19 | 20603.269 |
| of which, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. General Education | 1954.76 | 2261.79 | 2404.18 | 3171.22 | 4386.26 | 5413.18 | 6279.84 | 6647.48 | 7050.7289 | 8475.38 | 8315.2039 |
| 2. Medical and Public Health | 536.61 | 376.16 | 479.5 | 615.37 | 800.2 | 985.9 | 1033.07 | 1129.34 | 1681.1698 | 1749.26 | 2055.0506 |
| 3. Water Supply and Sanitation | 228.63 | 313.24 | 257.87 | 354.11 | 269.96 | 346.54 | 512.47 | 563.16 | 1107.9843 | 745.12 | 1499.3261 |
| C. Economic Services | 1753.11 | 1953.28 | 2776.44 | 3728.65 | 5551.08 | 5762.4 | 7077.56 | 8732.47 | 10196.238 | 12351.16 | 12639.7632 |
| of which, | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Agriculture and Allied Services | 533.99 | 560.58 | 652.33 | 890.33 | 1840.8 | 2191.12 | 2777.58 | 3165.99 | 4104.2258 | 4743.32 | 4661.4667 |
| 2. Rural Development | 467.71 | 513.94 | 610.11 | 861.13 | 1225.53 | 1179.91 | 1483.36 | 1836.96 | 2178.6994 | 2870.97 | 3101.9941 |
| 3. Irrigation and Flood Control | 207.71 | 235.34 | 280.66 | 454.01 | 556.57 | 613.52 | 765.06 | 860.24 | 1043.2188 | 1277.99 | 1518.3075 |
| 4. Roads and Bridges | 138.54 | 197.87 | 558.46 | 749.7 | 884.79 | 940.88 | 1044.34 | 1177.1 | 1536.7646 | 1652.49 | 1723.0119 |
| D. Assignments to Local Bodies and PRIs | 158.48 | 146.86 | 272.26 | 350.9 | 392.76 | 405.82 | 431.61 | 661.11 | 641.494 | 895.71 | 909.1499 |
| Memo Item: Salaries and Wages | 3977.09 | 4263.69 | 4551.50 | 5275.88 | 7375.50 | 9288.98 | 11219.93 | 9081.77 | 9515.42 | 13474.38 | 13316.19 |

Source: Finance Accounts (various issues) and Budget documents, 2012-13

Annexure 9.4: Capital Expenditures in Odisha (Rs. Crore)

| | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14(BE) | 2013-14(RE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital Outlay* | 2843.41 | 3779.17 | 3647.88 | 4285.10 | 4496.09 | 5622.183184 | 7480.13 | 7832.14 |
| Loans and Advances (Gross) | 432.68 | 210.97 | 112.48 | 314.69 | 621.01 | 216.03 | 249.90 | 483.47 |
| Debt Repayment (Gross) | 1884.97 | 1492.61 | 1488.69 | 2083.58 | 2327.76 | 2818.69 | 2818.69 | 2993.79 |
| Transfer to Contingency Fund | -- | 250.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | | -- |
| Total Capital Expenditure | 5121.06 | 5732.74 | 5249.05 | 6683.38 | 7444.86 | 8656.902584 | 10548.72 | 11309.3963 |

* On general, social and economic services

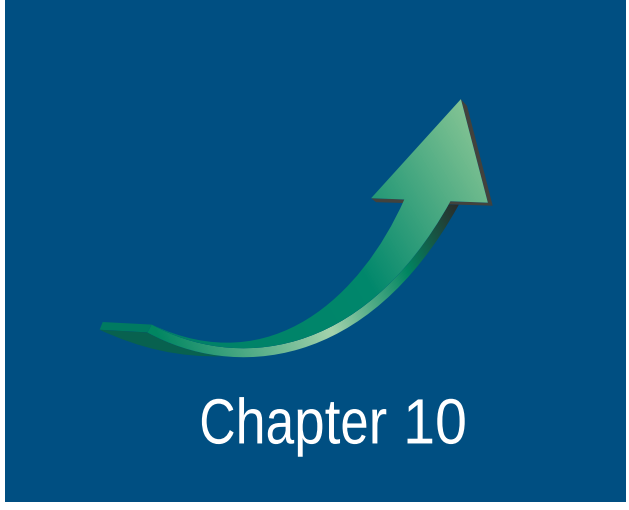
Annexure 9.5: Liabilities of the Government of Odisha as on 31st March (Rs. Crore)

| | | 2005-06 Actuals | 2006-07 Actuals | 2007-08 Actuals | 2008-09 Actuals | 2009-10 Actuals | 2010-11 Actuals | 2011-12 Actuals | 2012-13 Actuals | 2013-14 (BE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Consolidated Fund | 26730.12 | 26925.27 | 25587.20 | 25246.25 | 25407.69 | 25592.15 | 24617.83 | 23317.38 | 27302.98 |
| I | Public Debt | 26730.12 | 26925.27 | 25587.20 | 25246.25 | 25407.69 | 25592.15 | 24617.83 | 23317.38 | 27302.98 |
| a | Open Market Borrowings (Net SLR based Market borrowings) | 9700.13 | 8910.73 | 8024.27 | 7354.01 | 6783.04 | 6160.15 | 5114.12 | 3806.07 | 7506.07 |
| b | Borrowings from Banks and FIs/ Negotiated Loans | 1316.48 | 1413.64 | 1521.77 | 1821.44 | 2300.11 | 2831.03 | 3300.68 | 3374.28 | 4239.06 |
| c | Special Securities issued to NSSF | 5826.46 | 6862.38 | 6756.24 | 6822.27 | 7432.62 | 8455.95 | 8482.39 | 8597.04 | 7952.09 |
| d | Bonds/ Debentures which are issued by the State Government | 1102.87 | 992.87 | 882.58 | 772.01 | 662.01 | 551.44 | 441.43 | 331.14 | 220.85 |
| e | Loans from Centre (Net) | 8783.75 | 8745.23 | 8401.92 | 8476.10 | 8229.49 | 7593.13 | 7279.20 | 7208.85 | 7384.91 |
| f | Others | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.45 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| II | Ways and Means Advances & Overdrafts from RBI or any other bank | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| a | -WMA | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

Annexure 9.5

| | | 2005-06 Actuals | 2006-07 Actuals | 2007-08 Actuals | 2008-09 Actuals | 2009-10 Actuals | 2010-11 Actuals | 2011-12 Actuals | 2012-13 Actuals | 2013-14 (BE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| b | -OD | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Public Accounts | 13984.41 | 16063.73 | 17290.52 | 18234.52 | 20018.78 | 20387.92 | 22872.07 | 25550.02 | 26821.64 |
| a | State Provident Funds | 9726.33 | 10324.24 | 10724.40 | 11184.29 | 12322.35 | 13545.21 | 13971.68 | 14662.75 | 15662.75 |
| b | Small Savings, Insurance and Pension Funds, Trust and Endowments, etc | 2.62 | 2.45 | 2.15 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 0.79 | 0.71 | 0.72 | 0.72 |
| c | Other items in Public Accounts | 4255.47 | 5737.04 | 6563.96 | 7049.19 | 7695.39 | 7866.64 | 8899.69 | 10886.55 | 11158.17 |
| | of which: | | | | | | | | | |
| i | Deposits | 2120.94 | 2054.68 | 2138.02 | 2714.56 | 2859.34 | 3013.76 | 3567.93 | 5161.77 | 5433.39 |
| | -Bearing Interest | 18.65 | 18.64 | 19.99 | 23.67 | 30.17 | 57.94 | 78.36 | 79.70 | 79.70 |
| | -Not Bearing Interest | 2102.29 | 2036.04 | 2118.04 | 2690.90 | 2829.17 | 2955.82 | 3489.57 | 5082.07 | 5353.69 |
| ii | Reserve Funds/ Sinking Fund | 2134.53 | 3682.36 | 4425.94 | 4334.63 | 4836.05 | 4852.88 | 5331.76 | 5724.78 | 5724.78 |
| | -Bearing Interest | 4.84 | 4.84 | 4.84 | 4.84 | 4.84 | 27.33 | 296.14 | 189.16 | 189.16 |
| | -Not Bearing Interest | 2129.69 | 3677.52 | 4421.10 | 4329.79 | 4831.21 | 4825.55 | 5035.62 | 5535.62 | 5535.62 |
| 3 | Contingency Fund | 109.57 | -28.09 | 85.58 | 375.85 | 187.95 | 11.92 | 384.11 | 400.00 | 400.00 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Total Liabilities (1+2+3) | 40824.10 | 42960.91 | 42963.30 | 43856.61 | 45614.42 | 45991.99 | 47874.00 | 49267.40 | 54524.62 |
| 5 | Memo Items | 2575.10 | 4961.37 | 6582.75 | 6607.87 | 5425.40 | 5676.71 | 6902.94 | 6943.4057 | 7481.0699 |
| a | Remittances | 33.06 | 106.92 | 54.34 | 56.65 | 14.84 | 18.13 | 10.15 | 7.26 | 437.56 |
| b | Suspense and Miscellaneous | 2807.66 | 4635.85 | 5855.03 | 6376.91 | 4781.24 | 5589.87 | 6880.33 | 7377.60 | 7484.96 |
| c | Appropriation to Contingency Fund | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| d | Decrease in Cash Balance | -265.63 | 218.59 | 673.38 | 174.31 | 629.33 | 68.71 | 12.46 | -441.4543 | -441.45 |

Note: This does not include Miscellaneous Capital Receipt as in the Statement of Liabilities appearing in the Report of C&AG (Civil) and taken into consideration for computation of total liabilities in the Accounts at a Glance prepared by A.G. (A&E), Orissa




# Looking Ahead

This Survey takes note of the efforts of the State Government to bring visible improvements in State finances and to create fiscal space for higher plan size and capital outlays to propel higher growth in the economy. The Government of Odisha have been allocating higher allocations for socio-economic development of the State.

As per advance estimates, the State Economy is expected to grow, in real terms at 2004-05 prices, at a rate of 5.60 percent in 2013-14. Odisha's real per capita income has started rising and the gap with the national average has been progressively reducing over the years.

It is heartening to note that there has been a reduction in poverty by 24.6 percentage points between 2004-05 and 2011-12 as per the Tendulkar Committee methodology. This is the highest poverty reduction during the reference period among major states. The Survey highlights several challenges faced by, and opportunities available to, Odisha.

The analysis presented in the Survey 2013-14 clearly brings out that there is a perceptible structural change in Odisha's economy. The Service sector has become more and more pronounced in recent years. The share of the Service sector to the State GSDP is expected to be 59 percent and that of the Industry sector 25.4 percent during 2013-14. The share of the Agriculture Sector is expected to come down to 15.6 percent in 2013-14. This signifies faster diversification of Odisha's economy. This pattern of diversification in the State economy is in line with national and international experience.

However, a major concern is that though the share of the Agriculture sector has been declining, the proportion of people dependent on agriculture has not been declining in the same proportion and rate. More than 60 percent population still depends on the agriculture and allied sectors for their sustenance. Major benefits of the growth in the Service sector and the Industrial sector flow largely to those sections of population that are educated and / or have desired employable skills.

The State economy has been growing at comparatively higher rate since 2002-03 onwards. The economy grew at an annual real average rate of 8.82 percent at 2004-05 prices during the 10th Plan and at 7.01 percent in the 11$^{th}$ Plan, despite several challenges faced by the State. It has, however, been observed that the higher growth in the economy in recent years has been contributed largely by the Industrial sector followed by the Service sector. The growth in the Agriculture sector has widely varied over the years. The sector has registered very low or negative growth in some years. This is a matter of both concern and opportunity.

There is, therefore, an urgent need to take appropriate measures to raise productivity of the agriculture and allied sectors substantially so that the incomes and employment

opportunities of those who depend upon these sectors are enhanced in a sustained manner. It calls for greater diversification and better supply chain linkages to enhance income levels in the farm and allied sector. Greater focus on promoting horticulture, floriculture, pisciculture, poultry should form an integral part of this strategy. There is also a need to raise the skill levels of large sections of the population so to combat underemployment and help surplus labour dependent on agriculture and the allied sectors to find better employment and livelihood opportunities outside the sector, which would help raise people's incomes and thus reduce poverty faster.

Odisha is vulnerable to frequent natural calamities such as droughts, floods and cyclones. These calamities in particular and climate change in general adversely impact the agriculture and other sub-sectors of the economy and need to be adequately addressed. The State witnessed a severe cyclone "the Phailin" in October 2013. This cyclone had very adverse impact on coastal districts and caused extensive damage of property. This was followed by torrential rains and heavy floods in all affected districts. This further aggravated the sufferings of the people and caused damage to crops and infrastructure.

Acute regional, social and gender disparities exist in the State that need to be adequately addressed. Some regions like the KBK region and some social groups, for example, SC and ST communities, require special focus. It is heartening to note that there are several interventions in place to address these disparities.

## 10.1 Development Approach for Odisha

In recent years, Odisha has made significant achievements in terms of economic growth, poverty reduction and other socio-economic indicators. The State Government has been giving emphasis to the following areas which need special attention and focus on an overall development approach:

i. Odisha's economy needs to grow faster than the national average over a long period of time in order to catch up with the national benchmarks.

ii. Agriculture and allied sectors need to both diversify and grow at higher rates over a long period of time.

iii. Sustained efforts are needed to mitigate adverse impacts of natural calamities and other shocks on Odisha's economy and people.

iv. Special attention needs to be given to depressed regions, marginalized classes including ST, SC and women in order to substantially reduce regional, social and gender disparities and to promote substantially their human development indicators.

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 both in and outside Odisha.

vi. Infrastructure including roads, ports, railways and irrigation facilities need to be adequately augmented and improved.

vii. As Odisha has a high incidence of poverty, special efforts are needed to reduce it at a faster pace.

The State Government has also conceptualized a well articulated development strategy with special emphasis on poverty and human development. The silent 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 outcomes of key human development indicators.